

Public

# NESO Operational Transparency Forum

28 October 2026

Slido code #OTF

## 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'

# 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](mailto: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](mailto: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.

# Focus Topics

## Today

- Storm Boelo
- Reformed National Pricing Update

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## Future

- 4 November
  - Grid code compliance and market monitoring
- 11 November
  - Auction Process (EAC) for Balancing Services and System Access Reform Update



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

# External Whistleblower investigation

- Eversheds Sutherland International have published their findings following their independent investigation into allegations raised about operational decision-making and record-keeping at NESO.
- The Investigation found no evidence to substantiate the core allegations, finding no evidence of inappropriate influence over operational decisions and no evidence that control room records were altered, managed or concealed, including to avoid public scrutiny.
- The report did identify areas for potential improvement, particularly in how colleagues can raise concerns, how those concerns are heard and how feedback is provided. NESO has accepted the recommendations in full and will take them forward.
- Full details of this report are published on NESO's website here – <https://www.neso.energy/news/independent-investigation-concludes-allegations-against-neso-were-unsubstantiated>

# Ofgem's Operational Review

- Separate to the independent investigation by Eversheds Sutherland International, the regulator Ofgem is conducting a separate post-event review of the incidents of system stress during extreme heat across the week commencing 22 June.
- Ofgem have published a preliminary report setting out the evidence reviewed and the chronology or the period considered by the review.
- Details of this preliminary report are published here – <https://www.neso.energy/document/388826/download>
- The preliminary report does not contain conclusions, recommendations or lessons learned.
- The review remains ongoing, with final conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned due to be set out in a final report by Ofgem.
- The Focus Topic on margins during the week commencing 22 June will be delayed until this Ofgem commissioned review concludes.

# Info for BM outages

Please note that all BM outages information can be accessed at Elexon insights : [Home | Insights Solution](#)

# Winter Outlook 2026/27

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NESO's Winter Outlook was published on 23 October 2026.



Access the Report, Technical Workbook and Methodology and Data Workbook:

<https://www.neso.energy/publications/winter-watch>



Thank you to those that attended the launch event. We'd welcome your feedback.

Email us at [marketoutlook@neso.energy](mailto:marketoutlook@neso.energy)



# Reserve: GC0166 – Grace Period ends 28 February 2027

With the implementation of GC0166 for Reserve services commencing on the 5<sup>th</sup> November 2026, NESO previously informed reserve market participants that we would provide a grace period from 25 June 2026 until a date after the 5 November and that we would confirm the end date of the grace period.

We can now confirm that the grace period will end on service day 28th February 2027. On and from Service Day 1 March 2027 (23:00 February 2027), all units that fail the new MDO/MDB performance checks will have availability payments withheld.

During the grace period, NESO will not withhold availability payments for reserve units that fail the new MDO/MDB performance checks. This is to give Market Participants time to resolve any early data or implementation issues linked to the new dynamic parameters and also allows NESO to check all calculations within our STAR settlement system are working correctly.

Whilst we will not withhold payments during the grace period, we will be monitoring performance and working closely with providers if we identify any issues.

Please note\* This grace period is strictly until 28th February 2027, if a performance failure is identified after this date, then penalties will apply. If you have any further questions, please email [commercial.operation@neso.energy](mailto:commercial.operation@neso.energy)



# NESO Balancing Programme

## Forecasting Stakeholder Focus Group

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**Date:** 11.11.2026

**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30

**Format:** Microsoft Teams Online

We hope you can join us for our **Forecasting Focus Group**, where we'll revisit our Forecasting Strategy and delivery, review our goals, and highlight key areas of progress, including system developments. We will also:

- Discuss our new National Demand forecasting models, how they will be used, and the anticipated impact
- Provide insight into a Grid Supply Point (GSP) innovation project exploring the factors influencing GSP outturns & the accuracy of these
- Run interactive sessions looking at how you currently use the forecasts published by NESO ahead of planned changes, and what 'informative' forecasts mean to you to help us build out the information we provide. We also want to learn and understand from other organisations the approaches they are taking to enable effective modelling of small, embedded generation.

**All are welcome to attend the session**, but we believe it will be of most interest to our colleagues from DNOs and academia, as well as those with an interest in the forecasts NESO produce. If you are not signed up to our Forecasting Stakeholder Focus Group and would like to attend this session, please register [here](#) – a calendar invite will be sent to you within 48 hours of signing up.

If you have any questions, please contact the team at:  
[box.balancingprogramme@neso.energy](mailto:box.balancingprogramme@neso.energy)



Scan to sign up

# Future Event Summary

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| Event                                                    | Date & Time               | Link                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Balancing Programme Forecasting Stakeholder Focus Group  | 11 November (11:00–12:30) | <a href="#">Register here</a> |
| Balancing Programme Optimisation Stakeholder Focus Group | 16 November (12:30–14:00) | <a href="#">Register here</a> |

Check out the [NESO Events Calendar](#) for more...

# Storm Boelo

# Boelo – Weather and Wind power forecasts

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## BMU/Metered Wind Forecasts:

Forecasts are unconstrained (i.e. pre-BOAs), but include the effect of high wind speed shutdown ('cutout')

Peak forecast generation and cutout are at different times, so can't be summed

### Tues

- Storm named by Met office (Boelo)
- Review weekend forecasts and discuss with control room
- Peak forecast ~20GW
- Peak cutout ~3GW

### Thurs

- Regular review of forecasts, briefing ENCC
- Peak forecast ~22GW
- Peak cutout ~8GW

### Weekend

- Windy!
- Peak forecast ~23GW
- Peak cutout ~11GW

### Outturn

- Generation ~23GW



# Storm Boelo: preparing for a fast-changing system

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24 OCTOBER 2026

**~23 GW forecast peak wind**

## Weather and generation

Amber wind warnings covered Scotland and northern England. Wind output was forecast to rise rapidly before high wind speeds increased the risk of turbine cut-out.

**Up to 8 GW forecast cut-out**

## Planned operational response

Adverse conditions were declared in Scotland, planned outages were minimised, and constraint actions and reserve were prepared for the affected period.

**Up to 80 mph forecast coastal gusts**

## Working across the sector

NESO coordinated with network operators, generators and industry partners as conditions changed rapidly. Thousands across the energy sector worked around the clock to support communities.

**Industry takeaway** The key challenge was not simply high wind output, but the speed and uncertainty of change as the storm crossed GB.

# Managing impacts and supporting recovery

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25–26 OCTOBER 2026

**~4.9 GW peak wind bids required**



Adverse conditions and the localised negative-reserve notice were cancelled at 05:00 on 26 October.

## Observed impacts

Weather-related circuit trips were recorded across GB, alongside loss of supply to parts of the Western Isles and disruption to some operational communications.

## System recovery

Most transmission impacts had cleared by early 26 October, while transmission and distribution teams continued restoration activity in northern Scotland.

## Actions taken

Localised measures in northern Scotland secured additional downward flexibility. Normal balancing actions were used, with an Emergency Instruction later required when flexible options were exhausted.

## National system security

Demand exceeded 33 GW during the storms. Despite multiple network faults and operational issues, the national electricity system remained secure with healthy operating margins.

**Industry takeaway**    **Close coordination kept the national system secure while network teams worked to restore local supplies.**

# Reformed National Pricing

Balancing and settlement reform update

# Purpose of today

1. Provide an update on the status of the RNP balancing reform assessment
2. Provide an overview of the Power Requirement Accuracy (PRA) programme and interactions with the balancing reforms

# Reformed National Pricing

## Three pillars of RNP

### Siting and investment

Align siting and investment levers across the power system behind the SSEP.

### Led by NESO

### Balancing, Settlement & Dispatch

Reforms to balancing and settlement arrangements to increase operational efficiency.

### Network constraints

Additional action to bear down on both the volume and cost of network constraints.

## Call for Input

- Gather industry feedback and views on the balancing, settlement and dispatch reforms through the Call for Input
- Set up an Industry Expert Panel (IEP) which will help shape the reforms and their implementation

## Assessment of reforms

- Review and incorporate Call for Input responses into our assessment
- Work with industry to undertake Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) and an implementation assessment of the balancing reforms
- Determine case for dispatch reform and develop reform options for assessment

## Recommendation

- Provide a recommendation to the RNP programme, considering the CBA, implementation assessment, and industry responses
- Results of CBA and implementation assessment will be publicly available.
- Decision making will be taken by Ofgem and the Secretary of State.

We are here

# Balancing and dispatch reform: Recap

In our [Call for Input](#), we identified four key challenges for balancing and dispatch reform to address. These challenges provided a framework to consider the impacts of the proposed reforms:



## Balancing and dispatch challenges

-  Operability and cost challenge from increasing redispatch
-  Insufficient visibility of, and access to, balancing resources
-  Overlap between the wholesale market and balancing
-  Distorted wholesale price signals, and incentives to exacerbate system constraints



## Balancing reform

- Lower mandatory BM participation threshold
- Alignment of the market trading deadline (MTD) with Gate Closure
- FPNs that must match traded position
- Unit-level bidding
- Shorter Settlement Period (SP)

## Dispatch reform

- Explore dispatch reform options with a view to improving system operability and reducing consumer costs

# Balancing reform: CBA approach

## In our assessment we are modelling a combination of options based on:

- Expected balance of costs and benefits of the reforms;
- Interactions between the reform options which impact the expected benefits or costs
- Implementation considerations and complexity



## This approach means:

- The merits of lower BM and shorter SP will be assessed individually;
- The incremental costs and benefits of Package 1 will be assessed relative to each individual option; and
- The incremental costs and benefits of Package 2 will be assessed relative to Package 1.

## Option sets being assessed

| Reforms                     | Individual options                                                                                                               | Package 1                                | Package 2                                |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Lower BM threshold          | Lower threshold to 10MW + 1MW visibility                                                                                         | Lower threshold to 10MW + 1MW visibility | Lower threshold to 10MW + 1MW visibility |
| Align MTD with Gate Closure | --                                                                                                                               | --                                       | Align MTD with Gate Closure              |
| FPNs = traded position      | --                                                                                                                               | --                                       | FPNs = TPs at portfolio-level            |
| Shorter SP                  | 15-min base case; 5-min sensitivity                                                                                              | 15-minute                                | 15-minute                                |
| Unit bidding                | Assessment of the potential scale of the problem/inefficiency from strategic behaviour (+ implementation costs and requirements) |                                          |                                          |

# Design and implementation assumptions

|                         | Lower BM threshold                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Shorter SP                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Align MTD with Gate Closure                                                 | FPNs = traded position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fundamental design      | <p><b>Retrospective application</b><br/>≥30MW: Existing demand and generation assets post-G99</p> <p><b>Full BM participation</b><br/>≥10MW: New generation and demand</p> <p><b>Visibility-only</b><br/>≥1MW New generation assets only</p> | <p><b>Base case</b><br/>15-minute</p> <p><b>Sensitivity</b><br/>5-minute</p> <p><b>Market Trading Unit</b><br/>Aligned to the SP for both day-ahead and intraday</p> <p><b>Gate Closure</b><br/>60 minutes</p> | <p><b>Market trading deadline</b><br/>1 hour before the start of the SP</p> | <p><b>Traded position</b><br/>Elxon Production and Consumption Account positions</p> <p><b>Matching requirement</b><br/>FPN +/- or non-BM metered data +/- or forecast deviation volume + tolerances</p> <p><b>Tolerances</b><br/>Set after industry consultation, applicable to portfolio-level based on composition.</p> |
| Implementation approach | <p><b>Phase 1 – from 2029</b><br/>All new assets above 30MW</p> <p><b>Phase 2 – from 2030</b><br/>All new assets above 10MW</p> <p><b>Phase 3 – from 2032</b><br/>All assets above 1MW &amp; retrospective application</p>                   | <p><b>2032</b><br/>Wholesale market and large commercial consumers with CoP metering</p> <p><b>2035</b><br/>Retail market (domestic and small commercial consumers)</p>                                        | <p><b>Q1 2029</b><br/>Go-live</p>                                           | <p><b>2027–2028</b><br/>Consultation process for setting tolerance framework</p> <p><b>Q1 2029</b><br/>Go-live</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

# Power Requirement Accuracy



## What

Power Requirement is the net power that NESO must instruct to resolve any mismatches between generation and demand to keep the frequency at 50Hz



## Problem

Increasing system volatility and lack of visibility of certain resources is driving significant uncertainty over the Power Requirement



## Cause

Increasing Power Requirement error is suspected to be driven by:

- Increasing volume of generation and flexible resources outside the BM that do not provide NESO with operational data
- Imbalance incentives that don't reflect real-time system needs
- Market schedules, such as interconnectors, that can change materially within short timescales
- Increasing system volatility driven by high renewable output relative to demand

