27 May 2026

April 2026 Monthly Reported Metrics Incentives Report

NESO1 (2026-28)

Contents

Introduction

NESO1 is our first two-year Business Plan as the National Energy System Operator, covering April 2026 to March 2028. It explains how we will deliver our strategic aims, provide value for money, and support a secure, affordable and sustainable energy system. We published our plan in November 2025, structured around six Performance Objectives that set out how we would deliver over the period. In its Determinations, Ofgem added a seventh Performance Objective focused on providing customers with a high-quality, independent and trusted service. The final set of Performance Objectives is:

- Planning a Clean Energy Future
- Operating an Intelligent, Real-Time Grid
- Enabling Smarter, Cleaner Markets
- Driving Whole-System Resilience
- Delivering a Decarbonised, Operable Grid
- Building a Digitally Connected Energy System
- Providing Customers with a High-quality, Independent and Trusted Service

Through its Determinations, Ofgem also introduced Ofgem Expectations which are the outcomes that underpin each of the Performance Objectives and will be used as the basis for their performance assessment. Success Measures will be aligned to Ofgem Expectations and we are still finalising these with Ofgem.

Our reporting requirements for NESO1 are set out in Ofgem's NESO Performance Arrangements Governance Document and Ofgem's Final Determinations. Every month we will publish a set of Reported Metrics to provide transparency on operational outcomes, drivers and trends over time.

Every quarter we publish progress updates against our Performance Objectives, including evidence against the Ofgem Expectations and associated Success Measures, along with Major Deliverables.

At six months and end of year, we also publish our stakeholder survey results and provide an update on how we are delivering value for money.

Please see our incentives website for more information on the scheme, our reporting requirements, and to access our reports.

You can stay up to date with our latest news and events on the NESO website or by subscribing to our weekly newsletter.

Reported Metrics

Summary of Reported Metrics

The table below summarises our Reported Metrics for April 2026:

	Reported Metric	Performance
1	**Balancing Costs**	April: **£304m**
2	**Demand Forecasting**	April: Forecasting error of **753MW**
3	**Wind Generation Forecasting**	April: Forecasting error of **4.1%**
4	**Skip Rates**	April: Post System Action (PSA) Offers: **31%** Bids: **31%** Combined: **31%**
5	**Security of Supply**	April: **0** instances where frequency was more than ±0.3Hz away from 50Hz for more than 60 seconds. **0** voltage excursion.
6	**CNI Outages**	April: **0** planned, **0** unplanned system outages.

1. Balancing Costs

Under NESO1 (April 2026 to March 2028), we publish NESO's outturn balancing costs (including Electricity System Restoration costs) as a Reported Metric to provide clear, accessible transparency on balancing cost outturns, key operational drivers of balancing costs and trends over time. Where we include comparative indicators (such as the historic BP2 benchmark), these are provided for context only.

We are using a new benchmark methodology for NESO1, which has been developed and expanded from the previous BP3 methodology. The new methodology continues to use the relationship between wholesale prices and monthly balancing costs, however, outturn wind has been replaced with a new variable, hypothetical wind penetration.

Hypothetical wind penetration is defined as the ratio of unconstrained wind to national demand. This provides a normalized, objective measure of system stress from wind.

Other changes to the benchmark methodology include:

- Instead of using monthly data points in our calculations, we are using daily data points which allow for a greater sample volume. This increases the number of points from 36 to 1000+.
- We use a daily monthly average cost estimation (an average of the days across the month) multiplied by the number of days in the month, to normalise the data and to eliminate biases from the length of the month, which varies.

The NESO1 benchmark uses two main external drivers:

1. Unconstrained Wind Penetration

Unconstrained wind penetration = Unconstrained wind MWh / National demand MWh

Where:

Unconstrained wind MWh = actual wind output + curtailed wind
National demand MWh = daily total electricity demand

This variable captures system stress before operational decisions are made. In the dataset, this appears as:

wind_penetration_mean = daily average unconstrained wind penetration

2. Day-Ahead EPEX Price (APX)

Daily APX price = average day-ahead APX price in GBP/MWh

This variable captures the market price environment in which balancing actions occur.

In the dataset, this appears as:

day_ahead_price_mean = daily average APX price

Further details on our benchmark methodology and additional supporting information on monthly balancing costs and drivers is also available on our Balancing Cost page here.

