

Quick Reserve Guidance Document

Version 5 – April 2026

Version History

Version	Added Information	Date Published
V1	N/A	November 2024
V2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidance Document updated to reflect service changes that incorporate Phase 2 delivery of Quick Reserve. 2. Performance Monitoring of Excessive Pricing explanation added to ensure transparency. We provide the formula, describe NESO's assessment rationale and provide detailed examples. 	July 2025
V3	<p>Updates to 'Available Dispatch Volume' Performance Monitoring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EOD code changed from 'IBOD' to 'VOL' 2. BM Performance Check updated to be 'summed' for all positive BO Pairs (1 to 5), and all negative BO Pairs (-1 to -5) 3. Updated Stacking Matrix 	October 2025
V4	Addition of non-BM into 'Excessive Pricing'	January 2026
V5	Clarification on additional headroom/footroom for BM units (Page 22)	April 2026

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Quick Reserve Summary

The information in this guidance is tailored to support Quick Reserve providers during QR service delivery. This guidance is therefore intended for service providers with access to the Balancing Mechanism or OBP non-BM systems.

This document complements the service's contractual documents: the Service Terms, Procurement Rules and Balancing Services Glossary as were approved by Ofgem on 4 July 2025. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between this document and the contractual documents, the latter shall prevail.

Quick Reserve (QR) is part of our new suite of Reserve products. The QR market will allow us to procure access to fast-acting upwards (headroom) and downwards (footroom) flexibility through two new balancing services: Positive Quick Reserve and Negative Quick Reserve. This capacity can then be manually dispatched by NESO control room engineers in real time.

Please note this document does not include information about legacy reserve services, Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) or Optional Fast Reserve, which will ultimately be replaced by new Reserve services and phased out. Information about STOR and Optional Fast Reserve can be found on the [NESO website](#).

Quick Reserve can be dispatched in both pre- and post-fault system operation scenarios. Contracted QR units can be dispatched to correct impulsive energy imbalances, such as sudden changes in wind output due to sharp changes in prevailing wind direction or TV pickup during key sporting and social events. QR units could also be dispatched to manage key crossover periods.

QR documents include [Service Terms](#), which describe the technical specification for the provision of QR, and [Procurement Rules](#), which describe the eligibility rules for participation in the services and explain how the QR market will function.

This guidance is published to support the onboarding to the QR service by our providers. It is designed to give additional information on the rules and recommendations regarding the delivery of these services, along with relevant use cases.

This document will be updated regularly.

Public

Service Specification

Technical Parameters

Technical Design Element	Detail
Direction	Positive and Negative
Minimum Contract Size	1 MW
Provider eligibility	Non-BM & BM units with control/system telephony during contracted windows
Time to full delivery	Up to 1 minute from instruction start-time
Minimum Activation Period	Up to 5 minutes
Maximum Recovery Period	Up to 3 minutes
Energy Requirement	The unit must be able to deliver the full contracted capacity per QR Window
Operational Metering	1 Hz for both BM and non-BM units, up to 5s latency BOAs for BM units.
Dispatch mechanism	OBP dispatch instruction for non-BM units Note: Volumes associated with prices must be sufficient to dispatch Contracted MW, and Excessive Utilisation Prices will lead to penalties

Technical Parameters (cont'd)

Technical Design Element	Detail
Notice to Start Ramping	0 minutes
Ramp rates	No maximum ramp up or ramp down rates. Minimum ramp-up and ramp-down rate to be in line with Time to Full Delivery.
Performance Metering	1Hz for both BM and non-BM units
Performance Monitoring	Time to Full Delivery, Availability and Utilisation – Payment Penalties for over (>120%) and under (<95%) delivery
Baselining	All providers are expected to provide nomination baselines, equivalent to the BM Physical Notification, with Final Physical Notifications 60-mins ahead of contracted Settlement Period. Both zero and non-zero baselines allowed.
Aggregation	Allowed, per GSP group
Operational data requirements	BM units as per current BM operations. Non-BM units to submit availability declarations (including price and MW).
Passing through zero	Allowed
Cross-overs	Units are expected to be available for instruction into a subsequent settlement period (including where non-contracted) up to its Minimum Activation Period

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Joining the Service

User Journey

Acronyms:

- **DEP** – Digital Engagement Platform,
- **EAC** – Enduring Auction Capability,
- **OBP** – Open Balancing Programme,
- **STAR** – Settlement and Revenue (System)

Stage	Explore	Onboarding	Participate	Contract Management	Schedule & Dispatch	Review	Payment
User Journey	<p>Gather data and information</p> <p>Build business case</p> <p>Understand codes, markets and connections</p> <p>Understand Service Parameters</p>	<p>User, company, unit asset registration, NBM MPAN registration (NESO + Elexon)</p> <p>Pre-qualification</p> <p>Agent set up</p> <p>Systems testing OBP, Performance metering API submission</p> <p>Contract Accession</p> <p>Asset / Unit versioning</p> <p>User Management</p>	<p>Tender Submission</p> <p>Action Submission</p> <p>Co-optimisation</p>	<p>Contracts awards and status</p> <p>Manage contracts</p>	<p>Availability management</p> <p>Instructions</p>	<p>Data submission / collection</p>	<p>Performance monitoring</p> <p>Settlement</p> <p>Penalties</p> <p>Disputes</p> <p>Financial position</p>
NESO Systems	<p>DEP</p> <p>NESO Website</p>	<p>SMP</p>	<p>EAC</p> <p>SMP</p>	<p>SMP</p> <p>Data Portal</p>	<p>OBP/BM</p>	<p>DEP</p> <p>SMP</p>	<p>Settlement System</p> <p>SMP</p>

First Time User Registration

If you and your organisation are new to NESO and the SMP Portal, you must register directly via the portal using the following instructions.

The User should visit and bookmark the following link: <https://portal.nationalenergyso.com/smp/s/login/>

As a first-time user you will need to click the "Register New Account" button. Users will be navigated to the first 'screen' to capture Registration.

Registering New Primary User

In order to access the SMP Portal, it is expected that upon initial registration the main or 'primary' contact (user) at your organisation/company will undertake the registration steps.

Registration involves submitting one's contact details and their organisation/company details. The successive order is contact details followed by company details.

When entering email addresses or telephone numbers, standardised formats are expected, if a User/Contact does not submit field values compatible with the expected format then the field will be flagged in a red border with a prompt instruction. For example, if an email address has been submitted with the incorrect format.

Once all of the fields have been completed on the User/Contact section, the "Next" button will no longer be shaded grey, instead it will be converted into a

blue 'button', allowing you to proceed to the next step.

Registering the Primary User's Company

The 'Register new Account' stage involves two pathways depending on the Company Status. If the User/Contact's organisation is a UK Limited Company, they select the first checkbox. If the User/Contact's organisation is a non-UK Company then they select the second checkbox.

Once the option is selected, the user clicks on the "Next" Button.

Registering a UK Company

The User/Contact will be prompted to search for the Company Name and the Company Registration Number.

For Company Name - they will be expected to enter the name, which will trigger a lookup search/listing of similar names for the user to choose from.

For Company Registration Number - they will be expected to enter the exact reference number, which will trigger a lookup search/listing for the user to select and confirm.

Please note that only valid and accurate Registration Numbers will be accepted and appear in the search exercise. If your Company is a UK Limited Company

and the search listing is unsuccessful, you will need to reach out to your NESO Account Manager by email

Once a match has been found, the User/Contact must select the "Submit" button to proceed to the next step.

If the search result is incorrect or the User/Contact wishes to undertake a new search, then they are expected to click on the "Remove Company" link to refresh the search functionality.

Once the search result is correct, then the User/Contact selects the "Submit" button on the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.

For more information on this process, or for information on registering a non-UK company click [here](#).

For technical support please contact: commercial.operation@nationalenergyso.com

Unit and Asset Registration

Once you have registered as a user on SMP, you can begin creating your units and assets you wish to prequalify for Quick Reserve.

In order to do so, you should enter your SMP account via the following link: <https://portal.nationalenergyso.com/smp/s/login/>

If you are a first-time user, please follow the guidance on the prior slide to register yourself/your company.

If not, or you have already completed first time user registration, you can proceed to register your Units and Assets in SMP and pre-qualify them for Quick Reserve (Positive and/or Negative).

For users who already have Assets and Units in SMP, for other services (i.e. DC/DM/DR, Balancing Reserve), that you wish to pre-qualify for Quick Reserve, you can move ahead to **Pre-qualifying Units for Quick Reserve**.

Registering New Assets and Units

You can register new Assets and Units on the SMP

portal, by following the instructions in the demo video linked here: [Creating Assets and Units in SMP](#)

or by following the instructions in **Section 4 and 5** of the [SMP External User Guide](#)

This process is the same as for any other services you have pre-qualified for in SMP; such as DC, DM, DR and Balancing Reserve.

Prequalifying Units for Quick Reserve

In order to prequalify your units for Positive or Negative Quick Reserve, you should have created your Assets and Units, and linked them together (As per the prior video and section 6 of the User Guide). You can then proceed to pre-qualification, by following the instructions in the demo video linked here (ensure you have selected the relevant Quick Reserve service): [Prequalifying Units for Balancing Services](#)

Or by following the instructions in **Section 7** of the [SMP External User Guide](#)

Once you have submitted your unit/s for pre-qualification, they will be reviewed by the NESO team. We will check that: a signed Form B has been provided, as well as that the Unit information is correct and meets the service parameters. If all of this is true, your unit will be approved and is ready to take part in Quick Reserve. **Please note** that all company information must match what is listed on Companies House

For technical support, and SMP queries, please contact: commercial.operation@nationalenergyso.com

A failure to submit valid MPAN information will result in pre-qualification approval being delayed/withdrawn.

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Auctions & Auction Platform

Order Submission Process

The following section will give a step-by-step guide to submitting orders on EAC. If you and your organisation are new to NESO and have yet to register to SMP, then it is required that you register there first. All participants must then be registered as a user for EAC, even after registering units on SMP.

After registering for EAC and logging in with 2-factor authentication, the first step is to select the auction that you would like to bid into. All auctions with gates open can be found under the 'Auctions' tab.

After you have selected the auction that you would like to bid into, you will need to select the unit you would like to use from the drop-down menu.

Following this, you will start to build and add your baskets (defined by EFA block). You will give your basket a name and a family name if these are looped baskets and add in the relevant information such as price volume and any child order or substitutable child orders as required.

Once all of the relevant information has been added the bid can be submitted.

After the auction, results can be found in the results tab for your relevant unit, and results will be published on the Data Portal for all units.

Please note that bids can also be submitted via API, to obtain API credentials please contact NESO.

EAC Market Design and Clearing Algorithm



Single market for response and reserve

Frequency Response services (Dynamic Containment, Dynamic Moderation, Dynamic Regulation) and the new Reserve services (Quick Reserve, Slow Reserve) are procured simultaneously in a single, pay-as-clear auction

Co-optimisation

The auction clearing algorithm is able to select between alternative provider offers and alternate NESO requirements to better optimise the overall market clearing

EAC clearing algorithm

Our strategic partner, N-SIDE, is developing a new, bespoke market clearing algorithm to enable the new market features

Overholding

The auction clearing algorithm may clear a quantity of service in excess of NESO requirements if this better optimises the market

Auction Overview

Design	Co-optimised Response and Reserve Auction
Services Auctioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EAC Auction is used for the clearing of capacity (availability) for the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency Response Services: Dynamic Containment (DC), Dynamic Moderation (DM), and Dynamic Regulation (DR). Reserve Services: Quick Reserve (QR) For every service, there are 2 product directions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Response these are Low (L) and High (H) products (resulting in product codes DRL and DRH, DML and DMH, DCL and DCH). For Reserve these Positive (P) and Negative (N) Products (resulting in product codes PQR and NQR).
Auction Frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC, DM, DR, QR will be procured in a single, simultaneous day-ahead auction held <u>daily at 14:00</u>.
Auction Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auction type: Closed double-sided auction. Objective function: Maximisation of social welfare. Pricing: Uniform clearing price per product for each service window. Locational granularity: GB synchronous area. Overholding allowed (cleared quantity may exceed NESO bid quantity). Procurement: Capacity (MW).

Note: For more information, please see [EAC Market Design Report](#) and [EAC Market Design Explainer](#).

