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- Click on the 3 dots icon / 'More'
- Click 'Turn on live captions'

NESO Operational Transparency Forum

18 June 2025



Introduction | Sli.do code #OTF

Slido code #OTF

To ask questions live & give us post event feedback go to Sli.do event code #OTF

- Ask your questions as early as possible as our experts may need time to ensure a correct answer can be given
 live.
- **Please provide your name or organisation**. This is an operational forum for industry participants therefore questions from unidentified parties will not be answered live. If you have reasons to remain anonymous to the wider forum, please use the advance question or email options below.
- The OTF is not the place to challenge the actions of individual parties (other than the NESO), and we will not comment on these challenges. This type of concern can be reported to the Market Monitoring team at: marketreporting@neso.energy
- Questions will be answered in the upvoted order whenever possible. We will take questions from further down the list when: the answer is not ready; we need to take the question away or the topic is outside of the scope of the OTF.
- Sli.do will remain open until 12:00, even when the call closes earlier, to provide the maximum opportunity for you
 to ask questions. After that please use the advance questions or email options below.
- All questions will be recorded and published. Questions which are not answered on the day will be included, with answers, in the slide pack for the next OTF.
- Ask questions in advance (before 12:00 on Monday) at: https://forms.office.com/r/k0AEfKnai3
- Ask questions anytime whether for inclusion in the forum or individual response at: box.nc.customer@neso.energy

Stay up to date on our webpage: https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do/systems-operations/operational-transparency-forum (OTF Q&A is published with slide packs)



Future deep dive / focus topics

Slido code #OTF

Today's Focus Topics/deep dives

May Balancing Costs – 18 June Early view of winter 2025/26 – 18 June

Future

Space Weather: SWIFTER project update – 25 June

If you have questions/suggestions of areas to cover during above presentations or ideas for deep dives or focus topics you would like us to consider, please send them to us at: box.nc.customer@neso.energy



Update on NESO Changes

Since becoming the National Energy System Operator in October 2024, we have been on a journey to separate our systems, processes and services from National Grid.

We are now migrating to NESO Microsoft M365. This change will occur gradually between now and early July 2025, affecting all personal mailboxes, shared mailboxes and distribution lists.

What is changing?

We're migrating to Microsoft 365 and updating our email domain to @neso.energy. Slido code #OTF

- Emails sent to @nationalenergyso.com will still reach us.
- You may receive an auto-response from our mailboxes notifying you of the change.
- We are phasing out the use of @nationalgrideso.com and @nationalgrid.com for NESO communications. If you communicate with an older email you will receive an automatic out-of-office (OOO) reply from the old mailbox, advising of the new @neso.energy address. This is expected and part of the transition.
- All mailboxes, including shared & operational mailboxes are migrating throughout June and July. If you currently contact any shared mailboxes, you'll need to update the domain to continue reaching the right teams.

What does this mean?

- From July 2025, start using our new email addresses ending in @neso.energy for all correspondence with NESO.
- Stop using @nationalgrideso.com and @nationalgrid.com when contacting NESO.
- **If you contact mailboxes**, please update the email address by replacing the old domain with **@neso.energy**.

For example:

old: name@nationalgrideso.com

new: name@neso.energy

<u>If you use Microsoft Teams to contact us:</u>

- Ask your IT administrator to whitelist the domain neso.energy in your Microsoft 365 environment.
- To ensure continued access to Teams and smooth communication, we have proactively whitelisted known domains for our customers. However, if you experience any access issues, please raise an incident ticket by calling 0800 917 711 so we can investigate and whitelist your domain if necessary.

Future Event Summary



Event	Date & Time	Link
Voltage Control Test	17th June, 10:30-midday – Northern Block 19 th June, 10:30-midday – Southern Block	Notification of each test will be posted on Insights Solution
Balancing Programme Event	24 th June (09:00-17:30)	Register here
Response & Reserve Locational Procurement Webinar	9 th July (15:00-16:00)	Register here





Balancing Costs Summary

Monthly Cost Summary

Balancing costs in May 2025 were £216m.

This is an increase of £64m from April 2025 and £80m compared to May 2024.

May 2025 was a month of mixed weather conditions where we saw some high winds early month in Scotland causing a few days of high constraint costs followed by a couple of weeks with average spending and then the bank holiday provided is with historically low demand and large volumes of wind outturn which required management.

Non-constraint costs were very similar to April volumes with some attributes being lower such as reactive.

May saw some very low transmission system demand days with the lowest national demand settlement period recorded over the bank holiday weekend to date.

