Public

NESO Operational Transparency Forum

6 May 2026

Welcome to the Operational Transparency Forum!

You are in listen-only mode with your camera turned off.

Live Captioning Available. To enable live captions in Microsoft Teams:

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

NESO
National Energy System Operator

Key Points

Slido code #OTF

- **Ask Questions and give feedback:** Use **Sli.do event code #OTF.**
- **Submit early:** Ask questions early to give our experts time to answer.
- **No Edits:** Don't edit questions after submission; submit a new question, if needed.
- **Identify Yourself:** Provide your name or organization. Anonymous questions won't be answered live**.** If you have reasons to remain anonymous to the wider forum, please use the advance question or email options below.
- **Report Concerns:** Report concerns to the Market Monitoring team at **marketreporting@neso.energy.**
- **Question Order:** Questions are answered in upvoted order. Some may be taken away or answered later.
- **Sli.do Open:** Sli.do remains open **until 12:00** for maximum question opportunities. After that please use the advance questions or email options below.
- **Q&A:** All questions are recorded & published. Unanswered questions will be included in the next slide pack.
- **Ask questions anytime** whether for inclusion in the forum or individual response through our Advance Questions form or at: box.nc.customer@neso.energy.
- **Stay Updated:** Visit our webpage at: https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do/systems-operations/operational-transparency-forum for updates and previous OTF material.

Note: To access previous OTF webinars from Slido, click on the three lines to the left of forum title.

Deep dive sessions

Slido code #OTF

Today

- Introduction to the Operability Strategy Report (OSR) and Market Roadmap
- Slow Reserve day-ahead procurement via Enduring Auction Capability platform

Future

- 13th May
  - Elexon: Settlement processes
  - Voltage Reduction Testing
- 20th May
  - Balancing Costs: April costs and Constraints
  - Route for Transmission Connected units to joining the Balancing Mechanism

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

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Network Access Planning (NAP) strategies for managing high voltage during low summer demand

This presentation from the recent Network Access Planning (NAP) OC2 Forum offers an overview of NAP's preparations for the upcoming summer months.

It covers the following key points:

- Increasing challenges in managing high voltage, particularly during the summer when demand is low and solar generation is high.
- Difficulties arising from changes in electricity usage, generation methods, and reactive power flows.
- Voltage control is critical for safety and regulatory compliance.
- Real-time monitoring and management are essential.
- Certain regions in Great Britain are particularly impacted

It outlines the strategies NAP is implementing to address these challenges:

- Operational measures, such as participation in reactive power markets.
- Establishment of a Voltage Task Force to manage risks in the short, medium, and long term.
- Immediate and medium-term actions, including real-time monitoring, minimum plant operation, voltage checks, and increased resources within the Balancing Mechanism.

View the Voltage Management slides here.
View all NAP OC2 Forum slides here.

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Market Notice: Change to Dynamic Containment 4-Day Forecast Publication Time

From **5 May 2026**, the Dynamic Containment four-day forecast will be published **earlier**, after **14:00 on the day**, instead of **05:00 on the following day**. As a result, the next publication will be **after 14:00 on 5 May**, rather than **05:00 on 6 May**. The content of the data file remains unchanged.

The reason for changing the publication time from later to sooner is to increase accessibility to NESO data for market participants.

Market participants and service providers are requested to take note of this change and ensure that any internal processes, system dependencies, or automated integrations are updated accordingly.

Data Portal Link: [Dynamic Containment 4 Day Forecast | National Energy System Operator]

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Data Sharing Infrastructure (DSI) - Industry Webinar

8 May, 12:05pm

Register on Eventbrite

Find out:

- What is the DSI.
- The value of the DSI for the industry and consumer.
- Timelines, trust framework and data preparation node (DPN) explained.

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Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) Tariff Model Training Workshop

Slido code #OTF

In-person industry training | Hands-on | Limited places

We are holding an in-person Transport and Tariff Model (T&T) Training Workshop, an external industry training session designed to provide participants with a comprehensive, hands-on understanding of the T&T model that we use to calculate TNUoS tariffs.

This workshop represents an opportunity for industry professionals to engage directly with our team, ask questions, and develop confidence in using the T&T model effectively for your own TNUoS Tariff analysis and scenarios.

📅 Date: **9 June 2026**
🕘 Time: **09:30 – 16:00**
📍 Venue: **National Energy System Operator (NESO), Faraday House, Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick, CV34 6DA**

*The registration deadline is **22 May 2026.** Places will be allocated on a first come, first served basis and a confirmation of successful registration will be sent to you after the registration deadline. Please contact TNUoS.queries@neso.energy for any questions about this training.*

REGISTER YOUR INTEREST HERE

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BM Systems Upload Dates (SORT Upload)

New dates for 2027

Month	Notification by	Submission by	Cutoff date	Implementation	Back-up date
	Confirm which units intend to enter SORT and their Operational Metering Signals test have been booked	Complete and submit unit and asset registration in SMP	Complete any remaining requirements for BMU Registration NESO confirm the units are included in SORT	Planned date for NESO to add the new BMUs to the BM Systems	Reserve date in case operational system issues prevent Implementation on the day
January	08/12/2026	29/12/2026	05/01/2027	27/01/2027	03/02/2027
March	26/01/2027	16/02/2027	23/02/2027	17/03/2027	31/03/2027
May	30/03/2027	20/04/2027	27/04/2027	19/05/2027	26/05/2027
July	01/06/2027	22/06/2027	29/06/2027	21/07/2027	28/07/2027
September	10/08/2027	31/08/2027	07/09/2027	29/09/2027	06/10/2027
November	05/10/2027	26/10/2027	02/11/2027	24/11/2027	01/12/2027

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Balancing Programme Stakeholder Focus Groups

Technology	Optimisation	Forecasting
14 May 11:00-12:30	**1 June 14:00 – 15:30**	**3 June 13:30 – 15:00**
Microsoft Teams	Microsoft Teams	Microsoft Teams
What will it cover? • Update on the EDT/EDL transition from BM systems to the Open Balancing Platform (OBP). • EDL network transformation • Testing requirements for the implementation of GC0166.	**What will it cover?** • New parameters introduced by GC0166 - Maximum Delivery Offer / Maximum Delivery Bid (MDO/MDB) and how these will be used for real-time dispatch.	**What will it cover?** • Grid Supply Point (GSP) Asset Visibility and Embedded Forecasts.

View previous Focus Group content **here**

If you haven't already, you can sign-up to our Stakeholder Focus Groups for Optimisation, Technology, & Forecasting to receive invites to these sessions - **Balancing Programme Stakeholder Focus Groups**.

Contact us at **box.balancingprogramme@neso.energy**

NESO Markets, Balancing and Dispatch: A Summer System Update

Date: 22.06.2026

Time: 9:00 – 17:30

Location: Hilton, London Tower Bridge

Date: 02.07.2026

Time: 9:00 – 17:30

Location: Hilton, Glasgow

Join this in-person event at one of two locations – London or Glasgow.

You can expect to hear the latest updates from across Electricity Markets, Balancing Programme and Dispatch Transparency, including discussions on:

- Market services & what's next for flexibility
- Balancing and Forecasting capabilities planned for delivery into the Control including a demonstration of the functionality in action
- Reformed National Pricing
- A Day in the Life of a Control Room Engineer
- Skip rate methodology & work to improve managing system constraints

A more detailed agenda will be shared closer to the events.

To sign up to one of the two events, click **here** for London, or **here** for Glasgow – you can also scan the relevant QR code.

Please do reach out to the team with any questions or topic suggestions you have at box.marketsengagement@neso.energy.

London

Glasgow

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Future Event Summary

Slido code #OTF

Event	Date & Time	Link
Data Sharing Infrastructure (DSI) - Industry Webinar	8 May (12:05)	Register here
Operability Strategy Report and Electricity Market Roadmap survey closes	15 May (17:00)	Response Form
Short-term Stability Market feedback survey closes	30 May (23:00)	Response Form
Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) Tariff Model Training Workshop	9 June (9:30 – 16:00)	Register here
NESO Markets, Balancing and Dispatch Summer System Update	22 June (09:00 – 17:00)	Register for London here Register for Glasgow here

Check out the NESO Events Calendar for more...

Public

Operability Strategy Report 2026

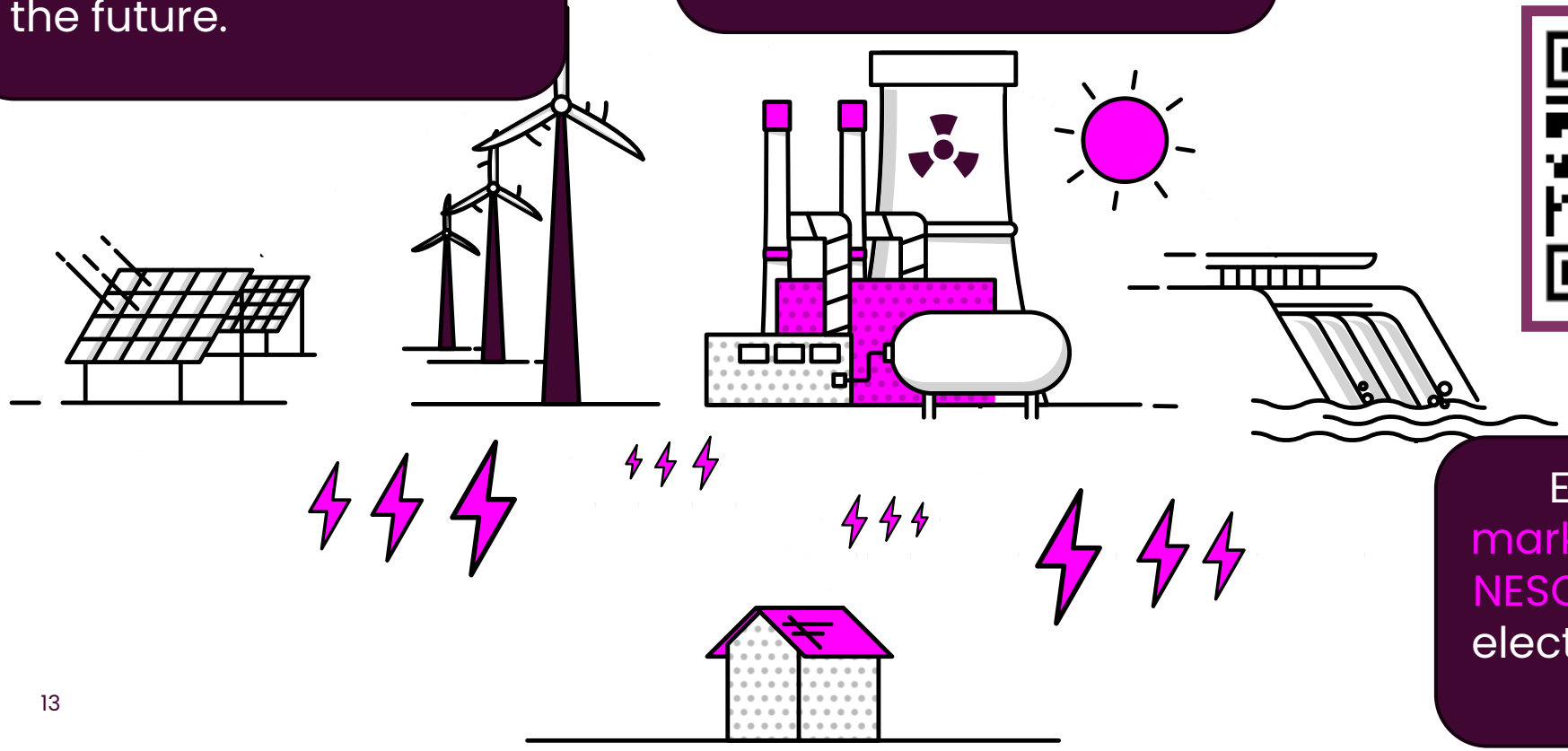
Alex Haffner

NESO
National Energy System Operator

Why an OSR?

Shows what the electricity system will need to run smoothly in the future.

Highlights the key changes needed as we move to clean power by 2030 and beyond.



Explains the tools, markets and capabilities NESO will use to keep the electricity system secure and stable.

Publication

Website links

Feedback

Feedback forms

OSR & Electricity Markets Roadmap

Purpose:

Operability Strategy Report

NESO's view of future operability needs of the electricity system

Informs

Electricity Markets Roadmap

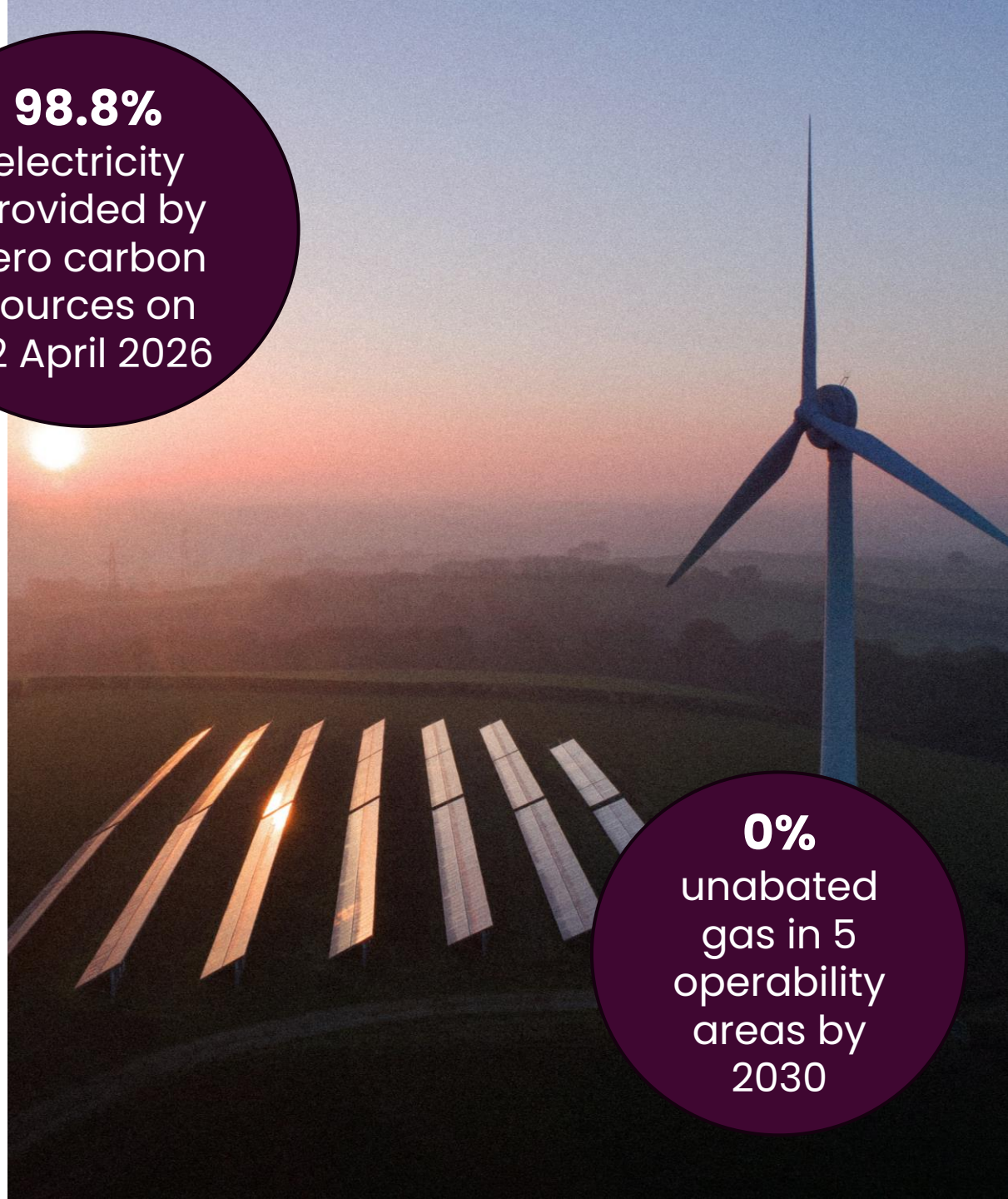
Sets out the strategic direction for NESO markets. Outlines our market reforms, and why these are needed

Headlines

98.8% electricity provided by zero carbon sources on 22 April 2026

A changing grid

- We've changed how we operate the system over the last decade – this has laid the groundwork for clean power operability in 2030
- Tools - grid-forming batteries, synchronous condensers, and fast frequency services – now provide stability and reactive support that gas stations used to deliver
- Stability Pathfinders and Inertia Market Tenders, and key network reinforcements are now key to deliver 100% clean power operation.

