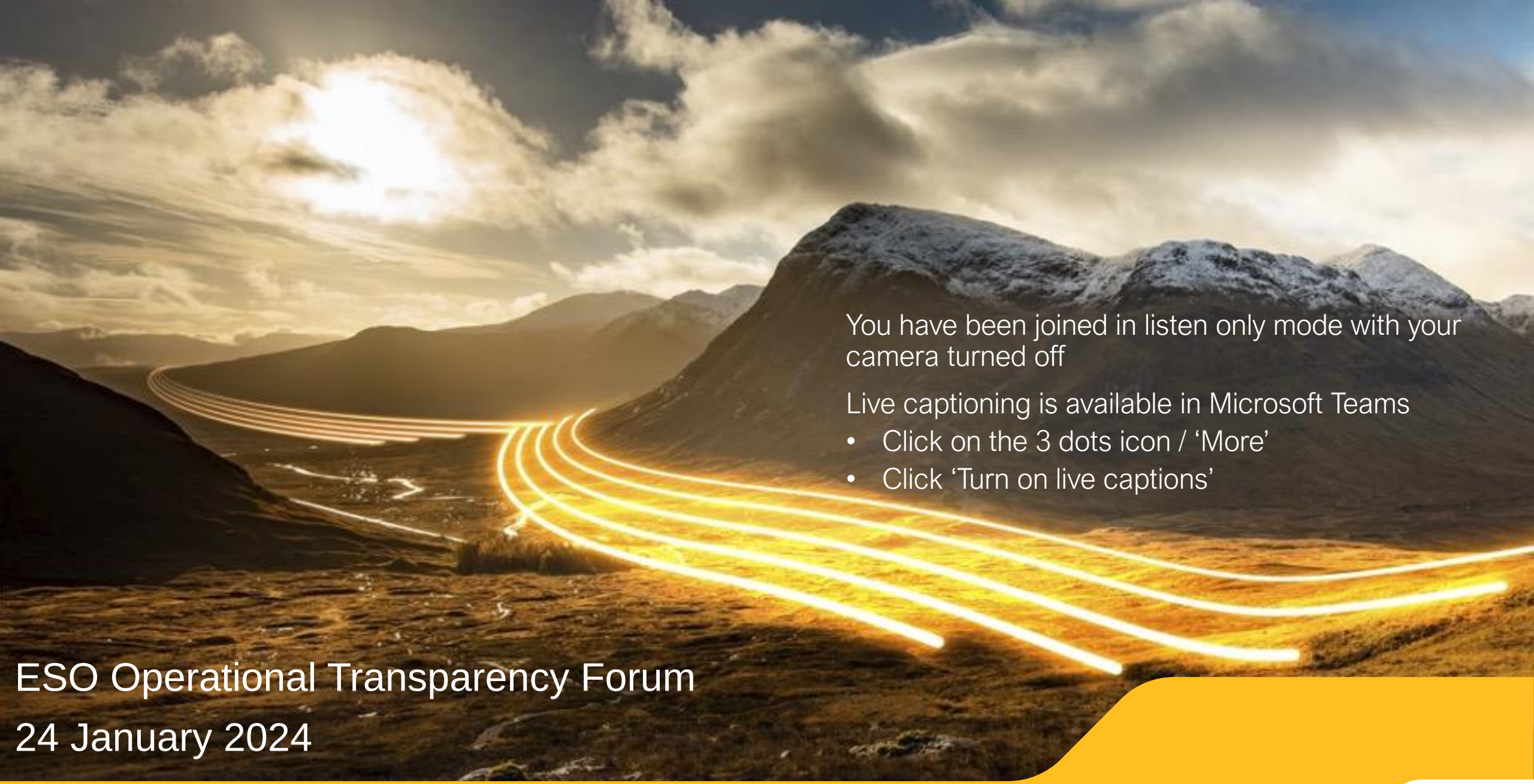


You have been joined in listen only mode with your camera turned off

Live captioning is available in Microsoft Teams

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

ESO Operational Transparency Forum

24 January 2024

ESO

Introduction | Sli.do code #OTF

To ask questions live and provide us with post event feedback go to Sli.do and join event code #OTF.

- **Ask your questions as early as possible** as our experts may need time to ensure a correct answer can be given live.
- **Please provide your name or organisation**. This is an operational forum for industry participants therefore questions from unidentified parties will not be answered live. If you have reasons to remain anonymous to the wider forum please use the advance question or email options given on the slide.
- **Questions will be answered in the upvoted order whenever possible**. We will take questions from further down the list when: the answer is not ready; we need to take the question away or the topic is outside of the scope of the OTF.
- **Sli.do will remain open until 12:00**, even when the call closes earlier, to provide the maximum opportunity for you to ask questions.
- **All questions will be recorded and published.** Questions which are not answered on the day will be included, with answers, in the slide pack for the next OTF.
- **Ask questions in advance** (before 12:00 on Monday) at: https://forms.office.com/r/k0AEfKnai3
- **Ask questions anytime** whether for inclusion in the forum or individual response at: box.NC.customer@nationalgrideso.com

Stay up to date on our webpage: https://www.nationalgrideso.com/OTF

Future deep dive / focus topics

Today

DFS Update – 24th January

Future

Managing Storm Conditions – date tbc

If you have suggestions for future deep dives or focus topics please send them to us at: box.NC.customer@nationalgrideso.com and we will consider including them in a future forum

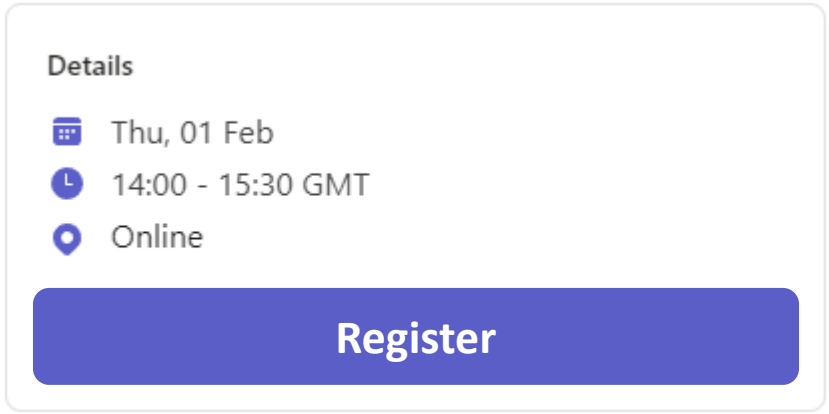
Reserve Reform Phase 1 Workshop

Please join us for the Phase 1 Reserve Reform industry workshop that we are organising on the **1st February 2024** from **14:00-15:30**.

This will be a focused interactive session specifically on **Quick Reserve Phase 1** (BM) where we will walk through the key technical and procurement requirements of the service design with an opportunity for providers to give specific feedback and input before we finalise our design.

We will share material for the session by publishing on our website closer to the date.

Please use the link to register for the workshop or click **Register** below:



Your opportunity to shape the FSO's future regulatory framework

- As we become a public corporation, the mechanisms Ofgem currently uses to hold us accountable, drive our performance and assess our cost efficiency will change.
- Given the substantial changes to the type of organisation we will be, there is a need to undertake a comprehensive review for our future regulatory framework - reflecting ownership structure, not for profit status and new roles.
- In December 2023, Ofgem launched a consultation on two areas:
  - **The FSO's financial framework for Day 1** – to allow the FSO to fully focus resources on delivering longer term consumer benefits, rather than profit
  - **Proposed changes to our future regulatory framework** – to make sure that existing licence requirements are compatible with new roles and legal duties and remove and replace any redundant financial elements
- To prioritise the delivery of the most critical aspects of the regulatory framework for Day 1 and allow time for stakeholder input on longer term changes, Ofgem is proposing three phases for these changes (from Day 1 July 2024, April 2025 and April 2026 onwards).
- This consultation is open until 2 February and Ofgem is keen to hear thoughts from a wide range of stakeholders.

- **Contact us at box.ESO.RIIO2@natioanalgrideso.com**
- if you'd like to discuss any areas of the consultation or our thoughts on the future regulatory framework.

ESR South West & Midlands regional tender Expression of Interest

Are you based in the UK's South West & Midlands region and interested in providing restoration services? The South West & Midlands tender for restoration services includes the East Midlands, West Midlands, Southern England, South Wales and South West England.

The Expression of Interest (EoI) stage will be live until midnight 29th January 2024. The tender documents can be found HERE under the 'document library' > 'SW & Midlands Tender' tabs.

*The EoI tender submission form (**Appendix 2**) will need to be completed via the Microsoft Forms link which is provided below, on the QR code attached and within the '**Invitation to Tender**' document.*

https://forms.office.com/r/PZXYc3m94K

Please read through all tender documents prior to completing a submission form.

If you experience any issues with any of the above or have questions prior to submitting an EoI then please contact @Commercial.Operation

Demand Flexibility Service

2023 – 2024

Participation Stats

Analysis of Delivery Data

Further Analysis & Insights

Next Steps

Feedback from previous OTF questions

We are aware that there are a spread of views among industry on the **Demand Flexibility Service** particularly in these areas:

Cost

- Grow Market
- Mitigate market impacts
- Keen to move to competitive tests

Delivery

- Compare with Power Purchase Agreements
- Viewing as forecast inaccuracy

Forecast

- Accuracy is important
- Testing used to improve
- Data part of this deep dive

Today's focus will be on answering questions on the data presented and getting maximum value from the data that we now have.

DFS: Sign-up Stats

More than 2.2 million households and businesses have now signed up to DFS. This represents an increase of 40% compared to the previous winter.

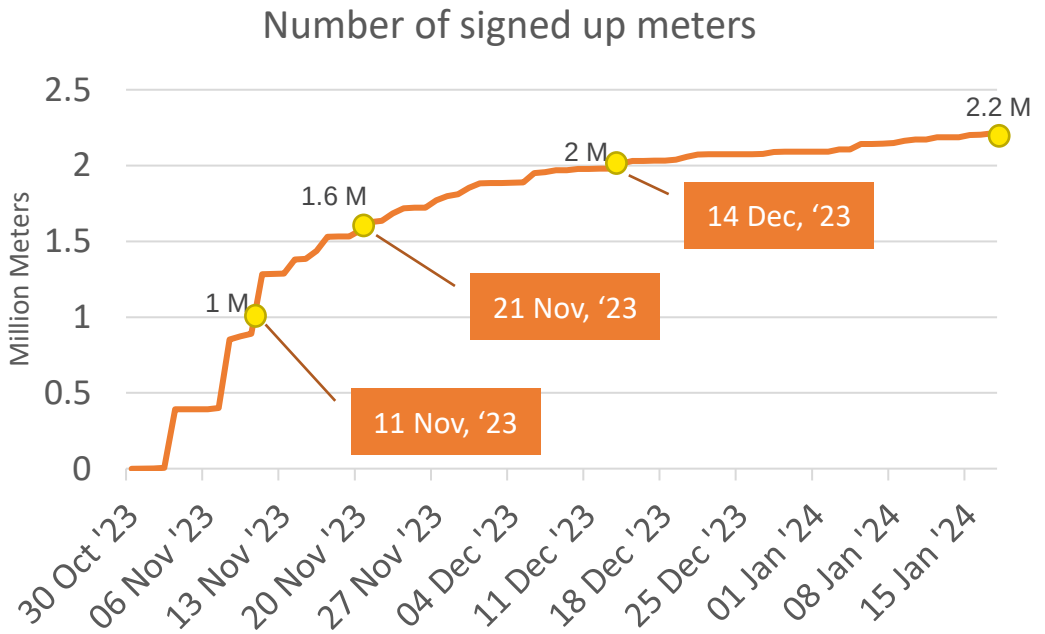
Surpassed 1 million meters within ten days of launching the service.

Surpassed the maximum participation of last years' service (1.6 million) on 21st Nov, 23.

Crossed the 2 million threshold on 14th Dec, 23.

As of today (24th Jan 2024), over 2.2 million meters have subscribed.