## Why this matters

- Increasing levels of flexible resources play an important role in managing the system frequency and keeping the system secure
- However, when flexible resources behave in ways that are:
  - not in line with system needs, and
  - when this behaviour is not visible to NESO in advance
- This can cause operational challenges, particularly in a network that is heavily congested, requiring increased use of ancillary services and BM actions, ultimately adding to consumer costs
- These issues were set out in our Call for Input on Balancing, Settlement and Dispatch

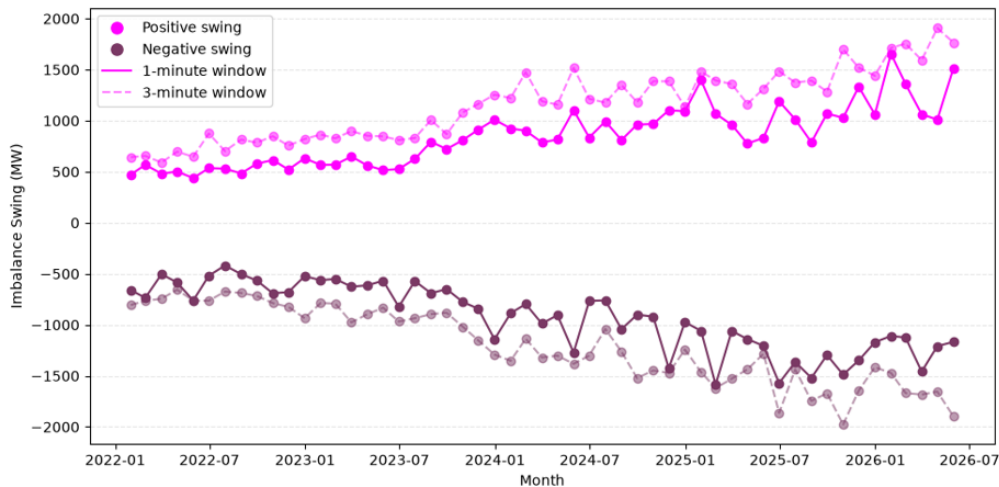
## What is being done

- NESO has been investigating this over the last few months and has established a programme of work to size, track and mitigate the problem
- The RNP reforms would have a significant impact on Power Requirement but are not expected to deliver benefits within the required timelines

# Power Requirement Accuracy

## Action already taken

- Sizing of the problem has been undertaken through both internal analysis and external analysis commissioned by NESO
- Containment actions have been put in place as an interim mitigation: Increased response and reserve holding & enhanced governance procedures
- However, further action is required to sufficiently mitigate the problem on an enduring basis



Historical growth in imbalance swings. This uses rolling 1-minute and 3-minute windows to measure the largest swing that occurred in each month.

## Programme structure

The Power Requirement programme is structured around two initiatives:

### Data Visibility Project

- Short-term mitigations to address the immediate operational challenge, targeting specific visibility gaps in the control room:
  - Non-BM storage asset data
  - Supplier demand data
- Greater visibility allows us to better manage the problem, but does not eliminate the risk

### PRA Programme

- Strategic-level programme to scope longer-term mitigations and establish enduring risk mitigation framework
- Explore market reforms that could reduce the Power Requirement problem through the RNP programme

# Data Visibility Project and RNP Package 1

The Data Visibility Project shares some of the objectives as Package 1 but differ in the expected impact.

## Data Visibility Project

Non-BM storage  
asset data

Supplier demand  
data

## Package 1

Lower BM threshold

Shorter Settlement  
Period

- 1 Greater **visibility of fast-moving assets** to improve situational awareness and better anticipate rapid system changes
- 2 Greater **visibility of supplier demand profiles** to better forecast net system imbalance
- 3 Increased **pool of resources to use in the BM** to resolve system needs, providing more competition and liquidity
- 4 Greater **visibility of a wider pool of embedded assets** to improve forecasting and network planning
- 5 Reduced **NIV chasing in real-time** through a greater volume of assets required to submit and follow PNs
- 6 Reduced **size of step changes on Settlement Period boundaries** through increased temporal granularity

## Identified gap



**Visibility is an important first step**

Data visibility alone without a change to market incentives or some degree of controllability only enables NESO to better foresee the risk, not reduce it at source



**Long implementation timeline**

Expected benefits from Package 1 don't materially realise until 2029 onwards, while operational challenges continue to rise.



Further action may be required to bridge the gap between the Data Visibility Project and the RNP balancing reforms

# The Residual Problem and Package 2

Package 2 adds the reforms Align Market trading deadline to Gate Closure and FPN match traded position to Package 1. Feedback from the CFI and bilateral engagement has identified a number of challenges to both (i) whether the reforms achieve the intended impacts, and (ii) the deliverability of the additional reforms.

## MTD = GC

Prevents any subsequent changes in notified contracted positions.

## FPN = traded position (TP)

FPN = TP obligates market participants to trade close to their intended physical positions

## Intended impacts



Impacts are thought to be more immediate after go-live, while the measures under Package 1 ramp up to full implementation.



Reduce opportunities for NIV chasing across the market and speculative imbalance positioning on the system



Establish a clearer delineation of balancing responsibility to minimise conflicts between the market and NESO



Provide NESO with improved operational certainty at Gate Closure and a more confident view of the expected system balance.

## Key challenges raised

1

No single definition of traded position to directly compare against FPNs, requiring a complex and potentially less robust method to enforce matching

2

Lack of clarity on the value of both reforms in enabling more efficient balancing decisions

3

Risk to distortion of the purpose of FPNs if matching required, leading to worse information for NESO

4

Monitoring and enforcement challenges to ensure FPN matching delivers the intended behavioural change

5

Strict FPN matching seen as disproportionate to the problem with wider impacts, such as on risk premia and liquidity

# Next steps

**Oct 2026**



- Finalise CBA results and Implementation Assessment
- Establish shortlist of PRA mitigations and assessment framework

**Nov 2026**



- Industry Expert Panel
- Develop recommendation on balancing reform
- Assess proposed PRA mitigations

**Dec 2026**



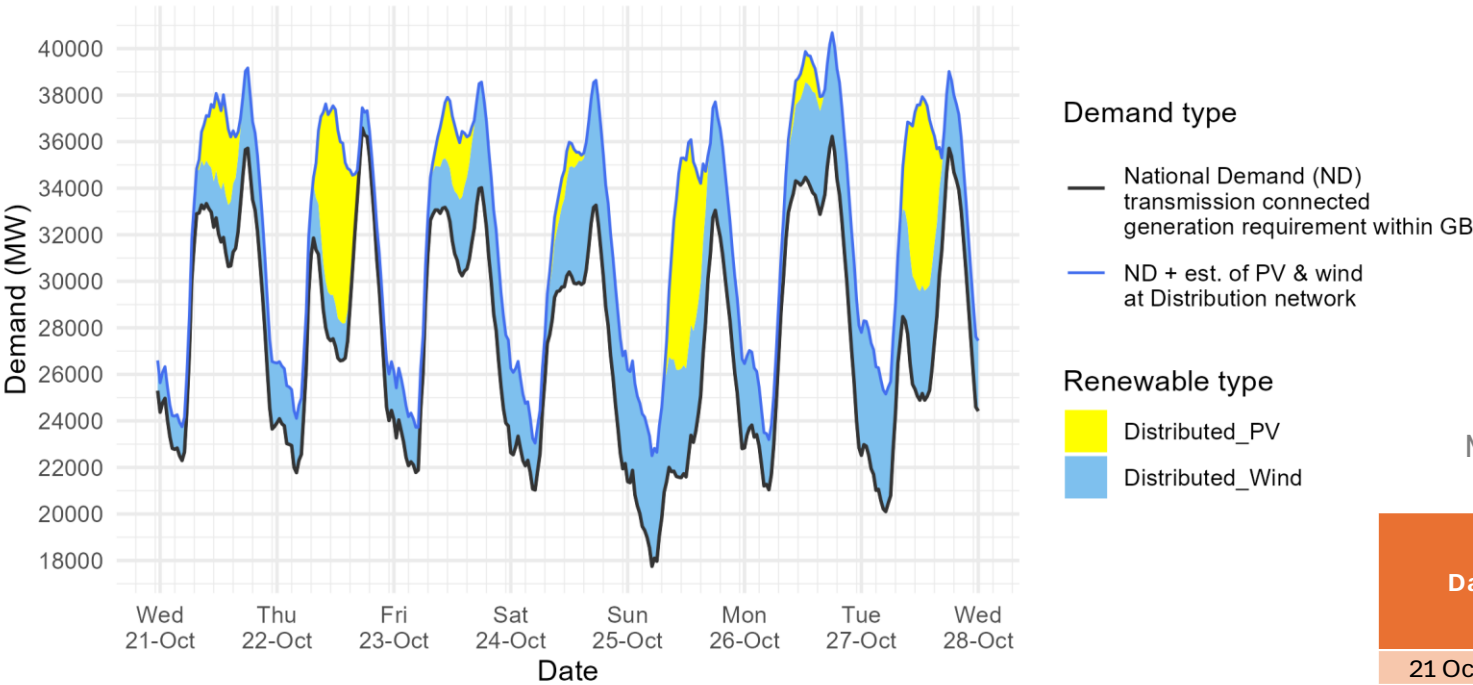
- Submit recommendation on balancing reform to DESNZ and Ofgem
- Decide whether to progress with additional mitigations to address PRA



# Demand | Last week demand out-turn

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NESO National Demand outturn 21 - 27 October 2026



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.

Distributed generation  
Peak values by day

| Date        | OUTTURN                 |                           |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
|             | Daily Max Dist. PV (GW) | Daily Max Dist. Wind (GW) |
| 21 Oct 2026 | 3.7                     | 3.5                       |
| 22 Oct 2026 | 8.4                     | 2.7                       |
| 23 Oct 2026 | 2.9                     | 4.6                       |
| 24 Oct 2026 | 1.2                     | 5.4                       |
| 25 Oct 2026 | 9.1                     | 4.9                       |
| 26 Oct 2026 | 1.3                     | 5.3                       |
| 27 Oct 2026 | 8.2                     | 5.4                       |

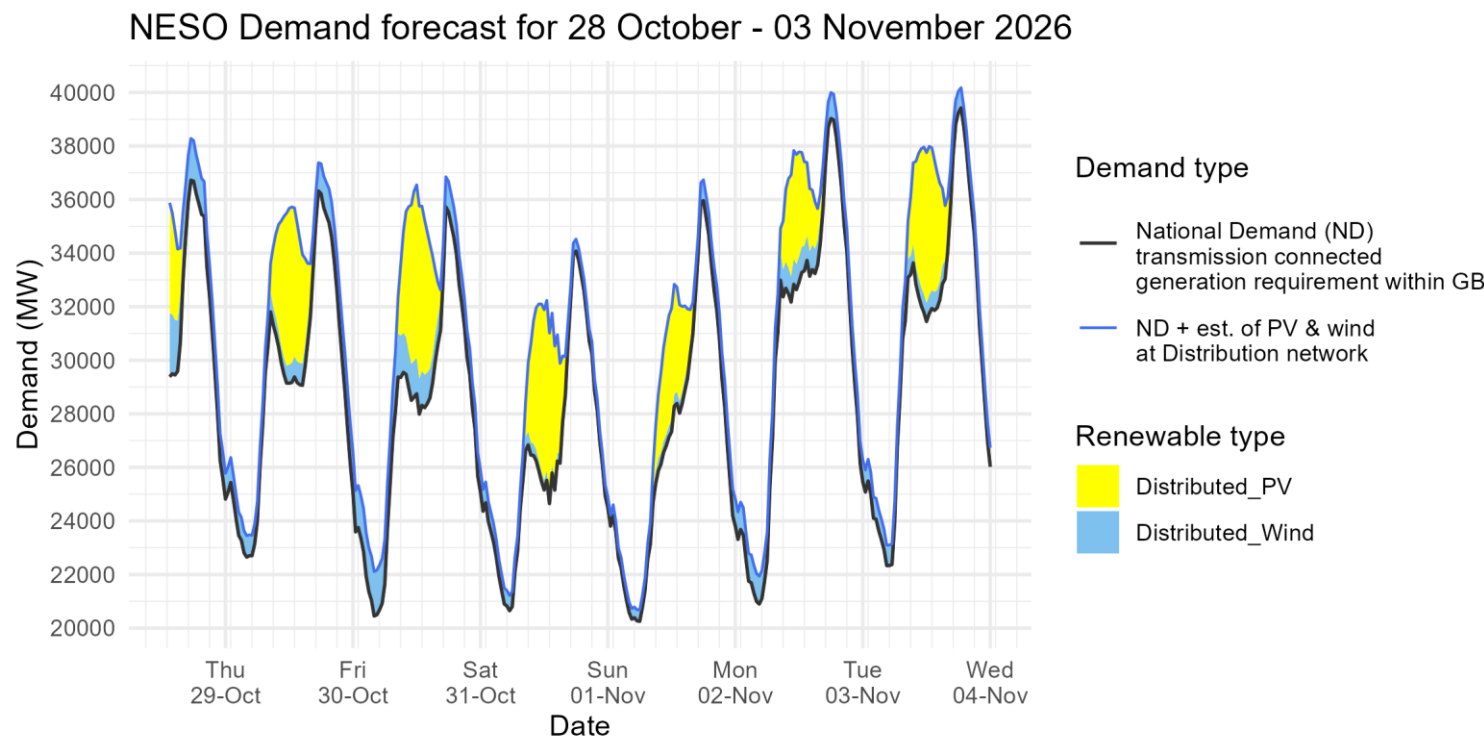
National Demand  
Minimum and Maximum Demands

