Market Operations Weekly Report - Week Ended 7 June 2026

Overview

National hydro storage increased significantly last week with levels at 119% of the historic mean for this time of year (from 104% the week prior). Both North Island and South Island storage levels increased to 180% and 114% respectively.

This week's insight looks at the relationship between demand and the recent higher than average temperatures within the last couple weeks.

Security of Supply

Energy

National hydro storage has increased to 119% of historic mean at the end of last week from 104% the week prior. South Island storage has increased from 99% to 114% and North Island storage increased from 163% to 180% with greater than average inflows in both islands.

Capacity

Residuals were very healthy last week due to the low demand and high wind generation. The lowest residual of 800 MW occurred during the evening of Wednesday 3 June, which coincided with the highest demand peak of the week.

The N-1-G margins in the NZGB forecast remain healthy, but are trending downwards into winter with tighter spots appearing; we recommend the industry watch these closely. Within seven days we monitor these more closely through the market schedules. The latest NZGB report is available on the NZGB website.

Electricity Market Commentary

Weekly Demand

Total demand was less than what has been seen in previous years for the same seven day period at 760 GWh due to the warmer than average conditions. The highest demand peak of 5,855 MW occurred at 6:00pm on Wednesday 3 June.

Weekly Prices

The average wholesale electricity spot price at Ōtāhuhu last week decreased to $31/MWh from $98/MWh the week prior due to less than average demand and higher than normal wind generation. Wholesale prices peaked at $131/MWh at Ōtāhuhu at 4:30pm on Monday 1 June.

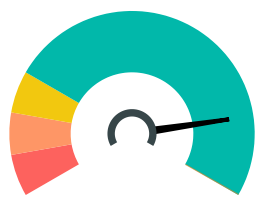
Generation Mix

Wind generation increased from 6% to 11% of the generation mix last week, up from its yearly average of 9%. Hydro decreased from 60% to 56% of the mix and thermal generation decreased from 6% to 4% of the generation mix. Geothermal generation increased from 25% to 26%.

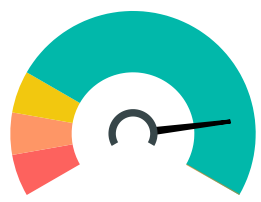
HVDC

HVDC flows last week were predominantly northward with very brief periods of southward flow overnight. Overall, 89 GWh was transferred north, while 15 GWh was transferred south during the week.

New Zealand Energy Risk

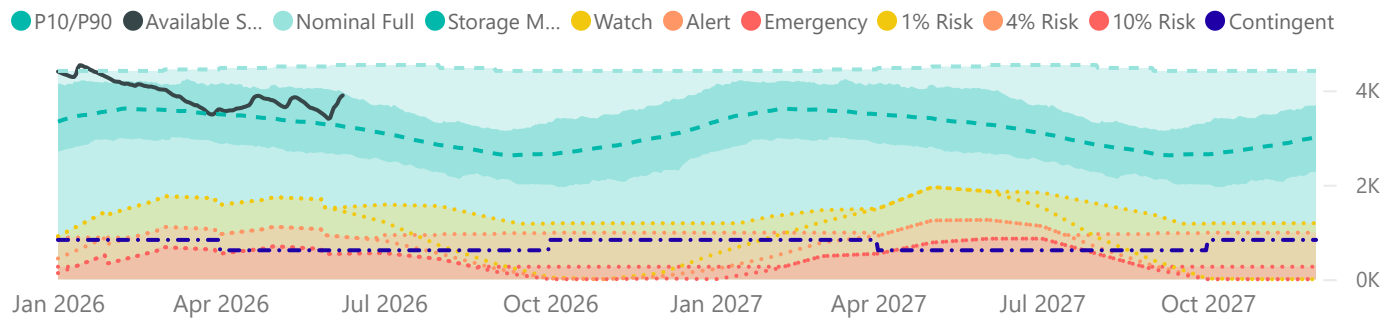


South Island Energy Risk

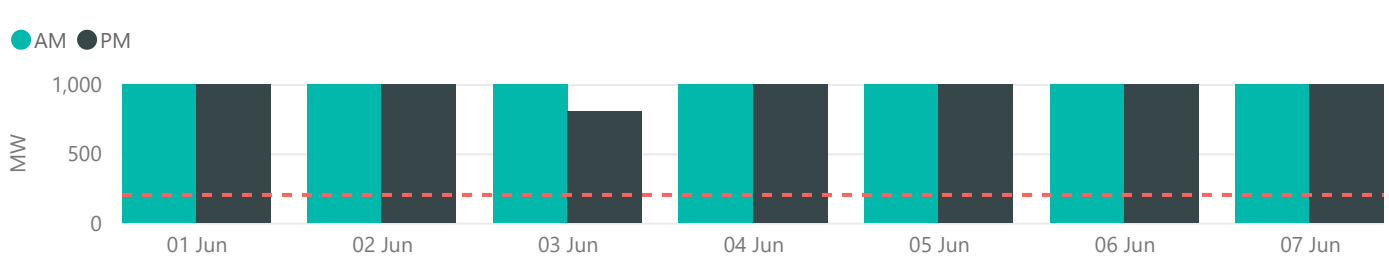


Normal Watch Alert Emergency

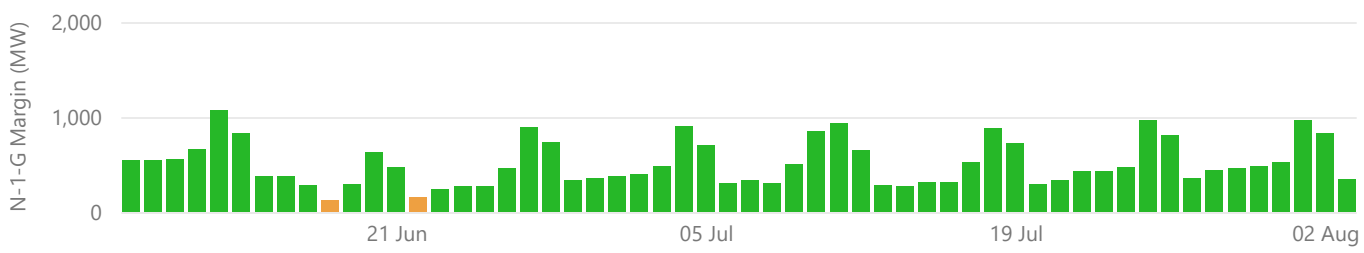
New Zealand Electricity Risk Status Curves (Available GWh)