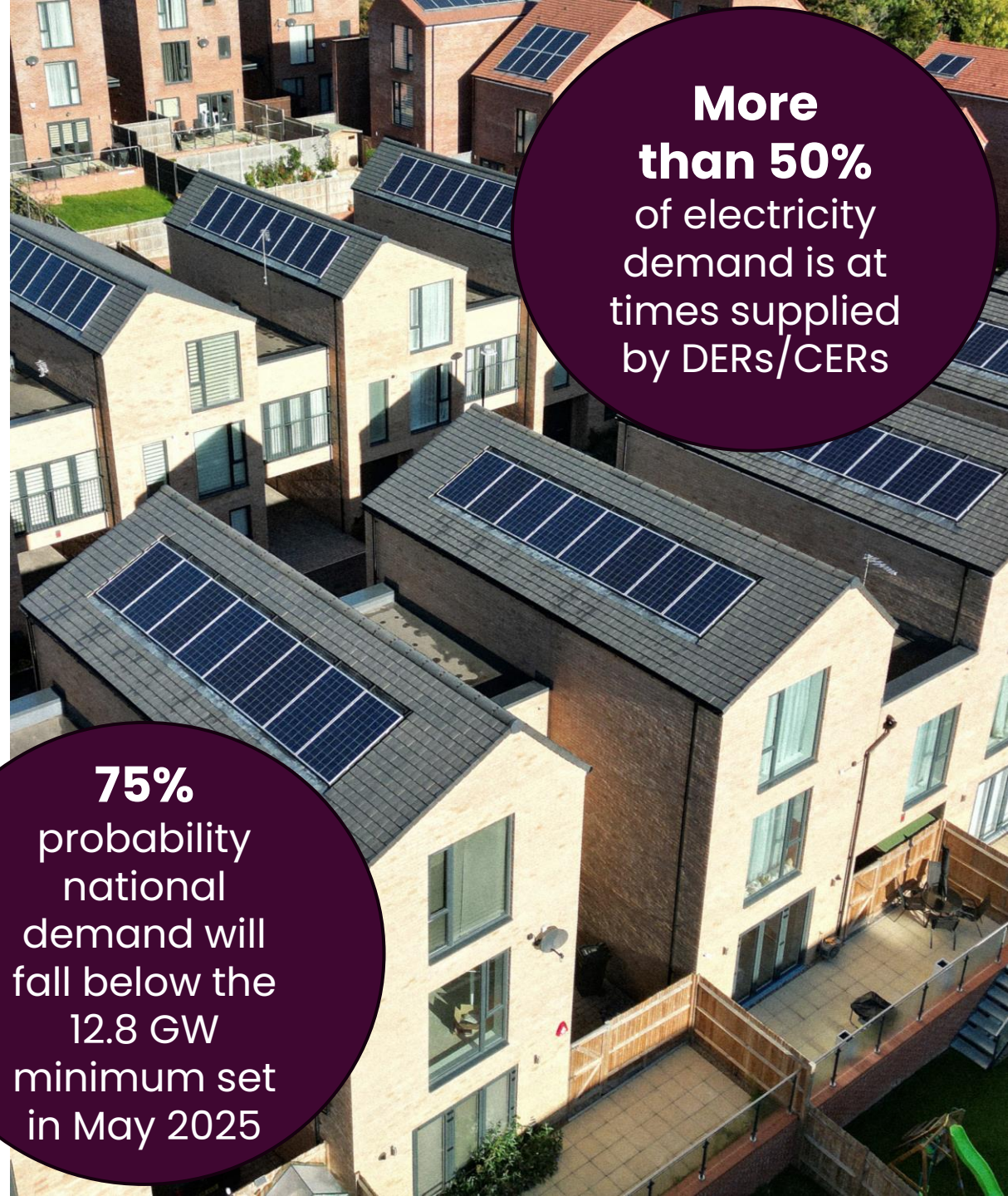


0% unabated gas in 5 operability areas by 2030

Headlines

Low transmission demand

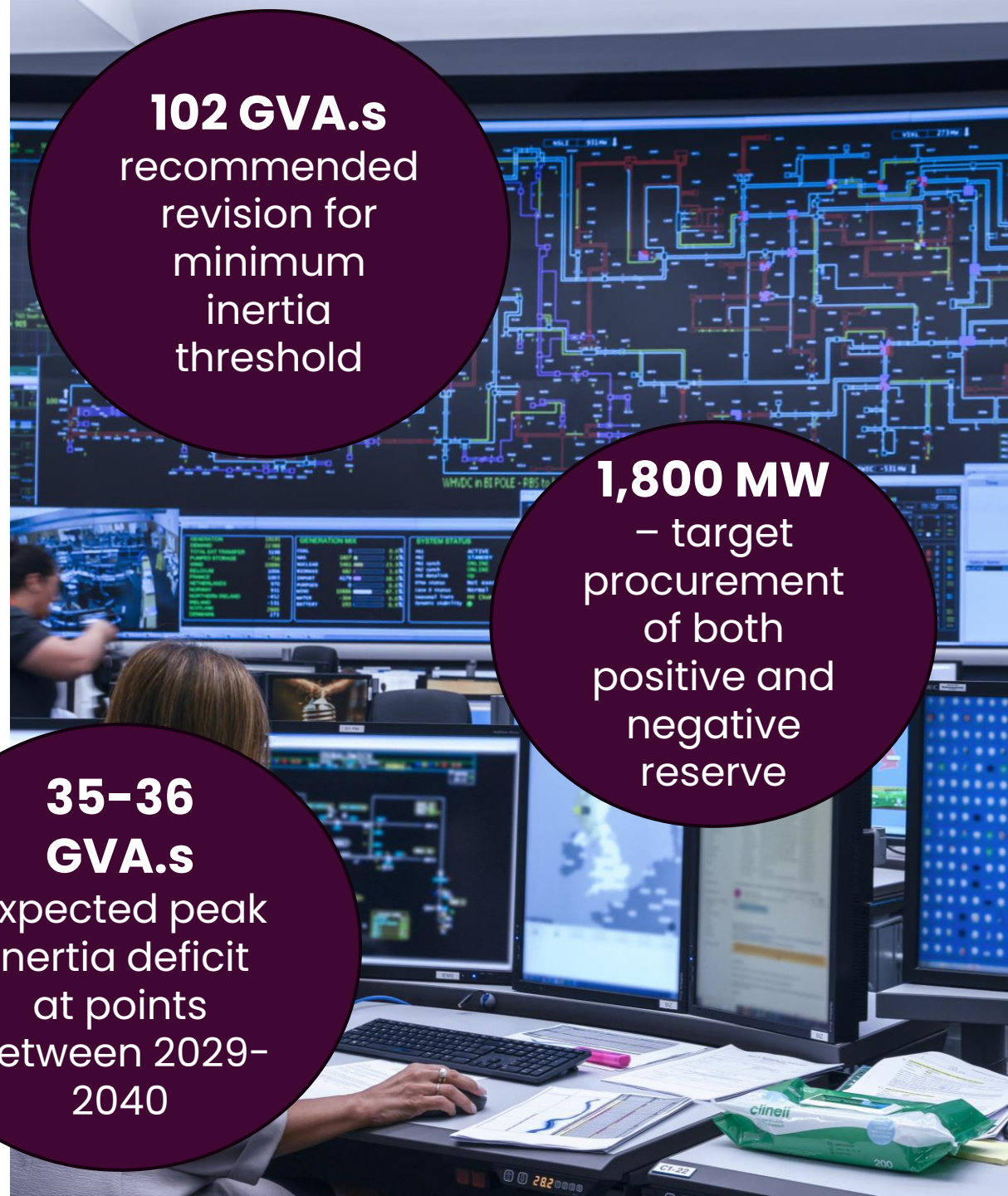
- Extended periods of very low transmission demand are leading to multiple operability issues today.
- They will become increasingly pronounced in the future as more distribution-connected generation – rooftop solar, batteries, vehicle-to-grid – comes online.
- More flexible demand, greater participation in the Balancing Mechanism, and closer coordination between NESO and DNOs.



Headlines

Managing the energy system as a whole

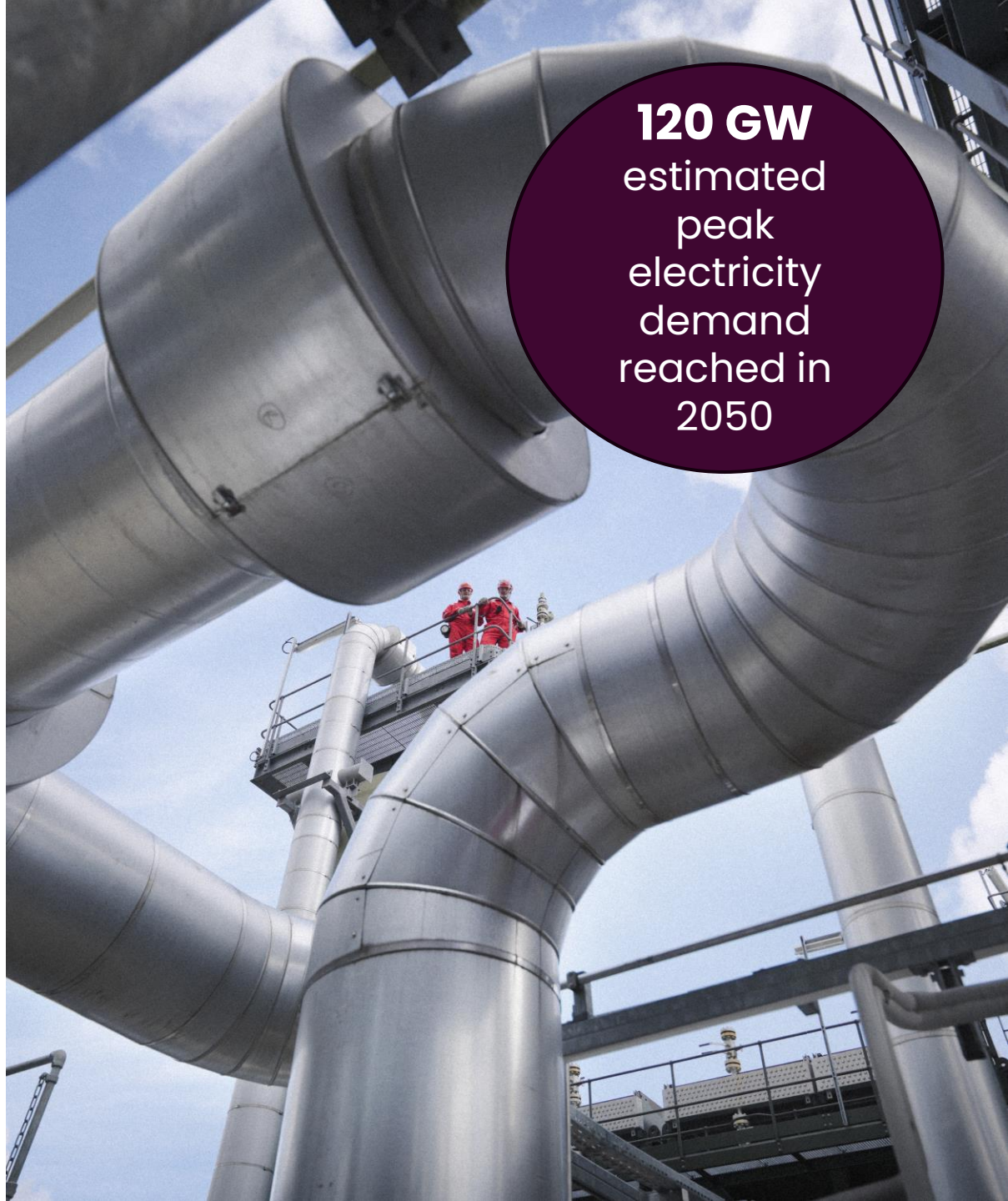
- Operability risks and opportunities must be managed holistically, alongside new technologies and energy sector digitalisation.
- Technologies – grid-forming inverters and advanced HVDC – provide multiple services at once.
- Bundled services, data sharing and market design are key enablers for whole-system thinking and working.



Headlines

Whole-energy transformation

- Transformation of the wider energy system post-2030 will bring new operability challenges for the electricity system.
- Integrated solutions are key for operability: response and reserve, thermal constraints, within-day flexibility, interconnectors and storage.
- Market and code reforms – including RNP – needed across electricity, gas and hydrogen systems.



Tell us what you think

Your feedback will help us shape next year's report.

