

Electricity System Restoration

# Assurance Framework

2025/26





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# Executive Summary

The Electricity System Restoration Standard (ESRS), introduced in 2021 by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)<sup>1</sup>, mandates the National Energy System Operator (NESO) to ensure sufficient capability to recover from a Partial or Total Shutdown of the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS).

These targets, effective by 31 December 2026, require:

- restoring 60% of National Demand within 24 hours across all 7 Restoration Regions<sup>2</sup>
- restoring 100% of National Demand within 5 days

We have Grid Code obligations (CC 6.3.5 and ECC 6.3.5) to ensure that, at all times, the NETS can be restored within the stipulated timeframes. This will be achieved by agreeing commercial contracts with Restoration Contractors who operate plants with self-starting capabilities at strategically located sites. For Restoration Contractors embedded in the distribution network, contract terms will be agreed between us, the relevant Network Operator and the Restoration Contractor.

Although a Total Shutdown in Great Britain has never occurred, it is classified as a high-impact, low-probability (HILP) risk in the National Risk Register due to its potentially severe consequences for the economy and society. Under ESRS, we are required to submit an assurance framework to the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem), outlining how we will meet these restoration targets.

This document serves as the Assurance Framework for 2025/26, the fourth report since the ESRS directive was issued.

While significant progress has been made towards implementing the ambitious ESRS targets, the Week 24 data submission rate, as mandated by the Data and Registration Code (DRC), was below expectations. Week 24 data is a key compliance benchmark, capturing vital metrics on system resilience and readiness, and must be submitted promptly by Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) Parties. Survey responses showed only moderate engagement, highlighting the need for improvement. Full compliance with the 72-hour resilience requirement is critical for achieving effective and timely system restoration. Despite these challenges, the targets remain achievable if CUSC Parties and other stakeholders commit to sustained engagement and compliance.

As of the latest reporting, 61 of the 443 CUSC Parties (13.8%) have confirmed full compliance with all Assurance Activities, while 202 CUSC Parties (45.6%) have met the 72-hour resilience standard for the 2026 compliance target.

Ongoing collaboration with CUSC Parties, Transmission Owners (TOs), Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) and other stakeholders demonstrates a strong shared commitment to achieving ESRS targets.

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<sup>1</sup> North Scotland, South Scotland, North East, North West, Midlands, South East and South West

<sup>2</sup> DESNZ was formally known as the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)



To support this effort, we will focus on key measures, including:

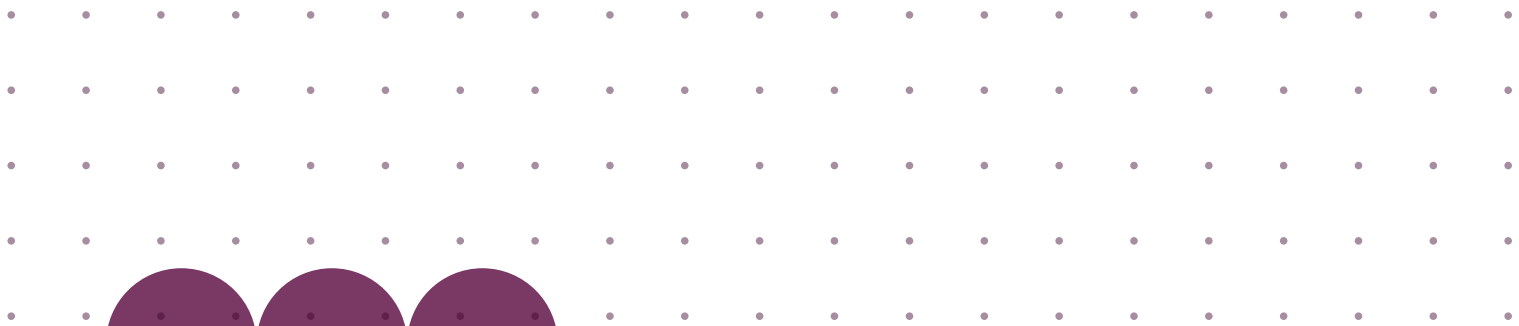
- providing enhanced guidance for CUSC Parties
- facilitating workgroups and frequent resilience Q&As
- organising collaborative workshops to address technical and operational needs

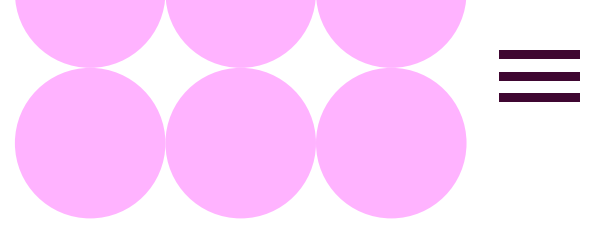
To further improve compliance, a new Data and Registration Code submission portal is scheduled for launch in 2025. This portal is expected to streamline and improve the accuracy of Week 24 submissions, supporting progress towards the ESRS objectives.

While substantial progress has been made in addressing this significant industry shift, continued collaboration and engagement across all parties will be essential to maintain momentum. To stay on track, we must intensify efforts to encourage adoption and address critical gaps. The following steps, outlined here and in Section 3, are crucial to achieving full ESRS compliance and meeting our objectives:

- Securing additional Restoration Contractors (RCs) from onshore, offshore and embedded Distributed Energy Resources (DERs)
- Continuing implementation of approved modifications for ESRS compliance, including Grid Code GC0156, System Operator Transmission Owner Code (STC) CM089 and CM091, and Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS) GSR032
- Continuing collaboration with vendors to deliver the Restoration Decision Support Tool (RDST) on schedule to assist Control Engineers during restoration
- Conducting industry-wide compliance monitoring of ESRS Assurance Activities, including Week 24 submissions for existing Generators and Operational Notification Compliance Checklists (ONCC) for new connectees
- Providing targeted industry training and ongoing support to TOs and DNOs to identify specific network requirements supporting ESRS
- Monitoring and mitigating ESRS implementation risks to ensure timely progress

These actions, along with the continued commitment of all parties, will be crucial to achieving full readiness by the December 2026 deadline.