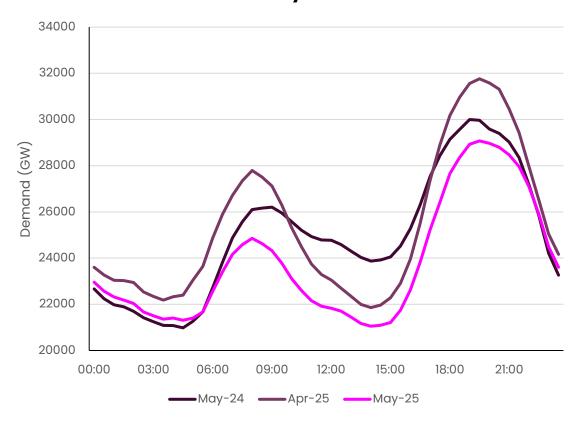
Cost(£m) by Attribute



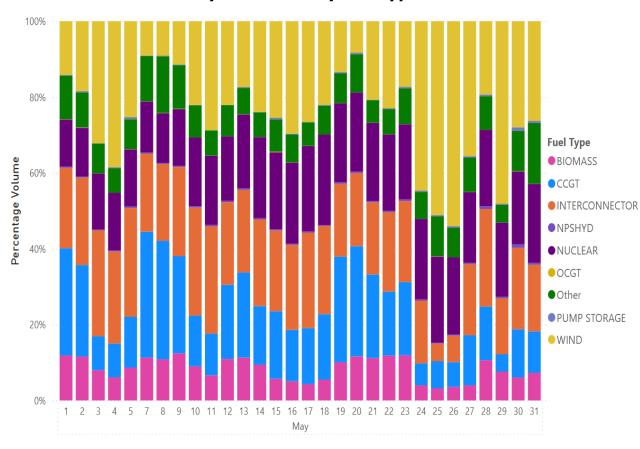


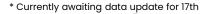
System Conditions

Average Transmission System Demand (GW) - May 25



Daily Generation by Fuel Type







Market Conditions

DA Power Price

VWA offer price

VWA bid price

Month-onmonth change

-£6/MWh

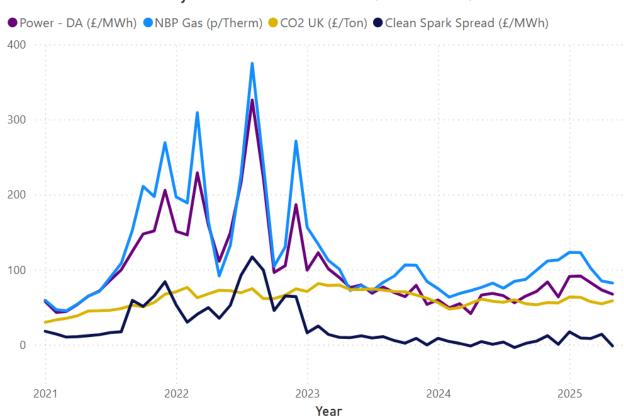
Year-on-year
change

+£1/MWh

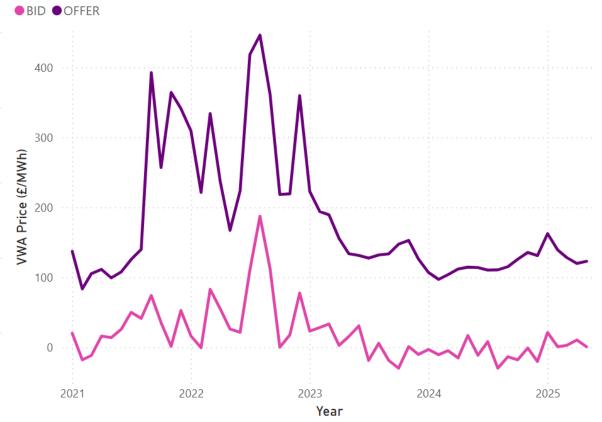
+£9/MWh

-16/MWh

Day Ahead Market Trends (2020-2025)



VWA Prices for Bids and Offers



VWA: Volume Weighted Average



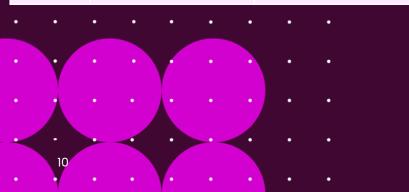
Daily Costs and Volumes

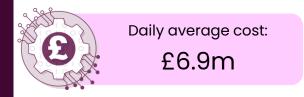
The highest cost day was 25th May with a total spend of £16.8m. Higher costs on this day were linked to the low demand that was seen and the high wind outturn which had to be curtailed. We also have an ongoing constraint on the Scottish boundary which had to be managed with this high wind outturn in the Scottish region.

The daily average cost was up from £5.1m in April to £6.9m in May

Key trends from previous month:

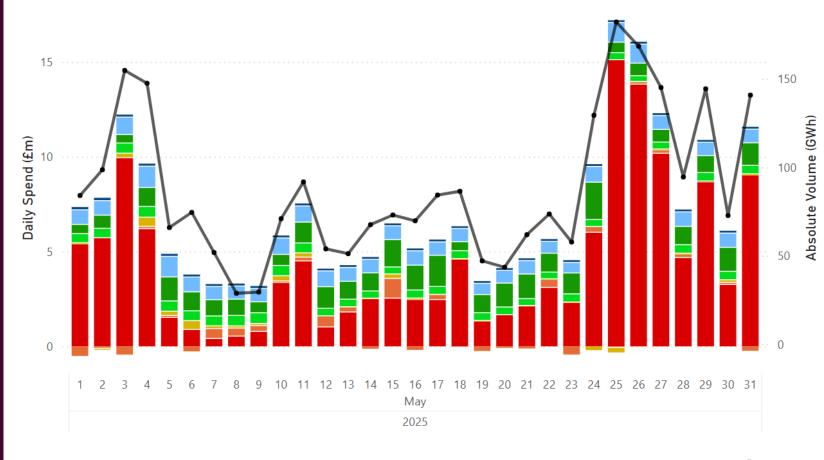
	Constraint	Non-constraint
Cost	86%	0%
Volume	70%	21%







Daily Cost and Volume by Action Type



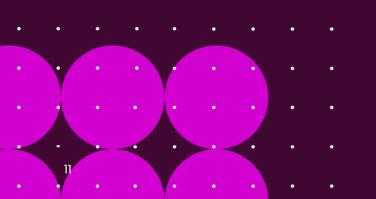


Wind Outturn

Overall wind outturn grew in May from 4.1TWh in April to 4.7TWh in May. Due to ongoing constraints and a few high wind outturn days, we also saw an increase in indictable and the same and 484TWh since last month.

The highest wind curtailment for the month was on 25th May with 78GWh representing about 16% of the hypothetical wind outturn. This was a very high wind outturn and low demand day, with the lowest settlement period we've recorded.

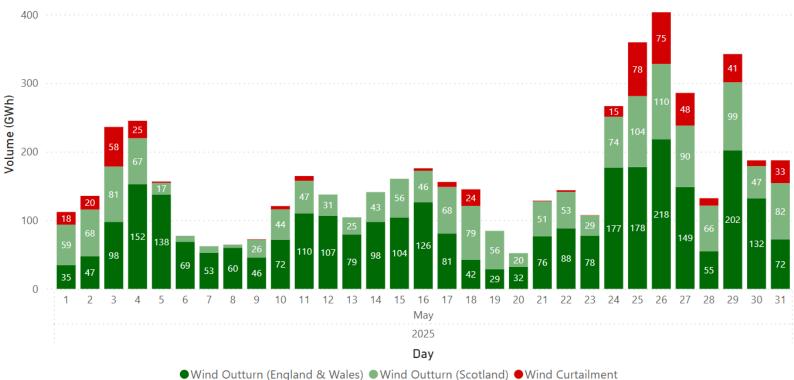
	Total	England & Wales	Scotland
Wind Outturn (TWh)	4.7	3.0	1.7







Operational Wind Outturn and Wind Curtailment Volumes





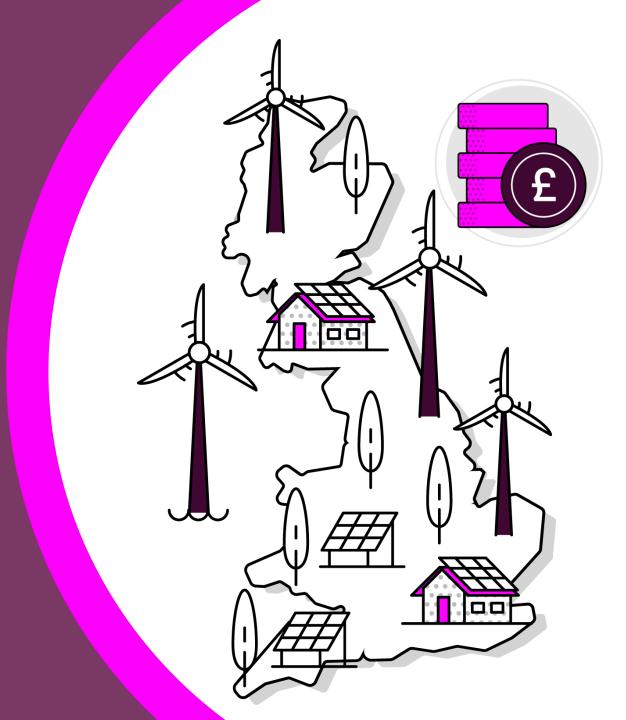
Annual Balancing Cost Report

Our 2025 Annual Balancing Costs Report has been published on 12th June.