April 2026 performance

Figure: 2025-26 Monthly balancing cost outturn versus benchmark

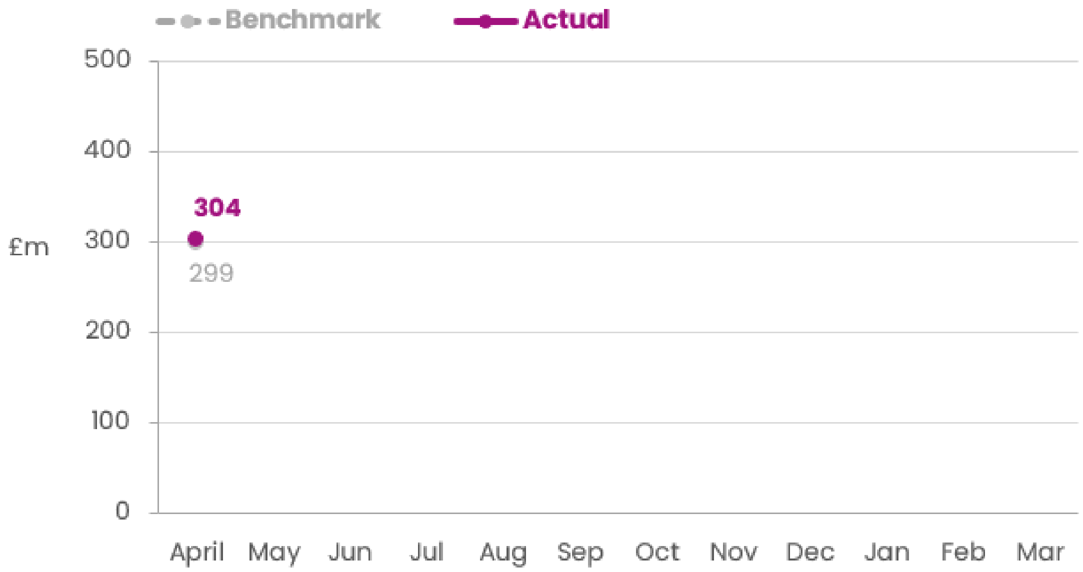


Table: 2026-27 Monthly breakdown of balancing cost benchmark and outturn

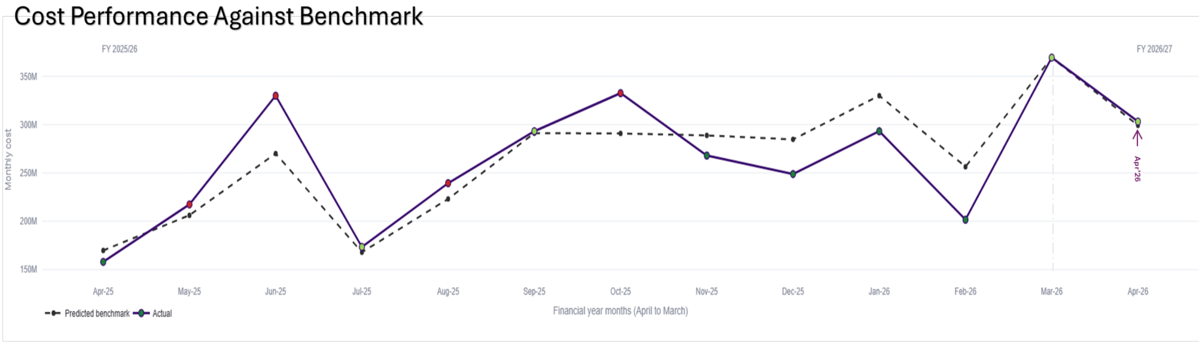
All costs in £m	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	YTD
Unconstrained Wind Penetration	0.21												
Day Ahead APX (£/MWh)	82.5												
Benchmark*	299												
Outturn balancing costs [1]	**304**												

Previous months' outturn balancing costs are updated every month with reconciled values. Figures are rounded to the nearest whole number, except outturn wind which is rounded to one decimal place.

Figure: Comparison of new benchmark vs historical actuals

[1] Outturn balancing costs exclude Winter Contingency costs for comparison to the benchmark as agreed with Ofgem. However, in the rest of this section we continue to include those costs for transparency and analysis purposes.

For this month, we have calculated the new benchmark across the full 2025/26 period and, together with the new benchmark for April of the new reporting year (2026/27), compared these against the actual outturns.



Overall, actual costs closely track the benchmark across most months, indicating strong model alignment with underlying system dynamics. The larger deviations observed in specific periods (notably summer and late winter) coincide with shifts in system conditions—particularly higher wind penetration (mean ~0.19 vs ~0.12 in training) and lower day-ahead prices (mean ~£77/MWh vs ~£93/MWh), as shown in the distributions below.

*Ofgem does not assess performance against this metric using a benchmark. We continue to report the benchmark as a contextual comparator alongside the outturn.

Supporting information

BALANCING COSTS METRIC & PERFORMANCE

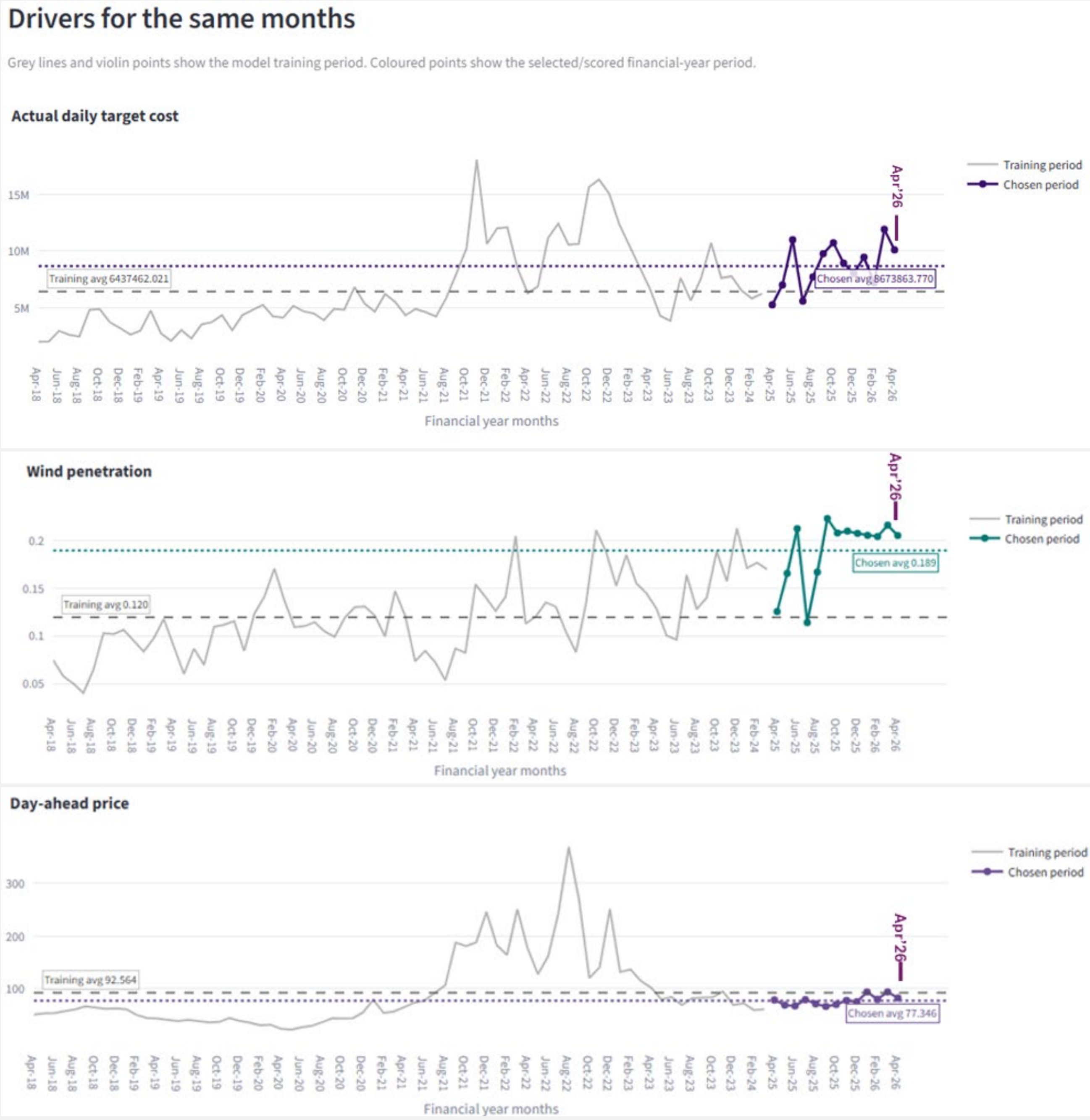
This month's benchmark

April's daily average benchmark of £10m is £2m lower than March and reflects:

Wind penetration (April ↓ vs March): April shows lower wind penetration than the previous month, indicating a shift to a different operating regime relative to March. In the model, lower wind penetration is consistent with reduced balancing pressure and lower average daily costs, helping explain the observed ~£2m reduction in the daily average from March to April.