There are 47 Approved Providers taking part in the service.



https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/balancing-services/demand-flexibility-service-dfs

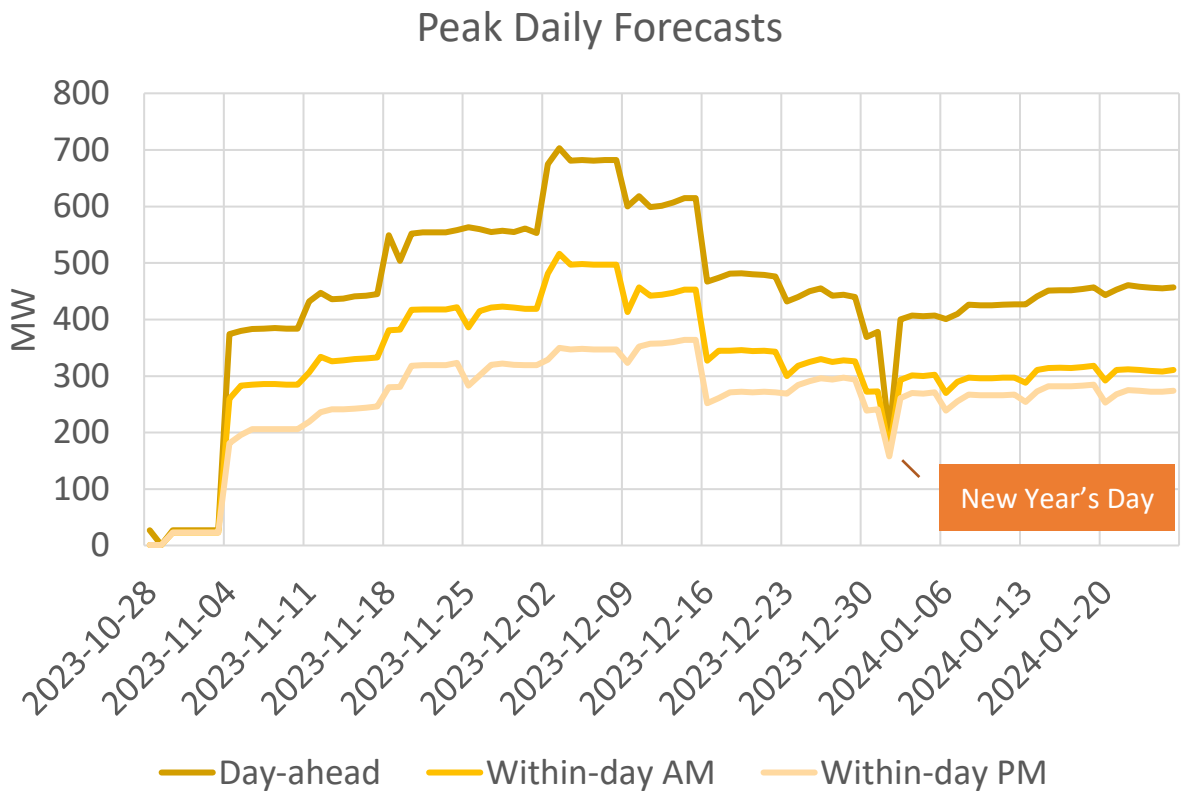
DFS: Peak Daily Forecasts

Peak forecasts indicate the maximum MW's that participants expect to be able to deliver at various ***despatch times***.

Forecasts submitted on Fridays for the week ahead can be updated at any time.

Participant's **expectation** of peak delivery increased late November and then it has stabilised at around 450 MW for day-ahead and around 300 MW for within day despatch.

Service Tests provide learnings and have evidently improved the accuracy of providers forecasts.



DA *Day-ahead procurement.*
WD1 *Procurement at around 09:00 for same day delivery.*
WD2 *Procurement at around 12:00 for same day delivery.*

DFS: Delivery

As of 24th January 2024, ESO has called the service for 7 Tests and 2 Live Events.

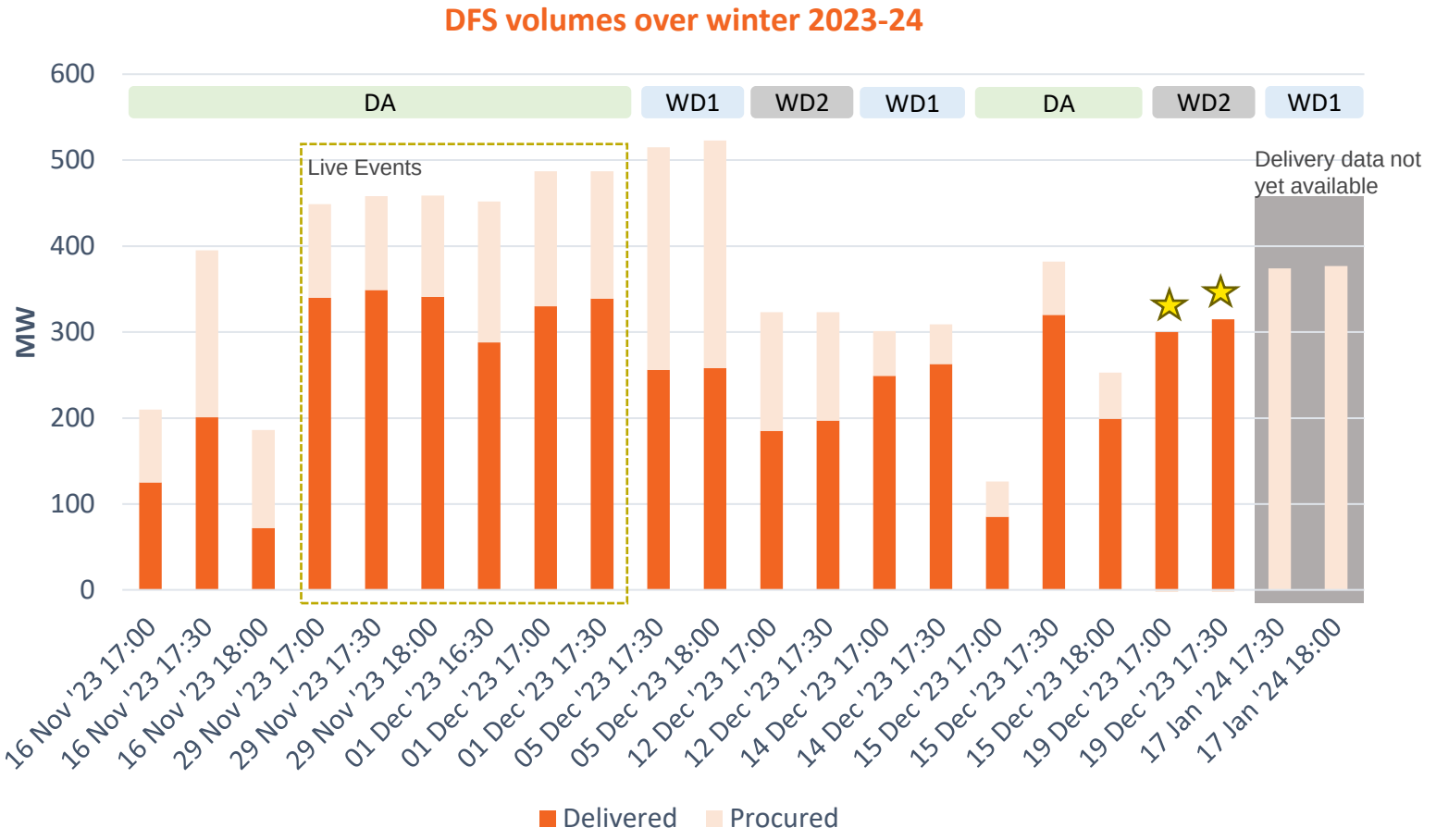
Volume has grown over the winter and we have achieved a consistent delivery of over 300 MW in various tests and live events including within day procurement.

For comparison, last year we only achieved 300 MW during two live activations at day ahead.

Delivery across the last three tests has been consistently over 70% of the procured target.

On the test of 19th Dec 2023, delivery exceeded the procured target in the two contracted periods.

So far we have not reached the ~1250 MW levels initially expected.



Despatch Time	Number of events
Day-ahead	4 (2 Live + 2 Tests)
Within day 1	3 (all Tests)
Within day 2	2 (all Tests)

https://www.nationalgrideso.com/data-portal/demand-flexibility-service

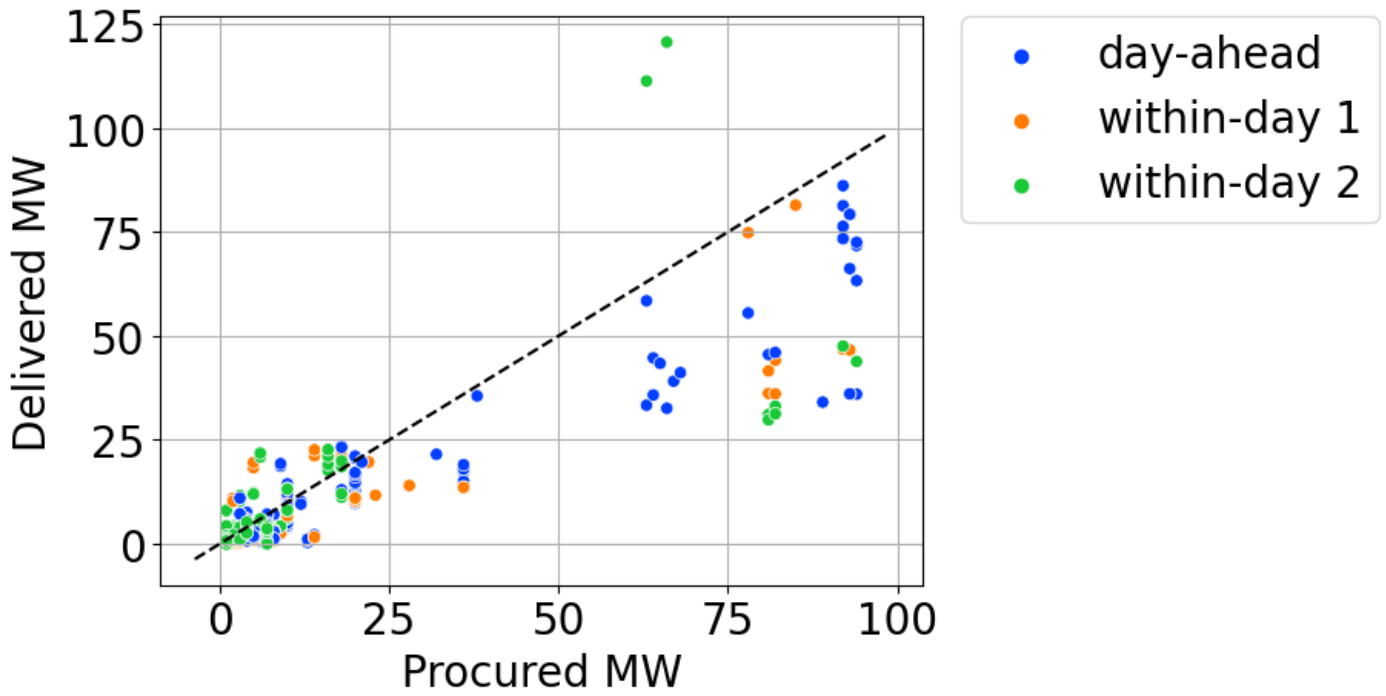
DFS: Delivered vs Procured

The figure on the right shows the Procured MW vs the Delivered MW for each DFS Unit and for all contracted periods.

In general, larger DFS Units tend to deliver less than their procured quantities (with two exceptions), regardless of the **despatch time**.

DFS Units offering less than 50 MW, on average, tend to deliver closer to their procured quantities than larger units.

But how is the difference between Procured and Delivered quantities changing as we carry out further tests?



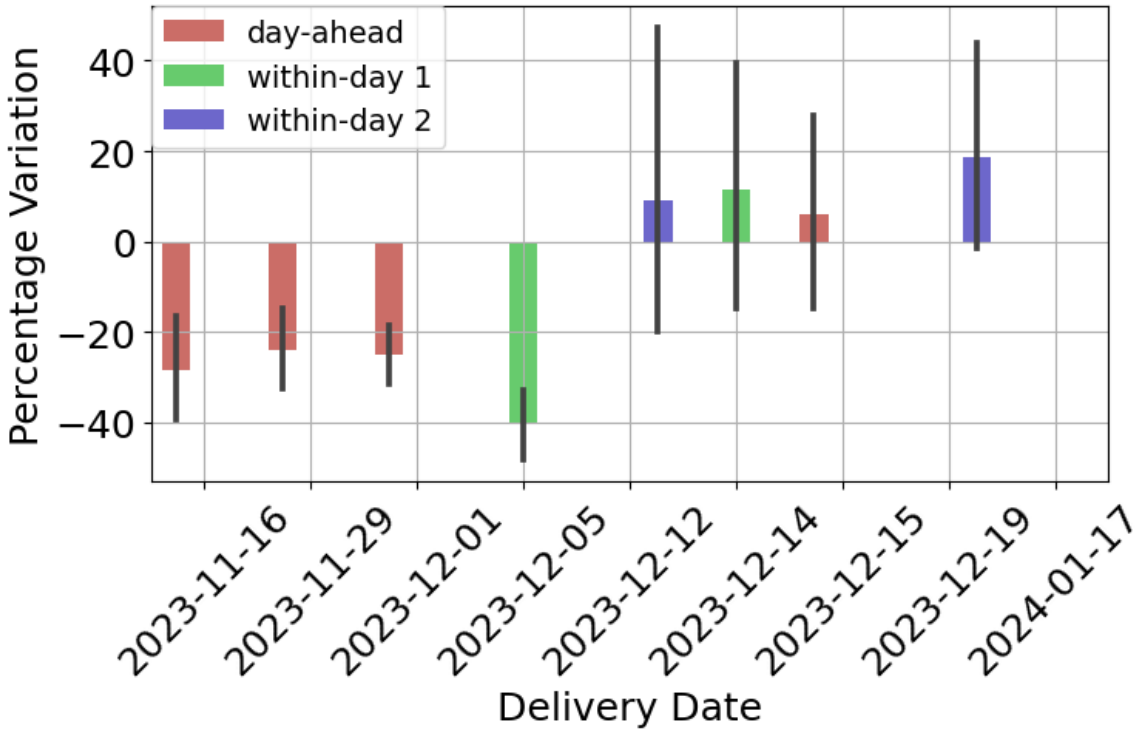
https://www.nationalgrideso.com/data-portal/demand-flexibility-service

DFS: Delivery Variation

The figure on the right shows the average delivery variation for all DFS Units as a percentage of the procured quantities for each event, and a 95% confidence interval.