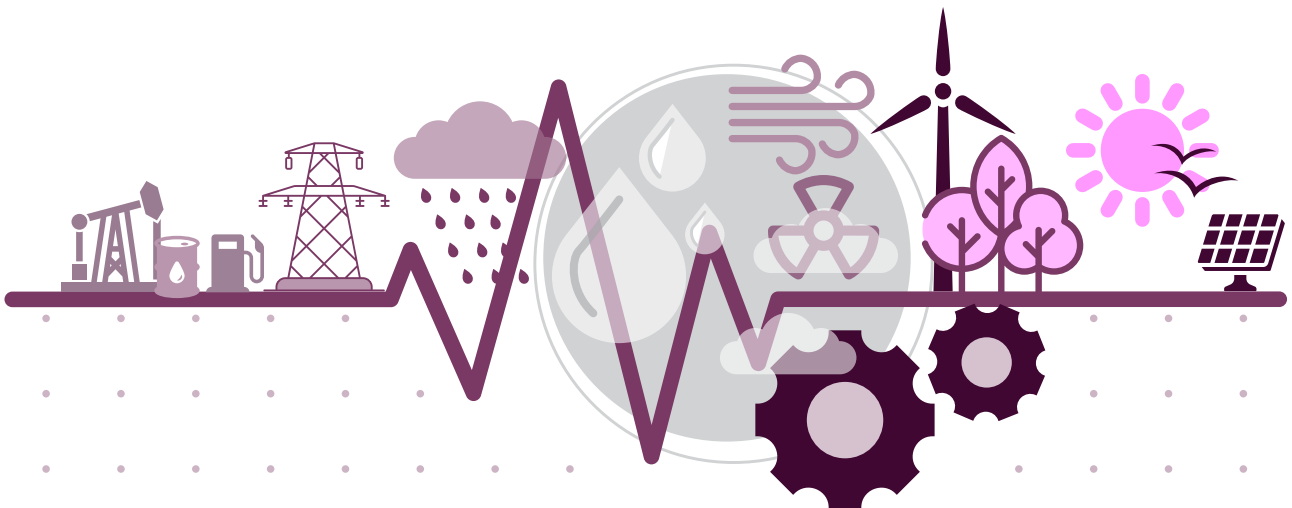


# Vision

Our vision, as outlined in the RIIO-2 Business Plan 2023–2025 (published on 31 August 2022), includes the following goals:

- Develop new, competitive market services to support operational needs
- Maintain legacy systems while developing new systems and tools to future-proof the Electricity Network Control Centre (ENCC)
- Deliver the requirements of the new Electricity System Restoration Standard (ESRS)
- Lead deeper and faster reform of codes and regulatory frameworks
- Build on our system insights
- Improve visibility of DERs and focus on whole electricity system coordination
- Develop networks that are fit for the future and improve network access

We are fully committed to implementing the ESRS by 31 December 2026. To achieve this, we are investing in activities that will lead, organise and build consensus with the government, the Regulator and the wider industry, ensuring improvements to system restoration capability.



# Progress to Date





This section provides updates on the progress towards the implementation of the ESRS.

## 1.1 Regulatory framework modification

To support the implementation of the ESRS, we proposed modifications to the Grid Code. These changes led to consequential modifications to other industry codes, including:

- System Operator Transmission Code/System Operator Transmission Code Procedures (STC/STCP)
- Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)
- Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC)
- Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC)

In addition, several important industry codes and standards were modified to align with these changes, such as:

- System Defence Plan
- System Restoration Plan
- System Test Plan
- Electrical Standards, including Control Telephony, Communication Standard and Distribution Restoration Zone Control System Standard

All these modifications were approved by Ofgem in 2024.

## 1.2 Training and sensitisation

As part of our strategy to comply with the ESRS, we have conducted and will continue to deliver industry-wide training and sensitisation sessions. In addition, we are providing specialised training for Electricity Network Control Centre (ENCC) Control Room Engineers to strengthen our ability to meet ESRS requirements. Table 1 shows our training and industry workshop plans, including major training already completed.

Key training activities include:

- **ENCC Control Room Engineers training**  
Control Room Engineers are trained in specific scenarios at the NESO Control Training Unit (CTU).
- **Industry engagement on Assurance Activity compliance (PCA.5.7.3)**  
The ESRS implementation team engages throughout the year with the industry through webinars, workshops, catch-up calls and a five-day-a-week email reply service.
- **Risk Assurance Subgroup**  
The ESRS Implementation team hosts a monthly Risk Subgroup with the industry to discuss risks related to ESRS implementation, identify mitigations and agree escalation routes. The NESO ESRS SteerCo reviews these risks quarterly.
- **Cross-industry training and benchmarking**  
In addition to NESO ENCC training, Control Engineers from Transmission Owners (TOs) such as NGET, SPT and SHE-T are invited to participate in simulation training at the NESO CTU. Other key players, including DNOs, National Gas, Elexon, and neighbouring System



Operators (SOs), are involved in combined training, workshops and benchmarking sessions. These sessions promote industry-wide understanding of restoration, highlight system restoration best practices and encourage collaboration to address key challenges.

- **Compliance seminar**

A planned annual seminar will discuss key compliance processes and provide opportunities for industry stakeholders to engage with NESO teams through breakout sessions.

**Table 1 : Training timelines**

Training	Date
ENCC Control Engineers system restoration training	May 2025
Industry engagement on Assurance Activity compliance (PCA.5.7.3)	Ongoing
Generator compliance seminar	June 2024
Risk Assurance Subgroup	Monthly
Cross-industry training (business as usual team)	Ongoing

### 1.3 Tenders

Restoration services are primarily procured through fully competitive tender events, which are divided by Restoration Regions and invite submissions from a wide range of technologies. More recently, outputs from the Distributed ReStart project have led to the introduction of categories within tenders, enabling participation from both TO and DNO connected assets. This approach now forms a fundamental part of the procurement process.

We are also able to procure essential services through alternative procurement mechanisms or on a bi-lateral basis if a competitive method is not feasible or there is a critical need for a service.

**Table 2 : Procurement activities to date**

Procurement Activities	Regulatory Year 2025/26
<b>Northern</b>	The Northern tender covers North Scotland, South Scotland, North East and North West Restoration Regions. The tenders were launched in 2022, and contracts were awarded to successful participants in May 2024. Successful contractors will begin their service by November 2025.
<b>SW and Midlands</b>	The SW and Midlands tender was launched during the regulatory year 2024/25. Contracts will be awarded in November 2025, with services going live in August 2027.
<b>South East</b>	The South East tenders were launched in 2022. Nine contracts were awarded in December 2023, with services scheduled to go live in July 2025.
<b>Wind – Great Britain</b>	Wind-specific tenders were launched in 2022. However, no contracts were awarded as the solutions submitted were deemed neither economic nor efficient. NESO continues to encourage all technologies to participate in the Regional Restoration tenders.

## 1.4 Restoration Decision Support Tool (RDST)

As part of our strategy to implement the ESRS, we are developing the RDST. This tool will provide decision support capabilities and enhanced visualisation for Control Room Engineers during restoration events, helping to reduce restoration time and ease cognitive load.

The RDST will deliver these benefits by:

- integrating with existing control room systems, including iEMS, Balancing, Forecasting, Data Historian and pre-agreed plans such as the Local Joint Restoration Plan (LJRP), Distribution Restoration Zone Plan (DRZP) and Switching Strategy Workbook (SSW)
- processing inputs to enable route optimisation, running appropriate models and providing suggestions to Control Room Engineers
- forecasting the health of different zones to create situational awareness
- generating appropriate alarms during critical conditions
- providing a logging function for audit purposes
- offering a non-real-time simulation environment for Control Room Engineer training.

Key dates for the development of the tool can be found in Table 3.

