

Strengthening Flexibility Markets in the UK's Energy Transition

Wednesday 19th February 2025, 12:30 - 13:30 Online

CIGRE UK
Women in Energy



cigre

For power system expertise



JOIN CIGRE MAILING LIST

Vision and Mission WiE CIGRE UK

Vision:

To inspire women to have a valued career and showcase their full potential in the UK Energy Sector

Mission:

1. Actively address barriers to women achieving their full potential and strengthen our allies
2. Enable and promote the participation, contribution of women to the CIGRE technical working groups and showcasing their potential
3. Create a supportive community that fosters networking opportunities, advocacy and growth of women in energy sector



Strengthening Flexibility Markets in the UK's Energy Transition



Dr. Avinash Aithal, Head of Open Networks, ENA

The UK's journey of establishing a fully integrated local flexibility market



Nicolas Manea, Distributed Flexibility Strategy Lead, NESO

Enabling revenue stacking in NESO and DSO markets



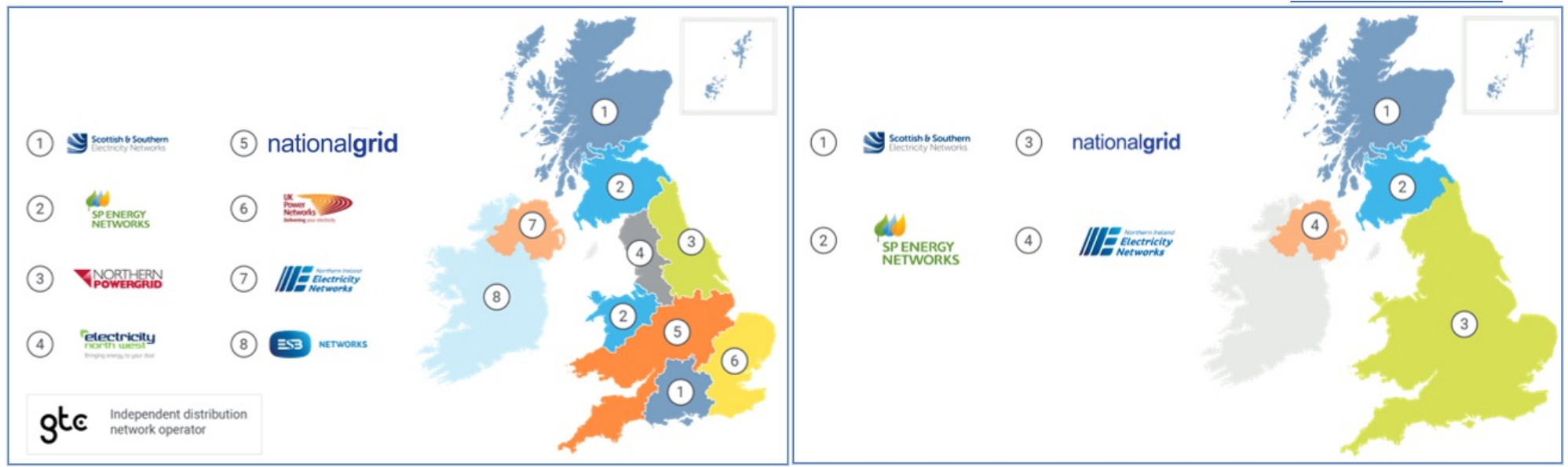
The UK's journey of establishing a fully integrated local flexibility market

