25 August 2026

Incentives July 2026 Report

NESO Business Plan 1 (2026-28)

NESO
National Energy System Operator

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 are:

- 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

In line with the requirements set out in the NESO Performance Arrangements Governance Document (PAGD), this report provides transparency on a range of Reported Metrics covering operational outcomes, performance drivers and trends over time.

The Reported Metrics form part of NESO's regular performance reporting and provide visibility of key operational measures across the organisation.

Quarterly reports provide additional narrative on progress against NESO's Performance Outcomes, including evidence against Ofgem Expectations, associated Success Measures and Major Deliverables, while six-monthly and annual reports also include stakeholder survey results and updates on 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 July 2026:

	Reported Metric	Performance
1	**Balancing Costs**	July: **£302m**
2	**Demand Forecasting**	July: Forecasting error of **813MW**
3	**Wind Generation Forecasting**	July: Forecasting error of **3.2%**
4	**Skip Rates**	July: Post System Action (PSA) Offers: **38%** Bids: **40%** Combined: **39%**
5	**Security of Supply**	July: **0** Frequency excursions (more than 0.5 Hz away from 50 Hz for over 60 seconds). **0** Instances where frequency was 0.3 – 0.5 Hz away from 50Hz for over 60 seconds. **0** voltage excursions.
6	**CNI Outages**	July: **1** 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, 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 are also available on our Balancing Cost page here.

July 2026 performance

Figure: 2026-27 Monthly balancing cost outturn versus benchmark

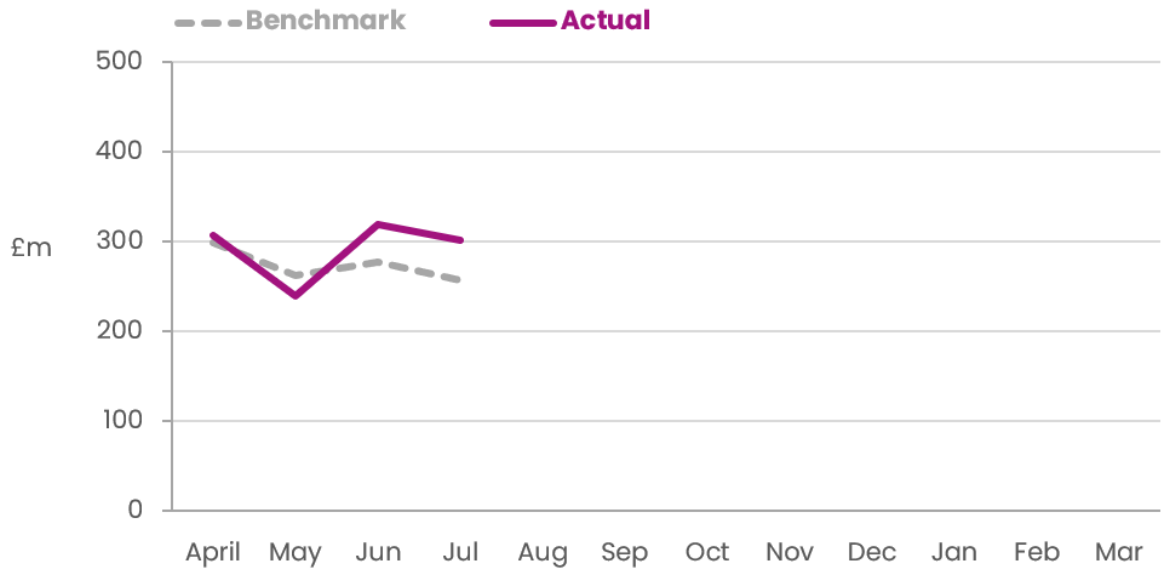


Table: 2026-27 Monthly breakdown of balancing cost benchmark and outturn

All costs in £m	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	YTD
Unconstrained Wind Penetration	0.21	0.15	0.18	0.15									0.17
Day Ahead APX (£/MWh)	82.5	104.8	100.2	106.7									103.9
Benchmark*	299	262	278	257									1096
Outturn balancing costs[1]	**307**	**239**	**319**	**302**									**1167**

Previous months' outturn balancing costs are updated every month with reconciled values. Benchmark and outturn balancing costs are rounded to the nearest £m.

[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.

