Public

Demand Flexibility Service (DFS)

Stacking List v.2 (April 2026)

As per the DFS Procurement Rules v4.0, this document outlines the permitted stacking list with the Demand Flexibility Service (DFS).

Stacking is where a single flexible asset participates in multiple markets, to maximise its value to the energy system. Flexibility Service Providers can receive multiple payments as a result. Revenue stacking can be split into three categories:

- **Jumping:** a single asset receives multiple payments for services in different times (adjacent or non-adjacent).
- **Splitting:** a single asset receives multiple payments for using different capacity, at the same time.
- **Co-delivery:** a single asset receives multiple payments for using the same capacity, at the same time, in the same direction.

In Table 1, we set out permitted types of stacking with DFS and other services. Y means stacking is available; N means it is not possible; and SD indicates stacking is only possible when providing a service in the same direction (e.g. both demand turn-up).

- **LCM:** Local Constraints Market
- **CM**: Capacity Market (Note: DFS is not currently a Relevant Balancing Service (RBS), NESO to review under annual cycle).
- **PR**: Peak Reduction
- **SU:** Scheduled Utilisation
- **OU**: Operational Utilisation
- **SA**: Scheduled Availability; **VA**: Variable Availability
- **2&15**: 2 and 15 minute service; **DA&WA**: Day ahead and week ahead service

Table 1 Permitted stacking with DFS

Stacking type with DFS	LCM	CM	DSO services: PR	SU	OU	SA+OU	VA OU (2&15)	VA OU (DA& WA)
Jumping	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Splitting	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD
Co-delivery	N	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD	Y-SD

More information about stacking is available in the Market Facilitator's Flexibility Market Rule: Revenue Stacking Requirements.

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