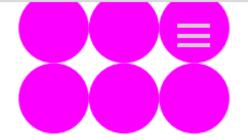
The report includes:

- A detailed overview of past balancing costs trends and what is driving them,
- Projections of how future balancing cost may evolve under different scenarios,
- A summary of the things NESO and industry are actively doing (and will continue to do) to reduce balancing costs.

The report is available on our Balancing Costs webpage <u>here</u>







Early View at a Glance

Margins

Our analysis shows that margins are expected to be adequate and within the Reliability Standard.

The current Base Case de-rated margin is 6.6 GW - equivalent to 10.9% of Average Cold Spell (ACS) peak demand. The associated Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) is below 0.1 hours, which is within the Reliability Standard of 3 hours.

This higher de-rated margin is due to increased battery storage capacity, an increase in available gas-fired power generation, the commissioning of the Greenlink interconnector and the ongoing growth in renewable generation. This more than offsets an expected increase in ACS demand.

2

Operational surplus

We will continue to meet the challenge of reliably operating a changing electricity system.

We expect there to be sufficient operational surplus throughout winter, allowing for natural variations in weather. There may be some tight days and early indications suggest these are most likely to occur in early December or mid-January.

We continue to develop and adapt balancing services markets to ensure all technologies have clear and efficient routes to support security of supply. 3

Markets

In Great Britain, the T-1 Capacity Market auction for delivery in winter 2025/26 secured 7.9 GW of capacity from a diverse range of technologies.

Early indicators suggest adequate generation will be available in key interconnected markets. As in recent winters, we will continue close and active engagement with our neighbouring Transmission System Operators (TSO) to determine how interconnector flows can be optimised and co-ordinated to ensure reciprocal support between countries.

As a prudent system operator, we prepare for a wide range of eventualities and will work closely with Government, Ofgem and National Gas to identify and mitigate potential risks.



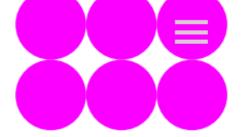












De-rated Margin

Margins are expected to be within the Reliability Standard. The Base Case margin for 2025/26 is 10.9% of forecast ACS demand, which represents the highest assessments since 2019/20.

We expect there to be sufficient available capacity to meet demand and our reserve requirements this winter. The Base Case de-rated margin is 6.6 GW/(10.9% of ACS demand). The associated LOLE is well within the Reliability Standard of 3 hours.

The de-rated margin assumes a demand of 60.5 GW, which includes 1.7 GW of reserve. All providers with Capacity Market (CM) agreements are assumed to deliver in line with their obligations unless we hold specific market intelligence to the contrary.

Table 1: Recent history of de-rated margin. Our assessment accounts for asset unavailability and the latest market intelligence, but changes in the generation background may see the de-rated margin vary by the time we publish the *Winter Outlook 2025/26* report.

Winter	De-Rated Margin (Early View)	De-Rated Margin (Winter Outlook)
2019/20		7.8 GW (12.9%)
2020/21		4.8 GW (8.3%)
2021/22	4.3 GW (7.3%)	3.9 GW (6.6%)
2022/23	4.0 GW (6.7%)	3.7 GW (6.3%)
2023/24	4.8 GW (8.0%)	4.4 GW (7.4%)
2024/25	5.6 GW (9.4%)	5.2 GW (8.8%)
2025/26	6.6 GW (10.9%)	

The year-on-year increase in the de-rated margin is driven by a range of factors including an increase in battery storage capacity at both transmission and distribution levels, an increase in available gas-fired power generation and the commissioning of the Greenlink electricity interconnector.

We undertake pan-European market modelling to assess the ability of neighbouring markets to support Great Britain's adequacy during a period of tighter margin. Under our Base Case we assume that 6.9 GW (de-rated) of interconnector imports will be available at such times and that wind generation will contribute 3.9 GW (de-rated).

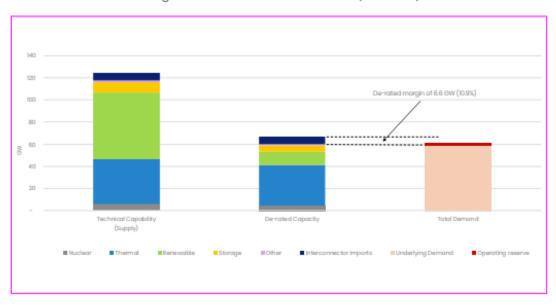
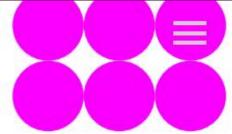


Figure 1: Total technical capacity of transmission and distribution connected supply and the resulting de-rated contribution during a period of system stress is shown against ACS peak demand



Operational surplus

We expect there to be a sufficient operational surplus throughout winter. There may still be some tight days and, based on the current available information, these are most likely to be in early December or mid-January.

Our modelling indicates that the operational surplus will be sufficient when allowing for the natural variation of demand, wind generation and generator outages. Figure 2 shows the forecast range for the operational surplus this winter (the red plume) compared with the corresponding forecast for winter 2024/25, as published in the Winter Outlook 2024/25 report (the grey plume). For weekdays in December and January the operational surplus is approximately 400 MW higher on average.

When the shaded region nears 0 GW, there is a risk that the system may become tight, and operational tools, including market notices, could be used to increase margin. This modelling helps us identify when tight periods are most likely to occur. Based on current generator availability, these are most likely to be in early December or mid-January.

This forecast is based on current generator availability submissions, which are likely to change before publication of the *Winter Outlook 2025/26* report. The forecast range in Figure 2 shows the 90% confidence level. As such, we expect there to be days (approximately 5%) where the surplus falls below this range. Notwithstanding the year-on-year improvement, prevailing conditions may result in tight days, requiring us to use standard operational tools, including system notices. We expect sufficient capacity to be available to respond to these signals.

We also expect there to be a significant number of days when Great Britain could support exports to neighbouring markets, if required.

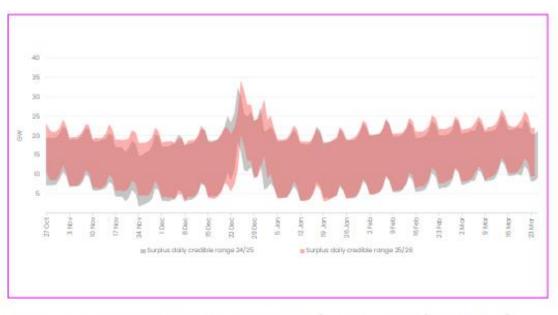
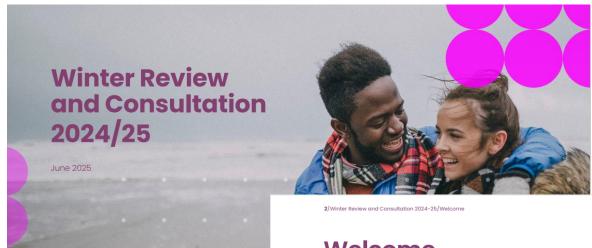


Figure 2: Comparison of the forecast operational surplus range (90% confidence level) for winter 2024/25 (grey) and winter 2025/26 (red)



Winter Review and Consultation

Slido code #OTF



The <u>Winter Review and Consultation 2024/25</u> can be found on our website.