ENA Open Networks

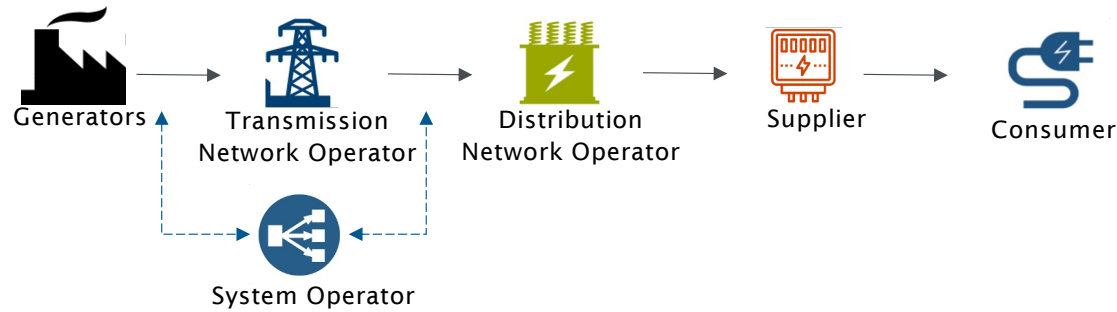
Dr Avinash Aithal,

CIGRE UK Women in Energy Technical webinar
19th Feb 2025

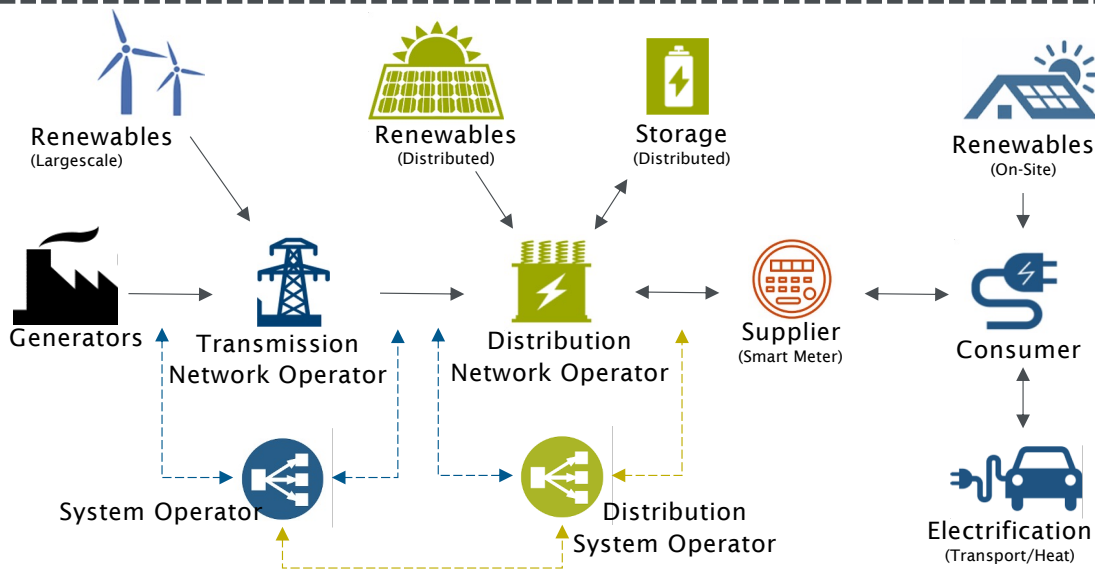
Introduction to ENA- The voice of the networks



Key Challenges



Traditional Power System

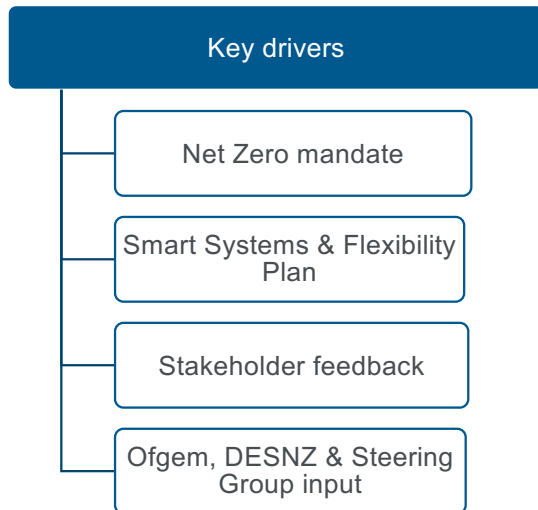


Evolving, Smart, Flexible Energy System

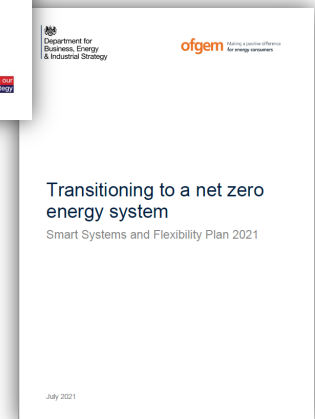
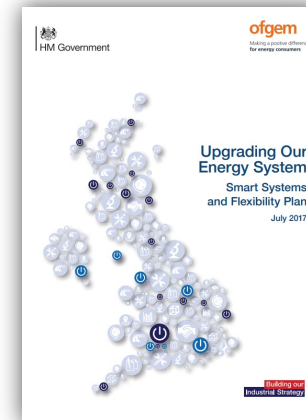
- Future Grid challenges**
- Optimal use of Network
 - Co-ordination between T-D
 - Connection of new customers
 - Transition to Distribution System Operation
 - Whole energy system operation

Open Networks

Started in 2017, the Open Networks programme is working with the networks and industry to lead the transition to a **smart and flexible energy system** that will enable net zero.