In general, we can see how the values become more positive as more test are performed. A sign that participants are becoming more adept at predicting turn out from their end-consumers.

The relatively large error bars shows that there is still a large variability between the delivery variations of DFS Units from various participants. We anticipate subsequent tests will further help with reducing this uncertainty.



Sli.do code #OTF

Breakdown by kW delivered

Delivery Date: 19 Dec, 2023

Delivery Period: 17:00 to 17:30

Despatch Time: Within-day 2 (PM)

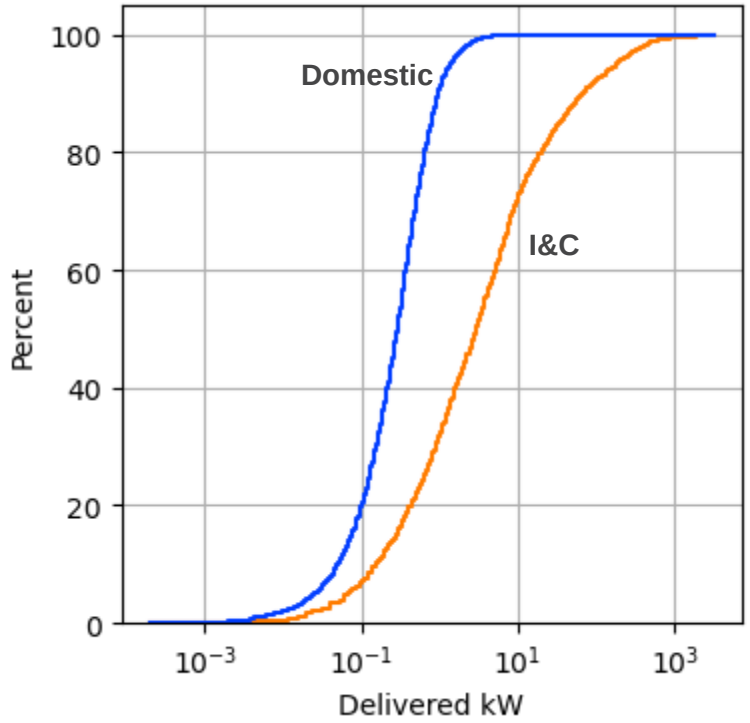
Notes

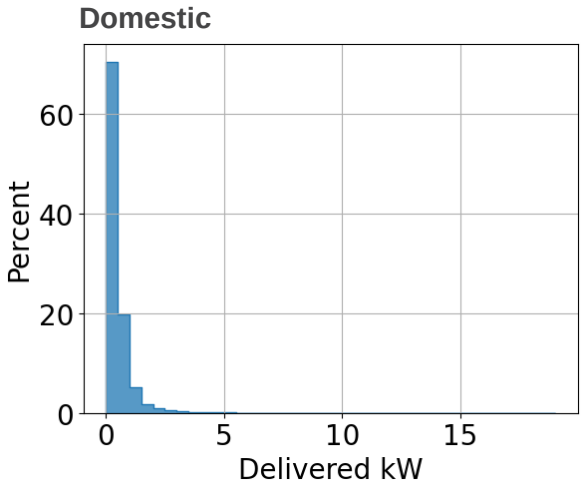
The cumulative chart on the top right-hand side highlights the difference in delivery profiles between Domestic and I&C consumers.

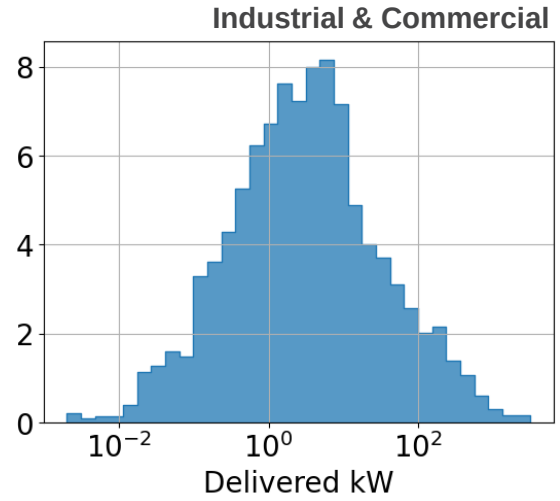
As expected, delivery from Domestic consumers mainly comes from a large number of relatively small reductions. **90% of the Domestic reduction comes from customers reducing 1 kW or less.**

I&C typical reductions are generally larger than Domestic. The usual reduction range achieved on that period was between 1 and 10 kW, which represents over 40% of I&C meters that participated in that period.

I&C Users reducing demand by more than 10 kW on that period accounted around 28%. The maximum demand reduction achieved was 3.1 MW.







DA *Day-ahead procurement.*
WD1 *Procurement at around 09:00 for same day delivery.*
WD2 *Procurement at around 12:00 for same day delivery.*

Breakdown by Consumer Type

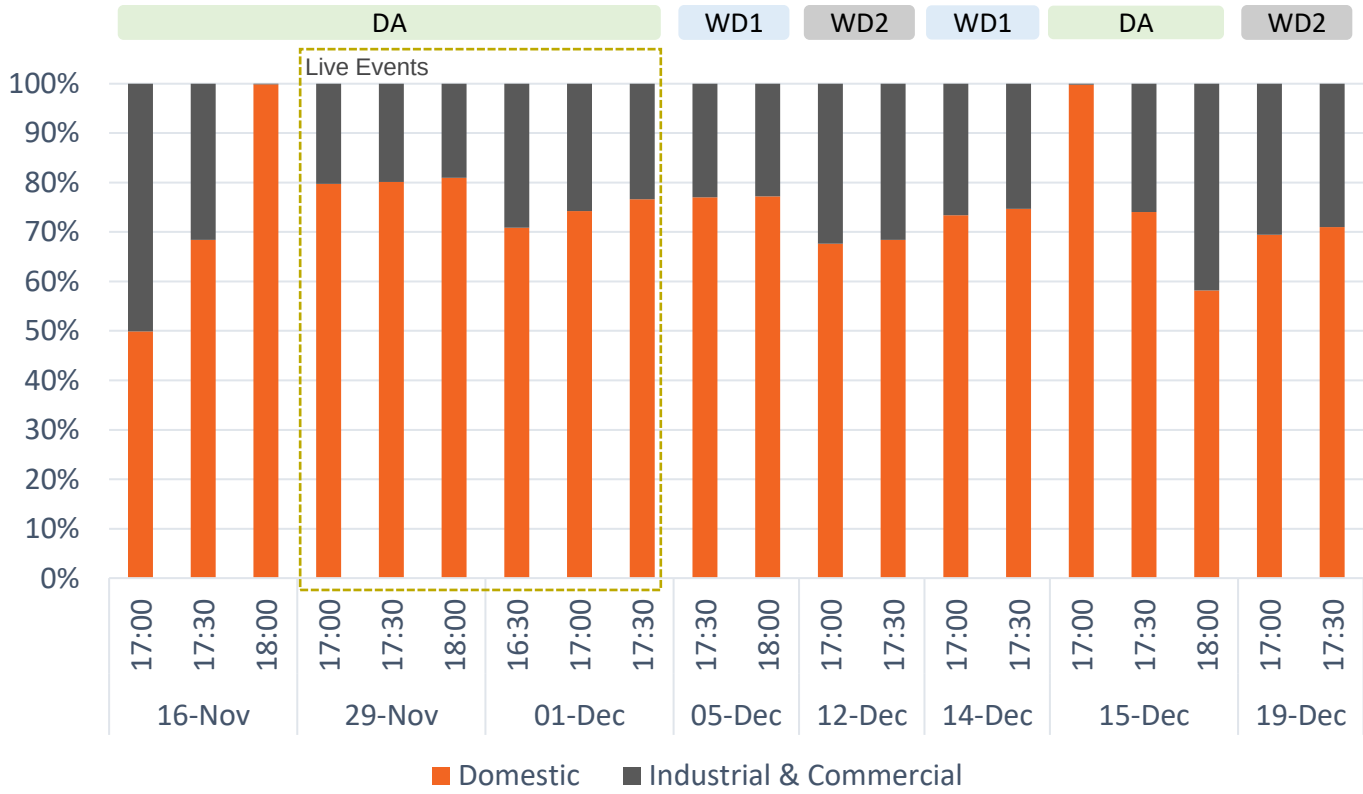
The proportion of Domestic consumers participating in the service is generally in the range between 50 and 80%, with the rest labelled as I&C consumers.

More notice of the event, as determined by the ***despatch time***, tends to correlate with slightly higher proportion of Domestic consumers.

Overall, the proportion is about 74% Domestic and 26% for I&C.

On **DA** and **WD1** days, 76% Domestic, 24% I&C.

On **WD2** days, the proportion changes to 70% Domestic, 30% I&C.



Sli.do code #OTF

Breakdown by GSP Group

DA *Day-ahead procurement.*

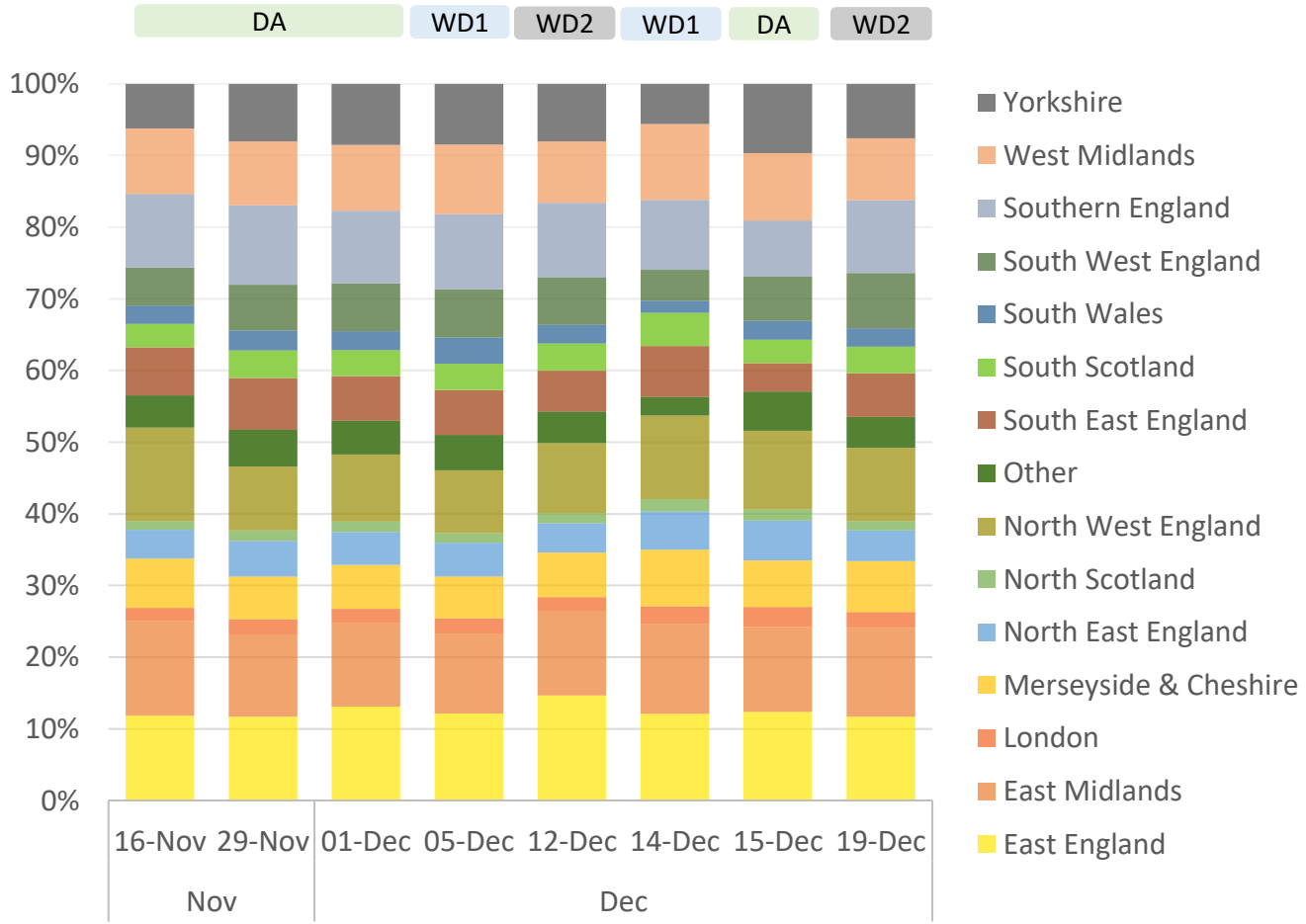
WD1 *Procurement at around 09:00 for same day delivery.*

WD2 *Procurement at around 12:00 for same day delivery.*

In general, there is consistent delivery from each GSP Group across the various events.

