Public

NESO Operational Transparency Forum

15 April 2026

Welcome to the Operational Transparency Forum!

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Live Captioning Available. To enable live captions in Microsoft Teams:

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

Key Points

Slido code #OTF

- **Ask Questions and give feedback:** Use **Sli.do event code #OTF.**
- **Submit early:** Ask questions early to give our experts time to answer.
- **No Edits:** Don't edit questions after submission; submit a new question, if needed.
- **Identify Yourself:** Provide your name or organization. Anonymous questions won't be answered live**.** If you have reasons to remain anonymous to the wider forum, please use the advance question or email options below.
- **Report Concerns:** Report concerns to the Market Monitoring team at **marketreporting@neso.energy.**
- **Question Order:** Questions are answered in upvoted order. Some may be taken away or answered later.
- **Sli.do Open:** Sli.do remains open **until 12:00** for maximum question opportunities. After that please use the advance questions or email options below.
- **Q&A:** All questions are recorded & published. Unanswered questions will be included in the next slide pack.
- **Ask questions anytime** whether for inclusion in the forum or individual response through our Advance Questions form or at: box.nc.customer@neso.energy.
- **Stay Updated:** Visit our webpage at: https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do/systems-operations/operational-transparency-forum for updates and previous OTF material.

Note: To access previous OTF webinars from Slido, click on the three lines to the left of forum title.

Deep dive sessions

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Today

- Preparations for "Storm Dave“
- Summer Outlook

Future

- 22nd April – March Balancing Costs
- 29th April – Introduction to the OSR and MR and Summer Order of Actions

If you have questions/suggestions of areas to cover during above presentations or ideas for deep dives or focus topics you would like us to consider, please send them to us at: box.nc.customer@neso.energy

NTC Commercial Compensation Methodology – Consultation published

NESO has published a consultation on the Commercial Compensation Methodology document relating to Net Transfer Capacity (NTC) limits NESO sets for interconnector flows.

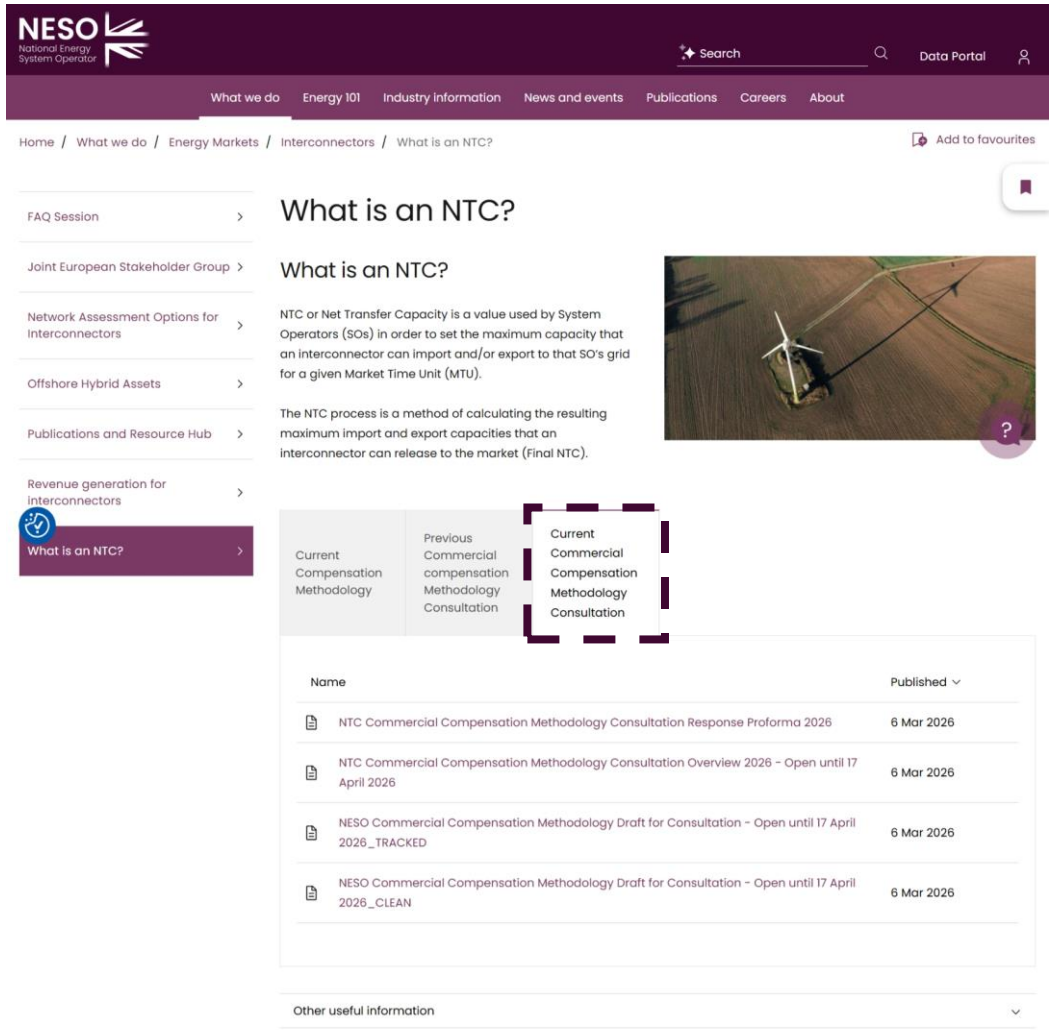
We invite all interested parties to review and provide feedback on the proposed changes.

All consultation documentation is located on the 'What is an NTC Page' on the NESO website:

- **Consultation overview document**
- Draft Compensation Methodology ('Clean' and tracked pdf versions for proposed updates)
- **Response proforma** (in relation to the tracked version).

Responses should be submitted using the Response Proforma available on the neso.energy page (see right) and emailed to box.EFTConsultations@neso.energy by **5pm GMT on 17 April 2026.**

Please direct any questions to box.EFTConsultations@neso.energy



Frequency Risk and Control Report (FRCR) 2025 supplementary report

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- Following submission of FRCR 2025 (May 2025), Ofgem undertook a public consultation and an independent review of FRCR 2025.
- Ofgem subsequently issued a decision letter directing NESO to provide additional information across specific areas of the analysis.
- This **supplementary report** responds directly to Ofgem's information request, providing additional evidence, clarification, and transparency, with clear signposting to where each request is addressed.
- The report should be read alongside the FRCR 2025 document suite and is intended to provide further assurance on the methodologies, assumptions, and conclusions underpinning the original submission.

The associated documents are now published on **FRCR webpage**, where you can find:

- **FRCR 2025 Supplementary Report (new)**
- FRCR 2025 Report
- FRCR 2025 Methodology
- FRCR 2025 Data Handbook

For more information please contact box.FRCR@neso.energy

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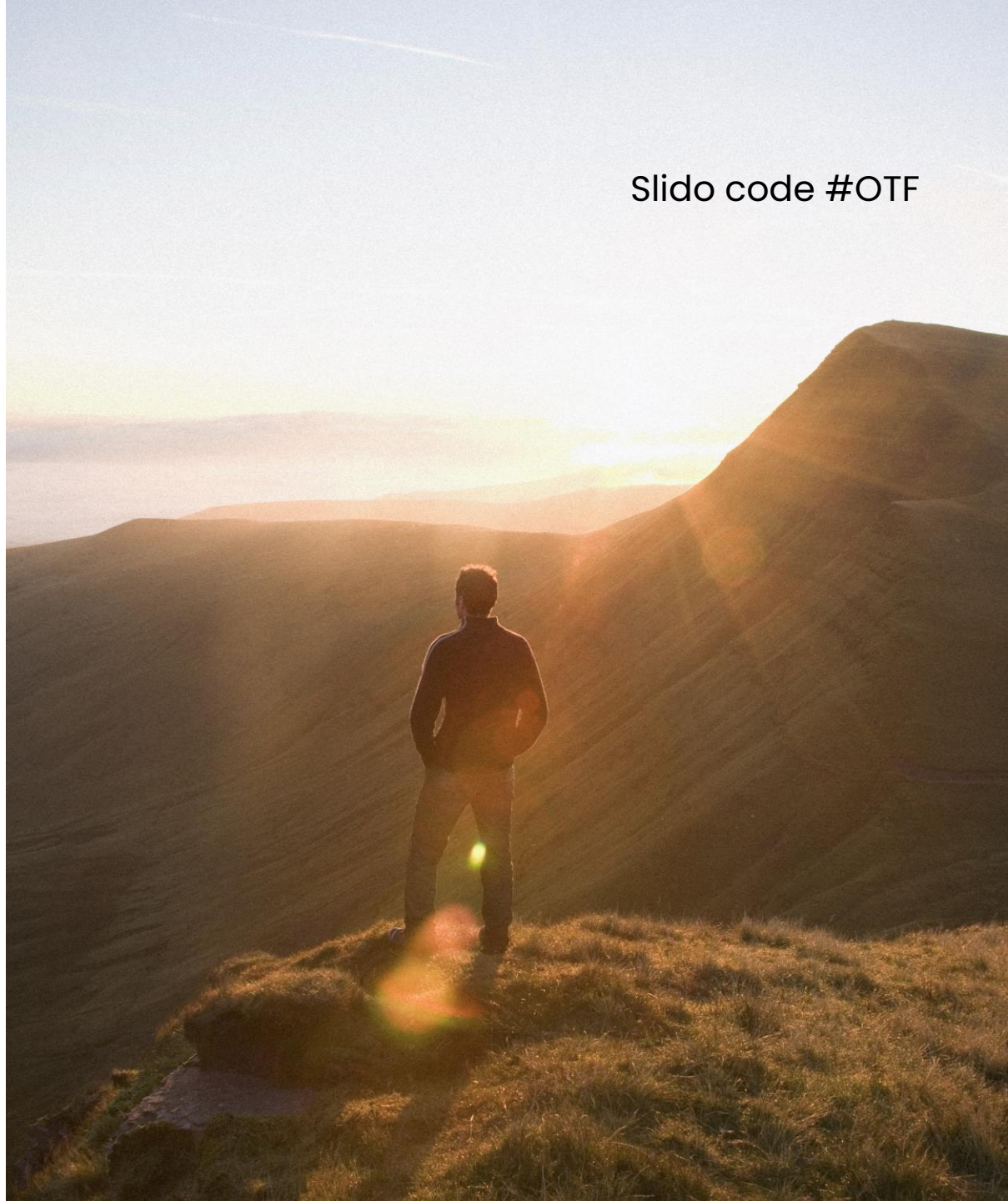
Short-term Stability Market

Recorded Webinar Update - March 2026

- NESO are pleased to confirm that we have uploaded a webinar recording, to share with industry the outcome of our work to assess the efficacy of implementing a Short-term Stability market.
- It includes an ask for your questions and feedback until 30th May, via a questionnaire, which you can also access here
- The webinar recording can be found here on the NESO Stability Short-term webpage.



EAC Auction Results Annual Archiving Notice

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To improve data accessibility and usability, three EAC datasets (*Results Summary, Buy Orders and Results by Unit*) will be **archived annually by financial year**, and the remaining one dataset (*Sell Orders*) will continue to be **archived monthly** due to its data size.

- From **15 April 2026**, all EAC data before 01 April 2026 will be removed from the live datasets and moved to archives. Existing multi-year archives will be split into one archive per financial year.
- These changes will make data access faster, more reliable, and easier to use.
- For more information, please visit Enduring Auction Capability (EAC) Webpage (EAC Releases section).

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Operability Strategy Report and Electricity Market Roadmap

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Publication – 30 March

NESO are pleased to announce that we have published our 2026 Operability Strategy Report (OSR) and Electricity Markets Roadmap.

The Operability Strategy Report sets out the operational requirements that NESO will address to support the delivery of Clean Power by 2030 and beyond.

The Electricity Markets Roadmap details NESO's forward-looking view of our markets, our market design principles and plans to reform and evolve our markets.

Please provide your feedback by 17:00 on 15 May.

Publications

Website links

Feedback

Feedback form

CMP470 Workgroup Consultation

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CMP470: Introducing an Oversubscribed Technologies Commitment Fee

This modification seeks to introduce a floor on securities through an Oversubscribed Technologies Commitment Fee for all technologies which are oversubscribed relative to Clean Power 2030 capacity targets.

High impact: on generation developers

Medium Impact: on Transmission Owners

This modification was granted Urgency by Ofgem on 02 April 2026.

The Workgroup Consultation will open on 24 April 2026 and close on 30 April 2026 (4 Business Days) to seek industry views.

Workgroup members requested that the consultation dates be highlighted here due to the limited timeframe.

Any questions please contact Claire.goult@neso.energy

Future of Response Services

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How the Frequency Response Service suite operates, its value and also the compliance requirements, are all being reviewed following feedback from the Grid Code Panel and Development Forum. You'll be able to share your views on the proposed changes in a few weeks time when we share more details of the proposed changes.

These will include a compliant, accessible replacement for Mandatory Frequency Response (MFR) as well as aligning the technical requirements of the Dynamic Regulation (DR) service (e.g. 1 second response time, performance monitoring bands and grace period arrangements) with the other Dynamic Response Services.

To find out more please use this link.

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Optional Fast Reserve (OFR) to cease operation

- We would like to remind providers that the Optional Fast Reserve (OFR) service will cease operation at **23:00** on **Friday 17 April 2026.**

- The service has now been replaced by Quick Reserve (QR) and we would like to take this opportunity to thank all providers who have contributed to the OFR service over the years and to all those now participating in QR.

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Introduction to NESO's DER/CER Visibility and Access Roadmap

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Why Visibility and Access to Distributed Energy Matters

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Distributed energy is now central to operating a secure, affordable electricity system.

- Without visibility and access, the system becomes harder to operate, more expensive, and less secure
- This directly affects consumer costs, resilience, and delivery of Clean Power by 2030

The problem we are solving

- DERs and CERs are growing rapidly, but NESO can only see and influence a small proportion of them
- This creates blind spots for:
  - Real-time system operation
  - Forecasting and planning
  - Managing constraints and emergencies
- As volumes grow, these risks and costs grow with them

Why action is needed now

- Distributed assets are already:
  - Influencing transmission flows
  - Driving balancing actions and costs
  - Affecting system security during low demand and stress events
- Acting now avoids locking in higher costs and operational risk later.

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Our vision for distributed energy

Our vision is that **by 2030, we will have proportionate visibility and access to DERs and CERs across all necessary timescales**, supporting delivery of consumer benefits as part of a safe, clean power system.

Improved visibility and access presents a wider opportunity for the whole electricity system, as it can help reduce system costs and carbon while improving resilience, flexibility and give consumers the opportunity to play a much more active role in the energy system.

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High level view of the roadmap

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Achieving our vision for distributed energy assets will occur within an ecosystem of decisions and changes, such as Reformed National Pricing, ED3 regulatory framework, T&D Coordination and primacy rules, Asset Registration, Data Sharing Infrastructure. As such, the end-state of NESO's visibility and access is not yet fixed.

Phase 1

Foundation building for enduring solutions

Ongoing and planned activities will address urgent operability challenges and provide key insights to inform wider cross-industry decisions and guide future changes to business, technology, and policy.

Phase 2

Business, technology, and policy changes

Delivering policy, business and technology changes needed within NESO to stand up enduring solutions, utilising insights from Phase 1 and working closely with industry to ensure alignment.

Phase 3

Implementation of enduring solutions

Expect to be ready to adopt enduring solutions, which will be informed by Phase 1 and 2, and industry collaboration. Activities will continue beyond 2030 to optimise these solutions.

2026 | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030**

Industry-wide decisions

- Decision on primacy rules
- NESO recommendations on Balancing & Settlement Reforms, including Lower BM Threshold
- Flexibility Market Asset Registration go-live
- RIIO ED3 begins

Capability development

Near-term improvements in NESO's capabilities will be achieved through the delivery of Minimum Viable Products and widening market access. By the end of Phase 1, NESO will have the ability to...

The development of these capabilities will continue throughout Phase 2 and Phase 3 in light of insights from Phase 1, and industry-wide decisions

Progress is underpinned by cross-industry collaboration and alignment throughout all Phases

Consulting on our proposals

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We are **looking for feedback on the in-flight and new activities** that are needed to address these challenges, to ensure the solutions we put in place are **practical, proportionate and effective**

- While the roadmap focuses on NESO capabilities and data, almost all the **activities within it rely on our industry partners to support** delivery
- **The consultation is open until midnight on 30 April**. We will provide **engagement opportunities throughout**, with the **final roadmap**, shaped by industry feedback, due for **publication in Summer 2026**

Click here to view the roadmap and report and register for an engagement session

Roadmap published at the same time as NESO's Operability Strategy Report and Markets Roadmap, so that we can share a holistic view of the operational and market changes needed to support delivery of Clean Power by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050.