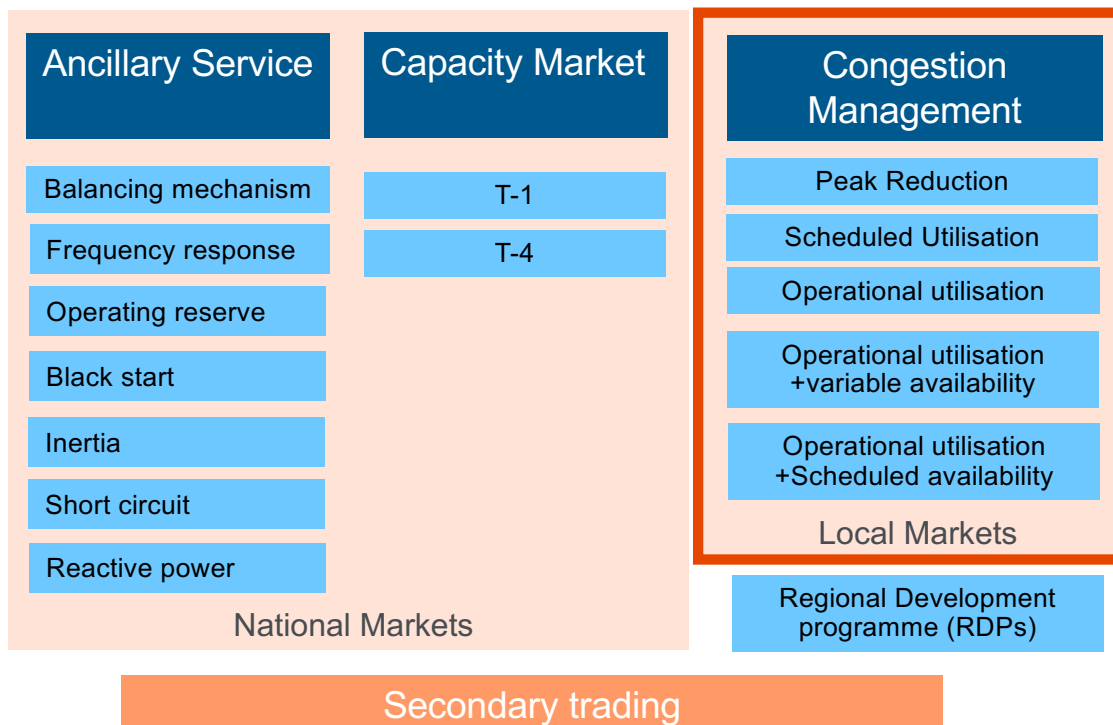
- ✓ Informing the transition to **Distribution System operation**
- ✓ Opening **local flexibility markets** to demand response and renewable energy
- ✓ Helping customers **connect faster**
- ✓ **Opening data** to enable customers to identify best locations to invest
- ✓ Delivering **efficiencies between network companies** to operate secure and efficient networks



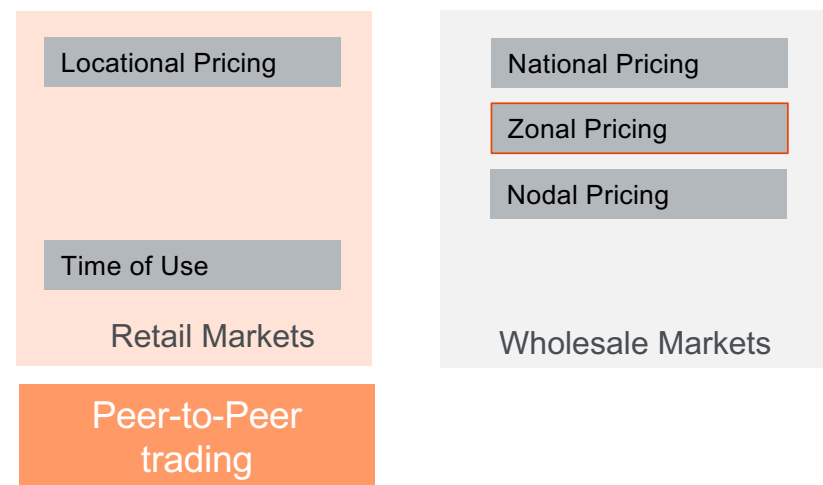
Flexibility Markets in Great Britain

- Flexibility is about remunerating a change in where or when electricity is consumed or generated