Welcome to our Winter Review and consultation 2024/25 report.

This annual report reviews the modelling and analysis detailed in the *Winter Outlook* 2024/25 report against the actual events during the season.



Kayte O'Neill Chief Operating Officer National Electricity



At NESO (formerly ESO) we have a long history of ensuring that electricity flows safely and reliably from where it is generated to where it is generated to solve is needed. We operate Great Britain's evolving electricity transmission network to one of the highest standards of safety and reliability anywhere in

We work year-round with Government, Ofgern, National Gas and other parts of the energy industry to assess emerging risks and build resilience ahead of winter. This includes ongoing engagement with neighbouring Transmission System Operators (TSOs) across Europe and Transmission Owners (Tos) across Great Britain. Each year, we produce an Early West of winter followed by a full Winter Outlook report, setting out our assessment of the electricity margin available to manage customer supply and demand.

This document reviews the forecasts and analysis in our Winter Outlook 2024/25 report, comparing what we expected, to what actually occurred. Alongside this report, we have published the Winter Outlook 2025/28 Early Wew, providing an early assessment of the year-on-year changes to the security of supply outlook. Together, these reports support effective planning and preparation for the coming winter. As in previous years, the consultation section of this report focuses on the Winter Review 2024/25 and the upcoming Winter Outlook 2025/26. However, we welcome feedback on all aspects of our winter planning and preparation and will make sure any comments and information received are passed to the relevant teams across NEO.

If you would like to share your views, or if you have any general queries or comments, please email us at <u>marketoutlookenesoenergy</u>, join us for a discussion at our <u>Operational Transparency Forum</u> (OTF), or contact us via <u>Linkedin or on X @ineso_energy</u>.

Please note that National Gas has published a separate Gas Winter Review and Consultation.





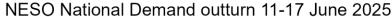


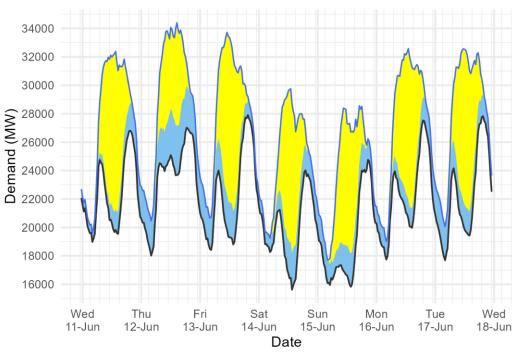


Demand | Last week demand out-turn

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OUTTURN





Demand type

— National Demand (ND) transmission connected generation requirement within GB

 ND + est. of PV & wind at Distribution network

Renewable type

Distributed_PV

Distributed_Wind

National Demand

Minimum Demands

Distributed generationPeak values by day

Date	Daily Max Dist. PV (GW)	Daily Max Dist. Wind (GW)	
L1 Jun 2025	11.1	2.2	
2 Jun 2025	7.2	3.5	
.3 Jun 2025	11.6	2.6	
.4 Jun 2025	10.8	2.6	
L5 Jun 2025	9.6	2.3	
16 Jun 2025	10.6	2.2	
17 Jun 2025	11.0	2.5	

/	IIIIIIIIII	emanas	FORECAST (Wed 11 Jun)		OUTTURN			
	Date	Forecasting Point	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)
	11 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	18.2	1.4	12.3	19.5	1.6	9.9
	12 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	17.1	3.1	0.0	18.0	2.4	0.0
	12 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	22.2	3.2	6.6	23.7	3.5	6.8
	13 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	18.5	1.5	0.2	18.4	2.2	0.1
	13 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	20.7	2.0	8.5	18.8	2.4	10.8
	14 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	17.6	1.1	0.4	18.3	0.9	0.0
	14 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	17.0	1.9	9.3	15.6	2.6	10.5
	15 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	16.0	1.1	1.6	16.0	1.4	0.4
	15 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	15.6	1.6	8.6	15.8	2.3	8.6
	16 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	17.5	1.2	0.3	17.7	1.3	0.0
	16 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	19.6	1.6	10.3	20.0	1.4	9.9
	17 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	18.5	1.2	0.0	17.7	2.4	0.0
	17 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	20.5	1.6	9.1	19.4	1.8	9.8

The black line (National Demand ND) is the measure of portion of total GB customer demand that is supplied by the transmission network.

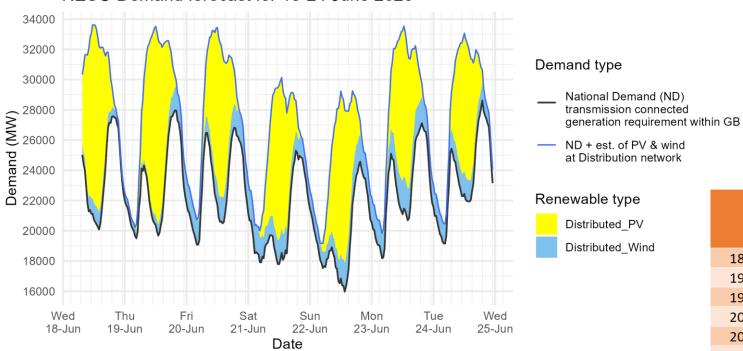
ND values <u>do not include</u> export on interconnectors or pumping or station load

Blue line serves as a proxy for total GB customer demand. It includes demand supplied by the distributed wind and solar sources, but it <u>does not include</u> demand supplied by non-weather driven sources at the distributed network for which NESO has no real time data.

Historic out-turn data can be found on the <u>NESO Data Portal</u> in the following data sets: <u>Historic Demand Data & Demand Data Update</u>

Demand | Week Ahead

NESO Demand forecast for 18-24 June 2025



The black line (National Demand ND) is the measure of portion of total GB customer demand that is supplied by the transmission network.

ND values <u>do not include</u> export on interconnectors or pumping or station load

Blue line serves as a proxy for total GB customer demand. It includes demand supplied by the distributed wind and solar sources, but it <u>does not include</u> demand supplied by non-weather driven sources at the distributed network for which NESO has no real time data.