Summary and close

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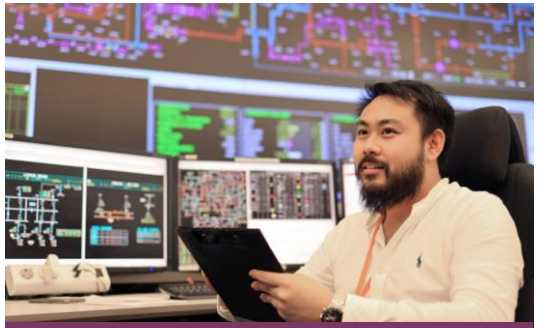
Through collaboration with industry, we will ensure we meet our distributed energy needs – paving the way to sustainable energy, delivering a secure, resilient and operable energy system and driving consumer value.

Gaining visibility and access to increasing volumes of distributed energy assets is essential for **maintaining system resilience** and **delivering on clean power targets.**



Roadmap reflects the **direction, sequencing an d key decision points** we believe are required to **integrate DERs and CERs** into system operations.

We recognise this roadmap cannot be delivered in isolation. For success, we need **close industry collaboration**. We are **consulting on our proposals** until 30 April.

We hope that we can shape a shared path towards a system where **distributed energy assets play a full, reliable, and trusted role in our clean energy future.**

You can find the roadmap under publications on the NESO website.
For any additional queries, please contact box.TIDE@neso.energy

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Future Event Summary

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Event	Date & Time	Link
Optional Fast Reserve service ceases operation	17 Apr (23:00)	
NTC Commercial Compensation Methodology consultation closes	17 Apr (17:00)	Response Form
Response Reform webinar	22 Apr (15:00-16:00)	Register here
CMP470 Workgroup Consultation	24 Apr to 30 Apr (17:00)	
Online Markets Forum	28 Apr (15:00-17:00)	Register here
DER/CER Visibility and Access Roadmap consultation closes	30 Apr (00:00)	Response Form
Operability Strategy Report and Electricity Market Roadmap survey closes	15 May (17:00)	Response Form
Short-term Stability Market feedback survey closes	30 May (23:00)	Response Form

Check out the NESO Events Calendar for more...

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Preparations for "Storm Dave"

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Storm Dave was forecast to hit parts of Wales, northern England and Scotland with winds reaching 80mph from Saturday night to Sunday morning during the Easter Weekend. The Met Office had issued amber warnings.

Several teams of NESO System Operations worked to prepare for the storm and the forecast low demand during the Easter weekend. The plan presented to the ENCC (Control Room) at a Strategy Meeting held on Thursday included several actions:

- Monitoring the minimum demand forecast to ensure the downward margins remained secure. The minimum demand was forecast at 15.4GW during the afternoon minimum of Sunday (3B Period). Available actions included using pumps, Interconnector trades and bidding off wind generation. 4GW of wind pull backs were forecast to deal with constraints.
- Monitoring the GB Day Ahead energy prices and forecasting any wind generation cut offs caused by negative prices. Day Ahead Sunday prices remained negative from 01:00 until 18:00 with up to 2GW of wind submitting "0" Physical Notifications.

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Managing "Storm Dave"

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- Liaising with SPT, SSEN-T and NGET to ensure no outage compromised the security of the System. No Transmission outages started on Saturday or Sunday.
- Two circuits tripped on Saturday evening (Pentir-Wylfa-1 400kV and Beauly-Fyrish-Loch Buidhe-2 275kV) and another five circuits tripped on Sunday morning (Dounreay-Connagill-Gordonbush-Strathbrora 275kV in three occasions, Beauly-Fyrish-Loch Buidhe-2 275kV, Blackhillock–Dallas–Knocknagael 275kV, Loch Buidhe–Mybster-1 132kV and Mybster-Dunbeath-Brora-Loch Buidhe 132kV).
- **There was no loss of supply or operational impact.**

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Preparations for "Storm Dave"

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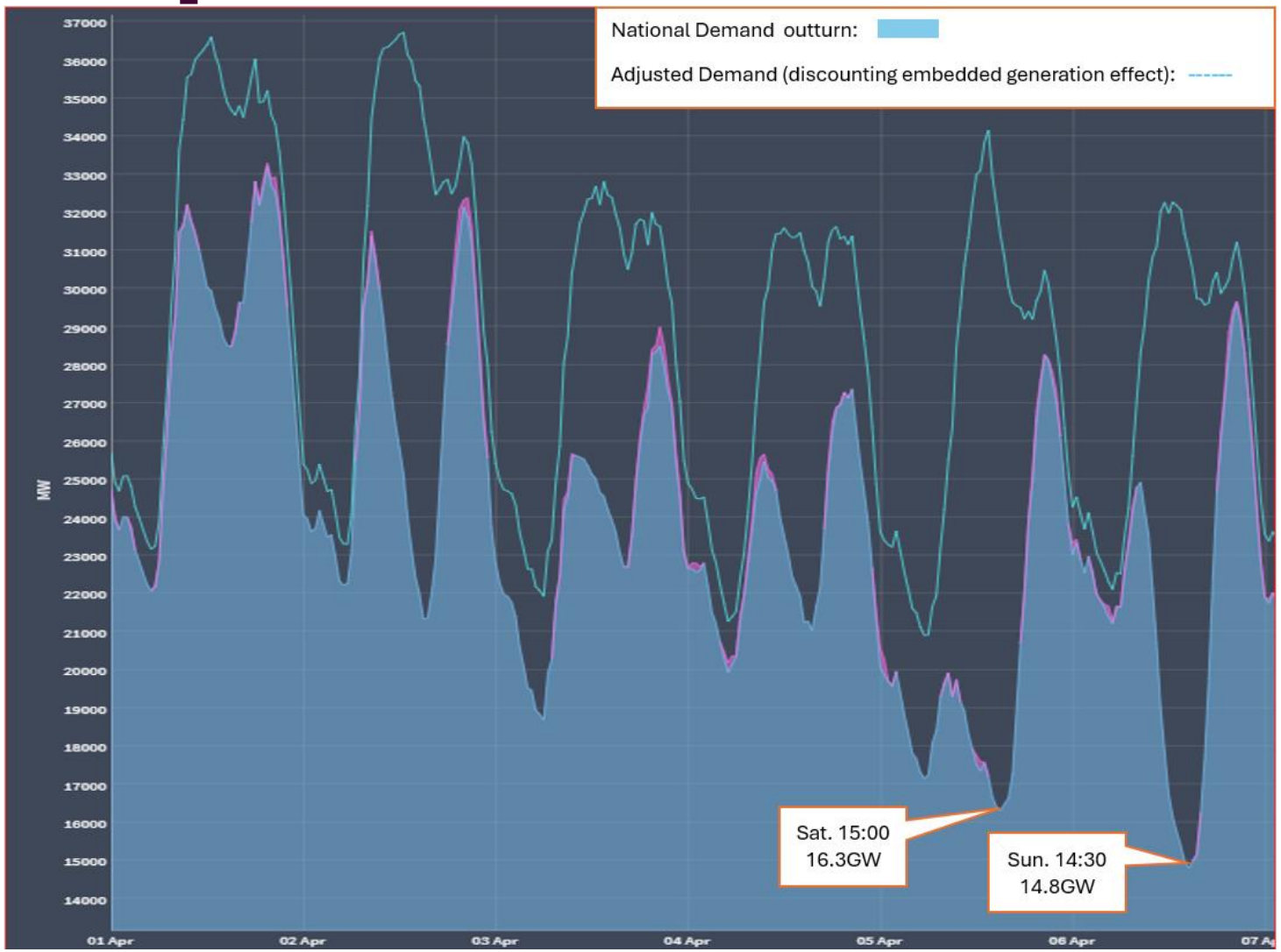

Summer Outlook 2026

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Summer Outlook 2026 at a Glance

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1 Security of supply

We expect there to be sufficient supply to meet demand and our reserve requirements at all times this summer.

We expect to be able to support exports to interconnected countries if needed, and will continue to work closely with our neighbouring Transmission System Operators (TSOs), coordinating support and ensuring interconnectors remain mutually beneficial for flexibility and adequacy.

We continue to assess margins against a range of possible scenarios and are working closely with strategic partners to assess and monitor risks to the energy system for the summer. We have already begun our preparations for winter and will share our *Early View of Winter 2026/27* report with industry in June.

2 Managing low demand

We are confident we have the right tools to enable the safe, reliable and efficient operation of the electricity system, but we expect to see an increase in the number of everyday actions required to achieve this, compared with last summer.

Operating the system at low demand is complex – and the challenge is increasing as the drivers of low demand evolve and the duration of low demand periods extends. There may be periods when we need to use our full range of standard operational tools, including issuing a national Negative Reserve Active Power Margin (NRAPM) notice. NRAPM notices, although rare, are part of our standard toolset for managing the system.

3 Electricity markets

Market signals indicate that Great Britain is likely to be a net importer of electricity this summer. We would expect a typical pattern of electricity interconnector imports under both high gas price and low gas price scenarios.

High forecast nuclear generation availability in Continental Europe has resulted in lower wholesale prices – most notably in France – which should mean that Great Britain typically imports at times of peak demand.

The growth in renewable generation in Continental Europe suggests the potential for oversupply, particularly during solar peak hours, in key interconnected markets. This may result in scheduled imports into Great Britain even during low demand periods.

4 Operations and resilience

We continually innovate and adapt our systems and services to maintain the secure and efficient operation of Great Britain's power system.

As part of the ongoing development of our operational toolkit, we have updated the design of the Demand Flexibility Service (DFS) to incentivise consumers and industry to shift their energy use to periods of excess supply. This will increase the range of everyday actions available to our control room at times of low demand.

We continue to collaborate widely, working closely with strategic partners and industry, to ensure Great Britain's electricity system is ready for the coming season and resilient to the various conditions it may face.

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Operational surplus

We expect to have a sufficient operational surplus throughout the summer when considering a wide range of scenarios for demand, wind and solar generation, generator availability and interconnector flows. We expect Great Britain to be able to export to neighbouring countries regularly, if required.

Our analysis indicates that both peak demand and reserve requirements can be met throughout the summer period. Figure 1 shows a central forecast (the pink line) and a forecast range (the shaded pink plume) for the daily operational surplus this summer. To derive this, we simulate 30,000 variations around the central forecast using multiple scenarios for weather, demand, conventional generation availability, wind and solar generation and interconnector availability. This approach produces a forecast distribution of outcomes. Although there may be isolated days when the surplus falls outside this range, our latest analysis shows that a combination of factors – including interconnector exports, high demand, constrained generation or generator availability at the lower end of our modelled range – would be required for a low operational surplus to materialise; that is, for the initial supply provided by the market to approach our reserve requirement. Our advanced modelling shows the likelihood of such combinations of conditions on any given day is low. We plan for such occasions and have a range of operational tools to balance the system should they occur.

Our analysis also indicates that we will be able to export to neighbouring countries if required. However, power prices and capacity auction results suggest that Great Britain will, in aggregate, be a significant net importer across the summer (see page 14). We continue to monitor the wide range of factors that may affect supply in Great Britain or influence prices in neighbouring markets. We will closely monitor generator availability across the season, particularly in the shoulder months of April and October, which can experience higher demand relative to the rest of the summer period due to the credible risk of colder temperatures. While current market submissions indicate an adequate operational surplus during these months, significant downward revisions to generator availability could result in some tighter days. Planned generator outages are scheduled in line with expected seasonal demand patterns, resulting in a broadly stable operational surplus across the summer. Variation in the peak demand forecast is shown on page 7, while planned availability is detailed on page 8 and in the accompanying data workbook.

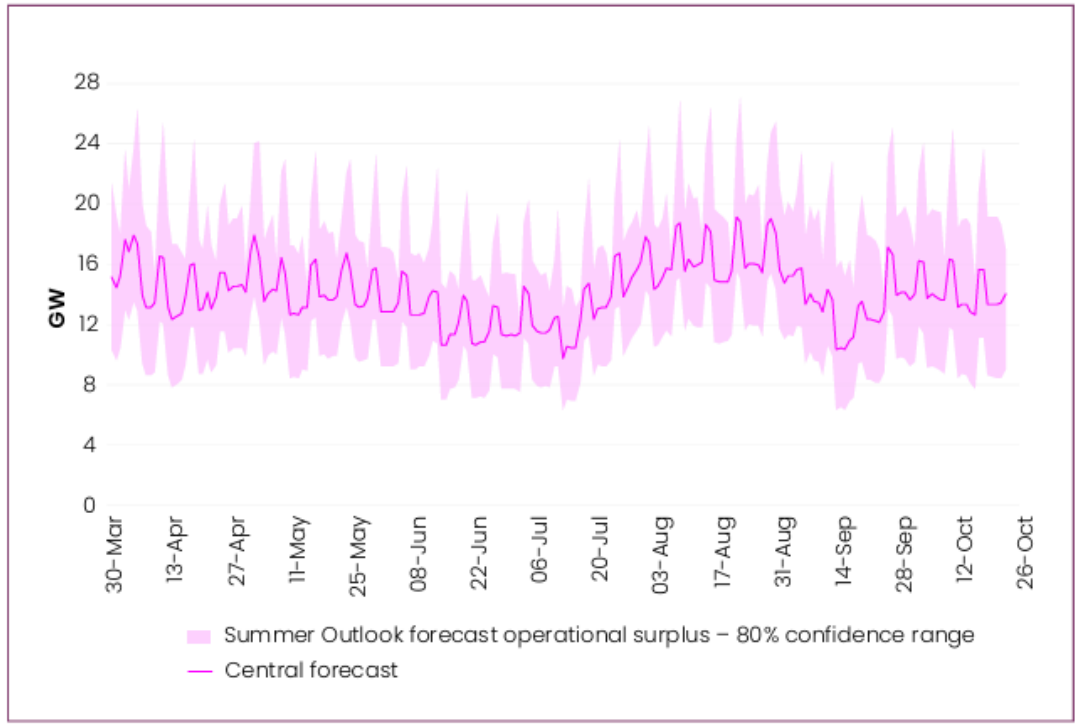

Figure 1: Forecast range for the daily operational surplus under different supply and demand conditions. The confidence bound shows the range between the 10th and 90th percentiles (p10 and p90).

Interconnected markets overview

Market signals suggest that Great Britain is likely to be a significant net importer from France and will typically import from other Continental European markets.

Electricity flows across interconnectors are primarily driven by price differentials, with electricity flowing to markets with higher prices. Baseload electricity prices in Great Britain for summer 2026 are £13–£70/MWh higher than in Continental Europe. The recent rise in gas prices has increased Great Britain's premium to neighbouring markets, reflecting the different role of gas-fired power generation in these markets. Prior to the start of the Middle East conflict on 28 February, prices suggested a typical pattern of interconnector imports. As such, we anticipate that Great Britain will be a net importer under both high and low gas price scenarios. Recent trends in the spread between Great Britain and neighbouring markets are provided in the accompanying *Summer Outlook 2026* data workbook.

Figure 8 shows how the premium in wholesale electricity prices has been reflected in interconnector capacity auction results, with import prices clearing significantly higher than export prices. While actual interconnector flows will be determined by prevailing conditions on the day, the capacity auction results indicate the premium that market participants are willing to pay for the right to flow power to Great Britain, on average, across the season. Prices for import capacity from France have risen since summer 2025, driven by stable French prices supported by strong nuclear generation. Meanwhile, the spreads across other markets have slightly reduced year-on-year. As such, we expect particularly strong net imports from France, while imports from the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium may be more variable than last summer. Current prices suggest a typical pattern of exports to Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Our operational surplus analysis (see page 6) suggests that Great Britain has the ability to regularly support exports, leaving the system well placed to manage potential uncertainty.