Auction Overview

Design	Co-optimised Response & Reserve Auction	
	Response	QR
Auction Timing		
Gate Opening	08:00 BST / GMT D-15	
Gate Closure	14:00 BST / GMT D-1	
Publication of Results on UI	By 14:30 BST / GMT D-1	
Publication of Results on Data Portal	By 15:00 BST / GMT D-1	
Sell Order Design		
Number of Baskets per Unit per EFA day	25	100
Number of Parent Orders per Basket	Must be 1	Must be 1
Number of Child Orders per Basket	No more than 10	No more than 10
Number of Substitutable Child Orders per Basket	No more than 10	No more than 10
Technical Parameters		
Technical Minimum Prices (£/MW/h)	-20	0
Technical Maximum Prices (£/MW/h)	999.99	999.99
Minimum Contract Size (MW)	1	1

Note: “D” stands for “delivery date”. For more information, please see [EAC Market Design Report](#) and [EAC Market Design Explainer](#).

Volume Requirement

The requirement is published on Data Portal which will specify what positive and Negative Quick Reserve we are aiming to procure.

You will find the link to the newly created dataset on Data Portal here:

[Quick Reserve Auction Requirement Forecast | National Energy System Operator.](#)

Initially the data will be refreshed monthly.

The requirement is per service window.

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Service Stacking

Co-delivery

Definition: Being paid multiple revenues from the same asset, using the same capacity/MW, in the same time period (and in the same direction).

Note: Positive and Negative is not considered the same MW.

Co-delivery Rules

- Quick Reserve **cannot** be co-delivered with:
 - any other frequency management Ancillary Service e.g. Reserve (including Balancing Reserve) or any Dynamic Frequency Response.
- Quick Reserve **can** be co-delivered with:
 - the Capacity Market (CM), the BM, and Voltage and Stability services).
- Where a CM Notice (CMN) is issued, these providers should continue to make headroom available to us as per any active Quick Reserve commitments.
- To ensure that providers are protected from penalties for breach of their CM agreement should a System Stress Event occur following the CMN, Quick Reserve has been added to the list of Relevant Balancing Services.

Note: Positive and Negative is not considered the same MW. Therefore, where 100% of a unit's capacity can be awarded a contract in opposite directions for the same service window, this is not considered stacking or co-delivery.

Splitting

Definition: Being paid multiple revenues from the same asset, but with different capacity/MW, in the same time period.

Note: Positive and Negative is not considered the same MW.

Splitting Rules

- Quick Reserve **can** only be Split with the same Reserve service, but in the opposite direction. Therefore;
 - Positive Quick Reserve can be split with Negative Quick Reserve.
 - For example, a unit with 10MW of headroom and footroom may be awarded a 10MW contract in both directions.
- Quick Reserve cannot be Split with any other Ancillary Service during Phase 1.
- Quick Reserve can also be split with the BM, Voltage and Stability services.

The Quick Reserve auction is going to be co-optimised with the Dynamic Response auction (EAC auction) and therefore providers may offer Quick Reserve and Dynamic Response products during the same time periods, however they must not be in the same Sell Order or Basket

Note: Positive and Negative is not considered the same MW. Therefore, 100% of a unit's capacity can be awarded a contract in opposite directions for the same service window.

Splitting Matrix

Splitting with Response

- Splitting is allowed between any frequency response products (i.e., any combination of DCL, DCH, DML, DMH, DRL, and DRH).





































































































































Splitting within Reserve

- Splitting is allowed between Balancing Reserve products (PBR and NBR), between Quick Reserve products (PQR and NQR), and between Slow Reserve products (PSR and NSR).
- However, splitting is not yet allowed between different Reserve products.

Splitting Quick & Slow with Response

- Splitting QR and SR with Response will be available once Performance Monitoring allows.

	Allowed		Not allowed
	Not applicable		Under review

Splitting Matrix			Response						Reserve					
			DC		DM		DR		BR		QR		SR	
			DCL	DCH	DML	DMH	DRL	DRH	PBR	NBR	PQR	NQR	PSR	NSR
Response	DC	DCL												
		DCH												
	DM	DML												
		DMH												
	DR	DRL												
		DRH												
Reserve	BR	PBR												
		NBR												
	QR	PQR												
		NQR												
	SR	PSR												
		NSR												

Additional Headroom/Footroom – BM Units

The QR Service Terms (clause 17) set out the rules for the provision of other services whilst contracted for QR and allows a BM unit to offer any additional volume (headroom/footroom), beyond its contracted quantity, through the Balancing Mechanism, where that volume is not for another Balancing Service.

A QR unit's primary obligation, whilst contracted for Quick Reserve, is to allow NESO to instruct either part, all or more (where applicable) than their contracted volume of QR. Bid-Offer pairs 1 to 5 must be constructed accordingly, such that NESO can first access the contracted volume of QR before accessing any additional MW volume.

NESO procures QR capacity at day ahead, aimed primarily at reacting to pre-fault disturbances, and QR units are paid an Availability fee for this capacity. There is no obligation on NESO to dispatch a QR unit during the contract period and as result, QR units may be held back from normal dispatch actions for this purpose.

It is therefore possible that NESO will not instruct any additional volume, as this volume can only be accessed after the QR contracted volume has been instructed.

Public

Operational Data

Pre-gate Closure Data – BM Units

Contracted BM Quick Reserve (QR) providers are to submit BM data to NESO via EDL/EDT. This data should be submitted in accordance with the [Grid Code](#) (in particular BC1 & BC2).

NESO engineers repeatedly calculate the expected operating margin between 24 hours and 4 hours ahead of real time. The introduction of Quick Reserve means that some contracted reserve volume is known at 14:00 the Day Ahead of delivery and therefore these contracted volumes will be included in the engineer's margin assessments.

To help us to ensure the margin assessments are as accurate as possible, we would appreciate contracted BM units submitting Day Ahead Submissions even when not mandated to do so by the Grid Code.

Data should then be revised if new information becomes available to the BM Participant.

Failure to submit any data required for the determination of contract compliance will result in payment being with-held.

Relevant Data for Quick Reserve:

- Maximum Export Limit (MEL)
- Maximum Import Limit (MIL)
- Stable Export Limit (SEL)
- Stable Import Limit (SIL)
- Run-up Rate
- Run-down Rate
- Minimum Non-Zero Time (MNZT)
- Minimum Zero Time (MZT)
- Bid/Offer pairs
- Notice to Offer (NTO)
- Notice to Bid (NTB)
- Notice to Deviate from Zero (NDZ)
- FPN
- BO Pair Price/Volumes data

Pre-gate Closure Data – non-BM Units

Contracted non-BM Quick Reserve (QR) providers need to submit data to NESO via OBP. This data should be submitted ahead of gate closure (i.e., 1 hour ahead of the relevant Settlement Period).

NESO engineers repeatedly calculate the expected operating margin between 24 hours and 4 hours ahead of real time. The introduction of non-BM Quick Reserve means that some non-BM contracted reserve volume is known at Day Ahead of delivery and therefore these contracted volumes will be included in the engineer's margin assessments.

To help NESO ensure margin assessments are as accurate as possible, contracted non-BM providers should submit PN declarations within 2 hours of contract award.

Data should then be revised once new information becomes available to the non-BM Participant up to 1 hour before the relevant Settlement Period (i.e., Gate Closure), where the PN becomes a Final Physical Notification.

Relevant Data for Quick Reserve:

- Availability (Price and MWs).
- Note: Post gate declarations can be made to notify unavailability
- Physical Notifications

BM Participants – Operational Data Submissions

- The Grid Code, within Section BC1 lays out the option for Balancing Mechanism participating Units (BMUs) to provide NESO with indicative Physical Notifications (PNs) and import and export limits (MELs/MILs) well in advance of real time.
- Large and Medium Power Stations and all BMUs which are Transmission connected are **required** to submit their indicative PNs at 11:00 hours each day for every Settlement Period of the following Operational Day (which begins at 05:00 the following morning).
- NESO's scheduling teams use this data within their margin assessments to inform strategic decisions.
- Quick Reserve contracted units know their contract award outcomes by ~14:30 for delivery in the majority of the next Operational Day. Their PNs, MELs, and MILs should be reviewed and, if necessary, revised, as soon as reasonably practical after formation of a QR contract (and in any event by no later than gate closure).
- This will help us to conduct efficient scheduling and allow the Quick Reserve market deliver the most value.

QR Service Terms

- 5.3 To facilitate the issue by NESO of **Bid-Offer Acceptance(s)** in respect of a **QR Unit** and **Contracted Service Period**, and subject always to paragraph 5.10, and so as to constitute a **Mandatory Availability Declaration**, the **Service Provider** shall, in respect of that **QR Unit** and **Contracted Service Period**:-
- 5.3.1 as soon as reasonably practicable after formation of the **QR Contract** (and in any event by no later than **Gate Closure**), submit to NESO a **Final Physical Notification** and **Bid-Offer Data**; and
- 5.3.2 submit and maintain at all times **Dynamic Parameters** and other **BM Unit Data**,
- in each case meeting the requirements (as applicable) of paragraphs 5.4 to 5.9 inclusive, so as to facilitate sufficient footroom and/or headroom to enable delivery of **Quick Reserve** when instructed, and submitted in accordance with the **Grid Code**.

BC1

Physical Notifications, being the data listed in **BC1** Appendix 1 under that heading, are required by **The Company** at 11:00 hours each day for each **Settlement Period** of the next following **Operational Day**, in respect of;

- (1) **BM Units**:
- (i) with a **Demand Capacity** with a magnitude of 50MW or more in **NET's Transmission Area** or 10MW or more in **SHETL's Transmission Area** or 30MW or more in **SPT's Transmission Area**; or
 - (ii) comprising **Generating Units** (as defined in the Glossary and Definitions and not limited by BC1.2) and/or **Power Generating Modules** and/or **CCGT Modules** and/or **Power Park Modules** in each case at **Large Power Stations**, **Medium Power Stations** and **Small Power Stations** where such **Small Power Stations** are directly connected to the **Transmission System**; or
 - (iii) where the **BM Participant** chooses to submit **Bid-Offer Data** in accordance with BC1.4.2(d) for **BM Units** not falling within (i) or (ii) above,

Non-BM Participants – Operational Data Submissions

- The QR Service Terms lay out the requirement for non-Balancing Mechanism participating Units (non-BMUs) to provide NESO with indicative Baselines (equivalent to Physical Notifications in the BM) in advance of real time.
- All non-BMUs are **required** to submit their indicative PNs (by no later than 2 hours following publication of auction results) for every Settlement Period of the following Service Day (which begins at 23:00 the same evening).
- NESO's scheduling teams use this data within their margin assessments to inform strategic decisions.
- Quick Reserve contracted units know their contract award outcomes by ~14:30 for delivery in the next Service Day. Their Baselines should regularly be reviewed and, if necessary, revised, as soon as reasonably practical after formation of a QR contract (and in any event by no later than gate closure).
- This will help us to conduct efficient scheduling and allow the Quick Reserve market deliver the most value.

QR Service Terms

- 6.3 To facilitate the issue by NESO of an **Instruction** in respect of a **Contracted Service Period**, and subject always to paragraph and the requirements set out in paragraph 20, the **Service Provider** shall confirm the technical and commercial parameters comprising its **QR Contract** by submitting to NESO, in respect of the relevant **QR Unit** and so as to constitute a **Mandatory Availability Declaration**, by no later than sixty (60) minutes prior to the start of that **Contracted Service Period**, a **Non-BM Data Submission** specifying, for that **Contracted Service Period**:
- (a) the **QR Unit ID**;
 - (b) the MW available in that **Contracted Service Period**, which must be equal to the **Contracted Quantity**;
 - (c) a single **QR Utilisation Price** (where the applicable pound and pence figures shall each be an integer) which:-
 - (i) shall apply throughout that **Contracted Service Period** and also to any subsequent period described in paragraph 10.9 unless the **Service Provider** (at its discretion) specifies in the **Non-BM Data Submission** a separate **QR Utilisation Price** (which must for the avoidance of doubt not be accompanied by a zero (0) MW availability) to apply for energy delivered as **Quick Reserve** in that period; and
 - (ii) need not be the same as that specified for other **Contracted Service Periods** in that **Service Day**.

For any **Mandatory Availability Declaration** to be valid, the **Service Provider** must have submitted a valid **Operational Baseline** in accordance with paragraphs 20.1 and 20.2.

Energy Limited Assets

NESO has already published guidance on the submission of MEL/MIL parameters for BM participants. Please read this [guidance note from December 2023](#) to learn more.