**Table 3 : RDST Project timelines**

Project Activities	Timelines
RDST delivery	The first phase is scheduled for delivery in October 2025, followed by two phases in 2026.

## 1.5 Inter-Control Centre Communications Protocol (ICCP) links to DNO

Our strategy includes the creation of Distribution Restoration Zones (DRZs) that utilise embedded generation as Restoration Contractors. Currently, we lack the required visibility of the DNO networks to monitor the parameters necessary for operating the DRZs. To address this, the Distributed ReStart project recommended that we set up resilient communication links with all 6 DNOs, covering all 14 DNO licence areas.

The Regional Development Program (RDP) project, under investment INVP5527C RDP N-3 Intertripping Scheme, is delivering three new links to:

- UKPN – UK Power Networks
- SSED (Southern) – Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Distribution
- NGED – National Grid Electricity Distribution (formerly Western Power Distribution)

For restoration purposes, three new ICCP links are being delivered under investment INV6667, including the takeover of the Southern Scottish Electricity Network Transmission (SSEN) – NESO PI link to share DRZ data. These links are being provided to:

- ENW – Electricity North West
- SPEN – Scottish Power Energy Networks
- NPG – Northern Powergrid



The existing PI link between SSEN Transmission and NESO will also be taken over to share DRZ data between Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution (SHEPD) and NESO.

Key dates for the delivery of the ICCP links are detailed in Table 4.

**Table 4 : ICCP links to project timelines**

Project Activities	Timelines
<b>ENW</b>	Built, tested and go-live in Q2 FY25 (June 2025)
<b>SPEN</b>	Built, tested and go-live in Q2 FY25 (June 2025)
<b>NPG</b>	Built, tested and go-live in Q2 FY25 (June 2025)
<b>SHEPD</b>	PI link available for restoration by March 2025

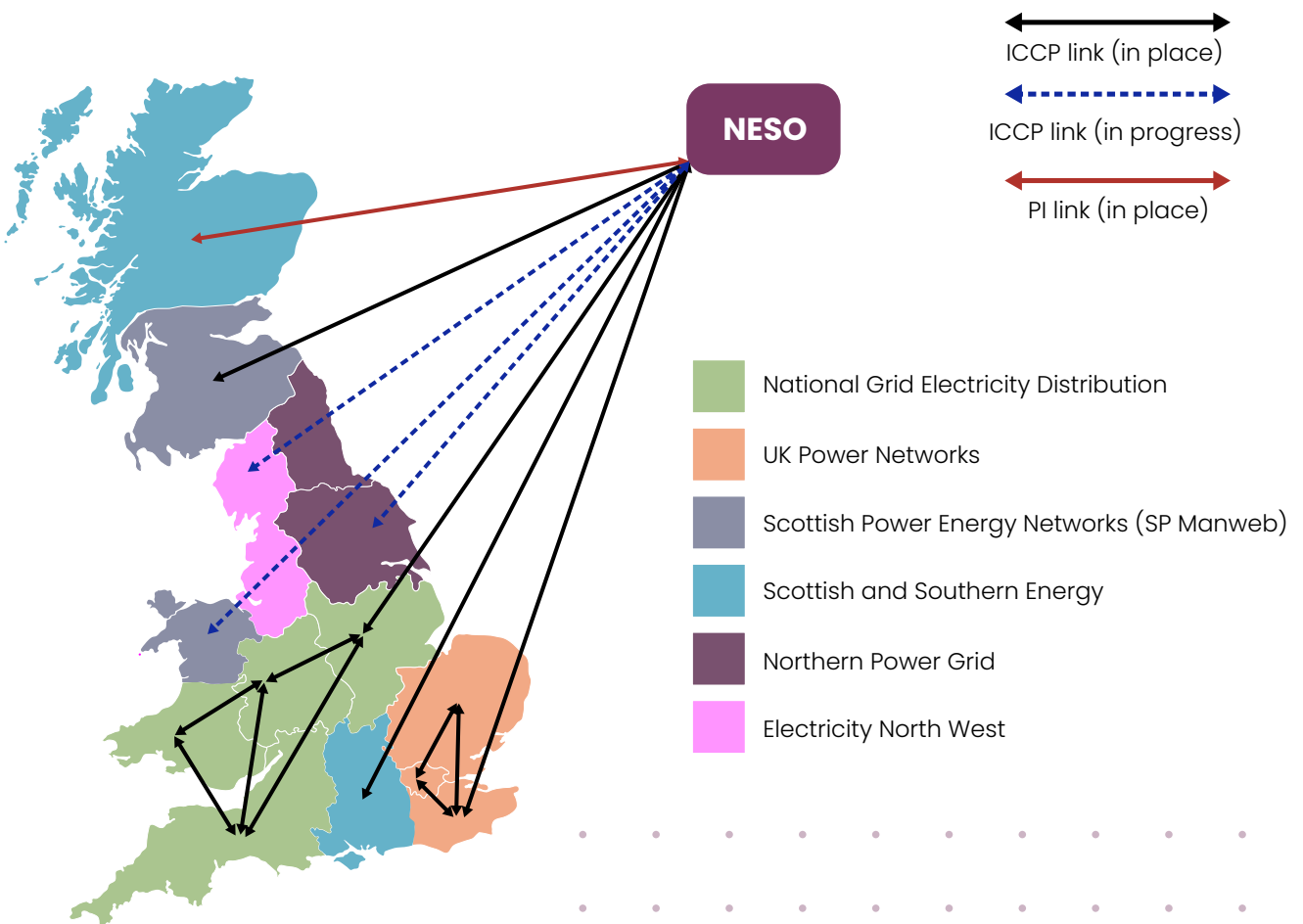


Figure 1: ICCP Link to DNOs

# Restoration Strategy and Approach







On 9 August 2019, over 1 million customers were affected by a major power disruption across England, Wales and parts of Scotland. Although the disruption itself was relatively brief – all customers were restored within 45 minutes – the knock-on impacts on other services were significant. This was particularly true for rail services, which experienced severe delays that extended into Sunday, 11 August.

A Total System Shutdown has never occurred in Great Britain, making it challenging to test the real-time performance of our restoration capability and arrangements. As a result, we rely on probabilistic modelling to assess the effectiveness of our restoration strategies.

The latest modelling results indicate that, on average, it would take 33.7 hours to restore 60% of National Demand, whereas the ESRS requires 60% of National Demand to be restored within 24 hours across all regions.