| Date        | Forecasting Point | FORECAST (Wed 21 Oct) |                 | OUTTURN              |                 |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|             |                   | National Demand (GW)  | Dist. wind (GW) | National Demand (GW) | Dist. wind (GW) |
| 21 Oct 2026 | Evening Peak      | 35.3                  | 3.3             | 35.7                 | 3.5             |
| 22 Oct 2026 | Overnight Min     | 21.9                  | 2.1             | 21.8                 | 2.3             |
| 22 Oct 2026 | Evening Peak      | 36.4                  | 1.3             | 36.6                 | 0.9             |
| 23 Oct 2026 | Overnight Min     | 20.3                  | 3.2             | 21.8                 | 1.9             |
| 23 Oct 2026 | Evening Peak      | 34.0                  | 4.2             | 34.0                 | 4.5             |
| 24 Oct 2026 | Overnight Min     | 20.1                  | 2.9             | 21.0                 | 2.0             |
| 24 Oct 2026 | Evening Peak      | 31.0                  | 4.5             | 33.3                 | 5.4             |
| 25 Oct 2026 | Overnight Min     | 16.4                  | 4.9             | 17.7                 | 4.8             |
| 25 Oct 2026 | Evening Peak      | 32.8                  | 4.6             | 33.0                 | 4.7             |
| 26 Oct 2026 | Overnight Min     | 18.3                  | 3.3             | 21.0                 | 2.2             |
| 26 Oct 2026 | Evening Peak      | 35.6                  | 3.8             | 36.2                 | 4.5             |
| 27 Oct 2026 | Overnight Min     | 18.1                  | 4.1             | 20.1                 | 5.1             |
| 27 Oct 2026 | Evening Peak      | 35.8                  | 3.4             | 35.7                 | 3.3             |



# Demand | Week Ahead

Slido code #OTF



## National Demand

Minimum and Maximum Demands

|             | Datetime          | Demand (GW) |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Weekly Min  | 01 Nov 2026 06:00 | 20.3        |
| Weekly Peak | 03 Nov 2026 18:30 | 39.4        |

| FORECAST (Wed 28 Oct) |                   |                      |                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Date                  | Forecasting Point | National Demand (GW) | Dist. wind (GW) |
| 28 Oct 2026           | Evening Peak      | 36.7                 | 1.6             |
| 29 Oct 2026           | Overnight Min     | 22.6                 | 0.8             |
| 29 Oct 2026           | Evening Peak      | 36.3                 | 1.1             |
| 30 Oct 2026           | Overnight Min     | 20.5                 | 1.7             |
| 30 Oct 2026           | Evening Peak      | 35.7                 | 1.1             |
| 31 Oct 2026           | Overnight Min     | 20.6                 | 0.6             |
| 31 Oct 2026           | Evening Peak      | 34.1                 | 0.4             |
| 01 Nov 2026           | Overnight Min     | 20.3                 | 0.4             |
| 01 Nov 2026           | Evening Peak      | 36.0                 | 0.8             |
| 02 Nov 2026           | Overnight Min     | 20.9                 | 1.0             |
| 02 Nov 2026           | Evening Peak      | 39.0                 | 1.0             |
| 03 Nov 2026           | Overnight Min     | 22.3                 | 0.8             |
| 03 Nov 2026           | Evening Peak      | 39.4                 | 0.8             |

The black line (National Demand ND) is the measure of portion of total GB customer demand that is supplied by the transmission network. ND values do not include export on interconnectors or pumping or station load

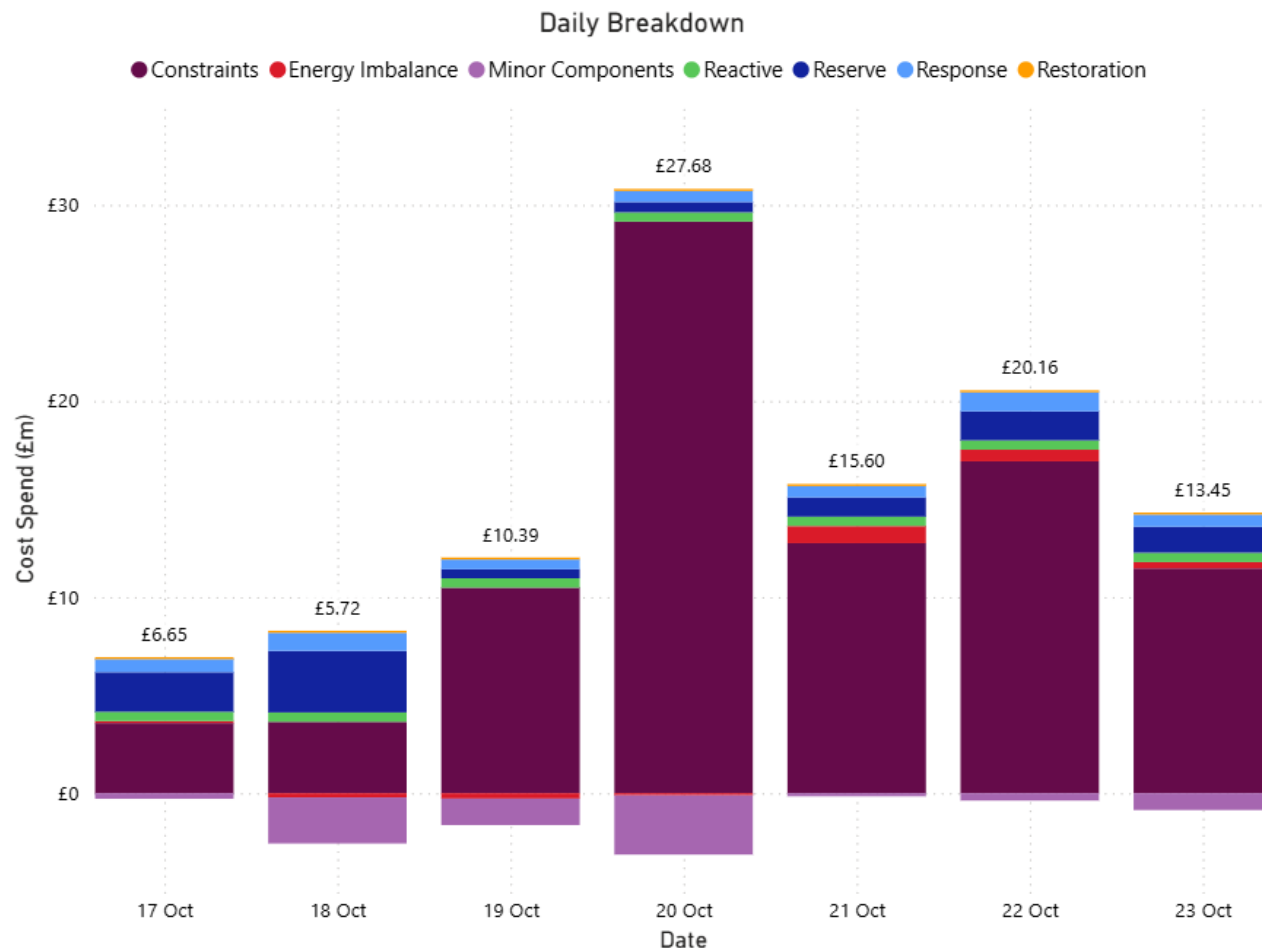
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From March to October, the table will display overnight minimum (between 00:00 and 07:30) and daytime minimum (between 07:30 and 16:30) as well as an additional column: distributed PV.

# NESO Actions | Category Cost Breakdown

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Current Week Total (£m)

**£99.66**

Average Daily Cost (£m)

**£14.24**

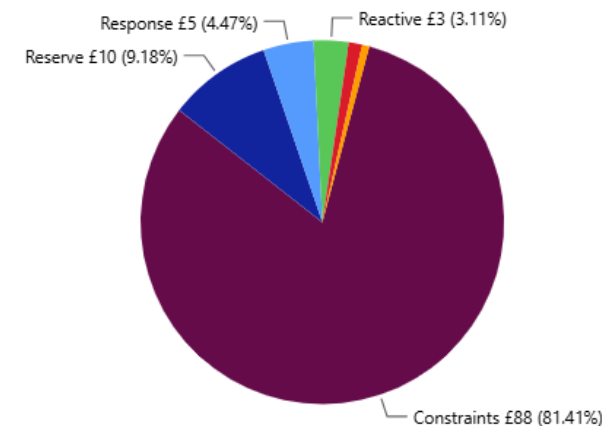
Previous Week Total (£m)

**£168.50**

Previous 30 Day Average (£m)

**£17.68**

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](#).

Contact us on [box.nc.customer@neso.energy](mailto:box.nc.customer@neso.energy)

# NESO Actions | Constraint Cost Breakdown

Slido code #OTF

Thermal Constraints

Costs (£)

£75.16M

Volume (MWh)

453K

Voltage Constraints

Costs (£)

£3.89M

Volume (MWh)

100K

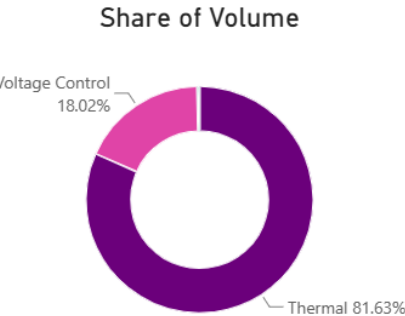
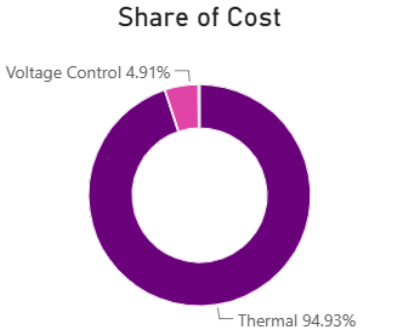
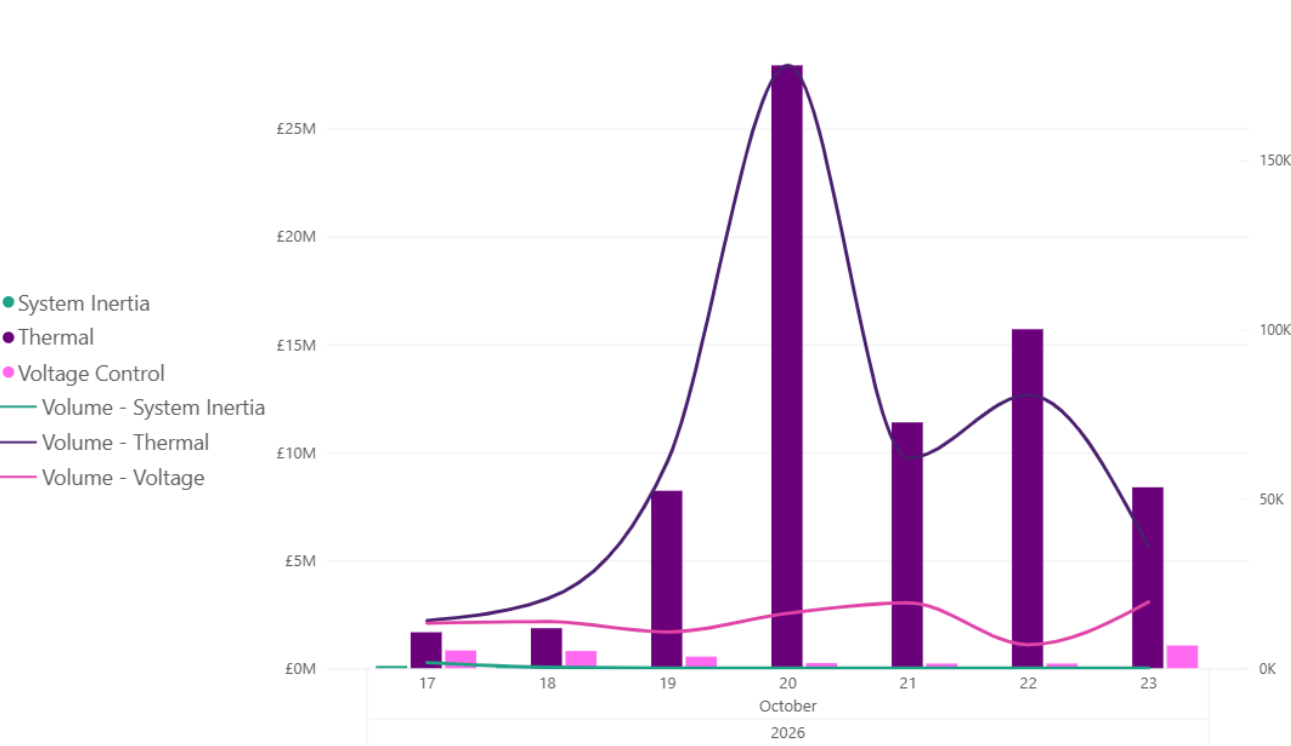
System Inertia