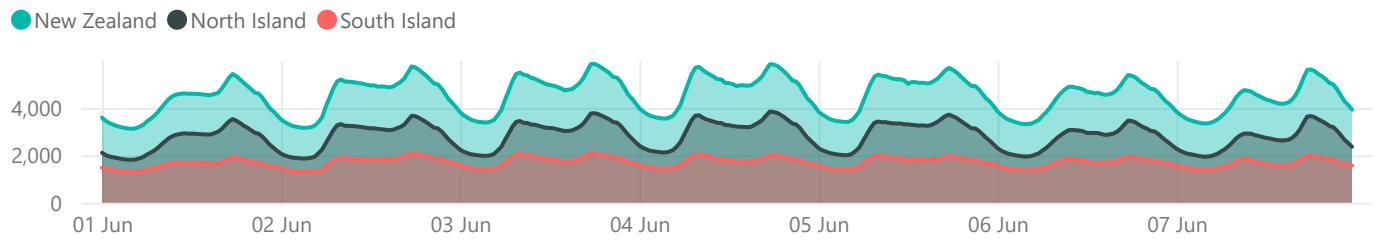
Lowest Residual Points - MW



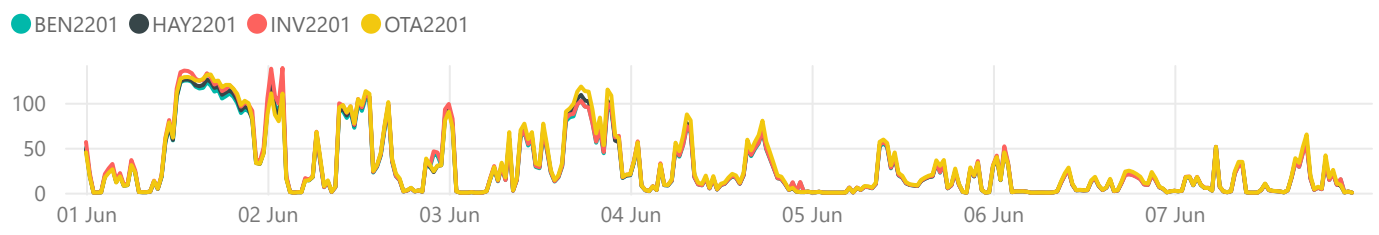
NZGB Look-Ahead



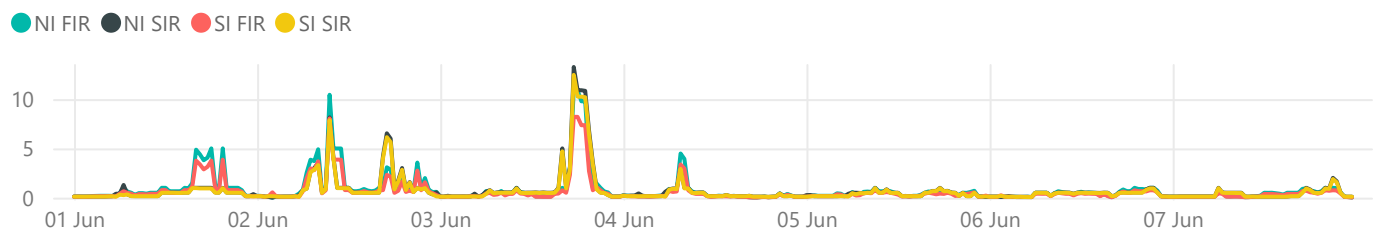
National Demand by Trading period - MW



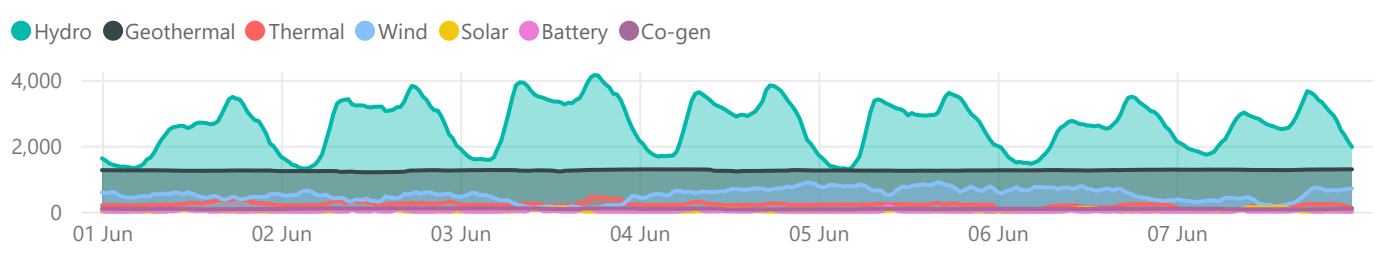
Energy Prices - $/MWh



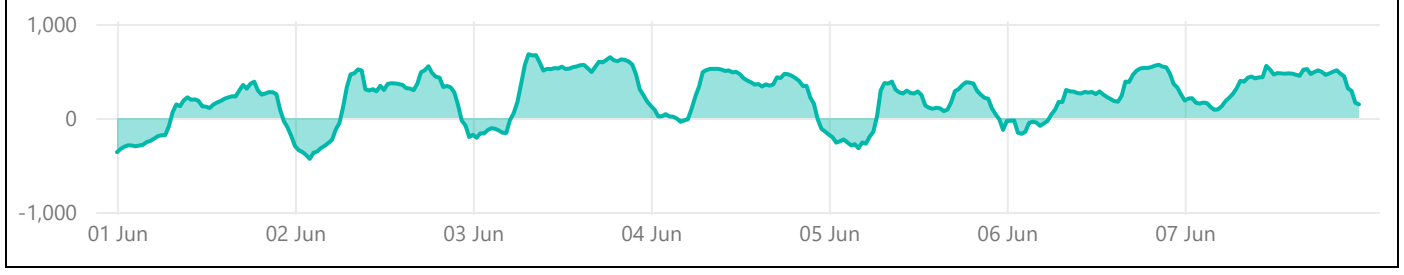
Reserve Prices - $/MW



Generation - MW



Net HVDC Transfer - MW (Northward positive)



Weekly Insight - Temperature and recent demand

In this week's insight we cover the relationship between demand and temperature based on the recent unseasonably high temperatures.

Over a week ago, national demand was trending similarly to previous years (as can be seen in our Weekly Profiles page of this week's summary) however there has been a significant dip in demand resulting in the lowest cumulative total GWh of demand compared to previous years. The primary reason for this has been the unseasonably high temperatures across New Zealand which have reduced the need for expected heating load.

Figure 2 below shows two metrics simultaneously - the difference between demand by trading period in the last couple weeks versus the average for the same period over 2023, 2024 and 2025 (shown in black). Similarly we show the same difference but for temperature in degrees Celsius (shown in red for a positive difference/higher temperature and blue for a negative difference/lower temperature).

Across all four regions, there is a strong inverse relationship: above-average temperatures align closely with below-average demand, while lower temperature conditions correspond to demand being greater than average.

From a market perspective, these demand shifts have had a direct impact on price outcomes. Lower demand reduces the need to dispatch higher-cost generation and allows cheaper plant (including renewables) to dominate the stack. This effect was amplified last week by strong wind generation, contributing to a sharp reduction in average prices — for example, Ōtāhuhu averaged just $31/MWh, down significantly from $99/MWh the prior week. This is unusual as market prices are expected to increase as we move into winter.

In summary, the past few weeks highlight how strongly weather continues to influence demand and pricing outcomes. While the recent warm weather has softened demand and peak capacity risks, these conditions can change quickly. Cold snaps, reduced plant availability due to unplanned outages, low thermal commitment and drop-off in intermittent generation can quickly reverse capacity risk conditions. To be best placed as an industry to manage weather trends and events on the system, it's important to sustain the focus on the availability of plant, demand-side resources, generation capacity, and trading and contracting to ensure sufficient resources.

Figure 1: Demand Profiles by Year

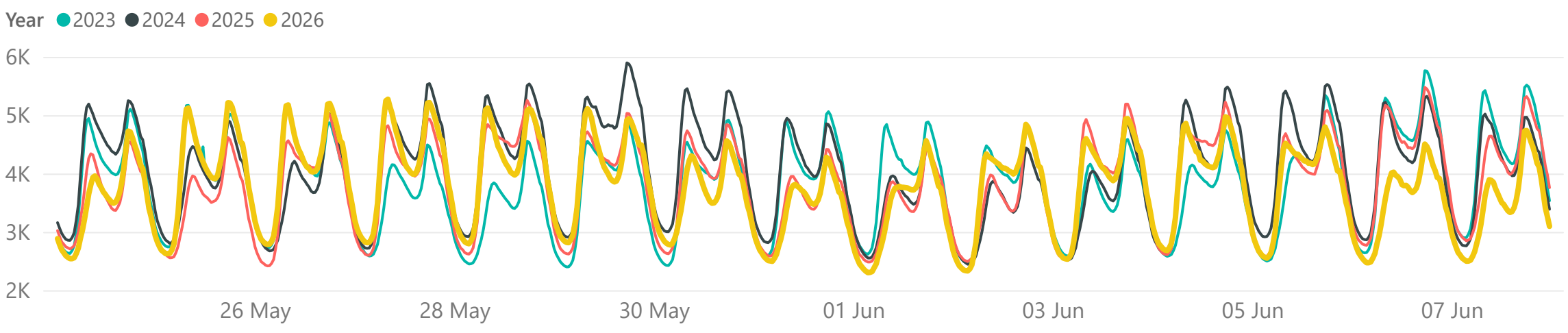
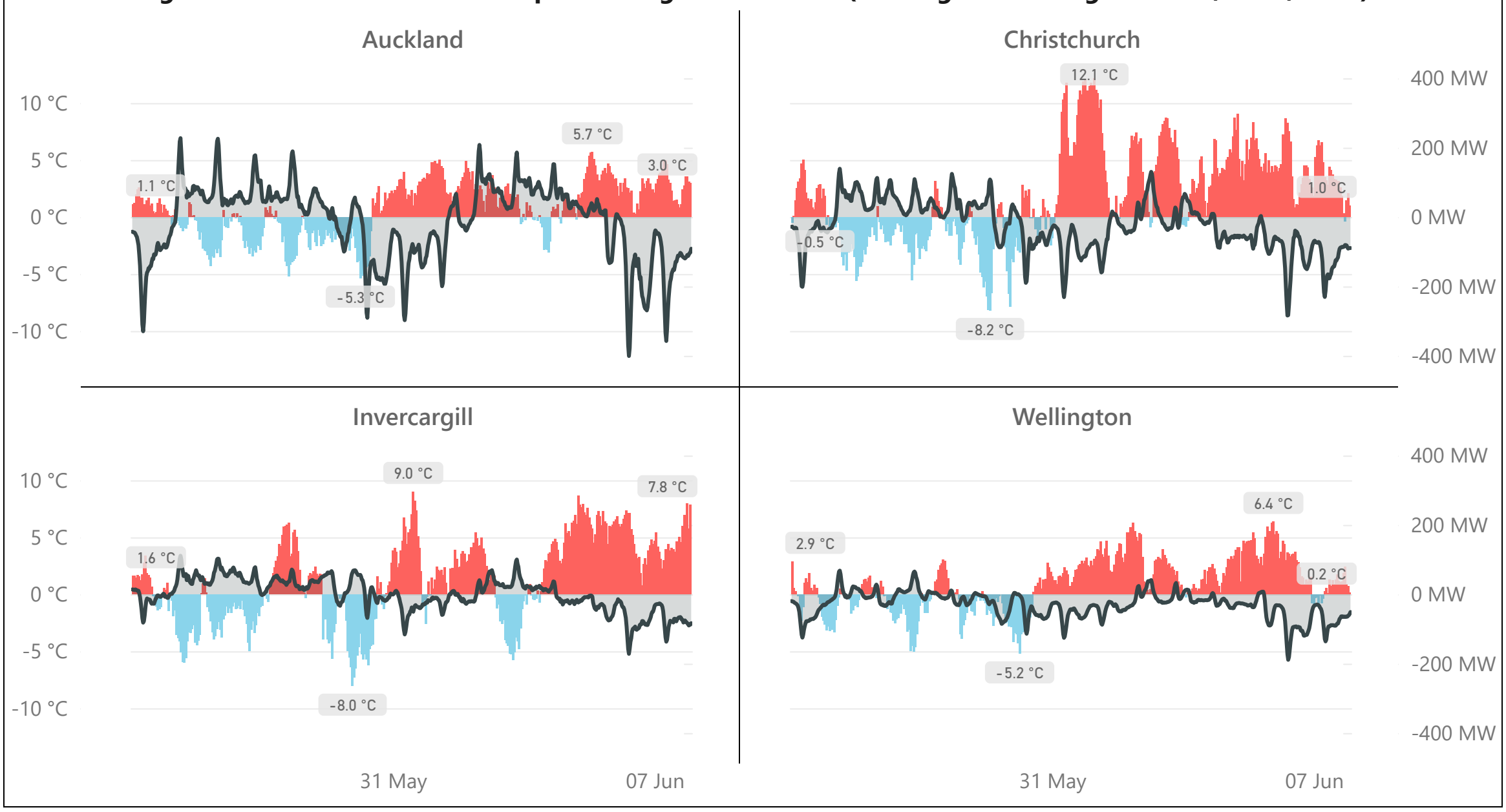
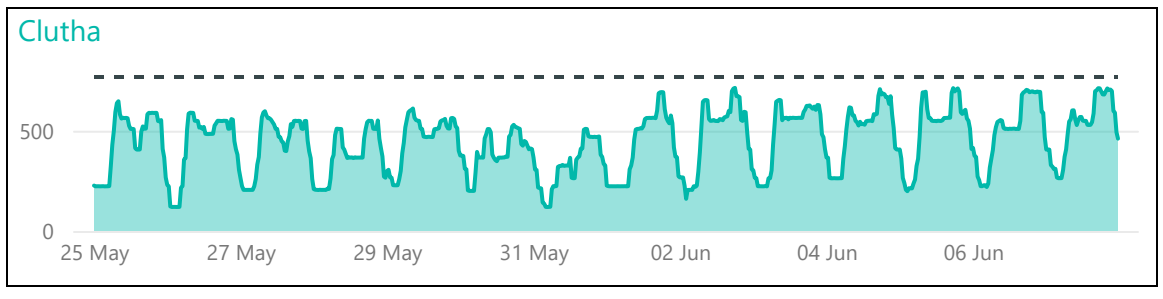