An [update](#) with the 30-minute rule was published in February 2024.

Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Pumped Storage have energy limitations based on the storage capacity of their equipment.

BESS can participate in the QR auctions but are expected to be able to manage their state of energy to be able to deliver the full contracted quantity for the duration of the QR service window.

Extract from the QR service terms

- 9.3 For the avoidance of doubt, each QR Unit shall be capable of delivering the full Contracted Quantity for the duration of the Contracted Service Period and the associated potential Cross-Over Period.
- 9.4 In the event that, in respect of any Contracted Service Period:-
- (a) where a Bid-Offer Acceptance is issued during that Contracted Service Period, the QR Unit fails to increase and/or reduce its Output or Demand (as the case may be) by at least ninety-five (95)% of that Bid-Offer Acceptance as measured from the point that the Response Time expires;
 - (b) the volume in MWh of Quick Reserve provided by the Service Provider in accordance with one or a series of contiguous Bid-Offer Acceptance(s) issued in accordance with paragraph 2 is less than ninety-five (95)% of the volume in MWh of energy instructed to be delivered in accordance with such Bid-Offer Acceptance(s) in any one of those Bid-Offer Acceptance(s);
 - (c) the volume in MWh of Quick Reserve provided by the Service Provider in accordance with one or a series of contiguous Bid-Offer Acceptance(s) issued in accordance with paragraph 8.2 exceeds one hundred and twenty (120)% of the volume in MWh of energy instructed to be delivered in accordance with such Bid-Offer Acceptance(s) in any one of those Bid-Offer Acceptance(s);
 - (d) the QR Unit fails to provide Quick Reserve in accordance with the Bid-Offer Acceptance continuously at a level of at least ninety-five (95)% of the MW instructed to be delivered in accordance with that Bid-Offer Acceptance;
 - (e) the QR Unit fails to provide Quick Reserve in accordance with the Bid-Offer Acceptance continuously at a level not in excess of one hundred and twenty (120)% of the MW instructed to be delivered in accordance with that Bid-Offer Acceptance; or
 - (f) a Bid-Offer Acceptance is rejected by the Service Provider (other than in accordance with Grid Code BC2.7.3(b) and whether for reasons of safety or otherwise),

then no QR Availability Payment shall fall due with respect to that Contracted Service Period.

Data and Transparency

Registered Service Providers are required to submit Operational Data as outlined in the Service Terms.

NESO requires Performance data to be submitted by all QR providers. **A failure to submit this data will result in payments being withheld.**

Performance Monitoring data is to be submitted to NESO by no later than 24 hours following the end of the relevant Service Day:

Metering is positive for export, and negative for import.

Details of the QR auction results including a breakdown of each Sell Order, NESO's Buy Order and results summaries will be available on the [data portal](#) by 14:30 every afternoon.

Publication of unit availability, dispatch, and baseline data can be found via [ELEXON's website](#) for BM units and the NESO [data portal](#) for non-BM units.

Public

Metering & Heartbeat

Operational Metering

All providers must submit Operational metering at a 1Hz granularity, with a latency of no more than 5 seconds.

NESO's '**Operational Metering**' document describes the operational metering architecture NESO has in place to enable the connection **for non-transmission connected BM & Non-BM Participants** to NESO's Systems and facilitate participation in the GB Balancing Mechanism and other Balancing Services.

There are three routes for providing operational metering to the balancing systems.

- Connect to an existing GB Transmission Owner's Real-time Telemetry Unit (RTU).
- Install a new RTU and provide dedicated telecommunication signals to that location.
- Connect to the SCADA Data Concentrator host.

View the '[Operational Metering for non-transmission connected BM & Non-BM Participants](#)' documentation here.

BM Providers may also submit their Operational Metering through existing the existing BM Fixed Line

Performance Metering

All files must be submitted at 1Hz granularity by no later than one calendar day (24 hours) after the end of the Service Day on which QR was provided for the purposes of monitoring and metering of the Service Provider's provision of Quick Reserve.

QR Performance Metering Requirement: 1-second

All providers (both BM and non-BM) are required to submit data to NESO for post-event performance monitoring. This data is required by NESO to validate the performance where units are dispatched to deliver an instruction for the QR Contract and Optional Quick Reserve services.

The detailed specification for the submission of this [Performance Metering requirement](#) is available from our website.

Where a QR Contract is held:

Service Providers are required to submit (via the agreed IT interface) a Performance Metering file for all contracted QR Windows in the Service Day and for any QR Window where a Crossover occurs (including the 1st QR Window of the following Service Day if applicable).

For the Optional service:

Service Providers are required to submit (via the agreed IT interface) Performance Metering file for all QR Windows where the Optional Service is utilised and for any QR Window where a Crossover occurs (including the 1st QR Window of the following Service Day if applicable).

Where, due to a fault, the service providers Performance Metering file is unavailable for submission by the agreed IT interface, the Service Provider can agree with NESO to submit alternative Performance Metering data by not later than five calendar days after the Service Day on which QR was provided.

Heartbeat (Connection Indicator)

The 'Heartbeat' also referred to as the 'Connection Indicator' is used to ensure that NESO control-room has a live connection to each QR unit and that its operational and remains dispatchable.

For BM

The Connection Indicator refers to the handshake between NESO systems and control point systems to establish a connection exists and a unit is operational. Further handshakes also confirm the link is operational and exchanged whenever a message is sent.

The Connection Indicator is via EDL and part of the business-as-usual operations for BM participation.

For further details around EDL connection and interface, please refer to <https://www.neso.energy/document/33346/download>.

For non-BM

For non-BM providers we have added the requirement into the service terms in order to mirror the existing BM EDL requirement to ensure we have visibility that a non-BM unit will be able to receive and respond to a message (instruction/cease). Details of this requirement are set out in the OBP web service specification, please refer to <https://www.neso.energy/document/360686/download>.

The Business Logic Document also covers the heartbeat in detail in sections 3.7 and 3.8, please refer to <https://www.neso.energy/document/358096/download>.

Public

Performance Monitoring

Performance Monitoring

This section provides information on the application of the performance monitoring methodology for Quick Reserve. The unit participating in the service will be subject to performance monitoring on Time to Full Delivery, Availability, and Utilisation.

In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between this document and the Service Terms, the latter shall prevail.

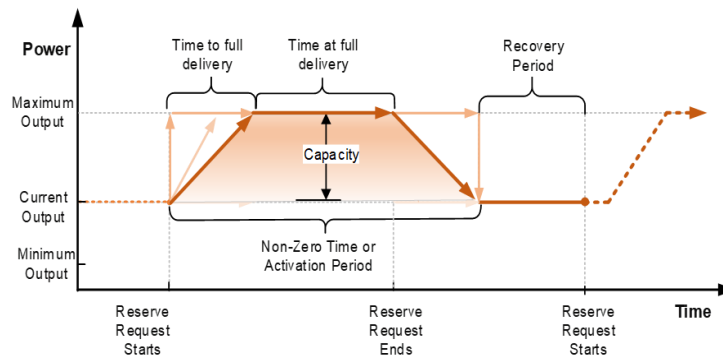
Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

Performance Monitoring

A contracted unit must be capable of being dispatched during contracted service windows in accordance with the following rules:

- being dispatched from any prevailing Stable Export Limit or Stable Import Limit (which for the avoidance of doubt may be 0MW) or from any other higher level of Output or Demand
- being dispatched for a single or multiple consecutive periods each of not more than 5 minutes in duration (representing the maximum minimum activation period) which for these purposes include all Ramping
- being capable of dispatch for the full contracted 30-minute Settlement Period
- being capable of dispatch no more than 3 minutes after the end of delivery of a previous instruction (Recovery Period)



Performance Monitoring BM

Availability (EoD code "AVAL")

A contracted unit should be able to demonstrate 100% of contracted Positive Quick Reserve (headroom) and/or Negative Quick Reserve (footroom).

Failure to demonstrate the contracted availability will trigger an Event of Default (EoD).

When a reserve unit triggers an EOD, it will forfeit Availability Payment for all the relevant Committed Windows.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

Positive Quick Reserve

For a generator (or a unit with only positive output):

$MEL - FPN \geq \text{Contracted Quantity AND } FPN \geq 0$

Plus also check that

If $FPN < SEL$ then $SEL \leq \text{Contracted Quantity}$

For a supplier (or a unit with only negative output):

$SIL - FPN \geq \text{Contracted Quantity AND } FPN < 0$

For a "through-zero" unit:

1. If $FPN \geq 0$ then $(MEL - FPN) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$
2. If $FPN < 0$ and SEL and $SIL = 0$ then $(MEL - FPN) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$
3. If $FPN < 0$, and SEL and $SIL \neq 0$ then if $(MEL - FPN) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity And } (SEL - FPN) \leq \text{Contracted Quantity}$ then $(MEL - FPN) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$ else
4. $(SIL - FPN) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$

Also check that If $FPN \geq 0$ and $FPN < SEL$ then $SEL \leq \text{Contracted Quantity}$

For a Power Park Module powered by an Intermittent Power Source:

$PA - FPN \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$

For the avoidance of doubt, and if not already indicated, a unit must make available the contracted MWs for the required service(s) within the specified Service Window(s), and NESO should not have to send an instruction greater than or less than a unit's contracted capacity due to a limitation of the unit. That is to say:

- Available capacity \geq contracted QR volume
- Minimum instructible volume \leq contracted QR volume

Performance Monitoring BM

Availability (EoD code "AVAL")

A contracted unit should be able to demonstrate 100% of contracted Positive Quick Reserve (headroom) and/or Negative Quick Reserve (footroom).

Failure to demonstrate the contracted availability will trigger an Event of Default (EoD).

When a reserve unit triggers an EOD, it will forfeit Availability Payment for all the relevant Committed Windows.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

Negative Quick Reserve

For a generator (or a unit with only positive output):

$$\text{FPN} - \text{SEL} \geq \text{Contracted Quantity AND FPN} \geq 0$$

For a supplier (or a unit with only negative output):

$$\text{FPN} - \text{MIL} \geq \text{Contracted Quantity AND FPN} \leq 0$$

For a "through-zero" unit:

1. If $\text{FPN} \geq 0$ AND SEL and $\text{SIL} = 0$ then $(\text{FPN}-\text{MIL}) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$
2. If $\text{FPN} > 0$ and SEL and $\text{SIL} \neq 0$ then If $(\text{FPN}-\text{SIL}) \leq \text{Contracted Quantity}$ then $(\text{FPN}-\text{MIL}) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$ else $(\text{FPN}-\text{SEL}) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$
3. If $\text{FPN} \leq 0$ $(\text{FPN}-\text{MIL}) \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$

For a Power Park Module powered by an Intermittent Power Source:

$$\text{FPN} - \text{PA} \geq \text{Contracted Quantity}$$

For the avoidance of doubt, and if not already indicated, a unit must make available the contracted MWs for the required service(s) within the specified Service Window(s), and NESO should not have to send an instruction greater than or less than a unit's contracted capacity due to a limitation of the unit. That is to say:

- Available capacity \geq contracted QR volume
- Minimum instructure volume \leq contracted QR volume

Performance Monitoring NBM

Headroom & Footroom (EoD code "ADEC")

A contracted unit should be able to demonstrate 100% of contracted Positive Quick Reserve (headroom) and/or Negative Quick Reserve (footroom). Failure to demonstrate the contracted availability will trigger an Event of Default (EoD).

When a reserve unit triggers an EOD, it will forfeit Availability Payment for all the relevant Committed Windows.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

Availability check is not relevant for NBM units, therefore, confirmation that the Headroom (for Positive reserve services) & Footroom (for Negative reserve services) is there for a settlement period is done monitoring the availability declarations history.

Quick Reserve NBM

For an NBM unit to be deemed available, the declaration at gate closure for the service must be:

$$\text{Declared MW} = \text{Contracted MW}$$

And the declaration throughout the SP must be:

$$\text{Declared MW} = \text{Contracted MW}$$

Note 1: Gate closure is 60 minutes prior to the start of the settlement period

Note 2: The check is undertaken at the start of each settlement period, and throughout the settlement period

Note 3: If a units declared MW \neq Contracted MW, it would fail Availability checks but will remain available to NESO for dispatch

Performance Monitoring BM

Time to Full Delivery (EoD code "RESP")

A contracted unit must be capable of achieving the full contracted capacity within the Time to Full Delivery of 1 minute, which is inclusive of Notice to Offer (NTO) or Notice to Bid (NTB) and NDZ (Notice To Deviate from Zero) time parameters.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

Positive Service Time to Full delivery calculations -

Time to full delivery [minutes] = Notice Period + Time to Ramp Up

The time to ramp up will be determined from the ramp rates and elbow points submitted.