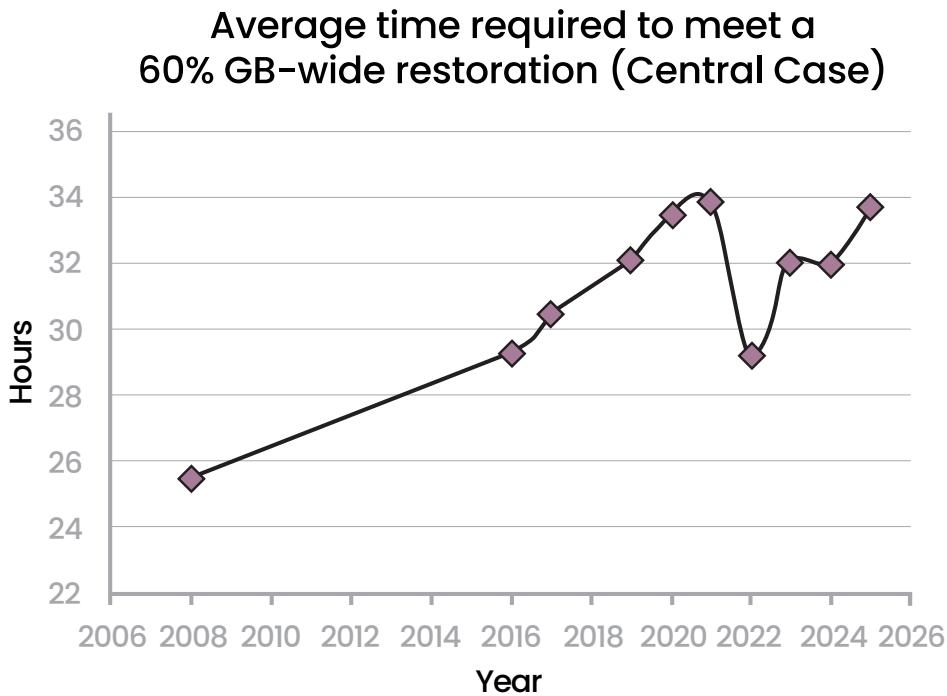


Figure 2: Modelled annual restoration times

We recognise that substantial work remains for all involved parties to achieve compliance with the ESRS by 31 December 2026. To support industry-wide compliance, we continue to implement our adopted strategy, as outlined in Figure 3.





Figure 3: ESRS implementation strategy

To achieve compliance with the ESRS, we are focusing on key measures to enhance restoration capability and encourage industry-wide collaboration:

- **Increase in tendering volumes for new Restoration Contractors:** Tenders are ongoing to contract more Restoration Contractors, including distributed restart services, using diverse technologies across the seven Restoration Regions . This approach aims to ensure uniform restoration across Great Britain and progress to date is summarised in Table 2.
- **Deliver the Restoration Decision Support Tool (RDST):** The RDST will provide decision support capabilities and enhanced visualisation for Control Room Engineers during restoration events, reducing restoration time and easing their cognitive load.
  - The tool will recommend quick, secure and efficient restoration routes to Control Engineers, supporting our ability to meet the ESRS. It will also facilitate faster and safer system restoration with minimal societal impact following a Partial or Total Shutdown.
  - The RDST will also provide real-time updates on restoration progress for both the transmission and distribution networks and log critical decisions made during the restoration process. The progress to date is summarised in Table 3.
- **Inclusion of offshore generation in the restoration process:** New requirements in the STC for developing an offshore transmission network have enabled offshore resources to participate in restoration.
- **Compliance progress monitoring:** We continue to coordinate industry-wide compliance with ESRS Assurance Activities by receiving, assessing and reporting on both compliance and noncompliance to Ofgem. We also report on our own activities to meet the ESRS, as outlined in Section 5, Monitoring and Controlling.





## 2.1 Restoration approach

The current approach to system restoration relies on a fleet of power stations and interconnectors contracted to provide restoration services. These contracted providers energise local parts of the of the transmission and distributed system, using local demand to establish stable Power Islands in line with pre-agreed Local Joint Restoration Plans (LJRP) and Distribution Restoration Zone Plans (DRZPs). Once stable Power Islands are developed, they are expanded beyond the networks outlined in LJRP's to allow additional technologies such as further generators, demand blocks and reactive equipment, to join the growing system.

Power Islands are expanded until they can synchronise with adjacent Power Islands. This process of expanding islands, restoring demand and synchronising power islands is repeated across Great Britain's network until the full restoration of the network is completed.

As the energy industry transitions to meet net zero targets, DERs are increasingly replacing traditional large fossil fuel-based power stations. To ensure that this transition does not negatively impact restoration capability, DERs must also be integrated into the restoration process. We are proposing a holistic restoration strategy that incorporates both a top-down and bottom-up approach to restoration.

### 2.1.1 Regulatory year – 2025/26

The upcoming regulatory year will focus on key activities to support ESRS compliance and enhance industry-wide collaboration:

- **Continued assurance submissions:** For the upcoming regulatory year, TOs, DNOs and CUSC Parties will continue submitting their Assurance Activities and compliance information through Week 24 submissions, as required by Schedule 16 of the Data and Registration Code. We assess and document these submissions, capturing evidence to confirm compliance as per PC.A.5.7.3 (see Monitoring and Control section for details).
- **Launch of a new submission portal:** A new Data and Registration Code submission portal is scheduled for launch in 2025. This portal is expected to streamline and improve the accuracy of Week 24 submissions, further supporting progress towards ESRS objectives.
- **Guidance for non-compliance:** In cases where compliance cannot be achieved, we will work closely with the relevant parties to follow Ofgem's derogation guidance. Additionally, we will directly report our own ESRS compliance status to Ofgem, ensuring transparent alignment with ESRS targets.
- **Compliance areas identification:** Figure 4 identifies the industry-wide compliance areas within the relevant codes.
- **Completion of ICCP links:** The development of ICCP links to ENW, SPEN and NPG will be completed.
- **Delivery of RDST Phase 1:** Phase 1 of the RDST will be delivered in October 2025. This first phase would be an operational tool launched in the Control Room.





- **Regional forecasting for restoration targets:** We will continue working with Elexon to publish peak day-ahead forecasts and demand by Restoration Region on the Insights Solution platform, which replaces the Balancing Mechanism Reporting Service (BMRS). This regional forecast will be used to determine restoration targets during a system restoration event. BSC Modification P480 was raised to enable this, with the draft modification report approved by the panel on 14 November 2024. The final modification report for P480 was published on 19 November 2024.
- **Enhancement of eNAMS platform:** We will continue modifying the Electricity Network Access Management System (eNAMS) within this regulatory year to allow TOs to indicate whether their planned outages will impact restoration plans.
- **Industry sensitisation:** We will continue raising awareness of ESRS requirements and obligations through workshops, seminars, Q&As and other communication channels.
- **Engagement with DNOs on DRZP outages:** We will continue engaging with DNOs regarding their obligation to report outages affecting DRZPs as outlined in Grid Code OC2.1.8. NESO's Network Access Management System (eNAMS) will be used as a common platform for DNOs to report the availability of their DRZPs. The eNAMS DRZP reporting feature is currently under development, to be available by June 2025.