Supporting information

BALANCING COSTS METRIC & PERFORMANCE

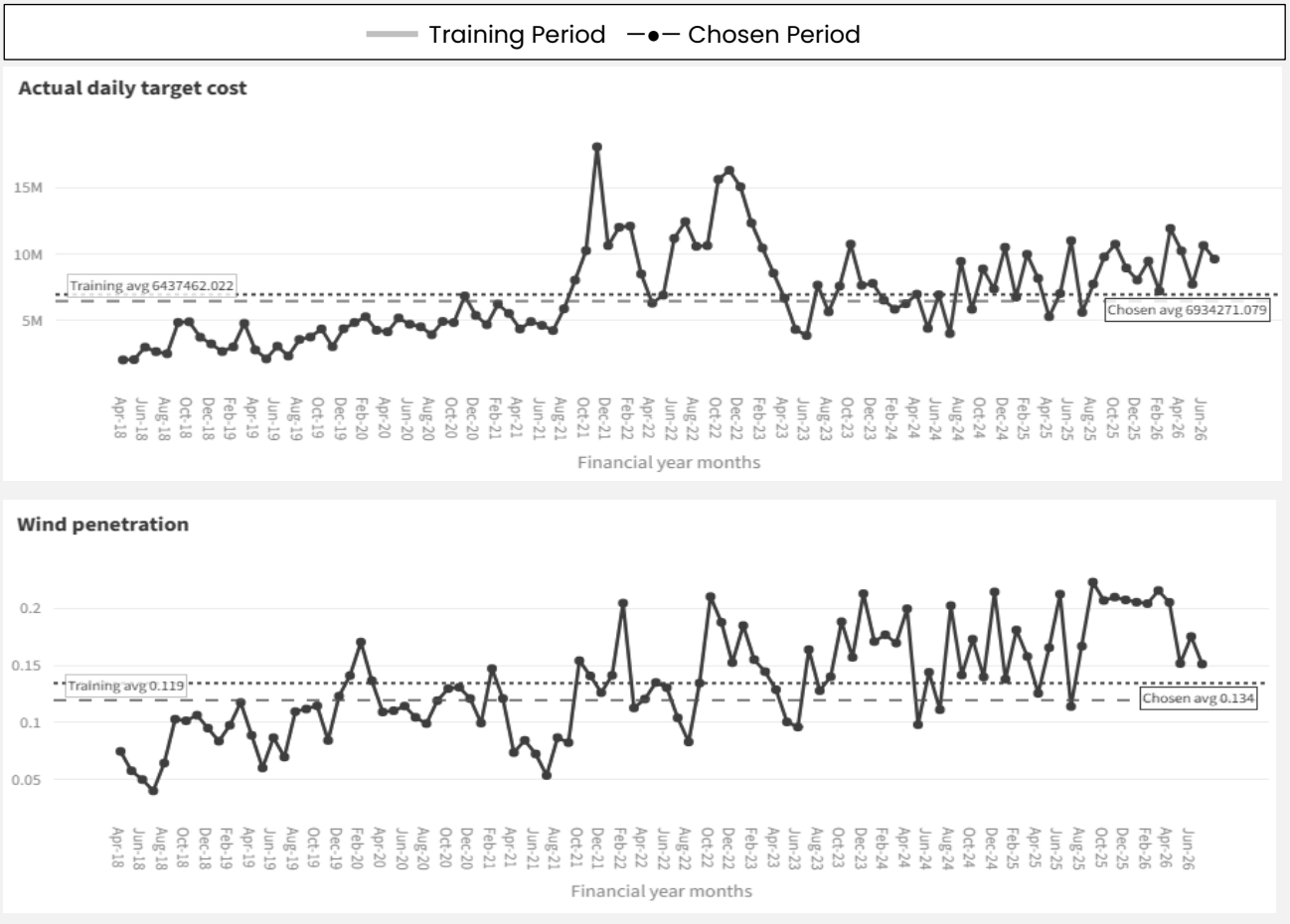
This month's benchmark

July's daily average benchmark of £8.3m is £1m lower than June's and reflects:

Wind penetration (July ↓ vs June): July shows lower wind penetration than the previous month, indicating a shift to a different operating regime relative to June. In the model, lower wind penetration indicates some variability of the balancing cost influenced from the system needs. The average daily costs showed a drop of ~£1m compared with the daily average from June.

Day-ahead price (July ↑ vs June): July's higher day-ahead prices compared with June point to a more expensive wholesale backdrop during the period being analysed. Because day-ahead price is a main feature for the model estimating average daily cost, this worked against the downward shift in costs we saw from wind penetration, likely increasing total balancing costs for this month.

Overall, the decrease in wind penetration has outweighed the increase in wholesale costs and resulted in lower balancing costs this month.



Balancing Costs - Overview

The total balancing cost for July was £302m, which is £45m (~17.5%) above the benchmark of £257m. While the benchmark captures the impact of changes in wind generation and wholesale power prices, the higher outturn costs were also driven by factors not reflected within the benchmark calculation. These included costs resulting in part from restricted network boundaries and summer outage arrangements, alongside significantly elevated voltage and inertia costs due to the effects of high renewable penetration.

July was significantly warmer than average, with widespread heatwave conditions and record-breaking sunshine. While wind output fell from 4.6TWh in June to 4.0TWh in July across both England & Wales and Scotland, exceptionally high levels of embedded solar generation reduced transmission system demand and daytime peaks relative to both June 2026 and July 2025. These conditions increased the requirement for synchronous generation to manage system operability, particularly voltage constraints in the southwest, leading to voltage costs rising by £6.5m month-on-month to £40.8m, with inertia costs also increasing for similar reasons. Despite the sustained hot weather, July experienced fewer periods of extreme system stress than June, reflected by the fact that only three days exceeded £15m of balancing costs compared with seven in the previous month.

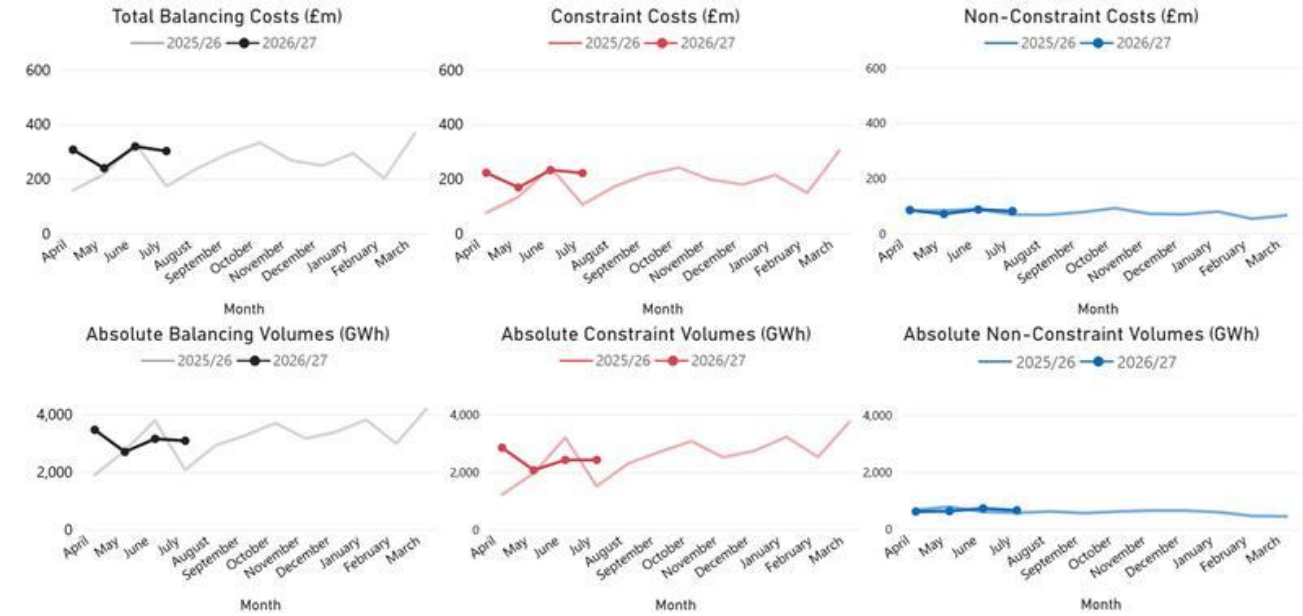
An Electricity Margin Notice was issued by NESO on 8 July 2026 for the evening peak period on 9 July (18:30–22:30). Similar to the reasons NESO submitted two EMNs in late June, the notice was driven by a combination of heatwave-induced demand, low wind generation, reduced generation availability, constrained interconnector imports and broader system constraints, resulting in tighter than usual operational margins. Despite the tough operating conditions, total balancing costs on these 9 July amounted to £5.1m, which, relative to others, is not generally considered a high-cost day.