Costs (£)

£125.28K

Volume (MWh)

2K



Contact us on [box.nc.customer@neso.energy](mailto:box.nc.customer@neso.energy)

# NESO Actions | Settlement Periods of Interest

Slido code #OTF

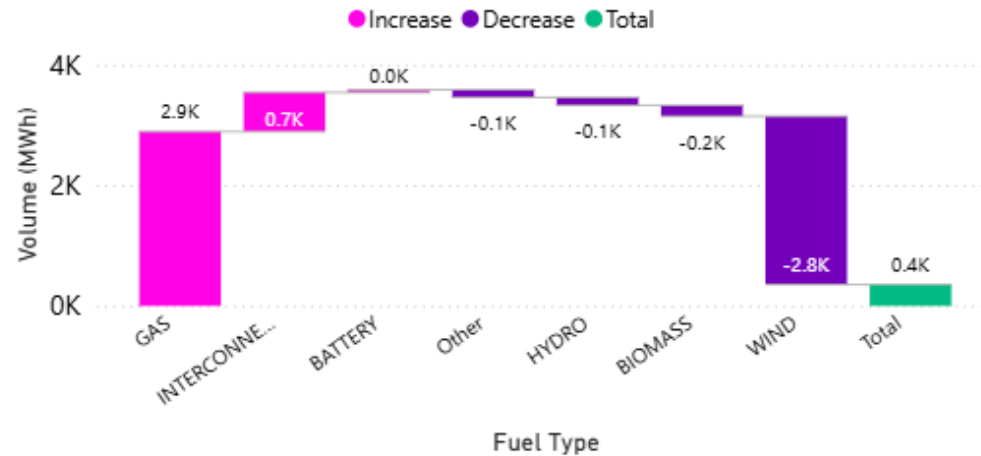
## Highest Costing Settlement Period

| Settlement Date | Settlement Period | Approximate Cost |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 20/10/2026      | 38                | £1M              |

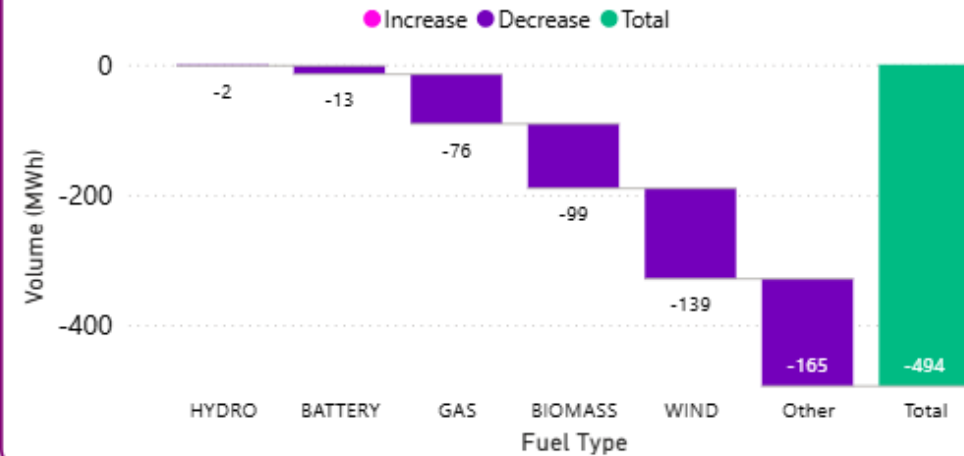
## Lowest Costing Settlement Period

| Settlement Date | Settlement Period | Approximate Cost |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 19/10/2026      | 12                | £2K              |

### Volume of Actions by Fuel Type



### Volume of Actions by Fuel Type



Volume shown here is the net volume of actions taken, showing overall increase or decrease in generation from BM units of these fuel types.

# NESO Actions | Settlement Periods of Interest

Slido code #OTF

## Highest Demand Period

Settlement Date

20/10/2026

Settlement Period

38

Demand (MW)

41K

Approximate Cost

£1M

## Minimum Demand Period

Settlement Date

18/10/2026

Settlement Period

13

Demand (MW)

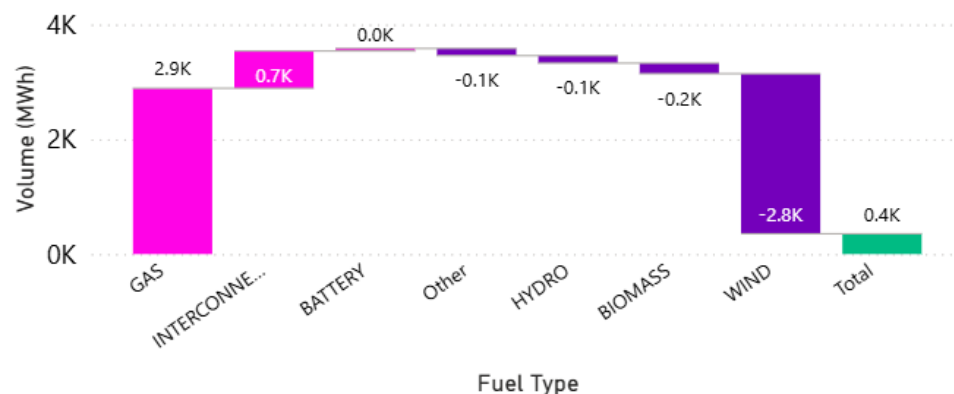
23K

Approximate Cost

£210K

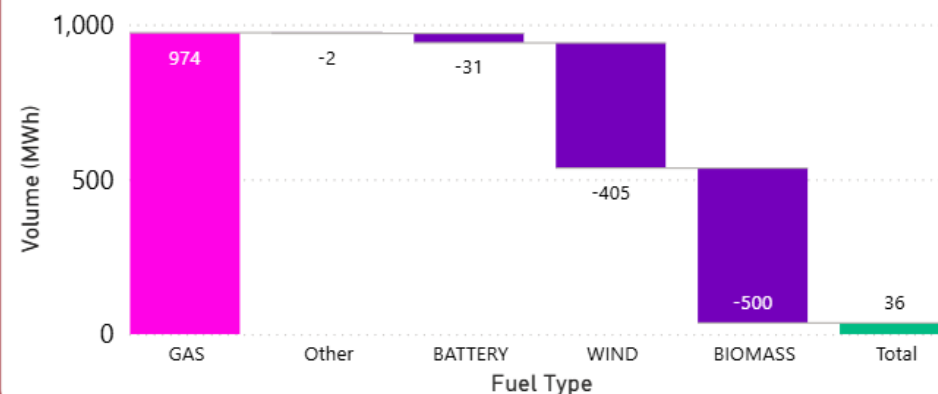
## Volume of Actions by Fuel Type

Increase Decrease Total



## Volume of Actions by Fuel Type

Increase Decrease Total



Volume shown here is the net volume of actions taken, showing overall increase or decrease in generation from BM units of these fuel types.

# NESO Actions | Highest Costing Day

Share of Absolute Action Cost Spend

● BID ● OFFER

15.38%

84.62%

Bid Spend (£) by GSP



Offer Spend (£) by GSP



Approximate Cost

-£586K

£0

£7.40M

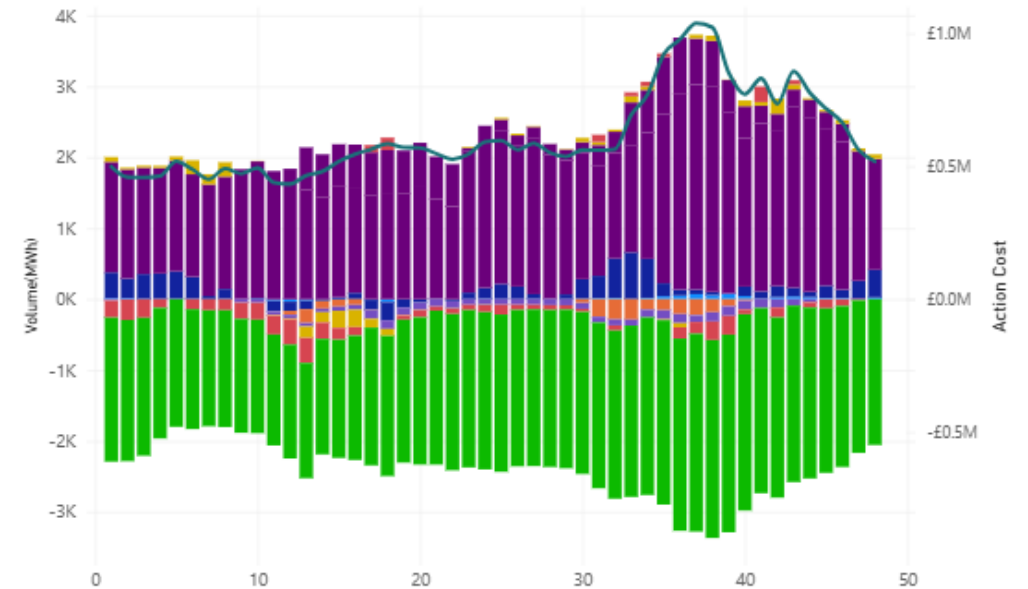
Settlement Date

20/10/2026

Cost (£m)