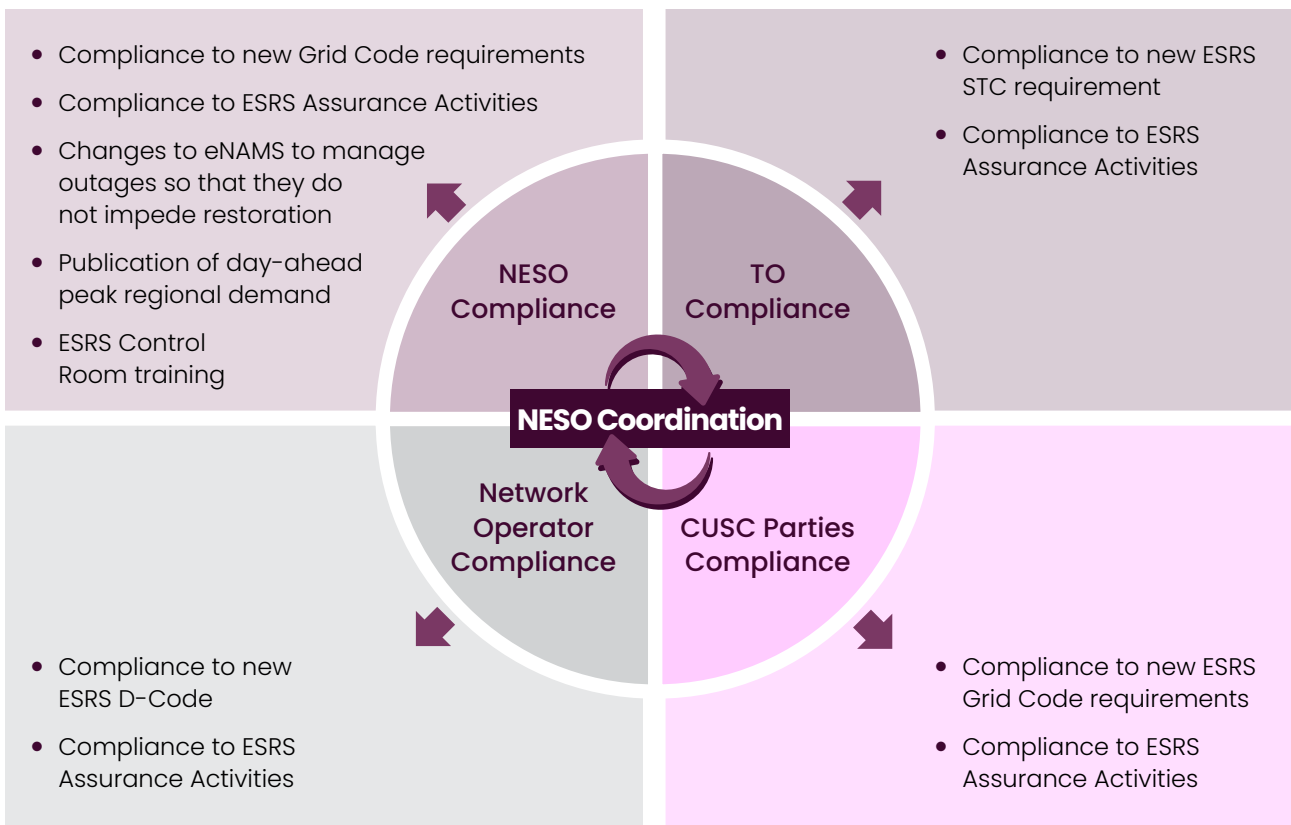


Figure 4: NESO's role in compliance progress monitoring







## 2.1.2 Regulatory year – 2026/27

As the ESRS compliance deadline falls within the regulatory year 2026/27, we have outlined the following key activities to ensure alignment and readiness:

- **Ongoing compliance monitoring:** We will continue to monitor both industry and internal compliance through Week 24 submissions. During this year, the focus of Week 24 submissions will shift from gathering evidence to confirming compliance with Assurance Activities under the Data Registration Code (DRC), Schedule 16.
- **Control Engineer training:** In collaboration with TOs, we will provide scenario-based simulation training for Control Engineers to prepare for achieving ESRS targets effectively.
- **Restoration Contractor readiness:** Restoration Contractors awarded contracts in the South East and Northern tender rounds are expected to be operational within this regulatory year. This will include the development of new LJRP and the first DRZP.
- **Assurance Visits:** We will conduct ongoing assurance visits to Restoration Contractors, TOs and Network Operators to verify ESRS readiness and compliance.
- **RDST Tool Completion:** Phases 2 and 3 of the RDST will be completed during this regulatory year, providing full functionality for Control Engineers during restoration events.

## 2.1.3 Subsequent regulatory years (beyond 2027)

Following the 2026/27 regulatory year, the ESRS will be fully integrated into our normal business operations. Our post-compliance activities in the years beyond 2027 will include:

- **Securing additional Restoration Contractors:** We will continue to secure additional Restoration Contractors through competitive tendering processes to expand restoration capabilities as needed.
- **Ongoing ESRS Assurance Activities:** Week 24 submissions will confirm compliance with the Data Registration Code (DRC), Schedule 16, Parts i, ii and iii. These parts outline the data provision requirements, detailing the types of data each party must submit for system restoration planning and operation, along with processes for validating and maintaining data integrity.
- **eNAMS outage reporting:** We will utilise eNAMS outage reporting to gain early insight into outages LJRP and DRZPs, ensuring proactive management of system restoration activities.
- **Maintaining the RDST Tool:** We will maintain the RDST and ensure its compatibility with Control Room restoration training exercises. Focus will be placed on improving the tool's usability and enhancing its role in training efforts.
- **Annual restoration training:** NESO will conduct annual restoration training sessions for Control Room staff, emphasising the achievement of ESRS restoration goals set by DESNZ. Training will prioritise the use of the RDST tool to assist Control Room staff throughout the restoration process.





## 2.2 Risks to strategy implementation

We have identified several risks associated with implementing our adopted strategy to meet the ESRS by 31 December 2026. Our mitigation strategy is to continuously analyse and assess all potential risks, identifying changes in their severity and propose appropriate mitigation measures. Table 5 outlines some of the identified risks to ESRS implementation and the actions planned to mitigate them.