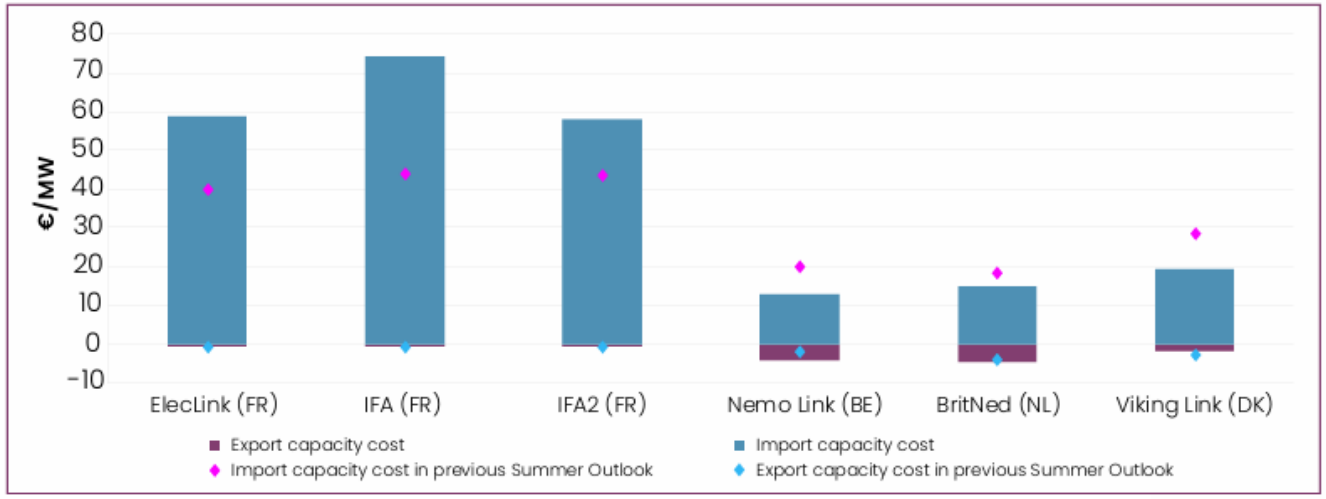

Figure 8: Summer 2026 interconnection capacity auction prices for interconnectors holding long-term auctions, compared with import and export capacity prices from summer 2025 (Source: JAO, Empire)

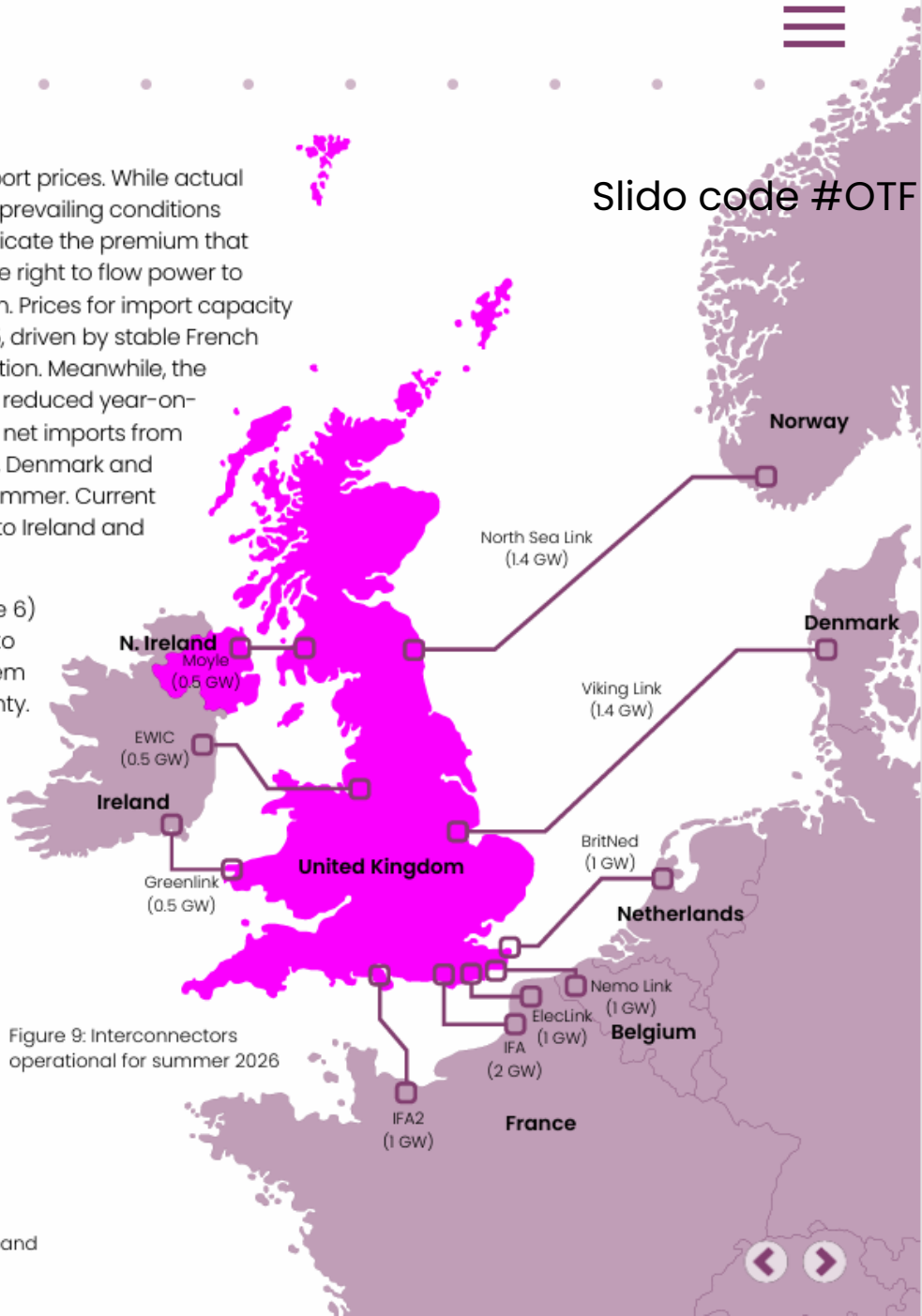

Figure 9: Interconnectors operational for summer 2026

Power markets

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Significant growth in renewable generation, and high scheduled nuclear availability, suggest a growing potential for negative prices as a result of oversupply during solar peak hours.

Electricity prices in Continental Europe reflect high forecast generation availability, including strong nuclear availability in France. Figure 10 shows scheduled French nuclear availability for this summer compared with summer 2025 and the historic range. Allowing for revisions to this schedule, we still expect French nuclear production to be towards the upper end of the recent range. As a result, we expect France to be able to support a high level of exports to neighbouring markets, including Great Britain, throughout the summer.

Ongoing structural changes in European supply and demand, driven by growing renewable capacity, are reflected in prices. Figure 11 highlights the growing discount of peak contracts (7am–7pm) relative to baseload contracts (24 hours). This suggests a growing potential for negative-priced periods, particularly during solar peak hours. Periods of high solar irradiance in Great Britain are highly correlated with neighbouring markets. As a result, we expect to regularly observe scheduled imports on the interconnectors, even when demand is low. We will continue to work closely with our neighbouring TSOs, coordinating support to ensure interconnectors remain mutually beneficial for flexibility and adequacy.

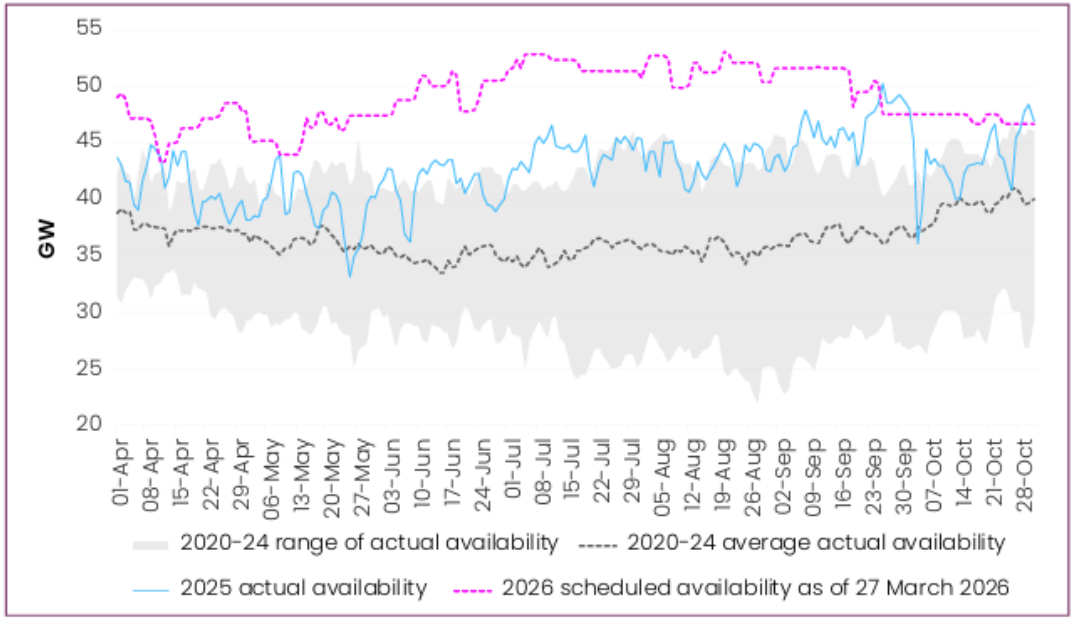

Figure 10: Scheduled French nuclear availability for 2026 against actual availability for 2020–2025 (Source: RTE)

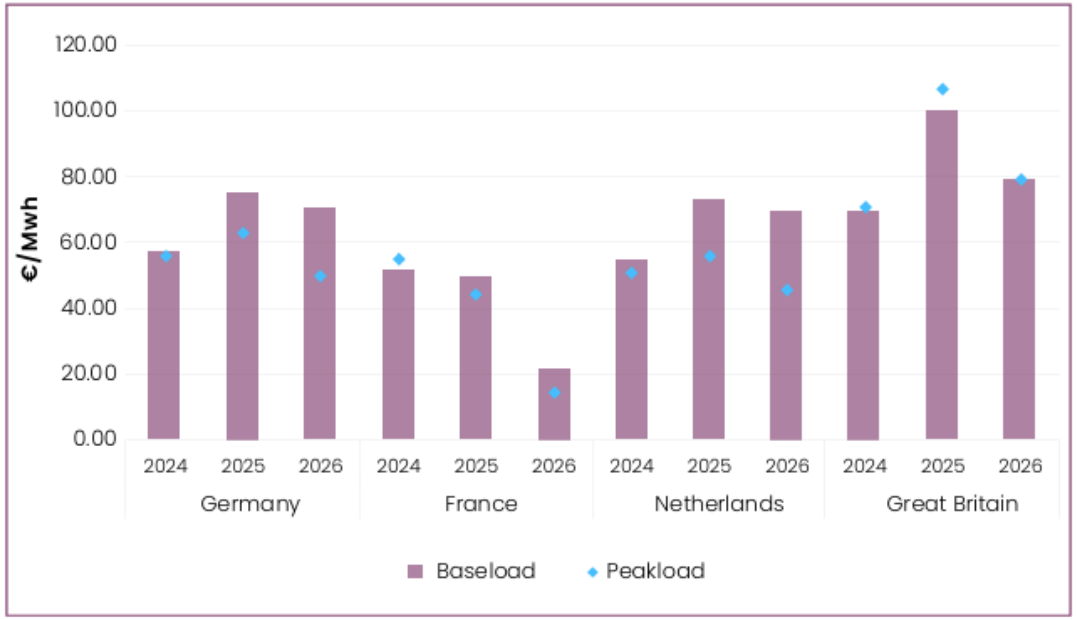

Figure 11: Q2 baseload and peak load prices for recent years, as of 1 March in each respective year (Source: Argus Media)

The changing nature of demand

Low demand is increasingly driven by weather patterns. Solar irradiance is the main driver, overtaking low consumer use and wind generation, meaning there is potential for low demand days throughout the summer.

The growth in embedded renewable generation is increasing demand variability and broadening the range of weather patterns that lead to low demand on the transmission system. Figure 4 shows our forecast of the variation in daily minimum demand due to weather variation alone. As the role of weather-dependent embedded generation grows, the number of days on which the seasonal minimum could credibly occur also increases. It is credible that the seasonal minimum demand this summer could occur on any weekend or bank holiday between April and August. This means there is a greater likelihood (around a 75% chance) that National Demand will be lower than the current record low of 12.8 GW observed in May 2025.

Figure 5 separates the potential range of minimum demand for the overnight (which has historically seen the lowest demand) and afternoon periods. Growth in solar PV is increasing the range of possible daytime minimum demand throughout summer, leading to a growing probability that the lowest daily demand will occur in the afternoon. This occurred 37 times in 2025, compared with 12 in 2024, with 16 of these afternoon daily minimums occurring on a weekday. We expect the weekday minimum demand to occur increasingly in the afternoon. On any given day, there is a 10% probability that demand will fall below the forecast range shown in Figures 4 and 5.

What do we mean by 'low demand'?

The electricity transmission system is the physical infrastructure - includes towers, pylons and cables- used to move electricity nationally and regionally. Some generation connects to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS), while others are connected to the regional or Distribution Networks. In this report, generation connected to the Distribution Networks is referred to as "embedded". Low demand on the NETS does not necessarily mean low underlying consumer use of electricity. When a high proportion of consumer demand is met by embedded generation – closer to the point of use – less electricity needs to move across the national transmission network. The lowest demand periods in Figures 4 and 5 occur when low consumer demand, such as at weekends and on bank holidays, coincides with high embedded generation.

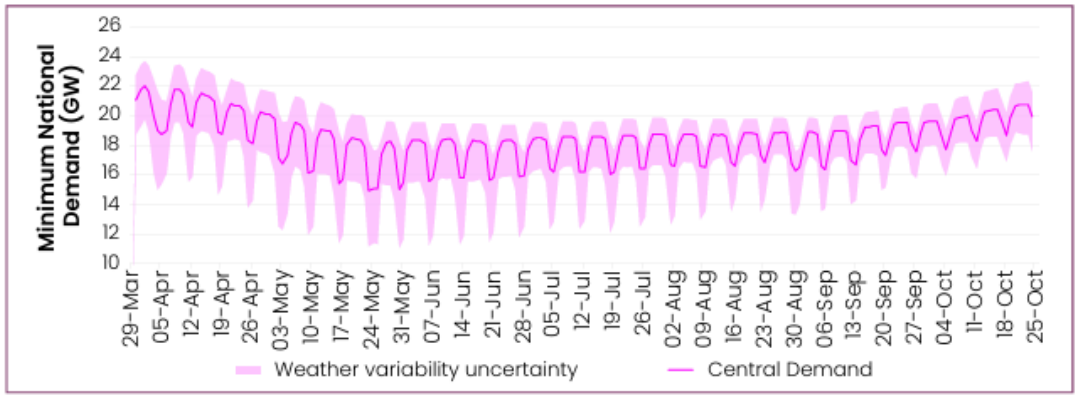

Figure 4: Daily minimum National Demand forecast. The confidence bound shows the range between the 10th and 90th percentiles (p10 and p90).

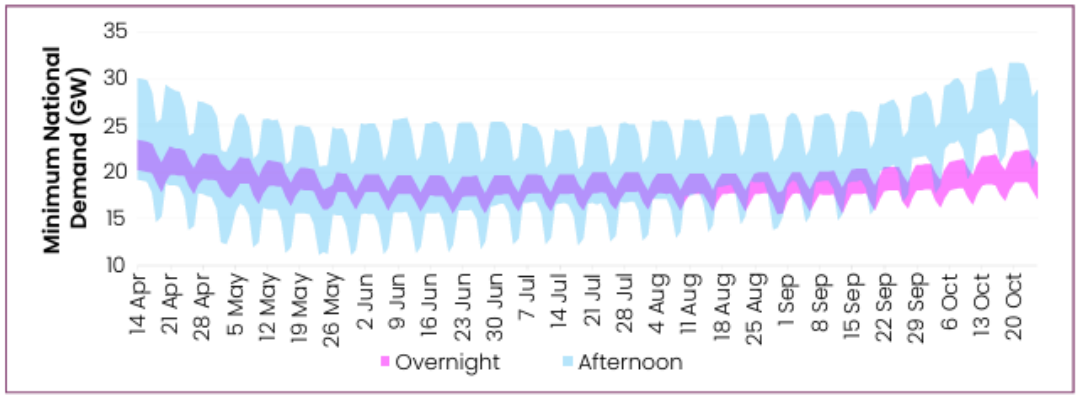

Figure 5: Daily minimum National Demand forecast by time of day. The confidence bound shows the range between the 10th and 90th percentiles (p10 and p90).