Day-ahead price (April ↓ vs March): April's lower day-ahead prices compared with March point to a less expensive wholesale backdrop during the period being analysed. Because day-ahead price is a main feature for the model estimating average daily cost, this downward shift is consistent with—and likely a key contributor to—the ~£2m drop in the average daily cost seen in April vs March.

A decrease in average monthly wholesale price as well as a decrease in wind penetration has led to a significant decrease in the benchmark from April.



Balancing Costs – Overview

The total balancing cost for April was £304m, which is £5m (~1.6%) above the benchmark of £299m.

After the highest recorded wind outturn for a March, April saw a drop in wind outturn from 7.1 TWh to 5.6 TWh, with a greater share of the decrease being in Scotland. April saw days with high wind outturn during the beginning of the month partly due to Storm Dave which impacted Scotland and North England. But as the month progressed the wind outturn fell with some days requiring no curtailment. This led to a drop in the total monthly cost.

With warmer temperatures, longer daylight hours and school/bank holidays, demand levels significantly decreased in April compared with March, although there was slightly higher demand during the day compared to April.

Due to lower wind outturn, the level of curtailment this month was 1.1 TWh, lower than the 1.5 TWh in March. This is seen in the lower constraint costs in Scotland compared with March. April saw some high-cost days due to ongoing outages applying pressure to constraints in the North of England which is reflected in the increase in constraint cost in England &Wales.

Voltage constraints increased since March to £22.2m from £15.3m. This is due to the lower demand on the system this month meaning there were less self-dispatching units that provide reactive power support. This meant more synchronous units were procured through the Balancing Mechanism, with the highest volumes in the southwest. For the same reasons as the voltage cost increase there was an increase spend on inertia due to lower demand compared with March.

Non-constraint costs have increased from £65.7m to £82.3m. This accompanies an increase in clearing prices for all frequency response services and a lower wholesale price in April. Lower inertia on the system and low demand led to higher procurement for these dynamic services which raised the prices. There was also an increase in non-constraint volumes which also contributed to the higher costs this month.

Average wholesale prices have decreased this month despite the geopolitical developments in the Middle East. Lower demand with warmer temperatures and holidays and the return of GB's nuclear to 100% capacity produced a downward pressure on prices. The volume weighted average (VWA) price of bids in April was -£8.72/MWh, which more expensive than March's price which was -£7.92/MWh. This negative bid price reflects that most of the bid actions taken were to curtail wind. The volume weighted average (VWA) price of offers dropped to £139.33/MWh from £144.94/MWh which follows from the drop in power and gas prices.

Total Balancing Costs (£m) and Balancing Volume (GWh) monthly vs previous year

*Please note that the charts above show <u>absolute volume</u> rather than net volume.

2. Demand Forecasting

Under NESO1 (April 2026 to March 2028), we publish demand forecasting as a Reported Metric to provide transparent reporting on forecast accuracy and how this is evolving over time. This supports our focus on high-quality system operation inputs and their effective use in real-time operational decision-making. For context, we also show comparisons with the previous year and the average of the previous five years for the same month.

This Reported Metric measures the average absolute MW error between day-ahead forecast demand (taken from Balancing Mechanism Report Service (BMRS) as the National Demand Forecast published between 09:00 and 10:00) and outturn demand (taken from BMRS as the Initial National Demand Outturn) for each half hour period. BMRS is now known as Elexon Insights[2].

In settlement periods where the Demand Flexibility Service (DFS) is instructed by NESO, this will be retrospectively accounted for in the data used to calculate performance.

April 2026-27 performance

Figure: 2026-27 Monthly absolute MW error vs Indicative Benchmark

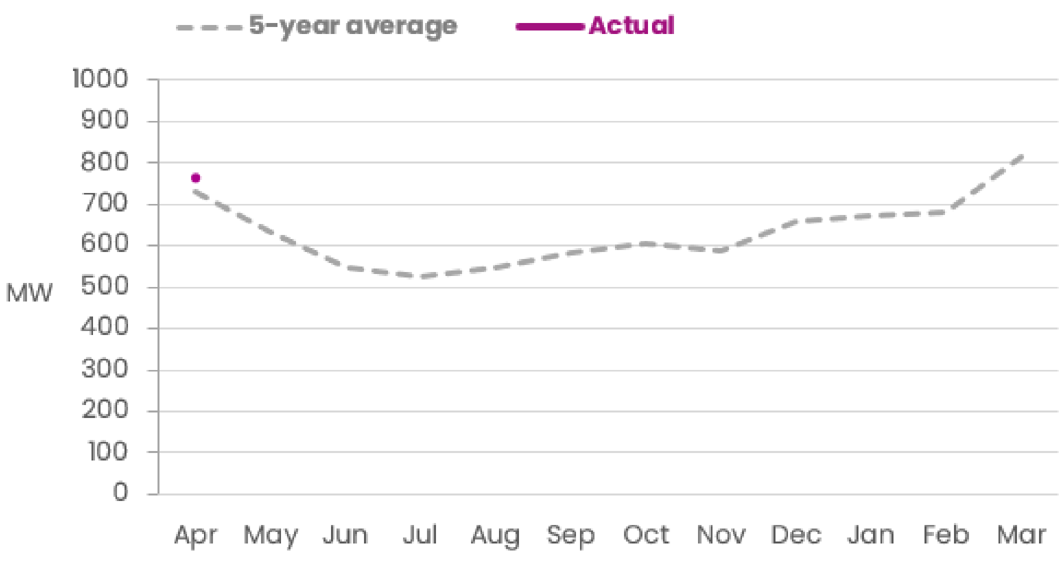


Table: 2026-27 Monthly absolute MW error vs Previous 5-year average

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Previous 5-year Average (MW)	732	630	546	525	548	583	606	588	657	671	680	813

[2] Home | Insights Solution

Previous year outturn (MW)	671	692	616	584	579	702	711	641	626	662	717	985
Absolute error (MW)	**753**											

Supporting information

In April 2026 forecasting error averaged 753MW, against the previous 5-year average of 732MW.

April began unsettled, with periods of below average temperatures and frequent rain, but conditions shifted in the latter half of the month to settled, dry weather under high pressure conditions. Overall, the month was warmer than average and notably sunny, with significant regional variation in rainfall: northern areas were wetter while southern regions experienced much drier conditions.

The Easter bank holidays fell early in April, coinciding with the first weekend of the month. During this period, Storm Dave swept through, causing heavy rain in the North and strong winds throughout the UK. Most schools were closed for holidays in the week before and the week after Easter.