Contact the team at:
Box.OperabilityStrategy@neso.energy

Publication

Website links

Feedback

Feedback forms

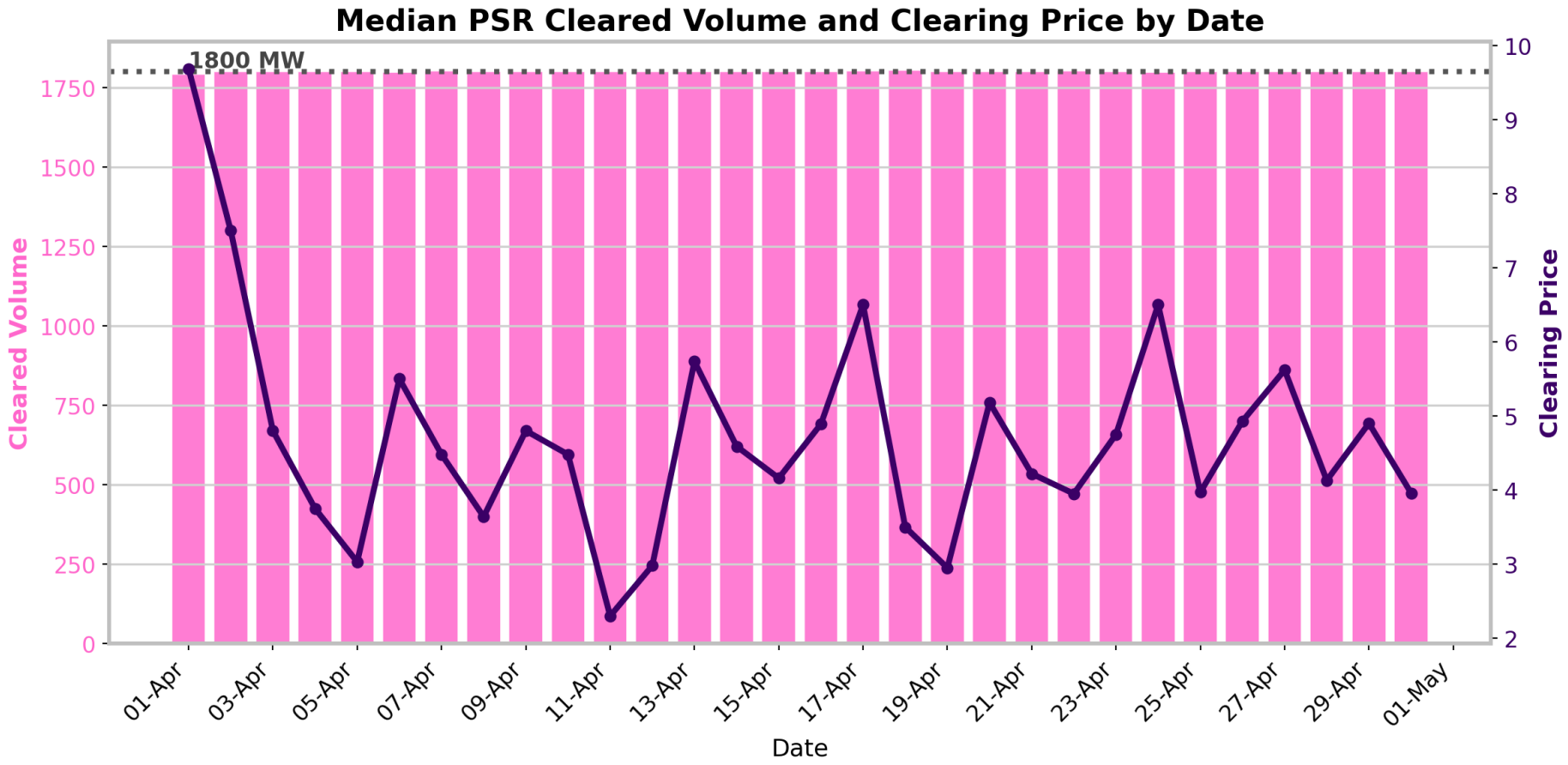
Public

Slow Reserve Deep Dive

Rashi Asthana

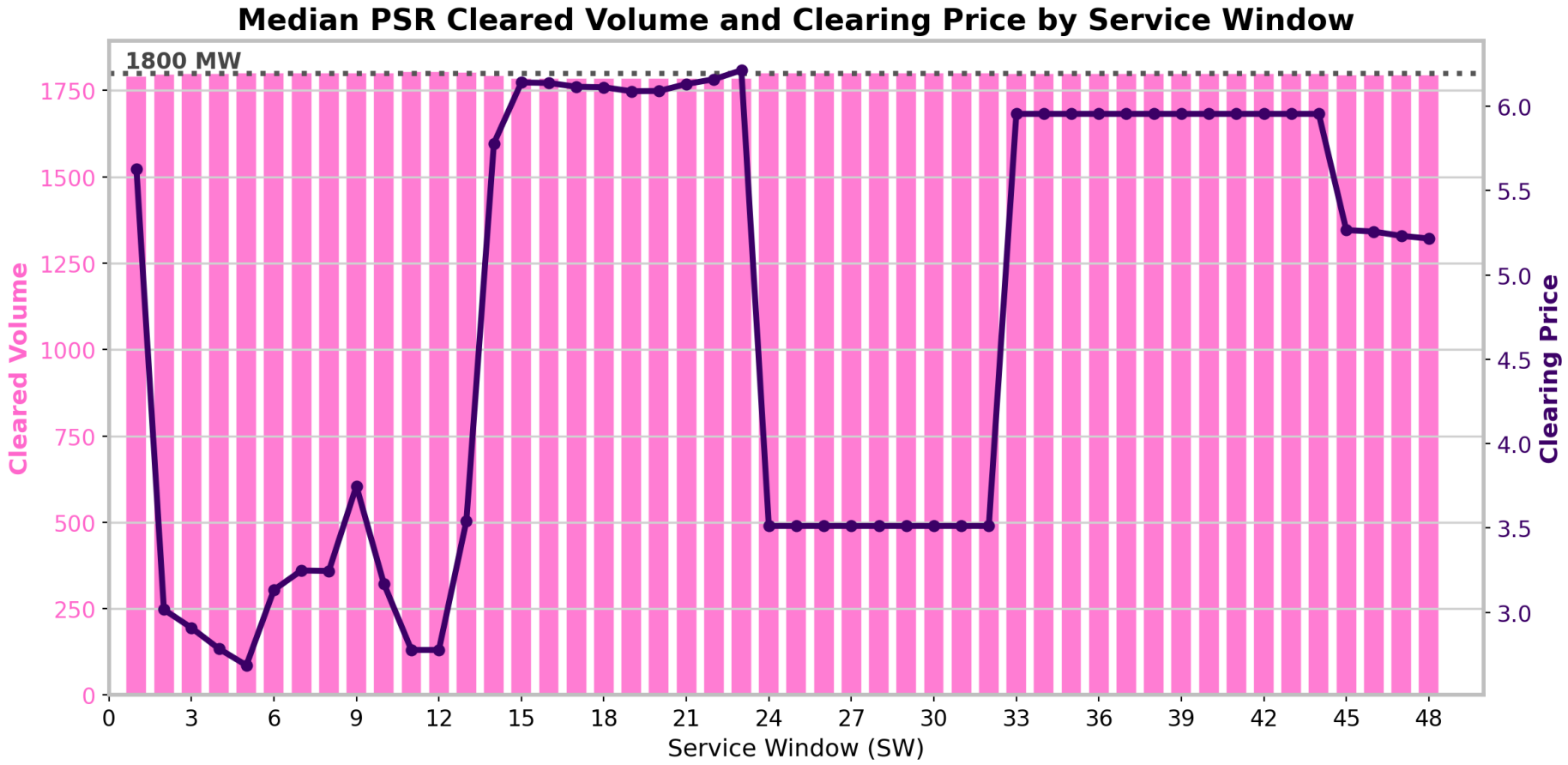
NESO
National Energy System Operator

Market Results



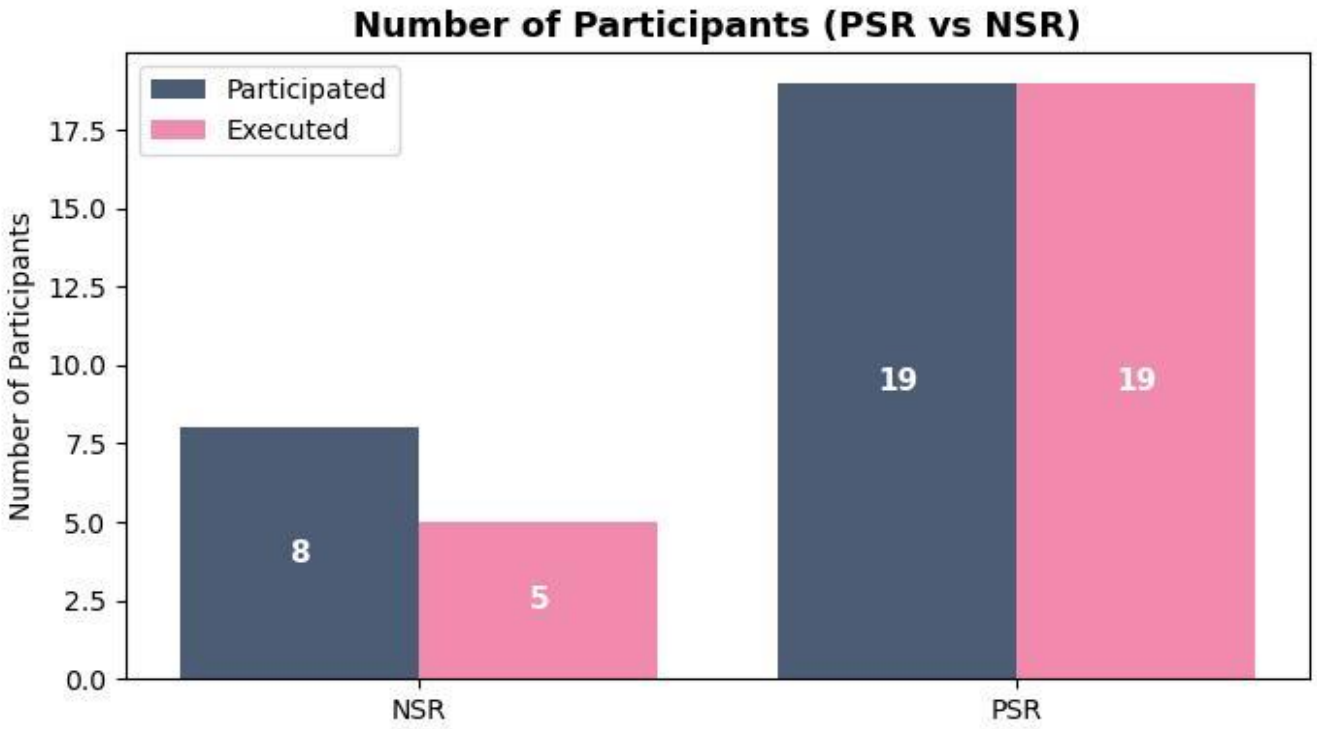
PSR – Positive Slow Reserve

Market Results



PSR – Positive Slow Reserve

SR Participants and Units

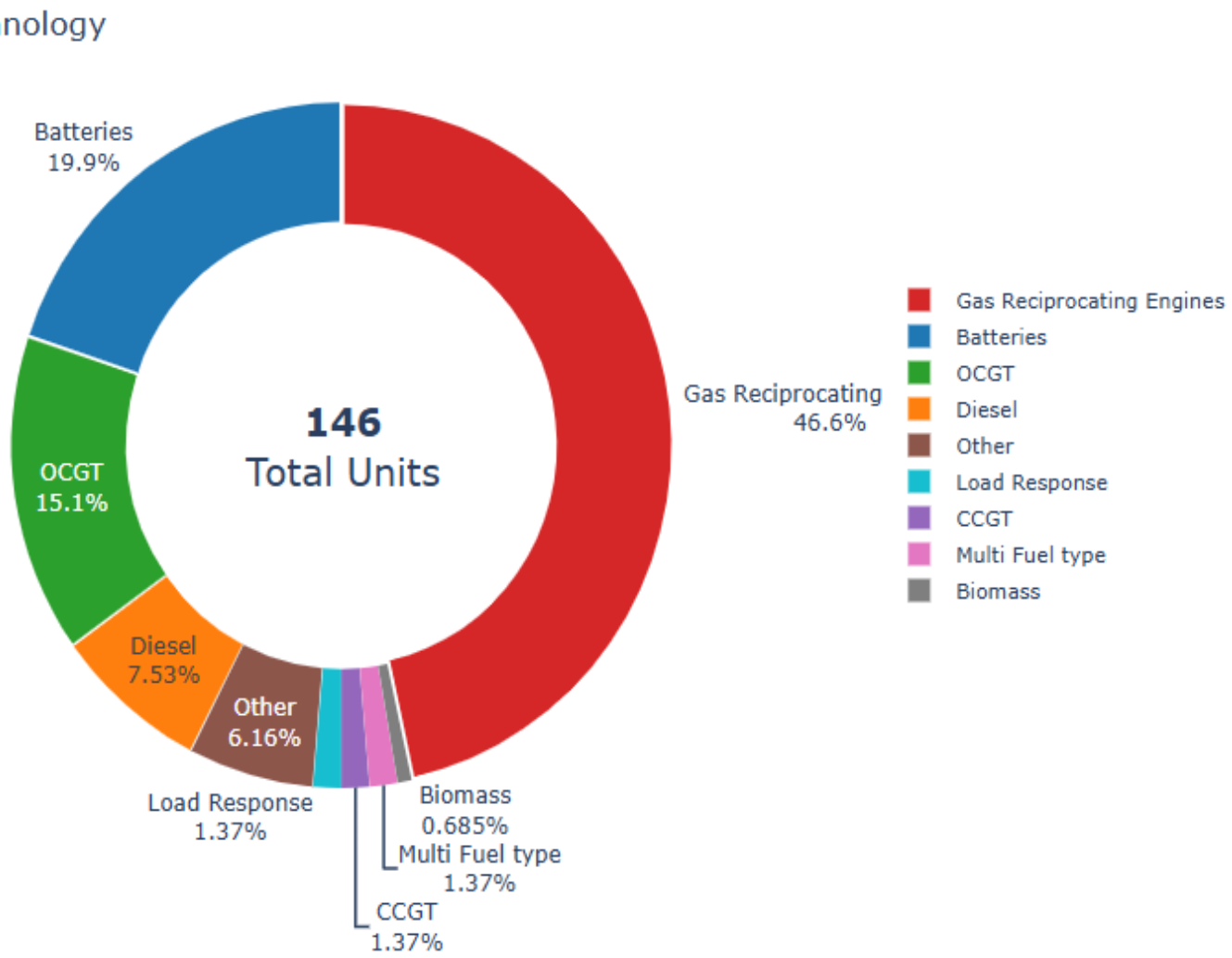


PSR – Positive Slow Reserve
NSR – Negative Slow Reserve

SR Summary (Units & Volume)

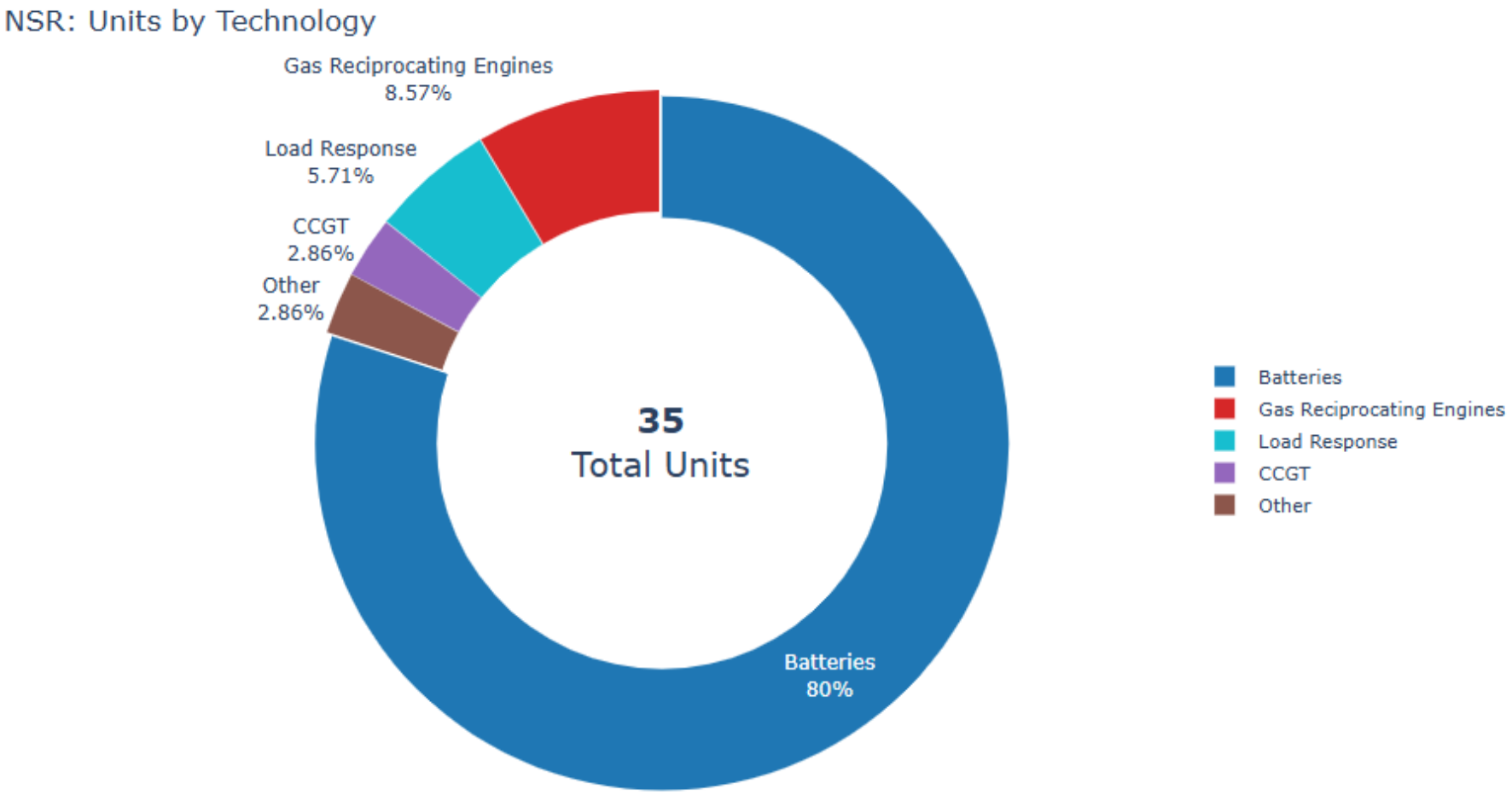
Product	Participated Units	Executed Units	Offered Volume (MW)	Executed Volume (MW)
NSR	35	13	3.0M	8K
PSR	146	140	7.2M	2.6M