Demand | Last week demand out-turn

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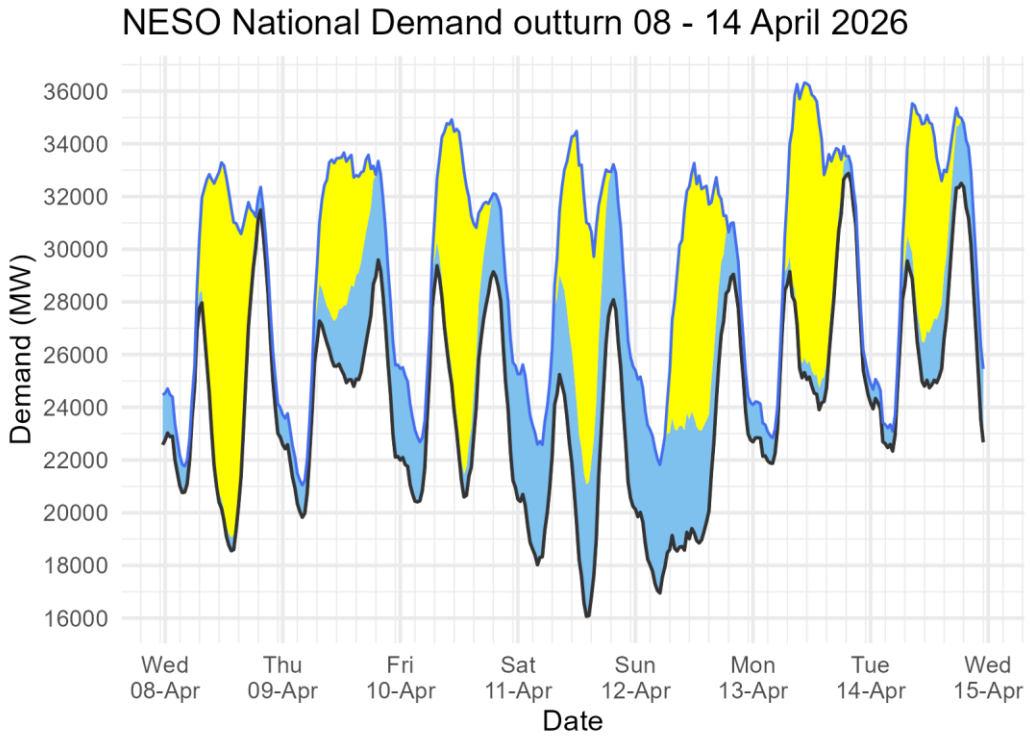


Distributed generation

Peak values by day

Date	OUTTURN	
	Daily Max Dist. PV (GW)	Daily Max Dist. Wind (GW)
08 Apr 2026	13.2	1.9
09 Apr 2026	6.1	4.2
10 Apr 2026	11.8	4.5
11 Apr 2026	10.8	5.4
12 Apr 2026	9.7	5.3
13 Apr 2026	10.6	1.4
14 Apr 2026	8.3	2.8

National Demand

Minimum Demands

Date	Forecasting Point	FORECAST (Wed 08 Apr)			OUTTURN		
		National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)
08 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	18.9	0.5	13.1	18.6	0.5	12.5
09 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	20.2	1.4	0.0	19.8	1.2	0.0
09 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	20.7	3.6	8.5	24.8	3.8	4.2
10 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	20.8	1.2	0.0	20.4	2.5	0.0
10 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	22.4	2.5	8.9	20.6	0.9	11.5
11 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	17.7	3.8	0.0	18.0	4.6	0.0
11 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	18.5	2.8	8.9	16.1	5.0	9.9
12 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	18.5	2.5	0.0	17.0	4.9	0.0
12 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	19.8	2.1	8.7	18.5	4.6	6.0
13 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	21.1	1.0	0.0	21.9	1.0	0.0
13 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	26.7	1.0	8.4	23.9	0.8	10.1
14 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	22.0	1.0	0.0	22.3	0.8	0.0
14 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	24.3	1.2	8.9	24.7	2.1	8.0

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

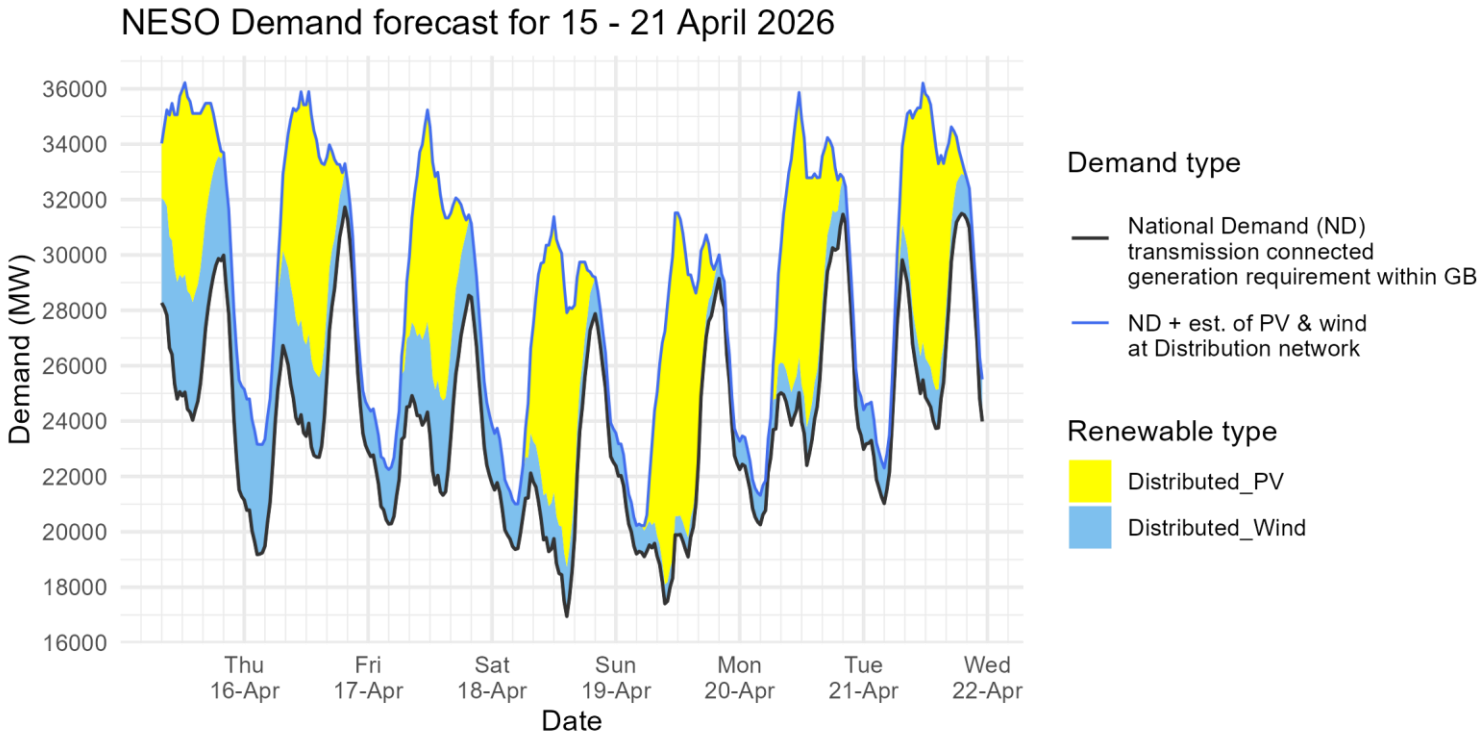
Blue line serves as a proxy for total GB customer demand. It includes demand supplied by the distributed wind and solar sources, but it does not include demand supplied by non-weather driven sources at the distributed network for which NESO has no real time data.

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

From March to October, the table will display overnight minimum (between 00:00 and 07:30) and daytime minimum (between 07:30 and 16:30) as well as an additional column: distributed PV.

Demand | Week Ahead

Slido code #OTF



National Demand

Minimum Demands

		FORECAST (Wed 15 Apr)		
Date	Forecasting Point	National Demand (GW)	Dist. wind (GW)	Dist. PV (GW)
15 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	24.0	4.3	6.8
16 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	19.2	4.0	0.0
16 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	22.7	2.9	8.0
17 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	20.3	2.0	0.0
17 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	21.3	3.4	6.9
18 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	19.4	1.6	0.0
18 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	16.9	1.8	9.2
19 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	19.1	0.9	0.2
19 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	17.4	0.7	9.1
20 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	20.3	1.1	0.0
20 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	22.4	1.4	9.0
21 Apr 2026	Overnight Min	21.0	1.3	0.0
21 Apr 2026	Daytime Min	23.7	1.4	8.8

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 NESO has no real time data.

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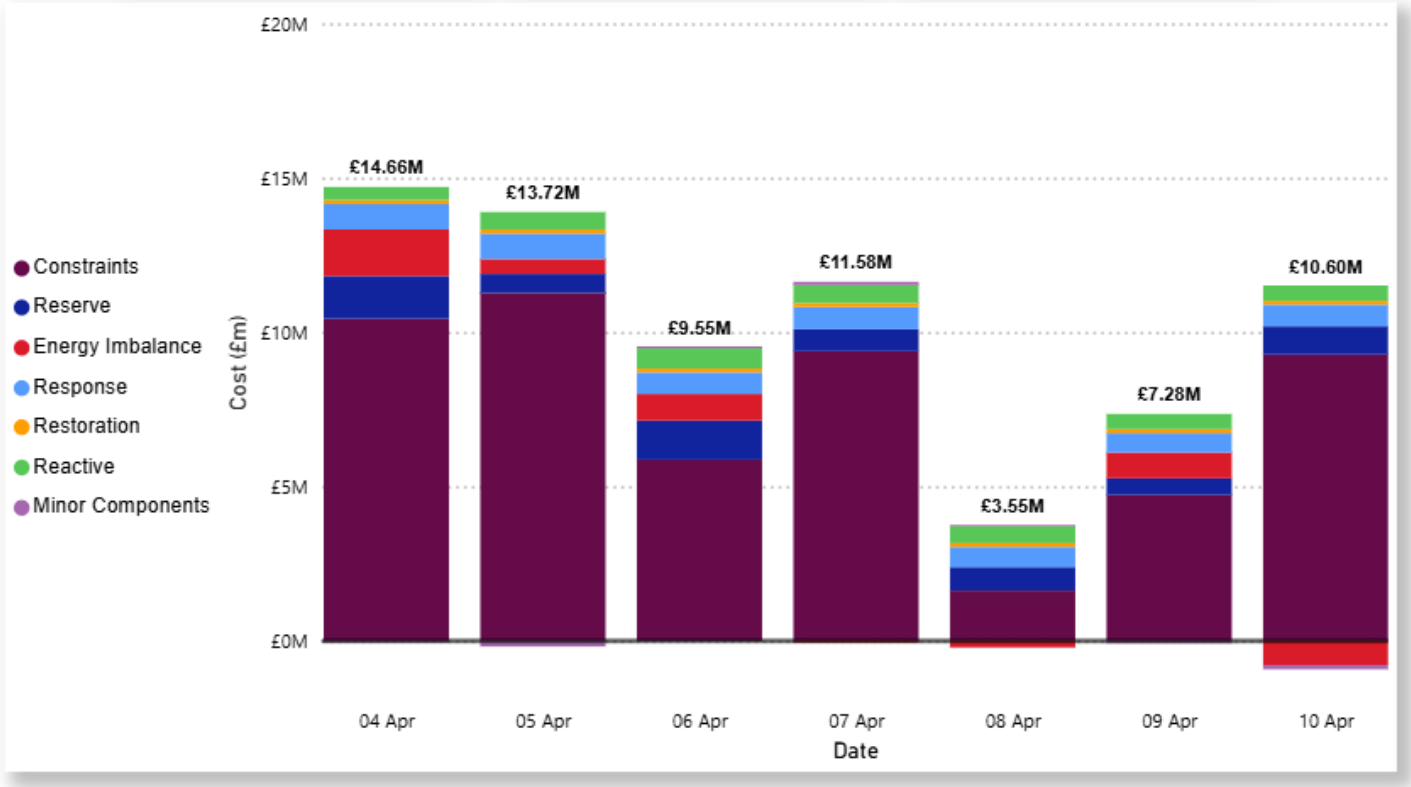
NESO National Energy System Operator

NESO Actions | Category Cost Breakdown

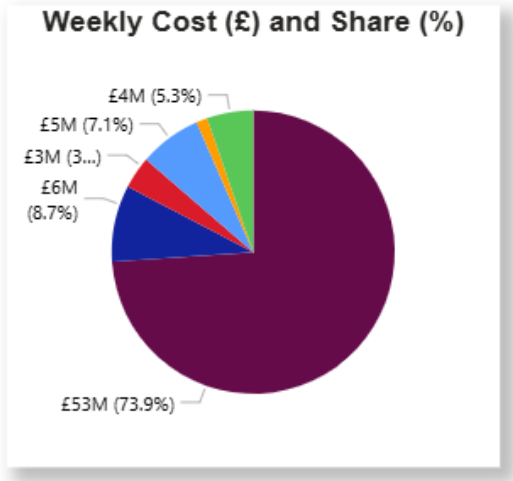
Slido code #OTF

Date
04/04/2026 10/04/2026

Weekly Total Costs (£)	Last Week Total Costs (£)	Past 30-Day Average Costs (£)
70.9M	55.8M	11.0M



Date	Total Costs
04 April 2026	£14,660,054
05 April 2026	£13,716,197
06 April 2026	£9,546,339
07 April 2026	£11,576,012
08 April 2026	£3,548,713
09 April 2026	£7,277,915
10 April 2026	£10,600,403
Total	£70,925,632



For more info on constraint costs, and the steps NESO is taking with industry partners to address them, please see our Balancing Costs website.

We will be providing an update on NESO's activities to manage constraints following publication of DESNZ' Reformed National Pricing Delivery Plan.