Positive Quick Reserve Examples for units with single ramp rates for export and Import

For a generator (or a unit with only positive output):

$$\text{Time to full delivery [minutes]} = \text{Notice Period} + \frac{\text{Contracted capacity [MW]}}{\text{Run up rate export } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

For a supplier (or a unit with only negative output):

$$\text{Time to full delivery [minutes]} = \text{Notice Period} + \frac{\text{Contracted capacity [MW]}}{\text{Run up rate import } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

For a bi-directional unit:

$$\text{(if FPN} \geq 0) \text{ Time to full delivery [minutes]} = \text{Notice Period} + \frac{\text{Contracted capacity [MW]}}{\text{Run up rate export } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

(if FPN < 0)

$$\text{Time to full delivery [minutes]} = \text{Notice Period} + \frac{\text{Min (Contracted capacity [MW], (SIL - FPN))}}{\text{Run up rate import } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

$$\frac{\text{Max}(0, (\text{Contracted MW} - \text{min}((\text{Contracted capacity [MW]}, (\text{SIL} - \text{FPN}))))}{\text{Run up rate export } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

Performance Monitoring BM

Time to Full Delivery (EoD code "RESP")

A contracted unit must be capable of achieving the full contracted capacity within the Time to Full Delivery of 1 minute, which is inclusive of Notice to Offer (NTO) or Notice to Bid (NTB) and NDZ (Notice To Deviate from Zero) time parameters.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

Negative Service Time to Full delivery calculations -

Time to full delivery [minutes] = Notice Period + Time to Ramp Down

The time to ramp up will be determined from the ramp rates and elbow points submitted.

Negative Quick Reserve Examples for units with single ramp rates for export and Import

For a generator (or a unit with only positive output):

$$\text{Time to full delivery [minutes]} = \text{Notice Period} + \frac{\text{Contracted capacity [MW]}}{\text{Run down rate export } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

For a supplier (or a unit with only negative output):

$$\text{Time to full delivery [minutes]} = \text{Notice Period} + \frac{\text{Contracted capacity [MW]}}{\text{Run down rate import } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

For a bi-directional unit:

(if FPN ≤ 0)

$$\text{(Time to full delivery [minutes])} = \text{Notice Period} + \frac{\text{Contracted capacity [MW]}}{\text{Run down rate export } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]}$$

(if FPN > 0)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time to full delivery [minutes]} = & \text{Notice Period} + \\ & \frac{\text{Min (Contracted capacity [MW], (FPN - SEL))}}{\text{Run down rate export } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]} + \\ & \frac{\text{Max}(0, (\text{contracted MW} - \text{Min}(\text{Contracted capacity [MW], (FPN - SEL))))}{\text{Run down rate export } \left[\frac{\text{MW}}{\text{minute}}\right]} \end{aligned}$$

Performance Monitoring NBM

Time to Full Delivery (EoD code "RESP")

A contracted unit must be capable of achieving the full contracted capacity within the Time to Full Delivery of 1 minute, which is inclusive of Notice to Offer (NTO) or Notice to Bid (NTB) and NDZ (Notice To Deviate from Zero) time parameters.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

Positive Quick Reserve

Units calculated Response Time \leq Contracted Response Time,

Where Positive service utilises a Run-Up Rate

Negative Quick Reserve

Units calculated Response Time \leq Contracted Response Time

Where Negative service utilises a Run-Down Rate

Note: The response time check for an NBM unit is to be undertaken at Start Date time (start ramp date/time) + Contracted Response time (which is currently 1 minute);

- This means that the check may now be at a time which is after the unit has completed ramping.
- From a reporting perspective report, please report the response time failure (if any) against the first instruction segment for that instruction.

Performance Monitoring BM

Utilisation (EoD code "CDEL")

The unit must deliver within the acceptable ramping envelope in accordance with the time to full delivery (TTFD) parameter, when ramping to and from instructions. To clarify, the unit must cease from the instruction in the time defined as time to full delivery or 1 minute. Failure to match the TTFD requirement will result in the Availability payment being withheld.

Under-delivery below 95% and over-delivery above 120% output will mean availability payments for the relevant service window will be withheld.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

The utilisation calculations

For all units

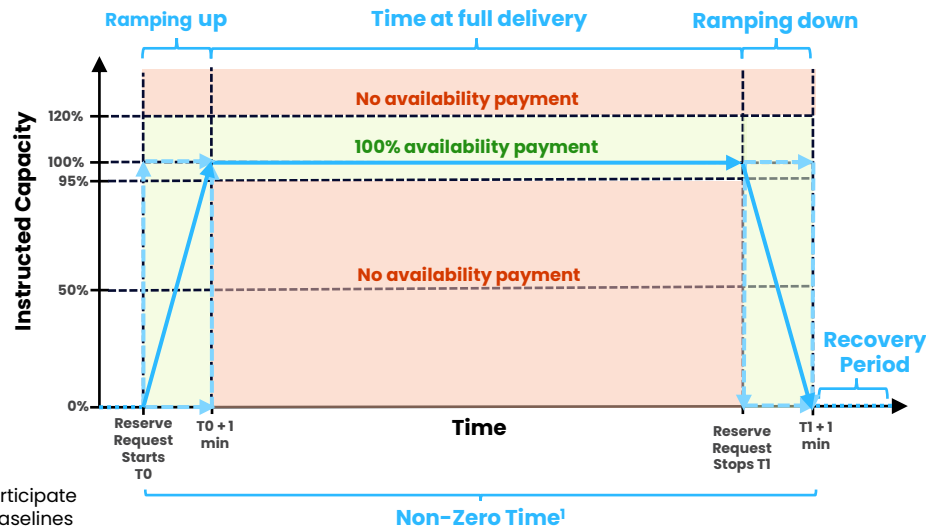
- **PQR:** Expected Volume = Positive net BOA volume (MWh)
- **NQR:** Expected Volume= Negative net BOA volume (MWh)

The check

For all units:

- $(\text{Settlement metering} - \text{Baseload}) \geq (\text{Expected Volume} * 95\%)$
- $(\text{Settlement metering} - \text{Baseload}) \leq (\text{Expected Volume} * 120\%)$

Baseload = Profiled FPN data adjusted for Response delivery.



¹ QR units can participate from non-zero baselines

Performance Monitoring NBM

Utilisation (EoD code "CDEL")

The unit must deliver within the acceptable ramping envelope in accordance with the time to full delivery (TTFD) parameter, when ramping to and from instructions. To clarify, the unit must cease from the instruction in the time defined as time to full delivery or 1 minute. Failure to match the TTFD requirement will result in the Availability payment being withheld.

Under-delivery below 95% and over-delivery above 120% output will mean availability payments for the relevant service window will be withheld.

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

For all units

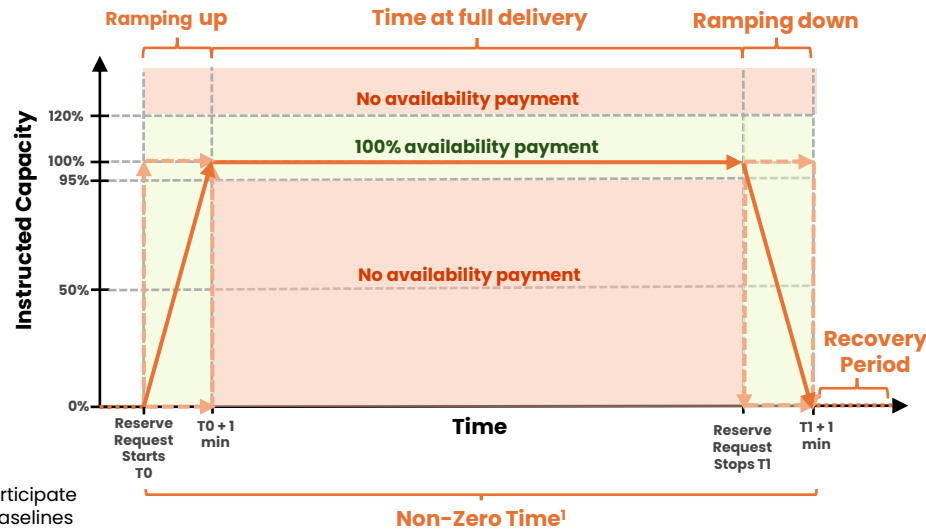
- Volumes are computed per instruction per second and aggregated per settlement period into Ramping and Non-Ramping Periods.
- **PQR:** the provider ramps up to deliver and ramps down to cease delivery
- **NQR:** the provider ramps down to deliver and ramps up to cease delivery

The check

For all units:

- $(\text{Settlement metering} - \text{Baseload}) \geq (\text{Expected Volume} * 95\%)$
- $(\text{Settlement metering} - \text{Baseload}) \leq (\text{Expected Volume} * 120\%)$

Baseload = profiled FPN data adjusted for Response delivery.



¹ QR units can participate from non-zero baselines

Performance Monitoring BM

Service delivers in Contracted Response Time (EoD code "CRSP")

The unit must deliver against the Instructed Megawatts within the time to full delivery.

When unit DOES NOT deliver between 95% and 120% of its expected MW at the expiry time of the Ramp period then the CRSP failure will be generated.

The check

The system processes the check at the start time of the first BOA in a contiguous BOA period + Contracted Response Time – Notice period*.

The Check:

$$[(\text{Metered MW} - \text{Baseload MW}) / \text{Expected MW}] * 100$$

should be between Under Delivery % and Over Delivery %

where Expected MW are positive for a positive reserve service, and negative for a Negative reserve service:

i.e., $\leq 95\%$ and $\leq 120\%$ (note these figures are parameterised)

* For QR, Notice period = 0

Performance Monitoring NBM

Service delivers in Contracted Response Time (EoD code "CRSP")

The unit must deliver against the Instructed Megawatts within the contracted response time.

When unit DOES NOT deliver between 95% and 120% of its expected MW at the expiry time of the Ramp period then the CRSP failure will be generated.

The check

As instructions can be issued with a deferred start, the check undertaken is that from the instructed start time that the unit can deliver as at the expiry of the contracted response time.

At the expiry of the Ramp Period:

$$\left[\frac{(\text{Metered MW} - \text{Baseload MW})}{\text{Expected MW}} \right] * 100$$

should be between Under Delivery % and Over Delivery %

where Expected MW are positive for a positive reserve service, and negative for a Negative reserve service:

i.e., $\leq 95\%$ and $\leq 120\%$ (note these figures are parameterised)

Note: NTS and ramp rates were computed at the point the pre-qual data was uploaded

Performance Monitoring BM

Activation Period (EoD code "MNZT")

A contracted unit must be capable of being dispatched during contracted service windows in accordance with the following rules:

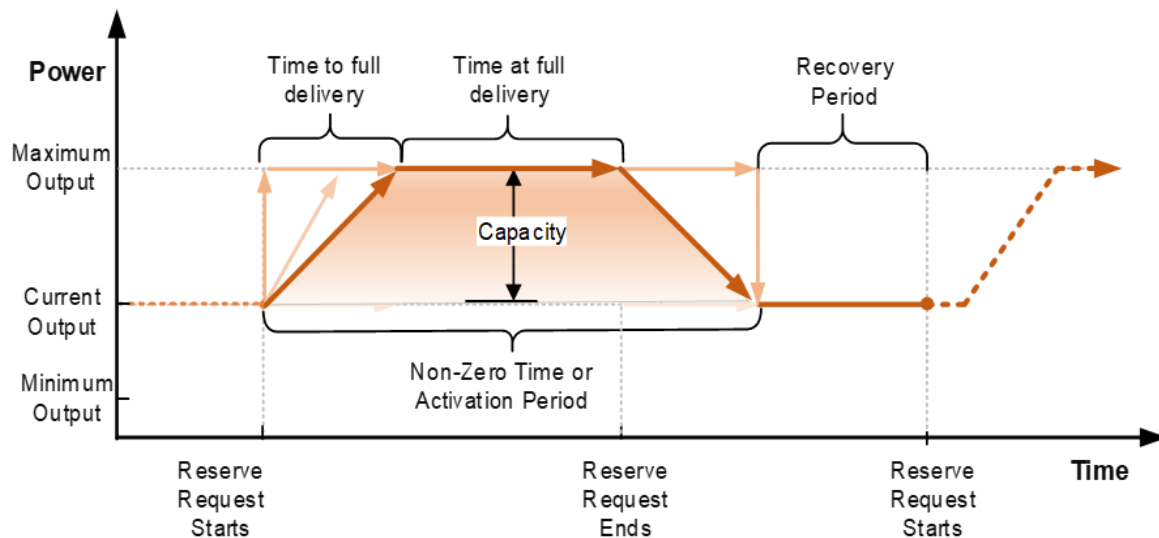
- Being dispatched for a single or multiple consecutive periods each of not more than 5 minutes in duration (representing the max minimum activation period) which for these purposes include all Ramping