Non-constraint costs have decreased in July to £80.9m from £86.6m in June. Factors behind this decrease include reduced spend on Operating Reserve offsetting the increase in Response and Restoration costs compared to June. The absolute volume of non-constraint actions has further decreased by 139GWh from June. Overall response clearing prices were broadly stable between June and July 2026 for DC and DM, while DR reduced by around £1.9/MWh. The average firm requirement for DC did materially increase between June and July, despite the average clearing price remaining stable, contributing to this overall increased spend.

Wholesale electricity prices increased in July 2026, primarily due to increased geopolitical instability and the consequent impact on gas prices. The volume weighted average (VWA) price

of bids in July was £16.56/MWh, which is less expensive than June's price of £8.85/MWh. The positive bid price reflects that a greater proportion of the total monthly bid volume was taken on fuel types other than wind, similar to what we observed in June. CCGT bids took up the second highest volume of bids at ~15%. The VWA price of offers increased from £173.55/MWh to £173.95/MWh. Carbon prices also saw a small increase from £67.3/ton to £68.7/ton.

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



*Please note that the charts above show absolute volume 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.

July 2026-27 performance

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

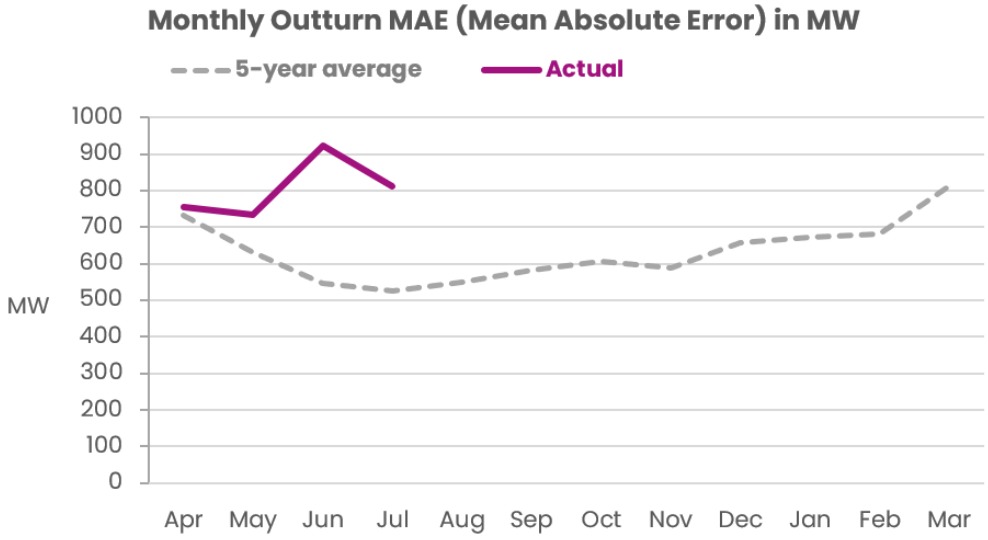


Table: 2026-27 Monthly absolute MW error vs Previous 5-year average

	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
Previous year outturn (MW)	671	692	616	584	579	702	711	641	626	662	717	985
Absolute error (MW)	**754**	**735**	**922**	**813**								

[2] Home | Insights Solution

Supporting information

In July 2026, demand forecasting error averaged 813MW, against the previous 5-year average of 525MW. YTD performance is currently 805MW, vs 5-year average of 608MW.

July was hot and dry, reaching drought conditions in most areas. It was the 2nd warmest July on record and 3rd driest, with sunshine hours well above average.

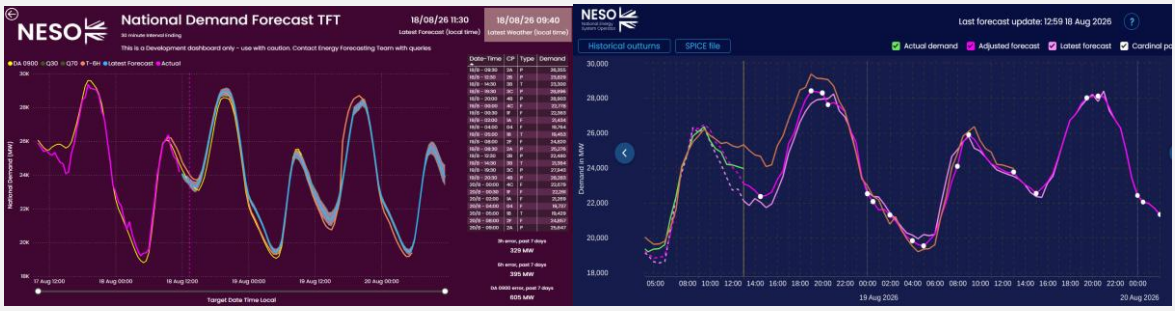
The Football World Cup interest was clearly visible, in its effects on the GB demand. Suppression of demand during play and pick-ups at half-time and full-time, were observed: especially noticeable for matches involving the England team. However, such effects had minimum influence on overall forecast performance.

The largest absolute Day-Ahead demand error this month was 4.1GW on 1 July, SP36.

The minimum demand was 12.9GW on 12 July, SP24. The maximum demand was 31.0GW on 8 July, SP40. Solar generation peaked at 15.8GW on 12 July.

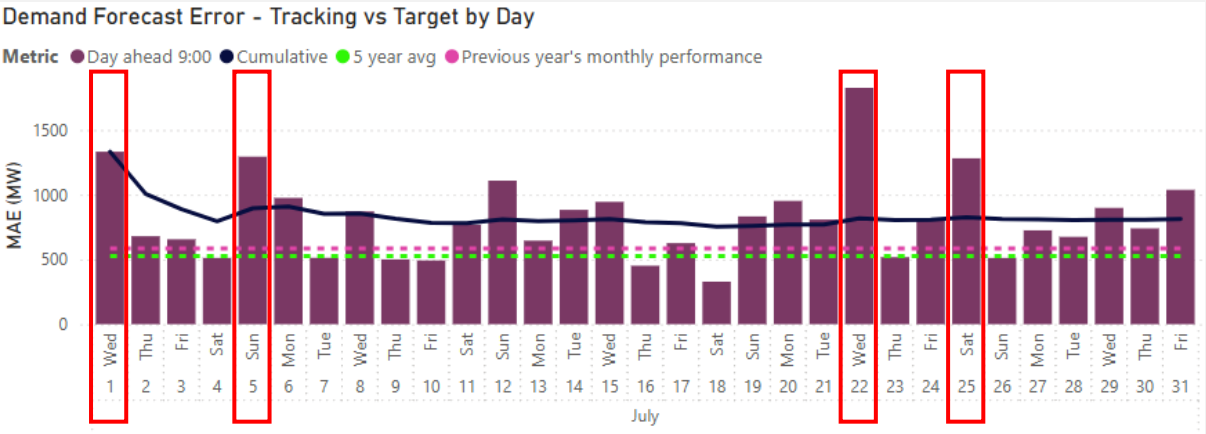
Forecast performance was further hampered this month, with legacy tools experiencing numerous technical issues, largely as a result of *NESO Migration* activities.