The GSP Groups with highest share of delivery are typically East England and East Midlands.

Despatch Time seems to have little impact on the spread across the various GSP Groups.



Further Analysis & Insights

We will review and update our analysis to consider any additional live or test event that may be called upon this winter.

In addition to the analysis we have just shown for the events carried out to date, we are looking for other data points related to:

- Assessment of customer incentives
- 1-2-1 feedback from participants
- Ad hoc data requests (audits)
- Wider surveys/insights including social research (building on the CSE report from 2022/23)

- As mentioned in previous slides, we are keen to move to competitive testing.
- We will communicate further details in an update to our Market Information Report.

Flexibility Market Strategy

In order to grow flexibility in the mid-term from low carbon consumer and distributed resources, a Flexibility Markets Strategy is being co-created with our industry colleagues.

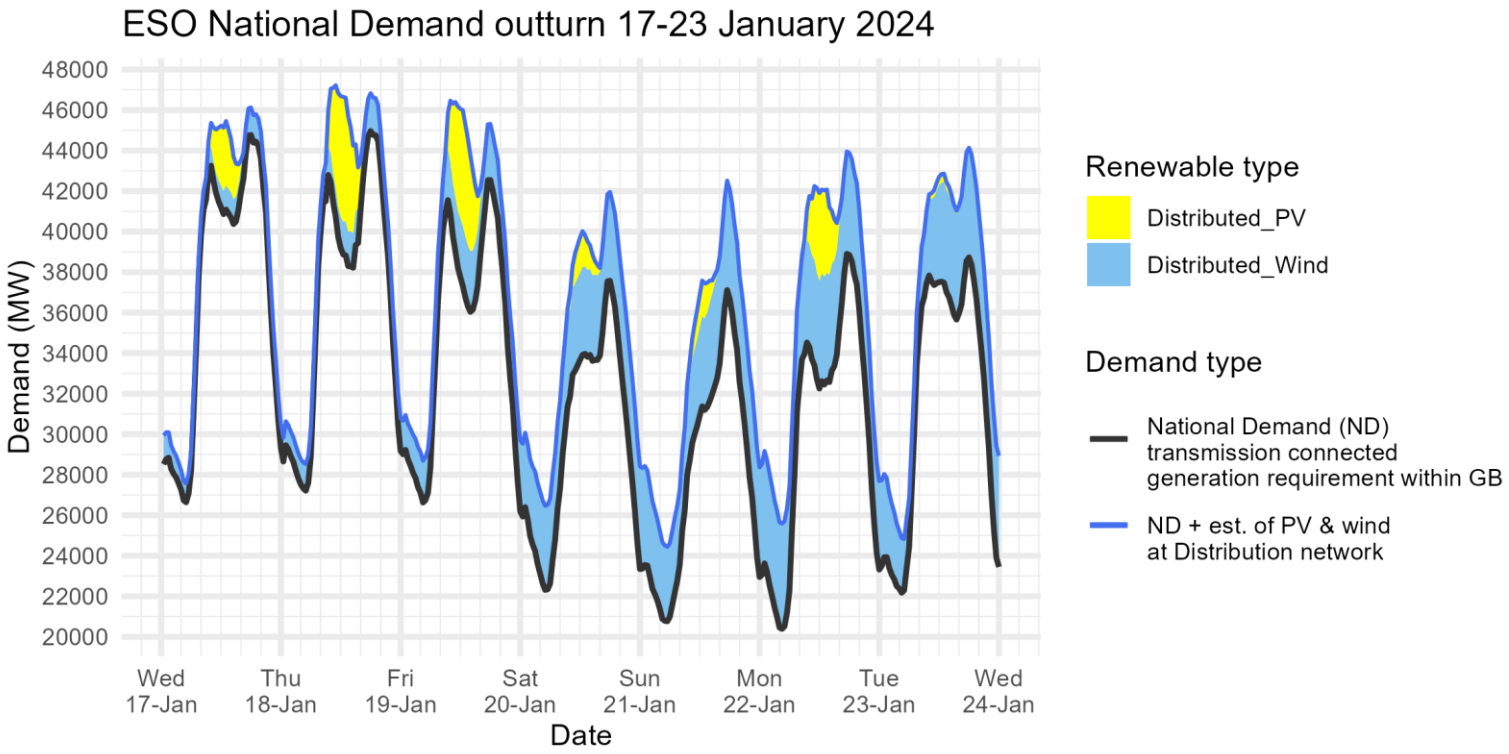
What it will cover

- ESO's vision
- Desired 2035 strategic objective
- Targeted outcomes for 2028
- Roadmap of actions from now to 2028 to achieve outcomes

What is next

- Join our industry workshop on 15th February to provide your feedback
- Subscribe to our Flexibility Markets Strategy Newsletter for future updates and events information
- The full strategy report is scheduled for publication this spring

Demand | Last week demand out-turn



The black line (National Demand ND) is the measure of portion of total GB customer demand that is supplied by the transmission network.

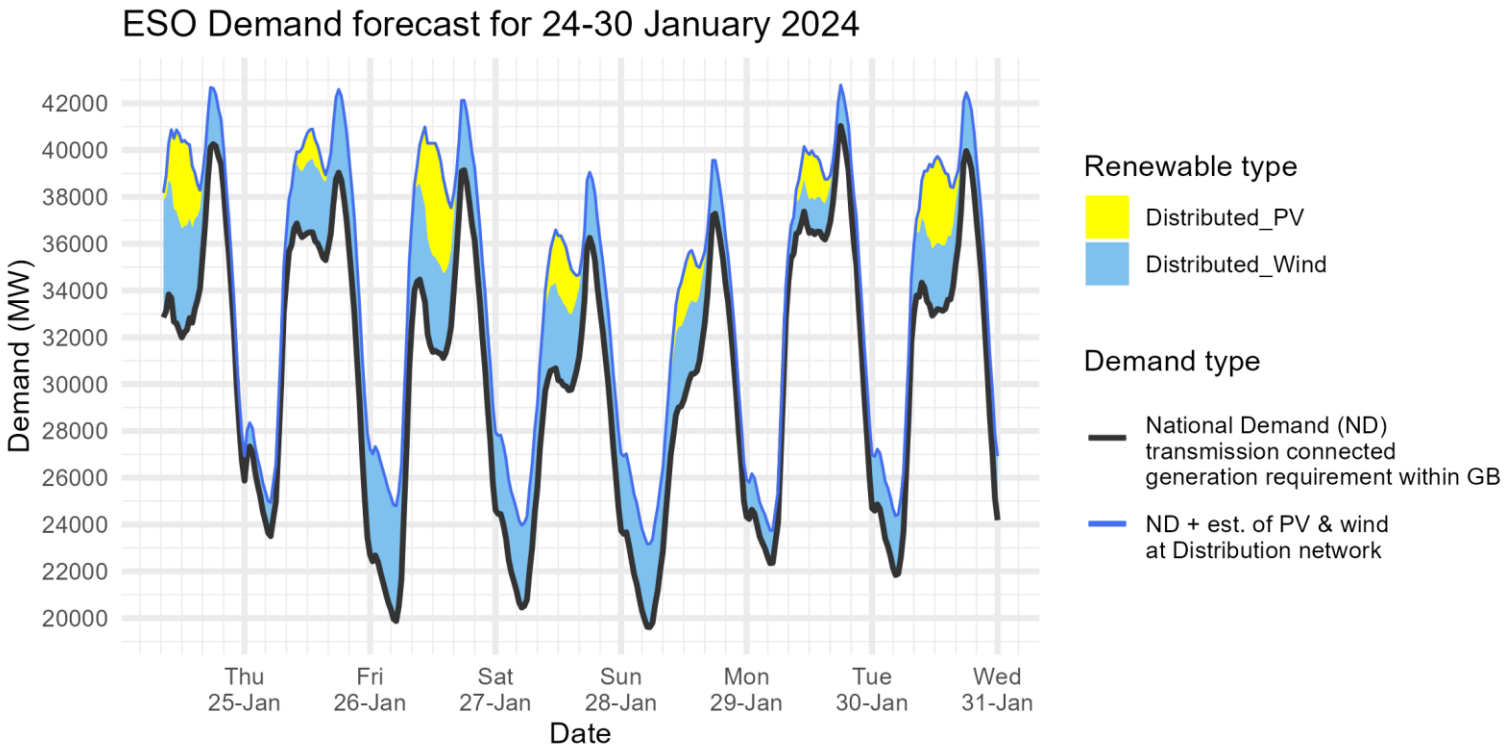
ND values **do not include** export on interconnectors or pumping or station load

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 ESO has no real time data.

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

		FORECAST (Wed 17 Jan)		OUTTURN			
Date	Forecasting Point	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	National Demand (GW)	Triad Avoidance est. (GW)	N. Demand adjusted for TA (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)
17 Jan	Evening Peak	45.4	1.4	44.8	1.4	46.2	1.4
18 Jan	Overnight Min	27.3	1.4	27.2	n/a	n/a	1.3
18 Jan	Evening Peak	45.7	1.8	45.0	0.9	45.9	1.9
19 Jan	Overnight Min	26.4	2.3	26.6	n/a	n/a	2.1
19 Jan	Evening Peak	42.7	2.7	42.5	0.0	42.5	2.8
20 Jan	Overnight Min	22.2	3.9	22.3	n/a	n/a	4.2
20 Jan	Evening Peak	36.5	4.5	37.6	0.0	37.6	4.4
21 Jan	Overnight Min	19.8	4.3	20.8	n/a	n/a	3.7
21 Jan	Evening Peak	35.6	5.1	37.1	0.0	37.1	5.4
22 Jan	Overnight Min	18.7	5.2	20.4	n/a	n/a	5.2
22 Jan	Evening Peak	39.0	4.0	38.9	0.0	38.9	5.0
23 Jan	Overnight Min	20.7	3.4	22.2	n/a	n/a	2.7
23 Jan	Evening Peak	37.2	5.2	38.7	0.0	38.7	5.4

Demand | Week Ahead



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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 ESO has no real time data.

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

		FORECAST (Wed 24 Jan)	
Date	Forecasting Point	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)
24 Jan 2024	Evening Peak	40.3	2.4
25 Jan 2024	Overnight Min	23.5	1.4
25 Jan 2024	Evening Peak	39.0	3.6
26 Jan 2024	Overnight Min	19.9	4.9
26 Jan 2024	Evening Peak	39.1	3.0
27 Jan 2024	Overnight Min	20.4	3.5
27 Jan 2024	Evening Peak	36.3	2.8
28 Jan 2024	Overnight Min	19.6	3.6
28 Jan 2024	Evening Peak	37.3	2.3
29 Jan 2024	Overnight Min	22.3	1.4
29 Jan 2024	Evening Peak	41.0	1.7
30 Jan 2024	Overnight Min	21.8	2.5
30 Jan 2024	Evening Peak	40.0	2.5

Operational margins | Week Ahead

How to interpret this information

This slide sets out our view of operational margins for the next week. We are providing this information to help market participants identify when tighter periods are more likely to occur such that they can plan to respond accordingly.

The table provides our current view on the operational surplus based on expected levels of generation, wind and peak demand. This is based on information available to National Grid ESO as of 24th January and is subject to change. It represents a view of what the market is currently intending to provide before we take any actions. The interconnector flows are equal to those in the Base case presented in the Winter Outlook.

The indicative surplus is a measure of how tight we expect margins to be and the likelihood of the ESO needing to use its operational tools.

For higher surplus values, margins are expected to be adequate and there is a low likelihood of the ESO needing to use its tools. In such cases, we may even experience exports to Europe on the interconnectors over the peak depending on market prices.

For lower (and potentially negative) surplus values, then this indicates operational margins could be tight and that there is a higher likelihood of the ESO needing to use its tools, such as issuing margins notices. We expect there to be sufficient supply available to respond to these signals to meet demand.