Explicit Flexibility



Implicit Flexibility



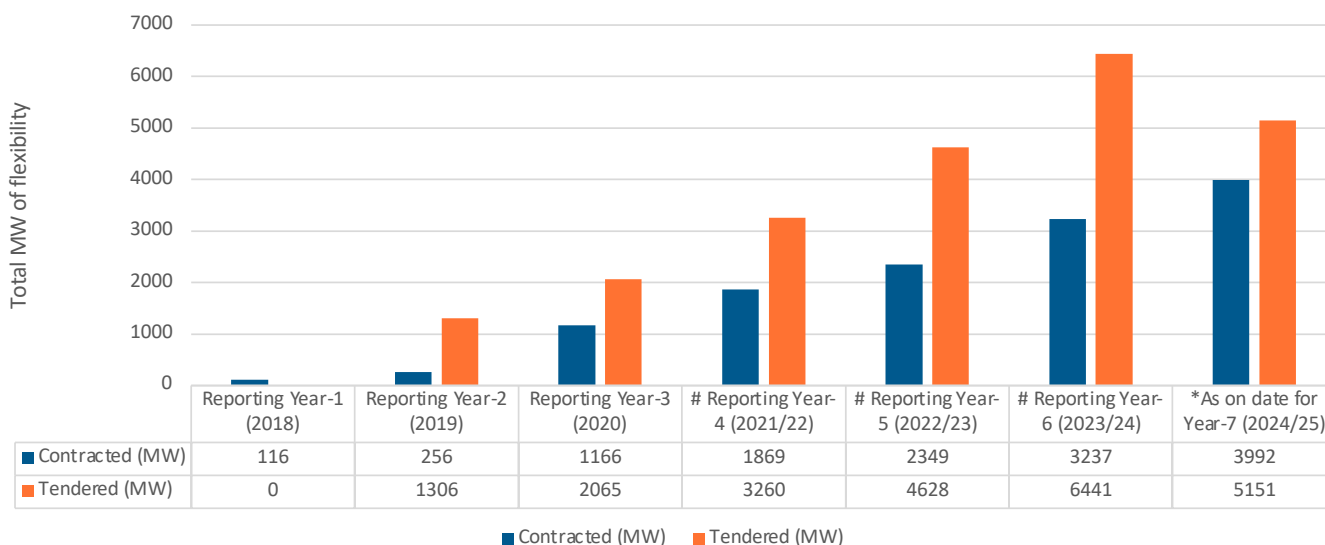
- Open Networks is facilitating the development of local markets and looking at their interaction with national markets.
- GB energy regulator is leading reforms to improve implicit (price driven) flexibility.

Flexibility state of play – Flex figures

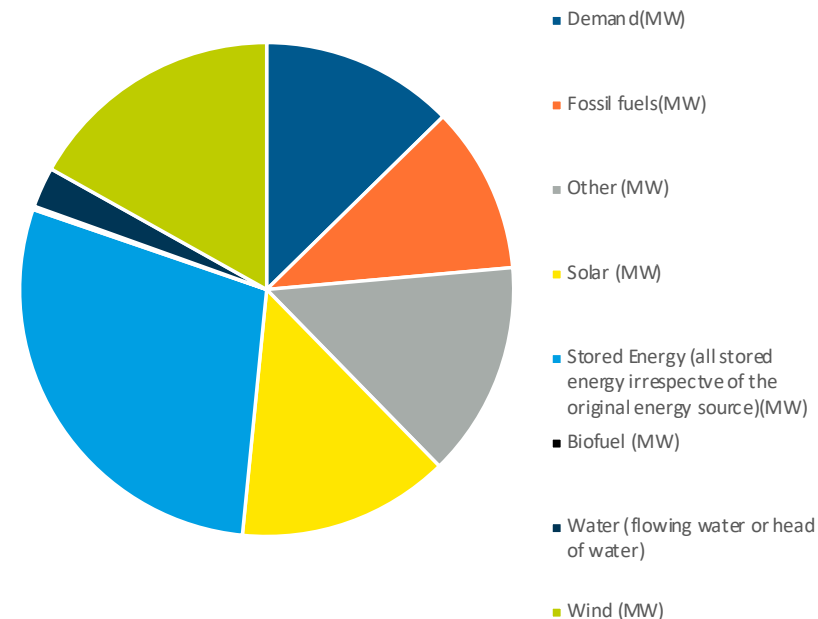
Objective: Open Networks will be to increase participation and volume in the local flexibility market.