**Table 5: Risks affecting restoration strategy and mitigations**

ESRS Strategy/ Delivery Areas	Risks	Mitigation
<p><b>Quality and depth of tender providers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NESO may not achieve intended service provision and ESRS targets if insufficient capability or volume of providers come forward for tender.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain the right to procure ESR services through alternative methods including bilateral contracts.</li> <li>Introduce more stringent evaluation and assurance within RCs delivery plans.</li> <li>Continuously improve tender requirements and service terms to encourage increased participation from renewable technologies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>RDST</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delays in project dependencies, such as the Network Control Management System (NCMS), could affect RDST project delivery.</li> <li>The cost of delivering this project could exceed BP2 forecasts due to budget reductions from scope changes.</li> <li>Potential delays caused by selected vendors' out of the box tools requiring extensive customisation and innovative design approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct periodic reviews of project dependencies.</li> <li>Regularly review forecasted costs and actual spend during the RIIO-2 period.</li> <li>Define clear and well-aligned RDST requirements with vendor's understanding and capabilities.</li> <li>Upfront evaluation, close collaboration, exploring alternatives, establishing a strong project management framework, and maintain open communication with stakeholders.</li> </ul>





**Table 5: Risks affecting restoration strategy and mitigations** (continued)

ESRS Strategy/ Delivery Areas	Risks	Mitigation
<b>CMP 398 claims</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased costs via CMP398 claims committee.</li> <li>Expertise gaps in reviewing submissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP 398 guidance note consulted on and agreed with industry, then published with defined thresholds and clear submission guidance.</li> <li>Recruit technical experts in various technology areas with deep understanding of operations, economics and industry trends.</li> <li>Host ongoing Q&amp;As and workshops with industry, assessing pre-claim options before submissions.</li> </ul>
<b>System access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders may face challenges in complying with ESRS testing requirements due to conflicts with existing system access needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will continue to optimise system access to ensure ESR testing is not compromised.</li> </ul>
<b>Delay in CUSC Parties building 72-hour resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant challenges in acquiring engineering resources to support the claims process may prevent many CUSC Parties from achieving 72-hour resilience by 31 December 2026.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to CUSC Parties to address challenges related to the claims process and building resilience.</li> <li>Use Week 24 submissions to request evidence toward compliance by 31 December 2026.</li> <li>Publish guidance on the NESO website and host compliance seminars.</li> </ul>



# Monitoring Compliance





To ensure compliance with the ESRS, we have implemented a structured oversight framework, as shown in Figure 5. This framework includes monitoring industry-wide compliance by collecting and assessing Assurance Activities submitted by relevant parties through Week 24 submissions.

In line with the Data and Registration Code, Schedule 16, Part III, these reports specify the frequency and type of testing required to assess readiness for ESRS compliance.

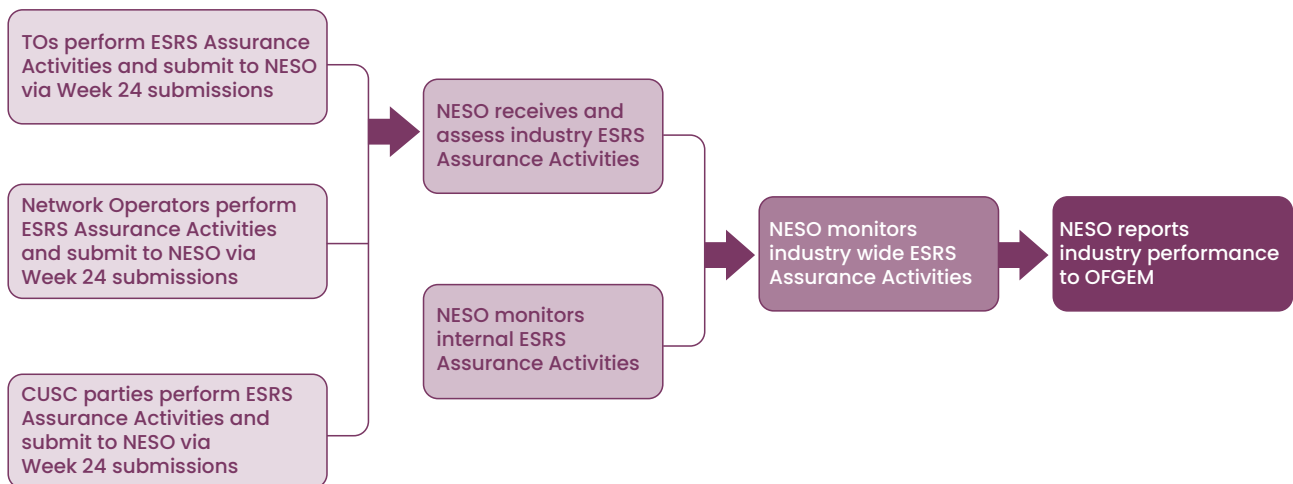


Figure 5 : Levels of Assurance Activities monitoring and reporting

In 2024, CUSC Parties, TOs and Network Operators were required to submit evidence showing their progress toward meeting ESRS requirements by 31 December 2026.

This requirement is outlined in PC.A.5.7.3:

**...From 1st January 2024 until 31st December 2026, evidence to support the work Generators, HVDC System Owners, DC Converter owners, Non-Embedded Customers, and Network Operators are making to how they will achieve these requirements on or after 31st December 2026 shall be provided in their Week 24 submission.**

Through the Week 24 submissions, we have received 61 Schedule 16 submissions from CUSC Parties, representing approximately 13.8% of the expected submissions. The data provided is continuously collated, enabling us to assess the restoration capabilities of each region in detail.

Additionally, the requirement for TOs is captured in STCP 08–3, 3.1.5, which states:

**...From 1st January 2024 until 31st December 2026, evidence to support the work TO's are making as to how they will satisfy these requirements shall be provided by submitting Part III of DRC Schedule 16 of the Grid Code... This data shall be provided in accordance with STCP 12–1 annually during calendar Week 24.**