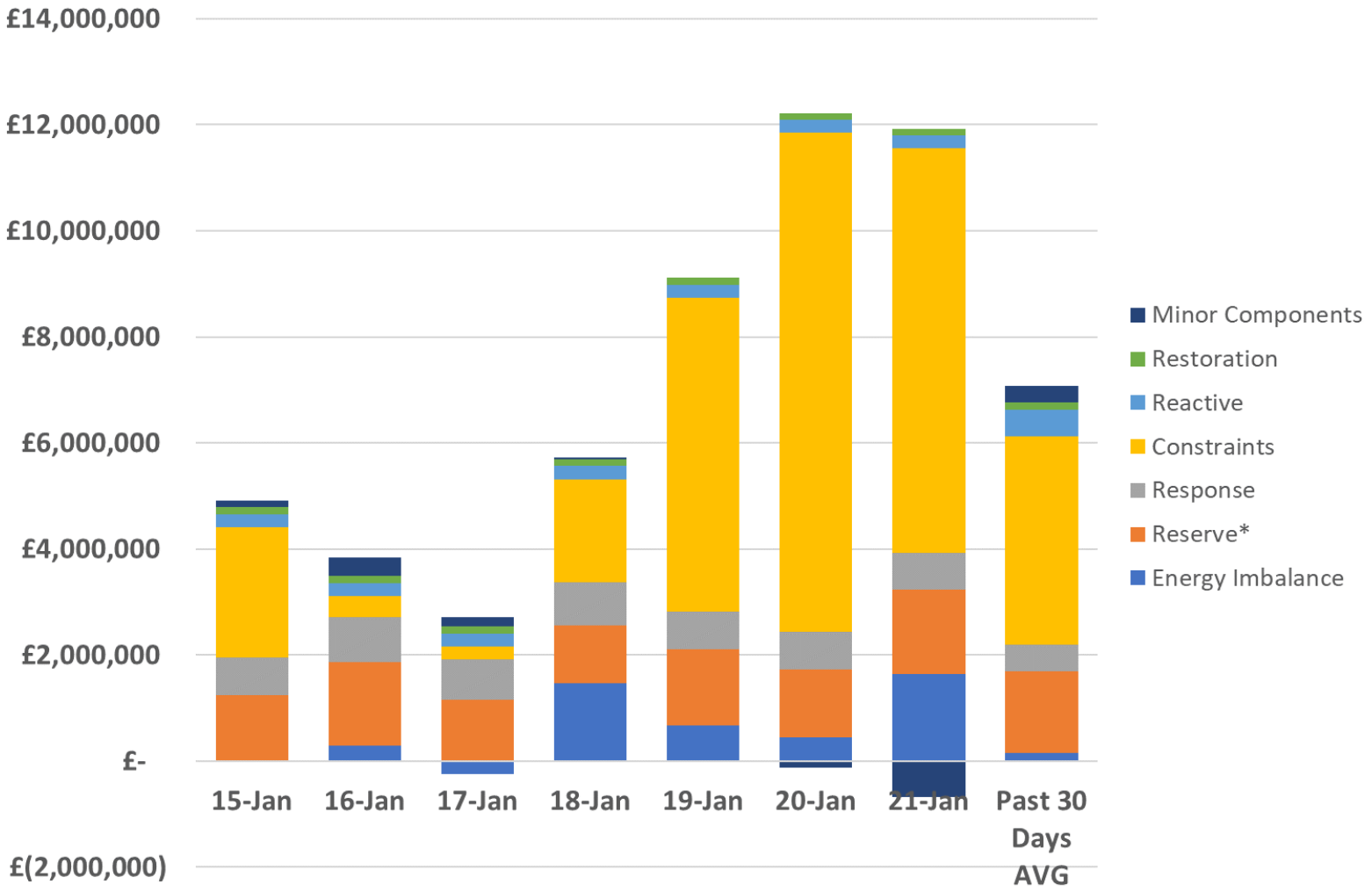
Margins are adequate for the next week.

Day	Date	Notified Generation (MW)	Wind (MW)	IC Flows* (MW)	Peak demand (MW)	Indicative surplus (MW)
Thu	25/01/2024	39701	17050	3370	38690	15520
Fri	26/01/2024	42496	15280	3370	39370	15110
Sat	27/01/2024	42521	14880	3370	36410	18060
Sun	28/01/2024	42521	13390	3370	37350	16890
Mon	29/01/2024	43881	9170	3370	41540	10530
Tue	30/01/2024	44924	13990	3370	40350	16840
Wed	31/01/2024	44566	17390	3370	39700	18880

*Interconnector flow in line with the Winter Outlook Report Base Case but will ultimately flow to market price

ESO Actions | Category costs breakdown for the last week

Date	Total (£m)
15/01/2024	4.9
16/01/2024	3.8
17/01/2024	2.5
18/01/2024	5.7
19/01/2024	9.1
20/01/2024	12.1
21/01/2024	11.2
Weekly Total	49.4
Previous Week	25.7

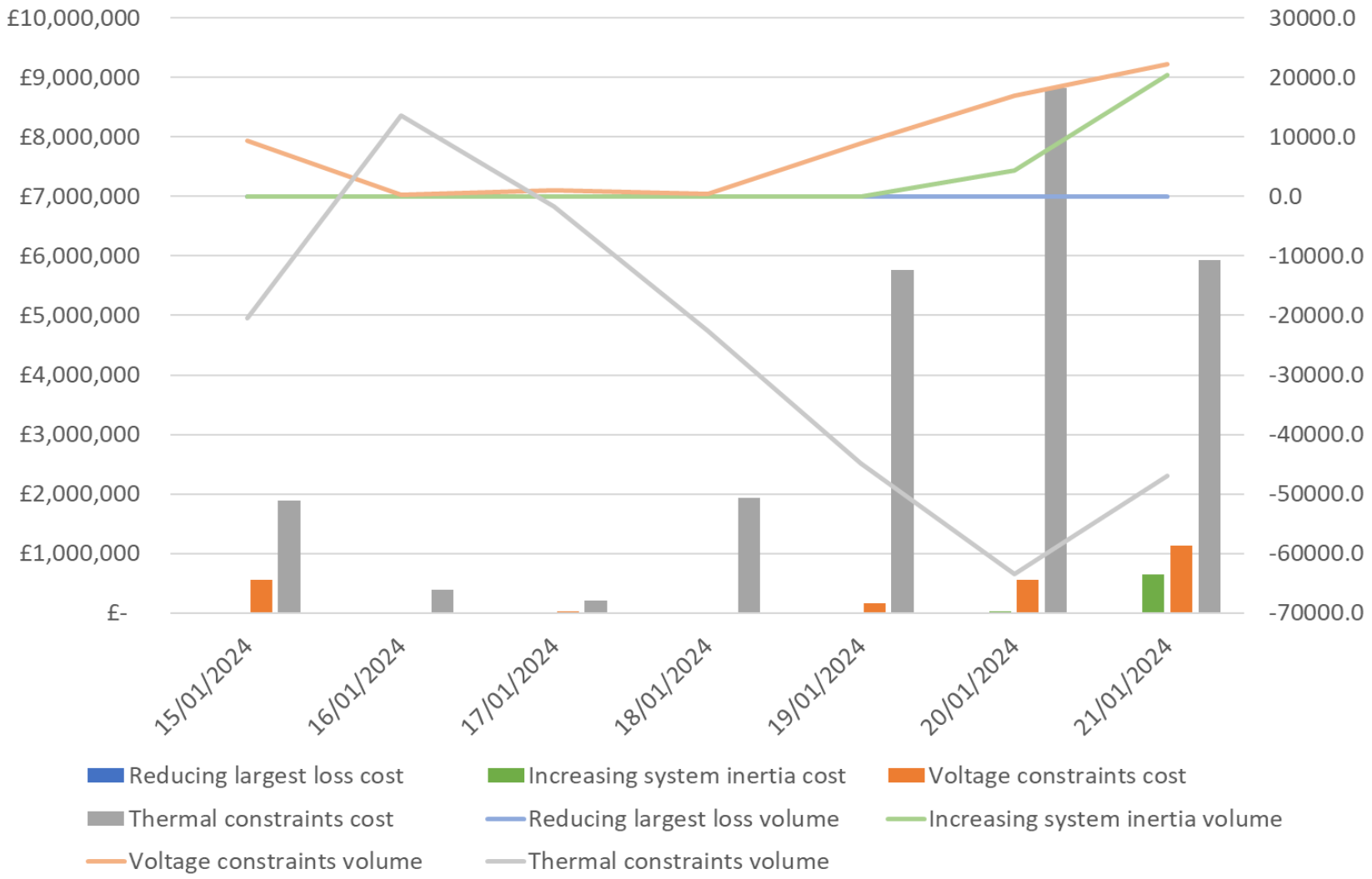


Constraints and Reserve costs were the key cost component for the week.

Please note that all the categories are presented and explained in the MBSS.

Data issue: Please note that due to a data issue on a few days over the last few months, the Minor Components line in Non-Constraint Costs is capturing some costs on those days which should be attributed to different categories. It has been identified that a significant portion of these costs should be allocated to the Operating Reserve Category. Although the categorisation of costs is not correct, we are confident that the total costs are correct in all months. We continue to investigate and will advise when we have a resolution.

ESO Actions | Constraint Cost Breakdown



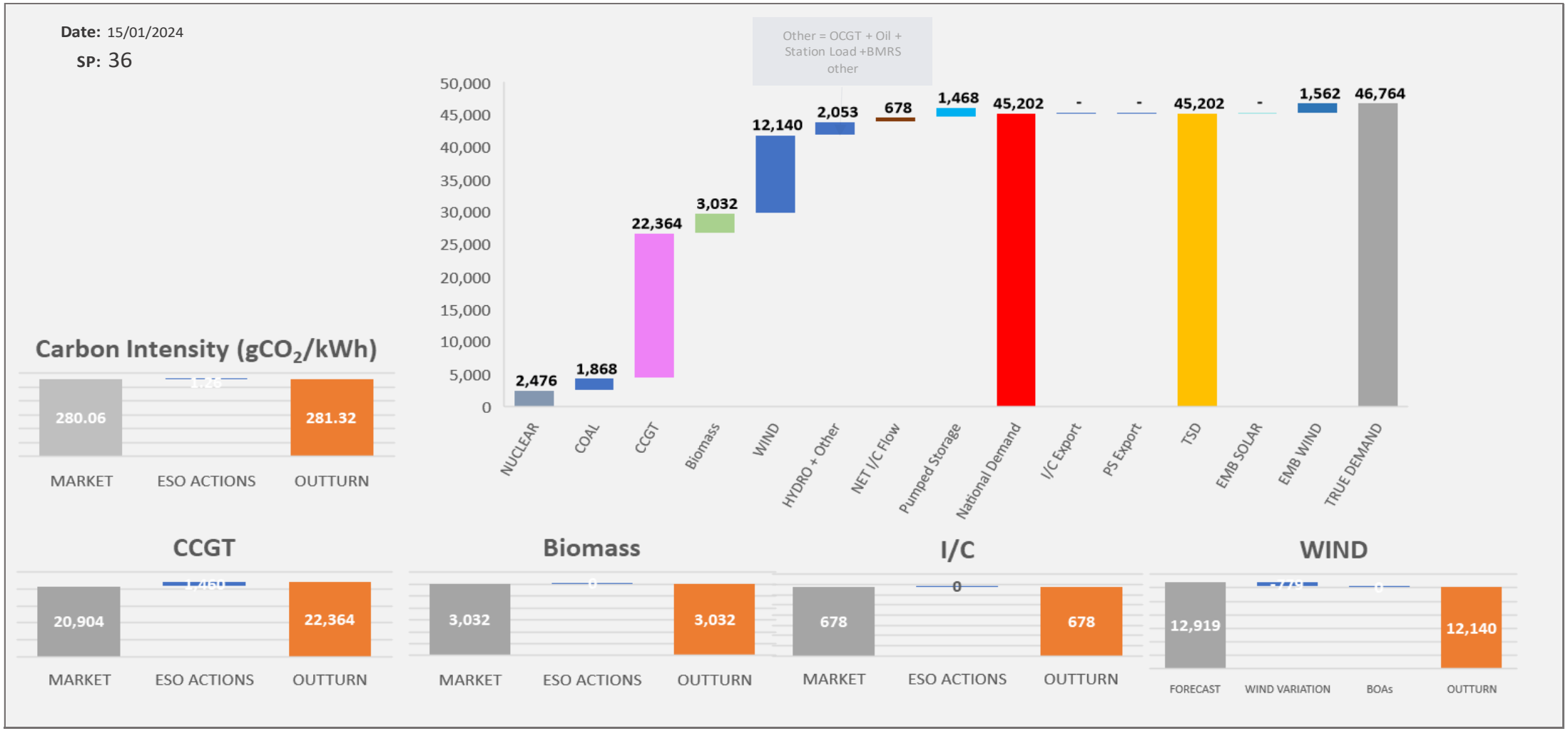
Thermal – network congestion
Actions were required to manage thermal constraints throughout the week, with the most significant costs on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Voltage
Intervention was required to manage voltage levels throughout the week.

Managing largest loss for RoCoF
No intervention was required to manage largest loss.