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT – Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

The check – Minimum Activation Period (MNZT): 0 – 5 mins

Where a unit's min activation period is ≤ 5 mins, the unit will pass the check, and an AVAIL payment will be made



Note: QR units can participate from non-zero baselines

Performance Monitoring NBM

Activation Period (EoD code "MNZT")

A contracted unit must be capable of being dispatched during contracted service windows in accordance with the following rules:

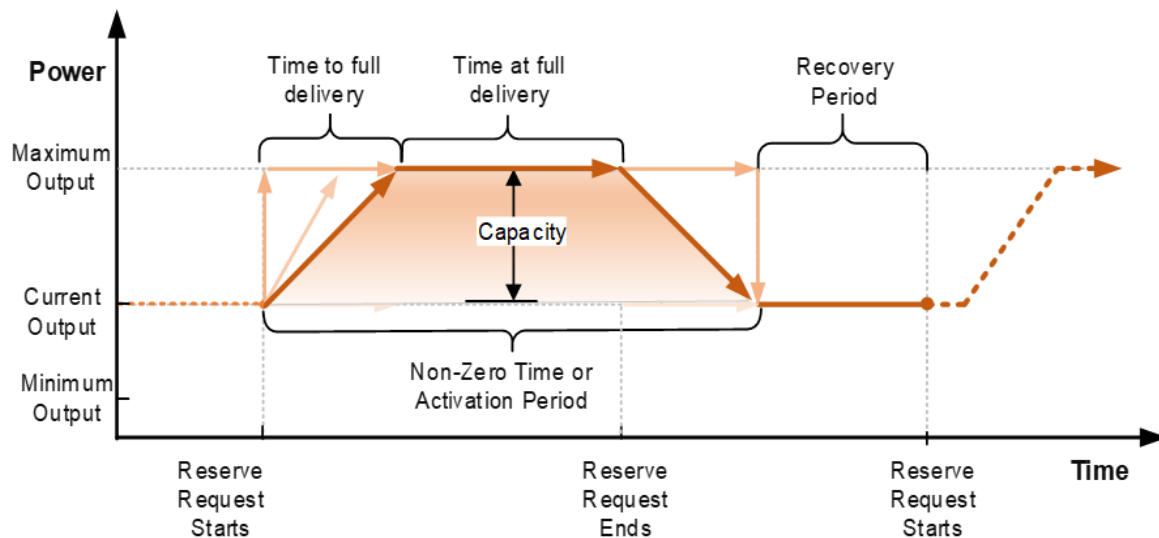
- Being dispatched for a single or multiple consecutive periods each of not more than 5 minutes in duration (representing the max minimum activation period) which for these purposes include all Ramping

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

The check – Minimum Activation Period (MNZT): 0 – 5 mins

Where a unit's min activation period is ≤ 5 mins, the unit will pass the check, and an AVAIL payment will be made



Note: QR units can participate from non-zero baselines

Performance Monitoring BM

Recovery Period (EoD code "MZT")

A contracted unit must be capable of being dispatched during contracted service windows in accordance with the following rules:

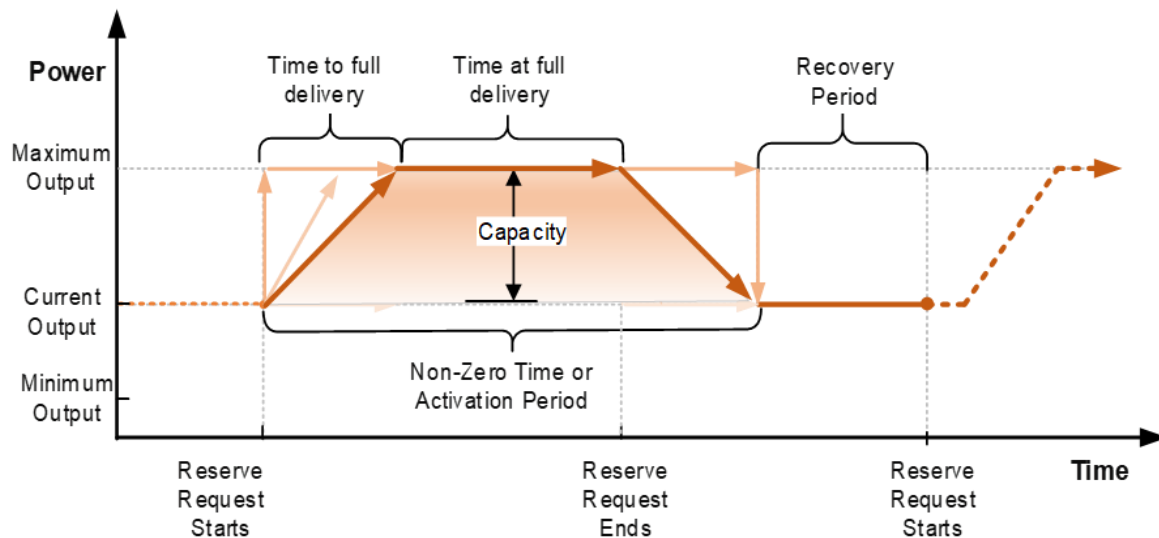
- Being capable of dispatch no more than 3 minutes after the end of delivery of a previous instruction (Recovery Period).

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

The check – Recovery Period (MZT): 0 – 3 mins

Where a unit's recovery period \leq 3 mins, the unit will pass the check, and an AVAIL payment will be made



Note: QR units can participate from non-zero baselines

Performance Monitoring NBM

Recovery Period (EoD code "MZT")

A contracted unit must be capable of being dispatched during contracted service windows in accordance with the following rules:

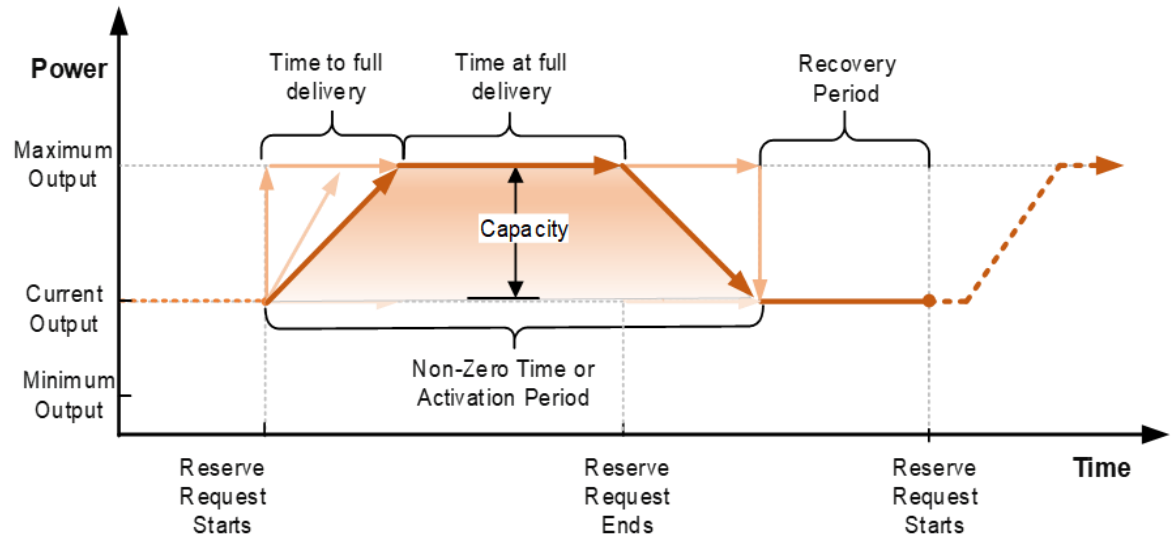
- Being capable of dispatch no more than 3 minutes after the end of delivery of a previous instruction (Recovery Period).

Dynamic Parameter definitions:

FPN – Final Physical Notification, MEL – Maximum Export Limit, SEL – Stable Export Limit, MIL – Maximum Import Limit, MZT – Minimum Zero Time, MNZT- Minimum Non-Zero Time, Ramp Rates, SIL – Stable Import Limit, NTO – Notice to Offer, NTB – Notice to Bid, NDZ – Notice to Deviate from Zero, BOA – Bid Offer Acceptance,

The check – Recovery Period (MZT): 0 – 3 mins

Where a unit's recovery period \leq 3 mins, the unit will pass the check, and an AVAIL payment will be made



Note: QR units can participate from non-zero baselines

Performance Monitoring BM

Available Dispatch Volume

(EoD code "VOL" –
previously "IBOD")

It must be possible to dispatch the contracted MWs.

MW Where this is not possible because the Bid-Offer Price submission does not have a MW level \geq Contracted MW then an "VOL" failure will be recorded for Invalid Bid-Offer Data.

The Check

- Where a unit is contracted for Positive Quick Reserve, the BO_LEVEL MW will be summed for all positive BO Pairs (1 to 5) to ensure that the resultant volume \geq Contracted MW.
- Where a unit is contracted for Negative Quick Reserve, the BO_LEVEL MW will be summed for all negative BO Pairs (-1 to -5), to ensure that the absolute (resultant volume) \geq Contracted MW.

Any failures will result in the following:

- EoD code VOL will be recorded, and NO availability payment will be made.

Performance Monitoring NBM

Available Dispatch Volume

(EoD code "VOL" –
previously "IBOD")

It must be possible to dispatch the contracted MWs.

Where this is not possible because the unit has not submitted a price against a MW value that is greater or equal to the Contracted MW then an "VOL" failure will be recorded.

The Check

- Where a unit is contracted for Quick Reserve, the unit will be checked to ensure the MWs provided in the "Avail at GC File" (which also contains prices) = Contracted MW
-

Any failures will result in the following:

- EoD code VOL will be recorded, and NO availability payment will be made.

Performance Monitoring BM

Through Zero Provider Additional Parameter Check (EoD code "TZPF")

In order to be instructed through zero, "Through-Zero" service providers need to submit SEL, SIL, MNZT and MZT as zero.

Where this is not the case, a failure "TZPF" (Through Zero Parameter Failure) will be recorded.

The Check

- For both Positive and Negative Quick Reserve: SEL, SIL will be checked to ensure they are zero through the contracted period.
-

- Any failures will result in the following.
- EoD code TZPF will be recorded and NO availability payment will be made.

Performance Monitoring BM

Stacking – Splitting (EoD code “SPLT”)

Splitting **is not allowed between the same polarity** Reserve products, i.e., PQR & PBR

Positive contracted units can ONLY be split with the following services:

- Quick Reserve negative

Negative contracted units can ONLY be split with the following services:

- Quick Reserve positive

The Check

- Where a unit is contracted for Quick Reserve Positive and Quick Reserve Negative
- Units will pass and Availability payment will be made

-
- Any failures will result in the following:
 - EoD code SPLT will be recorded and NO availability payment will be made.

Performance Monitoring NBM

Stacking – Splitting (EoD code “SPLT”)

Splitting **is not allowed between the same polarity** Reserve products, i.e., PQR & PBR

Positive contracted units can ONLY be split with the following services:

- Quick Reserve negative

Negative contracted units can ONLY be split with the following services:

- Quick Reserve positive

The Check

- Where a unit is contracted for Quick Reserve Positive and Quick Reserve Negative
 - Units will pass and Availability payment will be made
-
- Any failures will result in the following:
 - EoD code SPLT will be recorded and NO availability payment will be made.