NESO Actions | Constraint Cost Breakdown

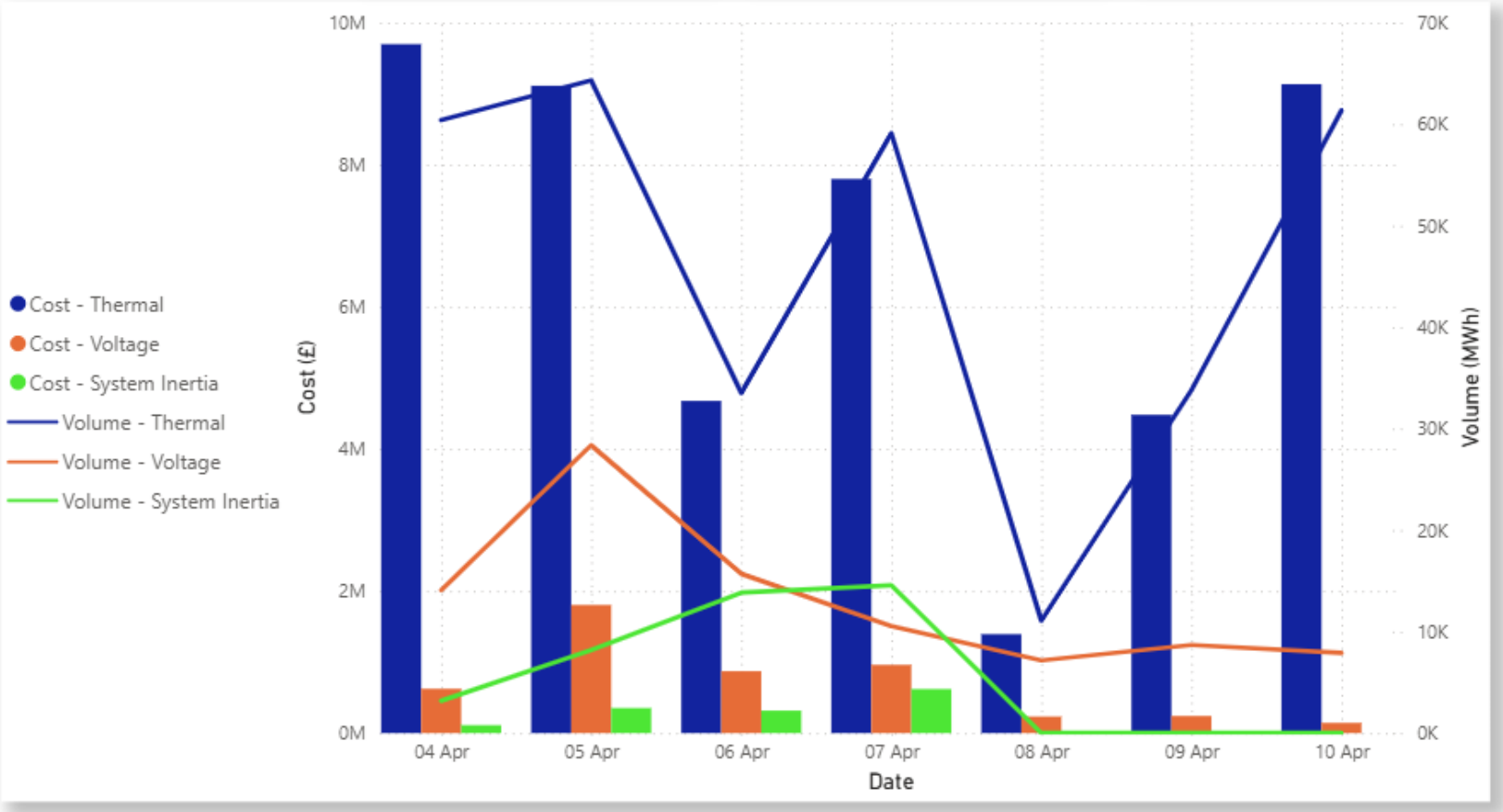
Slido code #OTF

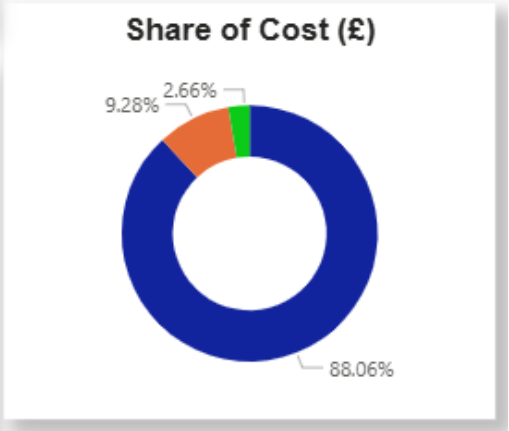
Date
04/04/2026 10/04/2026

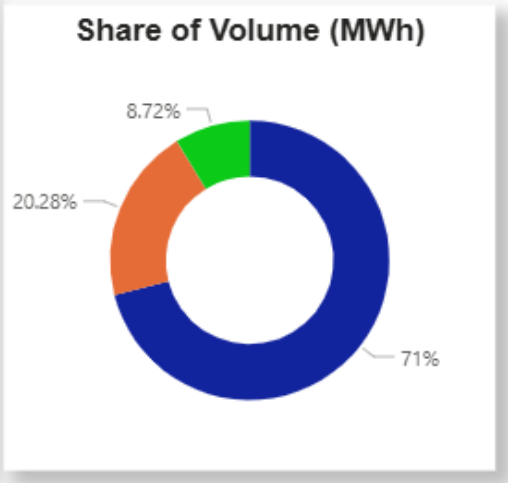
Thermal Constraints	
Costs (£)	Vol (MWh)
46.29M	323.58K

Voltage Constraints	
Costs (£)	Vol (MWh)
4.88M	92.41K

System Inertia	
Costs (£)	Vol (MWh)
1.40M	39.74K







Note: Thermal Constraint volume is reported as an absolute figure.

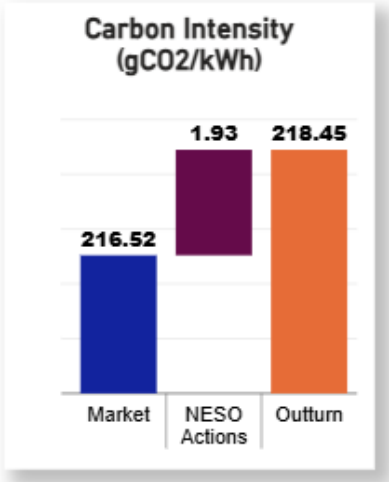
NESO National Energy System Operator

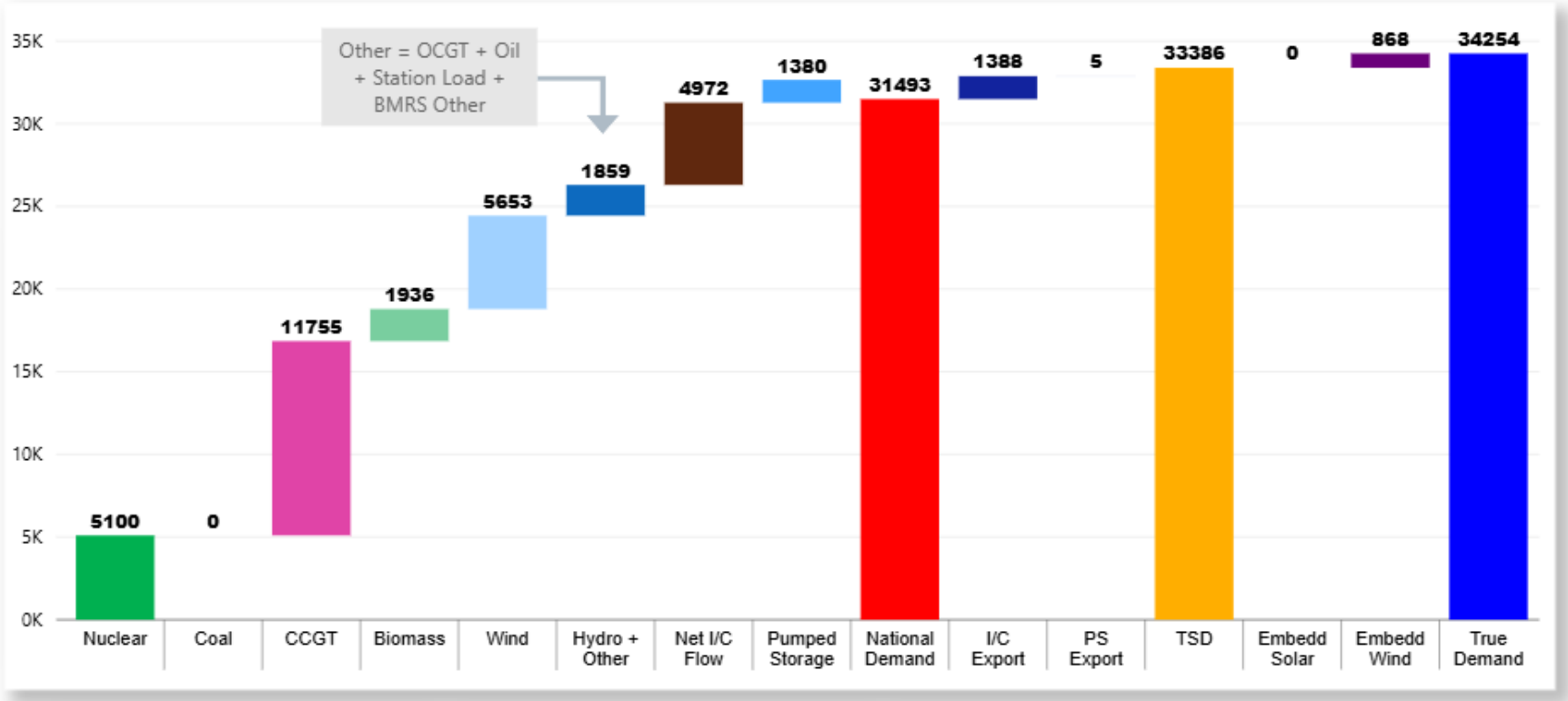
NESO Actions | Peak Demand – Settlement Period (SP) spend ~£4.7k Wednesday 8th April