Flexibility Services in GB

(Tendered and Contracted Services for delivery in the reporting year)

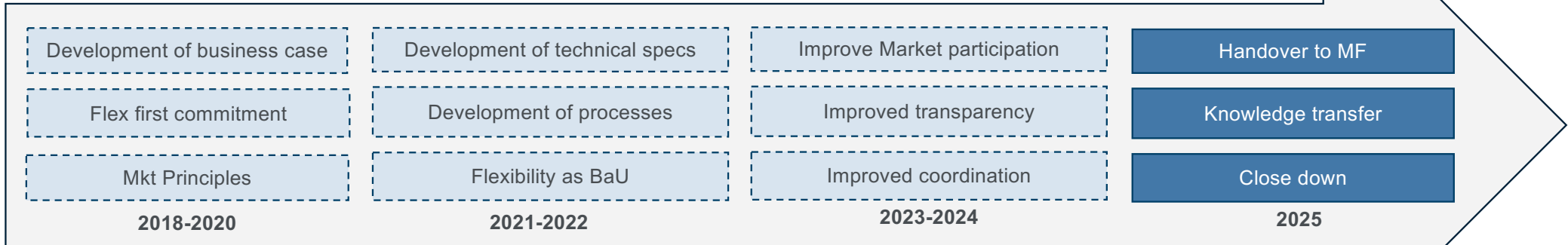


DSO Contracted flexibility fuel sources for delivery in 2023/24



Open Networks – Overview

Flexibility Services + Coordination

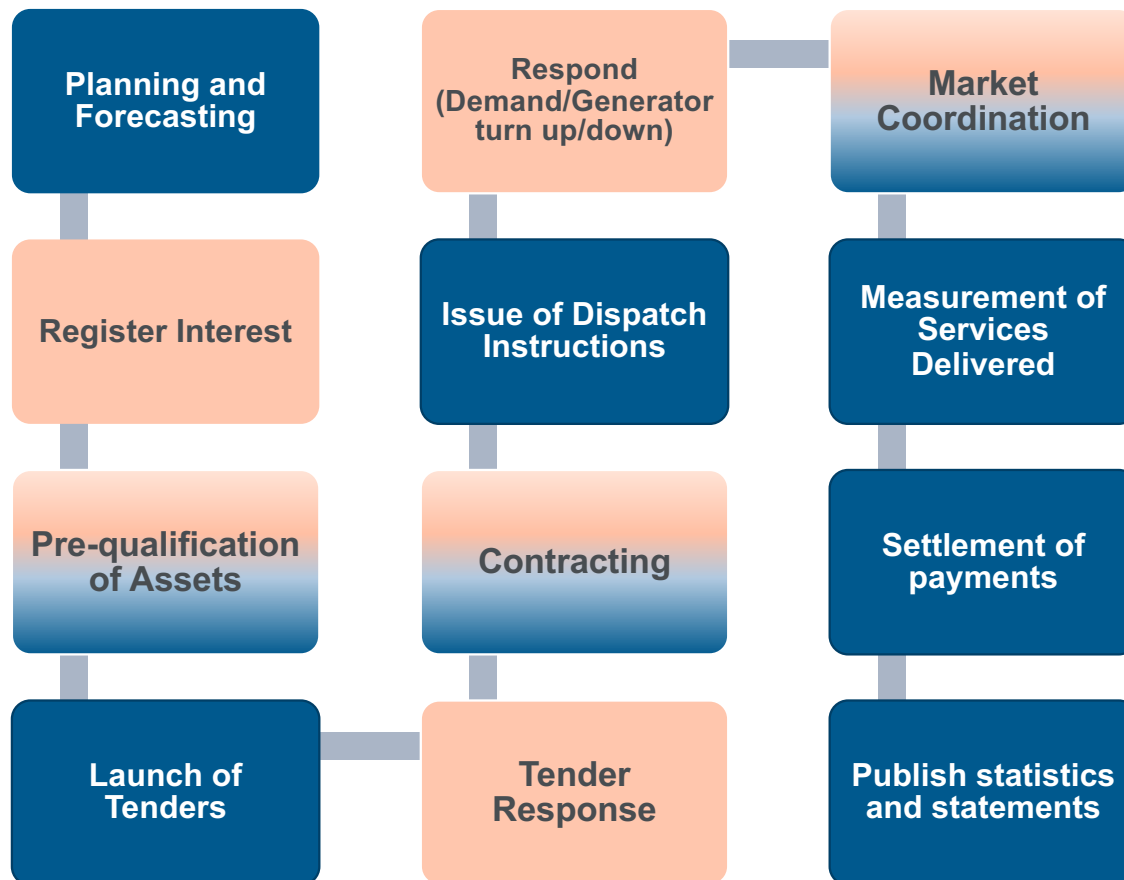


In line with the actions from the DESNZ and Ofgem’s Smart System and Flexibility plan (2021) Open Networks is focused on removing barriers to participating in the flexibility markets and bringing wider industry stakeholders into the decision-making process.