Work continues on rebuilding our National Demand forecast models. These adopt Machine Learning/AI technology and will make use of the latest generation weather data.

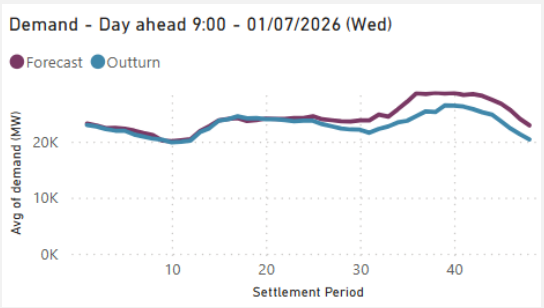


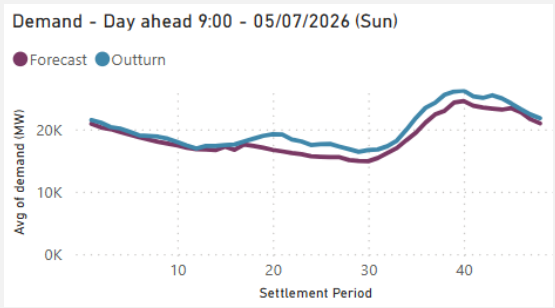
NESO Migration of IT services over to an independent NESO tenant led to significant and prolonged IT issues. The migration programme has suppressed development progress, along with sustained work to comply with enforced upgrades by Microsoft. NESO now expects to release to production in Q3 2026.

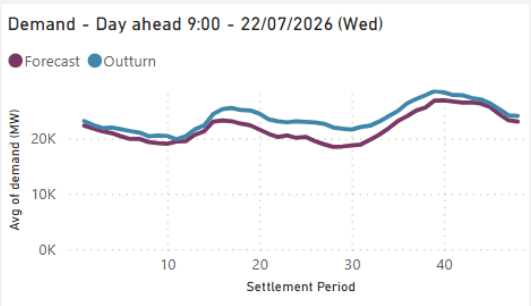
Solar continues to be the largest influence on the Metric performance. The new solar models perform well under overcast or clear-sky conditions, but further weather and model improvements are necessary to cope with changing circumstances.

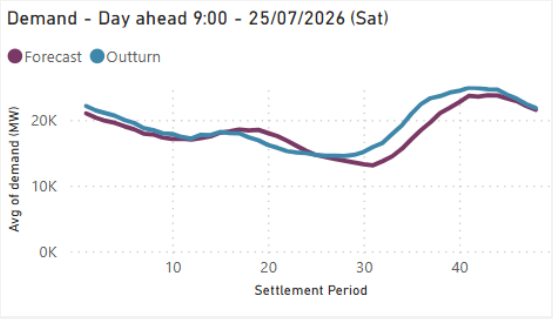


Days of Interest:

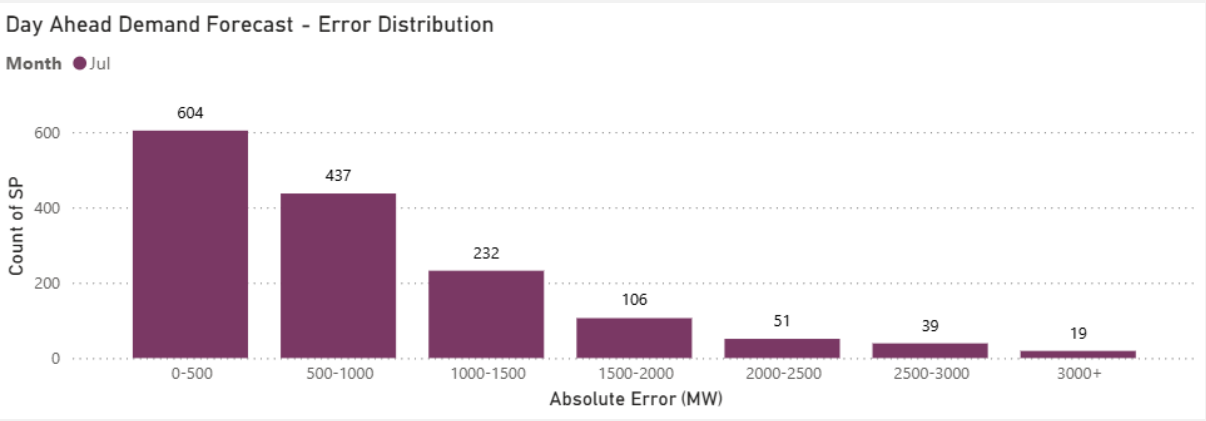




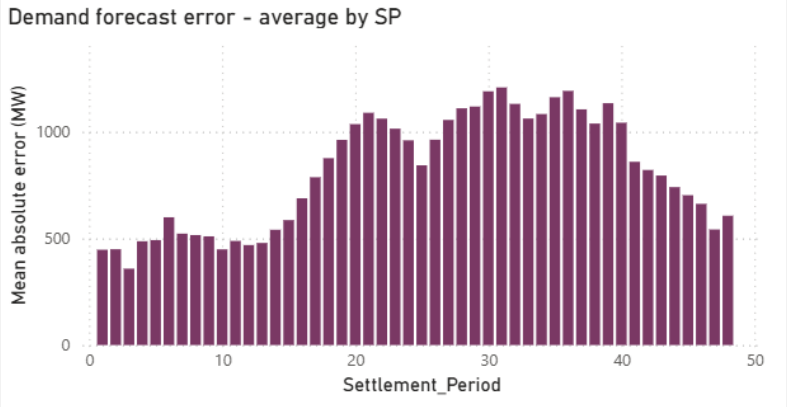




The distribution of settlement periods by error size is shown below:



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



Details of largest errors:

Day	Error (MAE)	Major causal factors
1	1401	Forecast errors due to day-ahead wind forecast errors towards the end of the day.
5	1601	Forecast errors due to solar PV forecast errors and IT issues
22	1324	Forecast errors due to weather forecast errors, changes in human behaviour with unusually high temperatures, and IT issues

Missed / late publications

There was 1 late or missed publication on 21 July, due to IT issues.