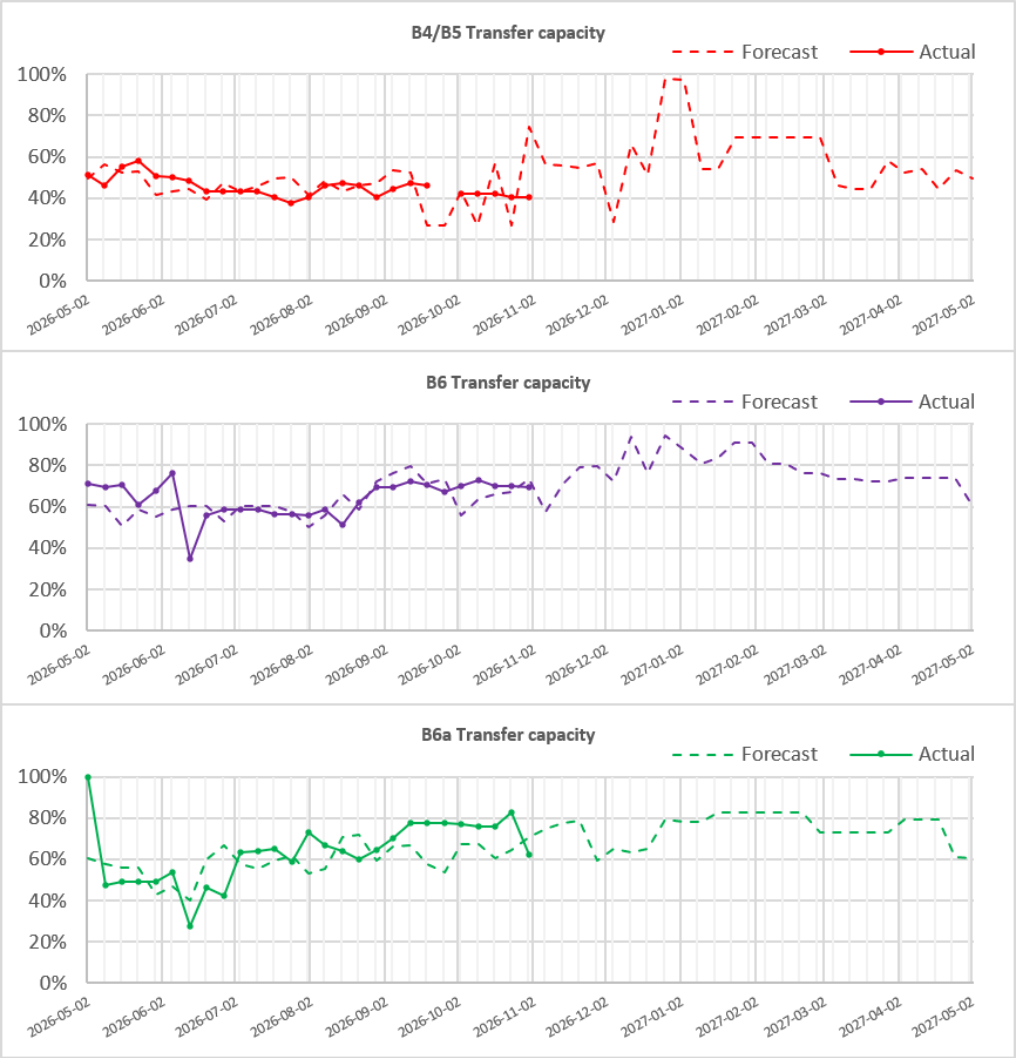
£27.68

Action Cost and Volume



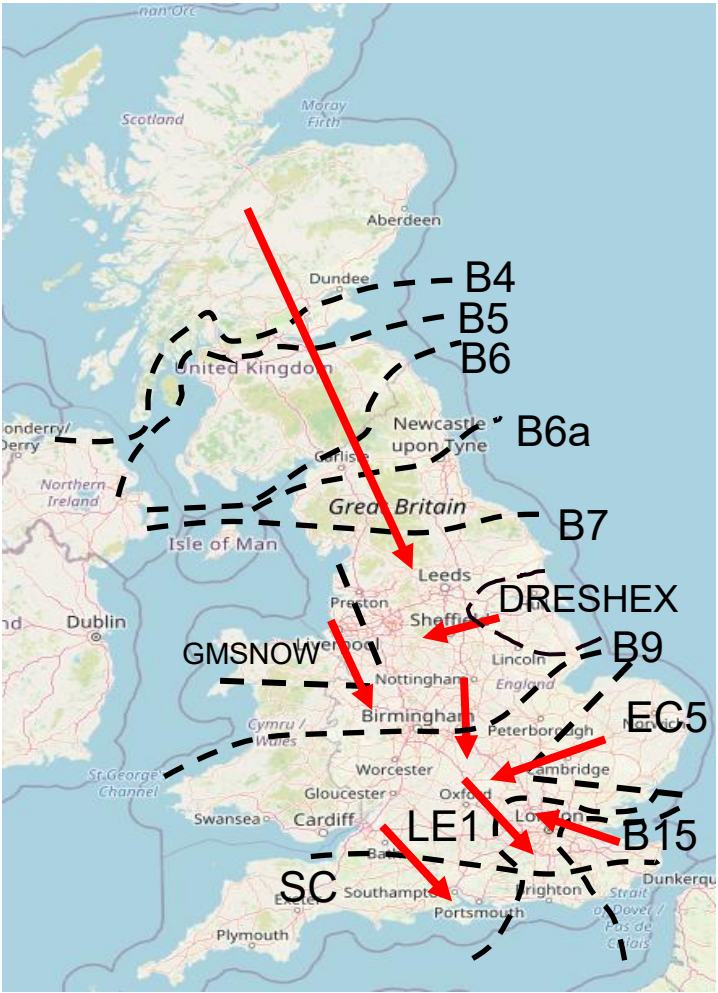
# Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF



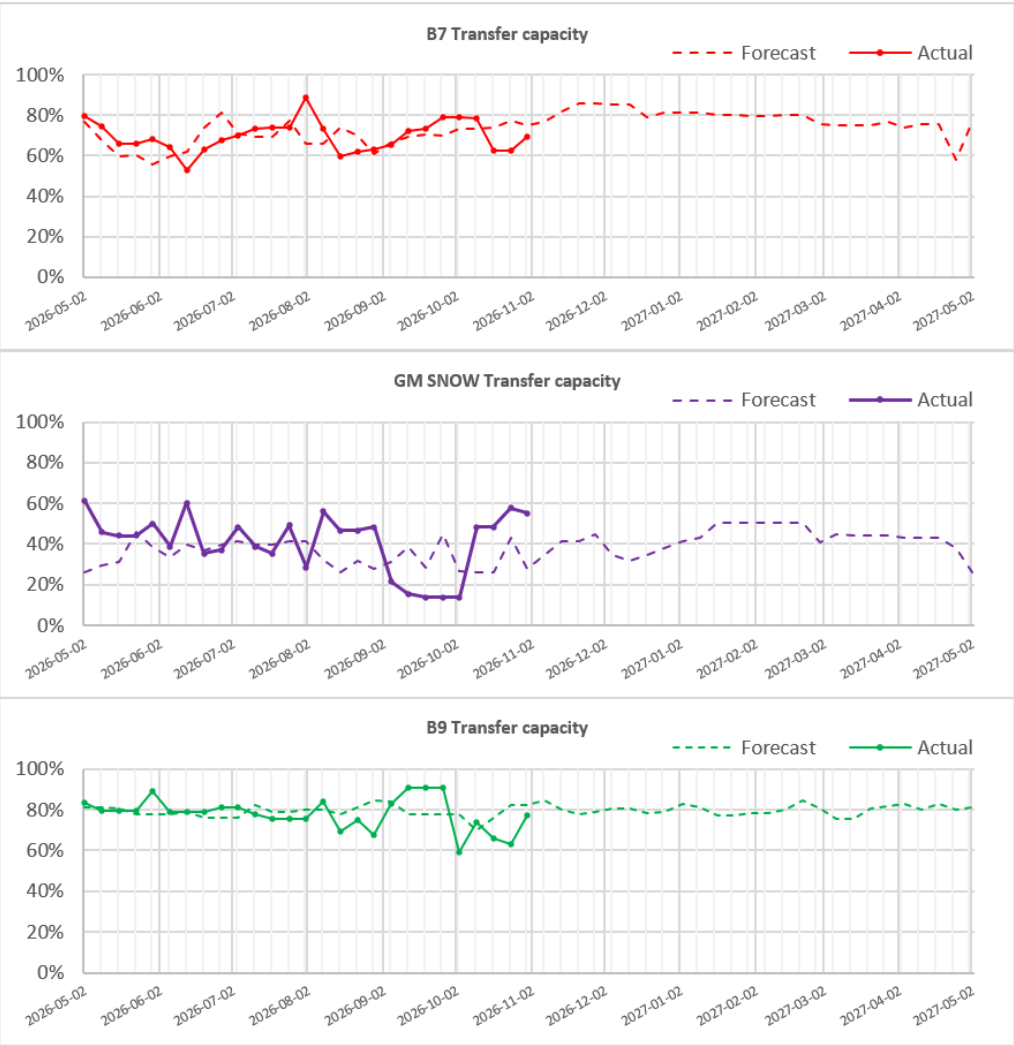
| Boundary     | Max. Capacity (MW) | Current Capacity (%) |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| B4/B5        | 3400               | 41                   |
| B6 (SCOTEX)  | 6800               | 69                   |
| B6a          | 8000               | 63                   |
| B7 (SSHARN)  | 9850               | 69                   |
| GMSNOW       | 5800               | 55                   |
| FLOWSTH (B9) | 12700              | 77                   |
| DRESHEX      | 9675               | 74                   |
| EC5          | 5000               | 100                  |
| LE1 (SEIMP)  | 8750               | 77                   |
| B15 (ESTEX)  | 7500               | 100                  |
| 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.

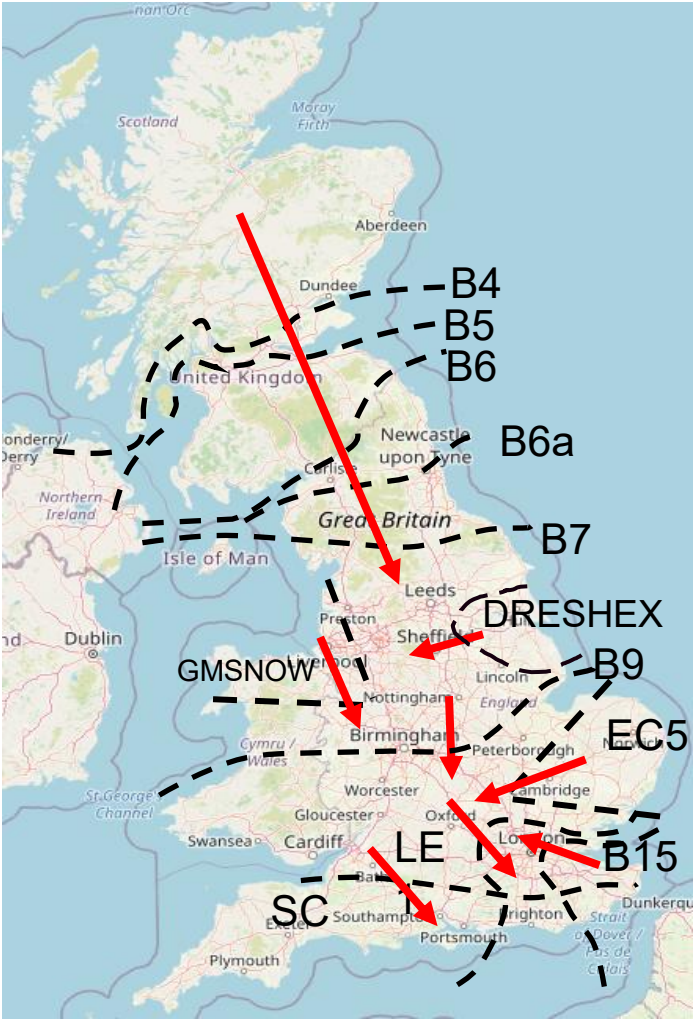


# Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF



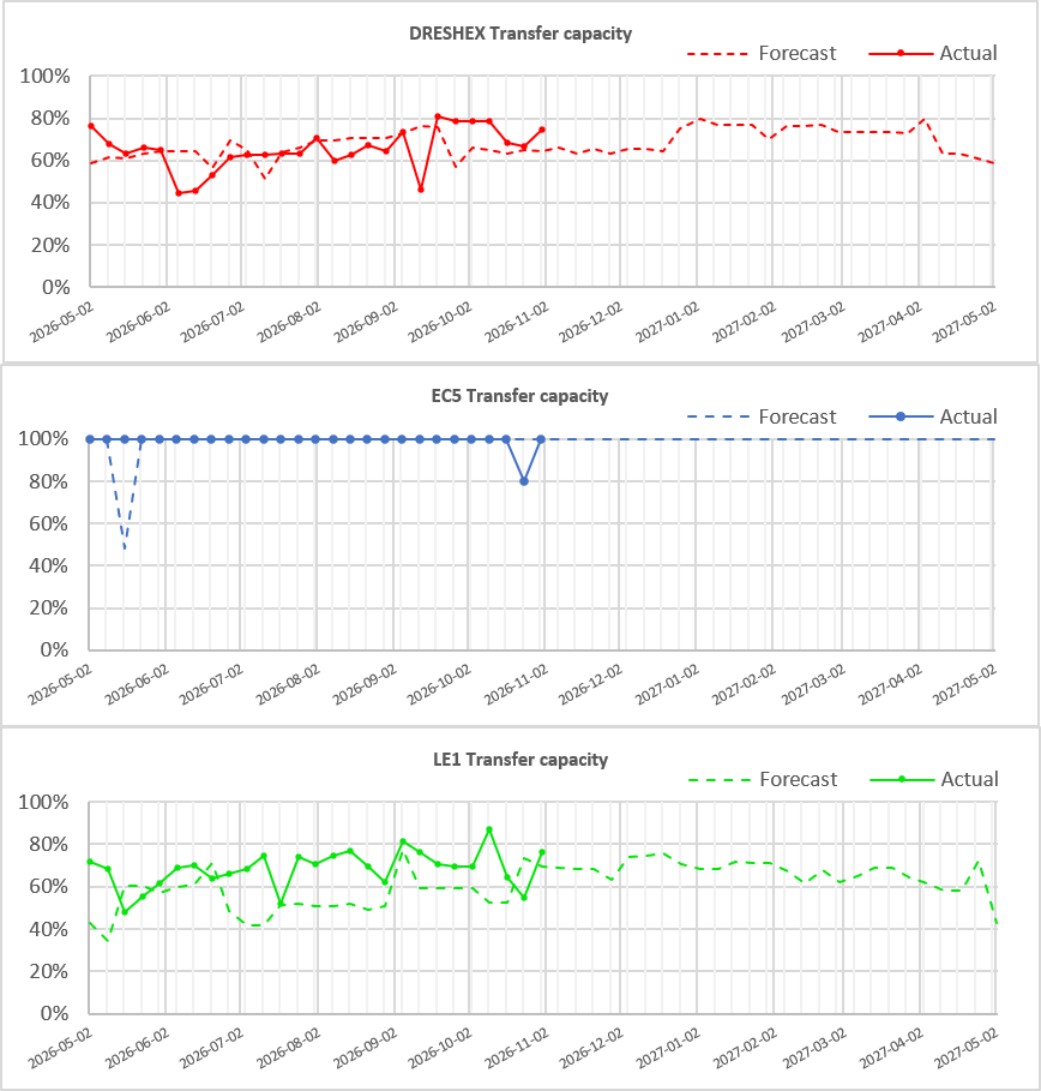
| Boundary     | Max. Capacity (MW) | Current Capacity (%) |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| B4/B5        | 3400               | 41                   |
| B6 (SCOTEX)  | 6800               | 69                   |
| B6a          | 8000               | 63                   |
| B7 (SSHARN)  | 9850               | 69                   |
| GMSNOW       | 5800               | 55                   |
| FLOWSTH (B9) | 12700              | 77                   |
| DRESHEX      | 9675               | 74                   |
| EC5          | 5000               | 100                  |
| LE1 (SEIMP)  | 8750               | 77                   |
| B15 (ESTEX)  | 7500               | 100                  |
| SC1          | 7300               | 100                  |