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National Demand

Minimum Demands

		FORE	CAST (Wed 18	Jun)
Date	Forecasting Point	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)
18 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	20.1	1.2	11.0
19 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	19.5	0.5	0.4
19 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	19.7	0.8	12.2
20 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	19.1	1.6	0.2
20 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	20.5	1.7	9.5
21 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	17.9	1.6	0.8
21 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	17.8	1.6	10.2
22 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	17.5	1.0	0.6
22 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	16.0	1.9	10.1
23 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	18.2	1.6	0.0
23 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	20.7	2.1	9.0
24 Jun 2025	Overnight Min	19.2	1.3	0.0
24 Jun 2025	Daytime Min	21.9	1.4	8.5

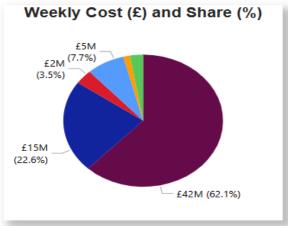


NESO Actions | Category Cost Breakdown





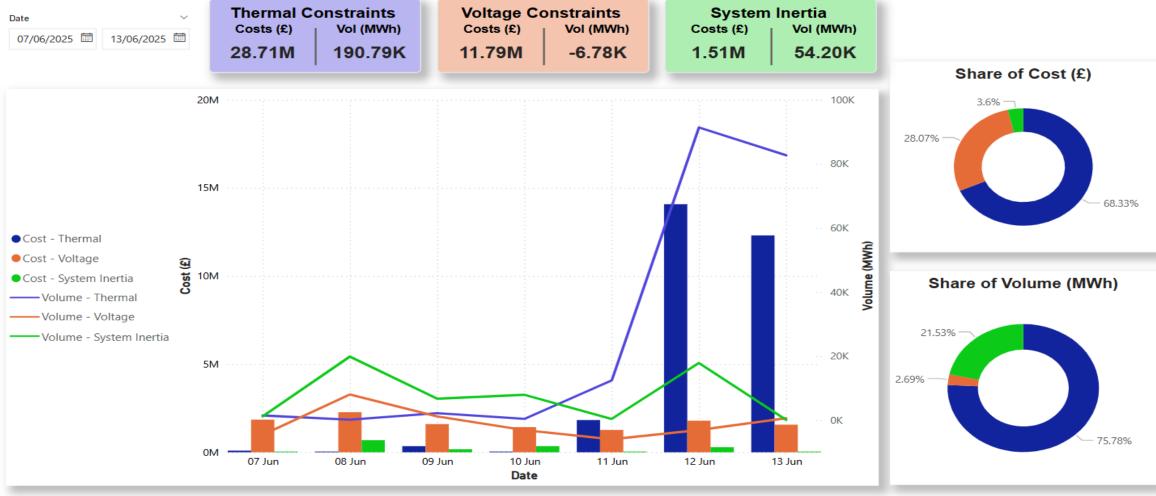
Date	Total Costs
07 June 2025	£5,962,666
08 June 2025	£9,046,645
09 June 2025	£5,579,022
10 June 2025	£5,527,287
11 June 2025	£6,627,587
12 June 2025	£18,388,101
13 June 2025	£16,376,281
Total	£67,507,590





NESO Actions | Constraint Cost Breakdown



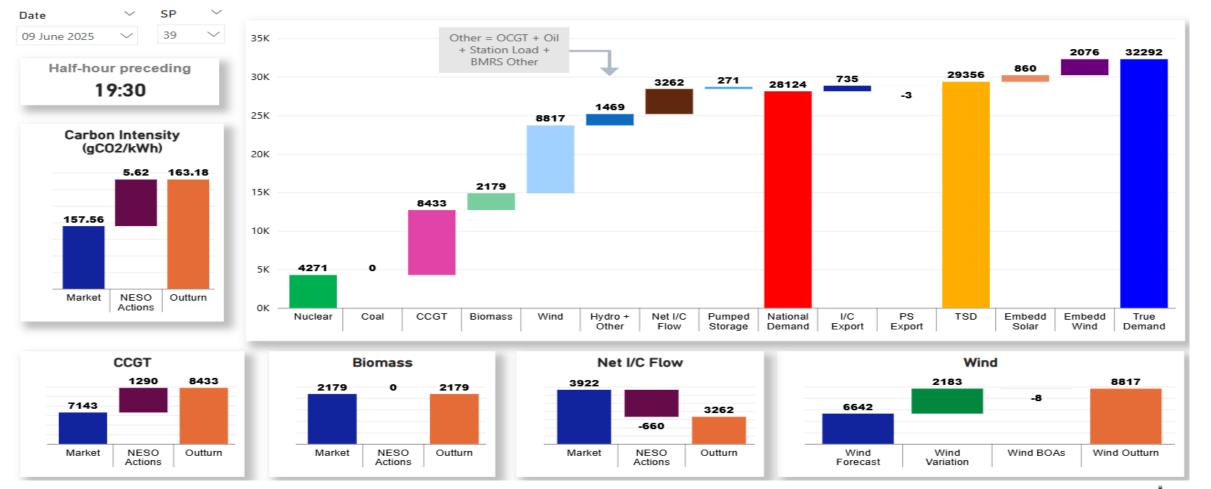


Note: Thermal Constraint volume is reported as an absolute figure.