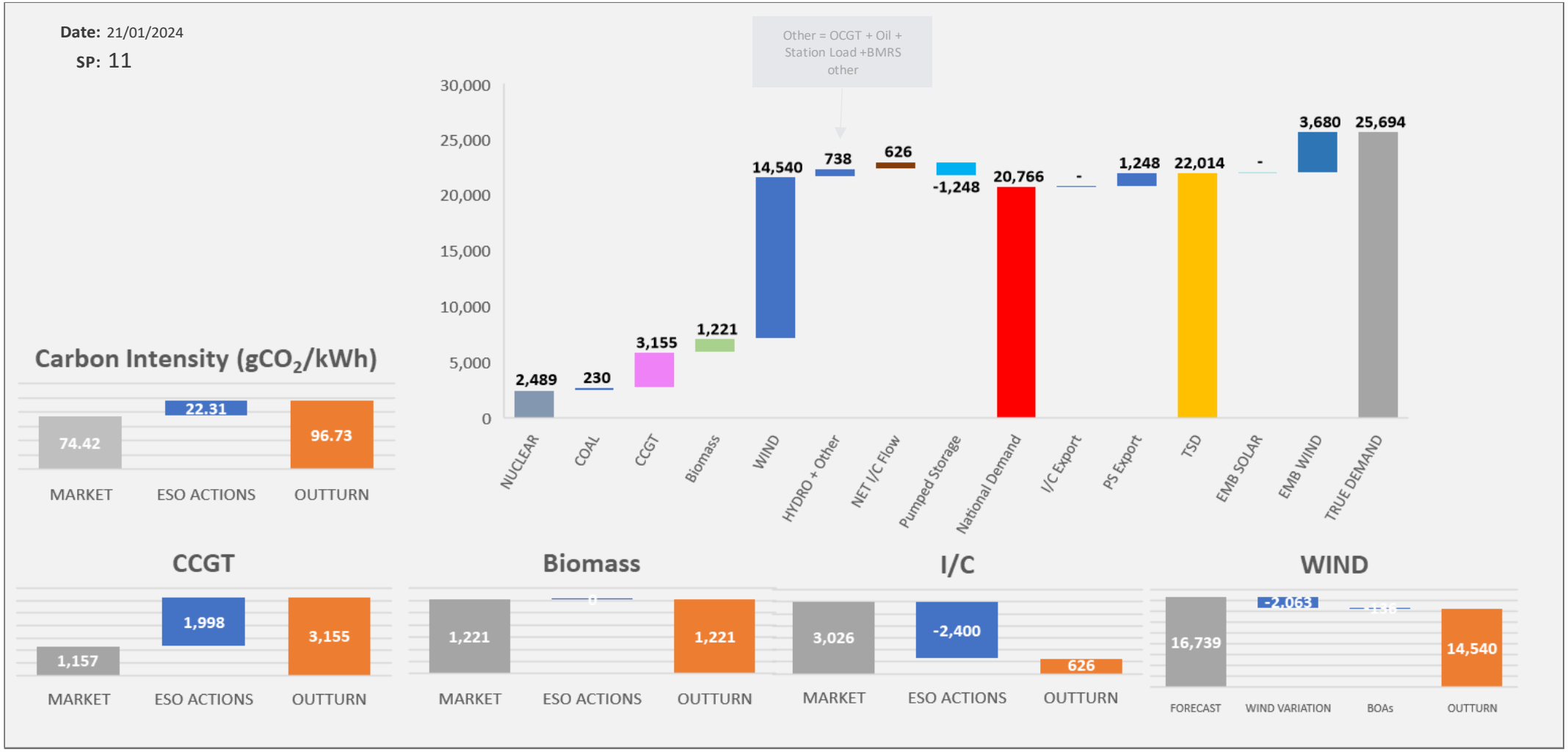
Increasing inertia
Intervention was required to manage System Inertia on Saturday and Sunday.

ESO Actions | Monday 15 January – Peak Demand – SP spend ~£49k



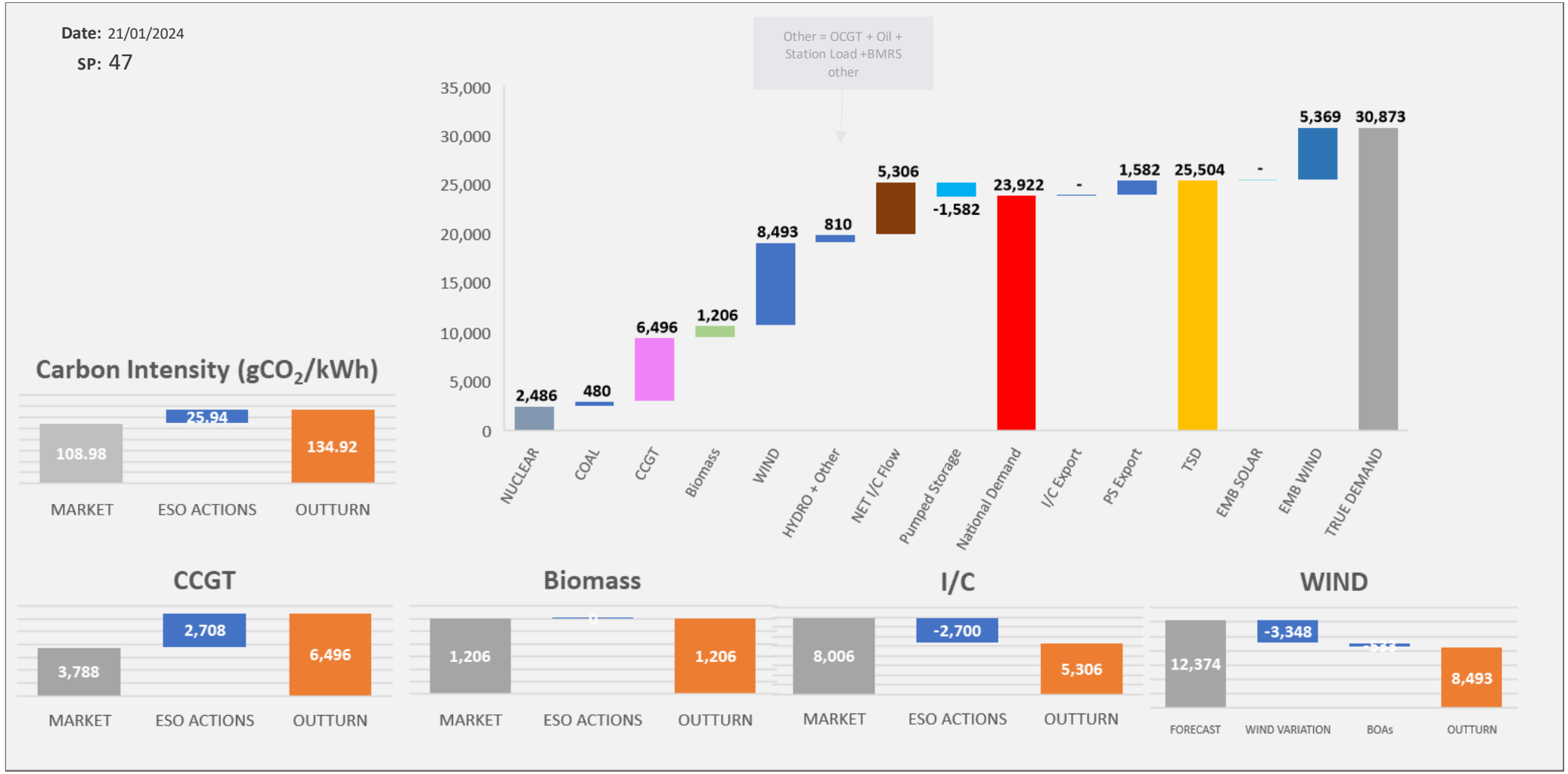
Carbon Intensity data on data portal: https://data.nationalgrideso.com/carbon-intensity1/carbon-intensity-of-balancing-actions

ESO Actions | Sunday 21 January – Minimum Demand – SP Spend ~£151k



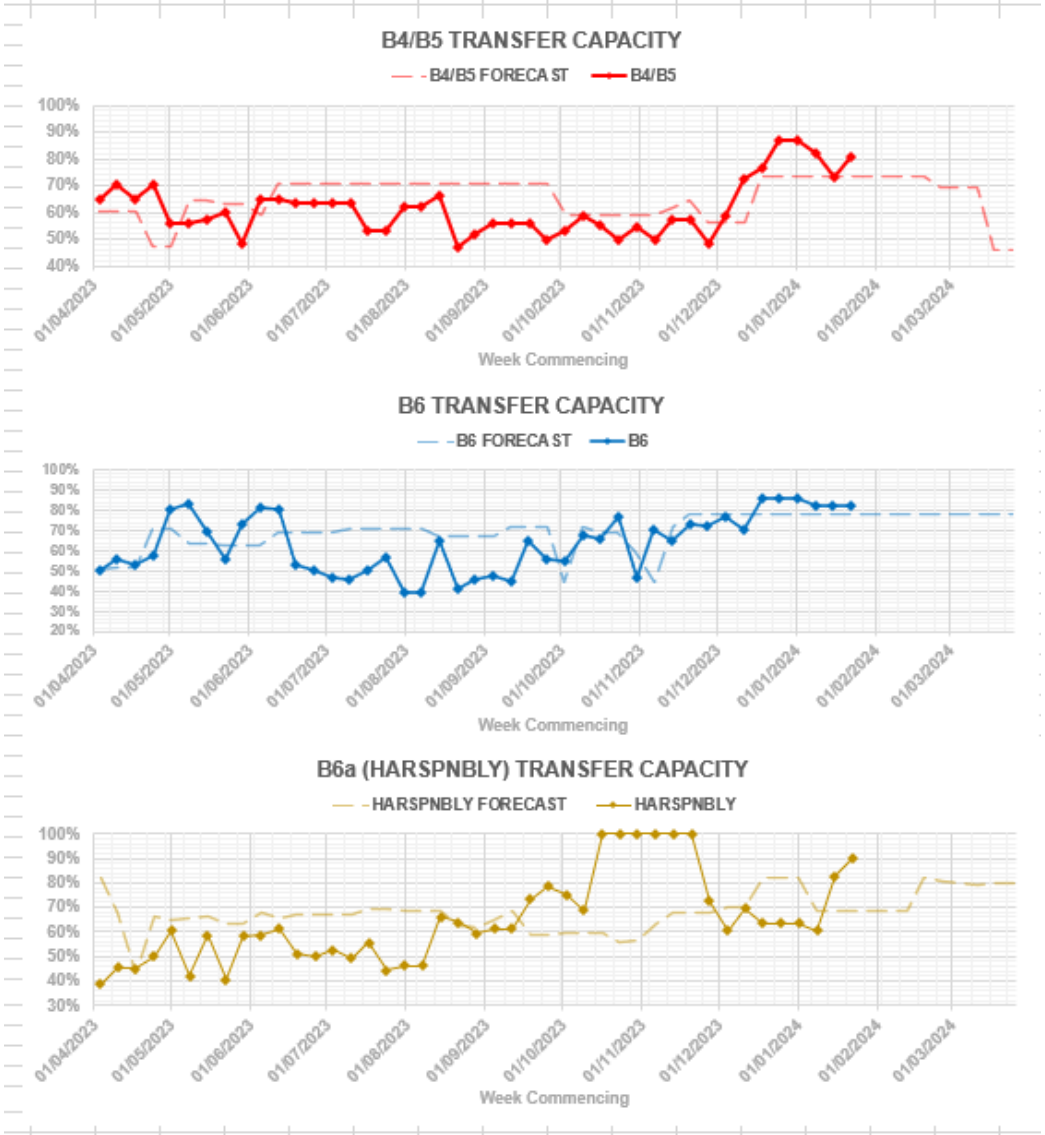
Carbon Intensity data on data portal: https://data.nationalgrideso.com/carbon-intensity1/carbon-intensity-of-balancing-actions