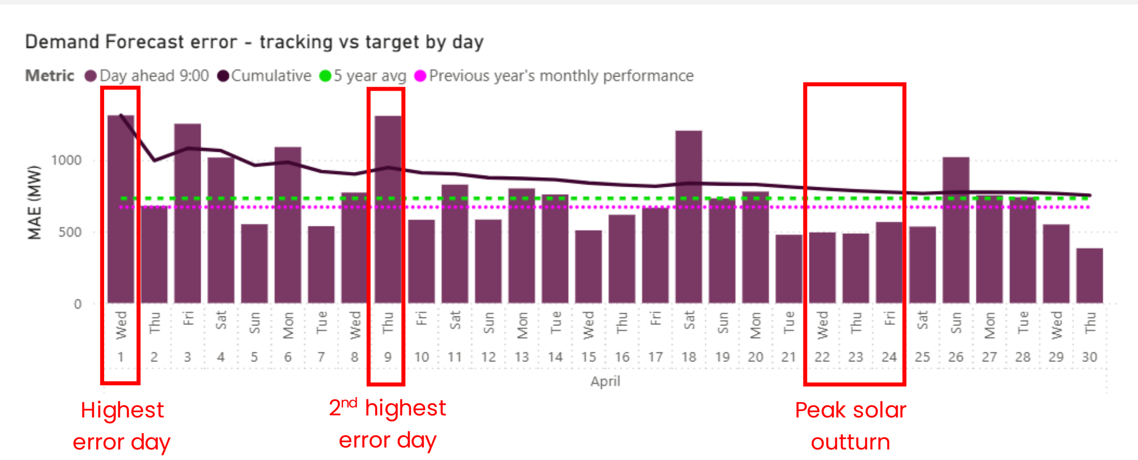
The largest absolute demand error this month was 4.8GW on 3 April, SP28.

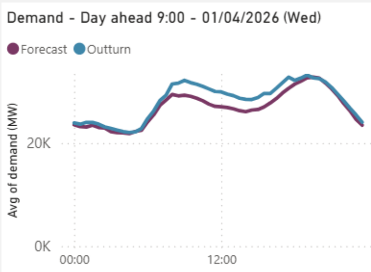
The minimum demand was 13.9GW on 25 April, SP29. The maximum demand was 33.2GW on 1 April, SP39. Solar generation on 23 April has since been revised to 16.3GW, a new all-time record.

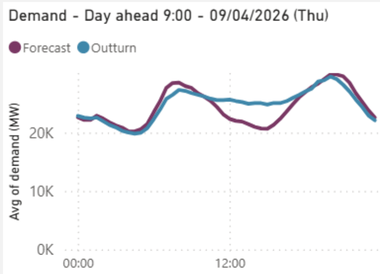
Work continues on rebuilding our national demand forecast models. These will adopt Machine Learning/AI technology and will make use of the latest generation weather data. Migration of IT services over to an independent NESO tenant has suppressed development progress and we now expect to release to production in Q2 2026.

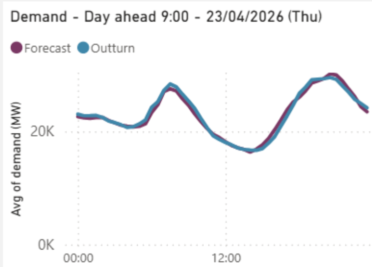
Solar continues to be the largest influence on the Metric performance. The new solar models perform well under overcast or clear-sky conditions, but further weather and model improvements are necessary to cope with changing circumstances.

Days of Interest:

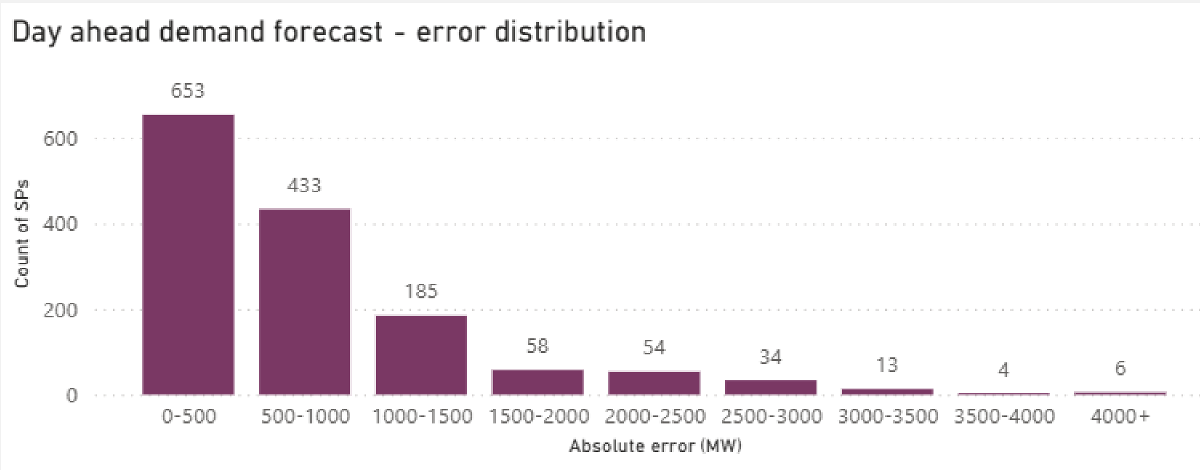




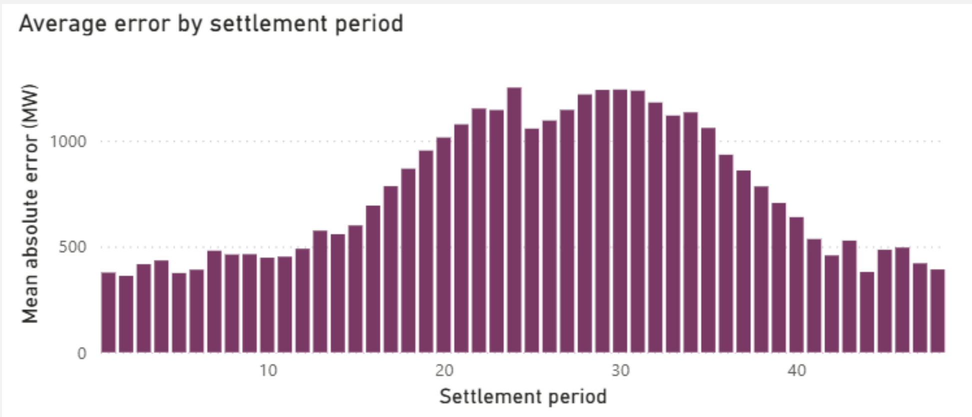




The distribution of settlement periods by error size is shown below:



The distribution of average error by settlement period is shown below:



The days with largest MAE were 1, 3, and 9 April.

Day	Error (MAE)	Major causal factors
1	1313	Forecast errors due to solar forecast error in the middle of the day.
3	1254	Forecast errors due to solar forecast error in the middle of the day.

