Question	Response
Why is there no availablity fee? The arming fee does not give as much revenue certainty	The purpose of the CMIS is to give ESO control room an additional tool to manange constraints. As the nature of constraints can vary over time, we do not believe that paying an ongoing availability fee where no constraint is active delivers best values for consumers. This is why we have proposed an arming fee that is paid when units are actively helping to manage constraints
Can generators outside the EC5 region participate in the tender?	Constraint is location specific and only generators inside of ETYS flop zones K1, K4, J1, J2, J3, & J5 would be able to contribute to managing this constraint.
Why is this service limited to generators only, what about assets that can increase demand?	Speed of response and visibility to the control room are key to the operability of this service. If you have any proposals for how alternative assets/technologies could achieve the technical requirements outlined then do get in touch.
What happens if I am not able to complete the connection works by the date I put in the tender submission?	We will review the new proposed date and advise accordingly depending on the circumstances around the delay in connection
What other areas of the country will the CMIS be used in?	We have successfully procured CMIS for the Anglo-Scottish (B6) boundary. Please follow our future publication of tCSNP to see if any further recommendations for commercial solutions.
What is the likelihood of a fault resulting in a trip/deload	Based on the failure rate of transmission overhead lines and constraint analysis, the likelihood of the intertrip being initiated is estimated to be once in every 42 years. This is the same probability that will be used in our commercial assessment of tripping fees. However, ESO make no guarantees as to the frequency of intertrip events that may occur during this service
How long will the service operate for and/or timeline of constraint issues around EC5?	Currently, our view is that the need for the EC5 CMIS will persist until at least the end of March 2029. This will depend on the delivery of major network reinforcements around the UK which are expected to reduce the need for the EC5 CMIS service. The ESO will notify providers by January 2029 whether the service will continue for the following financial year.
i thought the contract was for 3 years, is it just a yearly contract then ? It said delivery period April 2025 until March 2029	The Framework Agreement is evergreen The individual contracts will be run on an annual basis from April 2025 But as stated in the presentation, the overall service is expected to run at least from April 2025-March 2029
Does the absolute requirement for Operational Intertripping in the connection agreement or the clause that specifies that ESO may approach the site for bilateral Commercial Intertripping preclude you form participating?	Neither the NGET bilateral Commercial Intertripping agreement, or the requirement for Operational Intertripping would necessarily prevent the generator from participating. If the bidder has a non-firm connection with absolute requirement for operational intertripping covering similar circuits as CMIS then the bidder would be unlikely to pass evaluation. We would require more detail on the specific clauses to make firm judgements on individual generators.
Are we tripping synchronous machine generation in the area and making the system to become more weaker due to consequential trip for fault? Thanks	This service is open to both synchronous and non-synchronous generation. The ESO Control Room will make decisions about which generators to arm based on cost and considering system conditions.
What is the technical need for this inter-trip scheme? or is this just a interim economical option to postpone network augmentation? Thanks	The ESO expects that the CMIS EC5-Enduring will be required at least until major network reinforcements in the surrounding region are delivered, with their delivery currently expected by 2030.
Is the ESO instruction pre or post fault?	ESO control room would arm generators pre-fault. The tripping of generators by the OTS will happen automatically in the event of a fault, and not due to an instruction by the ESO.

What decides is a user be subject to a de-load or being tripped? Is this decided by the ESO of by the user?	Fast-trip must be provided as a minimum for participation in the service, de-load is optional for users to provide. The ESO control room would determine if a de-load or fast-trip arming instruction is appropriate dependent on network conditions and the constraint that is being managed.
When will the results of the EC5 interim service be announced?	We will shortly be moving to the contract award phase for the interim EC5 service. The results will be announced within the next few months
When will the final contractual terms be finalised? Will these be decided via bilateral discussions between the ESO and the generator?	We have recently launched the consulation on the enduring terms, so are open for feedback on them from all parties. Once we have completed this exercise we will then share the latest terms.
when will you publish these slides?	We expect to publish the slides either later next week or early the week after.
How will ESO decide which contracts to extend prior to running each annual tender?	If a User is already signed up to the Framework Agreement and and is connected (or due to be connected) to the EAOTS, then the ESO will run a fresh tender annually to those Users, and these Users will then have the opportunity to re-submit their pricing for the Service.
if the contract winner is based on De-loading and they get tripped can the claim compensation? Ie. can you still claim Relevant Interruption compensation under the cusc?	We are working internally to obtain a complete answer for this question. We will update this document with this answer included as soon as possible.
Tripping time requirement of 200ms may be stringent for OWFs and especially these with HVDC OFTOs in the area. The time-tripping time may be in the region of 250ms from fault inception to CB open offshore. it could be possible but not preferable. (it means all OFTO circuit is de-energized and requires restart again). Would there be any room for discussion on this?	This is a consultation stage, therefore we're open to have a discussion to understand the challenges of achieving 200ms. Please also provide this feedback to our consultation form.
Do all of the substations in the highlighted region have an equal effectiveness weighting for delivery of the service?	No, but effectiveness would not be evaluated under this tender. The Control Room would take effectivness into consideration when arming generators close to real time
can you just bid in as a De-load or do you need to be able to do both De-load and Trip?	Fast-trip must be provided as a minimum for participation in the service, de-load is optional for users to provide. If a generator submits fees for both then ESO will take an average of the two fees into the economic assessment.
Shall the technical requirements for offering this service be addressed in a BCA as well (and declared though a ModApp and an updated offer?) or the EOI proccess would be enough?	No, this is a commercial service which is separate to the Operational Intertripping required in the BCA.