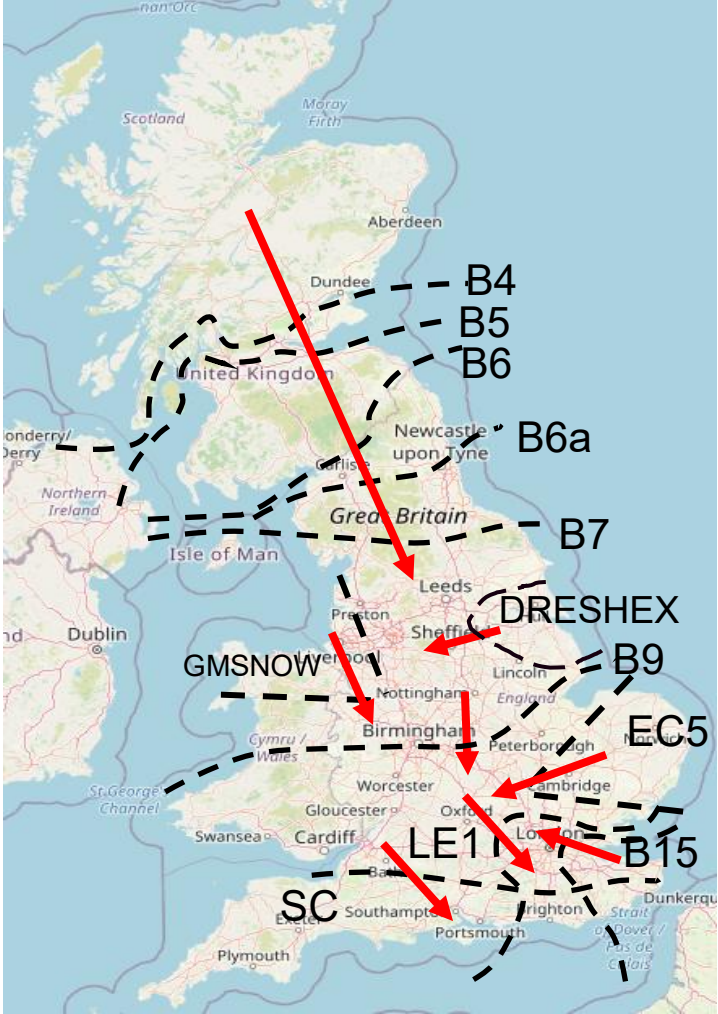
The forecast line is updated with the 12-week ahead view, and this happens each week. So, everything up to 12 weeks ahead is the forecast from 12-week ahead view, and everything after that is the fixed long-term forecast view.

# Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF



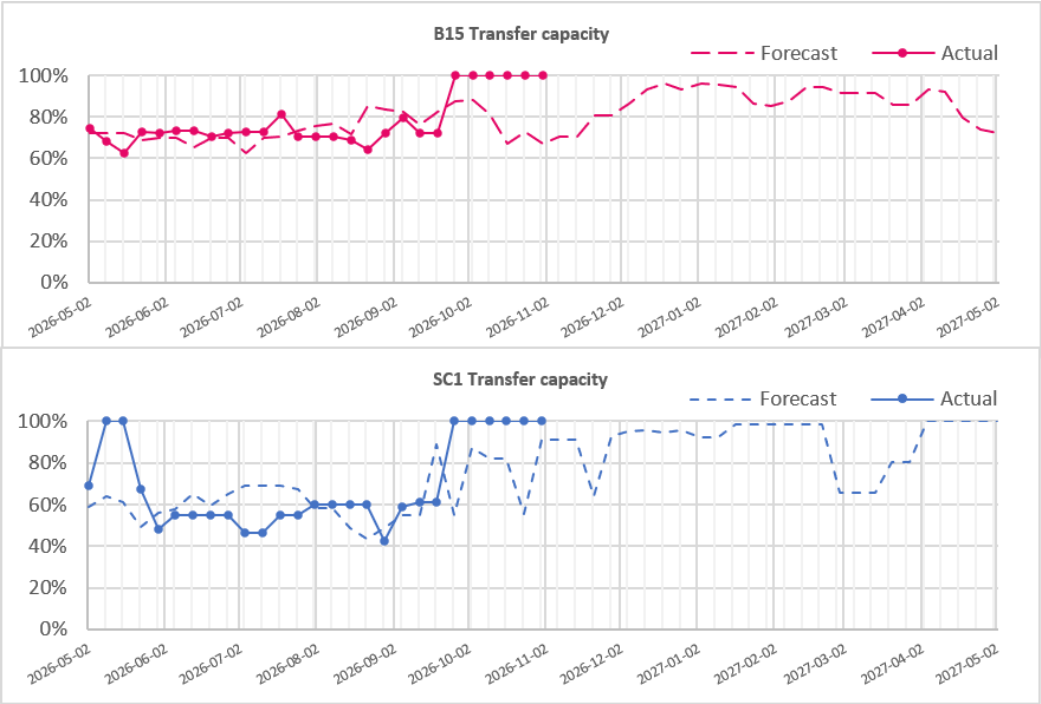
| Boundary     | Max. Capacity (MW) | Current Capacity (%) |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| B4/B5        | 3400               | 41                   |
| B6 (SCOTEX)  | 6800               | 69                   |
| B6a          | 8000               | 63                   |
| B7 (SSHARN)  | 9850               | 69                   |
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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.

# Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF

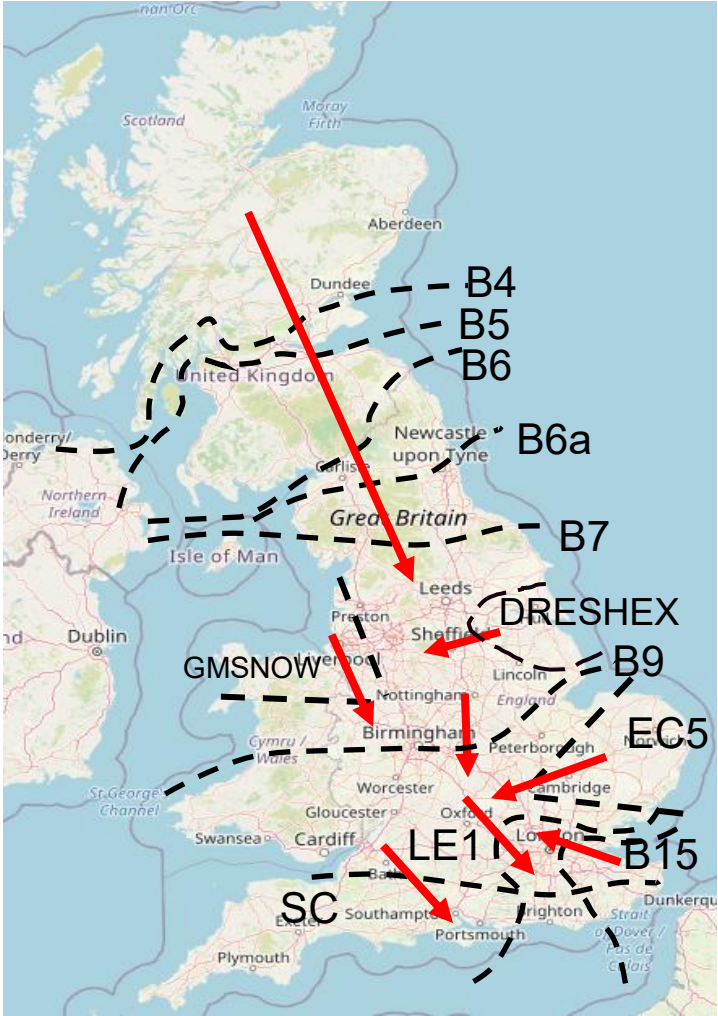


The forecast line is updated with the 12-week ahead view, and this happens each week. So, everything up to 12 weeks ahead is the forecast from 12-week ahead view, and everything after that is the fixed long-term forecast view.

Day ahead flows and limits, and the 24-month constraint limit forecast are published on the NESO Data Portal: [Constraints Management](#)

The dataset presented in the Network congestion is published on the NESO data portal . [Operational Transparency Forum – Network congestion data | National Energy System Operator](#)

| Boundary     | Max. Capacity (MW) | Current Capacity (%) |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| B4/B5        | 3400               | 41                   |
| B6 (SCOTEX)  | 6800               | 69                   |
| B6a          | 8000               | 63                   |
| B7 (SSHARN)  | 9850               | 69                   |
| GMSNOW       | 5800               | 55                   |
| FLOWSTH (B9) | 12700              | 77                   |
| DRESHEX      | 9675               | 74                   |
| EC5          | 5000               | 100                  |
| LE1 (SEIMP)  | 8750               | 77                   |
| B15 (ESTEX)  | 7500               | 100                  |
| SC1          | 7300               | 100                  |



(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.