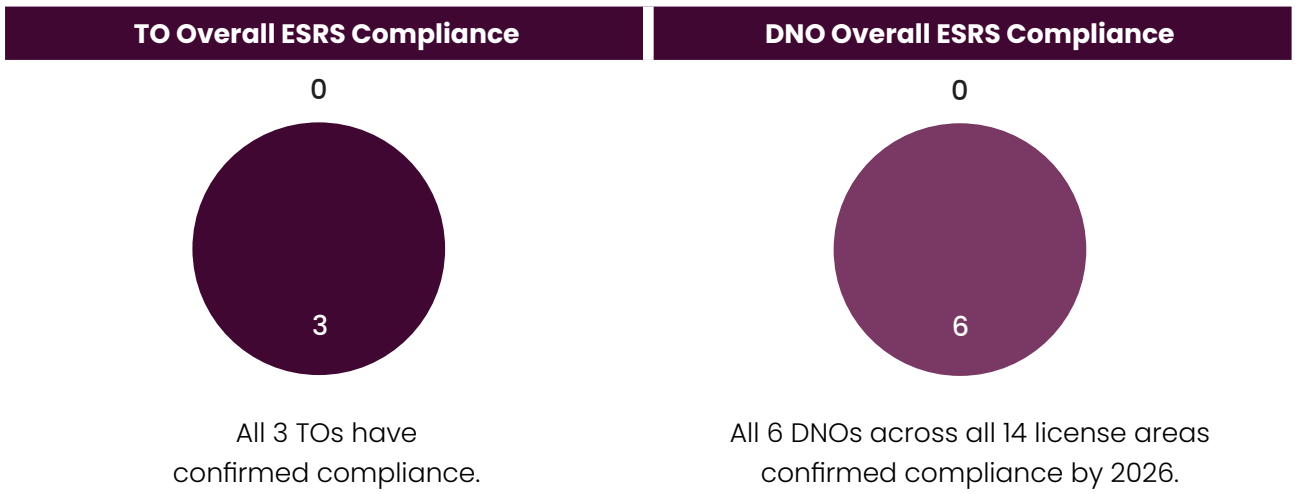


### Observations and challenges

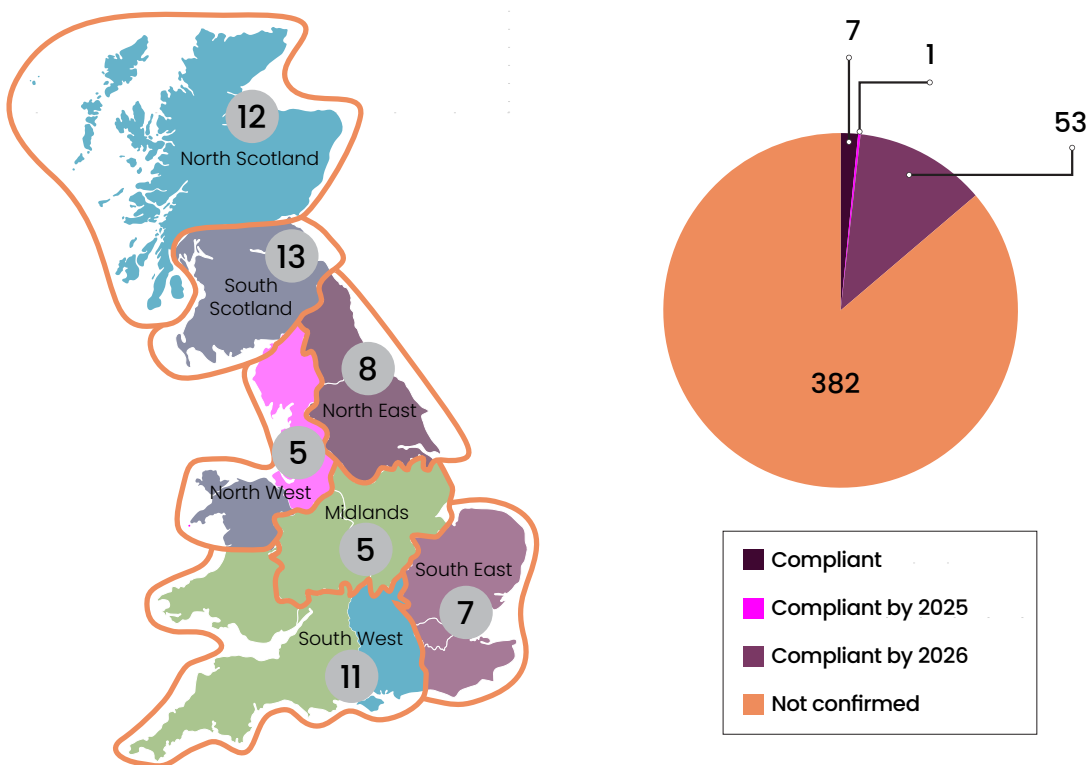
The dashboard in Figure 6 illustrates the progress made by key industry players toward achieving ESRS compliance. However, we have observed a lower-than-expected response rate for the Week 24 submissions from CUSC Parties. It is believed that some CUSC Parties may have submitted their 72-hour resilience data via the Resilience Survey, perceiving the Week 24 submission as redundant.

We strongly encourage all CUSC Parties to meet the 2025 deadline for Week 24 submissions, as mandated by the Grid Code, to ensure full compliance and provide NESO with comprehensive data for accurate assessment and tracking.

### Overall ESRS assurance compliance



### CUSC Parties



Electricity Distribution Networks – A total of 61 CUSC Party responses were captured.

Figure 6: Industry assurance compliance



**CUSC Parties Compliance to Assurance Activities per Region**

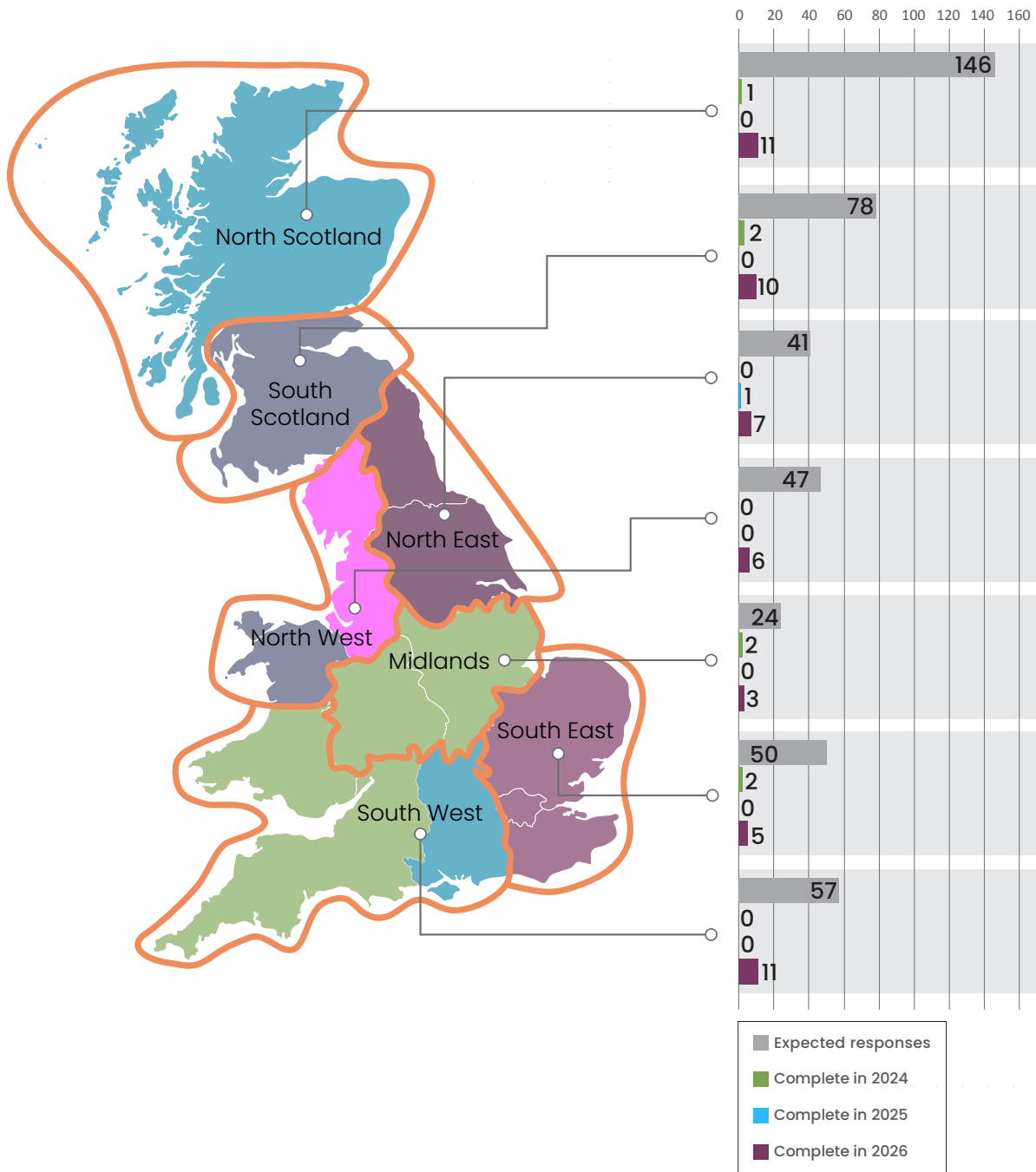
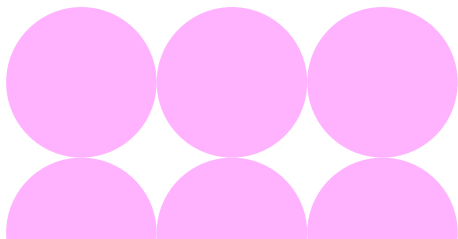
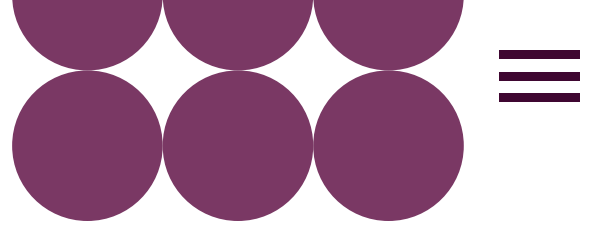