Objective: Open Networks has been to increase participation and volume in the local flexibility market.

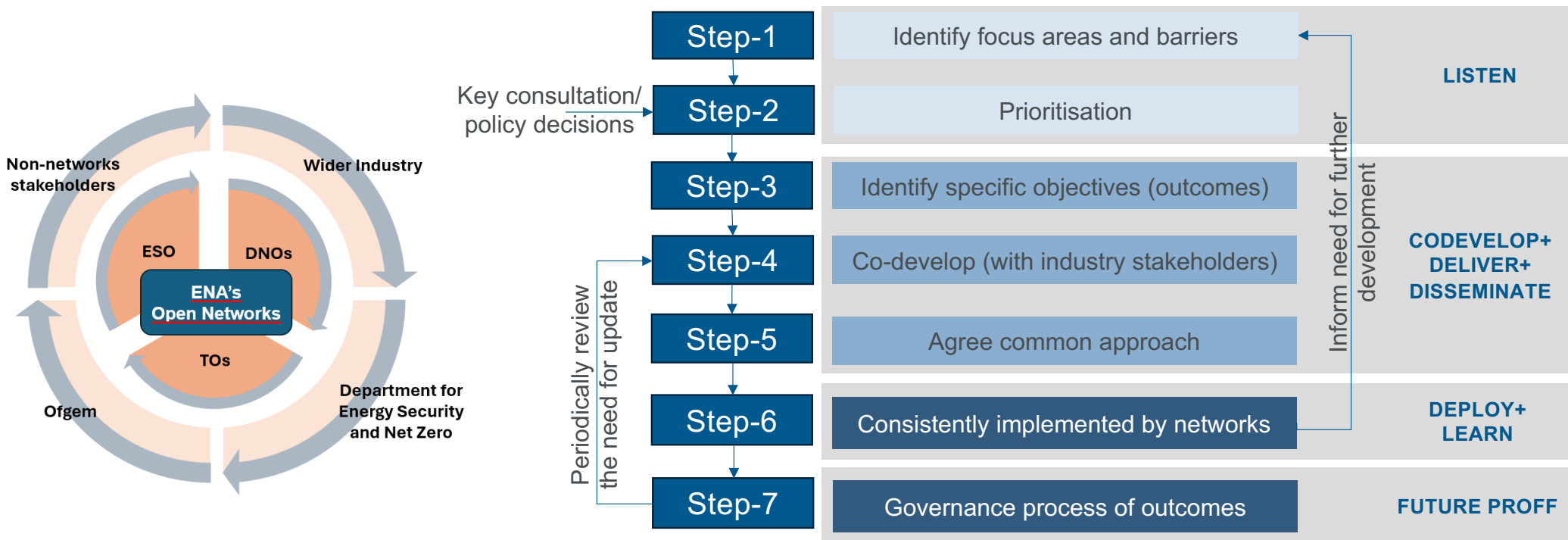
- Making it easier for flexibility service providers to participate in the flexibility market by standardising products, processes and contracts,
- Improving operational coordination between networks and companies to remove barriers to dispatch of services,
- Putting in measures to improve transparency of processes and decision-making.

Overview of outcomes

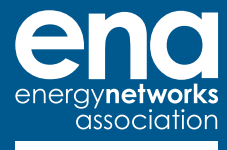


DSO Distribution System Operator
FSP Flexibility Service Provider

Open Networks- Our delivery approach



Delivered through technical working groups, that have [120 subject matter experts from 8 network companies](#), supported by over 400 wider industry stakeholders. This includes [20 key sector representatives through the challenge group](#), [80 industry practitioners helping us shape our outputs via focus groups](#) and over [100 national and international delegates](#) feeding into the development of the programme [via our insights forum](#)



Energy Networks Association

4 More London Riverside
London SE1 2AU
t. +44 (0)20 7706 5100

 @EnergyNetworks
[energynetworks.org](https://www.energynetworks.org)

© ENA 2020

Energy Networks Association Limited is a company registered in England & Wales No. 04832301
Registered office: 4 More London Riverside, London SE1 2AU

The voice of the networks

Enabling revenue stacking in NESO and DSO markets

- Why is stacking important?
- What is revenue stacking?
- Design principles for stacking
- What is being done to improve revenue stacking?

Who am I?