NESO Actions | Peak Demand - SP spend ~£67k Monday 9th June

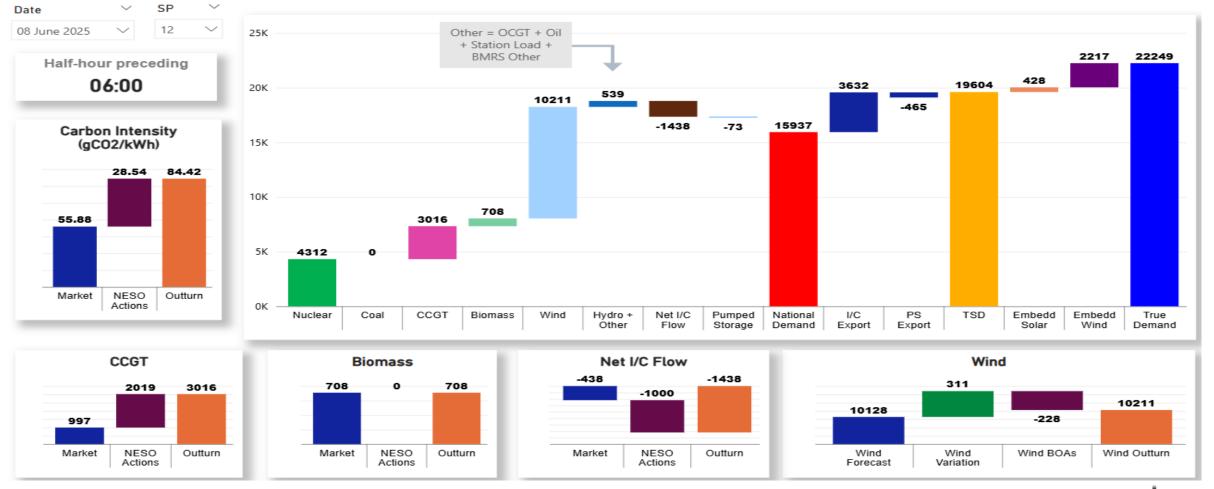






NESO Actions | Minimum Demand – SP spend ~£230k Sunday 8th June

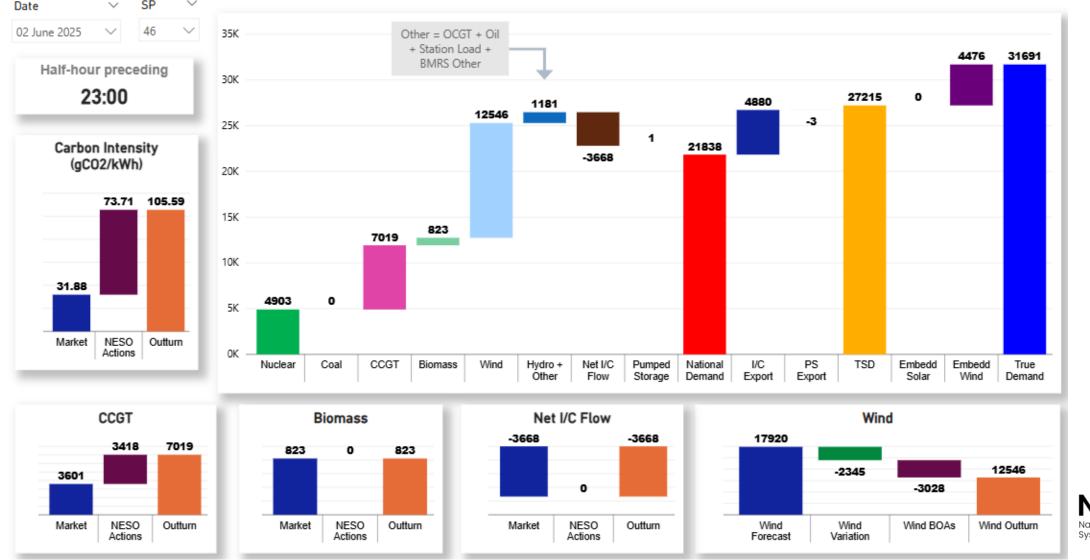






NESO Actions | Highest SP spend ~£598k Thursday 12th June





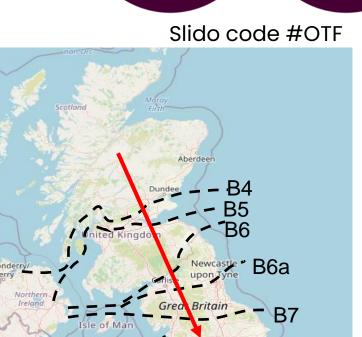


Public

Transparency | Network Congestion



Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)	Current Capacity (%)
B4/B5	3400	52%
B6 (SCOTEX)	6800	44%
В6а	8000	64%
B7 (SSHARN)	9850	49%
GMSNOW	5800	40%
FLOWSTH (B9)	12700	63%
DRESHEX	9675	60%
EC5	5000	69%
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	51%
BI5 (ESTEX)	7500	80%
SC1	7300	100%



Dublin

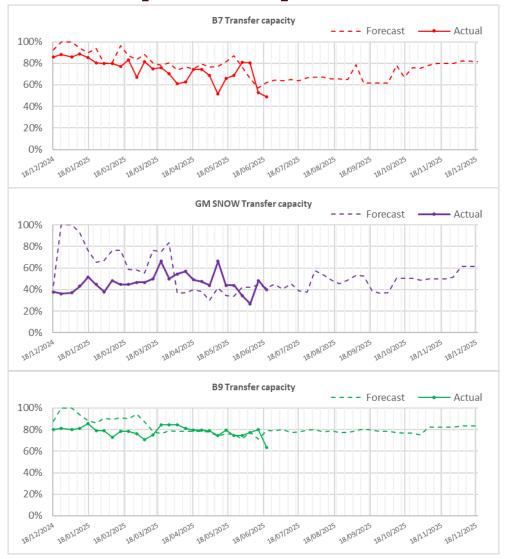
GMSNOW'



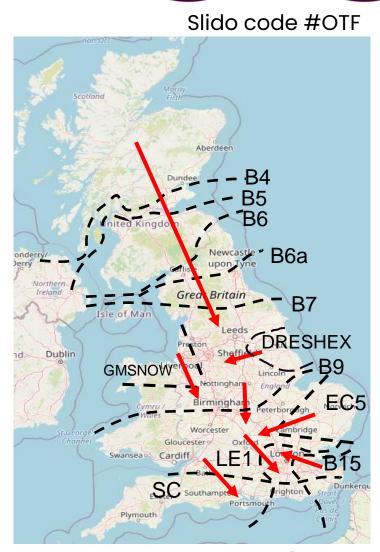
DRESHEX

Public

Transparency | Network Congestion

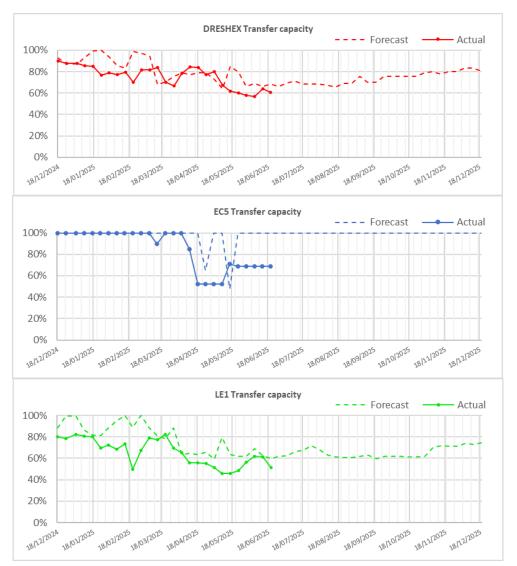


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GMSNOW	5800	40%
FLOWSTH (B9)	12700	63%
DRESHEX	9675	60%
EC5	5000	69%
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	51%
B15 (ESTEX)	7500	80%
SC1	7300	100%



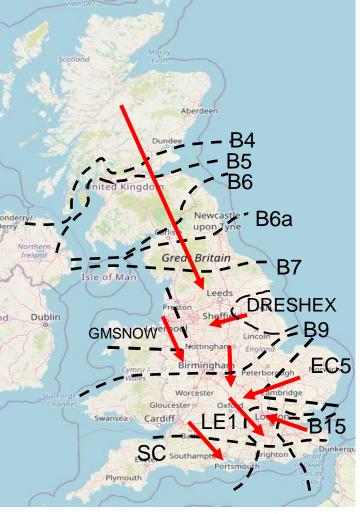


Transparency | Network Congestion



Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)	Current Capacity (%)
B4/B5	3400	52%
B6 (SCOTEX)	6800	44%
В6а	8000	64%
B7 (SSHARN)	9850	49%
GMSNOW	5800	40%
FLOWSTH (B9)	12700	63%
DRESHEX	9675	60%
EC5	5000	69%
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	51%
B15 (ESTEX)	7500	80%
SC1	7300	100%