Demand Flexibility Service

Demand Flexibility Service (DFS) was used on 10 days in July, with an accumulated total of 1808 MWh 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:

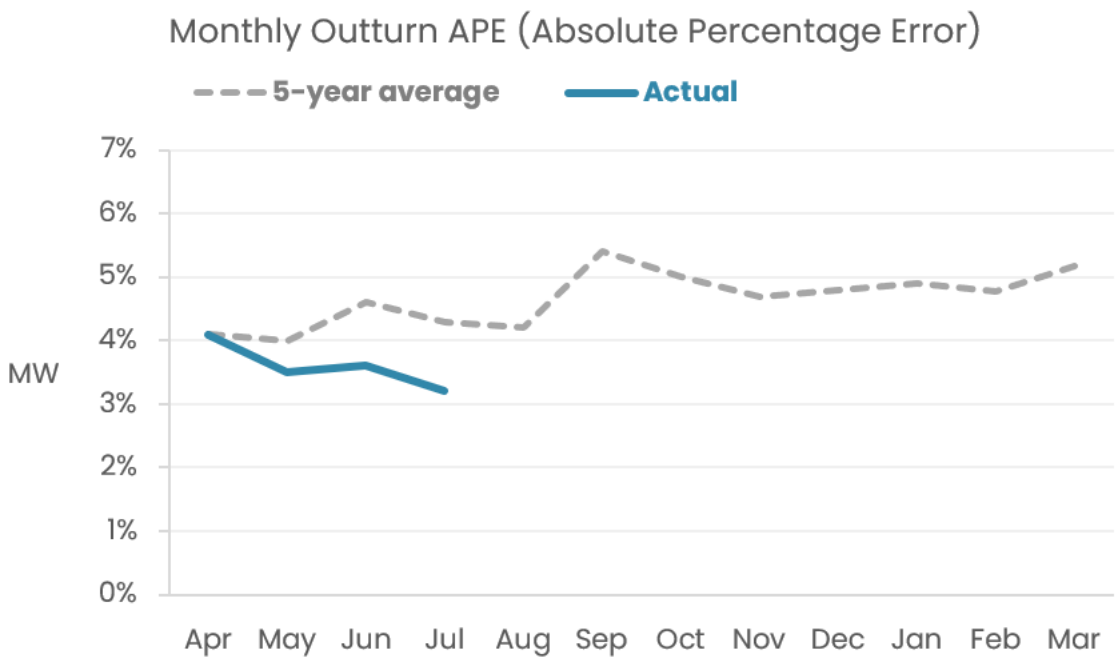
- did not have a bid-offer acceptance (BOA); and
- did not withdraw availability completely between time of forecast and time of metering; for the relevant settlement period. We publish this data on its data portal for transparency purposes.

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.

July 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**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.2**								

Supporting information

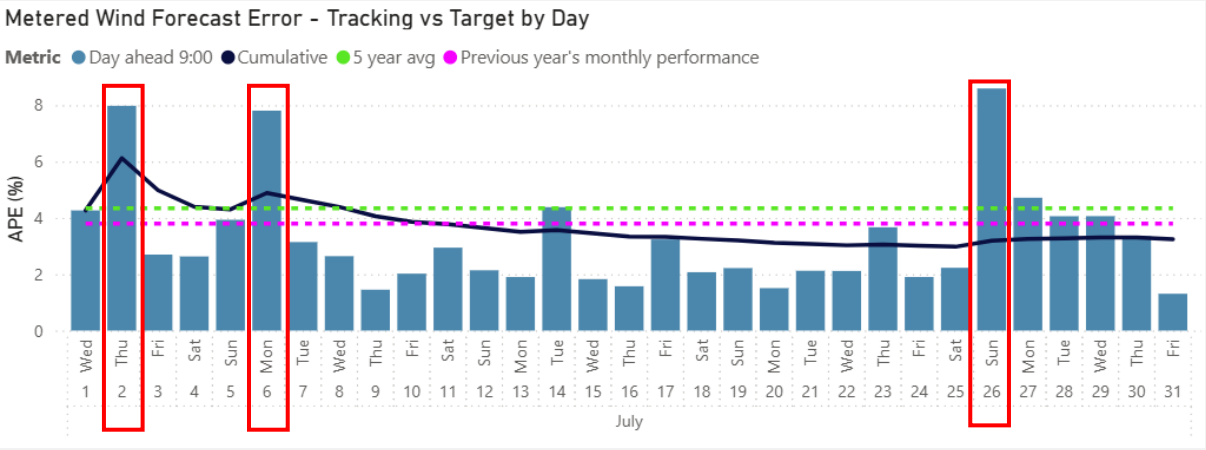
In July 2026, BMU wind forecasting error averaged 3.2%, against the 5-year average of 4.3%. YTD performance is currently 3.6%, vs 5-year average of 4.3%.

Metric-adjusted wind generation peaked at 13.6GW on 2 July, SP9.
Wind forecast absolute error peaked at 3.9GW on 26 July, SP19.

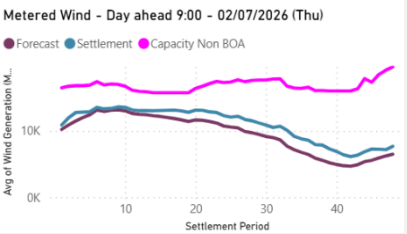
Weather-wise, July was dominated by high pressure systems, generally keeping wind levels low and stable

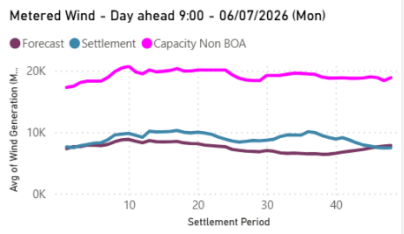
Work continues on the wind-direction feature. Migration of IT services over to an independent NESO tenant has suppressed development progress and we now expect to release to production in Q3 2026. From Q3, we intend to focus on enhancing our within-day capability.

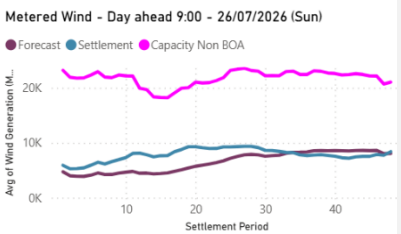
The wind models are performing well, but further weather-forecast and insight-improvements are necessary to make significant performance gains.