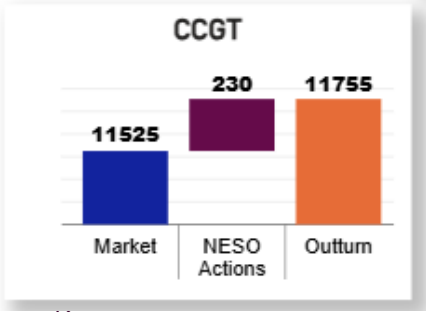
Slido code #OTF

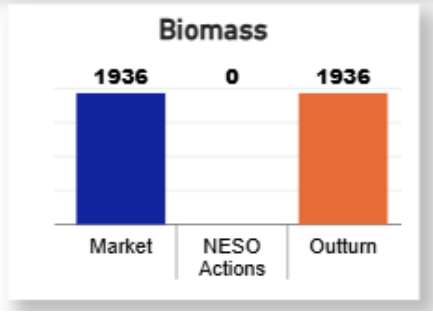
Date: 08 April 2026 | SP: 41

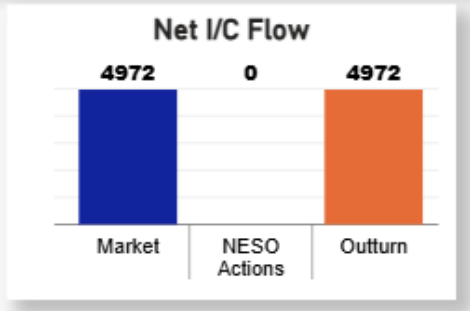
Half-hour preceding
20:30

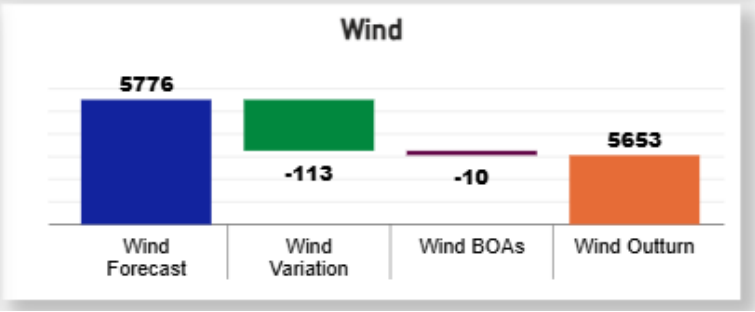












NESO National Energy System Operator

Public

NESO Actions | Minimum Demand – SP spend ~£242k Monday 6th April

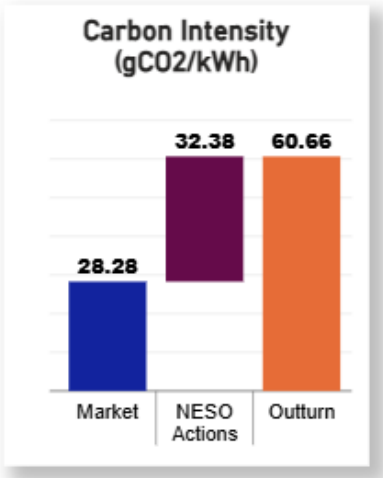
Slido code #OTF

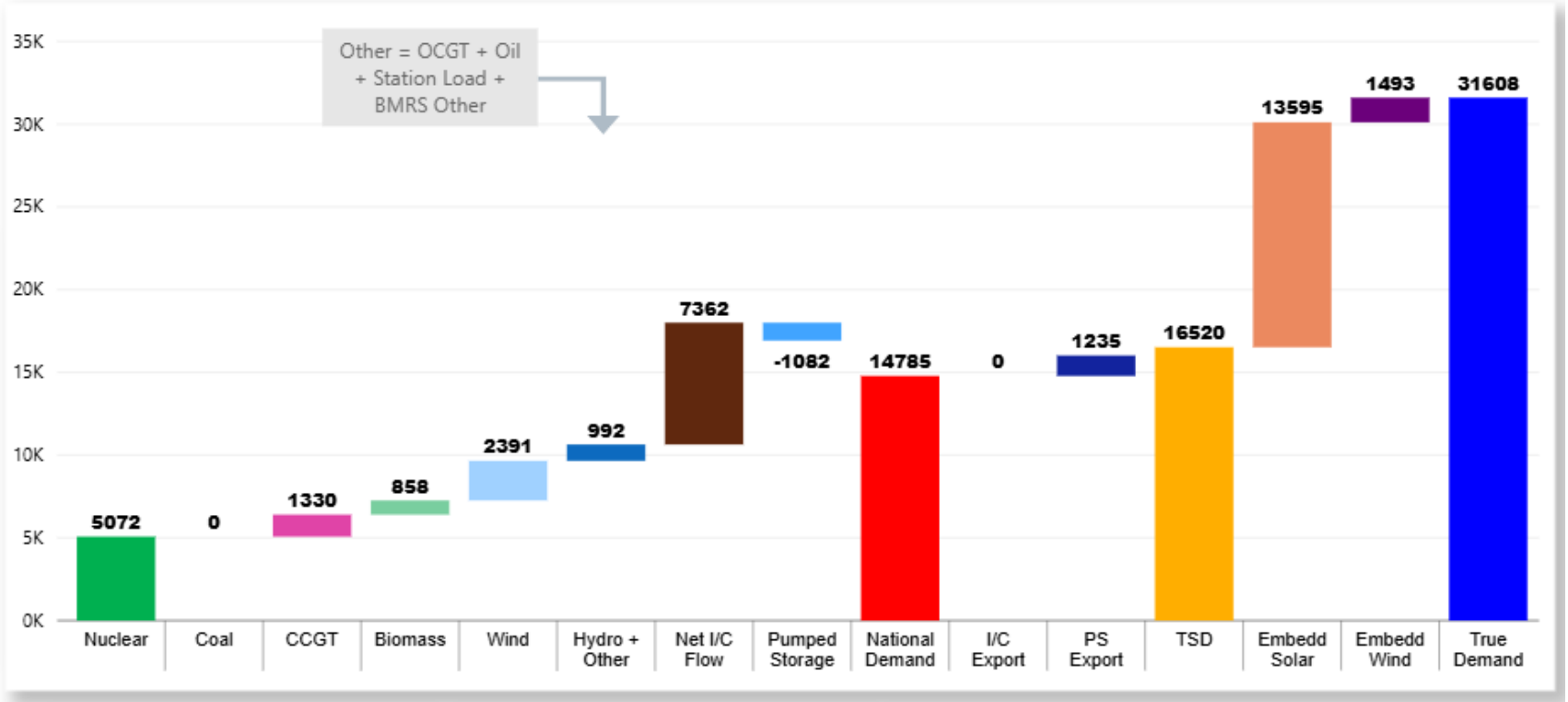
Date: 06 April 2026

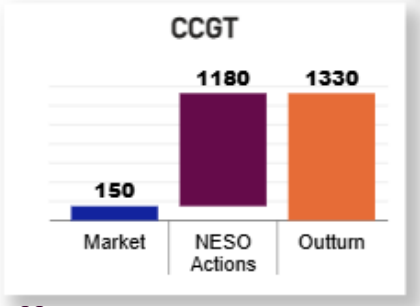
SP: 29

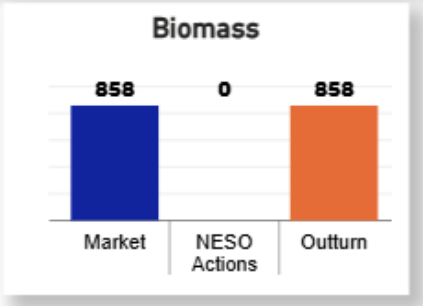
Half-hour preceding

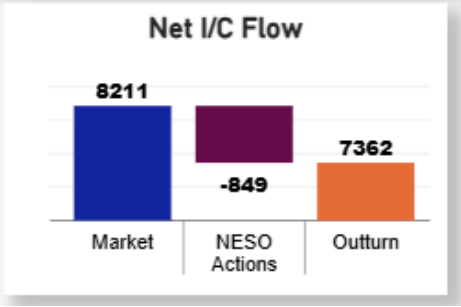
14:30

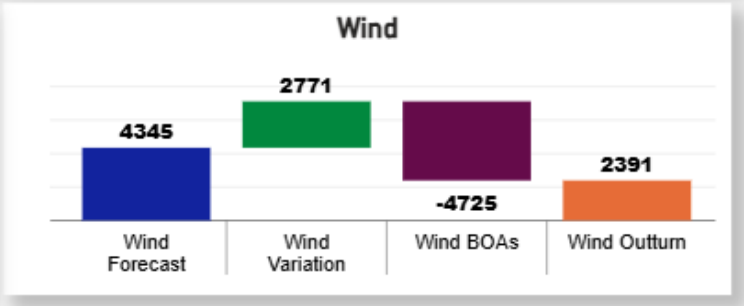












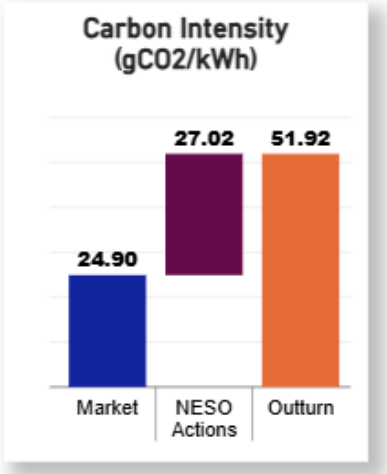
NESO National Energy System Operator

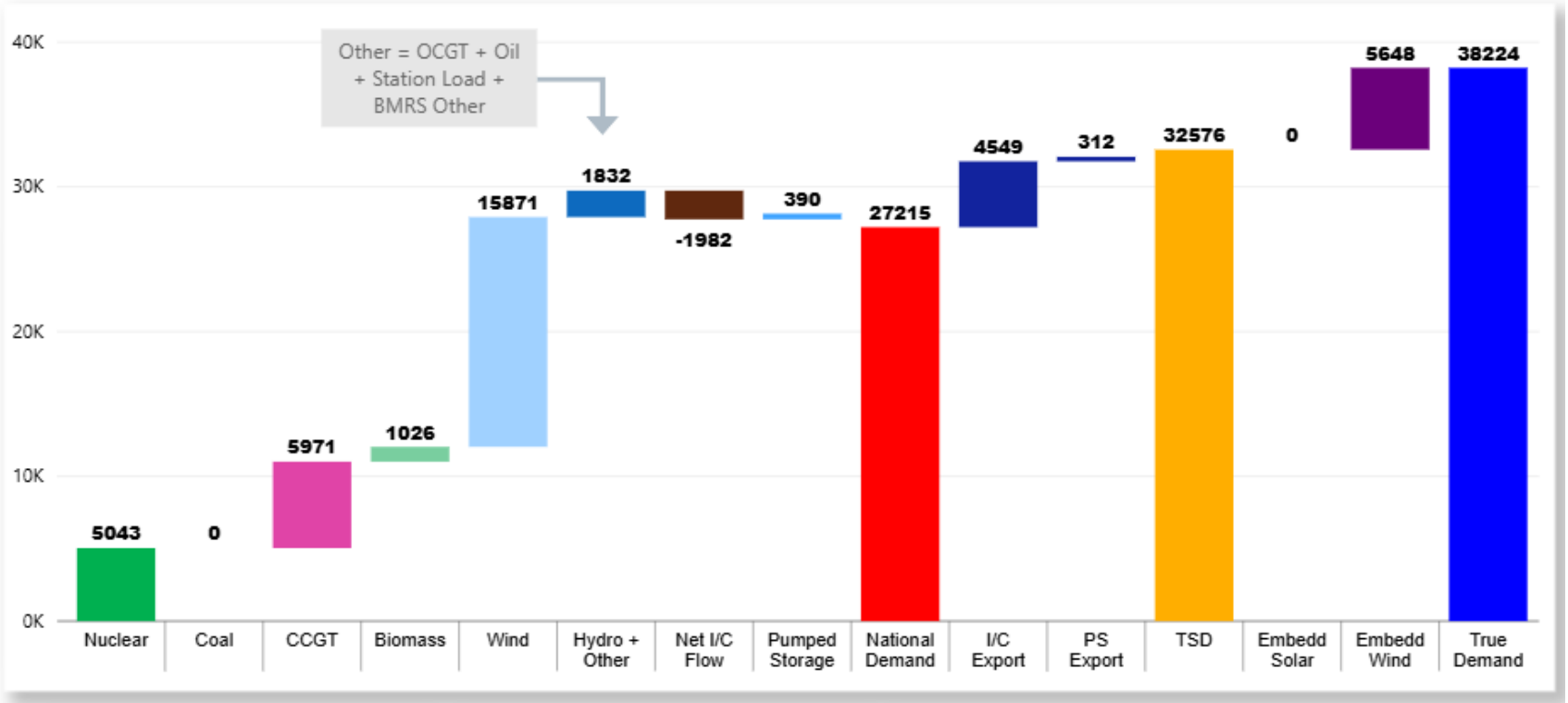
NESO Actions | Highest SP spend ~£545k Saturday 4th April

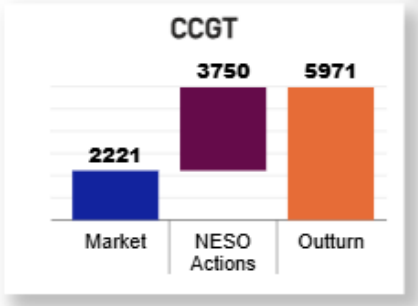
Slido code #OTF

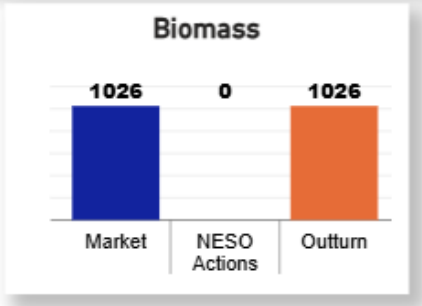
Date: 04 April 2026 | SP: 40

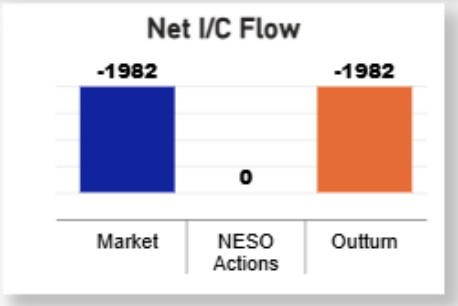
Half-hour preceding
20:00

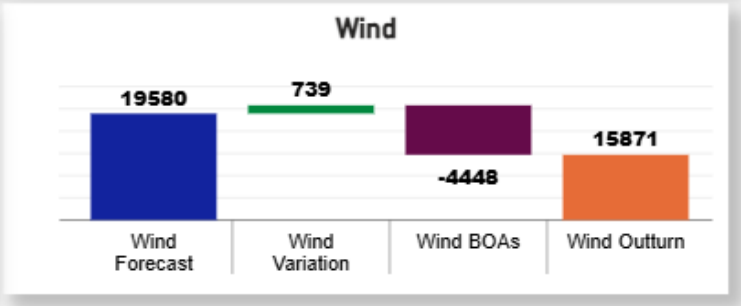






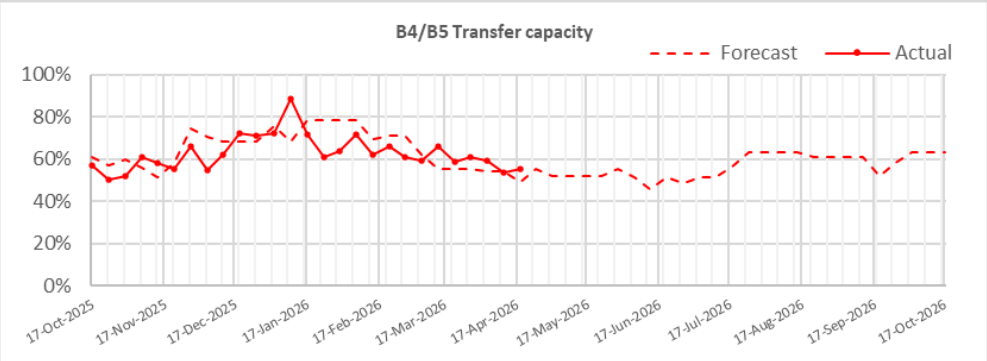


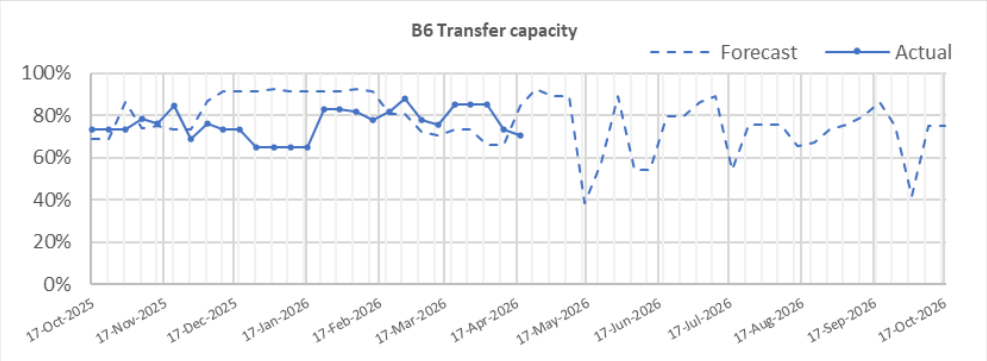


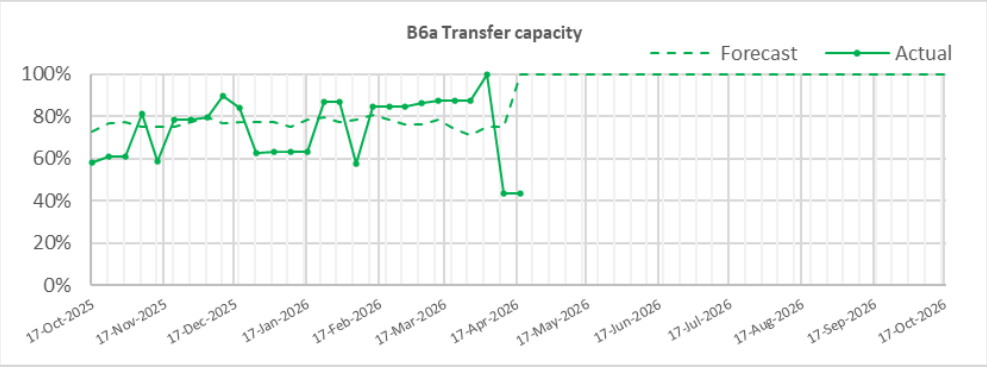


Transparency | Network Congestion

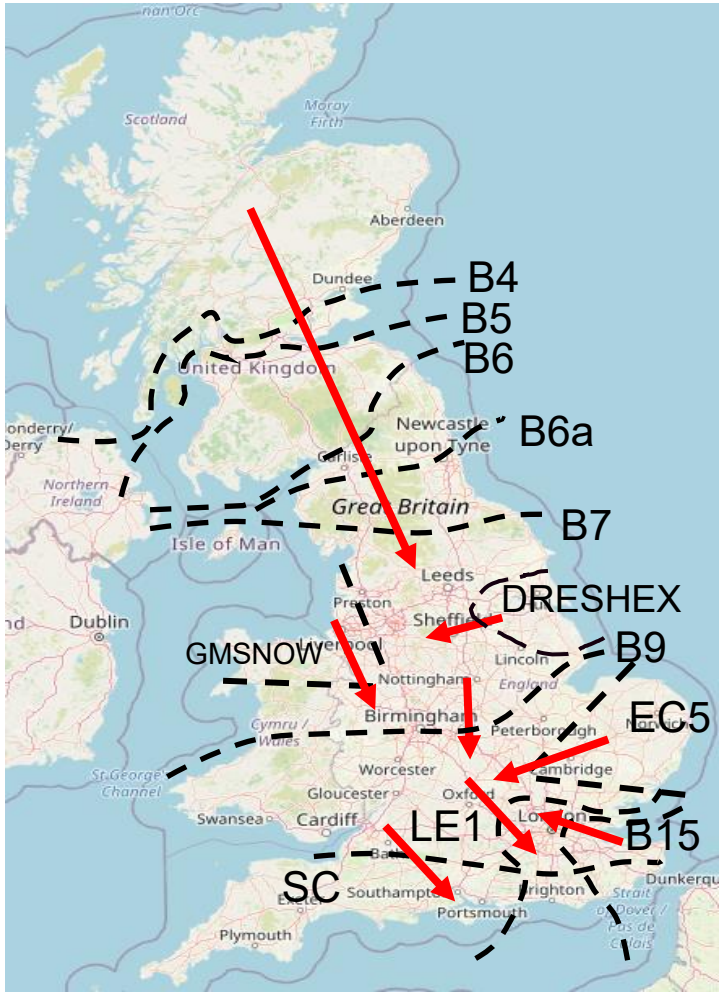
Slido code #OTF







Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)	Current Capacity (%)
B4/B5	3400	55
B6 (SCOTEX)	6800	71
B6a	8000	44
B7 (SSHARN)	9850	56
GMSNOW	5800	28
FLOWSTH (B9)	12700	83
DRESHEX	9675	68
EC5	5000	100
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	78
B15 (ESTEX)	7500	62
SC1	7300	100

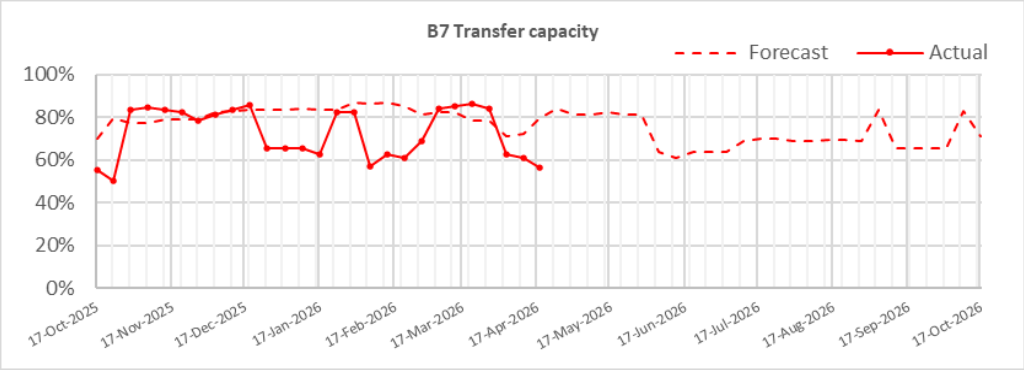


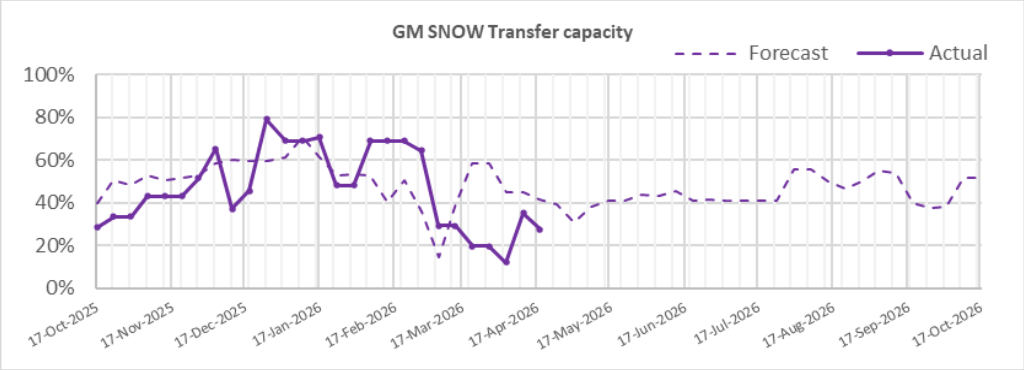
The forecast line is updated with the 12-week ahead view, and this happens each week. So, everything up to 12 weeks ahead is the forecast from 12-week ahead view, and everything after that is the fixed long-term forecast view.