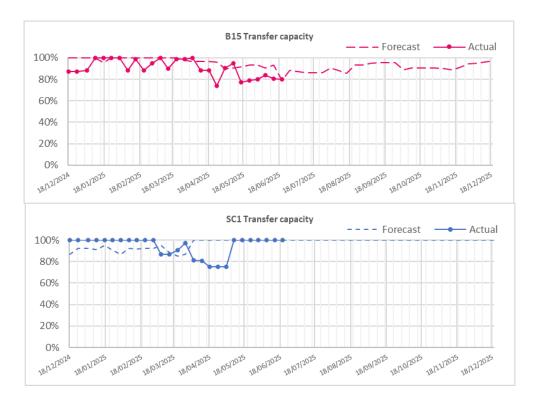






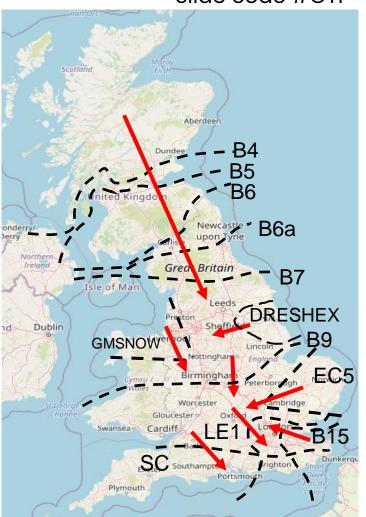
Public

Transparency | Network Congestion



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EC5	5000	69%
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	51%
B15 (ESTEX)	7500	80%
SC1	7300	100%





Day ahead flows and limits, and the 24-month constraint limit forecast are published on the ESO Data Portal: Constraints Management

(The forecast and day ahead limits may vary due to changes in the outage plan. The plan is reviewed periodically throughout the year to ensure we are optimising system conditions, whilst managing any necessary outage plan changes)

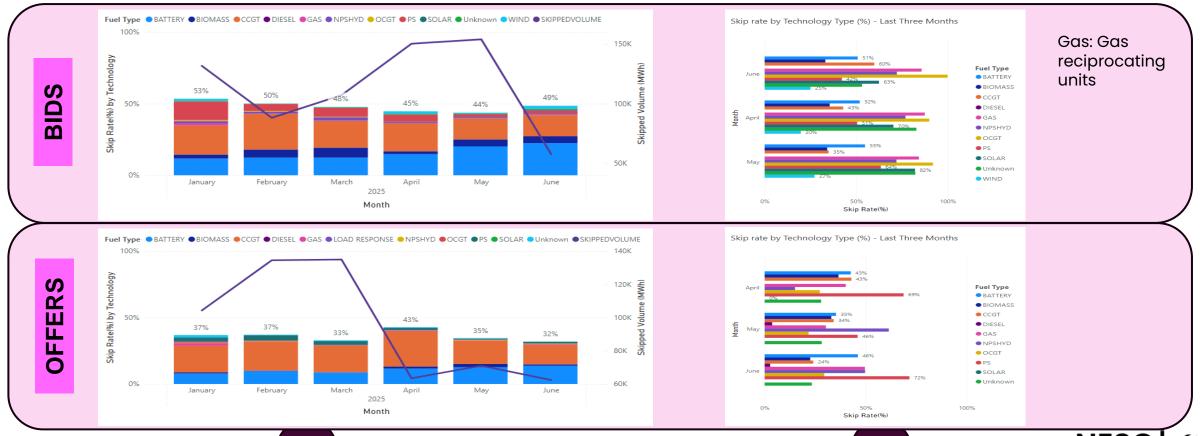


Skip Rates

We have added skip rate by technology type to our 4-week rolling summary. We welcome your comments on if you find this valuable and feedback on how we present this data.

Weekly Average w/e	Offers - All BM	Offers - PSA	Bids - All BM	Bids - PSA
25/05	5%	31%	17%	47%
01/06	8%	31%	7%	49%
08/06	14%	37%	5%	48%
15/06	9%	29%	11%	49%

Slido code #OTF





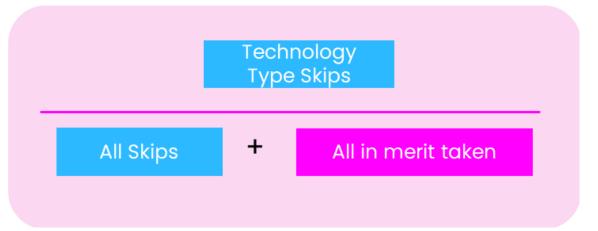
Skip Rates by Technology Type



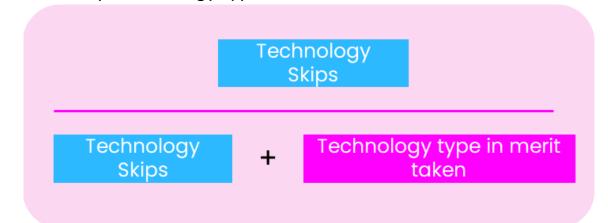
We have presented two views of skip rates by technology type. Both definitions can be calculated using the published 'In Merit – PSA' dataset



Skipped volume by technology type as a percentage of all inmerit



Skipped volume by technology type as a percentage of inmerit by technology type



These technology type skip rates add up to the total skip rate

Considers amount of technology within the skipped volume

Each technology type skip rate is independent

No consideration of total volume of energy



Previously Asked Questions



Q: (11/06/2025) Slide 31 - you say 100MW plant needs a licence. It is 50MW and above unless the site has an exemption from DESNZ.

A: Yes. Those over 100MW have to have a generation licence, those with a capacity between 50 and 100MW can apply for a licence exemption.

Q: (11/06/2025) Can you please try to put the slides up bit earlier - it make asking questions so much easier!

A: Apologies, we do aim to publish the slides 10 minutes before the Forum starts but this is not always possible



Previously Asked Questions



Q: (11/06/2025) Can you give 5 mins as was agreed to see if you get answers/ more Qs?

A: We did trial taking a short break some time ago, however in practice this did not noticeably increase the number of questions we managed to answer live. We do aim to answer as many questions as possible live and generally only take away questions which require more work such as data analysis or subject research, and questions where we do not have an expert on the call. Unfortunately given the wide range of questions raised at the OTF it is not possible to have experts present from every area of NESO activities.

Q: (11/06/2025) Constraint costs seem inordinately high again but logical if related to increasing RES during summer months. Can u pls breakdown cost of constraint actions between curtailing wind & bringing on CCGTs in the south to replace it(the blue bars slide 14) to get the ratio (ie. is it 20% wind/80% CCGTs?)

A: Across 2025 to date approximately 20.7% of costs for curtailing wind for export constraints were direct bid payments to wind, with 79.3% of presented costs being associated with replacement energy costs. Note that replacement cost cannot be attributed to any specific fuel source as this relates to the efficient value of replacement energy rather than any specific actions. We are planning to present the impact of constraints on balancing costs at a future OTF.