Nicolas Manea

Distributed Flexibility Strategy Lead

Enabling Demand Side Flexibility in NESO Markets

This publication is a response to the urgent need to mobilise demand side flexibility in NESO markets as GB shifts towards a greener future

Background in consultancy & academia

- Flexibility markets, digitalisation, due diligence
- Ph.D. Cardiff University on blockchain applications for the energy sector

Leading NESO's market strategy on NESO-DNO coordination

- Market facilitator
- End to end flexibility market design
- Market operation and planning

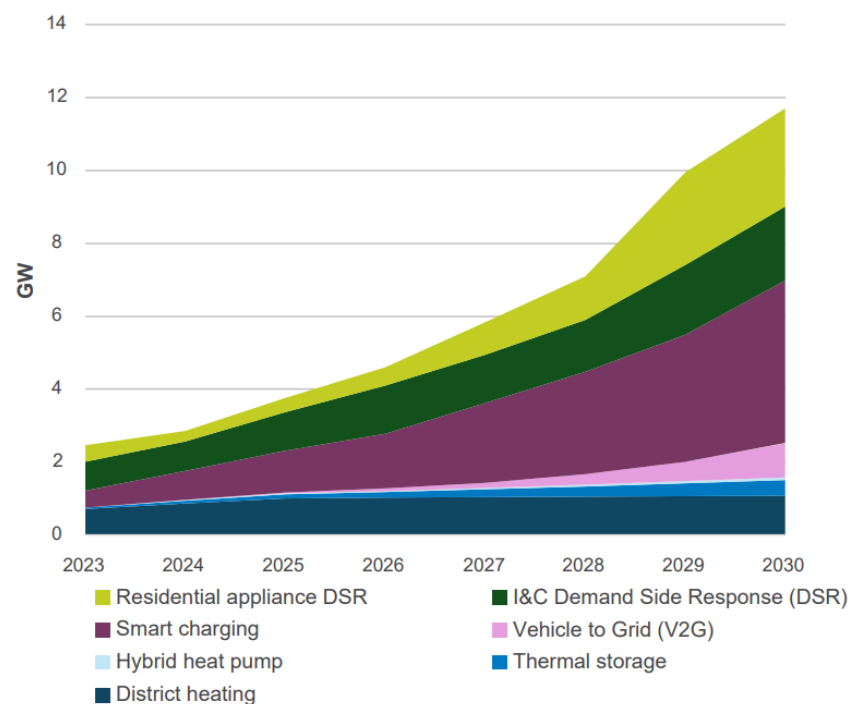
Energy Institute YPN Vice Chair SWSW Region

- Events
- Public engagements

Let's talk about the future...

To manage our future grid, we need to increase our levels of distribution and transmission flexibility due to:

- Rise in weather-dependent generation
- Variations in demand
- Increased electrification



Demand flexibility at peak in Further Flex and Renewables pathway, NESO CP30 Report

Revenue Stacking

Revenue stacking is defined as where **a single flexible asset participates in multiple markets, to maximise its value to the energy system and revenue.**

In the flexibility market user journey, stacking sits at the procurement level *(and primacy at dispatch)*

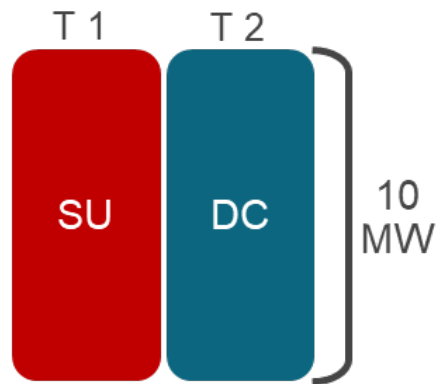
Fundamentally, stacking is composed of the following subtypes:

	<u>Co-delivery</u>	<u>Splitting</u>	<u>Jumping</u>
Asset	Same	Same	Same
Capacity	Same	Different	Same / Different
Time	Same	Same	Different
Direction	Same	Same / Different	Same / Different

Jumping

A single asset being paid multiple revenues from the same/different capacity, in different times (adjacent or non-adjacent).

Adjacent: Dynamic Containment and Scheduled Utilisation



Providing services in adjacent time periods. In this case DC and SU

Non-adjacent: Dynamic Containment and Scheduled Utilisation



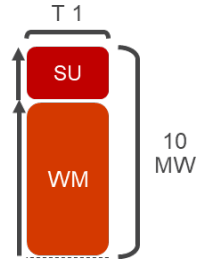
Providing services in time periods that are not adjacent.

T = Time | DC = Dynamic Containment | SU = Scheduled Utilisation

Splitting

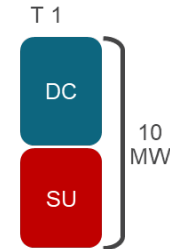
A single asset being paid multiple revenues using different capacity, at the same time.