SR Units by Tech Type- PSR



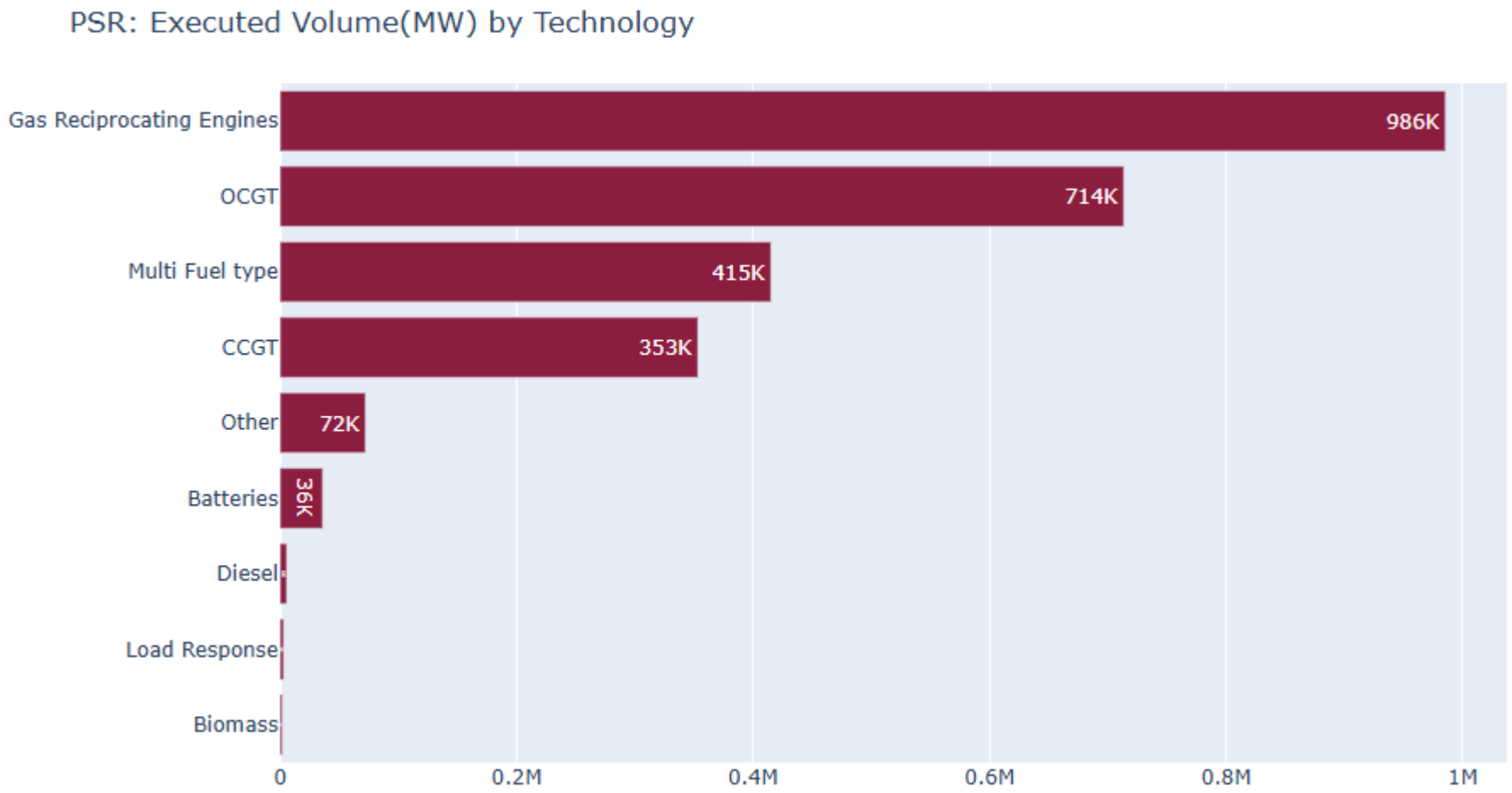
PSR – Positive Slow Reserve

SR Units by Tech Type- NSR



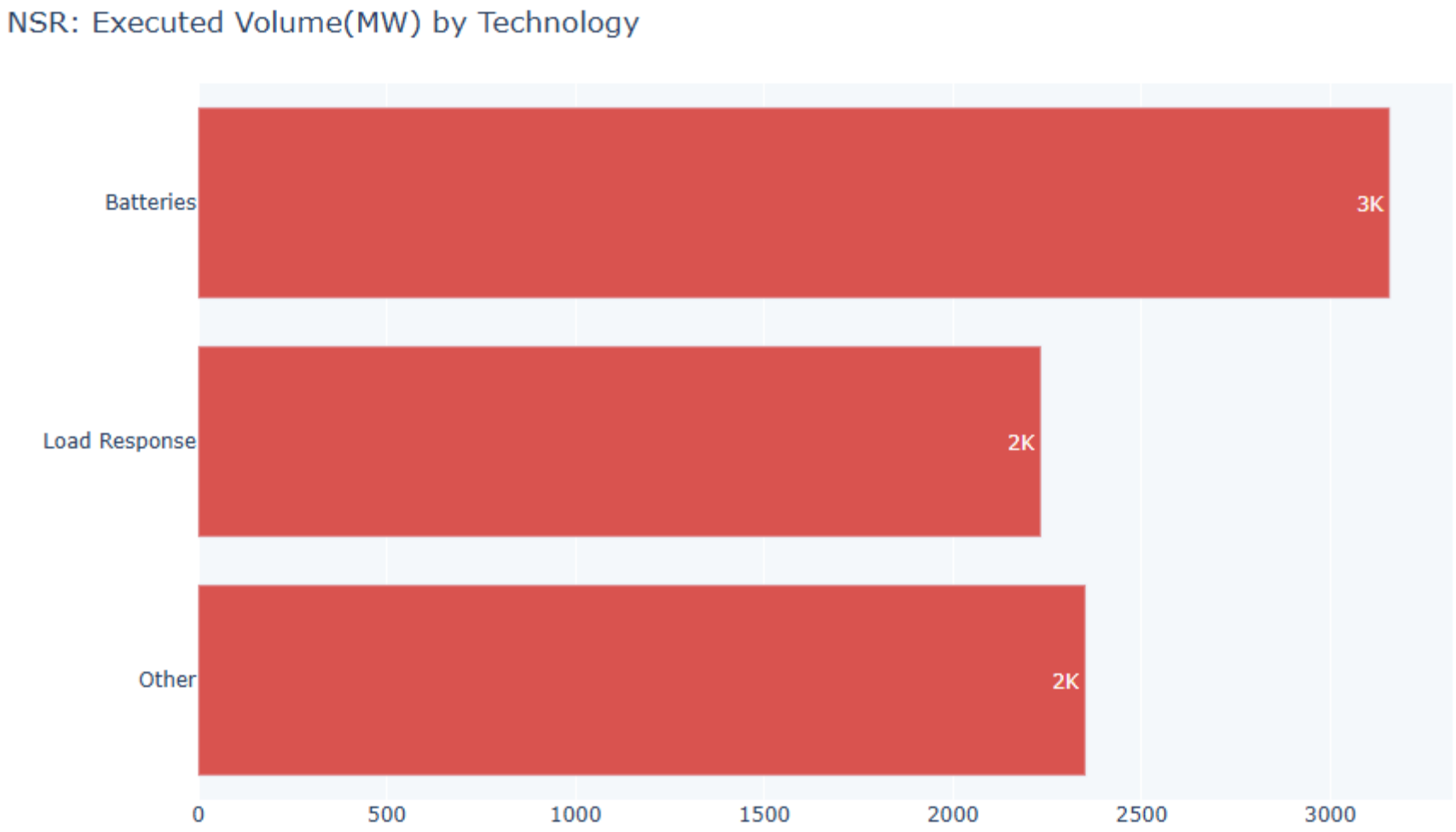
NSR – Negative Slow Reserve

SR Volume by Tech Type - PSR



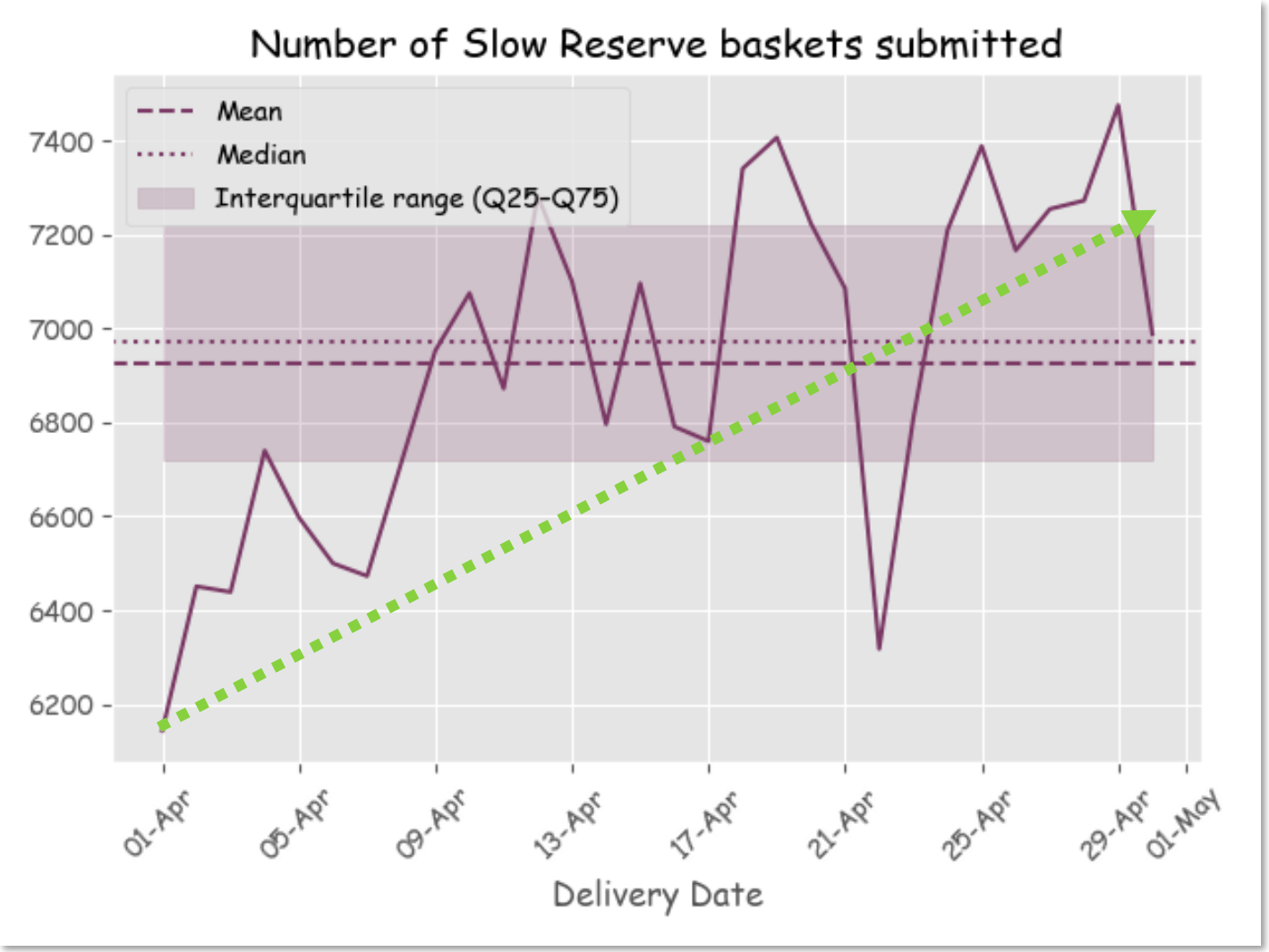
PSR – Positive Slow Reserve

SR Volume by Tech Type – NSR



NSR – Negative Slow Reserve

Sell Orders



Slow Reserve Baskets

- Avg. 6924 submitted per day
- slightly increasing trend

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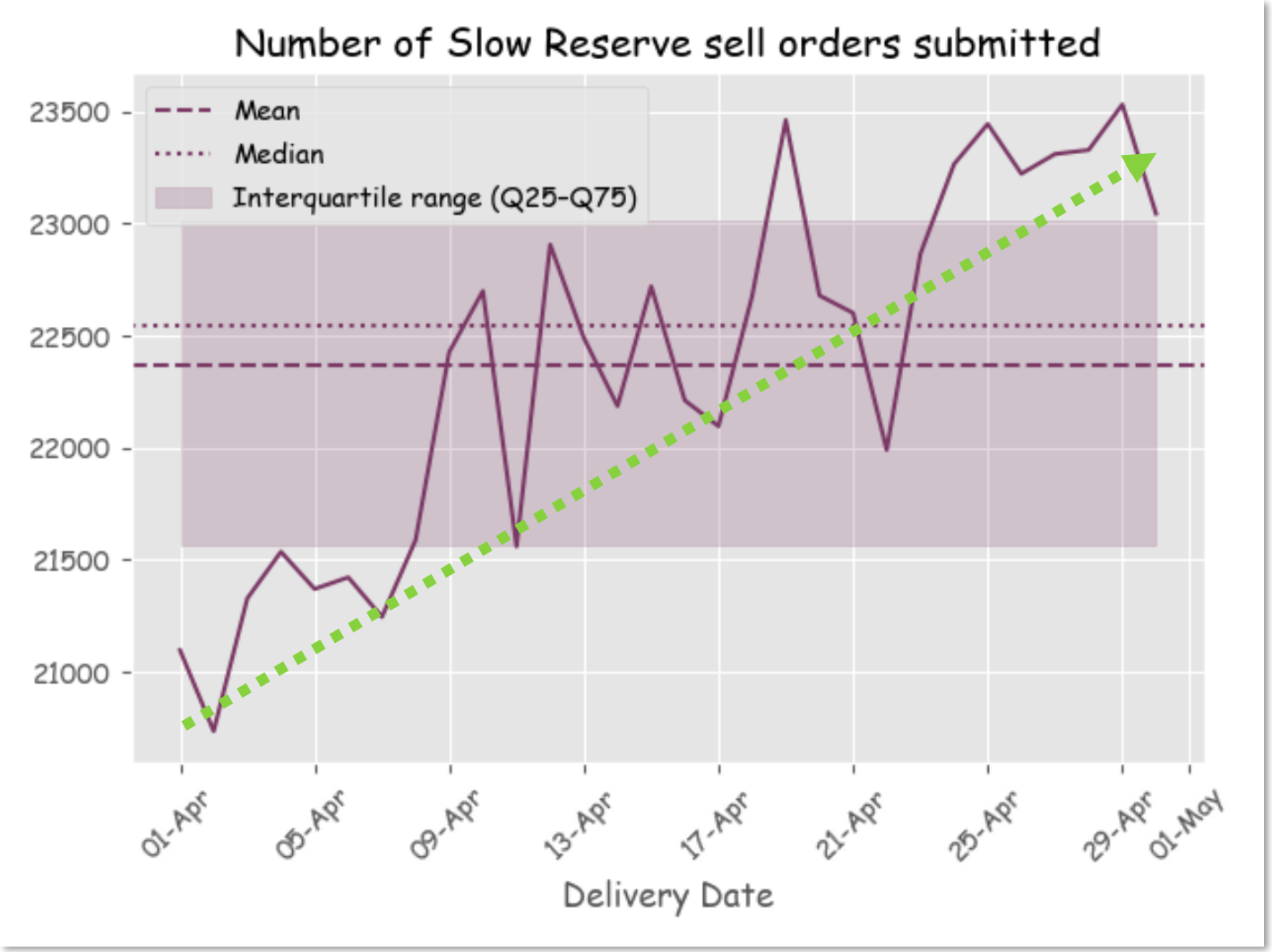
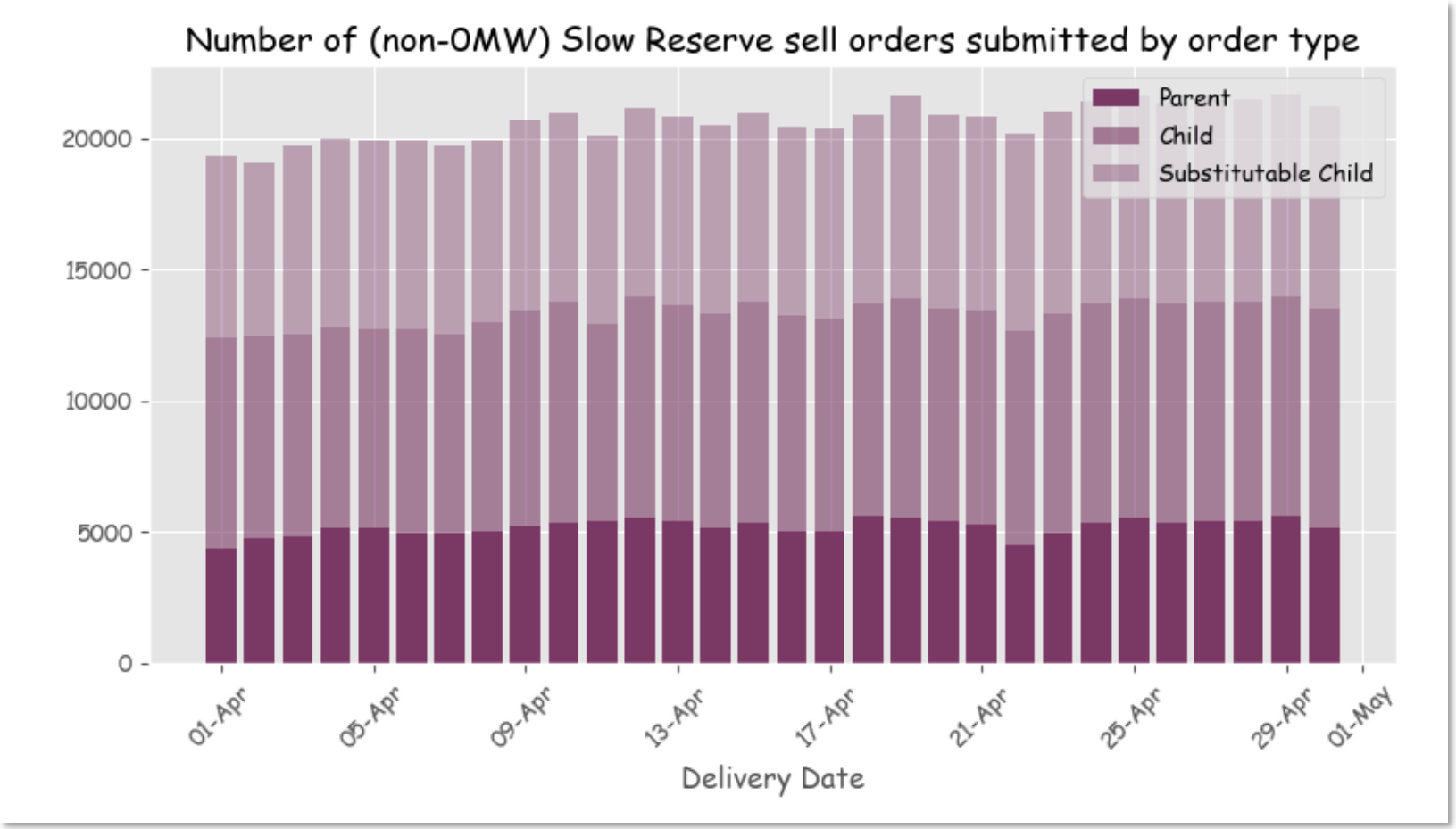
Sell Orders



Slow Reserve Sell Orders

- Avg. 22368 submitted per day
- slightly increasing trend

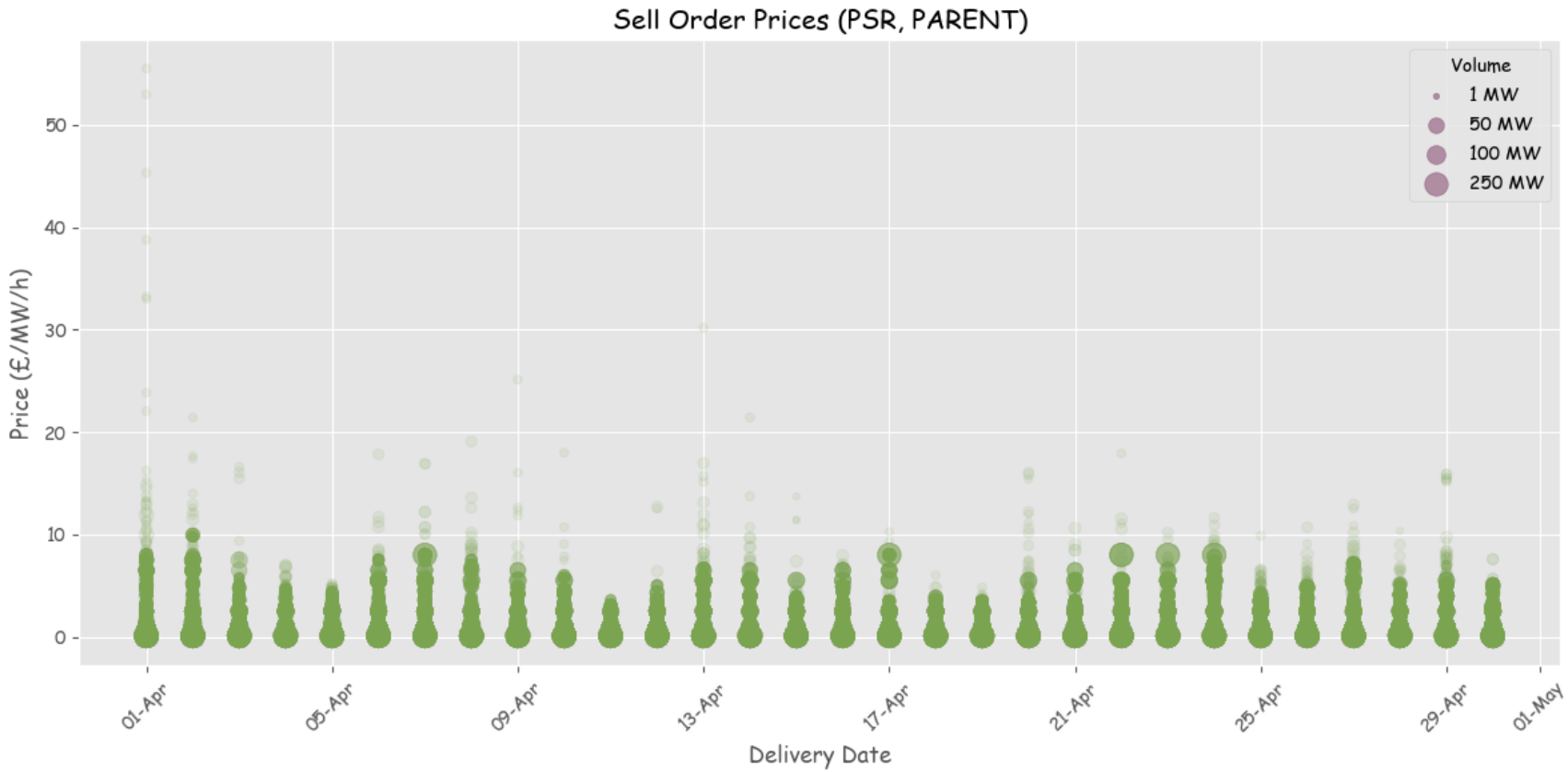
Sell Orders



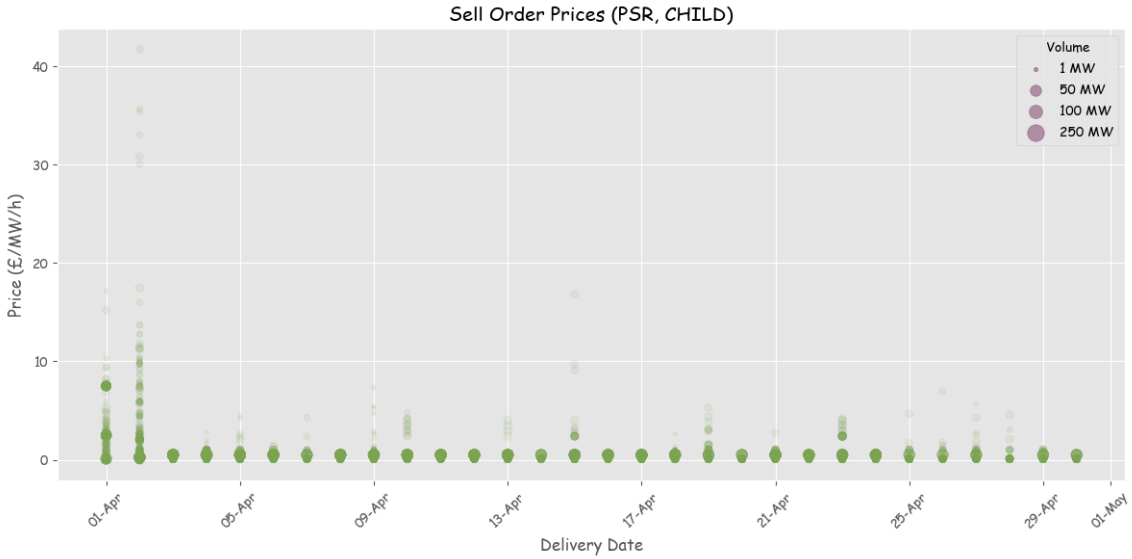
Slow Reserve Sell Orders

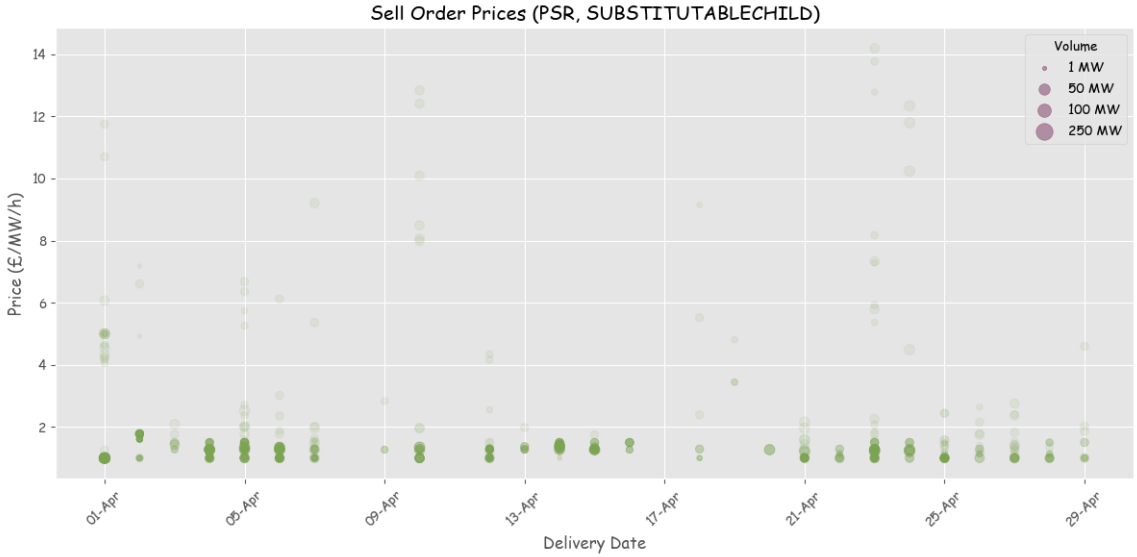
- 25% parent orders
- 40% child orders
- 35% substitutable child orders