9	1309	Forecast errors due to solar forecast error in the middle of the day.

Missed / late publications

There were no late or missed publications in April.

Demand Flexibility Service

Demand Flexibility Service (DFS) was used on 14, 16, 17, 27 and 30 April, with an accumulated total of 440MWh procured. These will nominally affect the national demand outturns but are not included in the day ahead forecast.

3. Wind Generation Forecasting

Under NESO1 (April 2026 to March 2028), we publish wind generation forecasting as a Reported Metric to provide transparent reporting on forecast accuracy and how this is evolving over time. For context, we also show comparisons with the previous year and the average of the previous five years for the same month.

This Reported Metric measures the average absolute error between day-ahead forecast (between 09:00 and 10:00, as published on NESO data portal) and post-event outturn wind settlement metering (as published on the Elexon insights portal) for each half hour period as a percentage of capacity for BM wind units only. The data will only be taken for sites that:

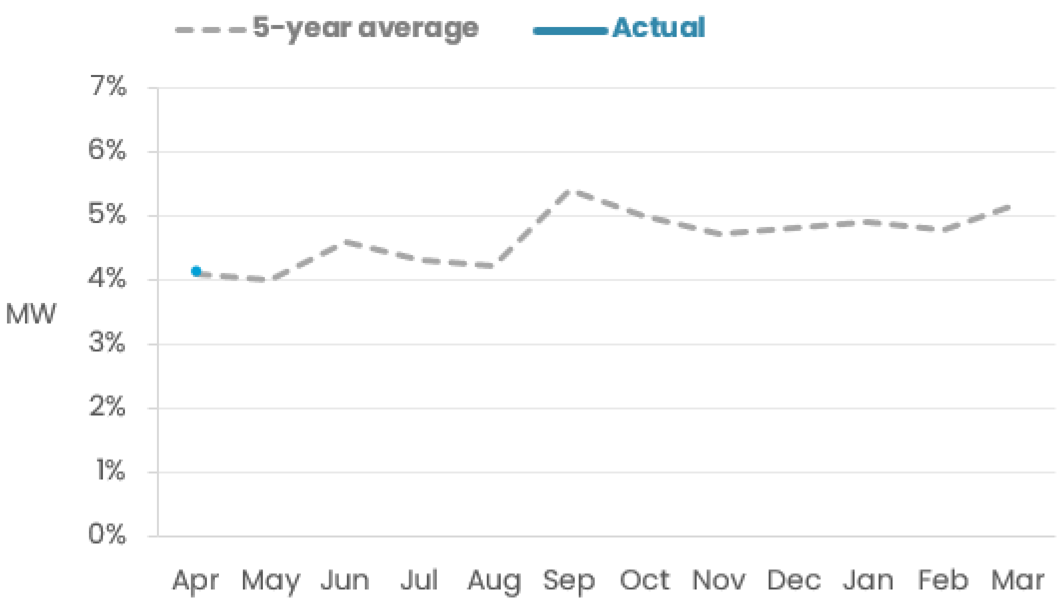
- did not have a bid-offer acceptance (BOA); and
- did not withdraw availability completely between time of forecast and time of metering; for the relevant settlement period. We publish this data on its data portal for transparency purposes.

Sites deemed to have withdrawn availability are those that:

- re-declare maximum export limit (MEL) from a positive value day-ahead to zero at real-time; or
- re-declare their physical notification (PN) from a positive value day-ahead to zero at gate closure of the Balancing Mechanism.

April 2026-27 performance

Figure: 2026-27 BMU Wind Generation Forecast APE vs Indicative Benchmark



	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Previous 5-year average (%)	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2
Previous year outturn (%)	3.9	4.1	5.6	3.8	4.1	5.7	4.4	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.2
APE (%)	**4.1**											

Supporting information

In April 2026, BMU wind forecasting error averaged 4.08%, against the 5-year average of 4.13%.

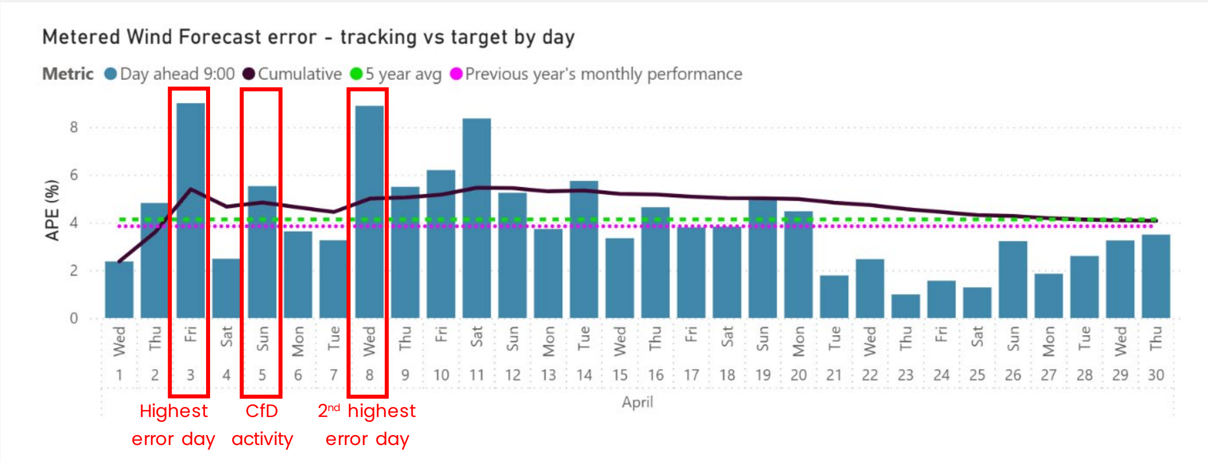
April began unsettled and Storm Dave arrived on the 4th and 5th, bringing strong winds across the country and particularly impacting Scotland and Northern Ireland. Gusty winds continued in several regions following the storm, with frontal systems and showers persisting through the first half of the month. The second half of April was dominated by calmer, high pressure conditions.

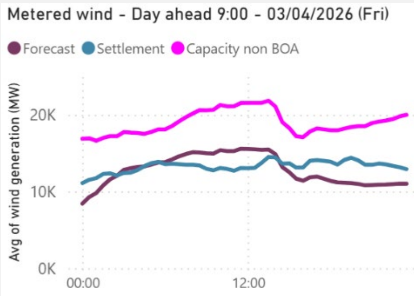
During the Easter weekend, in addition to Storm Dave, there was Contracts for Difference (CfD) activity late Saturday 4 and on Sunday 5.