Performance Monitoring

Excessive pricing

NESO has implemented the Excessive Pricing Service Term clause, drawing on insights gained from other Balancing Services. It seeks to ensure that QR units remain available through contracted periods and do not intentionally deter NESO from dispatch by submitting excessively high or low pricing

The formula

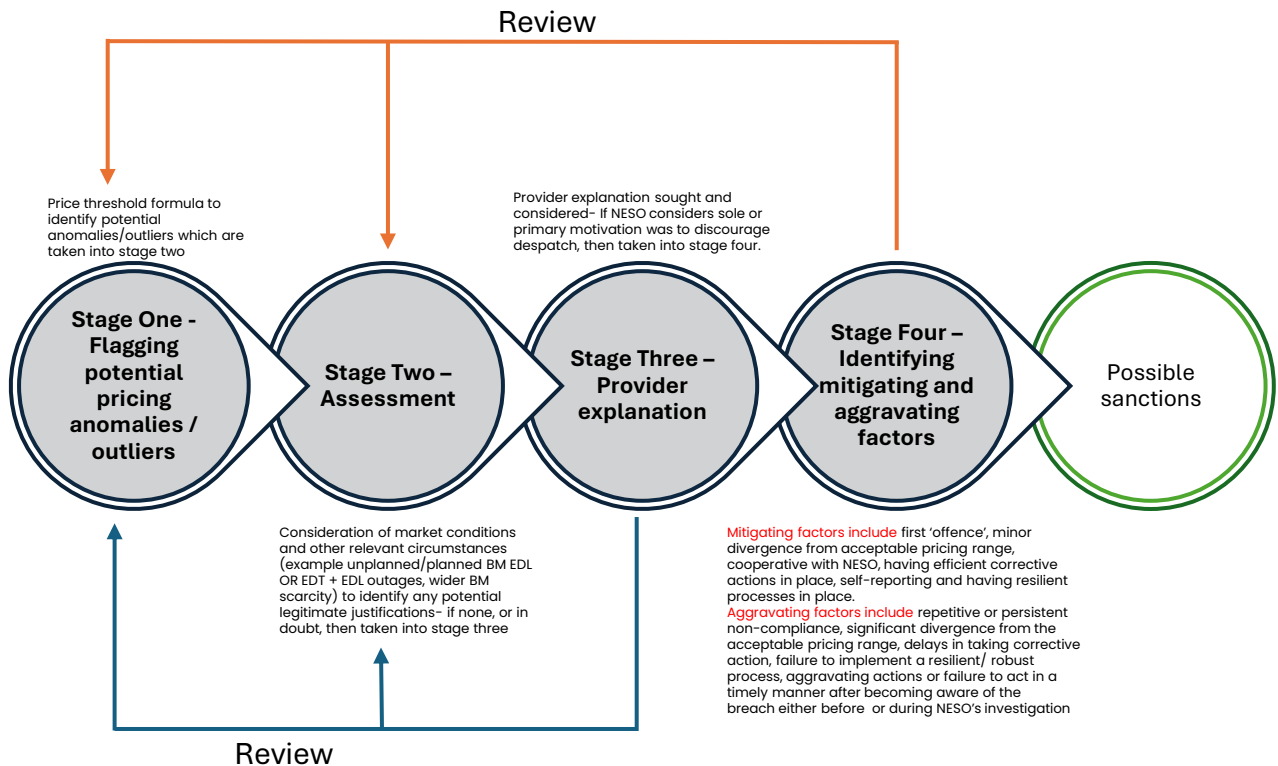
For the purpose of monitoring, our tool considers whether a BM/NBM unit utilisation price submitted is excessively high/low when compared to the calculated statistical threshold value for the relevant fuel category in a particular settlement period.

The Price Threshold Formula we apply (which NESO reserves the right to review periodically) is as follows:

- The BM/NBM Bid Price Threshold Formula is:
= Median BM Bid (for the relevant SP and unit fuel category) - 3 * the Standard Deviation (for the relevant SP and unit fuel category)
- The BM/NBM Offer price Threshold Formula is,
= Median BM Offer Price (for the relevant SP and unit fuel category) + 3 * the Standard Deviation (for the relevant SP and unit fuel category)

Note: These formulas are used to define the thresholds that help NESO assess whether the BM/NBM Bid Price or BM/NBM Offer Price may be excessively high or excessively low, pursuant to Paragraph 5.11 of the QR Service Terms.

“Excessive Pricing” – Process flow



Possible sanctions

- No action
- No availability fee for affected service window
- Refer to Ofgem (via Market Monitoring team)

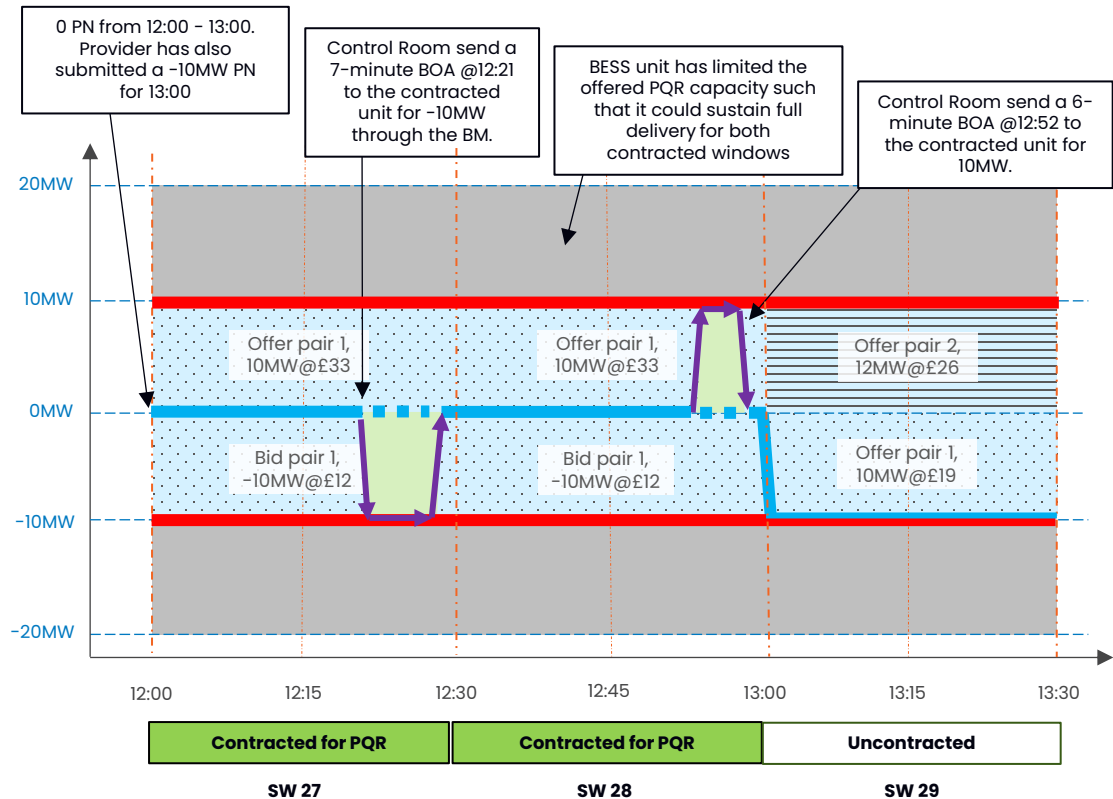
If same or similar facts in preceding 90 days (same or different asset), then also:

- Deregister relevant asset on SMP from affected service
- Deregister provider on SMP from affected service
- Deregister provider on SMP for all services

Detailed example 1: Managing State of Energy

Unit characteristics

- The BESS has a max generation capacity (GC) of 20MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up rate of 20MW/minute.
- The unit does not have any response contracts.
- The unit is contracted for 10MW of Positive Quick Reserve in Service Windows 27 & 28.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 0 minutes.
- **At 12:00 the unit has 10MWh of stored energy available for discharge.**
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = -1.00MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 0.83MWh



Note: BOA timings include ramps. Prices are purely fictional.

Detailed example 1: Managing State of Energy

Unit characteristics

- The BESS has a max generation capacity (GC) of 20MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up rate of 20MW/minute.
- The unit does not have any response contracts.
- The unit is contracted for 10MW of Positive Quick Reserve in Service Windows 27 & 28.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 0 minutes.
- **At 12:00 the unit has 10MWh of stored energy available for discharge.**
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = -1.00MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 0.83MWh

Performance check (PQR)

SW27 – 28

Availability

- MEL – FPN \geq 10MW
- $(10 - 0) \geq 10$
- **CORRECT**

Time to full delivery

- Contracted quantity / Run up Rate + NTO \leq 1 minute
- $(10 / 20) + 0 \leq 1$
- $0.5 \leq 1$
- **CORRECT**

Recovery Period

- $0 \leq 3$
- **CORRECT**

SW27

Utilisation

- no Offers
- **NOT CHECKED**

Payment (PQR)

Availability

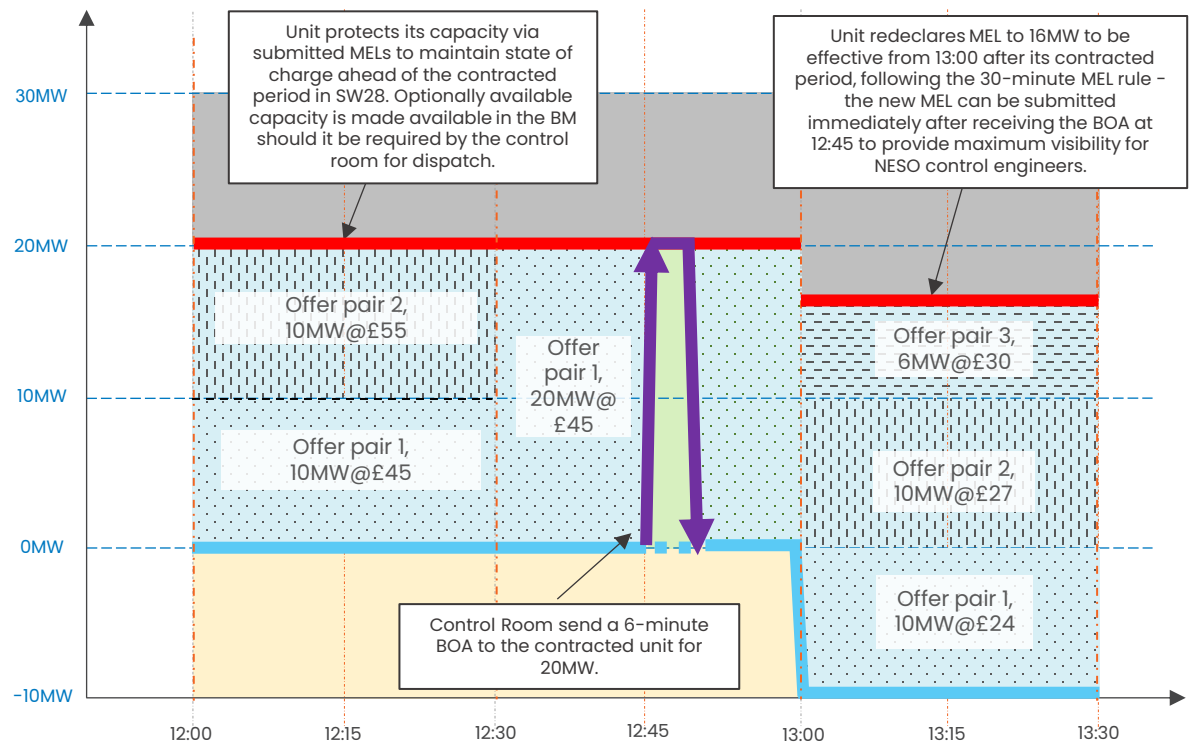
The clearing price for SW27-28 in the DA PQR auction was £35/MW/hour **for a BO Level of 10**. For each contracted window, the provider expects to be paid $(£35*10)/2 = £175.00$

Utilisation – BOAs are settled by Elaxon

Detailed example 2a: Using price bands to manage state of energy

Unit characteristics

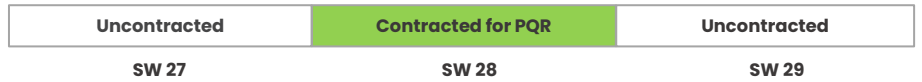
- The BESS has a max generation capacity (GC) of 40MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up rate of 40MW/minute.
- The unit does not have any response contracts.
- The unit is contracted for 20MW of Positive Quick Reserve in QR Service Window 28.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 0 minutes.
- **At 12:00 the unit has 20MWh of stored energy available for discharge.**
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 1.65MWh (a small under delivery)



Unit protects its capacity via submitted MELs to maintain state of charge ahead of the contracted period in SW28. Optionally available capacity is made available in the BM should it be required by the control room for dispatch.