# Energy Skip Rates – Bids & Offers Combined

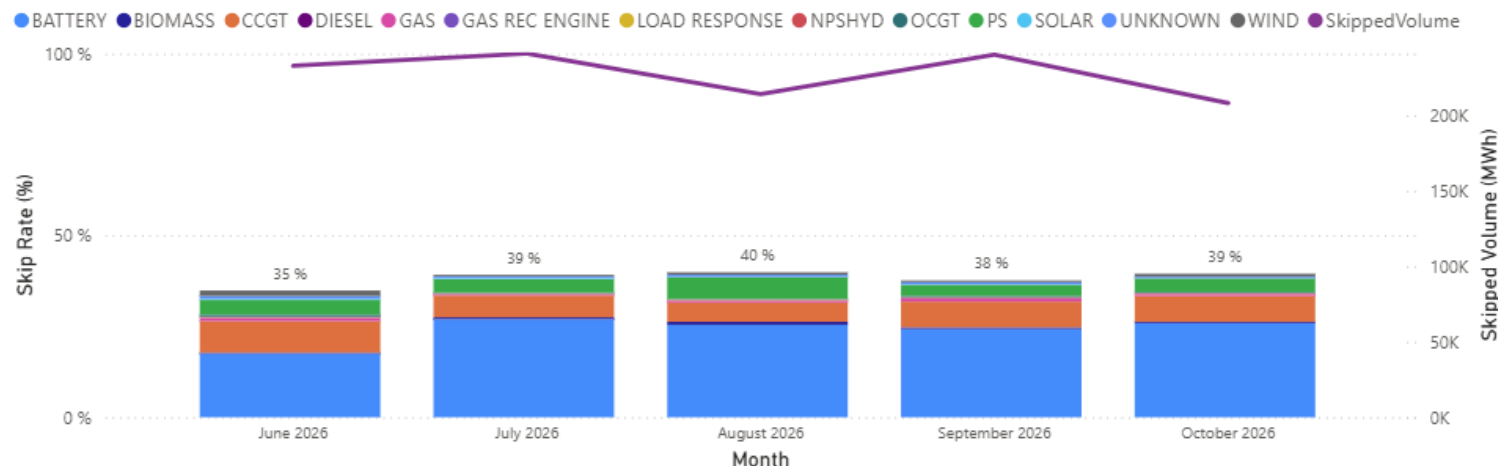
Slido code #OTF

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

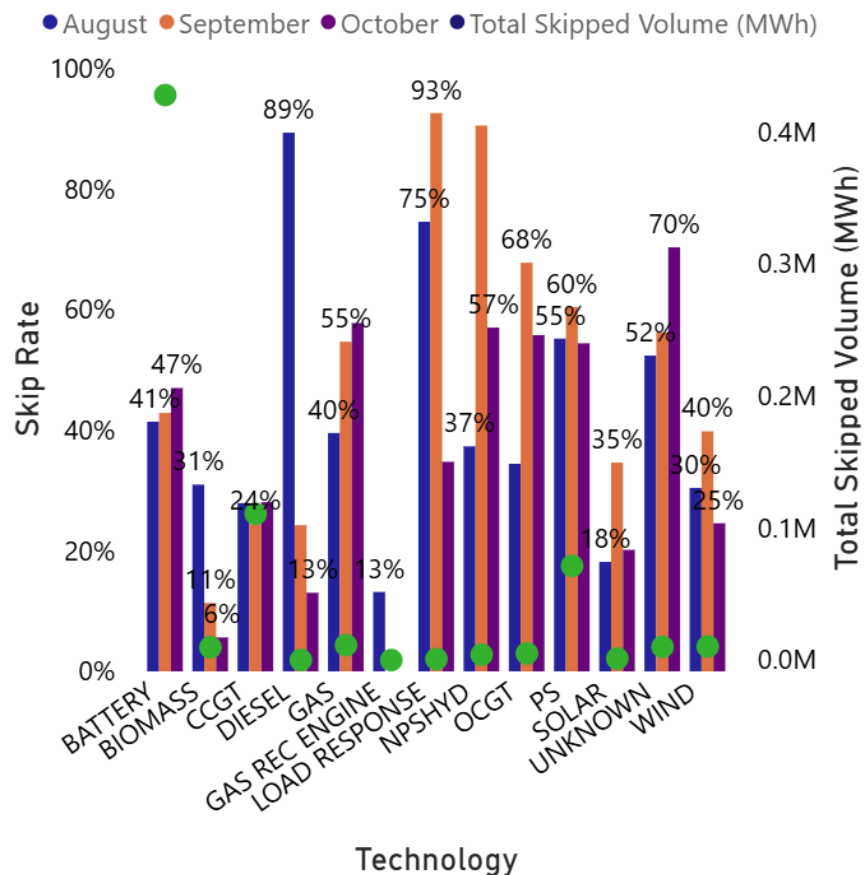
These graphs are based on stage 5 of the Post System Action definition.

| Weekly Average w/e | PSA Skip Rate (%) |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 04/10              | 41%               |
| 11/10              | 43%               |
| 18/10              | 43%               |
| 25/10              | 32%               |

## Relative Technology Skip Rate



## Technology Specific Skip Rate – last 3 months



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

Skips behind constraints [webinar recording](#) and [powerpoint slides](#)

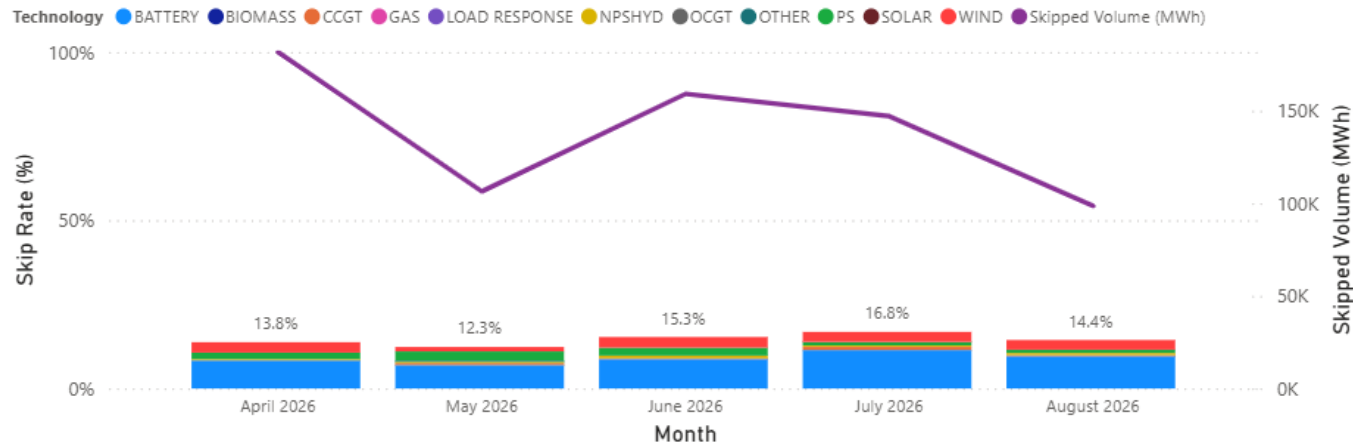
Contact us on [box.SkipRates@neso.energy](mailto:box.SkipRates@neso.energy)

[Skip rate data](#) and more info on [skip rates](#) including methodology can be found on our website

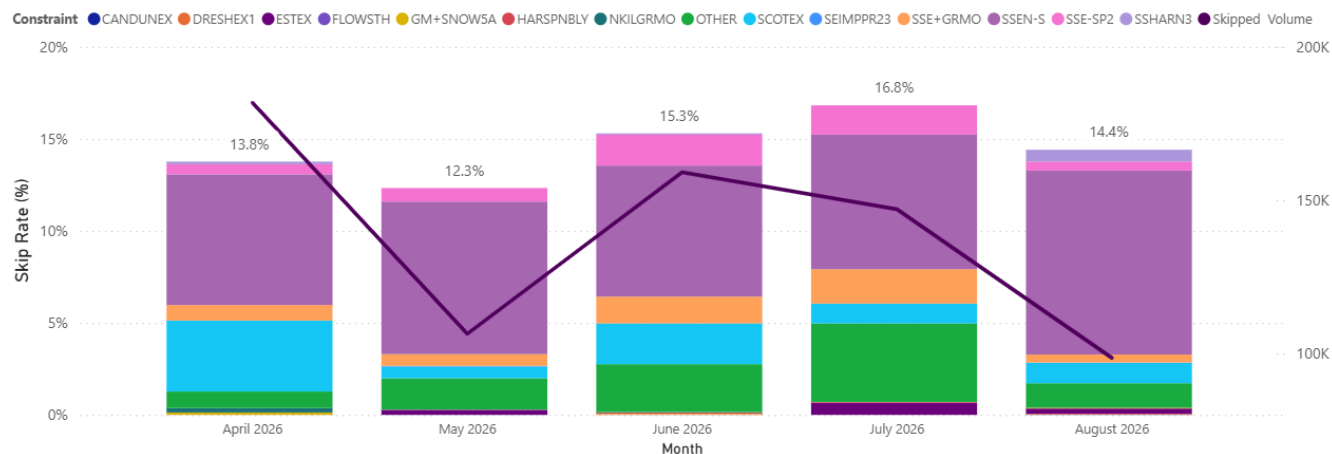
# Constraints Skip Rate- Bids & Offers Combined

Slido code #OTF

## Relative Technology Skip Rate



## Relative Constraint Skip Rate

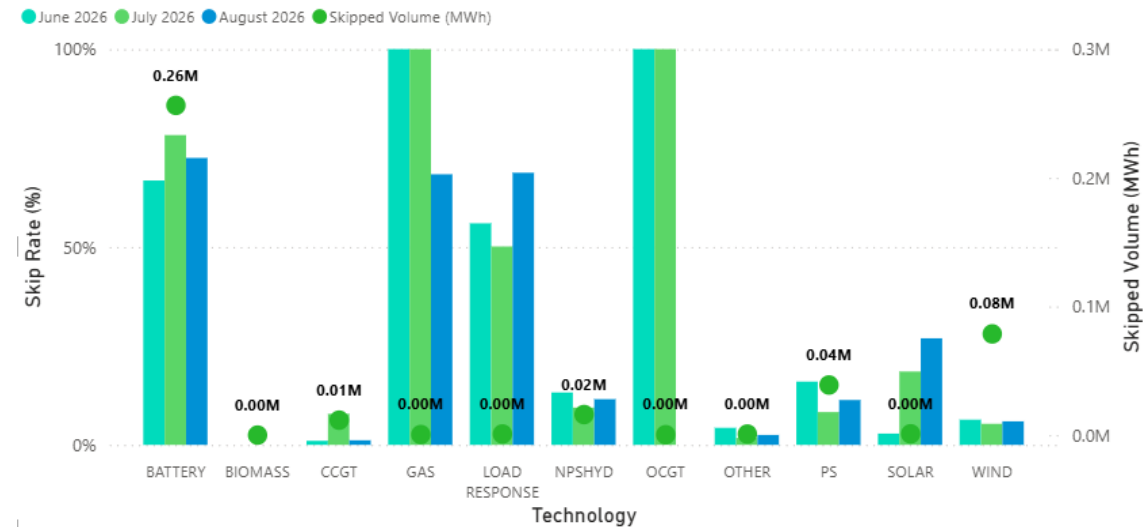


| Monthly Average | Skip Rate (%) |
|-----------------|---------------|
| May             | 12%           |
| June            | 15%           |
| July            | 17%           |
| August          | 14%           |

Last updated-  
September 2026

Datasets are published monthly, once the relevant month is complete

## Technology Specific Skip Rate – last 3 months



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

Skips behind constraints [webinar recording](#) and [powerpoint slides](#)  
Contact us on [box.SkipRates@neso.energy](mailto:box.SkipRates@neso.energy)

38 [Skip rate data](#) and more info on [skip rates](#) including methodology can be found on our website

# Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

**Advance Q (20/10/2026):** We received an information that NESO had an issue with systems instructing BOAs outside of the submitted MDO/MDB from Thursday 15/10. Could NESO provide any further details? Has it been resolved? Why wasn't it widely communicated to the industry? How many assets were impacted?

**A:** We are aware of issues with some BOAs not following MDO/MDB submissions. The OBP optimisers are working as expected but we have found some edge cases when BOAs are manually created.

Advice has been given to the control room on how to avoid this. In addition, software changes are being made so that extra checks are put in place before these manually created BOAs are issued.

We are working with organisations where this was identified.

**Advance Q (20/10.2026):** NESO has previously said it will look to implement the reduction in the minimum system inertia level to 102 GVA.s after the investigations into the events of the week beginning 22 June 2026. In its "Update..." on the investigations and reviews of that week, Ofgem said that it intends to publish conclusions on whether the system remained secure no later than 31 January 2027, and conclusions on any lessons to be learned no later than 31 March 2027. Can NESO please tell us after which it will make its decision on lowering the minimum level of system inertia?

**A:** NESO is closely monitoring the investigation and reviewing its findings as they emerge. A decision on whether to implement the FRCR 2025 recommendation to reduce the minimum system inertia level to 102 GVA.s will be made only once NESO is satisfied that all findings relevant to this change have been fully assessed and any necessary actions to maintain system security have been addressed.

**Q (21/10/2026) Jamie Ward:** We have seen multiple instances of NESO BOA instructions that do not respect a BESS site's MDO or MDB starting last Friday 16th October. Is the advice from NESO to still submit MEL/MILs via the old 30-minute rule for BESS until the transition of GC0166 is complete for all sites on November 5?

**A:** Please can we ask that units which have transitioned to MDO/MDB continue to follow the MDO/MDB rule, please do not revert to the 30-minute rule for MEL/MILs.

**MDO/MDB** – Maximum Deliverable Offer/Bid  
**OBP** – Open Balancing Platform  
**BOAs** – Bid Offer Acceptances

**FRCR** – Frequency Risk and Control Report  
**BESS** – Battery Energy Storage Systems  
**MEL/MIL** – Maximum Export Limit / Maximum Import Level

# Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

**Q (21/10/2026) Edwin Chen:** In the past, the OTF helpfully kept a slide showing the things promised to come back to but not yet delivered. This was really helpful. Can you please bring back that slide and put the inertia data set on it? Saves us re-asking the same questions, and avoids things getting lost.

**A:** Kindly confirm which specific slide are you referring to and we would gladly look into this. You can email [box.nc.customer@neso.energy](mailto:box.nc.customer@neso.energy).