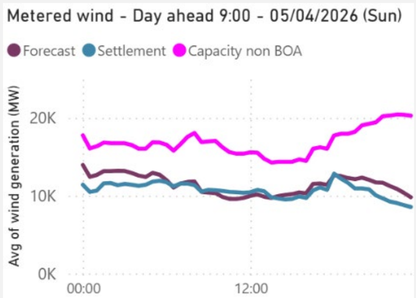
Metric-adjusted wind generation peaked at 16.0GW on 11 April, SP20. Wind forecast absolute error peaked at 3.7GW on 11 April, SP38.

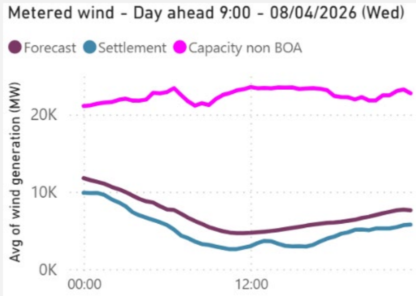
Work continues on the wind-direction feature. Migration of IT services over to an independent NESO tenant has suppressed development progress and we now expect to release to production in Q2 2026. From Q3, we intend to focus on enhancing our within-day capability.

Days of Interest:

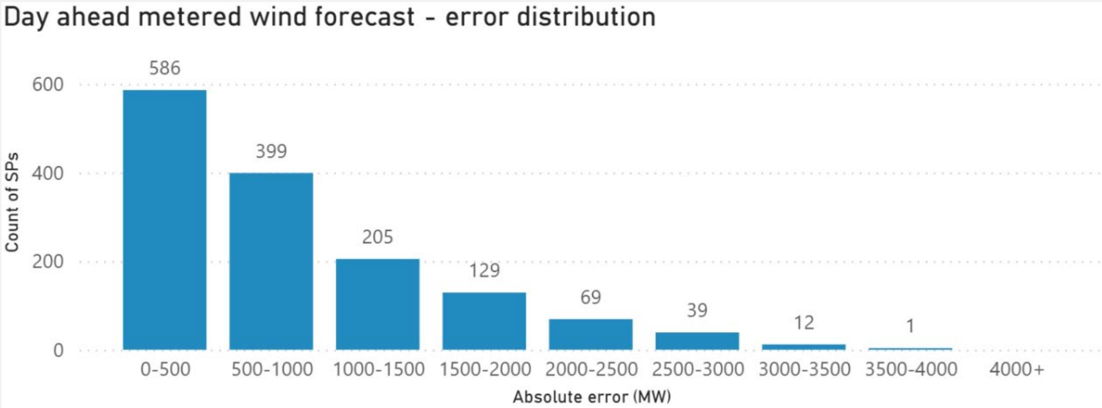








The distribution of settlement periods by error size is summarised below:



Details of largest error

Day	Error (APE)	Major causal factors
3	9.0	Wind speed forecast errors at day-ahead stage
8	8.9	Wind speed forecast errors at day-ahead stage
11	8.4	Wind speed forecast errors at day-ahead stage; negative pricing

Missed / late publications

There were no missed or late publications in April.

4. Skip Rates

Under NESO1 (April 2026 to March 2028), we publish skip rates as a Reported Metric to provide transparent reporting on dispatch efficiency, key drivers of outcomes and trends over time. Alongside the data, we set out the actions we are taking, with industry, to improve performance and reduce avoidable skips.

NESO has an obligation to operate a safe, reliable and efficient system. In consultation with industry, we have developed the Energy Balancing skip rate (previously referred to as 'PSA') as a measure of dispatch efficiency of energy balancing actions. We also developed a methodology for measuring skip rates behind thermal constraints, which we will start reporting later in the year. A skip occurs when a non-economic dispatch decision is made due to the NESO Control Room sending an instruction via BOA (Bid Offer Acceptance) at a higher price than an alternative could have been taken. Some skips are unavoidable due to asset dynamics and transmission limits while others may occur as a result of optimising the lowest cost over the day.

Our aim is to provide transparency on dispatch decision-making and to work with industry to reduce avoidable skip rates over the NESO1 period, supporting efficient balancing actions and robust control room processes.

This Reported Metric currently measures the combined skip rate for bids and offers based on stage 5 of the Energy Balancing methodology. For this metric we currently have a target of an average rate of 30% from January to the end of June 2026. This methodology will be updated with necessary changes agreed with industry (e.g. incorporating new parameters as defined by GC0166). More information on the skip rate definition and methodology can be found here.