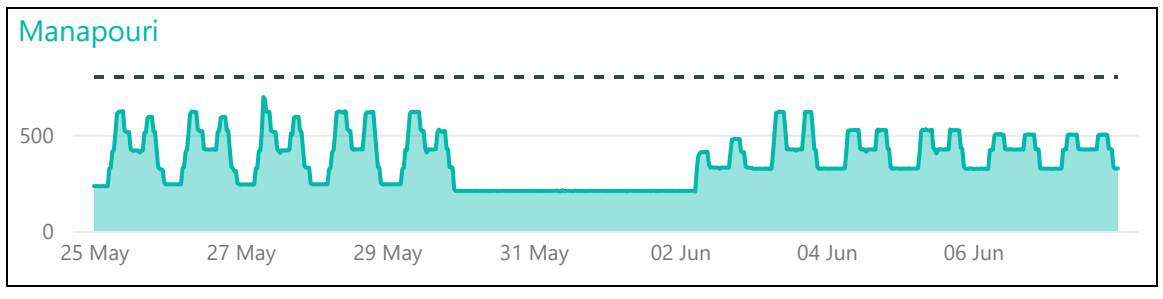
Figure 2: Differences chart - Temperature against demand (2026 against average of 2023, 2024, 2025)

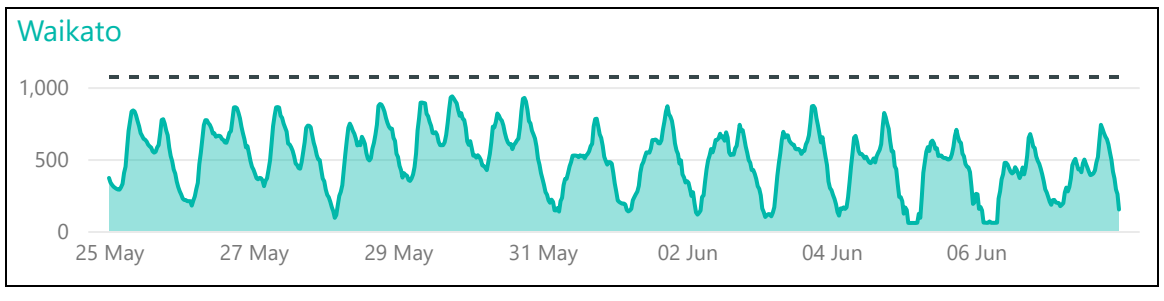


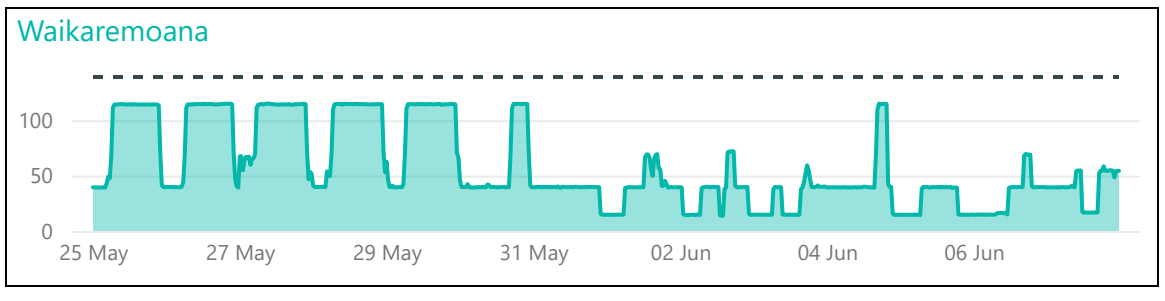
Generation Breakdown - Last Two Weeks

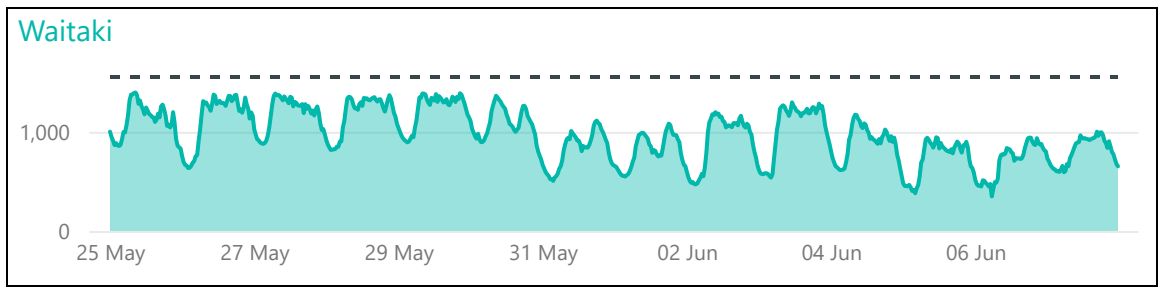
Measured in MW and displayed at trading period level for last 14 days