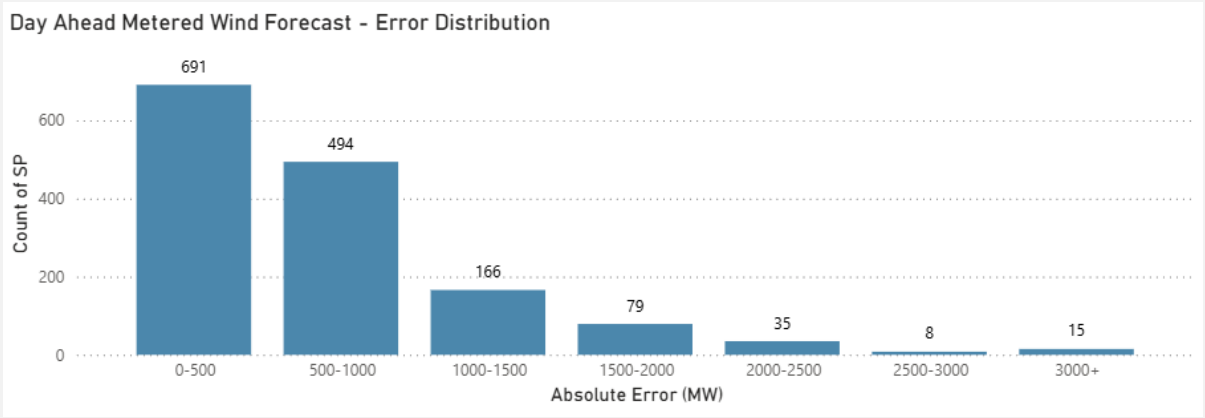
Days of Interest:



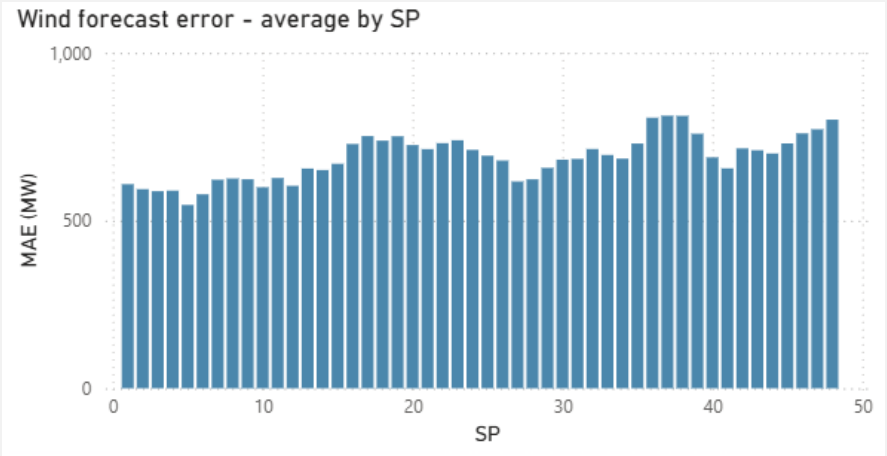




The distribution of settlement periods by error size is summarised below:



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



Details of largest errors:

Day	Error (APE)	Major causal factors
2	8.0	Wind speed forecast errors at day-ahead stage
6	7.8	Wind speed forecast errors at day-ahead stage
26	8.6	Wind speed forecast errors at day-ahead stage

Missed / late publications

There were 4 missed or late publications on 19, 26, 30 and 31 July, due to IT issues.

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 had 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

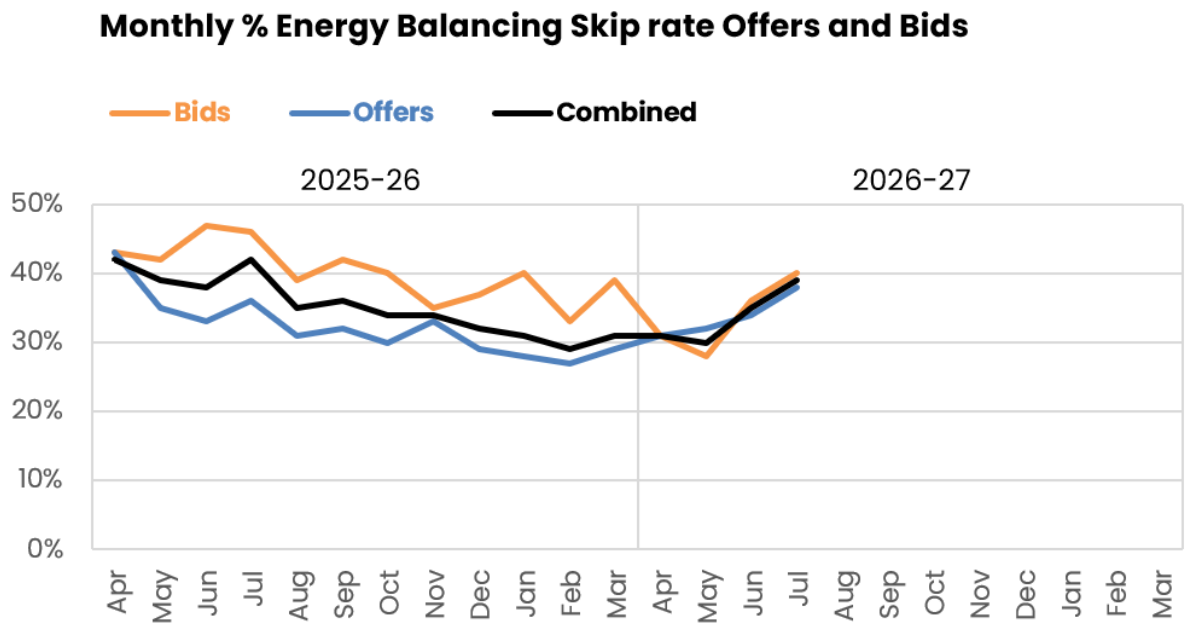


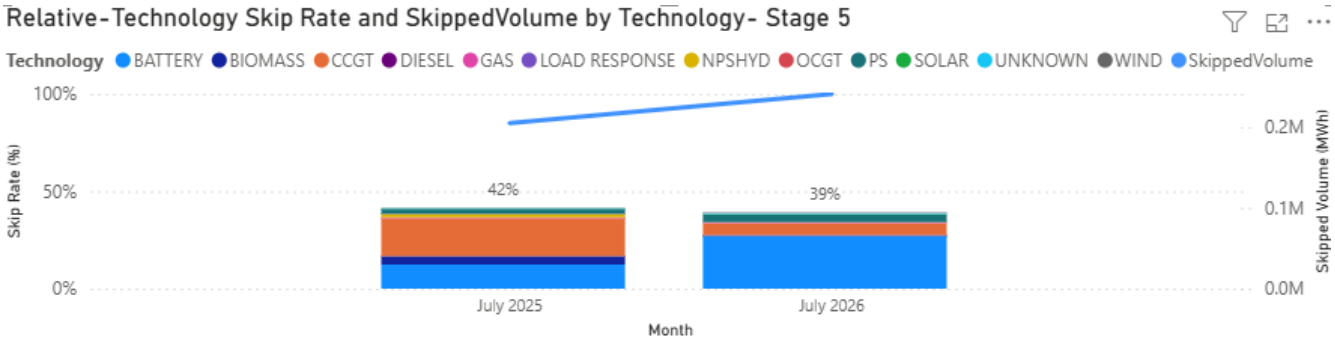
Table: 2026-27 Monthly % Energy Balancing Skip rate Offers and Bids