Advance Questions



Q: (11/06/25) April 19th 2012, I visited Britned with Hitachi – we spent a day there. At the time H' was interested in HVDC hence the visit. In the questions of 11th June, NESO stated that "While interconnectors are asynchronous"......but as Nigel Wood observed during the visit – NG did not want FR (& by extension inertia) services from BritNed. So interconnectors can be synchronous it is just that NESO treats them as asynchronous. This begs the question: given the cost implications of getting inertia from CCGTs etc, would it not be cheaper/better/less Co2 getting the services from the i/cs?



Outstanding Questions



Q: (05/06/2025) This morning, 4th June, SVRP-10 was offered on for energy at £200/MWh. This is significantly above GW's of more flexible generation. Has there been an issue with flagging here? And what is being done to prevent this in the future?

Q: (11/06/2025) Has NESO made certain newspaper writing people aware that the wind forecast is what would generate unconstrained and so it being different from outturn when the wind is curtailed does not indicate a forecast error?

Q: (11/06/2025) On the 650MW sell trades against IFA1 - you have mentioned that this is a result of a line outage. Should there not be a remit submitted and visible to the market indicating that there is an import cap on IFA1? Is there any update as to when the line outage will be resolved?



Outstanding Questions



Q: (11/06/2025): Looking at the DUKES tables out to 2023, it looks like wind and solar generation has doubled since 2015/2016, absolute NIVs have come down by c.20% over the same period (~290->230mwh). Is this an example of the system working well for energy balancing if not constraints?

Q: (11/06/2025): Tagging onto lower abs NIV while renewables doubling: There is strong evidence this is due to increased liquidity in the intraday market. Would NESO comment on the fact that its REMA proposal for dual cash-out price will drive liquidity away and could undo all this progress on NIV?

Q: (11/06/2025): I can go back and take a look at the data but as a general rule of thumb is it unusual that the most expensive period was 11pm? If you could point me in the direction of the best form of data to analyse this please?



Reminder about answering questions at the NESO OTF



Slido code #OTF

- **Questions from unidentified parties will not be answered live**. If you have reasons to remain anonymous to the wider forum, please use the advance question or email options. Details in the appendix to the pack.
- The OTF is not the place to challenge the actions of individual parties (other than the NESO), and we will not comment on these challenges. This type of concern can be reported to the Market Monitoring team at: box.nc.customer@neso.energy.
- **Questions will be answered in the upvoted order whenever possible**. We will take questions from further down the list when: the answer is not ready; we need to take the question away or the topic is outside of the scope of the OTF.
- **Slido will remain open until 12:00**, even when the call closes earlier, to provide the maximum opportunity for you to ask questions.
- **All questions will be recorded and published** All questions asked through Sli.do will be recorded and published, with answers, in the Operational Transparency Forum Q&A on the webpage: https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do/systems-operations/operational-transparency-forum
- **Takeaway questions** these questions will be included in the pack for the next OTF, we may ask you to contact us by email in order to clarify or confirm details for the question.
- **Out of scope questions** will be forwarded to the appropriate NESO expert or team for a direct response. We may ask you to contact us by email to ensure we have the correct contact details for the response. These questions will not be managed through the OTF, and we are unable to forward questions without correct contact details. Information about the OTF purpose and scope can be found in the appendix of this slide pack



slido



(i) Start presenting to display the audience questions on this slide.

Slido code #OTF

Feedback

Please remember to use the feedback poll in Sli.do after the event.

We welcome feedback to understand what we are doing well and how we can improve the event for the future.

If you have any questions after the event, please contact the following email address: box.nc.customer@neso.energy



Appendix



Purpose and scope of the NESO Operational Transparency Forum



Purpose:

The Operational Transparency Forum runs once a week to provide updated information on and insight into the operational challenges faced by the control room in the recent past (1-2 weeks) and short-term future (1-2 weeks). The OTF will also signpost other NESO events, provide deep dives into focus topics, and allow industry to ask questions.

Scope:

Aligns with purpose, see examples below:

In Scope of OTF

Material presented i.e.: regular content, deep dives, focus topics NESO operational approach & challenges NESO published data

Out of Scope of OTF

Data owned and/or published by other parties
e.g.: BMRS is published by Elexon
Processes including consultations operated by other
parties e.g.: Elexon, Ofgem, DESNZ
Data owned by other parties
Details of NESO Control Room actions & decision making
Activities & operations of particular market participants
NESO policy & strategic decision making
Formal consultations e.g.: Code Changes,
Business Planning, Market development

Managing questions at the NESO Operational Transparency Forum



- OTF participants can ask questions in the following ways:
 - Live via Slido code #OTF
 - In advance (before 12:00 on Monday) at https://forms.office.com/r/k0AEfKnai3
 - At any time to <u>box.nc.customer@neso.energy</u>
- All questions asked through Sli.do will be recorded and published, with answers, in the Operational Transparency Forum Q&A on the webpage: <u>Operational Transparency Forum | NESO</u>
- Advance questions will be included, with answers, in the slide pack for the next OTF and published in the OTF Q&A as above.
- **Email questions** which specifically request inclusion in the OTF will be treated as Advance questions, otherwise we will only reply direct to the sender.
- **Takeaway questions** we may ask you to contact us by email in order to clarify or confirm details for the question.
- Out of scope questions will be forwarded to the appropriate NESO expert or team for a direct response. We may ask you to contact us by email to ensure we have the correct contact details for the response. These questions will not be managed through the OTF, and we are unable to forward questions without correct contact details. Information about the OTF purpose and scope can be found in the appendix of this slide pack.

Skip Rates – 'In Merit' datasets



We recognise that these datasets aren't as intuitive as they could be – specifically the column headings. Please be reassured that we are looking at ways to improve this - we will update the documentation to include this information and will also discuss the datasets in more detail at the webinar on 27th February.

We will use 'accepted' and 'instructed' differently in this context, even though they are normally the same.

These datasets show the units that should have been instructed if decisions were solely based on price, rather than all units that were instructed. Therefore this dataset does not match the total accepted volume datasets in Elexon.

In Merit Volume = Accepted Volume + Skipped Volume

In Merit Volume

- This is the recreated in merit stack showing the lowest cost units that were available to meet the requirement, where the requirement is based on the volume of units that were actually instructed
- Therefore this is the volume that should have been accepted if decisions were solely based on price
- The sum of this column is the total instructed volume in the 5 minute period (subject to the relevant exclusions)

Accepted Volume

- This is the volume that was accepted in merit, as a subset of the 'In Merit Volume' column i.e. how much volume was accepted in merit
- The sum of this column will be less than the sum of the 'In Merit Volume' column, unless there is no skipped volume
- Note: this column does not list all instructed units

Skipped Volume

• This is the volume that was skipped, as a subset of the 'In Merit Volume' column – i.e. of the volume that we should have instructed, how much was skipped

It's possible that the list of units increases, decreases, or stays the same between stages, but the total 'In Merit Volume' will always remain the same (or no volume is excluded) or decrease (due to exclusions).