ESO Actions | Sunday 21 January – Highest SP Spend ~£358k

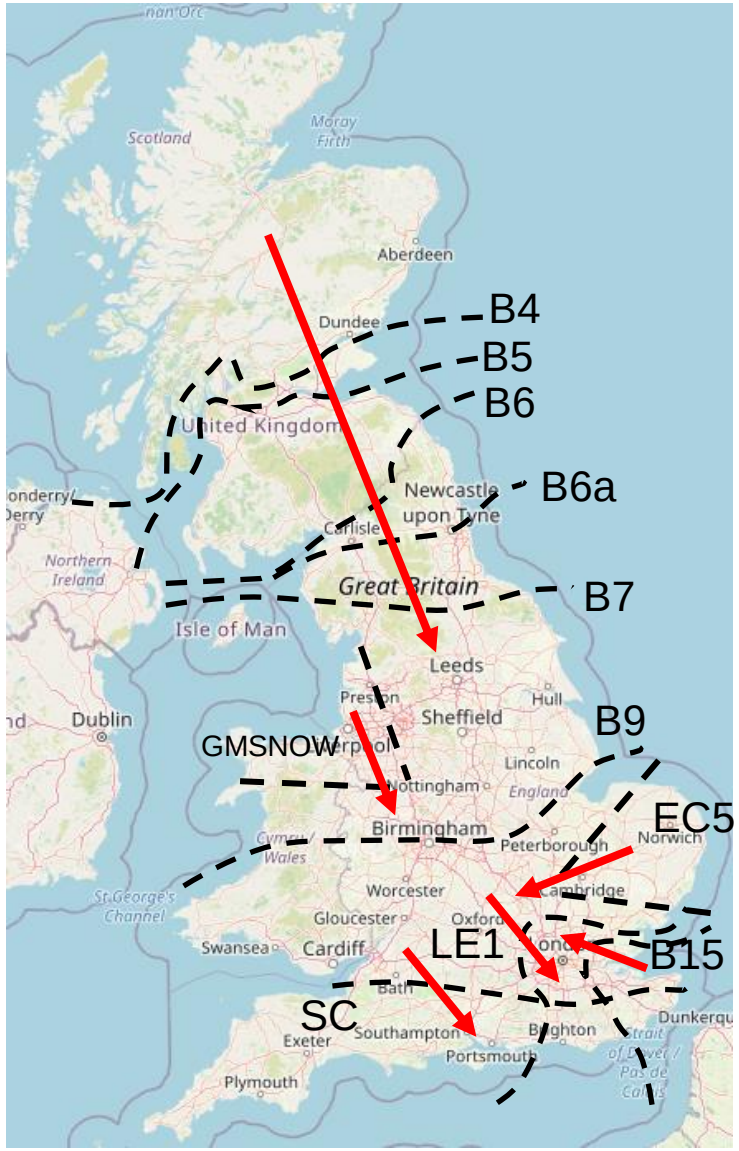


Carbon Intensity data on data portal: https://data.nationalgrideso.com/carbon-intensity1/carbon-intensity-of-balancing-actions

Transparency | Network Congestion

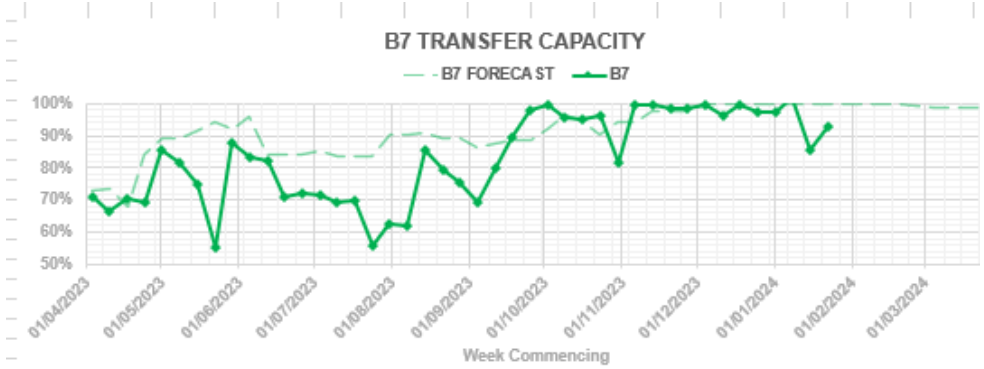


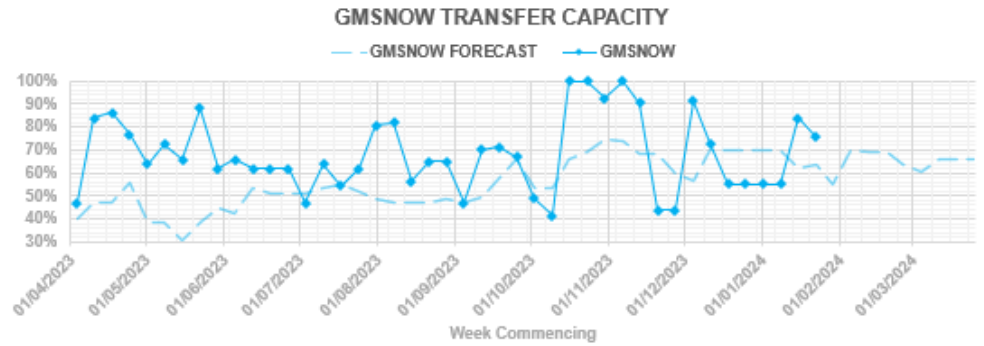
Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)
B4/B5	3400
B6	6800
B6a	8000
B7	8325
GMSNOW	4700
B9	10600
EC5	5000
LE1	8500
B15	7500
SC	7300

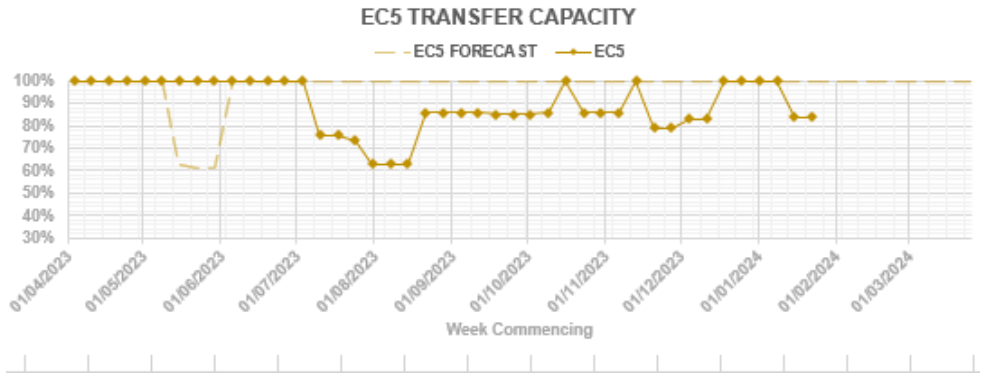


Day ahead flows and limits, and the 24-month constraint limit forecast are published on the ESO Data Portal:
https://data.nationalgrideso.com/data-groups/constraint-management

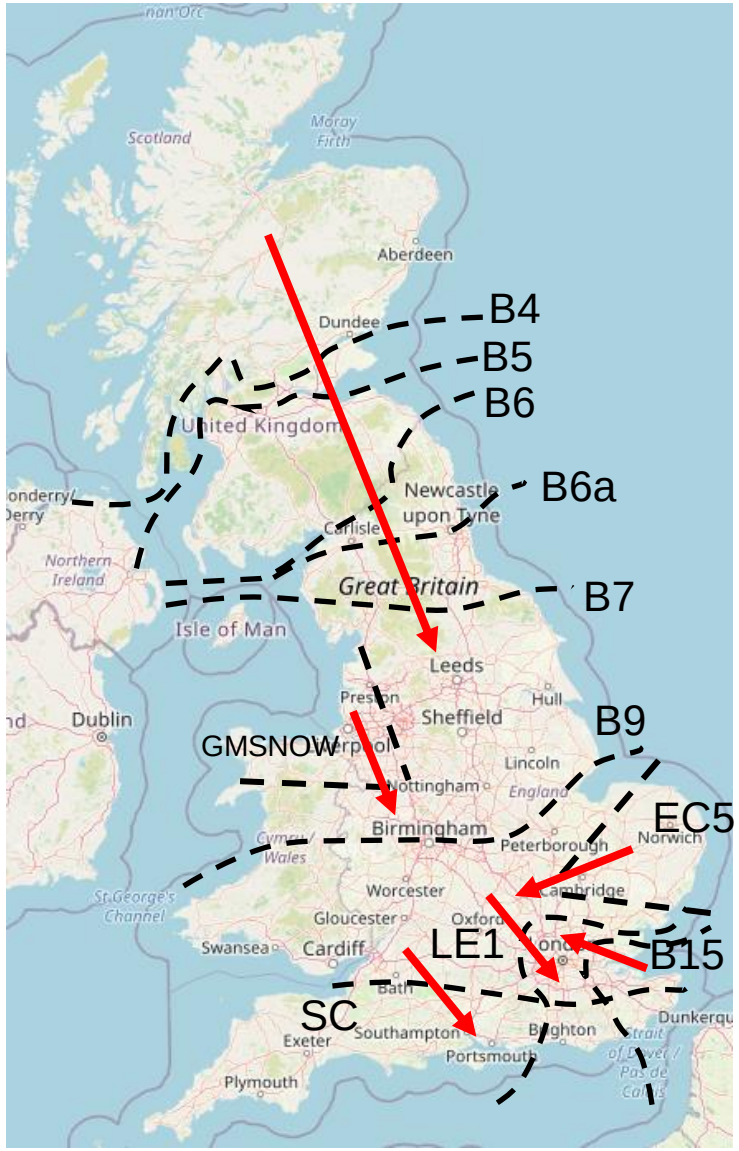
Transparency | Network Congestion





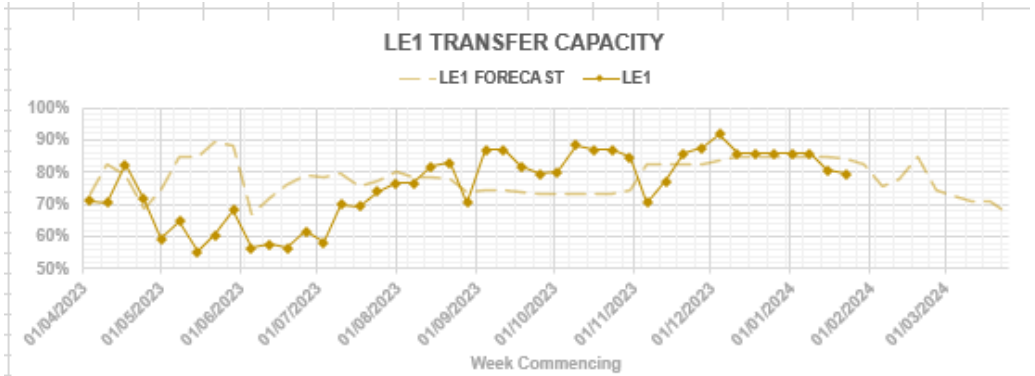


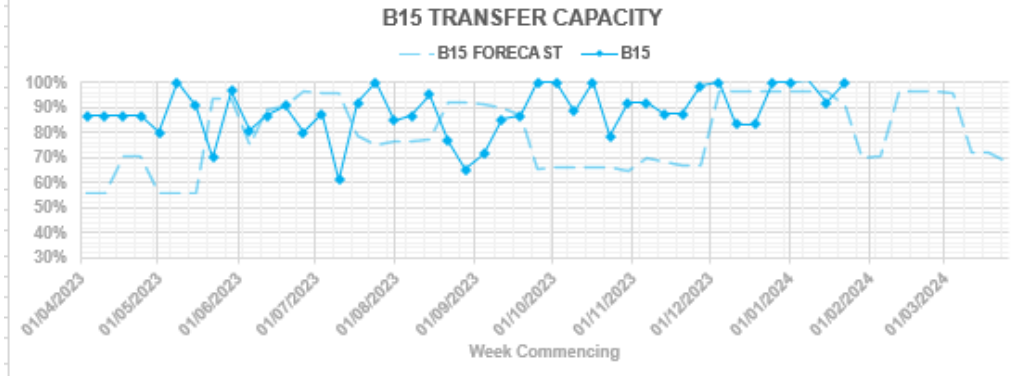
Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)
B4/B5	3400
B6	6800
B6a	8000
B7	8325
GMSNOW	4700
B9	10600
EC5	5000
LE1	8500
B15	7500
SC	7300

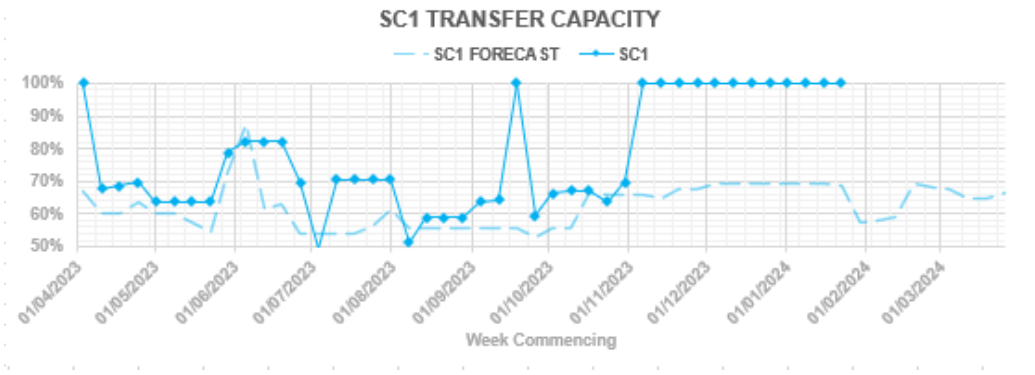


Day ahead flows and limits, and the 24-month constraint limit forecast are published on the ESO Data Portal:
https://data.nationalgrideso.com/data-groups/constraint-management