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Offers	31%	32%	34%	38%								
Bids	31%	28%	36%	40%								
Combined	31%	30%	35%	39%								

Average skip rate January-June: (vs target of 30%): **31%**

Energy Balancing Skip Rate: July 2025 versus July 2026

The combined skip rate in July 2026 decreased by 2.4 percentage points year-on-year. Unlike June — where skipped volume remained flat — absolute skipped volume in July increased from 205 GWh to 241 GWh. However, in-merit volume grew substantially faster, rising from 493 GWh in July 2025 to 615 GWh in July 2026 (+25%). This means the rate improvement was driven by a significant expansion in volumes dispatched for energy balancing, which outpaced the growth in out-of-merit actions. While we are accepting more volume out of merit in absolute terms, the proportion executed in merit order has improved slightly year-on-year.



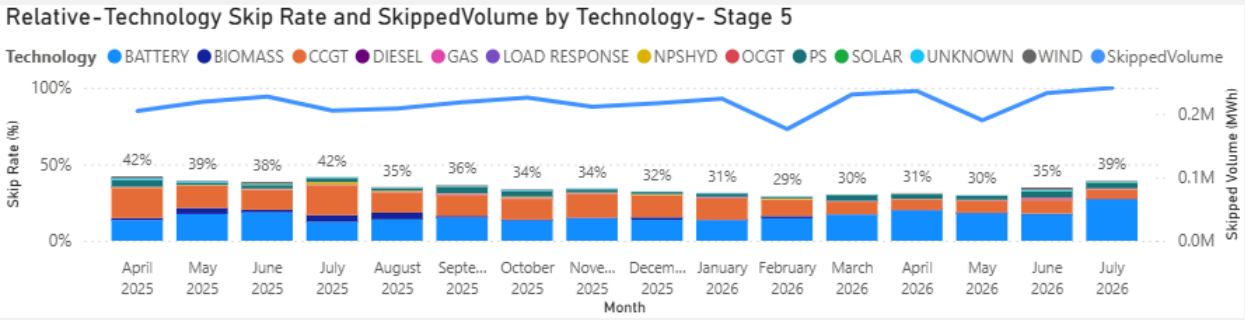
Supporting information

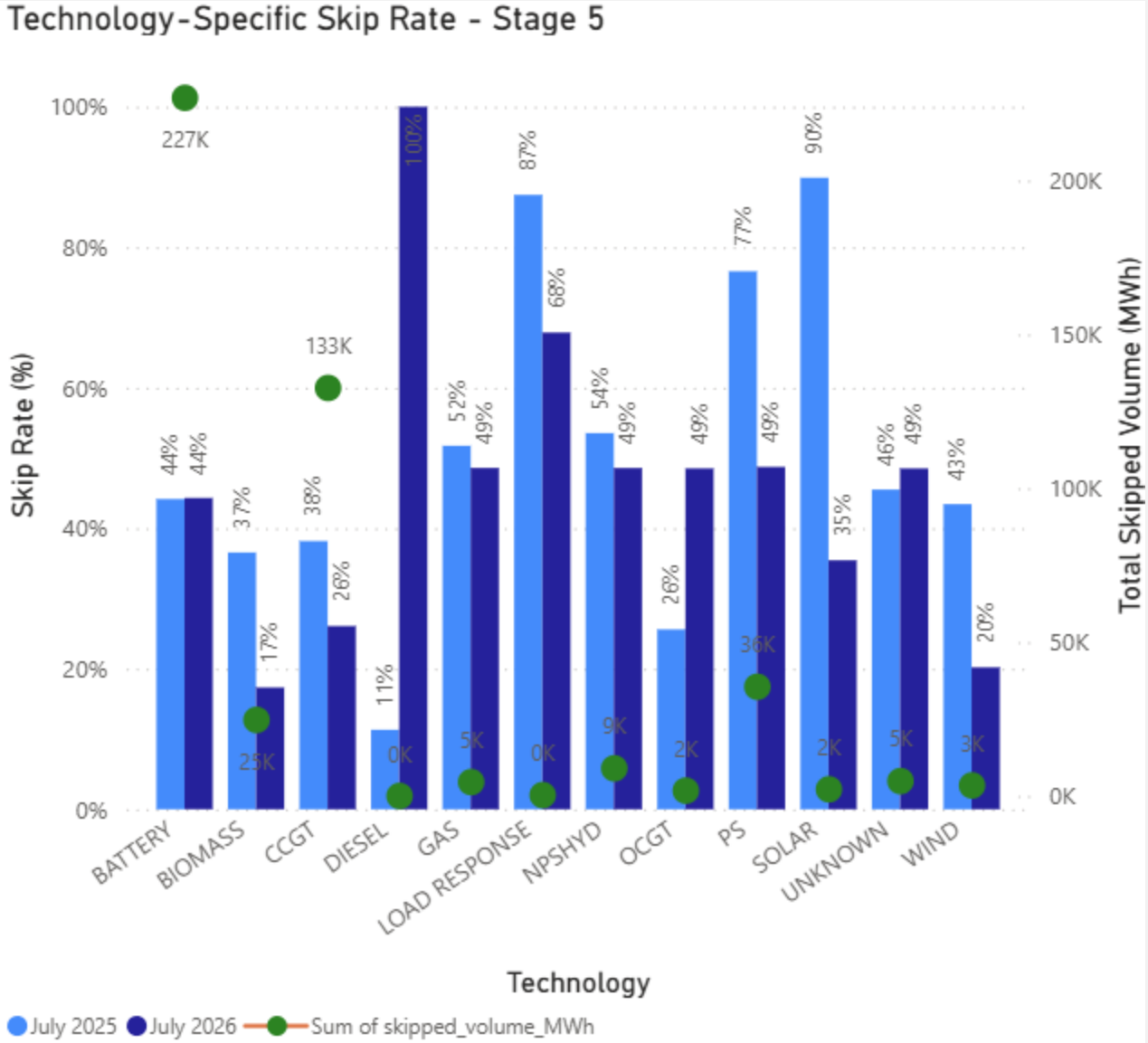
JULY PERFORMANCE – COMBINED BIDS AND OFFERS

The combined bid and offer skip rate stood at 39% in July. Battery volumes accepted in merit increased significantly, with bid volume rising 48% month-on-month to 263 GWh (from 178 GWh in June), reflecting both increased battery participation in balancing actions and the growth in the number of battery assets connected to the system. While skipped volumes reduced for CCGTs, they increased for batteries in July 2026, suggesting that the growth in battery balancing activity has not yet translated into lower skip volumes for this technology type.

