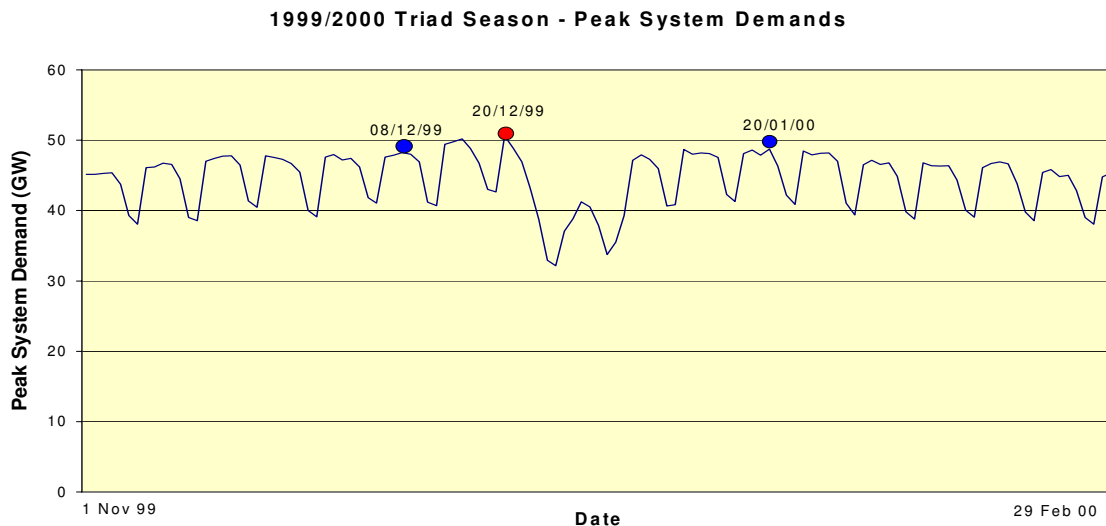


## Triad calculation methodology

This note explains the determination of the triad.

The Triad is used as a short hand way to describe the three settlement periods of highest transmission system demand within a Financial Year, namely the half hour settlement period of system peak demand and the two half hour settlement periods of next highest demand, which are separated from the system peak demand and from each other by at least 10 Clear Days, between November and February of the Financial Year inclusive. An illustration is shown below.



The half hourly system demand is calculated using settlement metering<sup>1</sup> by:

1. Summing all Supplier BMUs volumes whether taking demand or generating (i.e. sum all BMUs starting 2\_),
2. Add any Interconnector net demand (including emergency assistance BMUs),
3. Add any other BMUs taking demand (i.e. BMUs starting E\_, T\_ or M\_).

Industry participants should be aware that the triad data available on [BM Reports](#) is indicative and can differ from outturn triad demand. These differences are because it is based on *generation operational* metering, whereas the actual triad demand is based on summing *demand settlement* data. Therefore although it is a reasonable proxy to triad demand, differences do arise. Industry participants should be aware of the potential for differences if it is used to predict financial liabilities.

If you require further information on the above or on National Grid's charging methodologies and principles or have a specific charging enquiry, then contact the Charging Team on 01926-654633 or at [charging.enquiries@uk.ngrid.com](mailto:charging.enquiries@uk.ngrid.com)

<sup>1</sup> The data flow used is the BM Unit Metered volumes contained in the SAA-IO14 Settlement Report.