Graph: 2025-27 Monthly % Energy Balancing Skip rate Offers and Bids

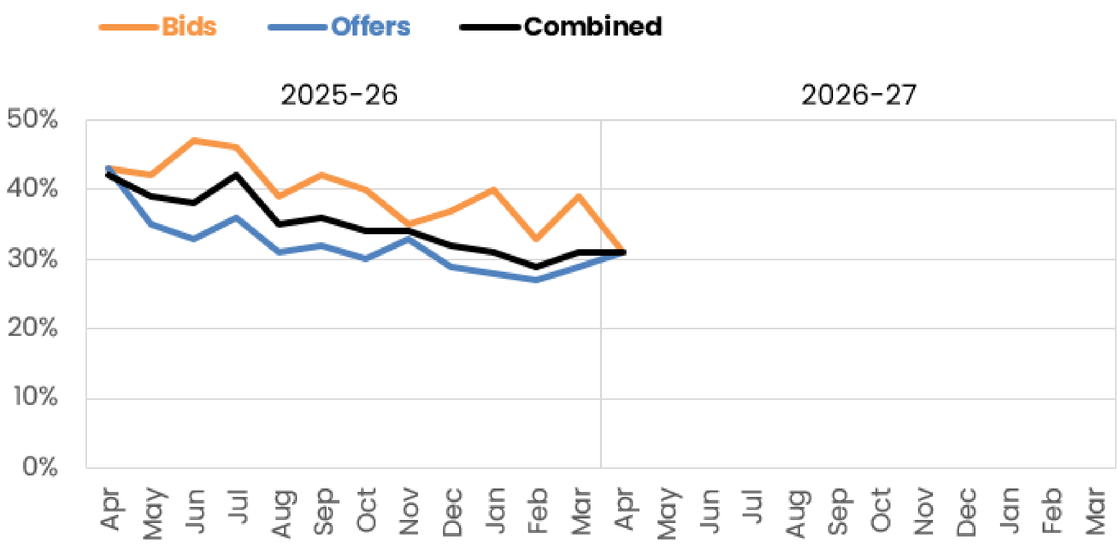


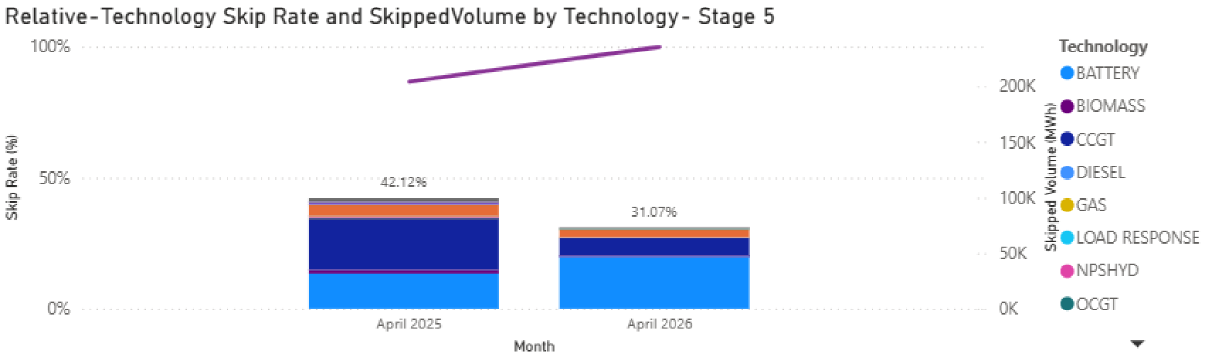
Table: 2026-27 Monthly % Energy Balancing Skip rate Offers and Bids

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Offers	31%											
Bids	31%											
Combined	31%											

Average skip rate January-April: (vs target of 30%): **30.4%**

Energy Balancing Skip Rate: April 2025 versus April 2026

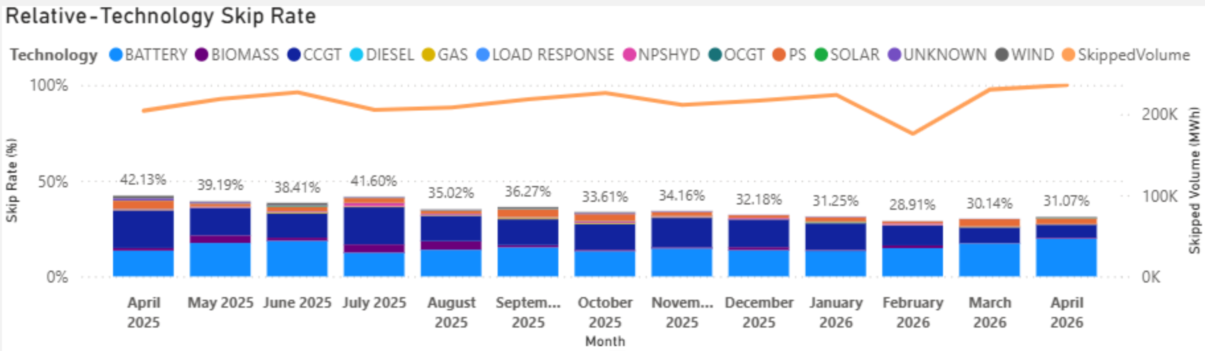
The combined skip rate in April 2026 fell by 11 percentage points compared to April 2025, which is a significant improvement. However, the total skipped volume increased from 20GWh in April 2025 to 24GWh in April 2026. This combination of a decrease in skip rate and an increase in skipped volume shows that we are dispatching higher volumes for energy balancing, while also dispatching a higher proportion of actions in merit order. This is due to improved tooling in the control room and better visibility and understanding of skips.

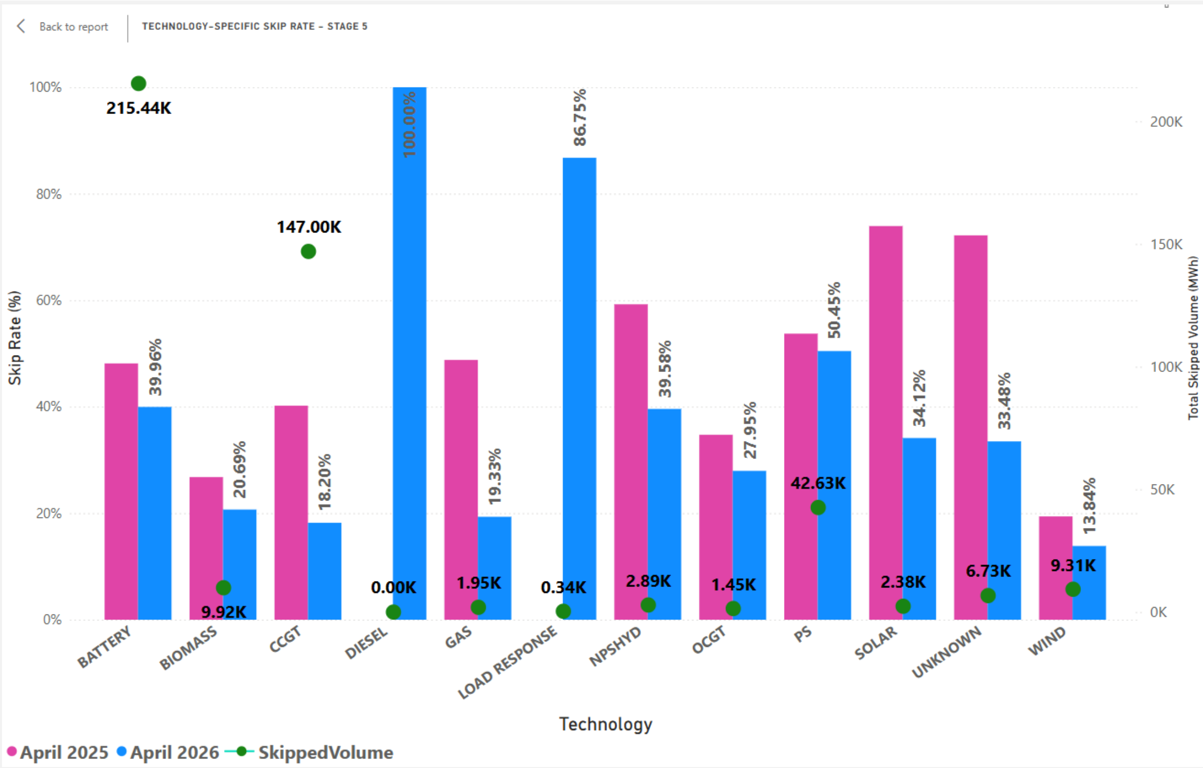


Supporting information

APRIL PERFORMANCE – COMBINED BIDS AND OFFERS

The combined bid and offer skip rate stood at 31% in April. The average skip rate for January, February, March and April is 30%, which is on target.