Transparency | Network Congestion







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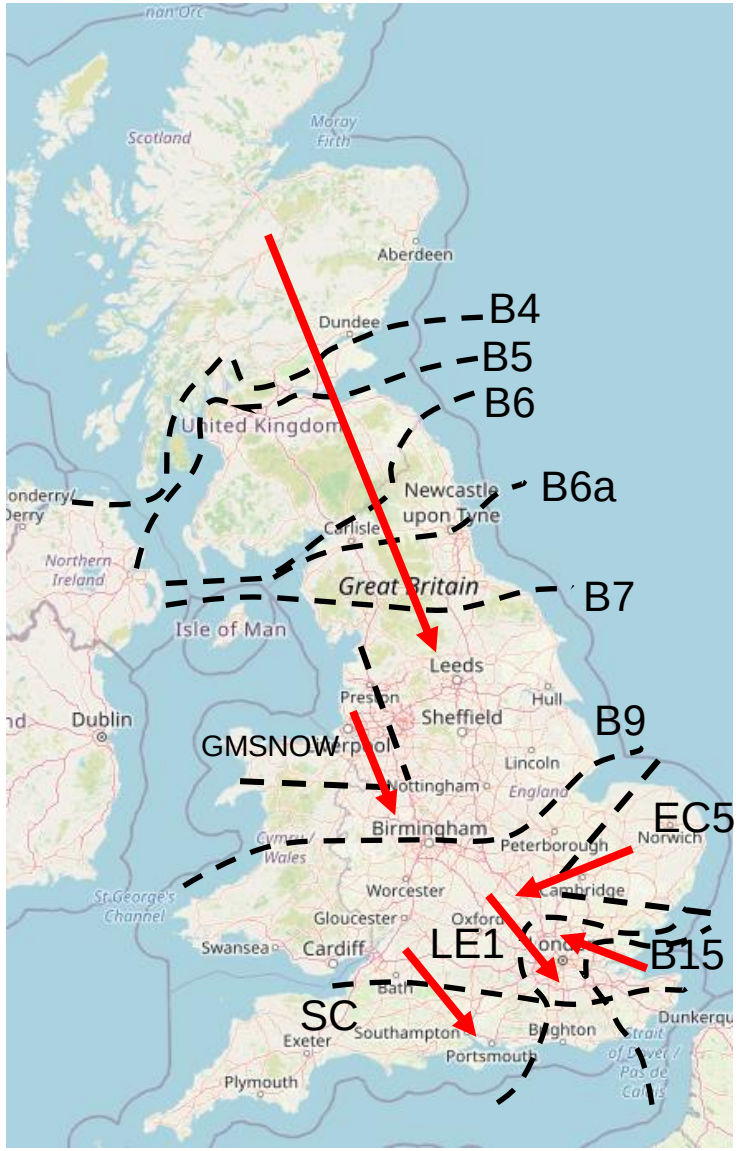

Day ahead flows and limits, and the 24-month constraint limit forecast are published on the ESO Data Portal:
https://data.nationalgrideso.com/data-groups/constraint-management

Previously Asked Questions

Q: In SP21 today, a unit was dispatched at -£99999. Is this another OBP bug?

A: On 17/01/2024 OBP created an instruction that clipped a £-99999 price band. However, the cost of this instruction was approximately £430.This is a new issue that arose after a control point redeclared its MIL in such a way that it overlapped a previously accepted instruction. A fix is being worked on and will be released in the near future. OBP will continue to remain operational in ENCC.

Q: Jeno- on your national frequency slide- is this an average across measurement/ specific location? - also for the first 1 sec how different was the frequency (and df/dt) across the network?

A: Yes, it is an average frequency across GB it is measured at various locations. The frequency doesn't show big difference at different sites. Through our available data, the RoCoF varies from -0.102 and -0.111. We will verify more localised figures with our system users.

RoCoF = Rate of Change of Frequency

Q: also for the freq event- do we see a demand side response indicating embedded generation trip? if so which areas of network?

A: We consider demand damping effect when reviewing frequency behaviour and service performance.

We also reviewed demand outturn change when investigating consequential trips from embedded generation based on our data.

We are not sharing the locational information at the moment as investigation is still on-going with relevant parties.

Previously Asked Questions

Q: final ask from me- would be helpful to understand the national inertia at the time, and its distribution regionally.

A: The National inertia is 172 GVA.s at the time. System conditions can be found in the OTF slides as well. Unfortunately, we will not be able to provide regional inertia distribution.

Q: When will you open the consultation for the annual review of the Service Terms of DC/DM/DR, so changes can be delivered by Apr 1st, as you did on previous years?

A: The consultation for changes to be made for April 2024 was released in June 2023. The consultation for future changes will be launched in Q2 2024, as in previous years. Confirmation on specific dates will be publicised via the Future of Balancing Services newsletter in the coming months.

Q: FRCR policy-a remaining concern would be whether the additional generation trip relates to a general (rather than generator specific) symptom of the event- frequency, df/dt, something else? & whether additional frequency support removes all that risk? do we need to revisit concurrent loss treatment?

A: Thank you for your questions / sharing your thoughts on FRCR (Frequency Risk ad Control Report)

In general frequency deviation from all the risks is essentially caused by the underlying power imbalance, additional response service can help to cover that power imbalance.

We are trying to capture all possible risks in the system to our best knowledge in the FRCR assessment. We welcome wider industry stakeholders to comment on other unknown risks.

We acknowledge and appreciate the view here and will take away into future FRCR work.

Previously Asked Questions

Q: With volumes 'Delivered' falling short of volumes 'Required' and 'Procured', is the effectiveness of the DFS falling?

A: The data is actually showing an improvement on the delivery vs contracted data. On the first test delivery was around 50% of contracted. Over the next two events this ratio increased to between 60% to 70%.

Q: DFS results are interesting -while they are much lower than what is being requested 67% compared to 89% in 2022, the actual response is similar around 280MW, telling us that consumers can't deliver that much no matter what you ask.Will you be revising your 1.25GW target in Winter Outlook to be safe?

A: As with all our products we are constantly reviewing the DFS requirements with the latest data from the test events. We have presented a deep dive today to look at the service delivery so far. Any updates to the service will be communicated in an updated Market Information Report.

Q: Ref answer on DFS, If you don't contract by DNO area how can we simply see (a) what was forecasted ex anti (b) what was contracted ex anti (b) what was actually delivered ex post

A: ESO contracts DFS on a national basis. We procure a single, GB-wide value per period. After the event, participants send us delivery data on a meter point resolution. This allows ESO to infer the GSP Group where that demand reduction took place. The DFS Utilisation Report (https://www.nationalgrideso.com/data-portal/demand-flexibility-service/dfs_utilisation_report) contains the participant's estimate of their split between the various GSP Groups.

Previously Asked Questions

Q: How can you claim that DFS is not underdelivering? You're contracting volumes to meet a live system / margin need, and it's missing the mark by hundreds of MW. Are tricky definitional shenanigans like this being used in reports to Ofgem to avoid formally acknowledging how large the problem is?

A: This comment is addressed in the deep dive on DFS that will take place on the Operational Transparency Forum of Jan 24, 2024

Q: If any other service contracts for delivery of a service, and then delivers ~60% of that, it underdelivered, even if the cause was poor forecasting and dispatchabililty. This applies to literally everything: wind, frequency, reserve, the lot. Why are we changing the definition solely for DFS?

A: This comment is addressed in the deep dive on DFS that will take place on the Operational Transparency Forum of Jan 24, 2024

Q: Can you reconsider naming the kit involved in incidents? I assume those who look at all the NGESO data know which interconnector fails when, the name of the only coal plant, etc. so better understand the NGESO information at OTF. The BM was always meant to be transparent.

A: We will consider this feedback as part of the OTF survey feedback and provide an update at a future OTF.

Outstanding questions

Q: Does INDO (used to determine Triads) exclude Battery Storage? The Elexon Glossary doesn't specify it, but it seems reasonable given Pumped Storage is excluded.

INDO (Initial National Demand Out-Turn) is a term defined in the BSC. The glossary definition referred to in the question is provided at this link. [Glossary Term: Initial National Demand Out-Turn - Elexon BSC]

Q: Last week the control room turned off some wind units (non SO-flagged) at -40 £/MW in the middle of the day when there were over 5GW of bids in the stack at ~0£/MW. Quite clearly this activity wasn't for energy balancing. What can be done to make these decisions more predictable for the market?

We are still working on these questions and we will aim to provide an answer to the OTF as soon as possible.

Q: Are you able to comment on why thermal constraints spend was so high on Saturday (13/01) compared to week before and other days last week? - This appears high for a weekend spend. Thanks

Advance questions

Q: Stability pathfinder data set - were last published 2 months ago https://www.nationalgrideso.com/data-portal/stability-pathfinder-service-information and on 9th Jan you say you will be publishing the next set shortly as your still reviewing some data. Are you able to say what the issue with the data set is and when you will be providing the next update?

Thanks!

A: We have suspended publishing the Stability Pathfinder whilst we review some data relating to the availability of units. When we resume publication, we will include all data going back to 6th November for completeness. At this stage, we can't commit to when we will resume publishing this data set but we are working to do this as soon as possible and will update the OTF when this takes place.

Q:

Question 1:

My initial Question was to confirm contract end dates for all stability phase 1 contracts and the response I got was September 2026 – March 2027 which is not specific enough. Can you publish a list showing specific operational date – end date for all contracts in the stability pathfinder phase 1?

Question 2:

Can you publish data on Reactive Utilisation for stability contracts? information on this cannot be found in the ORPS.

Advance questions

Q: Hello, We've seen lots of occasions where you're taking System actions but then tagging them as Energy which is impacting cashout prices and costs (e.g. like the Q from last week about "curtailing wind at -40£/Mw when there were 5GW in the stack..". Apparently ESO control room has said some a flagged as energy are mistakes so can we have a bit more transparency on this (how often this happening) and why + if they can be corrected as System flagged after the event to mitigate losses? 3 Qs there - thanks!

Q: Is it acceptable for a site which is providing static FFR to be triggered remotely, using a frequency transducer located at some central location to detect frequency deviations in real time and send a signal (e.g. over internet) to cause a site or sites to respond? To be clear, I am not asking about remote "arming" of a frequency relay located on site, I am asking about the actual response to the event being initiated using remote comms.

Reminder about answering questions at the ESO OTF

- **Questions from unidentified parties will not be answered live**. If you have reasons to remain anonymous to the wider forum please use the advance question or email options. Details in the appendix to the pack.
- **Questions will be answered in the upvoted order whenever possible**. We will take questions from further down the list when: the answer is not ready; we need to take the question away or the topic is outside of the scope of the OTF.
- **Sli.do will remain open until 12:00**, even when the call closes earlier, to provide the maximum opportunity for you to ask questions.
- **All questions will be recorded and published** All questions asked through Sli.do will be recorded and published, with answers, in the Operational Transparency Forum Q&A on the webpage: https://www.nationalgrideso.com/what-we-do/electricity-national-control-centre/operational-transparency-forum
- **Takeaway questions** – these questions will be included in the pack for the next OTF, we may ask you to contact us by email in order to clarify or confirm details for the question.
- **Out of scope questions** will be forwarded to the appropriate ESO expert or team for a direct response. We may ask you to contact us by email to ensure we have the correct contact details for the response. These questions will not be managed through the OTF, and we are unable to forward questions without correct contact details. Information about the OTF purpose and scope can be found in the appendix of this slide pack

slido

Audience Q&A Session

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

Feedback

Please remember to use the feedback poll in sli.do after the event.

We welcome feedback to understand what we are doing well and how we can improve the event for the future.

If you have any questions after the event, please contact the following email address:
box.NC.Customer@nationalgrideso.com

Appendix

Purpose and scope of the ESO 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 ESO events, provide deep dives into focus topics, and allow industry to ask questions.

Scope

Aligns with purpose, see examples below:

In Scope of OTF

Material presented i.e.: regular content, deep dives, focus topics
ESO operational approach & challenges
ESO published data

Out of Scope of OTF

Data owned and/or published by other parties
e.g.: BMRS is published by Elexon
Processes including consultations operated by other parties e.g.: Elexon, Ofgem, DESNZ
Data owned by other parties
Details of ESO Control Room actions & decision making
Activities & operations of particular market participants
ESO policy & strategic decision making
Formal consultations e.g.: Code Changes, Business Planning, Market development

Managing questions at the ESO Operational Transparency Forum

- OTF participants can ask questions in the following ways:
  - Live via Sli.do code #OTF
  - In advance (before 12:00 on Monday) at https://forms.office.com/r/k0AEfKnai3
  - At any time to box.NC.Customer@nationalgrideso.com

- **All questions asked through Sli.do** will be recorded and published, with answers, in the Operational Transparency Forum Q&A on the webpage: Operational Transparency Forum | ESO (nationalgrideso.com)
- **Advance questions** will be included, with answers, in the slide pack for the next OTF and published in the OTF Q&A as above.
- **Email questions** which specifically request inclusion in the OTF will be treated as Advance questions, otherwise we will only reply direct to the sender.
- **Takeaway questions** – we may ask you to contact us by email in order to clarify or confirm details for the question.
- **Out of scope questions** will be forwarded to the appropriate ESO expert or team for a direct response. We may ask you to contact us by email to ensure we have the correct contact details for the response. These questions will not be managed through the OTF, and we are unable to forward questions without correct contact details. Information about the OTF purpose and scope can be found in the appendix of this slide pack