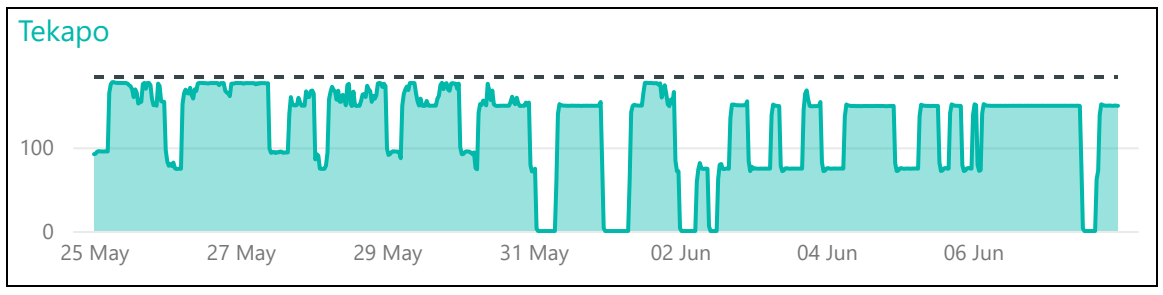


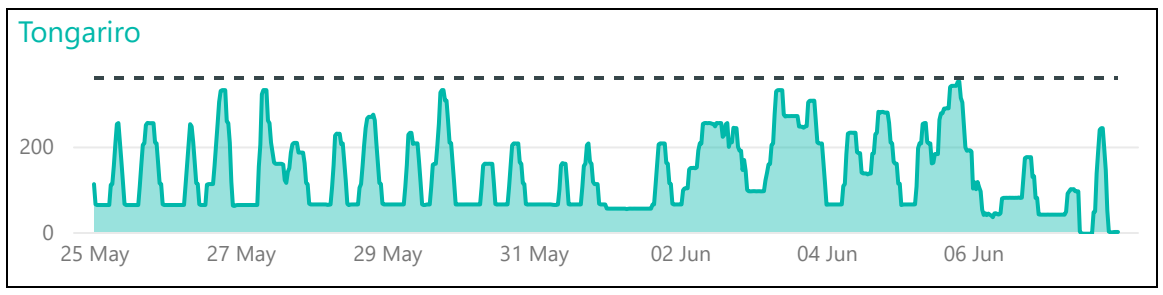


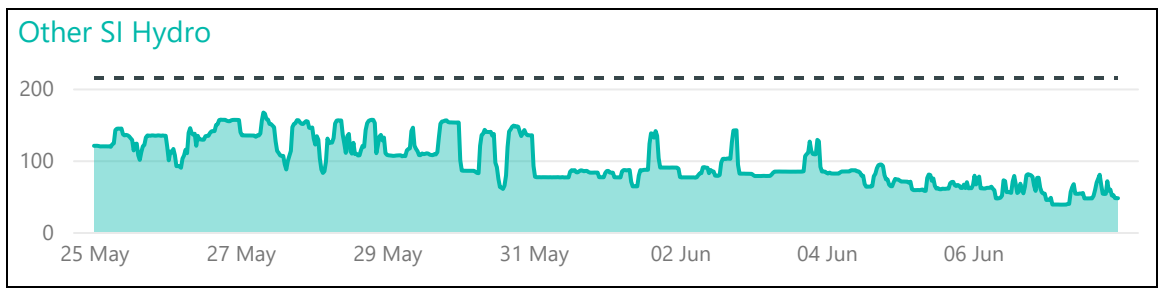


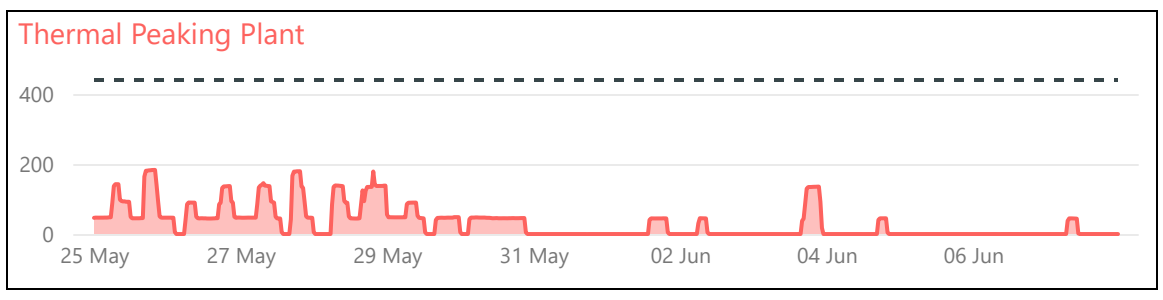


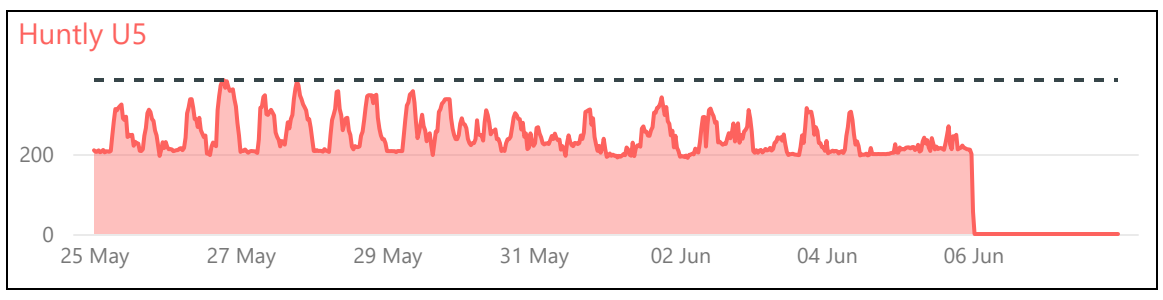


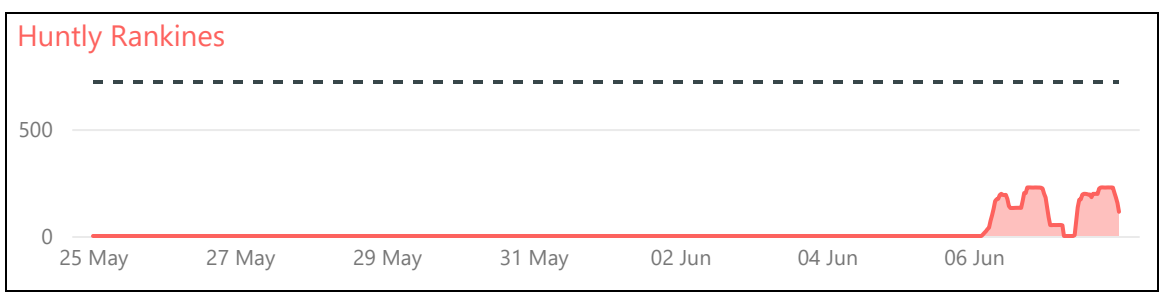


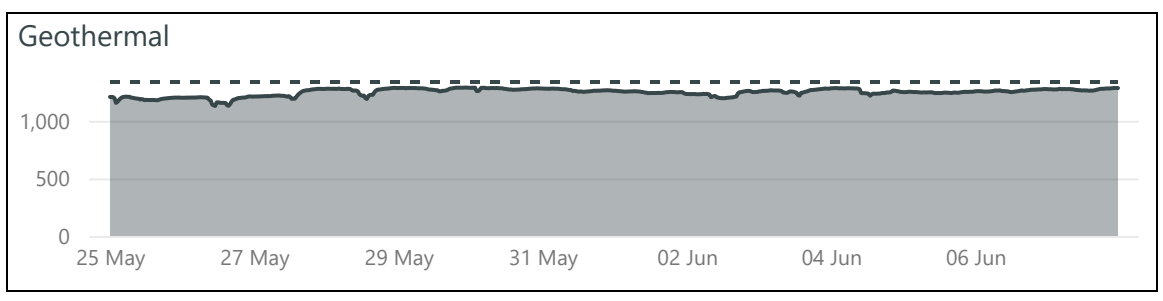


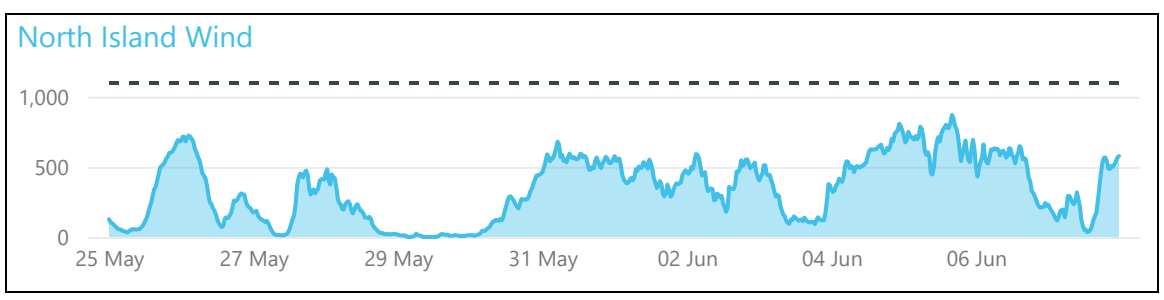


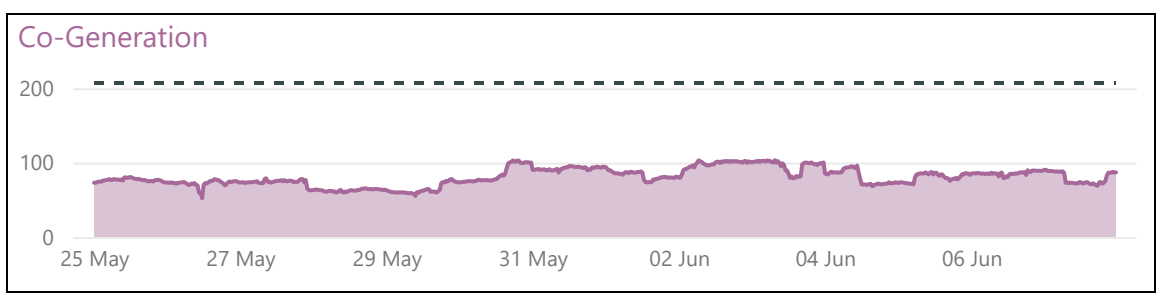


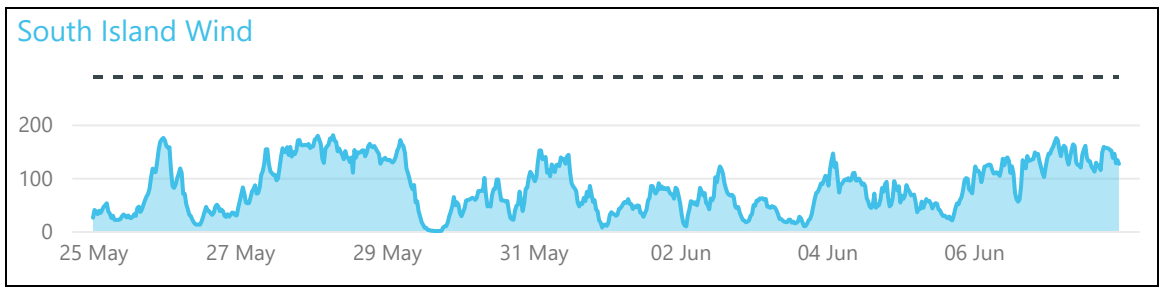


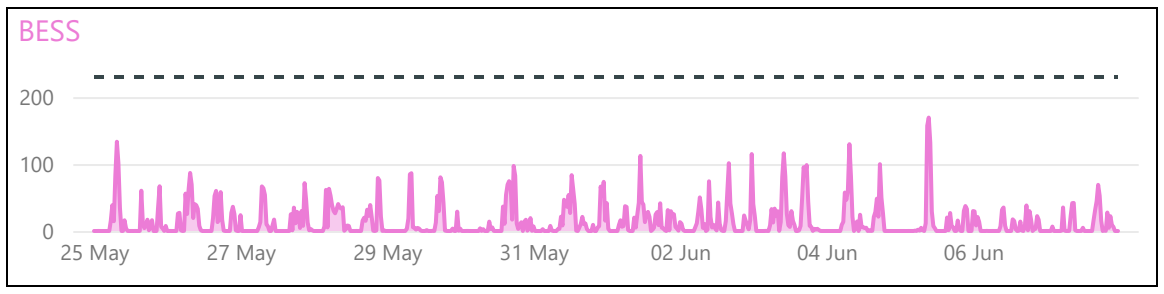