The combined technology specific skip rate has continued to trend down for most technology types if compared between April 2025 and April 2026. Most notably, CCGT — which carries the second-largest skipped volume at 147GWh — has seen its skip rate more than halve. The in-merit volume has increased from 237GWh in April 2025 to 283GWh in April 2026 so the reduction in skip rate represents improvements to operational decision making. Battery, the single largest contributor to skipped volume at 215GWh, has reduced its skip rate from approximately 52% to 40% — a reduction of 12 percentage points. Battery in-merit volume has increased significantly from 135GWh in April 2025 to 375GWh in April 2026 so this reduction in skip rate shows a significant increase in dispatch volumes for energy balancing. Solar, Gas, and Unknown categories have each reduced their skip rates significantly. Wind, already among the lowest skip rate technologies in April 2025, has further decreased to 14%.

Acknowledged Exceptions

Diesel remains at 100% in April 2026 but was not in-merit in April 2025 so there is no skip rate to compare against. This was due to one Diesel unit having 12 MWs of in-merit volume for 15 minutes on 2 April. This volume was skipped, which resulted in a 100% skip rate for April. Load Response persists at an elevated 87% but with low skipped volume of only 338 MWh. We are actively investigating why these units are skipped and ensuring that they are visible when they are in-merit.

Conclusion

Across ten of twelve technology categories, skip rates have declined year-on-year, with several exhibiting reductions exceeding 20 percentage points. The weighted impact is further reinforced by the fact that high-volume technologies such as CCGT and Battery are among those demonstrating meaningful gains.

Note: In the technology specific skip rate graph 'Gas' refers to gas reciprocating units, which are typically small, aggregated units. 'Load Response' is based on the fuel type category used by Elexon. These are typically Demand Side Flexibility (DSF) units. We have published a dedicated dataset to report skip rates for DSF units and incorporated this into our external dashboard.

The commentary below explains the change in bids and offers by technology type between the last two months.

Please visit our website for the latest skip rates dashboard.

Bid

The Bid skip rate has decreased from March (36%) to April (31%), and the skipped volume has increased from 40GWh to 98GWh. CCGTs accounted for a lower proportion of skipped volume in April (6%) compared to March (8%) and the Technology Specific skip rate for CCGTs has come down to 21% in April from 25% in March. Batteries account for a lower proportion of the skip rate in April (19%) compared to March (24%) and the Technology Specific skip rate has decreased from 40% to 37%. This has been driven by a smaller percentage increase in skipped volume (26GWh to 61GWh), compared to in-merit volume (65GWh to 162GWh).

Offers

The Offer skip rate increased in April (31%) from March (29%). This was driven by a significant reduction of volume required for energy balancing (653GWh in March vs 447GWh in April). CCGTs account for a lower proportion of skipped volume in April (7%) than March (8%), and the Technology Specific skip rate has decreased from 20% in March to 17% in April. Batteries account for a higher proportion of skipped volume in April (20%) than March (16%), and the Technology Specific skip rate has increased from 34% in March to 42% in April. This was driven by a significant reduction of in-merit volume (308GWh in March vs 214GWh in April) and a smaller reduction in skipped volume (105GWh in March vs 89GWh in April).

5. Security of Supply

Under NESO1 (April 2026 to March 2028), we publish security of supply as a Reported Metric to provide clear, accessible transparency on system security outcomes and trends over time. Reporting focuses on frequency and voltage excursions, the drivers behind them, and the actions we are taking to manage and mitigate risks to secure operation.

This Reported Metric shows when the frequency of the electricity transmission system deviates more than ± 0.3Hz away from 50 Hz for more than 60 seconds, and where voltages are outside statutory limits. On a monthly basis we report instances where:

- The frequency is more than ± 0.5Hz away from 50 Hz for more than 60 seconds
- The frequency was 0.3Hz - 0.5Hz away from 50Hz for more than 60 seconds.
- There is a voltage excursion outside statutory limits. For nominal voltages of 132kV and above, a voltage excursion is defined as the voltage being more than 10% away from the nominal voltage for more than 15 minutes, although a stricter limit of 5% is applied for where voltages exceed 400kV.

Excursion events are categorised as Secured and Unsecured under SQSS:

Secured under SQSS:	Excursions resulting from events that the GB transmission system is secured against, i.e., voltage and frequency expected to remain within statutory and licence obligations.
Unsecured under SQSS	Excursions resulting from exceptional or catastrophic system contingencies, such as simultaneous or cascading trips and events caused by natural disasters, catastrophic infrastructure failures, among others causes that are explicitly outside the SQSS security criteria where system operation outside statutory and licence obligations is not preventable or secured for.

For context, the Frequency Risk and Control Report 2025 defines the appropriate balance between cost and risk, and sets out tabulated risks of frequency deviation as below:

Scenario	120 GVA.s	102 GVA.s
49.5 Hz event	3.48 times per year	3.49 times per year
49.2 Hz event	1-in-10.71 years	1-in-10.70 years
48.8 Hz event	1-in-27.94 years	1-in-27.87 years
50.5 Hz event	1-in-88.21 years	1-in-88.28 years

At the end of each year, we report on compliance with frequency control methodology and plans for any future changes to the methodology.

April 2026-27 performance

Table: Frequency and voltage excursions (2026-27)

		2026-27											
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Frequency excursions (more than 0.5 Hz away from 50 Hz for over 60 seconds)	Secured under SQSS	0											
	Unsecured under SQSS	0											
Instances where frequency was 0.3 – 0.5 Hz away from 50Hz for over 60 seconds*		0											
Voltage Excursions defined as per Transmission Performance Report [3]	Secured under SQSS	0											
	Unsecured under SQSS	0											

*These frequency excursions do not fall under the statutory and licence reporting obligations but are provi.

Supporting information

No reportable voltage or frequency excursions during April 2026.

[3] https://www.neso.energy/industry-information/industry-data-and-reports/system-performance-reports

6. CNI Outages

Under NESO1 (April 2026 to March 2028), we publish CNI outages as a Reported Metric to provide clear, accessible transparency on service availability outcomes and trends over time. This reporting supports our focus on whole system resilience by helping stakeholders understand the number, duration and drivers of planned and unplanned outages, alongside the actions we are taking to reduce outage risk and improve resilience.

This Reported Metric shows the number and length of planned and unplanned outages to Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) IT systems.

The term 'outage' is defined as the total loss of a system, which means the entire operational system is unavailable to all internal and external users.

April 2026-27 performance

Table: 2026-27 Unplanned CNI System Outages (Number and length of each outage)

Unplanned	2026-27											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Balancing Mechanism (BM)	0											
Integrated Energy Management System (IEMS)	0											

Table: 2026-27 Planned CNI System Outages (Number and length of each outage)

Planned	2026-27											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Balancing Mechanism (BM)	0											
Integrated Energy Management System (IEMS)	0											

Supporting information

There were no outages, either planned or unplanned, encountered during April 2026.

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