**Q (21/10/2026) Laura Trevorrow:** Is the intention still to recover the expected BSUoS under-recovery in S27&W27 without re-opening the W26 tariff? The tariffs for S27 & W27 have grown a lot since the draft tariffs for both under-recovery and future balancing costs. How do you form the view of future balancing costs increasing?

**A:** The intention is to allow the forecasted deficit to be recovered over Fixed Tariff 9 and 10 and avoid a tariff reset within Fixed Tariff 8. The forecasted under-recovery has increased due mainly to higher-than-expected wholesale energy costs and a change to the constraint costs forecast. We are not currently planning to reset tariffs.

We use a variety of inputs to forecast balancing costs including the market forecast of wholesale energy prices. More information on how the forecast is developed can be found on the Charging guidance pages [Charging documentation | National Energy System Operator](#) and was covered in the Revenue and Charging Forum that was held on the 15th October. Slides and recording will be published soon.

**Q (21/10.2026) Anna Szumska:** Does Skips behind constraints analysis includes MDO/MDB for assets that have already transitioned to GC0166?

**A:** Yes. For assets that have transitioned to GC0166, the Skips Behind Constraints analysis takes MDO and MDB into account. Both skips behind constraints and the energy skip rate method have been updated to included MDO/MDB parameters for transitioned units.

# Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

**Advance Q (26.10.26): NESO can use Grid Code OC.6.5.3 (b) to instruct demand reduction using voltage reduction carried out by DNOs. NESO used OC.6.5.3 (b) in the 27 May 2008 event to deliver ~1200MW of demand reduction <https://www.neso.energy/document/220851/download>. ENWL received £8.084m of consumers' money to develop a voltage-based load reduction capability <https://smarter.energynetworks.org/projects/enwlt204>. Can NESO report how many instances of demand reduction by voltage control have been carried out since 27 May 2008, the dates and times and the MW of demand reduction achieved in each case? Also, if voltage reduction can reduce demand, can voltage increase be used to increase demand behind constraints?**

**A:** During the 2008 event, 1200 MW of demand reduction via voltage control was expected but later analysis showed that approximately 500 MW was delivered, as per the report linked in the question. At the time, GC OC6 assumed 5% demand reduction for each 3% voltage reduction but following the 2008 event this was changed to 1.5% demand reduction for each stage of 3% voltage reduction.

Voltage reduction as a demand control measure has been used only once since 2008. This was a localised voltage control instruction at 3 GSPs in July 2022. Both voltage reduction stages were instructed, we expected an approximate 14 MW demand reduction but approximately 6 MW was delivered.

Annual voltage reduction testing has taken place in conjunction with DNOs since 2018, with every licence area tested annually since 2021. The results show that the volume and persistence of the response can vary with system conditions. The average demand reduction immediately following implementation of a voltage reduction instruction is approximately 1.1%.

Grid Code OC6 voltage control is specifically for demand reduction only but, in principle, a voltage increase could lead to an increase in demand. There are several practical reasons why this has never been considered, including that it would increase overall energy use. The possible use you have described, to increase demand behind constraints, would be a commercial action rather than an emergency action. Separately to the emergency action as outlined in OC6, ENWL (now SP ENW) have used a commercial service called CLASS in the balancing mechanism.

# Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

**Q (14.10.26) Lisa Waters:** Please provide the MWs, technology and time shift for new builds plants that have moved back (or forward?) as a result of the connections reform.

**A:** Thank you for flagging this, and apologies that the question was missed. We have passed this question to the connections team who are working on an comms plan on offered connection dates, given the high level of interest in this data, and the high level of commercial and reputational sensitivity. There should soon be an update.

# Outstanding Questions

Slido code #OTF

**Q (21.10.26) Andrew Larkins:** Previous Q 3530 is still waiting for a full answer:- The Grid Code require reporting of ALL excursions outside 49.7 to 50.3 Hz. Can you confirm that the 60 second limit for specific Ofgem reporting and doesn't impact the Grid Code obligation on NESO? In future will NESO comply with OC3.4.1 (a)(ii)?

**Q (21.10.26) Guy Nicholson:** What impact do constraints on GMSNOW have on exports from Scotland because the southern end of the 2.2GW HVDC western Link lands behind that constraint boundary. What proportion of wind constraints in September were due to this boundary?

**Advance Q (26.10.26):** If interconnector flows into GB are limited by new European rules, how does this impact Capacity Market contracts on affected interconnectors? [https://www.neso.energy/data-portal/interconnector-requirement-and-auction-summary-data/interconnector\\_trading\\_restrictions\\_for\\_neso](https://www.neso.energy/data-portal/interconnector-requirement-and-auction-summary-data/interconnector_trading_restrictions_for_neso)

1. Do Capacity Market contracts on interconnector assets need revisiting?
2. Does more capacity need to be contracted in the next Capacity Market auction as a result?

# Outstanding Questions

Slido code #OTF

**Advance Q (26.10.26):** In the recent OC3 (GC0151) report for August 2026 <https://www.neso.energy/document/385736/download> NESO reported this transmission fault:

Aberthaw – Tremorfa – Uskmouth – Whitson and Aberthaw – Cardiff East – Pyle 275kV Circuit / NGET / 31/08/2026 00:18:14

Looking at the ETYS there appear to be 3 simultaneous transmission faults, not the two reported:

- a) Aberthaw – Cardiff East – Pyle – a three ended/ teed circuit
- b) Aberthaw – Tremorfa
- c) Uskmouth – Whitson – Tremorfa – a three ended/ teed circuit

Can NESO confirm that 3 separate circuits were lost simultaneously or in quick succession?

Is this event related to low fault levels in South Wales at this time?

As this would be a possibly unprecedented N-3 event, will NESO provide a report on this event to a future OTF?

Given the above questions and answers, does NESO agree that OC3 event reporting quality can be improved and will NESO support such efforts underway in GC0181 (which is intended to provide early warnings of events and trips on the GB grid before they become serious aka the Iberian Blackout)?

**Advance Q (26.10.26):** In the recent OC3 (GC0151) report for October <https://www.neso.energy/document/388836/download> NESO reported this transmission fault:

Baglan Bay – Swansea North 400kV circuit / NGET / 06/10/2026 17:58:47

According to the ETYS the Baglan Bay – Swansea North circuit is 275kV not 400kV.

Can NESO confirm and if appropriate correct the OC3 report?

Given the above questions and answers, does NESO agree that OC3 event reporting quality can be improved and will NESO support such efforts underway in GC0181 (which is intended to provide early warnings of events and trips on the GB grid before they become serious aka the Iberian Blackout)?

# Outstanding Questions

Slido code #OTF

**Advance Q (26.10.26):** In the recent OC3 (GC0151) report for September 2026 <https://www.neso.energy/document/387176/download> NESO reported two transmission faults within 3 seconds:

Dalmally – Inverarnan 275kV circuit / SPT / 07/09/2026 18:29:36

Inverarnan – Lambhill – Denny North 275kV circuit / SPT/SHETL / 07/09/2026 18:29:39

Does NESO agree that the second trip was 3 separate circuits not 1 circuit as reported:

- Inverarnan – Windyhill 275kV
- Windyhill – Lambhill 275kV
- Lambhill – Denny North 275kV

Does NESO agree that, as per the ETYS, all these circuits are SPT circuits not SHET circuits?

Can NESO correct the OC3 report if appropriate?

From GC0181 workgroup we know that the times quoted in OC3 are reporting times, not circuit tripping times and therefore it is possible that all 4 circuits tripped simultaneously. As this would be a possibly unprecedented N-4 event, will NESO provide a report on this event to a future OTF?

Given the above questions and answers, does NESO agree that OC3 event reporting quality can be improved and will NESO support such efforts underway in GC0181 (which is intended to provide early warnings of events and trips on the GB grid before they become serious aka the Iberian Blackout)?

Public

# Previously Asked Questions (To be covered via EMN deep dive)

Slido code #OTF

**Q (30.09.26) Matthew James:** Noting the Monday EMN, there have now been 5 EMNs in the last 4 months. The last EMN before that was January 2025. Is the system becoming less secure?

**Q (30.09.26) Lisa Waters:** What caused the EMN?

**Q (30.09.26) Milo Karter:** Do NESO think it is problematic that there have been 5 EMNs in the last 5 months, when the previous 5 took over 5 years to occur. Given that there has been unused GB plant in 3/5 of these EMN's. Has the threshold for a EMN being enacted been reduced, potentially to unlock additional IC headroom?

**Q (30.09.26) Matthew James:** On 3 of the last 4 EMNs 2.5GW of IC trades occurred, more than the 1.5GW of IC trades in the new IC trading limits. These days had spare GB CCGT, small & large (250MW+) OCGT's. Shouldn't these be used ahead of IC trades? The limits were created to stop NESO using EU MW when spare GB capacity exists?

**Q (30.09.26) Natasha Ranatunga:** When is the EMN deep dive scheduled for?

**Q (14.10.26) Edwin Chen:** With EMNs becoming more frequent, it becomes essential that NESO can provide real-time guidance on expected price. When will NESO implement a process that enables this, rather than the current one where prices are worked out months later in settlement?

# Previously Asked Questions (To be covered via EMN deep dive)

Slido code #OTF

**Q (14.10.26) Lisa Waters:** What has the Ofgem review got to do with the recent EMN?

**Q (14.10.26) Jamie MacEwen:** Is there any plans to give anymore advanced notice of EMNs, so that asset operators can prepare?

**Q (12.10.26) :** There have been two emergency assistance actions in the past few days, alongside several EMNs over recent weeks. These are unusual interventions given the seemingly normal system conditions. Have recent changes to NESO's operational processes or forecasting capabilities affected its ability to accurately forecast and manage the system?

In addition, as raised at previous Ops Forums, the use of emergency assistance can have a significant impact on cashout prices and, consequently, market participants' cashflows.

You have previously stated that the price of these trades cannot be known until after the event. However, if the assisting system operator — RTE in this instance — indicates that prices are likely to be exceptionally high, surely alternative options would be explored? So there must be a process of price exploration?

There must be a way to provide indicative pricing in real time, even if only as an estimate or range. Without this transparency, market participants are left trading with significant uncertainty around the potential impact on cashout prices, undermining the market's ability to function efficiently

# Previously Asked Questions (To be covered via Margins deep dive)

Slido code #OTF

**Q (01.07.26) Chris Bocock:** Please could you give us an idea of the capacity numbers involved in the response to the EMN? If possible, I'd like to know the absolute and relative contribution of the demand side response he mentioned. Thank you

**Q (01.07.2026) Advance:** The extreme weather across Europe in the week beginning 22 June was well forecast. From that the challenges of reduced wind, gas, and nuclear power output should have been forecast. So, I'm very surprised that "[when] we approached real time, models moved from using forecasts for interconnector flow to using nominated flows from day ahead auctions" and that led to amber then red margin status, a frequency deviation, and an interconnector emergency instruction. What work is NESO going to undertake to ensure your margin forecast model does not fail to predict reduced margin in these conditions, well ahead of real time, when they next occur?

**Q (01.07.26) Milo Karter:** On 26/06 NESO issued an EMN until 21:00 despite soft margins and spare CCGT in the stack. It had already procured 1,500MW on ICs, then cut EMN shortfall to 100MW while requesting another 100MW IC. Was the EMN ready to enable more IC MW procurement cheaper than GB, not because NESO lacked margin?

**Q (01.07.26) Milo Karter:** Would providing a DRM with the inclusion of constraints provide a better reflection of how tight the system is from a control room perspective. The questions today suggest that the last 3 EMNs have not made any sense to the market given a near 10GW DRM on each EMN.

**Q (15.07.26) Lisa Waters:** Under the recent EMNs NESO was taking over 500MW out of the margin as it was constrained off. 500MW is the fixed CMN margin trigger. Does NESO think we need to review the CMN trigger to account for constrained off margin?

# Previously Asked Questions (To be covered via Margins deep dive)

Slido code #OTF

**Q (15.07.26) Alistair Abbott:** Are you able to share the causes behind the latest EMNs? The LoLP on Elexon shows that for EMN notice period last Thursday (09/07), the lowest margin forecast was 5.9GW, slightly greater than the margin forecast on Wednesday (08/07), yet this period had no EMN. Thank you.

# NESO OTF Q&A Guidelines

- **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.

slido

Slido code #OTF



## Audience Q&As

① Start presenting to display the audience questions on this slide.

# Send us your feedback..

Using the poll in Sli.do after the event.

Slido code #OTF

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

# Appendix

# Purpose and scope of the NESO Operational Transparency Forum

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

## Scope

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)

# Skip Rates – ‘In Merit’ datasets

Slido code #OTF

**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.

$\text{In Merit Volume} = \text{Accepted Volume} + \text{Skipped Volume}$

## 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).