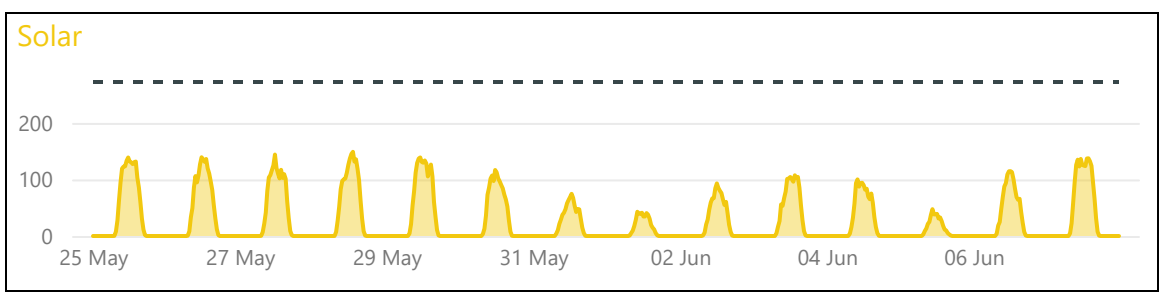






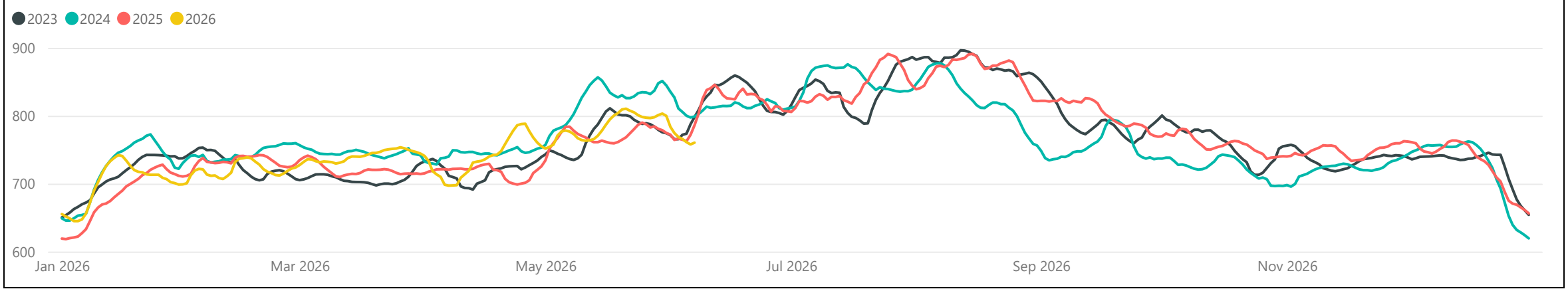




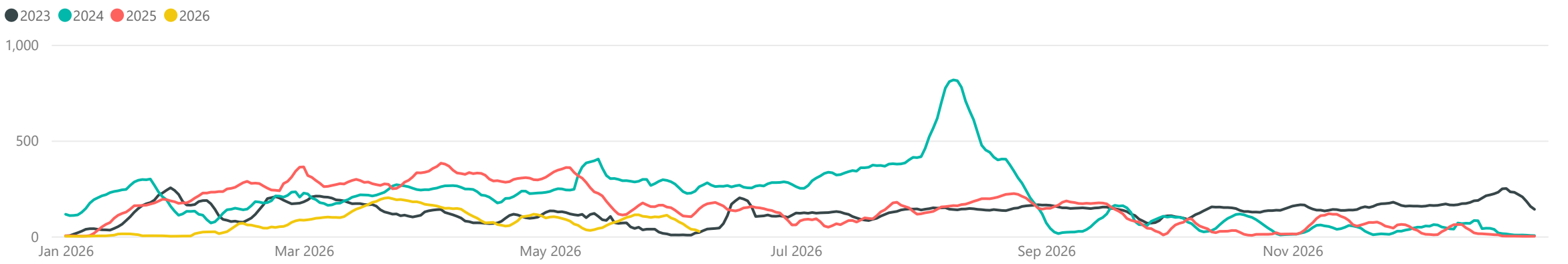


Weekly Profiles

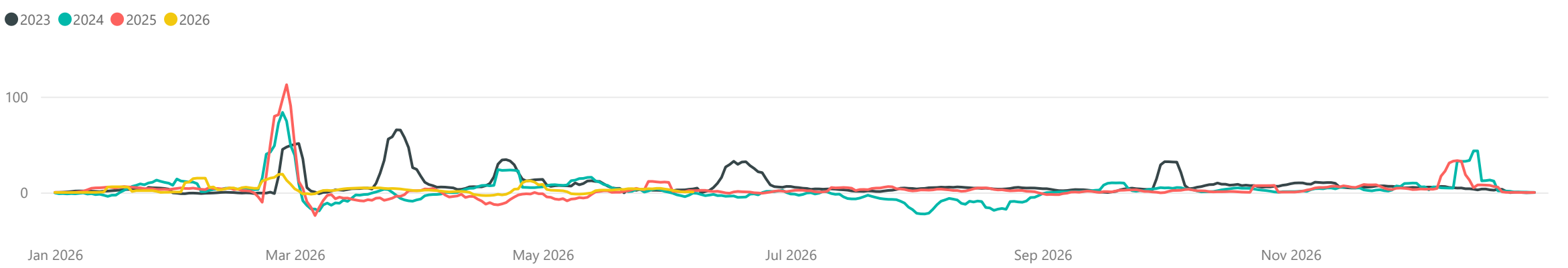
National Weekly Demand - GWh - 7 Day Rolling



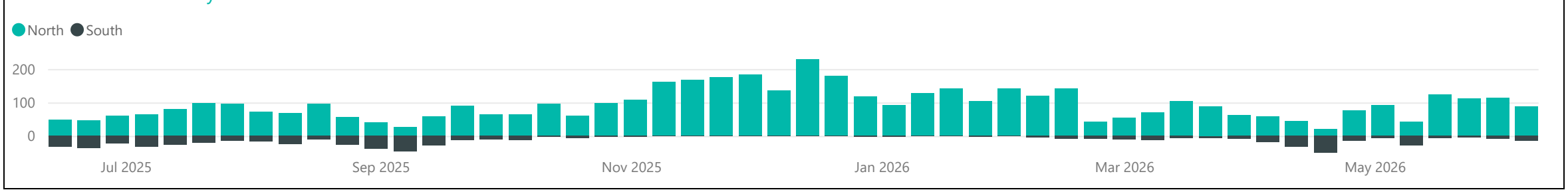
OTA2201 Weekly Rolling Average Spot Price - $/MWh



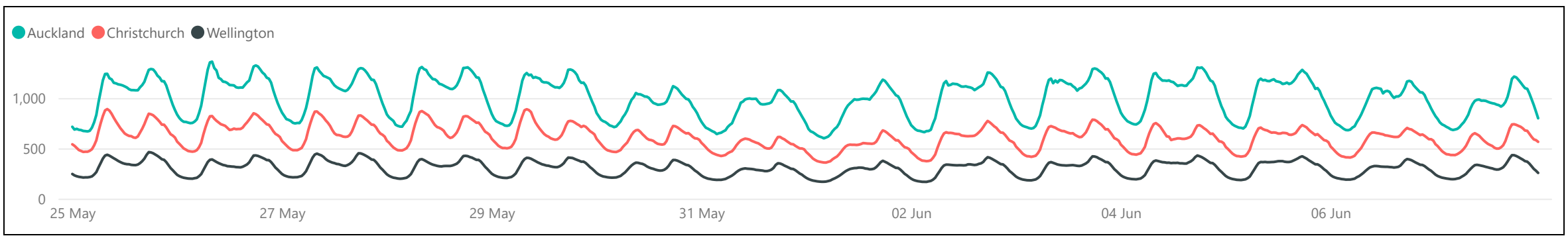
Weekly Rolling Price Separation (HAY2201 - BEN2201) - $/MWh



