

# System Margins Outlook

## Northern Ireland

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Date:	3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2025
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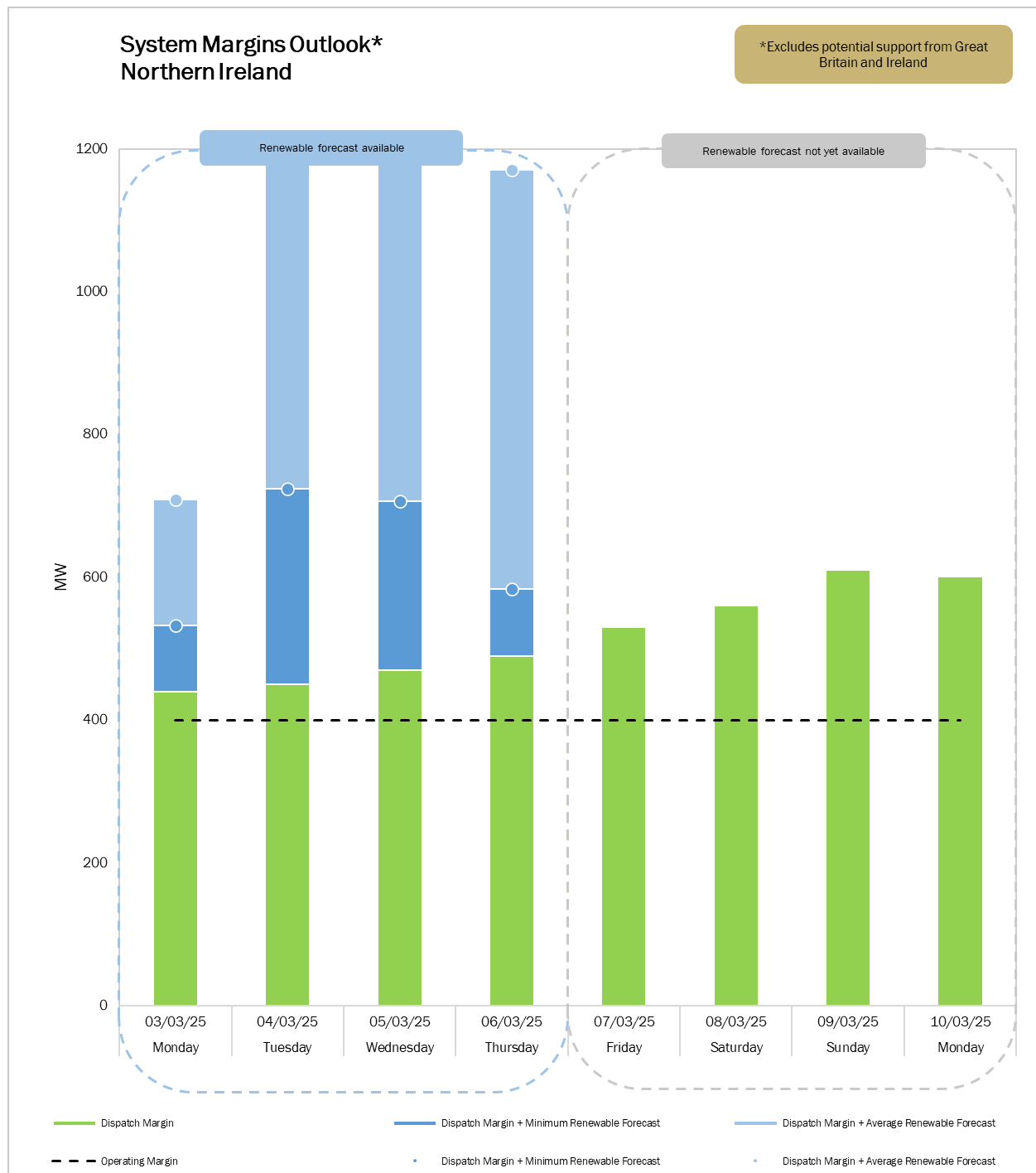
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# Outlook

## Daily Dispatch Margin and Renewable Generation Forecast

The outlook for the Daily Dispatch Margin (**green**) and the renewable energy generation forecast is shown below. The renewable generation forecast comprises grid-scale solar and wind energy. The **probable low** renewable generation between 09:00 and 21:00 (when peak system demand occurs) is shown in **dark blue**. The **average** forecast renewable generation between 09:00 and 21:00 is shown in **light blue**. The renewable generation forecast is shown for **four days ahead**. If the Daily Dispatch Margin combined with renewable generation is below the operating margin (approximately 400 MW), support via trades and flows on interconnectors between Northern Ireland and Great Britain or Ireland is required to avoid a System Alert.



When a negative dispatch margin coincides with a low renewable generation forecast, the net renewable generation value may appear below the zero axis (**low forecast:** ●, **average forecast:** ●). It should be noted that the Daily Dispatch Margin and renewable generation forecast are highly variable. The outlook is based on **estimates** and is therefore subject to rapid changes.

## Interconnector Availability

Imports via interconnectors will be subject to trades on the day. The outlook for the maximum import capacity from Great Britain to Northern Ireland is shown below.

Interconnector Availability (MW)	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
Moyle	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450

## Description of Terms

	Summary
<b>Daily Dispatch Margin</b>	<p>The <b>Daily Dispatch Margin</b> (<b>green</b>) is the anticipated difference between how much dispatchable capacity (generation, batteries, and demand response) is expected to be available to the System Operator, and the forecast peak system demand on the day. The margin takes into consideration local grid constraints.</p> <p>When the margin is negative, available generation is inadequate to meet demand if supply from other sources is not available on a given day. Other sources include renewable generation, flows from Ireland to Northern Ireland via the North-South Tie-Line, and trades (imports) from Great Britain via the Moyle Interconnector.</p> <p>This margin can change on any given day, should generation capacity unexpectedly become unavailable due to forced outages or if the demand forecast changes.</p>
<b>Renewable Generation</b>	<p>The installed grid-scale wind and solar generation capacity in Northern Ireland is approximately 1,450 MW and 140 MW respectively. When renewable generation is high, the quantity of dispatchable generation required to meet demand and operational security requirements is reduced.</p> <p>Given the variability in the renewable generation forecast, the impact on the margin of a <b>probable low value</b> (<b>dark blue</b>) and a <b>probable average value</b> (<b>light blue</b>) is shown in the outlook.</p>
<b>Operating margin</b>	<p>In order to operate the power system securely (i.e. to exceed the ability to meet demand), the Transmission System Operator makes provision for loss of a single largest source of capacity on the day. This operating margin is indicated by a 400 MW provision in the outlook (<b>black</b>).</p>
<b>System Alert</b>	<p>A <b>System Alert (Amber)</b> will be issued by the System Operator on a given day if the operating margin is not met by a combination of available generation, imports and renewable generation (i.e. loss of the single largest unit).</p>
<b>System Emergency</b>	<p>A <b>System Emergency (Red Alert)</b> will be issued in real time by the System Operator on a jurisdictional basis if there is a high probability that <b>controlled demand reduction</b> may be required, or if this has been instructed. Controlled demand reduction includes procedures for large energy users to curtail demand and for customers to be temporarily disconnected to secure the power system.</p>