June and July skip rates increased materially, reflecting a more challenging balancing environment and higher out-of-merit activity. The increase appears to be linked to a combination of low or negative price periods, changing system conditions, and technology-specific operational constraints. In some cases, slower-moving assets may have been committed earlier to secure balancing requirements, while batteries were retained for flexibility

closer to real time. As conditions changed, this meant batteries were more likely to be skipped, contributing to higher skipped volume.





The combined technology-specific skip rate has continued to trend down for most technology types between July 2025 and July 2026. Most notably, Battery — which carried the largest skipped volume at 61 GWh in July 2025 — has seen its skip rate remain flat at approximately 44% across both periods. Battery in-merit volume increased significantly from 138 GWh in July 2025 to 374 GWh in July 2026. However, skipped volume also rose proportionally, from 61 GWh

to 166 GWh. CCGT, the second-largest contributor to skipped volume at 96 GWh in July 2025, has reduced its skip rate from approximately 38% to 26% — a reduction of 12 percentage points. CCGT skipped volume has also fallen substantially from 96 GWh to 37 GWh. Pumped Storage has improved significantly from 77% to 49% (-28pp), with in-merit volume tripling from 16 GWh to 48 GWh. Biomass has reduced from 37% to 17% (-20pp), and Wind from 43% to approximately 20% (-23pp). Gas has seen a modest improvement from 52% to 47% (-5pp).

Conclusion
Across the majority of technology categories, skip rates have declined year-on-year between July 2025 and July 2026, with several exhibiting reductions exceeding 5 percentage points. The exceptions are Battery, whose skip rate remained flat at approximately 44% in both July 2025 and July 2026 despite a near-tripling of in-merit volume (138 GWh to 374 GWh), and OCGT, whose skip rate increased from 26% in July 2025 to 49% in July 2026 — though OCGT volumes remain very small (1 GWh skipped in both periods). Battery is the most significant exception given its dominant share of skipped volume (166 GWh in July 2026).

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 increased from June (36%) to July (~40%), and the skipped volume has increased from 132 GWh to approximately 156 GWh. CCGTs accounted for a lower proportion of the skipped volume in July (5%) compared to June (9%) and the Technology Specific skip rate for CCGTs remained almost flat at 28% in both June and July. Batteries accounted for a significantly higher relative-technology skip rate of ~30% in July compared to ~19% in June and the Technology Specific skip rate has increased from 39% to 44%. Battery in-merit volume has increased from 178 GWh to ~263 GWh while skipped volume has also increased substantially (70 GWh to ~116 GWh).

Battery technology dominated bid skipped volume throughout July, with its technology-specific skip rate varying from 34% (week of 1 July) to 55% (week of 22 July). CCGT skip rates showed an even wider range, from 20% (week of 22 July) to 46% (week of 29 July). Accepted out-of-merit bid volume was dominated by CCGT units with CCGTs accounting for 64,067 MWh (41%) of out-of-merit bid acceptances.

Offers

The offer skip rate increased from 34% in June to 38% in July, driven by a decrease in the volume required for energy balancing (297 GWh in June vs 226 GWh in July) while skipped volume reduced by a smaller proportion (101 GWh in June vs 85 GWh in July). CCGTs accounted for a similar proportion of skipped volume in July (~8%) as compared to June (~9%),

though the technology-specific skip rate increased from 21% in June to 24% in July. Batteries accounted for a higher proportion of skipped volume in July (22%) compared to June (16%), and the technology-specific skip rate increased from 40% to 45%. This was driven by a reduction in in-merit volume (117 GWh in June to 111 GWh in July) while skipped volume increased slightly (47 GWh in June to 50 GWh in July).

Offer skip rates in July 2026 saw a higher headline rate despite lower absolute skipped volumes, reflecting reduced energy balancing requirements during the month which compressed the in-merit volume denominator.

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

Also, for additional context here is the figures from the Frequency Risk and Control Report 2024:

Scenario	140 GVA.s	120 GVA.s	110 GVA.s	102 GVA.s
49.2 Hz event	1-in-27 years	1-in-27 years	1-in-27 years	1-in-27 years
48.8 Hz event	1-in-30 years	1-in-30 years	1-in-30 years	1-in-30 years

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

July 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	0	-	0								
	Unsecured under SQSS	0	0	-	0								
Instances where frequency was 0.3 – 0.5 Hz away from 50Hz for over 60 seconds*		0	1	-	0								
Voltage Excursions defined as per Transmission Performance Report2F[3]	Secured under SQSS	0	0	-	0								
	Unsecured under SQSS	0	0	-	0								

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

+June data will be published on completion of Eversheds Sutherland International investigation and Ofgem review.

Supporting information

No reportable voltage or frequency excursions during July.

[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.

July 2026-27 performance

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

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

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

	2026-27											
Planned	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Balancing Mechanism (BM)	0	0	1 outage 115 mins	1 outage 206 mins								
Integrated Energy Management System (IEMS)	0	0	0	0								

Supporting information

In July 2026 there was one planned CNI system outage. The outage was to carry out regular maintenance activities on the BM production systems, and impacted the key BM Suite components used for scheduling and dispatch of generation.

This change took place 7 July, and was planned in advance, in collaboration with our control rooms to ensure it did not introduce a conflict with other known periods of high activity. Notifications are posted to the industry, via BMRA, at 7 days prior and 1 day prior.

On the day of the outage, our control rooms were again consulted to confirm that conditions remained suitable to proceed with the change or, if required, whether the change must be rescheduled.

Additionally, on the day, notifications were posted to the industry, via BMRA, when the outage was due to start, and when it was complete.

There were no other planned outages during July.

There were no unplanned outages during July.

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