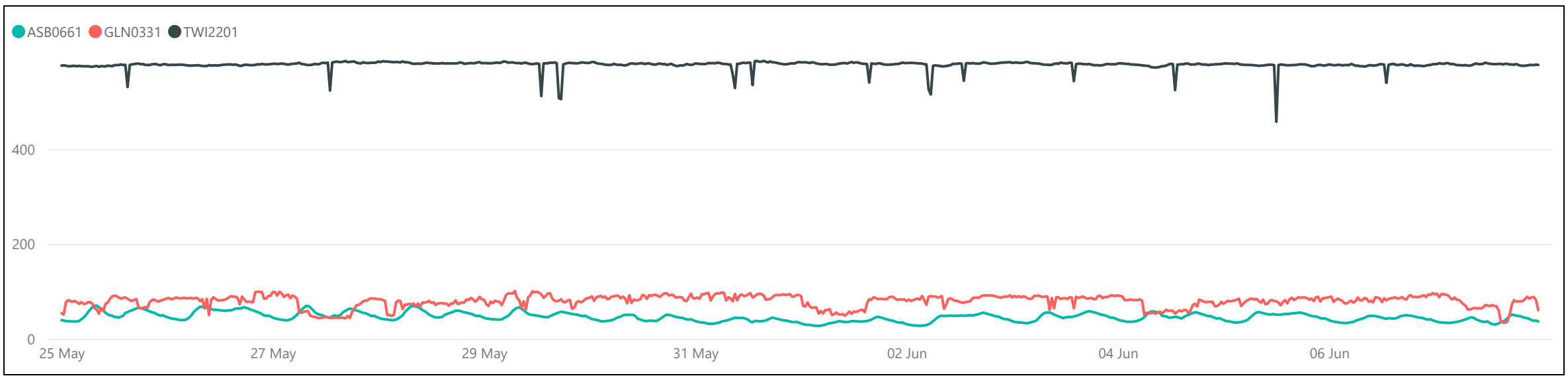
HVDC Transfer - Weekly GWh



Conforming Load Profiles - Last Two Weeks *Measured in MW shown by region*



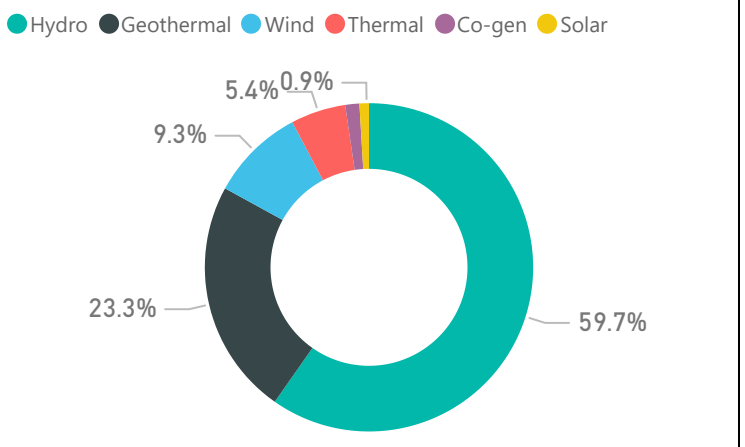
Non-Conforming Load Profiles - Last Two Weeks *Measured in MW shown by GXP*