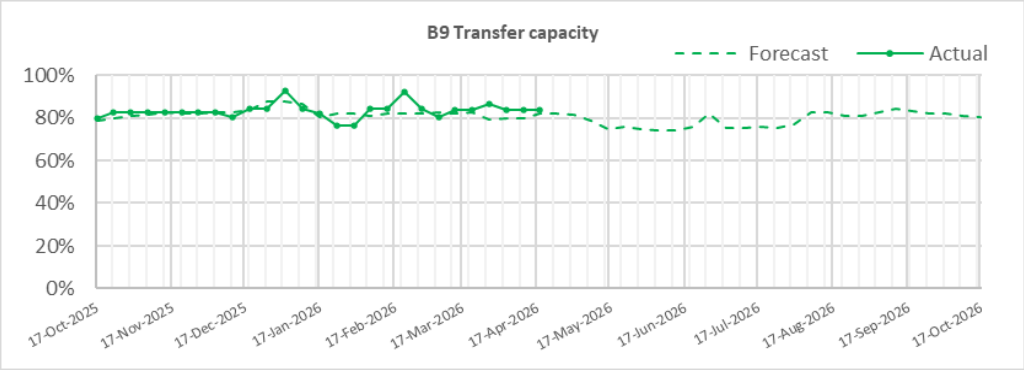
NESO National Energy System Operator

Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF







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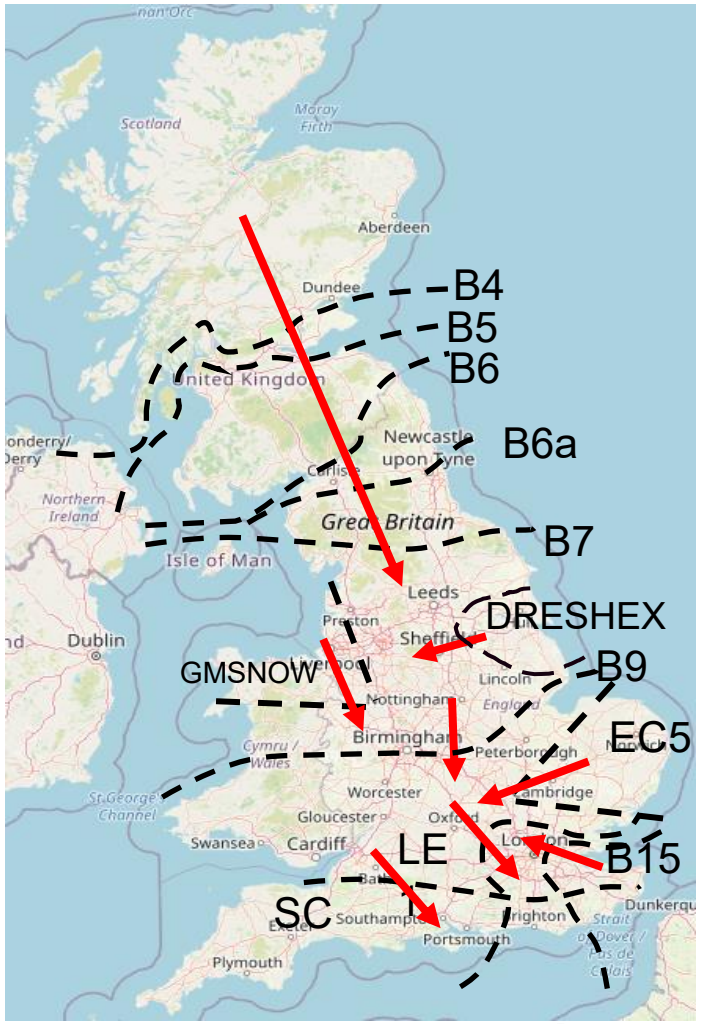

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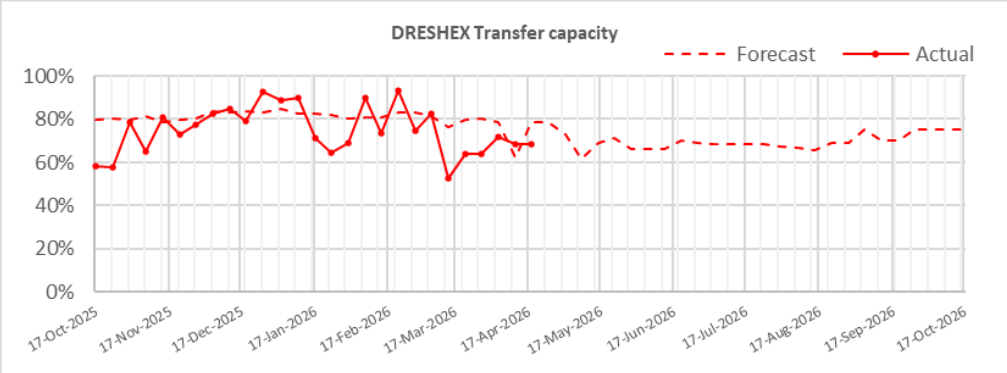
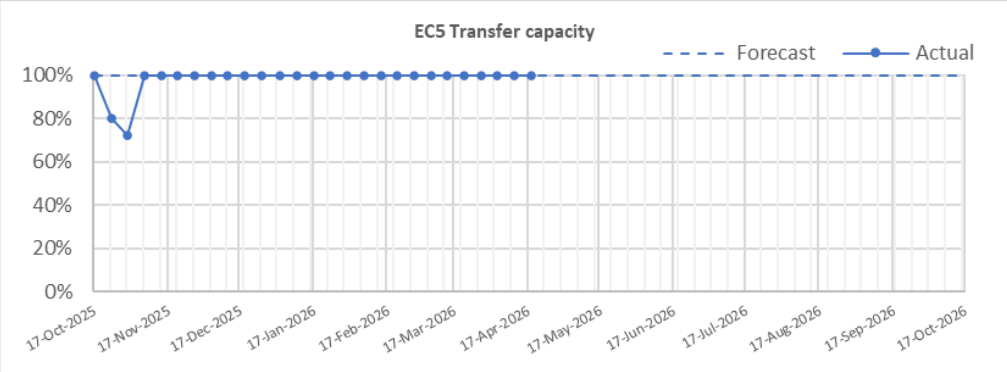
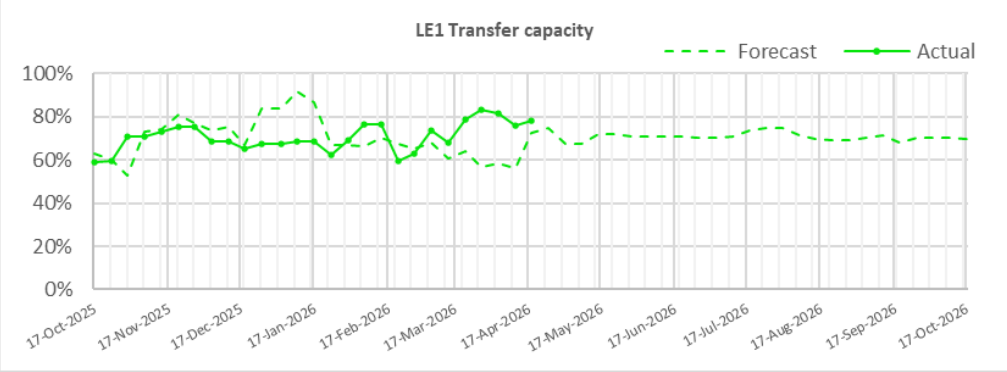
NESO National Energy System Operator

Transparency | Network Congestion

Slido code #OTF







Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)	Current Capacity (%)
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EC5	5000	100
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	78
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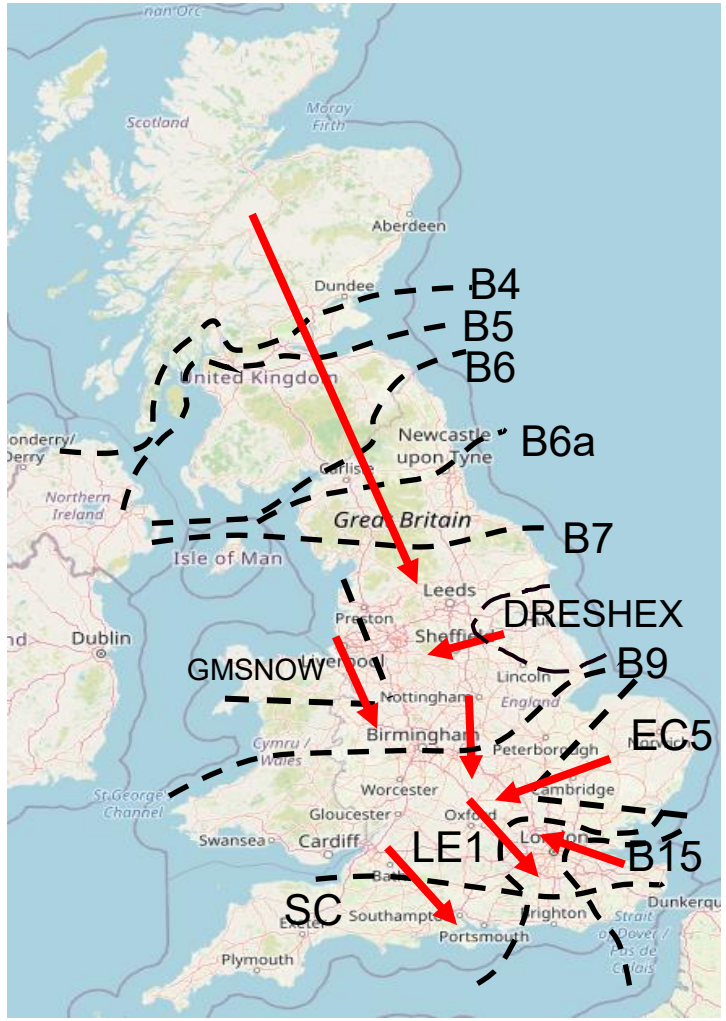
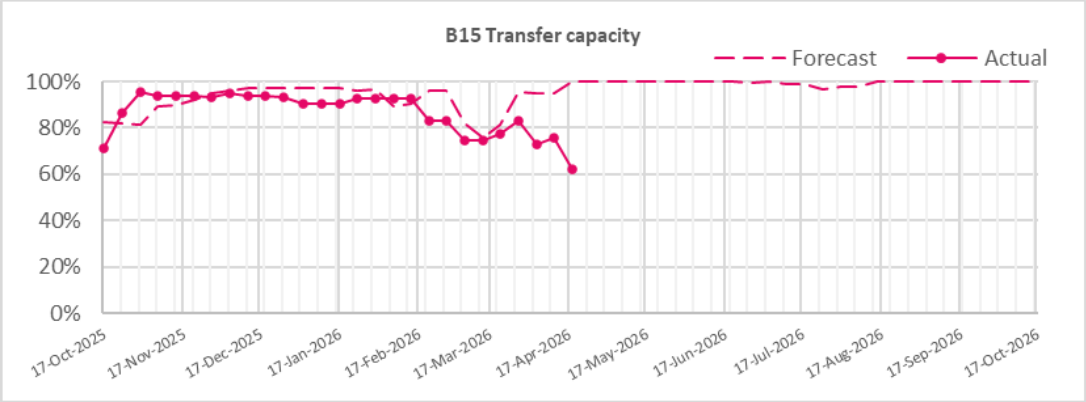
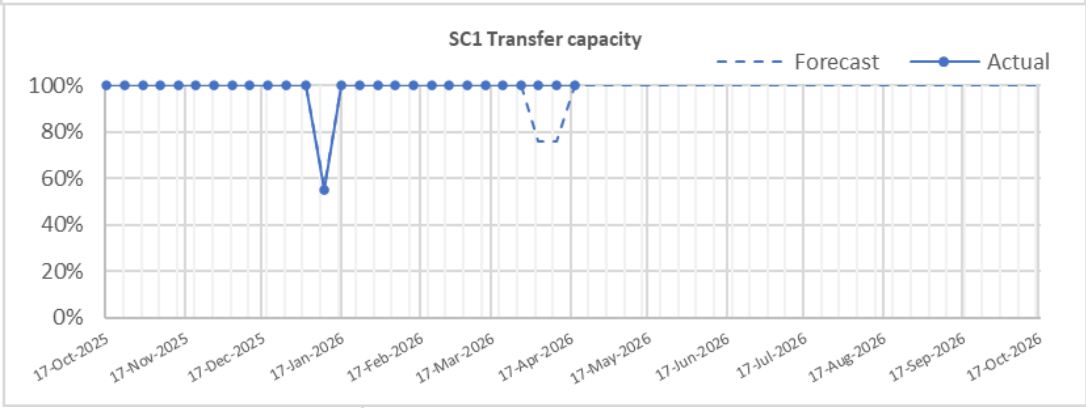


The forecast line is updated with the 12-week ahead view, and this happens each week. So, everything up to 12 weeks ahead is the forecast from 12-week ahead view, and everything after that is the fixed long-term forecast view.

NESO National Energy System Operator

Transparency | Network Congestion





ahead view, and everything after that is the fixed long-term forecast view.

Day ahead flows and limits, and the 24-month constraint limit forecast are published on the ESO Data Portal: Constraints Management

(The forecast and day ahead limits may vary due to changes in the outage plan. The plan is reviewed periodically throughout the year to ensure we are optimising system conditions, whilst managing any necessary outage plan changes.

Boundary	Max. Capacity (MW)	Current Capacity (%)
B4/B5	3400	55
B6 (SCOTEX)	6800	71
B6a	8000	44
B7 (SSHARN)	9850	56
GMSNOW	5800	28
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DRESHEX	9675	68
EC5	5000	100
LE1 (SEIMP)	8750	78
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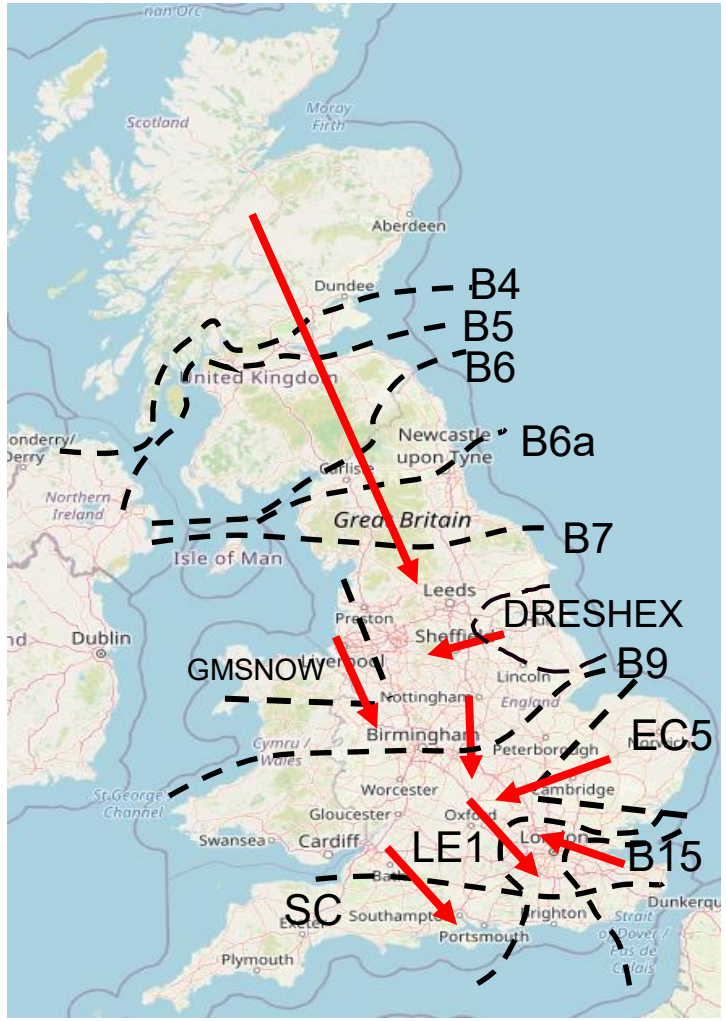
SC1	7300	100

Slido code #OTF



PSA Skip Rates – bids & offers combined

Slido code #OTF

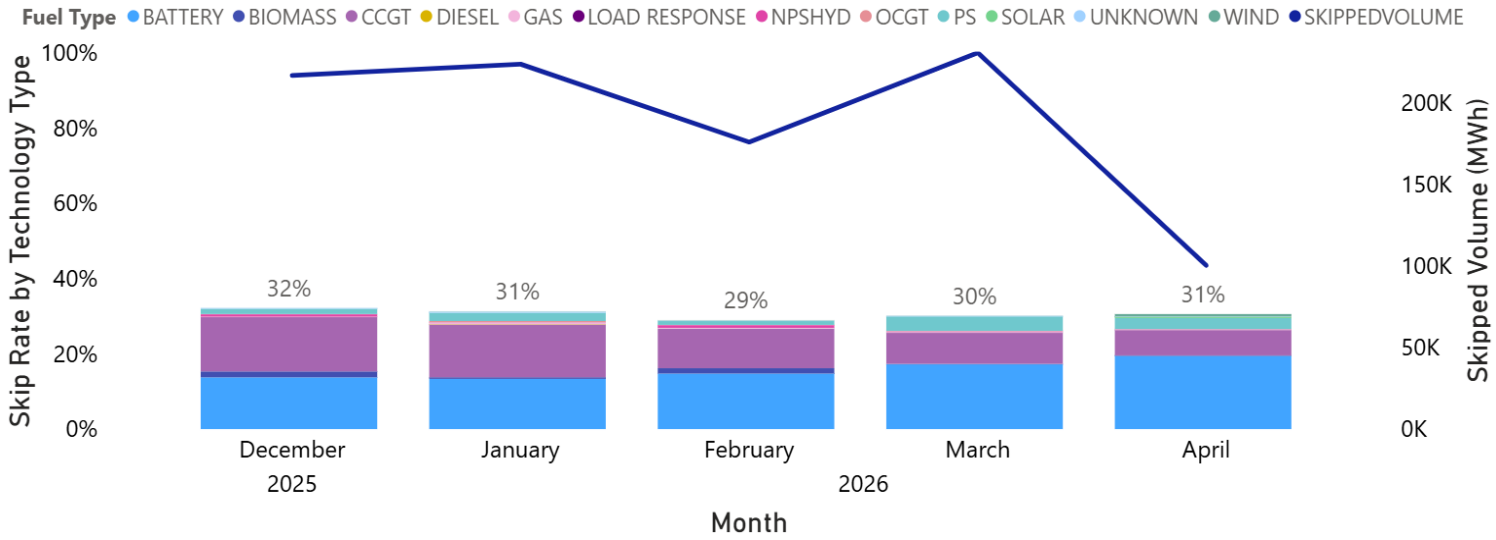
The current skip rate methodology only considers energy actions within the BM

We welcome your comments and feedback on these figures and how we present this data.

