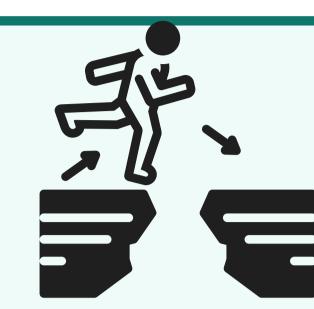
Gaps: Are there future energy consumption influencing factors you think are missing? How will these missing influencing factors impact demand?



Biggest Impact: What influencing factors do you think will have the biggest impact & why?

Challenges: What do you see as the biggest forecasting challenges between 2026-2031



Extra-regional load (ie european consumption effects on interconnectors)

Where does the data centre growth fit into this conversation Urban vs Non Urban

EV batteries are getting larger compared with average Daily mileage; 20 miles, 7kWh. Much scope for use of same to manage low and high demand periods. Needs behind the meter access. Regards, Steve Browning

Ells being TNUoS and BSUoS exempt

Rebuild Forecasting from the Bottom up as much volatility in the DER area. Customer systems to DSO to ESO with behind the meter access via SMETS Elective services and the 85000 Non Domestic site HHR dial up meter phone lines. Regards, Steve Browning

NESO rejoining ENTSOE So you can get IC forecasting back?

is becoming more scattered and decentralised NESO has the relationships, is already ingesting this data, and is empowered by open data norms to publish it. Doing so ASAP is essential to unblock Industry's ability to innovate and develop higher quality forecasts.

Data covering potential factors (e.g. metering

(especially operational), constraints, demand flex

timing of people going home derived from traffic)

2 ← 1

Getting full observability of Distributed Resources (Generation separated from Demand) with forecasting at DSO to ESO level. Automatic premises systems, inc non Domestic sites FM interfaces and SMETS Elective services via the DCC. Regards, Steve Browning

The potential need to

The need to move to demand forecasting that includes embedded generation, rather than "National Demand", which misleads many people.

Demand was previously seen as exogenous, but is becoming dispatchable. But many demand users and suppliers don't have to publish their forecasts of expected outturn in the same way that generators do. In a dispatchable demand world, this needs to change, and NESO needs to lead the way in correcting this.

Nodal / zonal / national

market design influence

on flows and siting of new

(distributed) generation.

Heat batteries

Do Damon's points refer to

the idea of regional pricing

comming in? (Damon: yes!)

Balcony solar

Increased Electric Vehicle uptake leading to greater variability in time of use and location of charging / V2G

Climate change affecting

water availability / scarcity

triggering utility

emergency responses.

Regional Prices gets approved?

Increasing levels of self-

generation /

consumption

How good is the forecasting of Industrial?

Commercial and

The ED3 narrative seems to be altering role of DSO very active DSO = more

accurate forecasting?









Risks of CN/US controlled

hardware herding from

maliace or bugs.

forecast increasing load Cross border impacts. steps at settlement period boundaries which may occur due to ToU tariffs.

Predicting (and inducing) domestic heap pump response, especially dynamic.

Smearing effects of behind-the-meter storage.

Demand-side as new

products and incentives

come on the market

Modelling 'herding' effects at HH boundaries.

As regards using tracking techniques as well as NWP for Wind forecasting. With strong winds at the edges and within the 5 Air masses who can individually dominate around and across GB https://renewables-map.robinhawkes.com/#5.17/56.753/-0.72 Robin is Octopus's visualisation expert. Nice combination of data from Windy.com

with PNs and BOAs. https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/learn-about/weather/atmosphere/air-masses/types With cyclonic systems whizzing across inside the Polar Maritime when it is 'in charge'!!. Regards, Steve Browning