Sell Orders


Sell Order Prices (PSR, PARENT)
Volume
1 MW
50 MW
100 MW
250 MW
Price (£/MW/h)
0
10
20
30
40
50
01-Apr
05-Apr
09-Apr
13-Apr
17-Apr
21-Apr
25-Apr
29-Apr
01-May
Delivery Date

Sell Orders

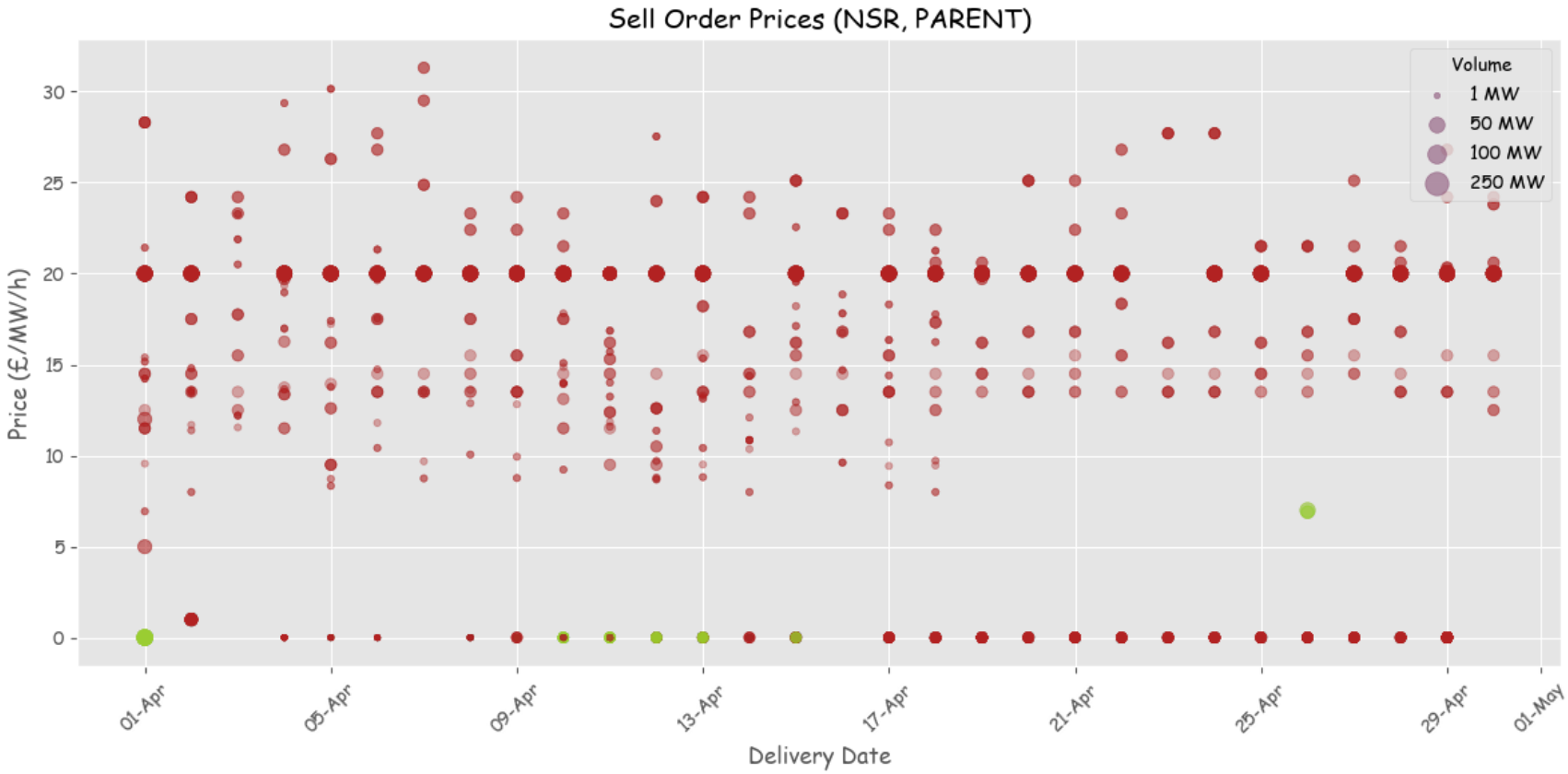




PSR child orders

- Most accepted child orders were priced below £10.
- Compared with parent orders, child orders tend to be significantly smaller in volume (most orders are less than 50MW).

Sell Orders

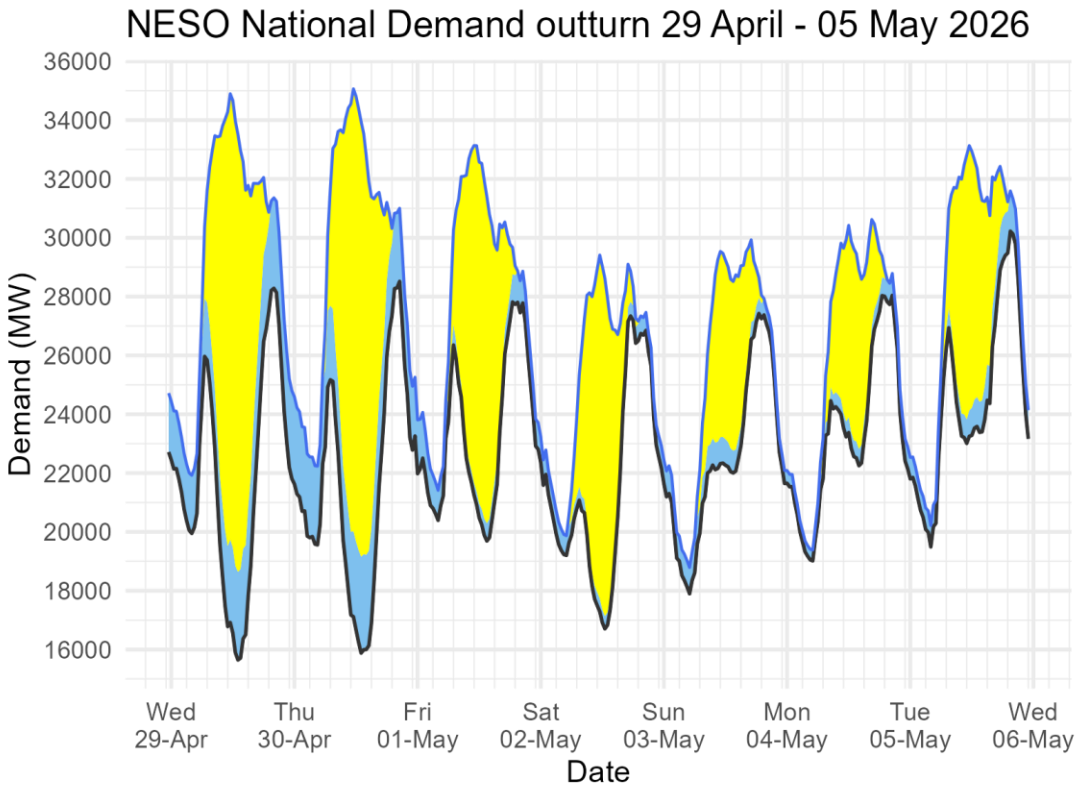


Note: For illustration purpose, any orders priced above £80/MW/h have been excluded from the chart.

Thank You!

Demand | Last week demand out-turn

Slido code #OTF



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

Distributed generation

Peak values by day

Date	OUTTURN Daily Max Dist. PV (GW)	OUTTURN Daily Max Dist. Wind (GW)
29 Apr 2026	15.2	3.1
30 Apr 2026	15.1	3.3
01 May 2026	11.8	2.0
02 May 2026	11.7	0.9
03 May 2026	6.3	0.9
04 May 2026	6.5	0.8
05 May 2026	9.0	1.5

National Demand

Minimum Demands

		FORECAST (Wed 29 Apr)			OUTTURN		
Date	Forecasting Point	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)
29 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	14.7	3.0	14.3	15.6	3.0	14.9
30 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	19.0	2.9	0.0	19.6	2.7	0.0
30 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	14.8	3.1	14.4	15.9	3.3	14.8
01 May 2026	Overnight Min	19.9	1.3	0.0	20.4	1.0	0.0
01 May 2026	Daytime Min	17.0	0.6	12.5	19.7	0.6	11.1
02 May 2026	Overnight Min	19.0	0.8	0.0	19.2	0.6	0.0
02 May 2026	Daytime Min	17.4	0.7	9.2	16.7	0.4	11.5
03 May 2026	Overnight Min	18.5	0.6	0.0	17.9	0.9	0.0
03 May 2026	Daytime Min	20.9	0.7	1.4	20.0	0.9	1.3
04 May 2026	Overnight Min	18.1	0.9	0.1	19.0	0.4	0.0
04 May 2026	Daytime Min	20.3	0.8	8.0	21.8	0.4	0.9
05 May 2026	Overnight Min	19.5	0.7	0.0	19.5	0.7	0.0
05 May 2026	Daytime Min	22.7	0.8	9.9	23.0	0.8	9.0

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 do not include export on interconnectors or pumping or station load

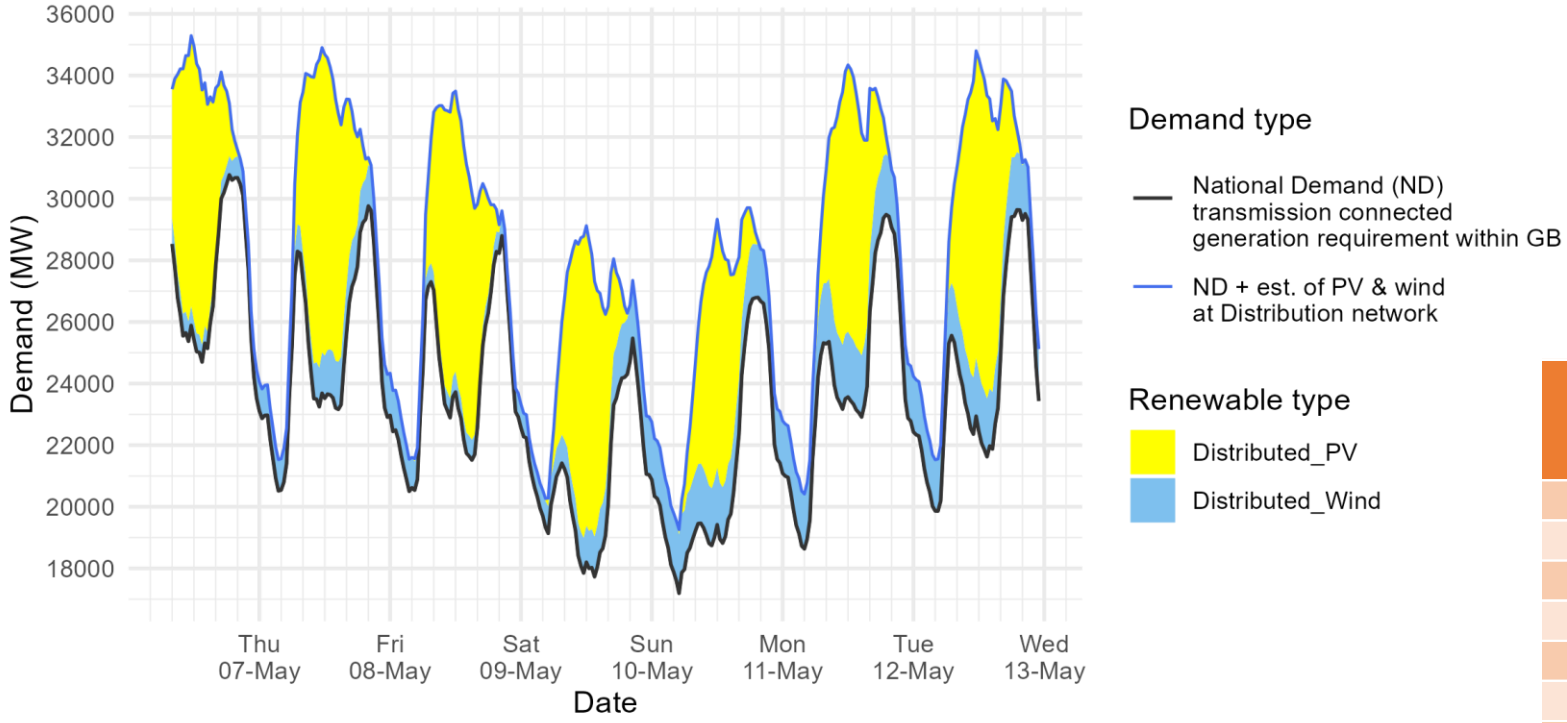
Blue line serves as a proxy for total GB customer demand. It includes demand supplied by the distributed wind and solar sources, but it does not include demand supplied by non-weather driven sources at the distributed network for which NESO has no real time data.

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

From March to October, the table will display overnight minimum (between 00:00 and 07:30) and daytime minimum (between 07:30 and 16:30) as well as an additional column: distributed PV.

Demand | Week Ahead

Slido code #OTF



National Demand

Minimum Demands

		FORECAST (Wed 06 May)		
Date	Forecasting Point	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)
06 May 2026	Daytime Min	24.7	0.6	8.3
07 May 2026	Overnight Min	20.5	1.0	0.0
07 May 2026	Daytime Min	23.2	1.5	8.1
08 May 2026	Overnight Min	20.5	1.0	0.0
08 May 2026	Daytime Min	21.5	0.7	8.0
09 May 2026	Overnight Min	19.1	0.9	0.3
09 May 2026	Daytime Min	17.7	1.3	8.3
10 May 2026	Overnight Min	17.2	1.9	0.2
10 May 2026	Daytime Min	18.7	1.9	2.0
11 May 2026	Overnight Min	18.6	1.8	0.0
11 May 2026	Daytime Min	22.9	2.0	7.2
12 May 2026	Overnight Min	19.9	1.7	0.0
12 May 2026	Daytime Min	21.6	1.9	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.
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NESO Actions | Category Cost Breakdown