The Wholesale Market and Scheduled Utilisation



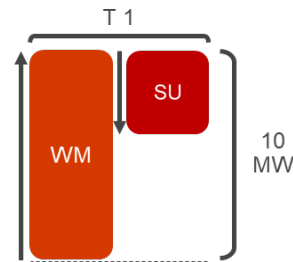
Adding revenue streams to a wholesale market position. In this case, adding positive SU on to WM.

Scheduled Utilisation and Dynamic Containment



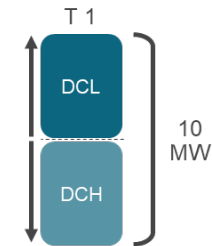
Using part of the capacity to provide one service and the rest to provide another service, in this case SU and DC.

The Wholesale Market and Scheduled Utilisation



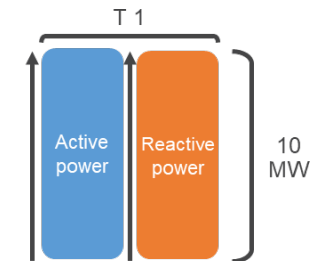
Adding revenue streams to a wholesale market position. In this case, adding negative SU on to WM.

Dynamic Containment high and Dynamic Containment low



Delivering high and low services at the same time. In this case, DC high and low.

Active power and Reactive power



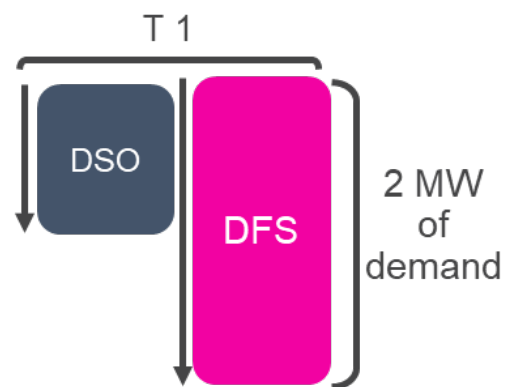
It is possible for some technologies to provide active and reactive power simultaneously.

T = Time | DC = Dynamic Containment | SU = Scheduled Utilisation | WM = Wholesale Market

Co-delivery

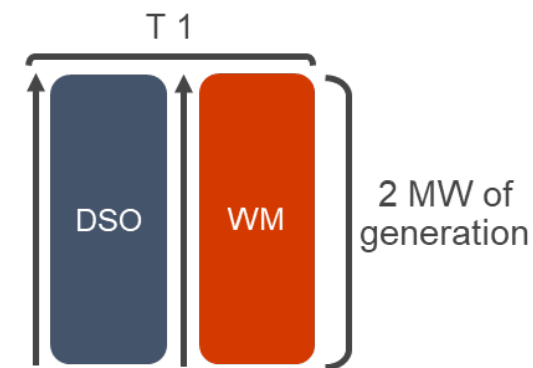
A single asset being paid multiple revenues using the same capacity, at the same time, in the same direction.

DFS and a scheduled DSO service



Delivering DFS as well as a scheduled DNO service. Overdelivering on the DNO service is likely.

Wholesale Market and a scheduled DSO service



When participating in scheduled DSO services, providers must trade their DSO utilisation in the Wholesale Market to avoid imbalance cost.

*T = Time | CM = Capacity Market | DC = Dynamic Containment |
DNO = Distribution Network Operator | DFS = Demand Flexibility Service*

How do we ensure that future services will be stackable?

The following features, identified as **common barriers to stacking**, should be avoided wherever practical

- 1 Services launched without explicit guidance on stacking
- 2 Use of Exclusivity Clauses
- 3 Carve outs for particular services which cannot be easily updated
- 4 Use of historic baselines without a practical way of adjusting for a wide range of service events
- 5 DSO dispatch after Balancing Mechanism gate-closure
- 6 Long availability windows with no incentive or mechanism to release capacity
- 7 Penalising over-delivery

What do we currently do to improve stacking?

NESO working with the other DNOs within **ENA's ON** and supporting the implementation of the **Market Facilitator** role and functions.

Recently, we have:

- Delivered a stacking assessment Excel tool, which is constantly updating.
- Agreed the primacy rules, now we have moved to the implementation stage.
- Removed exclusivity clause from DFS.
- Delivered design principles for stacking.

In the future, we will:

- Working to define consistent standards for baselines that allow the unlocking of revenue stacking.
- Agree and decide over the future of co-delivery.



Dr. Avinash Aithal, Head of Open Networks, ENA

The UK's journey of establishing a fully integrated local flexibility market



Nicolas Manea, Distributed Flexibility Strategy Lead, NESO

Enabling revenue stacking in NESO and DSO markets