Unit redeclares MEL to 16MW to be effective from 13:00 after its contracted period, following the 30-minute MEL rule - the new MEL can be submitted immediately after receiving the BOA at 12:45 to provide maximum visibility for NESO control engineers.

Control Room send a 6-minute BOA to the contracted unit for 20MW.



Note: BOA timings include ramps. Prices are purely fictional.

Detailed example 2a: Using price bands to manage state of energy

Unit characteristics

- The BESS has a max generation capacity (GC) of 40MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up rate of 40MW/minute.
- The unit does not have any response contracts.
- The unit is contracted for 20MW of Positive Quick Reserve in QR Service Window 28.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 0 minutes.
- **At 12:00 the unit has 20MWh of stored energy available for discharge.**
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 1.65MWh (a small under delivery)

Performance check (PQR) SW28:

Availability

- $MEL - FPN \geq 20MW$
- $(20 - 0) \geq 20$
- **CORRECT**

Recovery Period

- $0 \leq 3$
- **CORRECT**

Time to full delivery

- Contracted quantity / Run up Rate + NTO ≤ 1 minute
- $(20 / 40) + 0 \leq 1$
- $0.5 \leq 1$
- **CORRECT**

Utilisation

- Settlement metering – FPN volume \geq Expected delivery * 95% &
- Settlement metering – FPN volume \leq Expected delivery * 120%
- $1.65 - 0 \geq 1.67 * 0.95$ **AND** $1.65 - 0 \leq 1.67 * 1.2$
- $1.65 \geq 1.58$ **AND** $1.65 \leq 2.00$
- **CORRECT**

This unit has slightly underdelivered: Settlement Metering = 1.65MWh but FPN + Offer volume = 1.67MWh. However, this is within the -5% tolerance and so there is no impact on the units' availability payments for QR. Any BOA under delivery may still be penalised under the BSC.

Payment (PQR)

Availability

The clearing price for SW28 in the DA QR auction was £42/MW/hour. For the contracted window, the provider expects to be paid $(£42 * 20) / 2 = £420.00$

Utilisation

SW28 → Unit delivered 0.083hour * 20MW * £45/MWh = £74.70

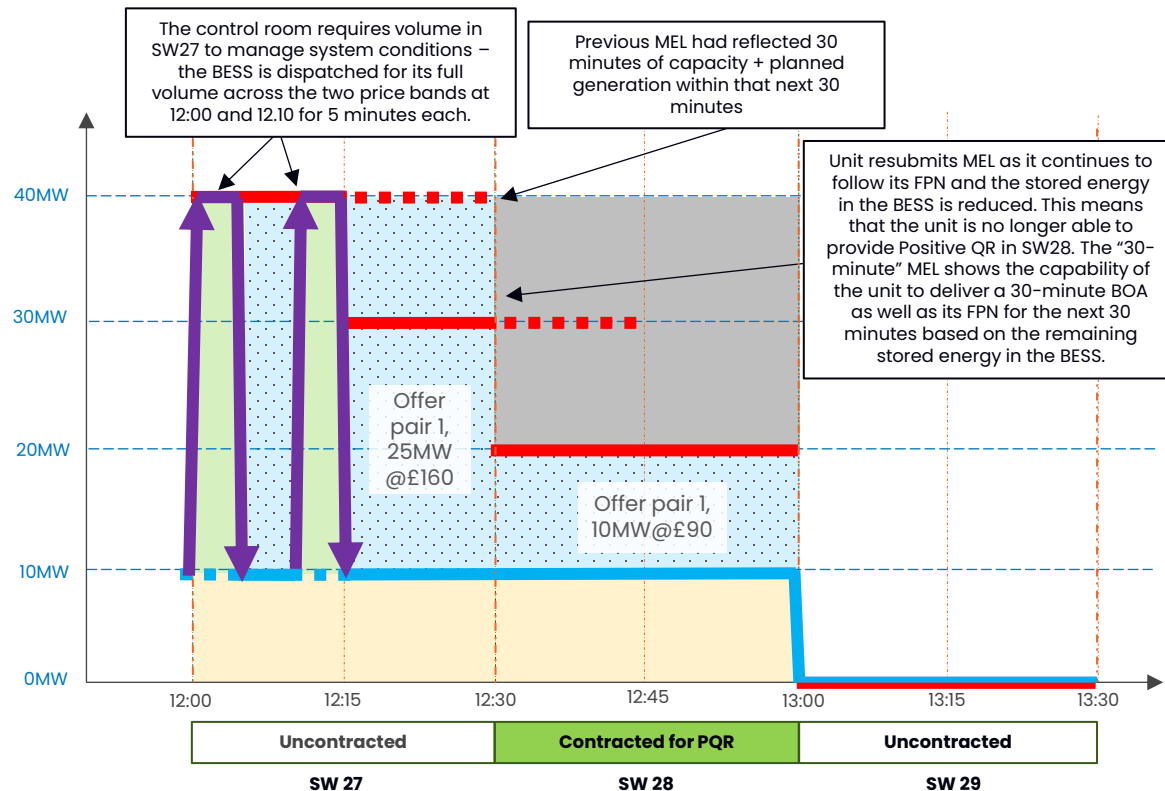
Total Revenue from NESO for SW 28

Availability → $£420.00 * 1 = £420.00$

Detailed example 2b: Using price bands to manage state of energy (30-minute MEL)

Unit characteristics

- The BESS has a max generation capacity (GC) of 40MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up rate of 40MW/minute.
- The unit does not have any response contracts.
- The unit is contracted for 20MW of Positive Quick Reserve in QR Service Window 28.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 0 minutes.
- At 12:00 the unit has 20MWh of stored energy available for discharge.**
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = 9MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 5MWh



Note: BOA timings include ramps. Prices are purely fictional.



Detailed example 2b: Using price bands to manage state of energy (30-minute MEL)

Unit characteristics

- The BESS has a max generation capacity (GC) of 40MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up rate of 40MW/minute.
- The unit does not have any response contracts.
- The unit is contracted for 20MW of Positive Quick Reserve in QR Service Window 28.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 0 minutes.
- **At 12:00 the unit has 20MWh of stored energy available for discharge.**
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = 9MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 5MWh

Performance check (PQR) SW28 :

Availability

- MEL – FPN \geq 20MW
- $(20 - 10) \geq 20$
- **FAILED**

Recovery Period

- $0 \leq 3$
- **CORRECT**

Utilisation

- Settlement metering – FPN volume \geq Expected delivery * 95% &
- Settlement metering – FPN volume \leq Expected delivery * 120%
- 0 BOA volume → **PQR NOT CHECKED**

Time to full delivery

- Contracted quantity / Run up Rate + NTO \leq 1 minute
- $(20 / 40) + 0 \leq 1$
- $0.5 \leq 1$
- **CORRECT**

Assumed also complied with MNZT, Bid-Offer and Cease time Checks

Payment (PQR)

Availability

The clearing price for SP26/SW28 in the DA QR auction was £15/MW/hour. For the contracted window, the provider expects to be paid $(£15*20)/2 = £150.00$, however they failed availability checks.

Utilisation – BOA paid for by Elexon

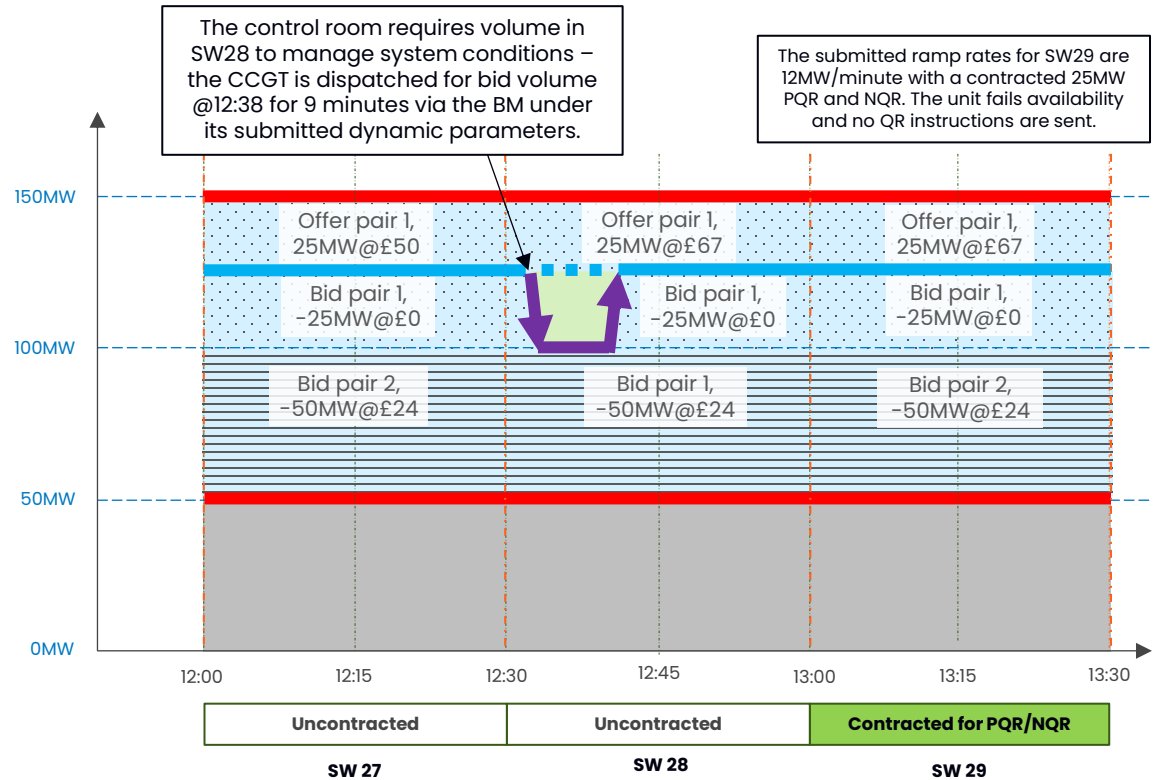
Note: We consider this commercial unavailability as the unit was dispatched by NESO through a BOA during an uncontracted Settlement Period which led to its energy limitations (see 8.1 in the QR service terms). The unit did not maintain its state of charge correctly ahead of a contracted Reserve service. Therefore, the unit is at risk of being levied a cost of reimbursement for replacing the reserve volume which has been exhausted.

Total Revenue from NESO for SW 28
Availability → £0.00

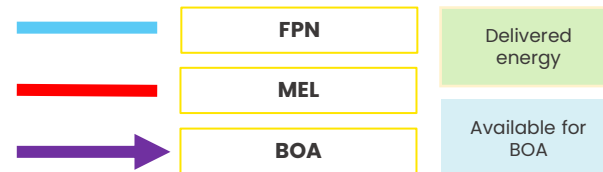
Detailed example 3a: Ramp rate checks

Unit characteristics

- This CCGT unit has a max generation capacity of 150MW and a SEL of 50MW.
- The unit has submitted a run-up and run-down rate of 12MW/minute.
- The unit is contracted for 25MW of PQR and 25MW of NQR in QR Service Window 29.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 2 minutes.
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = 62.50MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 59.62MWh
- Settlement metering for SW29 (13:00 – 13:30) = 62.50MWh



Note: BOA timings include ramps. Prices are purely fictional.