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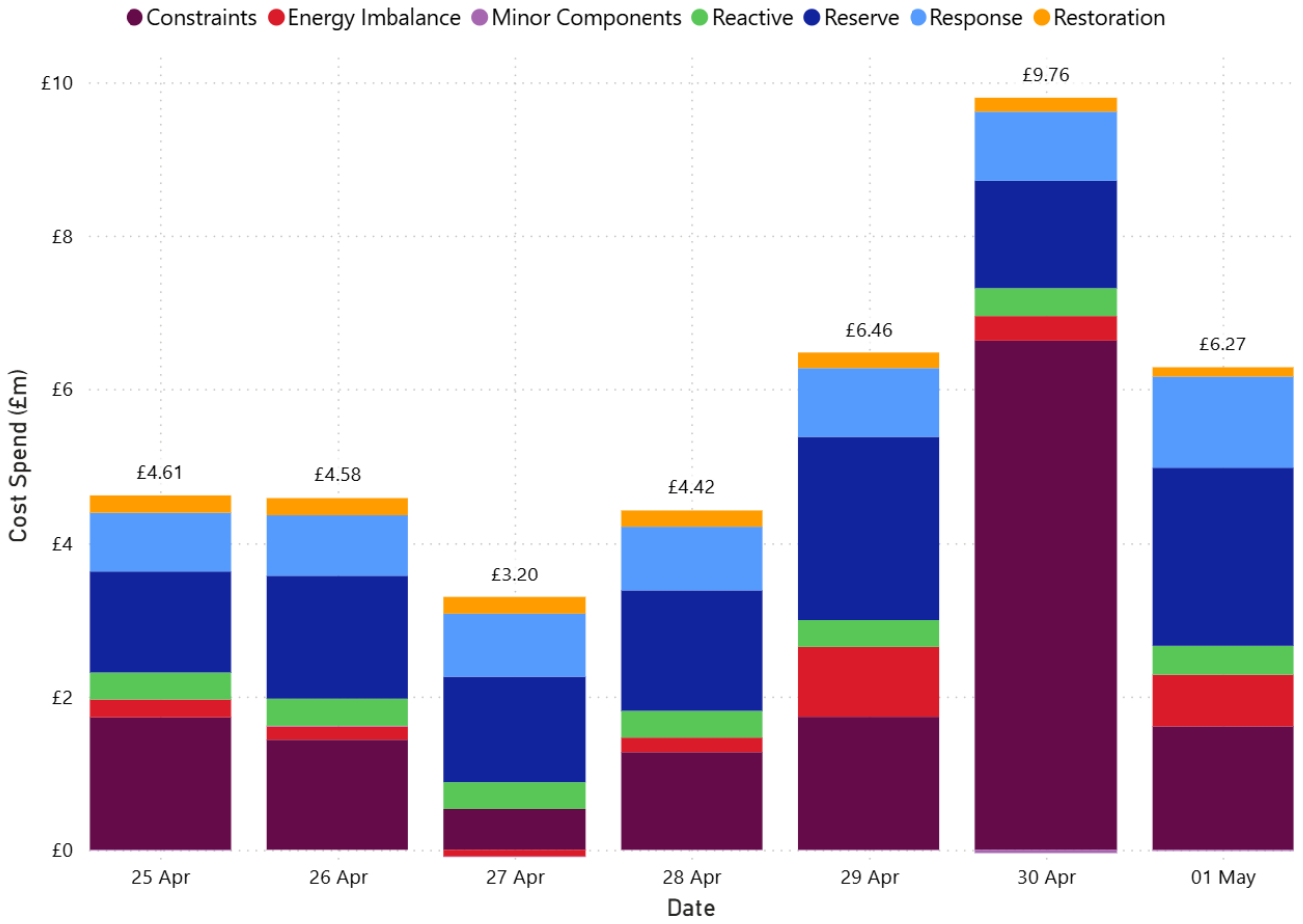
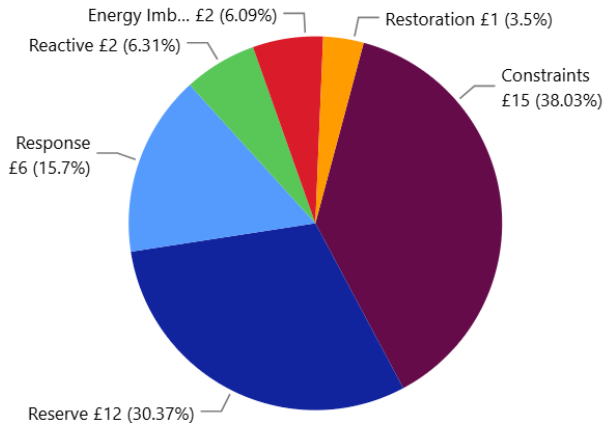


Current Week Total (£m)	Average Daily Cost
£39.30	£5.61
Previous Week Total	**Previous 30 Day Average**
£46.22	£12.55

Share of Cost Spend (£m)



For more info on constraint costs, and the steps NESO is taking with industry partners to address them, please see our Balancing Costs website.

We will be providing an update on NESO's activities to manage constraints following publication of DESNZ' Reformed National Pricing Delivery Plan on the 20th May.

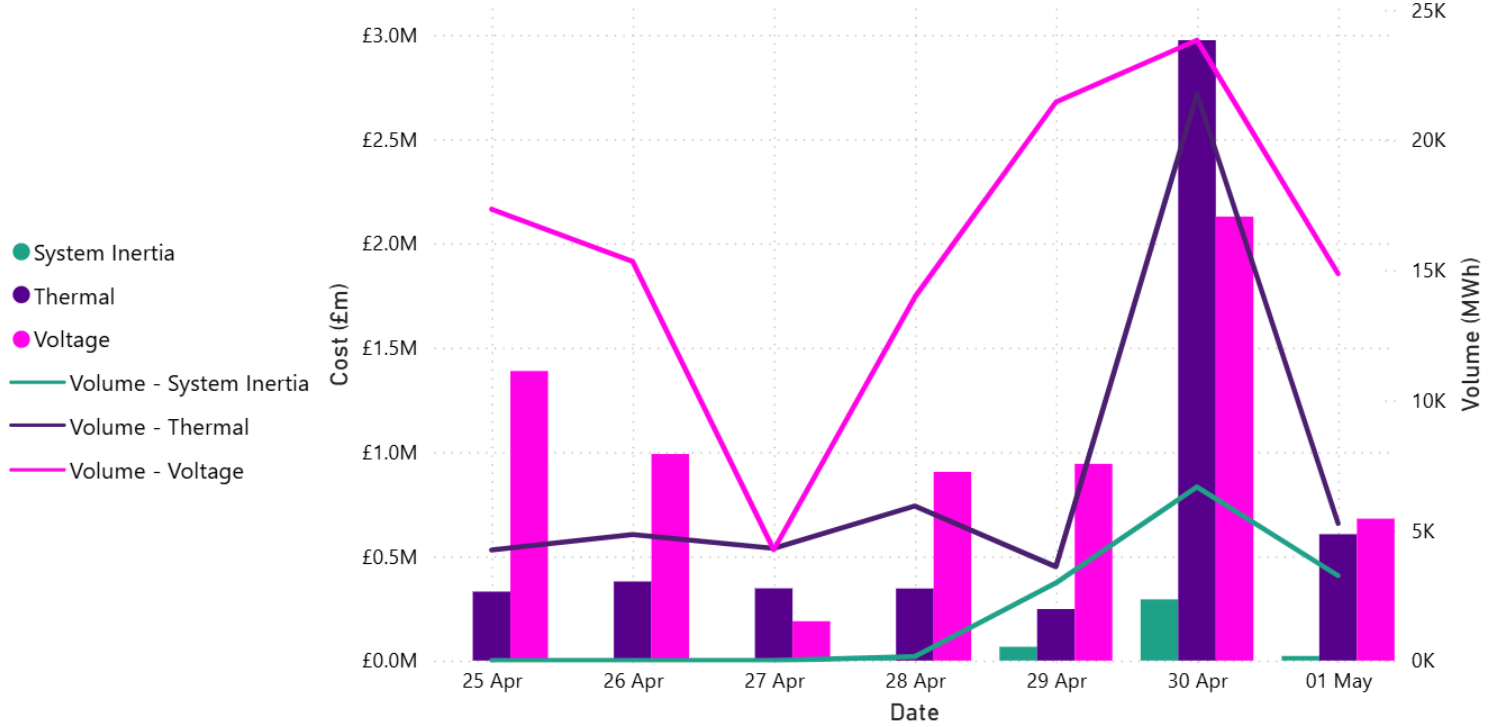
Contact us on box.nc.customer@neso.energy

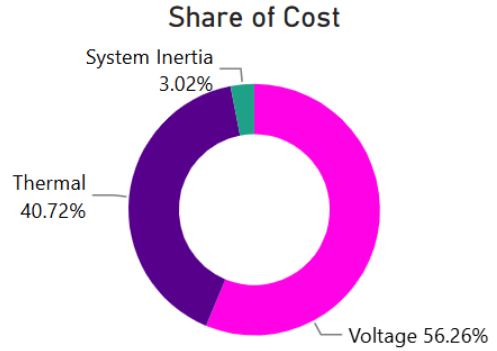
NESO National Energy System Operator

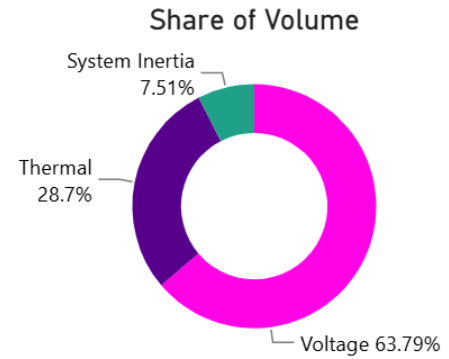
NESO Actions | Constraint Cost Breakdown

Slido code #OTF

Thermal Constraints		Voltage Constraints		System Inertia	
Costs (£)	Volume (MWh)	Costs (£)	Volume (MWh)	Costs (£)	Volume (MWh)
£5.23M	50K	£7.22M	111K	£387.61K	13K







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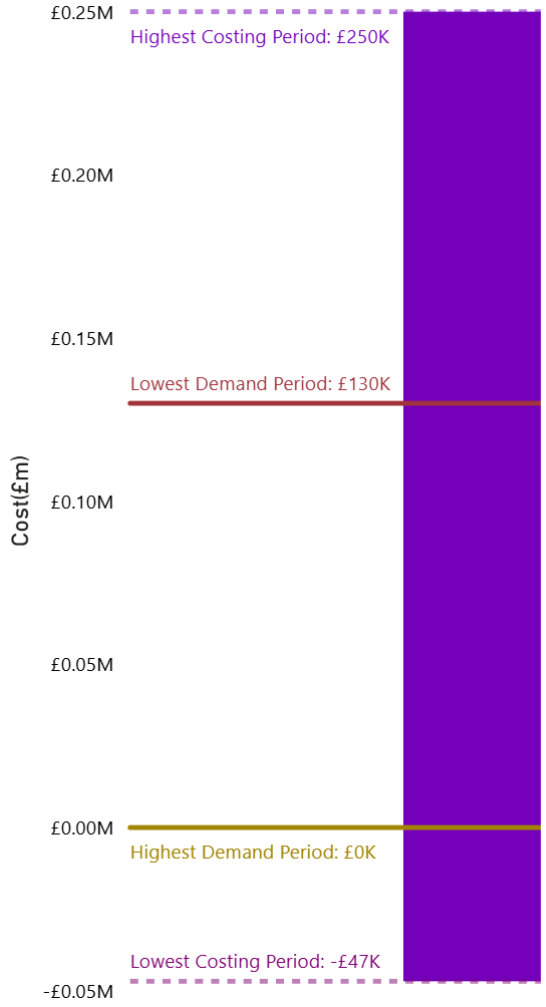
Note: Volume is reported as an absolute figure.

National Energy System Operator

NESO Actions | Settlement Periods of Interest

Slido code #OTF



Highest Costing Settlement Period

Settlement Date	Settlement Period	Approximate Cost
30/04/2026	40	£250K

Minimum Demand Period

Settlement Date	Settlement Period	Demand (MW)	Approximate Cost
25/04/2026	29	14K	£130K

Highest Demand Period

Settlement Date	Settlement Period	Demand (MW)	Approximate Cost
26/04/2026	41	29K	£0

Lowest Costing Settlement Period

Settlement Date	Settlement Period	Approximate Cost
27/04/2026	19	-£47K

Contact us on box.nc.customer@neso.energy

NESO National Energy System Operator

Slido code #OTF

NESO Actions | Highest Costing Day

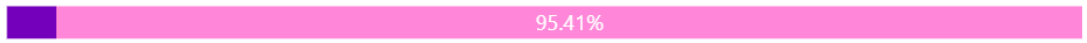
NESO National Energy System Operator

Highest Costing Day

Settlement Date	Cost (£m)
30 April 2026	£9.76

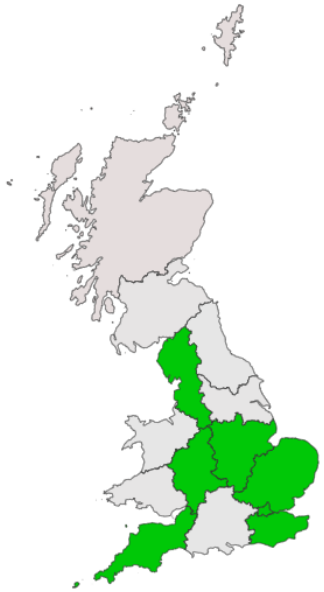
Share of Action Cost Spend

BID OFFER



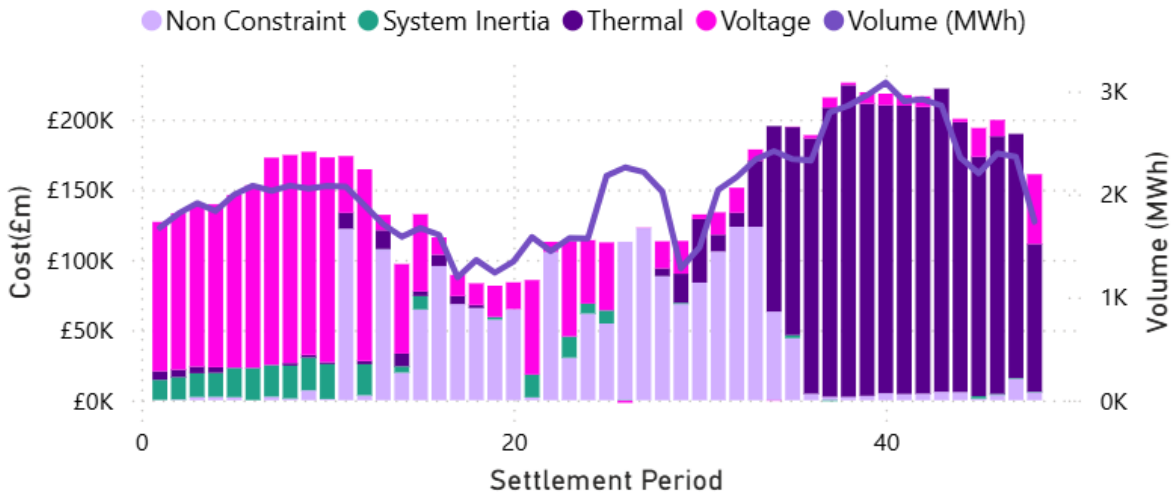
Highest Costing Day Wind Curtailment Vs Daily Average

Bid Spend (£) by GSP



Offer Spend (£) by GSP

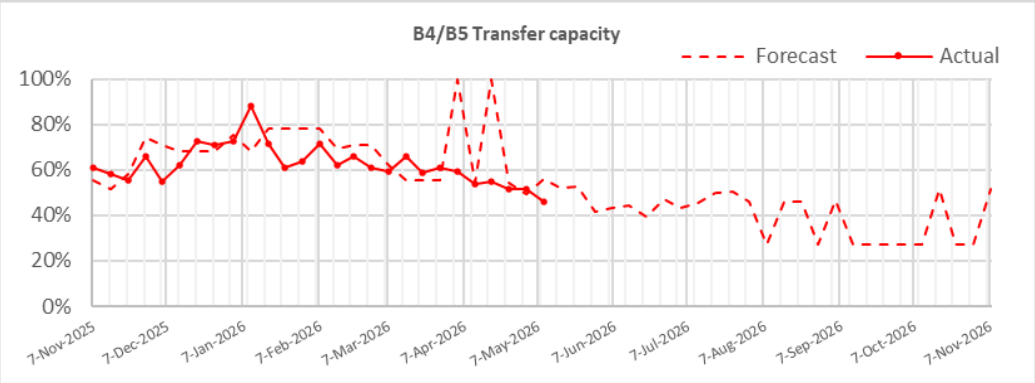
Action Cost and Volume

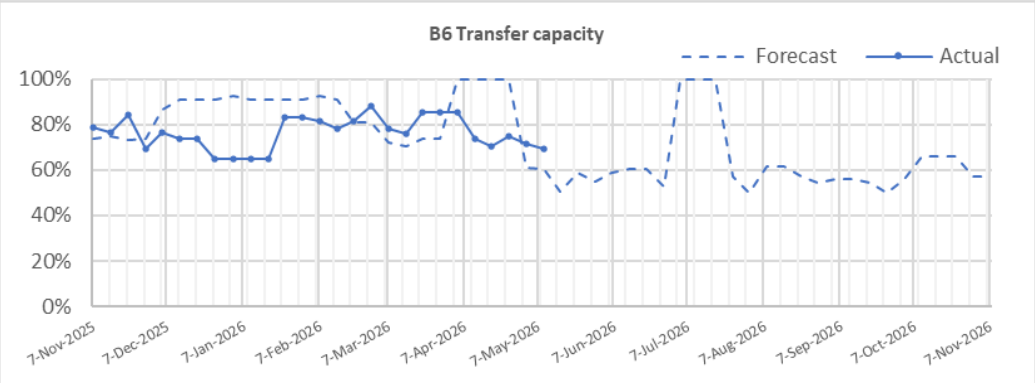


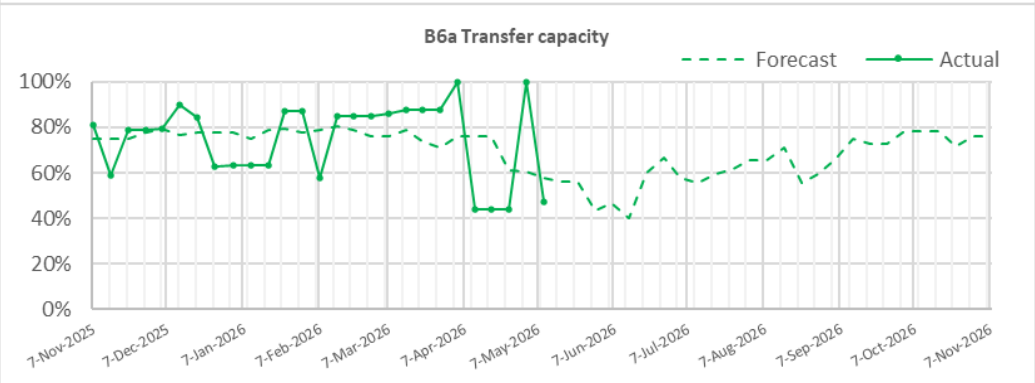
Contact us on box.nc.customer@neso.energy