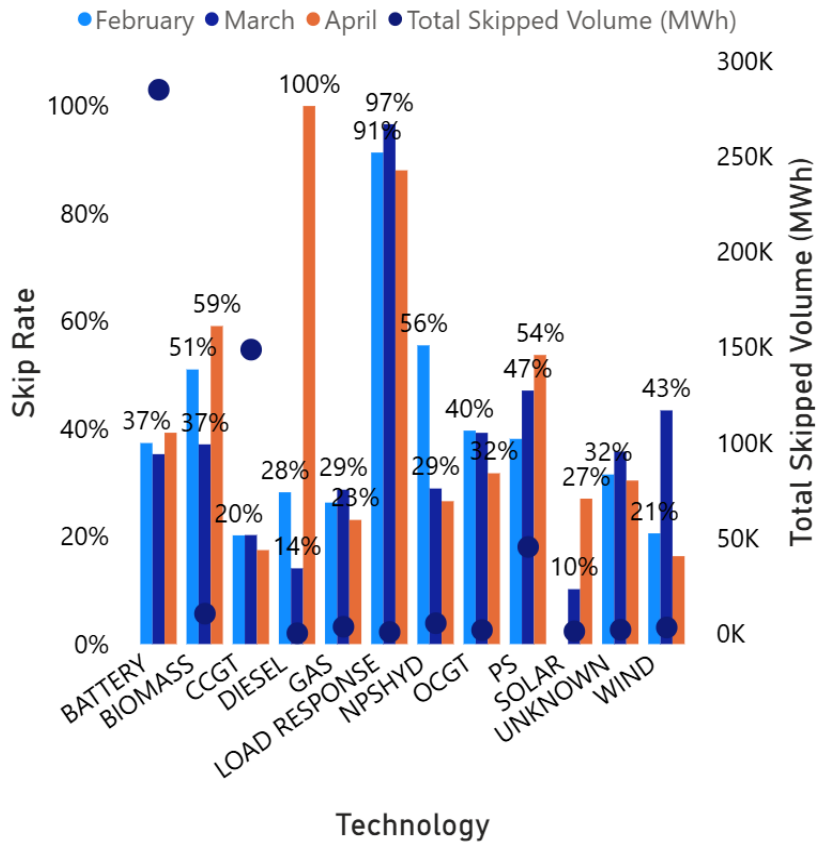
These graphs are based on stage 5 of the Post System Action definition.

Weekly Average w/e	PSA Skip Rate (%)
22/03	27%
29/03	35%
05/04	31%
12/04	29%

Relative Technology Skip Rate



Technology Specific Skip Rate – last 3 months



Gas: Gas reciprocating units
NPSHYD: Non-Pumped Storage Hydro
PS: Pumped Storage

Contact us on box.SkipRates@neso.energy

Skip rate data and more info on skip rates including methodology can be found on our website.

Rerecorded deep dive can be found on our webpage: here

NESO National Energy System Operator

Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

Advance Q: (27/03/2026) The new 'Instantaneous Generation by Fuel Type (Inclusion of Battery)' was scheduled to be live in April 2026 – Do we have an exact date when this will be published? Also, will the data published be equivalent to the current Pump Storage fuel type data e.g. 5 minutely outturns with both positive and negative values?

Advance Q: (13/04/2026) Do you have any update on the implementation of making batteries available as a fuel type? It was previously said that this will be implemented on the 8th April, however I can't currently see battery/BESS fuel type in Elexon data.

A: "Generation by fuel type" is an Elexon dataset that is populated using data submitted from the Balancing Mechanism (BM). Work has been underway to introduce a separate battery fuel type that is capable of reporting both generation and demand values, alongside incorporating battery demand within the transmission system demand figures provided to Elexon.

Implementation of these changes has been delayed due to requirements around testing and formal sign-off. This testing has now been completed; however, some further preparatory work is required before implementation can proceed. A finalised implementation plan is expected to be agreed shortly, after which NESO will engage with Elexon and provide the required four weeks' notice. Our current target for implementation is late May to mid-June.

Q: (01/04/2026) When will the RNP meetings start? Timetable looks tight.

A: We'll be holding an introductory meeting of the Industry Expert Panel later this month.

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Previously Asked Questions

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Q: (01/04/2026) In NESO's LT29 Tender info is a document with a section titled "One-Off Works Costs: More details" stating "Based on a recent review of the criteria for One-Off Works as defined under CUSC Section 14, Part 1, paragraph 14.4.2, …". Will NESO publish this review to all Users and CUSC signatories?

A: As the Long-term 2029 tender is an ongoing competitive process, all bidder queries must be submitted to NESO via the Ariba Procurement Platform. Failing that in the event of technical issues, queries can be directed to box.stability@neso.energy and box.voltage@neso.energy This is in line with the published query process to ensure all queries are reviewed and responded to fairly.

Q: (01/04/2026) Is it possible to give any detail as to why the B4/B5 boundary is expected to be at around 50% for the next 6 months - what are the works that are going on in the region and when is the boundary expected to return to a higher capacity?

A: NESO is working with Transmission Owners to carry out essential upgrades to Scotland's electricity network, supporting Clean Power 2030 and future consumer benefits. These works require carefully planned outages, taking into account delivery timescales, coordination with other projects, and environmental protections such as wildlife constraints. In some cases, more complex works mean that larger outages must be completed together. NESO continually reviews plans to ensure the system remains secure and costs are minimised. The outages affecting the B4 boundary are currently planned to extend until the end of spring 2027.

For more details on the projects happening in Scottish areas can be viewed at https://www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/project-map and https://www.spenergynetworks.co.uk/pages/investment_scotland.aspx

Previously Asked Questions

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Q: (01/04/2026) Will batteries contracted into SR be utilised in the BM in a similar fashion to those in QR/BR? Or will the volume contracted in SR only be BOAd when needed for a prolonged period?

A: For SR Units contracted for the firm SR service their capacity has been secured to ensure we have sufficient reserves to cover the largest infeed or outfeed loss, and units (BM and NBM) are tagged as SR in the control room systems so they can be included or excluded from dispatch tools, and will normally be held back for post-fault actions rather than dispatched purely in merit. Technology type does not affect the use of the SR service.

QR and BR as pre-fault products are in general used for normal balancing actions, but can be held back as reserve behind other BM units where appropriate.

Q: (01/04/2026) Will Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) come into play for imbalance pricing at all now that STOR has ended? Does the Reserve Scarcity Price apply at all for units in SR?

A: No, the Reserve Scarcity Price was introduced as the price of some STOR contracts was fixed in advance and so using that price for System Price calculations would not reflect the real-time value of energy (particularly in scarce periods). As Slow Reserve units have the freedom to change utilization prices up until gate closure, this price adjustment mechanism is no longer required.

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Previously Asked Questions

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Advance Q: (01/04/2026) I would welcome any further clarity you can provide on the interplay between GMSNOW and B7. It was again mentioned today in the OTF that the 2 boundaries are complementary, and I think today's presenter said that if the B7 was down in capacity and the Western Link HVDC [from Hunterston sub-station if memory serves] was also down in capacity, the GMSNOW boundary restriction could be relaxed??

I should specify that the above is my understanding, which is almost certainly a wee bit flawed. As such, any clarity or background information to aid my understanding of how GMSNOW/B7/Western Link interact together would be really useful.

A: The B7 and GMSNOW boundaries are operationally complementary. The transfer capability of both boundaries is influenced by the Western Link (WL) HVDC interconnector, which links Hunterston Substation in Scotland to Flintshire Bridge in England. When the WL HVDC is available and exporting power from North to South, the B7 boundary capability increases by providing an additional transfer path. In contrast, under the same North to South power flow on the WL HVDC, the GMSNOW boundary capability reduces, because higher WL loading drives internal flows that load the circuits underpinning the GM + SNOW boundary.

Advance Q: (01/04/2026) Would it be possible to add the Maximum Transmission Entry Capacity (MW) behind each boundary on the network congestion slides? This would help illustrate systemic congestion issues.

A: Thank you for your suggestion. We'll review the request and explore the possibilities of including the Maximum TEC behind the constraint boundaries.

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Previously Asked Questions

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Advance Q: (01/04/2026) Can you confirm that NQR and NSR will report positive values for "Target MW" in your "Non-BM Instructions from OBP" dataset on the data portal and the negative direction/sign needs to be deduced from the name of the service?

Currently there are a few 100MW available in Fast Reserve (and only a few MW in PQR) -- do you expect this volume to move to PQR when ASDP is switched off in mid April?

A: Only positive values will be reported on the data portal and the negative direction can be derived from the name of the service. We expect the existing Optional Fast Reserve volumes to move to other markets, such as the new reserve products and the BM.

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Previously Asked Questions

Slido code #OTF

Advance Q: (07/04/2026) I find the demand slides that you present at the OTF really useful. Would you be able to respond to the following questions / comments on them?

1. What is PS export (column 11|)? I had assumed it was either Pumped Storage (but this is covered in a seperate column) or is/ was Station Load and mislabeled as “Power Station Export” rather than “Power Station Import”? But neither explanation makes sense to me.

2. I assume that “Wind” (column 5) is transmission connected wind?

3. It would be great if we could see station demand as a different column (rather than lumped into hydro and other) (column 6) — they could make more space on the graph by getting rid of the “coal” column as this is always 0 (column 2)

4. Where does other embedded generation show up on the graph? Embedded Solar and Embedded wind are shown explicitly and male part of the difference between TSD and “True Demand”? Does embedded gas get included in CCGT or other? Does embedded gas count differently to embedded wind and embedded solar to National Demand?

5. Can you explain how national Demand differs from the demand for Triad (this could be a deep dive)?

6. Is it right to assume that National Demand and Transmission system demand are the numbers presented on the Elexon website at https://bmrs.elexon.co.uk/demand-outturn. Is the data taken from generation operational metering?

A: 1. Pumped Storage generation is when water flows from the upper to the lower reservoir to produce electricity. PS export refers to power being exported to pumped storage sites when they are pumping, rather than generating.

2. The Wind data in our demand snapshot slides is coming from Elexon’s “Generation by Fuel Type” dataset, the data comes from Operational Metering for BMUs connected to the transmission system.

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A (continued): 3. This is helpful feedback and something we'll take away. We are already looking at ways to improve the clarity and presentation of the demand visuals, including how different components are grouped and displayed. We appreciate the suggestion and will consider it as part of that work.

4. We publish embedded wind and solar separately because their outputs can be estimated reasonably well — for example using Sheffield Solar for PV and weather-based wind models. We do not receive direct metering for embedded generators, and other embedded sources such as gas or batteries are much harder to estimate as they are not weather driven.

Most embedded generation suppresses national demand, as it reduces the amount drawn from the transmission system. The exception is embedded battery charging, which increases demand. What counts as "true demand" ultimately depends on the definition being used — for many definitions you'd expect to add embedded generation back in, as it isn't visible to the transmission system but still meets underlying consumer demand.

5. Triads are no longer used for price setting and no longer influence national demand. Historically, large consumers practiced Triad avoidance by reducing demand during suspected peak periods, which had the effect of flattening peaks that might otherwise have occurred. That behavioural impact no longer applies.

6. National Demand and Transmission System Demand are taken from the NESO Demand Data Update dataset hosted on the NESO Data Portal (https://www.neso.energy/data-portal/daily-demand-update). They're both calculated using operational generation metering. National Demand is the sum of metered generation, but excludes generation required to meet station load, pump storage pumping and interconnector exports. Transmission System Demand is equal to the ND plus the additional generation required to meet station load, pump storage pumping and interconnector exports.

Regarding points 2, 3, and 6 – this data comes from Elexon's BMRS Half-hourly generation outturn by fuel type (FUELHH) dataset so would need to be queried with them.

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Previously Asked Questions

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Advance Q: (01/04/2026) With an increasing number of solar BMUs, does NESO have plans to add solar BMU output to the solar fuel type? At the moment, the solar fuel type seems to be the same as the Sheffield Solar PV modelled live generation, which excludes solar BMUs.

A - This is a request that is going to be discussed with Elexon shortly. Based on the plan from Elexon, we will confirm when this can go live.

NESO OTF Q&A Guidelines

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- **Anonymous Questions:** We won't answer questions from unidentified parties live. If you need to stay anonymous, use the advance question or email options.
- **Challenge Concerns:** The OTF isn't the place to challenge actions of individual parties (except NESO). Report such concerns to the Market Monitoring team at: mailto:box.nc.customer@neso.energy.
- **Question Order:** We'll answer questions in the order they are upvoted. If we can't answer a question right away, we'll take it away or address it later.
- **Slido Availability:** Slido will stay open until 12:00, even if the call ends earlier, to give you more time to ask questions.
- **Q&A:** All questions asked through Slido will be recorded and published with answers in the Operational Transparency Forum Q&A on our webpage: https://www.neso.energy/what-we-do/systems-operations/operational-transparency-forum
- **Takeaway Questions:** These will be included in the next OTF pack. We might ask you to email us to clarify details
- **Out of Scope Questions:** These will be forwarded to the right NESO expert or team for a direct response. We might ask you to email us to ensure we have the correct contact details. For more information about the OTF's purpose and scope, check the appendix of this slide pack.

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Audience Q&As

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

Send us your feedback..

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Using the poll in Sli.do after the event.

If you have any questions after the event, please contact the following email address: **box.nc.customer@neso.energy.**

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Appendix

Slido code #OTF

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

Scope

The OTF covers:

- Regular updates, deep dives, and focus topics
- NESO's operational strategies and challenges
- Data published by NESO
- Data and processes from other parties (e.g., BMRS by Elexon, consultations by Elexon, Ofgem, DESNZ)
- Industry questions (answers live or taken away for answering later)

Out of Scope

The OTF does not cover:

- Data owned by other parties
- Specific actions and decisions of the NESO Control Room
- Activities and operations of individual market participants
- NESO's policy and strategic decisions
- Formal consultations (e.g., Code Changes, Business Planning, Market Development)

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Skip Rates – 'In Merit' datasets

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We recognise that these datasets aren't as intuitive as they could be – specifically the column headings. Please be reassured that we are looking at ways to improve this - we will update the documentation to include this information and will also discuss the datasets in more detail at the webinar on 27th February.

We will use 'accepted' and 'instructed' differently in this context, even though they are normally the same.

These datasets show the units that should have been instructed if decisions were solely based on price, rather than all units that were instructed. Therefore this dataset does not match the total accepted volume datasets in Elexon.

In Merit Volume = Accepted Volume + Skipped Volume

In Merit Volume
- This is the recreated in merit stack showing the lowest cost units that were available to meet the requirement, where the requirement is based on the volume of units that were actually instructed
- Therefore this is the volume that should have been accepted if decisions were solely based on price
- The sum of this column is the total instructed volume in the 5 minute period (subject to the relevant exclusions)

Accepted Volume
- This is the volume that was accepted in merit, as a subset of the 'In Merit Volume' column – i.e. how much volume was accepted in merit
- The sum of this column will be less than the sum of the 'In Merit Volume' column, unless there is no skipped volume
- Note: this column does not list all instructed units

Skipped Volume
- This is the volume that was skipped, as a subset of the 'In Merit Volume' column – i.e. of the volume that we should have instructed, how much was skipped

It's possible that the list of units increases, decreases, or stays the same between stages, but the total 'In Merit Volume' will always remain the same (or no volume is excluded) or decrease (due to exclusions).

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