Detailed example 3a: Ramp rate checks

Unit characteristics

- This CCGT unit has a max generation capacity of 150MW and a SEL of 50MW.
- The unit has submitted a run-up and run-down rate of 12MW/minute.
- The unit is contracted for 25MW of PQR and 25MW of NQR in QR Service Window 29.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 2 minutes.
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = 62.50MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 59.62MWh
- Settlement metering for SW29 (13:00 – 13:30) = 62.50MWh

Performance check (PQR) SW 29

Availability

- $MEL - FPN \geq 25MW$
- $(150 - 125) \geq 25$
- **CORRECT**

Time to full delivery

- Contracted quantity / Run up Rate + NTO ≤ 1 minute
- $(25 / 12) + 0 \leq 1$
- $2.08 \leq 1$
- **FAILED**

Recovery Period

- $2 \leq 3$
- **CORRECT**

Utilisation

- no Offers
- **NO UTILISATION CHECK**
- Assumed also complied with all other check e.g. MNZT, Bid-Offer Prices and Cease time Checks etc.**

Performance check (NQR) SW 29

Availability

- $FPN - SEL \geq 25MW$
- $(125 - 50) \geq 25$
- **CORRECT**

Time to full delivery

- Contracted quantity / Run up Rate + NTB ≤ 1 minute
- $(25 / 12) + 0 \leq 1$
- $2.08 \leq 1$
- **FAILED**

Recovery Period

- $2 \leq 3$
- **CORRECT**

Utilisation

- no Bids
- **NO UTILISATION CHECK**
- Assumed also complied with all other check e.g. MNZT, Bid-Offer Prices and Cease time Checks etc.**

Payment (PQR)

Availability

The clearing price for SW29 in the DA PQR and NQR auction was £21/MW/hour. The provider expects to be paid $(£21 * 25) / 2 = £325.00$, but the unit failed availability checks

Total Revenue from NESO for

SW29
Availability → £0.00

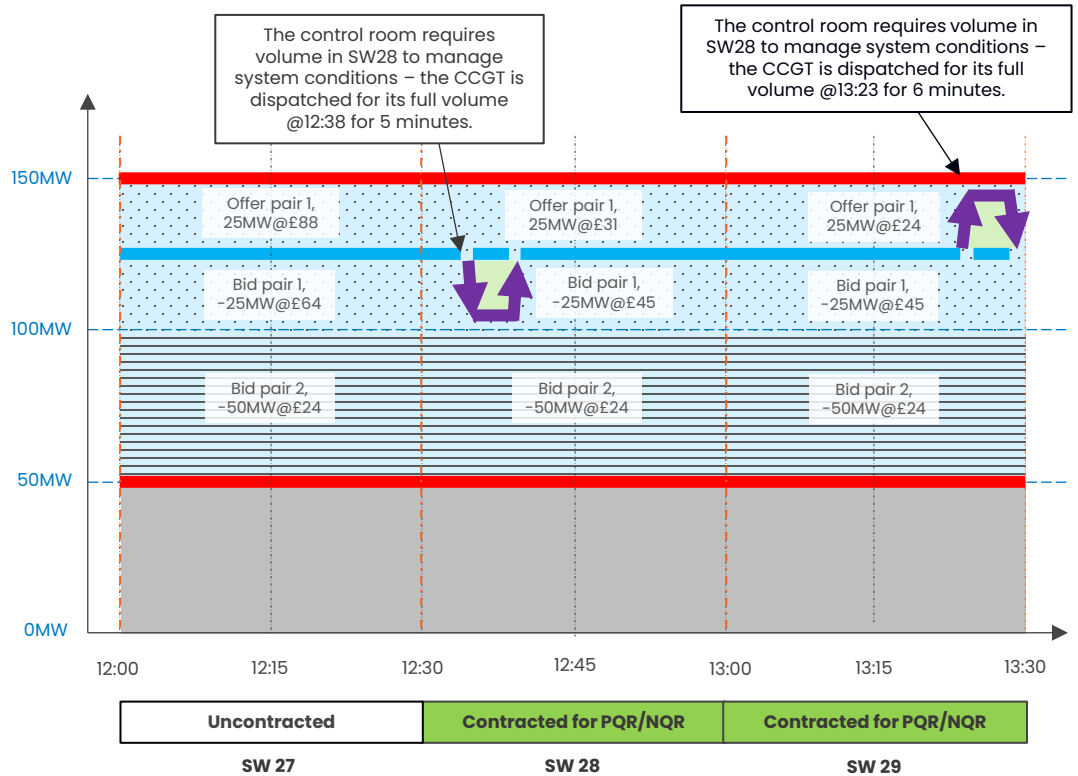
Unit Revenue

- This unit has overcommitted NQR & PQR volume – the contracted quantity of 25MW is not achievable in 1 minute with the unit's ramp rates of 12MW/minute.
- The unit does not receive availability payment for NQR or PQR in any of the contracted windows.

Detailed example 3b: Utilisation Checks

Unit characteristics

- This CCGT unit has a max generation capacity of 150MW and a SEL of 50MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up and run down rate of 25MW/minute.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 3 minute.
- The unit is contracted for 25MW of PQR and 25MW of NQR in QR Settlement Periods 28 & 29.
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = 62.5MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 61.00MWh
- Settlement metering for SW29 (13:00 – 13:30) = 64.38MWh



Note: BOA timings include ramps. Prices are purely fictional.

Detailed example 3b: Utilisation Checks

Unit characteristics

- This CCGT unit has a max generation capacity of 150MW and a SEL of 50MW.
- The unit has submitted a run up and run down rate of 25MW/minute.
- The unit submitted a Recovery Period (MZT) = 3 minute.
- The unit is contracted for 25MW of PQR and 25MW of NQR in QR Settlement Periods 28 & 29.
- Settlement metering for SW27 (12:00 – 12:30) = 62.5MWh
- Settlement metering for SW28 (12:30 – 13:00) = 61.00MWh
- Settlement metering for SW29 (13:00 – 13:30) = 64.38MWh

Performance check (PQR) SW28 – 29

Availability

- $MEL - FPN \geq 25MW$
- $(150 - 125) \geq 25$
- **CORRECT**

Time to full delivery

- Contracted quantity / Run up Rate + NTO ≤ 1 minute
- $(25 / 25) + 0 \leq 1$
- $1 \leq 1$
- **CORRECT**

Recovery Period

- $3 \leq 3$
- **CORRECT**

Utilisation (PBR) SW29

- Settlement metering – FPN volume \geq Expected delivery * 95% &
- Settlement metering – FPN volume \leq Expected delivery * 120%
- $64.38 - 62.50 \geq 2.08 * 0.95$ **AND**
- $64.38 - 62.5 \leq 2.08 * 1.2$
- $1.88 \geq 1.98$ **AND** $2.08 \leq 2.50$
- **FAILED**

Assumed also complied with MNZT, Bid-Offer and Cease time Checks

Performance check (NQR) SW28 – 29

Availability

- $FPN - SEL \geq 25MW$
- $(125 - 50) \geq 25$
- **CORRECT**

Time to full delivery

- Contracted quantity / Run up Rate + NTB ≤ 1 minute
- $(25 / 25) + 0 \leq 1$
- $1 \leq 1$
- **CORRECT**

Recovery Period

- $3 \leq 3$
- **CORRECT**

Utilisation (NQR) SW28

- Settlement metering – FPN volume \geq Expected delivery * 95% &
- Settlement metering – FPN volume \leq Expected delivery * 120%
- $ABS(61.00 - 62.50) \leq ABS(-1.67 * 0.95)$ **AND**
- $ABS(61.00 - 62.50) \geq ABS(-1.67 * 1.2)$
- $1.50 \geq 1.58$ **AND** $1.5 \leq 2$
- **FAILED**

Assumed also complied with MNZT, Bid-Offer and Cease time Checks

Payment

Availability

The clearing price for SW28-29 in the DA QR auction was £14/MW/hour. For each contracted window, the provider expects to be paid $(£14*25)/2 = £325.00$, however they failed availability checks

Utilisation

As under-delivery would leave the unit out of balance, the unit would be subject to imbalance and BOA non-delivery charges.

Unit Revenue

The unit under-delivered against both BOAs (90% delivery), leading to the availability payment for these services being withheld. The unit will not receive availability payments for NQR SW28 or PQR SW29.

Detailed example 4a : Excessive Pricing

Context

Provider **A** – Unit X wins a Quick Reserve Contract for the 08 Jan 2025 Settlement Period 33
 BM Offer price: £400
 Technology type: Battery

NESO Assessment

Stages	Detail
Stage One – Flagging potential pricing anomalies / outliers	<p>Price Threshold Formula results is £215.96</p> <p>Offer price is greater than threshold, stage 2 assessment is required</p> <hr/> <p>Consideration of market conditions and other relevant circumstances.</p> <p>Day Ahead Nordpool Price = £330.07</p> <p>Average Intraday price = £977.92</p>
Stage Two – Assessment	<p>Peak BM Price = £5,750</p> <p>On the 8th January 2025, a day of tight margins. Average Intraday price was higher than the BM offer price of £400. Which can be understood as Provider A was pricing accordingly to market conditions.</p> <hr/> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>

Outcome → No action

Note: the provided example and values are purely illustrative and should not be considered factually accurate

Detailed example 4b : Excessive Pricing

Context

Provider **B** – Unit Y wins a Quick Reserve Contract for the 09 Jan 2025 Settlement Period 31
 BM Offer price: £9,999
 Technology type: Battery

NESO Assessment

Stages	Detail
Stage One – Flagging potential pricing anomalies / outliers	<p>Price Threshold Formula results is £414.44</p> <p>Offer price is greater than threshold.</p> <hr/> <p>Consideration of market conditions and other relevant circumstances.</p> <p>Day Ahead Nordpool Price = £104.42</p>
Stage Two – Assessment	<p>Average Intraday price = £103.16</p> <p>Peak BM Price = £144.9</p> <p>Provider B offer pricing exceeded market prices. Non unplanned/planned EDL BM outages observed that could have impede provider to adjust MIL/MEL to reflect unavailability.</p>
Stage Three – Provider explanation	<p>Provider B declared that BM price was used to discourage BOA.</p>
Stage Four – Identifying mitigating and aggravating factors	<p>This was the first offence from Provider B and after becoming aware of the failure provider has put corrective action</p>

Outcome → No availability fee for affected service window.

Incident recorded in case of further breaches

Public

Settlement

Availability Payments



Availability Payments

- The day ahead QR auction is Pay-as-Clear.
- Forty-eight 30-minute service windows for both Positive Quick Reserve and Negative Quick Reserve, running 23:00–23:00 GMT.
- Market participants submit their availability prices and QR offered volumes before 14:00 Gate Closure time.
- NESO submits a buy order which represents the willingness to pay for a given volume of firm QR volume.
- An auction is conducted by auction partners NSIDE using the EAC algorithm via a co-optimised auction for Quick Reserve and Response run in the afternoon.
- A cohort of accepted sell orders and buy orders is determined to maximise market welfare.
- A clearing price is determined to maximise market welfare whilst minimising total cost of procurement.

All successful providers for each Service Window will be paid the clearing price for that Service Window (subject to contract compliance)

Detailed information about the day ahead auction can be found in this market explainer document.

<https://www.neso.energy/document/277671/download>

Utilisation Payments



Utilisation Payments (BM)

- Utilisation of QR is through bids and offers in the BM.
- Holding a QR contract is not a guarantee of dispatch – in some periods, reserve will not be required and/or the unit may not adequately meet the system need (e.g. we may not be able to dispatch units located behind constraints).
- Submitted dynamic parameters, MEL, MIL SEL, SIL, MNZT, MZT, NTO, NTB, NDZ, Run-up/Run-down rates, FPN, etc., should reflect [contract terms](#).

Payments for utilisation are made from ELEXON via the usual BOA settlements processes.

Detailed information about trading charges here: [Trading Charges - Elexon BSC](#)

Utilisation Payments (NBM)

- Holding a QR contract is not a guarantee of dispatch – in some periods, reserve will not be required and/or the unit may not adequately meet the system need (e.g. we may not be able to dispatch units located behind constraints).
- Pre-qualification parameters should reflect [contract terms](#).
- Payments for utilisation are made from NESO via the usual settlements processes.
- Detailed information about trading charges here: [Trading Charges – Elexon BSC](#)
- Where a unit is instructed, Expected, Delivered and Capped Energy delivered MWh are computed per second.

Positive Service

Payment per second = Capped Energy Delivered (MWh) * Applicable Utilisation Price

Capped Energy Delivered for a Positive Service = Min(Delivered, Expected)

Negative Service

Payment per Second = - Capped Energy Delivered (MWh) * Applicable Utilisation Price

Capped Energy delivered for a negative service = Max(Delivered, Expected)

Note 1: If the utilisation occurs in a Firm Service Window, then this would be classified as Firm Service Delivery and will be stored against a different payment code to Optional Reserve service delivery.

Note 2: On the payment report; data is aggregated per settlement period, per instruction, with start and cease ramping periods separately reported.

Note 3: It is feasible for there to be multiple instructions in a settlement period.

Continuing the Conversation

Access our Quick Reserve documents, data and multimedia at the following links:

[Quick Reserve](#)

Email us with your views on this Guidance Document at: Box.FutureofBalancingServices@nationalenergyso.com and one of our team members will get in touch.

Write to us at:

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Warwick Technology Park
Gallows Hill
Warwick
CV34 6DA