Figure 7: CUSC Party assurance compliance by Restoration Region





# Appendices

## Appendix A: Restoration Regions

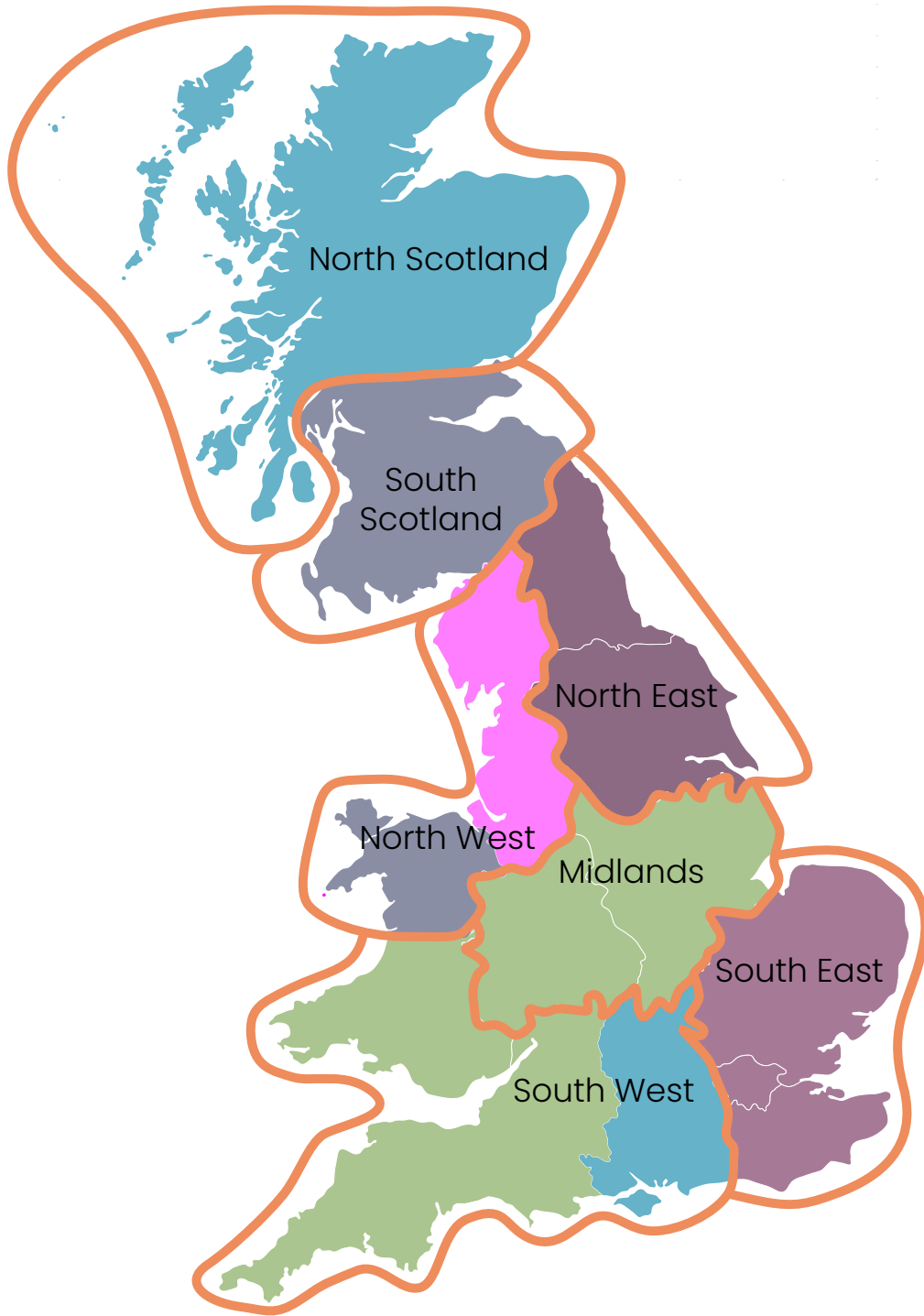
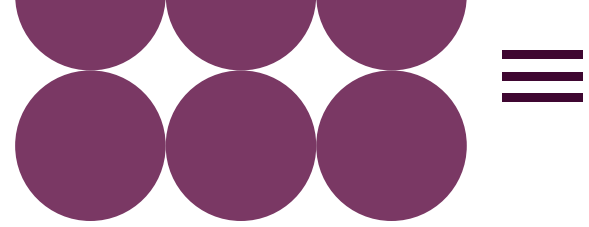


Figure 8: ESRS Restoration Regions





## Appendix 2: Acronyms

**Table 6: Acronyms**

Acronym/key term	Meaning
NESO	National Energy System Operator
ESRS	Electricity System Restoration Standard
RDST	Restoration Decision Support Tool
DER	Distributed Energy Resource
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code
CMP	CUSC Modification Proposal
CUSC	Connection and Use of System Code
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
EU	European Union
GC	Grid Code
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
OFTO	Offshore Transmission System
SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standards
STC	System Operator Transmission Owner Code
STCP	System Operator Transmission Owner Code Procedures
CTU	Control training unit
TO	Transmission Owner
BMRS	Balancing Mechanism Reporting Service
LJRP	Local Joint Restoration Plan
DRZP	Distribution Restoration Zone Plan
DRZ	Distribution Restoration Zone
NCMS	Network Control Management System

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