Transparency | Network Congestion

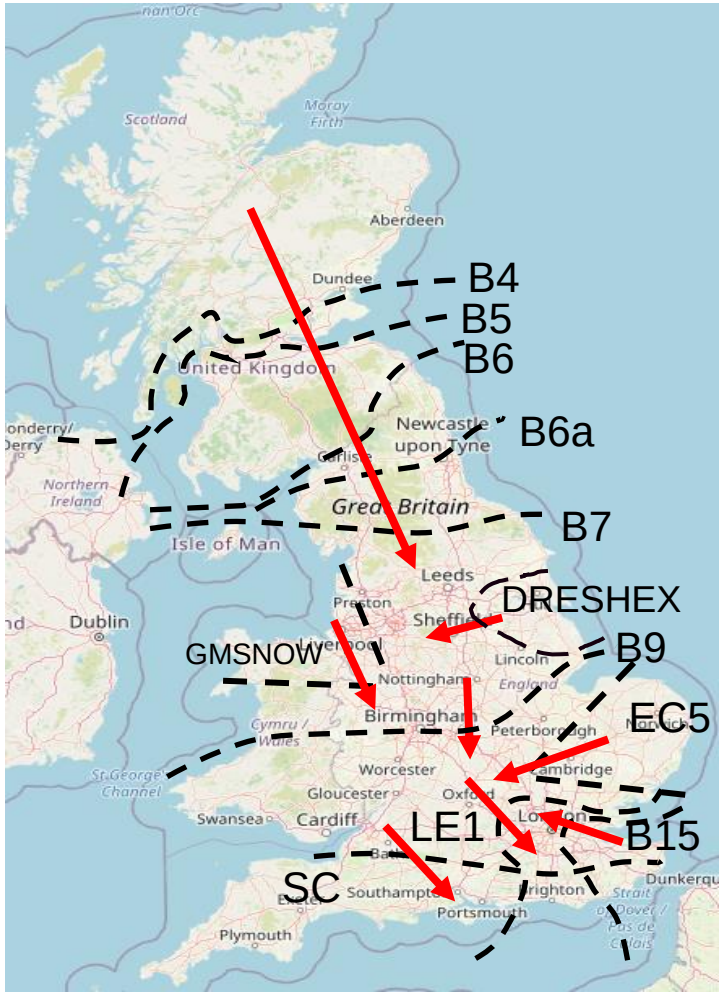
Slido code #OTF







Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)	Current Capacity (%)
B4/B5	3400	46
B6 (SCOTEX)	6800	69
B6a	8000	48
B7 (SSHARN)	9850	75
GMSNOW	5800	46
FLOWSTH (B9)	12700	80
DRESHEX	9675	68
EC5	5000	100
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	69
B15 (ESTEX)	7500	68
SC1	7300	100

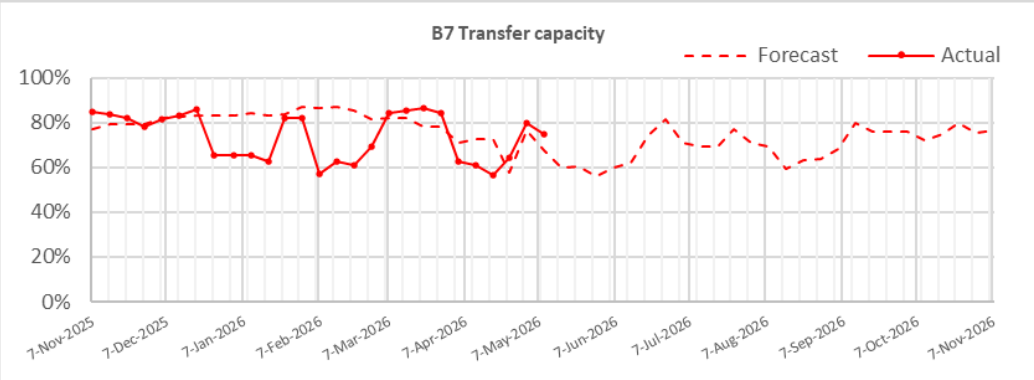


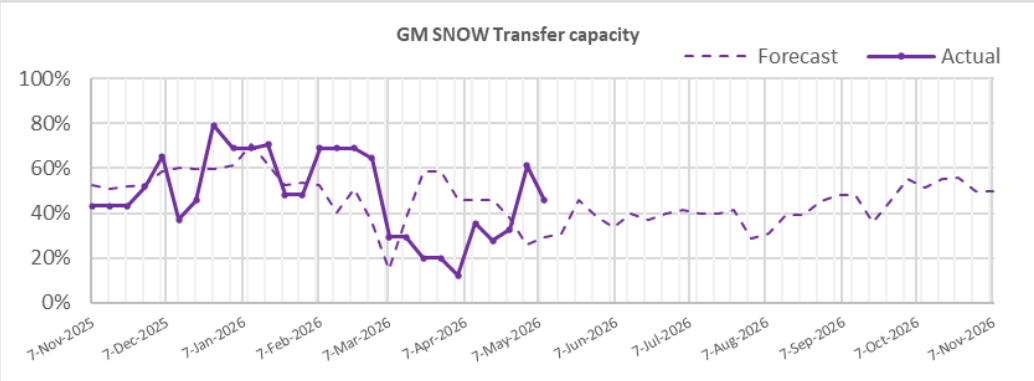
The forecast line is updated with the 12-week ahead view, and this happens each week. So, everything up to 12 weeks ahead is the forecast from 12-week ahead view, and everything after that is the fixed long-term forecast view.

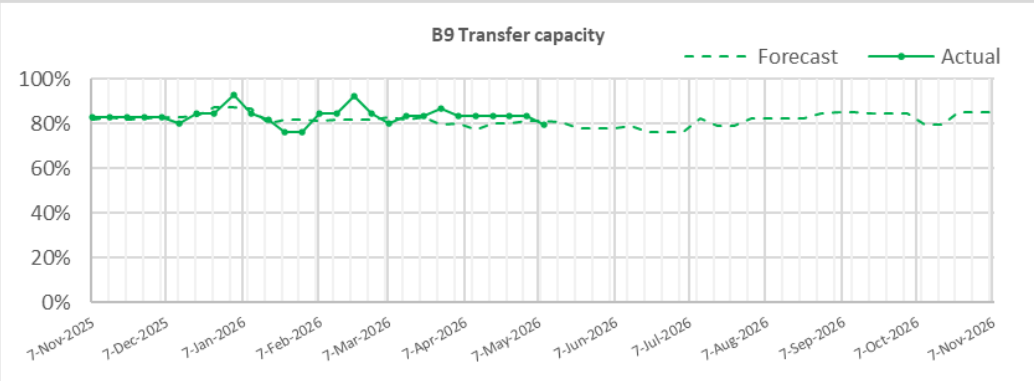
NESO National Energy System Operator

Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF







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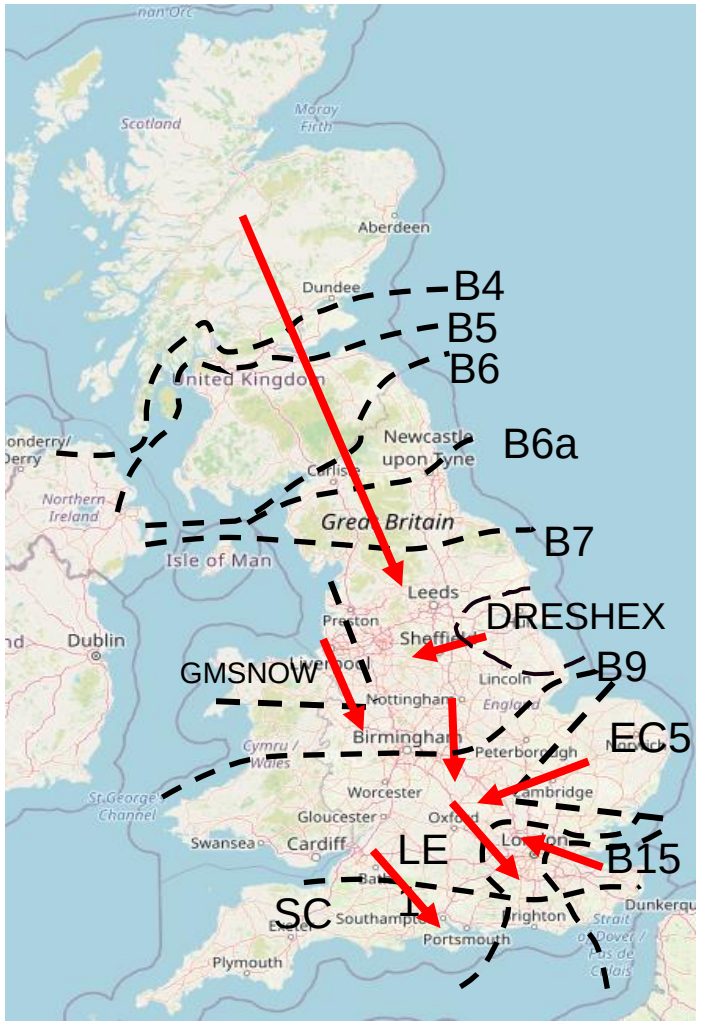

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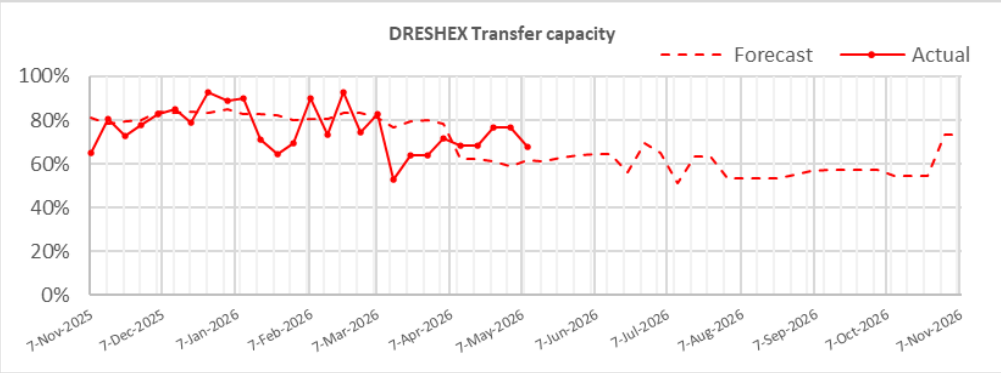
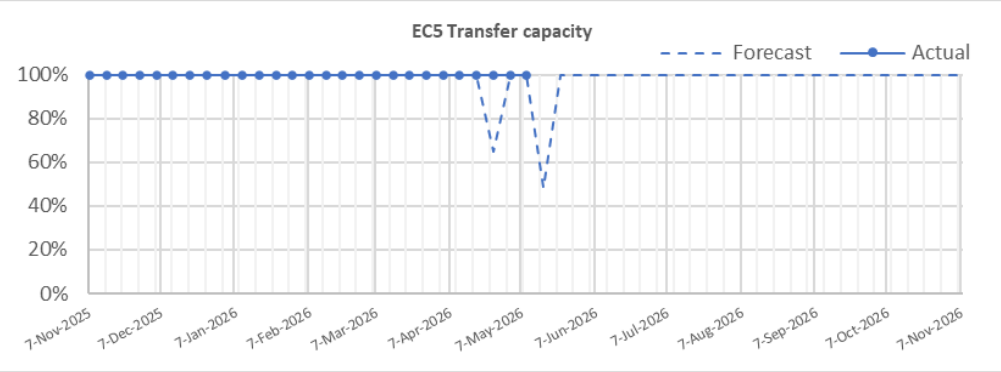
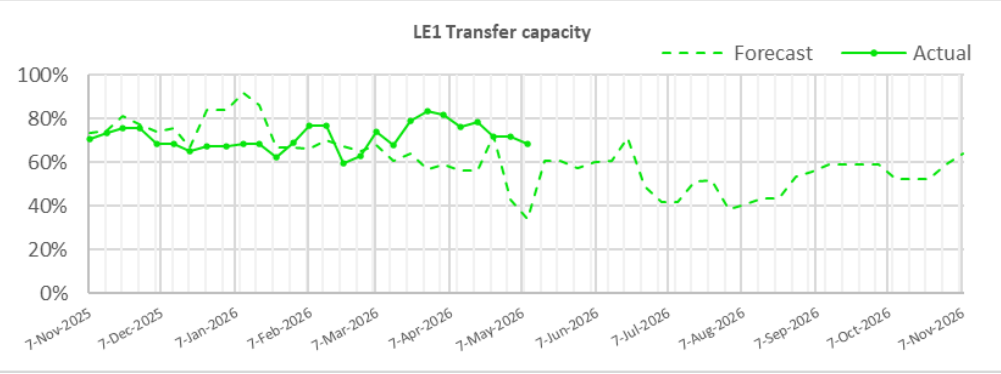
NESO National Energy System Operator

Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF







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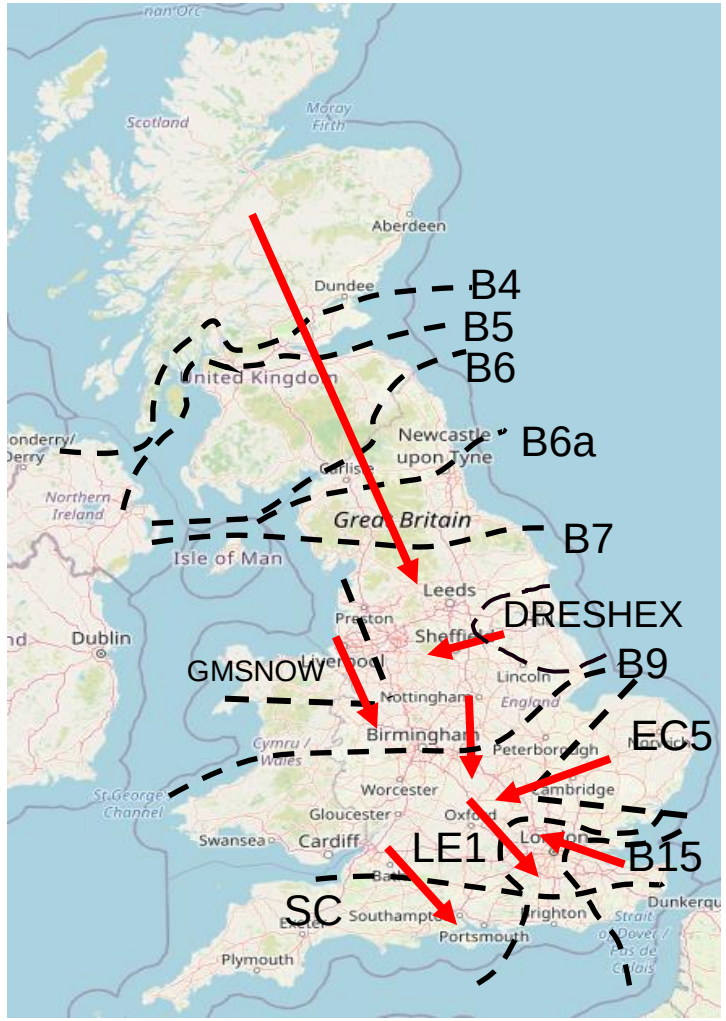

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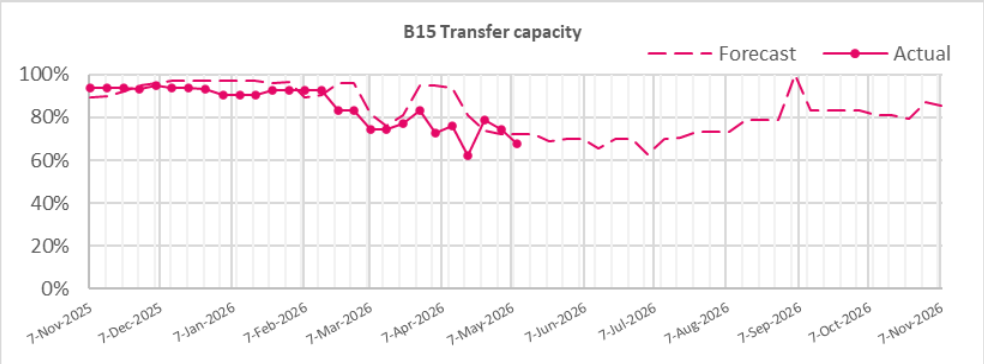
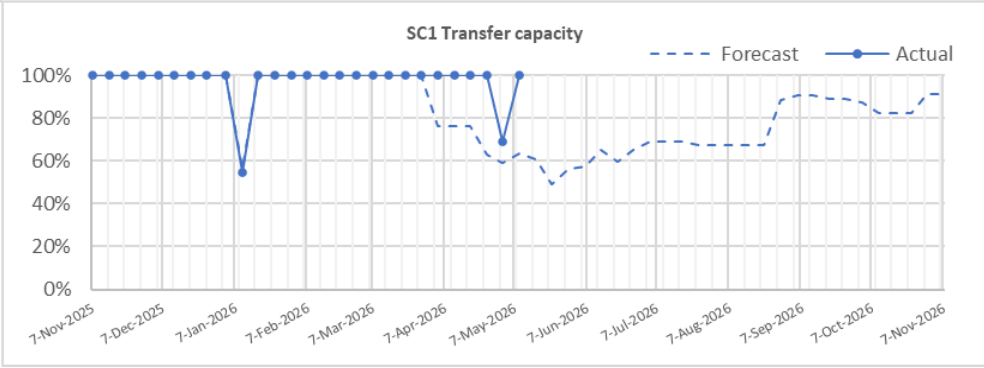
NESO National Energy System Operator

Transparency | Network Congestion





The forecast line is updated with the 12-week ahead view, and this happens each week. So, everything up to 12 weeks ahead is the forecast from 12-week ahead view, and everything after that is the fixed long-term forecast view.

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.

Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)	Current Capacity (%)
B4/B5	3400	46
B6 (SCOTEX)	6800	69
B6a	8000	48
B7 (SSHARN)	9850	75
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DRESHEX	9675	68
EC5	5000	100
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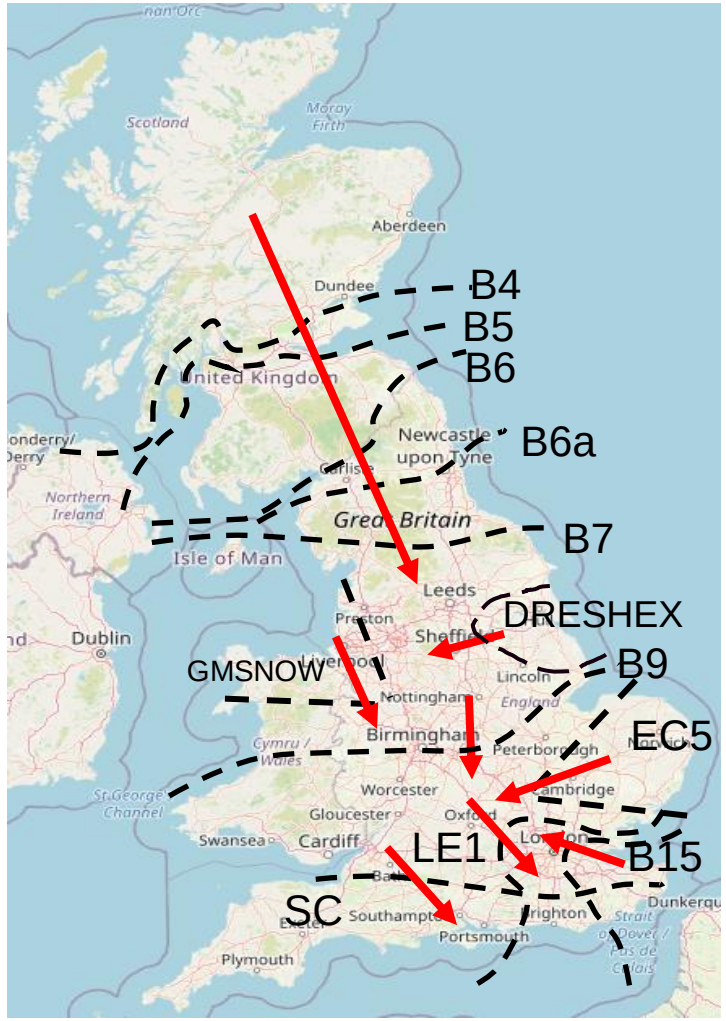
SC1	7300	100

Slido code #OTF



PSA Skip Rates – bids & offers combined

Slido code #OTF

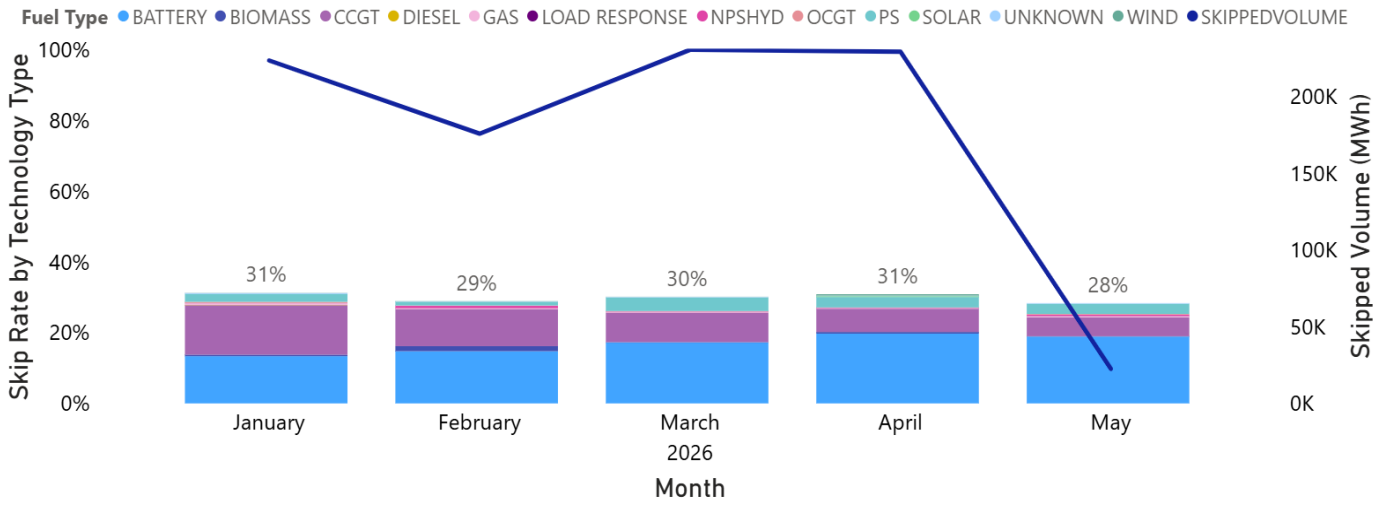
The current skip rate methodology only considers energy actions within the BM

We welcome your comments and feedback on these figures and how we present this data.

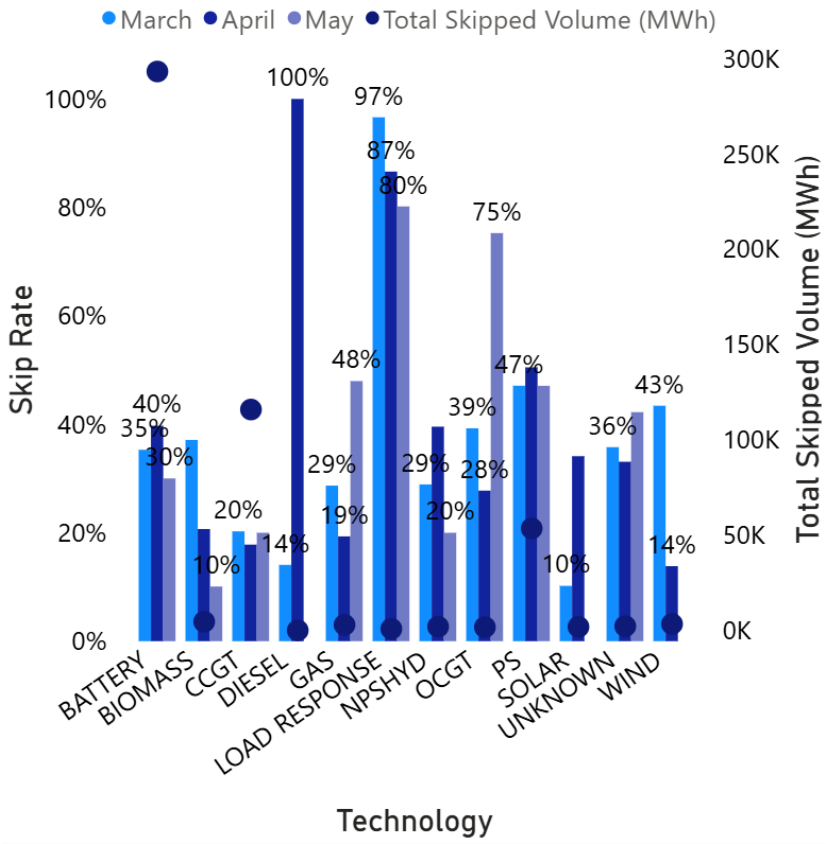
These graphs are based on stage 5 of the Post System Action definition.

Weekly Average w/e	PSA Skip Rate (%)
12/04	29%
19/04	31%
26/04	31%
03/05	31%

Relative Technology Skip Rate



Technology Specific Skip Rate – last 3 months



Gas: Gas reciprocating units
NPSHYD: Non-Pumped Storage Hydro
PS: Pumped Storage

Contact us on box.SkipRates@neso.energy

Skip rate data and more info on skip rates including methodology can be found on our website.

Rerecorded deep dive can be found on our webpage: here

Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

Q: (24/04/2026) Can NESO please state how many PMUs you actually have had access to, for each month in 2025 and Q1 2026 and how many PMUs you are forecasting/planning you will have access to for Q2, Q3 and Q4 in 2026?

A:

No of PMUs	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026 (Now)	Q2 2026 (Projected)	Q3 2026 (Projected)	Q4 2026 (Projected)
SSE	6	6	6	6	6	6	57	57
SP	15	15	15	15	15	15	110	110
NGET	26	65	77	80	86	107	120	131

For SSE and SP, NESO has offline access to 110 Phasor Measurement Unit (PMUs) for SP and 57 for SSE, we currently do not live stream all data and are selective due to the volume. We have had offline access to NGET (PMUs) prior to Q1 2025. NGET installed and configured their Phasor Data Concentrators (PDC's) end of Q1 2025 giving NESO online access to the number of PMUs as shown above.

Q: (27/04/2026) At the OTF on 10 December 2025, slide 45, NESO stated that there are "currently 73 PMUs in service". Can NESO please confirm for how long (e.g. years, months, days) they hold the data collected by PMUs in a data historian or other storage medium?

A: We currently hold PMU data for a few days but have access from the TO's if we need to look further in the past. We have an Archive project underway which will hold the PMU data for years. On top of this the TO's also hold the PMU data which we are able to request as required.

Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

Q: (29/04/2026) For the calculation of generation %'s, what do you use as total demand? (i.e. sum of generation, ITSDO, INDO etc.?)

A: If the question refers to the Zero Carbon Operation calculation, it is considering the 'sum of generation' providing power for a given point in time at the transmission level. This is as per the Zero Carbon calculation which is:

$$ZCO(\%) = \frac{\text{sum (zero carbon transmission connected generation)}}{\text{sum (total transmission connected generation)}} \times 100$$

If your question was targeted at another subject of the presentation, then please contact us and let us know.

Q: (29/04/2026) Hello, is it possible to add all the GB interconnectors onto the NW congestion slides please? It would really help as a quick visual to understand where they come into each boundary especially as they've increased in number and also volume utilisation over the last few years. Thanks!

A: Thanks for the suggestion, we will take this away to assess with our data transparency teams.

NESO National Energy System Operator

Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

Q: (29/04/2026) How are interest rates applied when there is working capital shortfall at what measure, is there any indexation, is interest charged?

A:. Interest is part of the NESO Financial Model and operates as a passthrough. Whatever interest we incur forms part of the internal revenue amount and is recovered that way. The licence provides for a notional calculation of interest on elements of TNUoS, AAHEDC and Gas charges so this notional amount is deducted from the actual incurred in getting to the amount included in internal revenue. For example, if we incur £10m of interest in a year with notional interest calculating as £1m for TNUoS, £0.5m for AAHDC and ££0.5m for Gas then £8m would be included in BSUoS internal revenue.

There is no separate interest associated with the working capital facility and indexation does not apply as it is an actual amount. Fees associated with having the working capital facility (for example, arrangement fee, availability fee) are passed through in the same way so form part of the Internal Revenue amount.

The Financial Model is published each year and it shows the amount of interest that gets included. Link here https://www.neso.energy/about/operational-information/regulatory-finance#Financial-Model-Publication

Q: (29/04/2026) Can you indicate what the 'sufficient positive impacts' are that would influence your future BSUoS forecast.

A: The positive impacts referenced in our presentation were in relation to the Revenue V Costs report and the BSUoS projected under recovery position later this year. We have several different accruals (e.g. VAT, corporation tax etc.) that have a positive impact on NESO's overall cash position beyond what we are projecting for BSUoS over/under recovery.

NESO National Energy System Operator

Advance Questions

Slido code #OTF

Q: (23/04/2026) Thank you for responding to my questions at the OTF on 15 April. Please could you clarify some of the answers?

"A1. Pumped Storage generation is when water flows from the upper to the lower reservoir to produce electricity. PS export refers to power being exported to pumped storage sites when they are pumping, rather than generating."

I don't understand this answer. Is Pumped Storage either the generation from pumped storage (when the water is flowing down hill) and shown with a positive sign (eg +930 MW on slide 17 in OTF 22/04/2026) or demand when the pumped storage plant is importing power and pumping the water up hill and shown with a negative sign (eg -977 MW on slide 18 of OTF 22/04/2026)? This is presented *before* National Demand, and therefore National Demand excludes pumped storage Demand. It therefore appears the the Pumped Storage figure is both export (when they are generating) and import (when they are pumping water uphill).

If PS Export is the power *being exported to pumped storage sites when they are pumping* (so ineffective the pumped storage site is importing, or taking demand) shouldn't it have a negative sign. On OTF 22/04/2026 slides 16, 18 and 19, PS export is positive (7, 1088 and 12). Please could you explain? Also including both "Pumped Storage" which appears to include pumped storage demand and "PS Export" which you state is the power used to pump the water uphill by pumped storage stations appears to double count pumped storage demand.

''A4. We publish embedded wind and solar separately because their outputs can be estimated reasonably well — for example using Sheffield Solar for PV and weather-based wind models. We do not receive direct metering for embedded generators, and other embedded sources such as gas or batteries are much harder to estimate as they are not weather driven."

I had understood that you receive operational metering for any embedded generation that is active in the Balancing Mechanism. Is this correct?

Advance Questions

Slido code #OTF

“A5. Triads are no longer used for price setting and no longer influence national demand. Historically, large consumers practiced Triad avoidance by reducing demand during suspected peak periods, which had the effect of flattening peaks that might otherwise have occurred. That behavioural impact no longer applies.”

I had understood that triad did impact price setting (demand taking power at national peak will pay the cost reflective part of the TNUoS charge) (see https://www.neso.energy/document/379596/download, page 19 states "The Demand Tariff is applied to the demand User’s average half-hourly metered demand over the three Triad periods, as described in the Statement of Use of Charging Methodology.” Elexon publish triad data on the BMRS site (https://bmrs.elexon.co.uk/indicative-peak-demand) and NESO publish them (https://www.neso.energy/document/379521/download). The question I meant was can you explain why the values for the Triad demand, published by both NESO and Elexon differ from the demand shown at the OTF and could you explain how to reconcile the two? It would be very helpful if you could publish a waterfall diagram to show the relationship between the demand figures you show at the OTF and the demand figures used for Triad.

‘’A6. National Demand and Transmission System Demand are taken from the NESO Demand Data Update dataset hosted on the NESO Data Portal (https://www.neso.energy/data-portal/daily-demand-update). They're both calculated using operational generation metering. National Demand is the sum of metered generation, but excludes generation required to meet station load, pump storage pumping and interconnector exports. Transmission System Demand is equal to the ND plus the additional generation required to meet station load, pump storage pumping and interconnector exports.”

This is very helpful. Where you say “they’re both calculated using operational generation metering” does that mean that they include embedded generation that is active in the balancing mechanism and therefore submits operational metering?

NESO
National Energy System Operator

Advance Questions

Slido code #OTF

A: A1: Pumped storage shows up in two different ways in our slides. “Pumped Storage” is the net position, generation minus pumping - so it can be positive or negative. “PS Export” is the gross pumping demand when pumped storage stations are pumping water uphill.

We exclude pumping demand from National Demand, because it’s demand created by operating the system rather than end-users. However, it is still a real load on the transmission system, so we add it back when calculating Transmission System Demand. We agree the label “PS Export” could cause confusion so we are looking to improve the slides format in the coming weeks.

A4: Some embedded generators do provide operational metering when they participate in the Balancing Mechanism, and we can see them operationally. However, National Demand is a transmission-based metric. It does not systematically include embedded generation, even if it’s BM-active, because that generation sits behind the Grid Supply Point (GSP) and suppresses demand rather than appearing as supply on the transmission system. That’s why we show embedded wind and solar separately, as they can be estimated at system level, while other embedded technologies aren’t shown explicitly.

A5: Triads are still used for demand-side TNUoS charging, so you’re right there. But the difference you see comes down to metering method. For example, Triad demand uses settlement metering, which is fully reconciled and corrected. The demand shown at the OTF uses operational metering, which is real-time and used for system operation. Because of that, the numbers won’t exactly match, even for the same periods.

A6: National Demand (ND) and Transmission System Demand (TSD) are both calculated from operational generation metering, mainly for transmission-connected plant. While embedded BM units are operationally visible, they are not comprehensively included in ND or TSD figures. Their effect is mainly indirect by reducing demand at the Grid Supply Point, rather than appearing as explicit generation in these metrics.

NESO
National Energy System Operator

Pending Questions

Slido code #OTF

Q: (29/04/2026) Following the notice issued last week that non-zero pricing was expected (and indeed did outturn) in the negative reserve markets, does NESO expect more of these conditions over the summer? Can NESO share any insights on what is driving this?

Q: (29/04/2026) Please could NESO confirm whether Non-BMUs providing Quick Reserve are utilised in merit within the Bulk Dispatch Algorithm?

Q: (01/05/2026) "Hello, in your 29 April OTF you presented the ""98.8% zero-carbon generation" figure, stating that it is the percentage of transmission-connected ZC generation meeting transmission system demand. The slide states that ""this calculation is in line with Clean Power 2030 definitions"". I've searched the government's CP2030 Action Plan documents (including the technical annex) and NESO's own CP2030 implementation documents, and all state that the two targets are simply ""Clean sources produce at least as much power as Great Britain consumes in total"" and ""Clean sources produce at least 95% of Great Britain's generation"". There's no mention of only including transmission-connected generation. Why is NESO using a new calculation methodology, and can you refer to the specific documents and page numbers which justify using only transmission-connected generation for reporting ZC generation milestones?

I note that unless embedded wind and solar are excluded, a new zero-carbon generation proportion record was not set in April 2026."

NESO National Energy System Operator

NESO OTF Q&A Guidelines

Slido code #OTF

- **Anonymous Questions:** We won't answer questions from unidentified parties live. If you need to stay anonymous, use the advance question or email options.
- **Challenge Concerns:** The OTF isn't the place to challenge actions of individual parties (except NESO). Report such concerns to the Market Monitoring team at: mailto:box.nc.customer@neso.energy.
- **Question Order:** We'll answer questions in the order they are upvoted. If we can't answer a question right away, we'll take it away or address it later.
- **Slido Availability:** Slido will stay open until 12:00, even if the call ends earlier, to give you more time to ask questions.
- **Q&A:** All questions asked through Slido will be recorded and published with answers in the Operational Transparency Forum Q&A on our webpage: https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do/systems-operations/operational-transparency-forum
- **Takeaway Questions:** These will be included in the next OTF pack. We might ask you to email us to clarify details
- **Out of Scope Questions:** These will be forwarded to the right NESO expert or team for a direct response. We might ask you to email us to ensure we have the correct contact details. For more information about the OTF's purpose and scope, check the appendix of this slide pack.

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Audience Q&As

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

Send us your feedback..

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Using the poll in Sli.do after the event.

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

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Appendix

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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

The OTF covers:

- Regular updates, deep dives, and focus topics
- NESO's operational strategies and challenges
- Data published by NESO
- Data and processes from other parties (e.g., BMRS by Elexon, consultations by Elexon, Ofgem, DESNZ)
- Industry questions (answers live or taken away for answering later)

Out of Scope

The OTF does not cover:

- Data owned by other parties
- Specific actions and decisions of the NESO Control Room
- Activities and operations of individual market participants
- NESO's policy and strategic decisions
- Formal consultations (e.g., Code Changes, Business Planning, Market Development)

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Skip Rates – 'In Merit' datasets

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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).

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