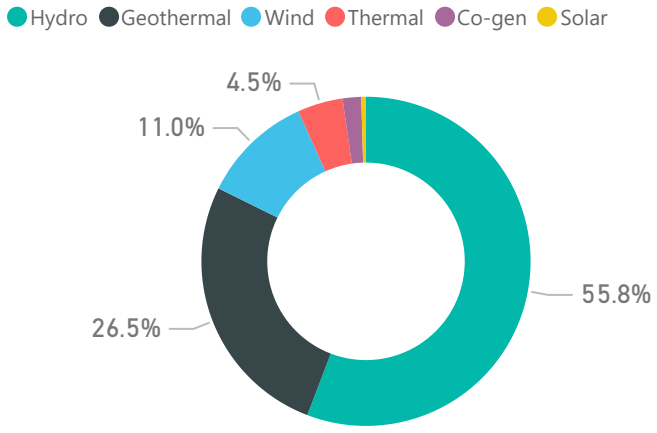
TRANSPOWER

Generation Mix

Last 52 Weeks Generation Mix - Weekly GWh



Last 7 Days Generation Mix - Weekly GWh



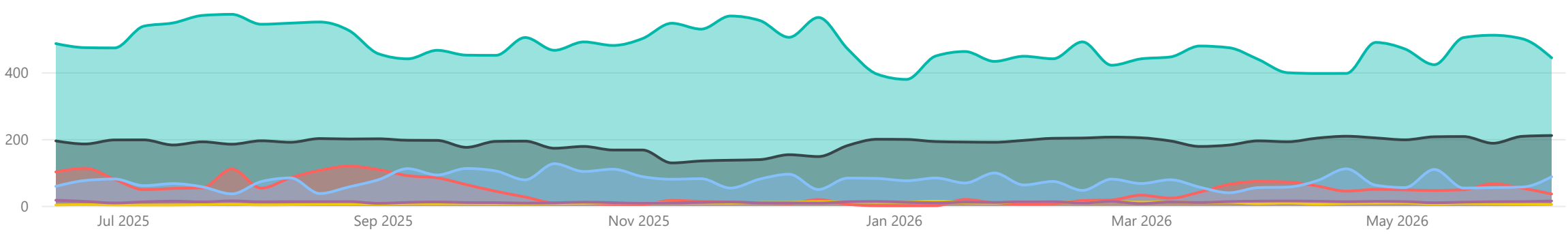
Average Metrics Last 7 Days

Renewable Percentage	CO2e Tonnes/Week	CO2e g/kWh
94%	38,275	48.8

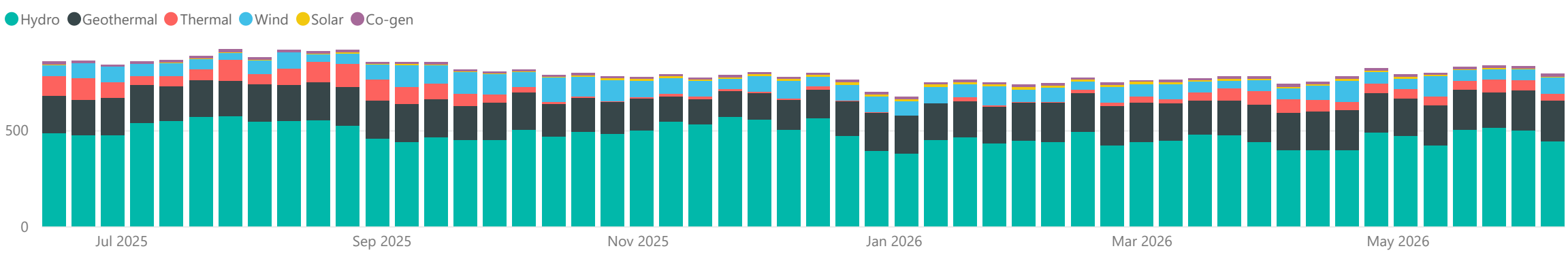
Average Metrics Last 52 Weeks

Renewable Percentage	CO2e Tonnes/Week	CO2e g/kWh
93%	41,422	50.3

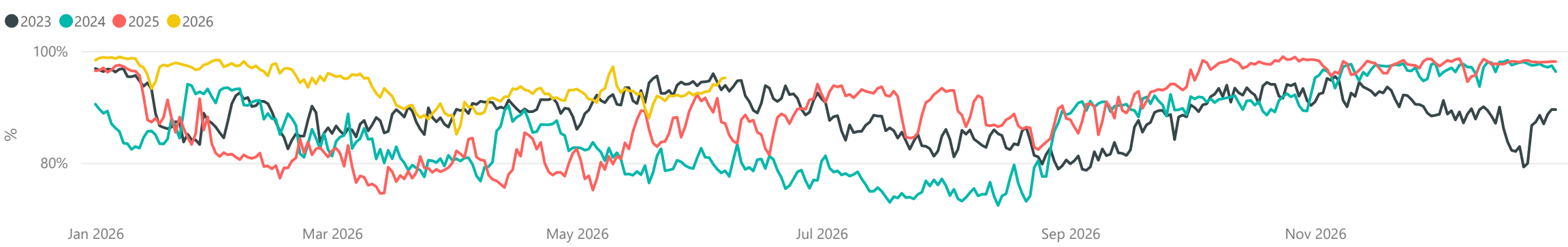
Weekly Generation Mix - GWh



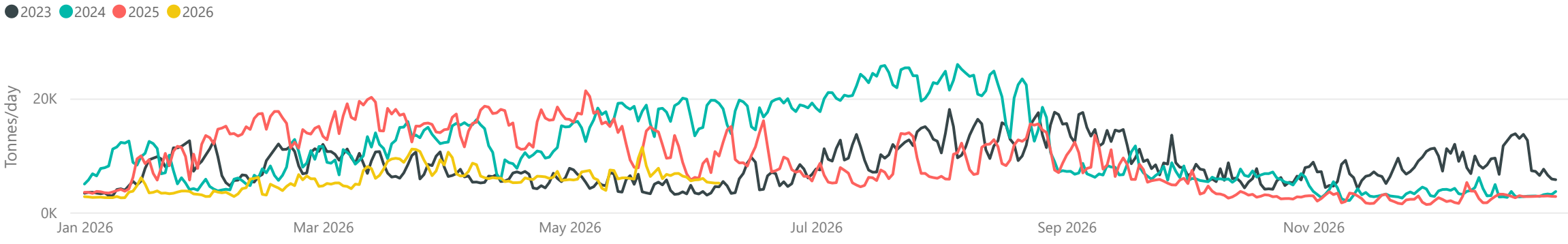
Weekly Generation Mix - GWh



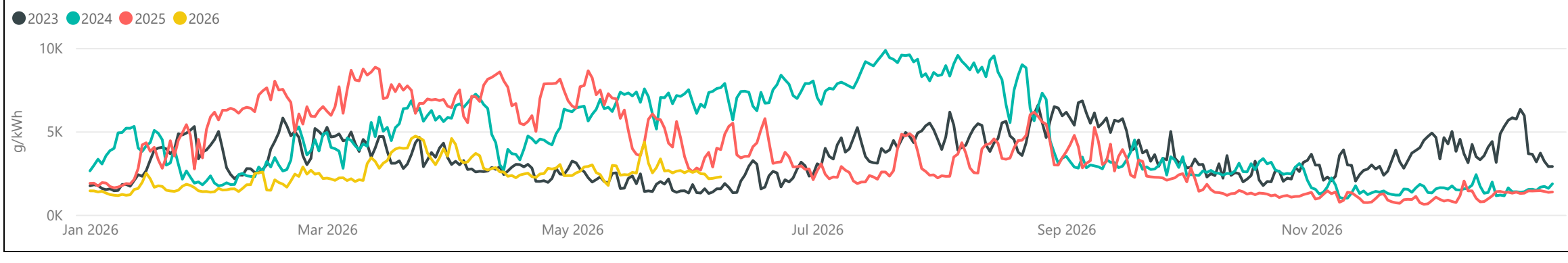
NZ Renewable Percentage



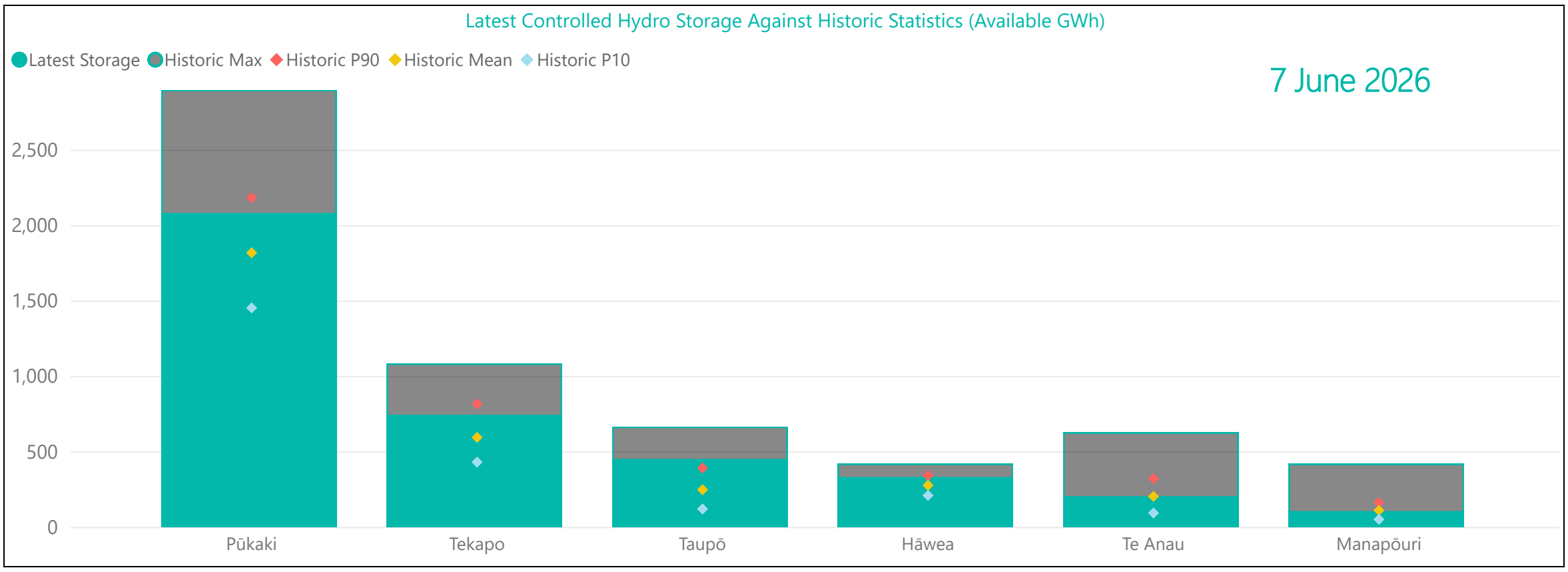
CO2 Tonnes/Day

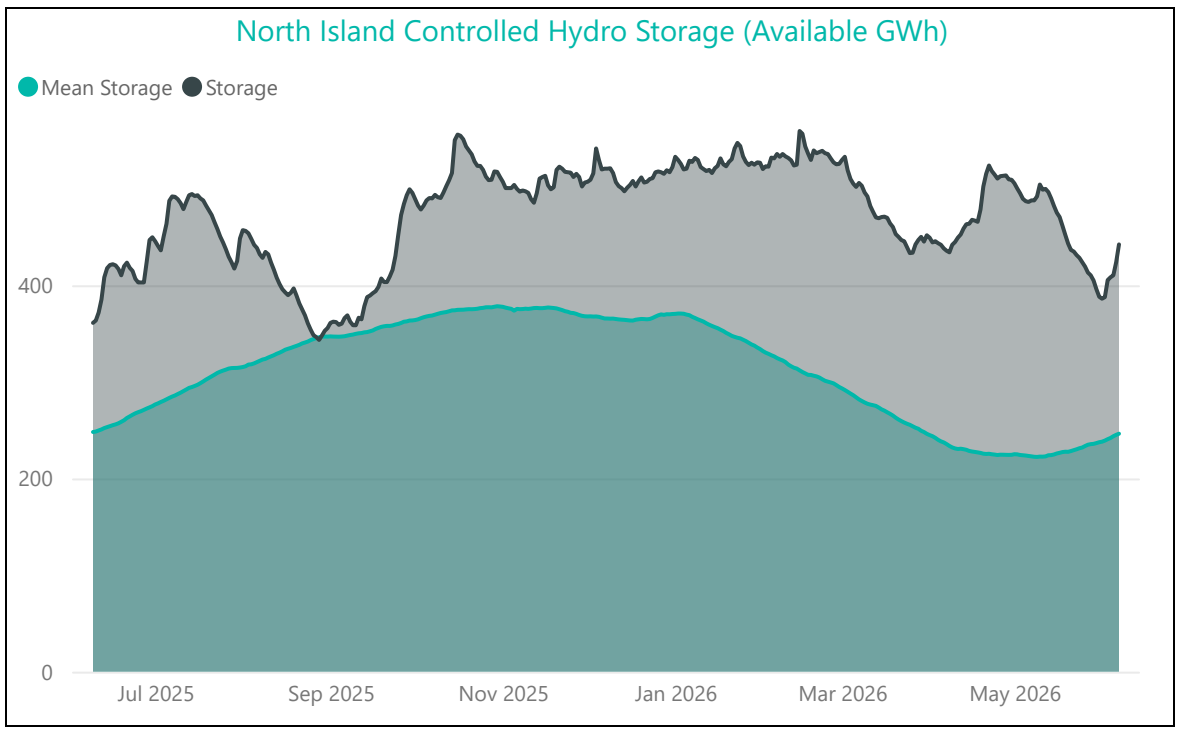


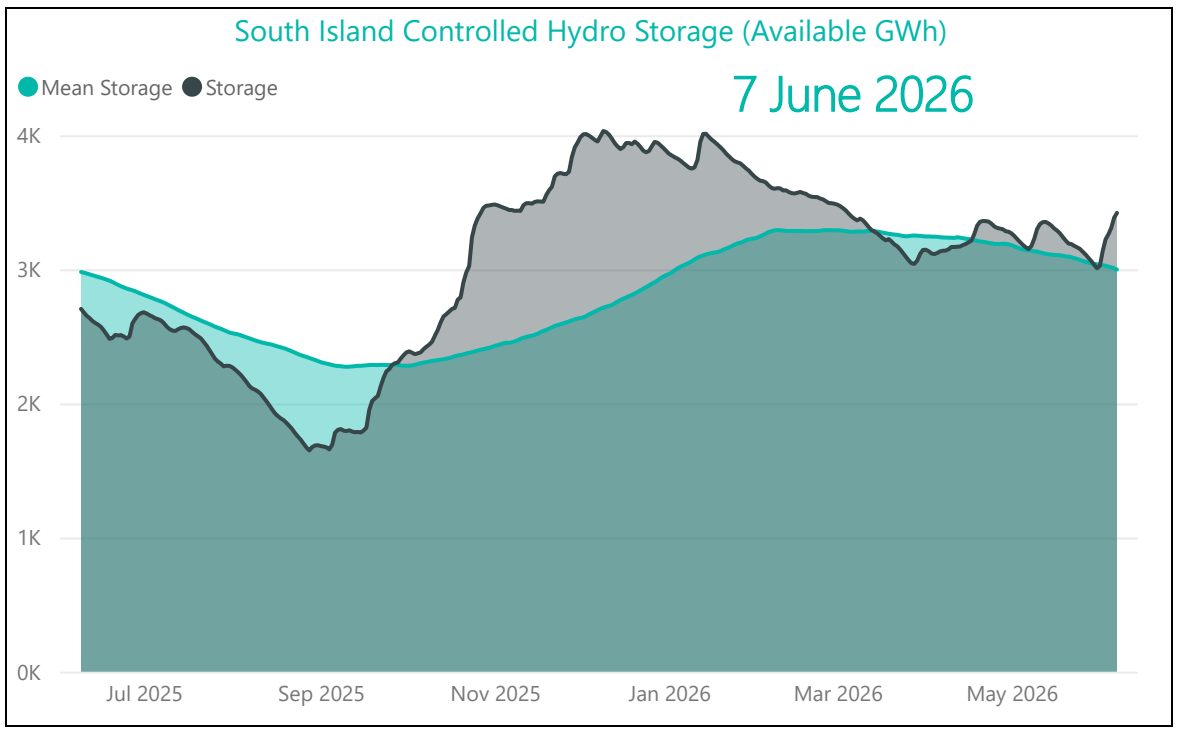
CO2 g/kWh

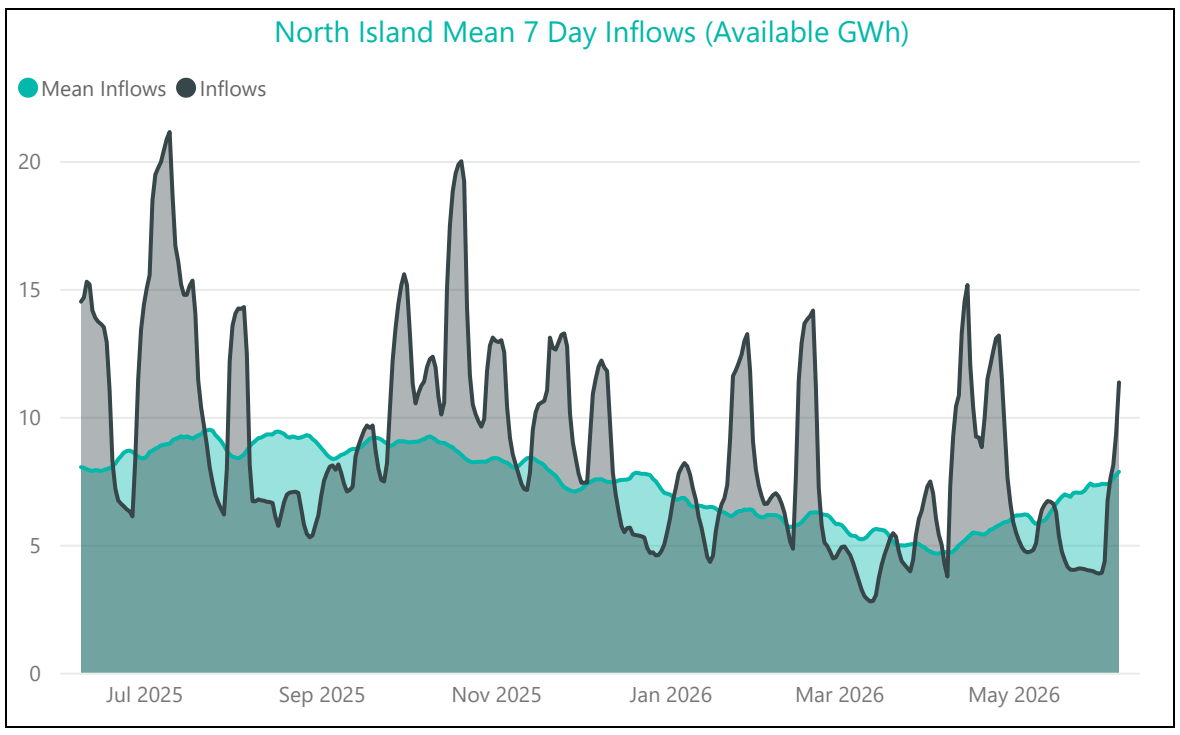


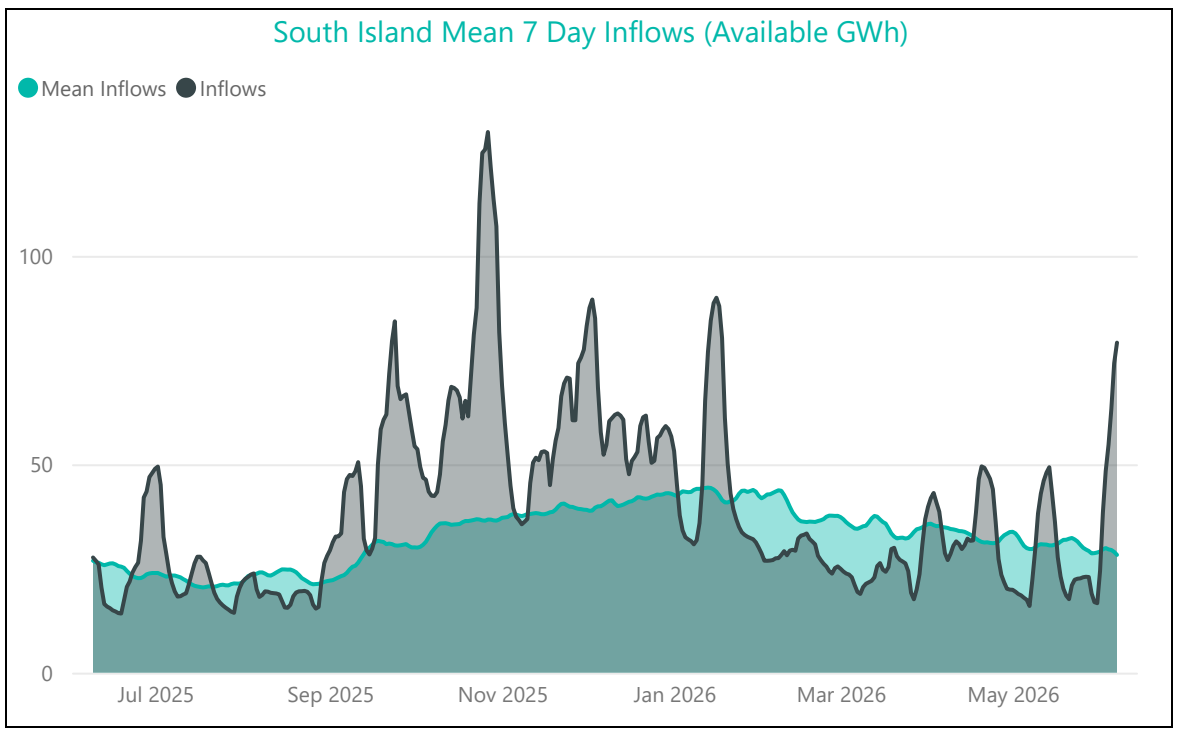
Hydro Storage











For further information on security of supply and Transpower's responsibilities as the System Operator, refer to our webpage here: https://www.transpower.co.nz/system-operator/security-supply

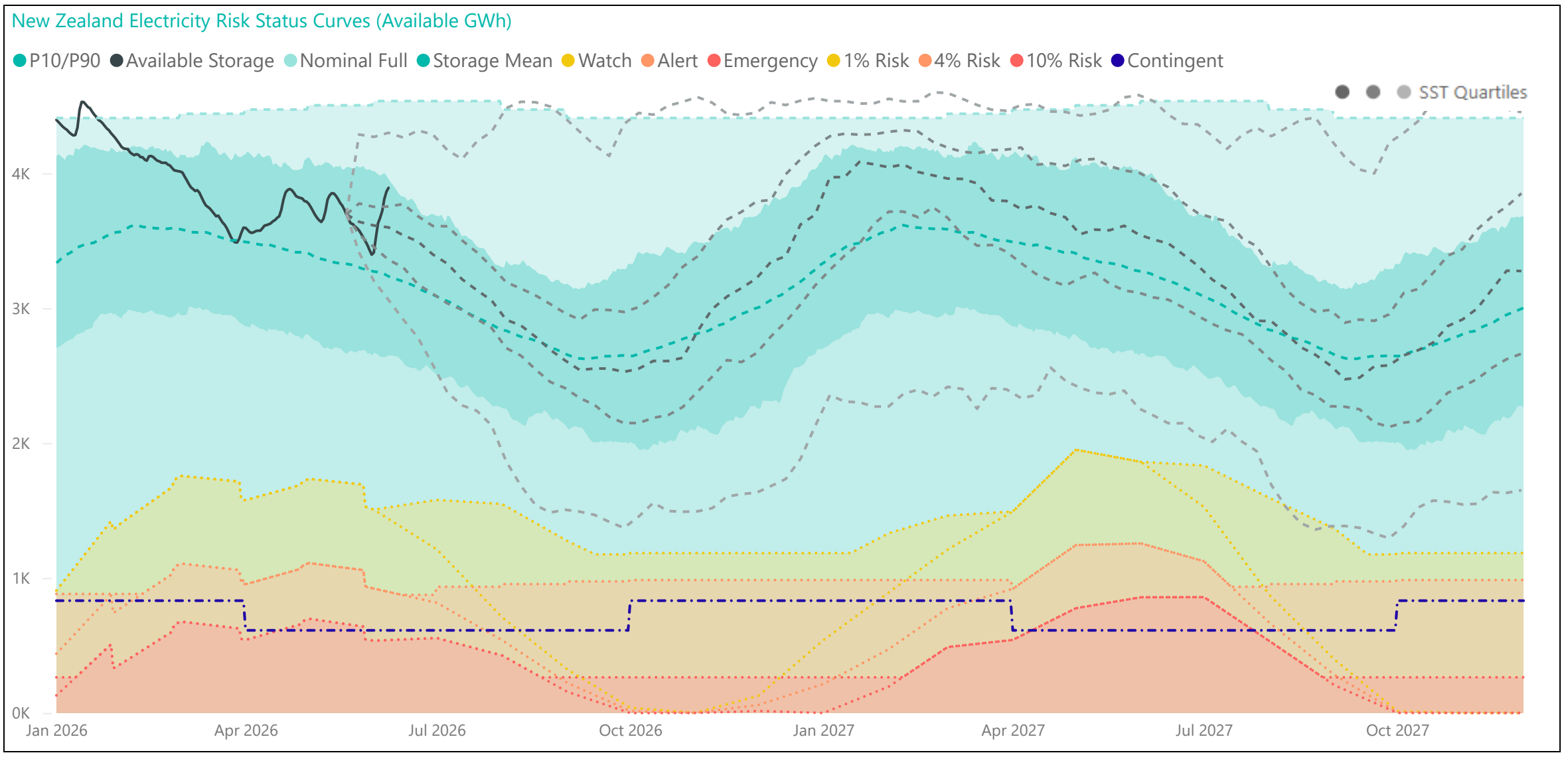
For any inquiries related to security of supply contact market.operations@transpower.co.nz

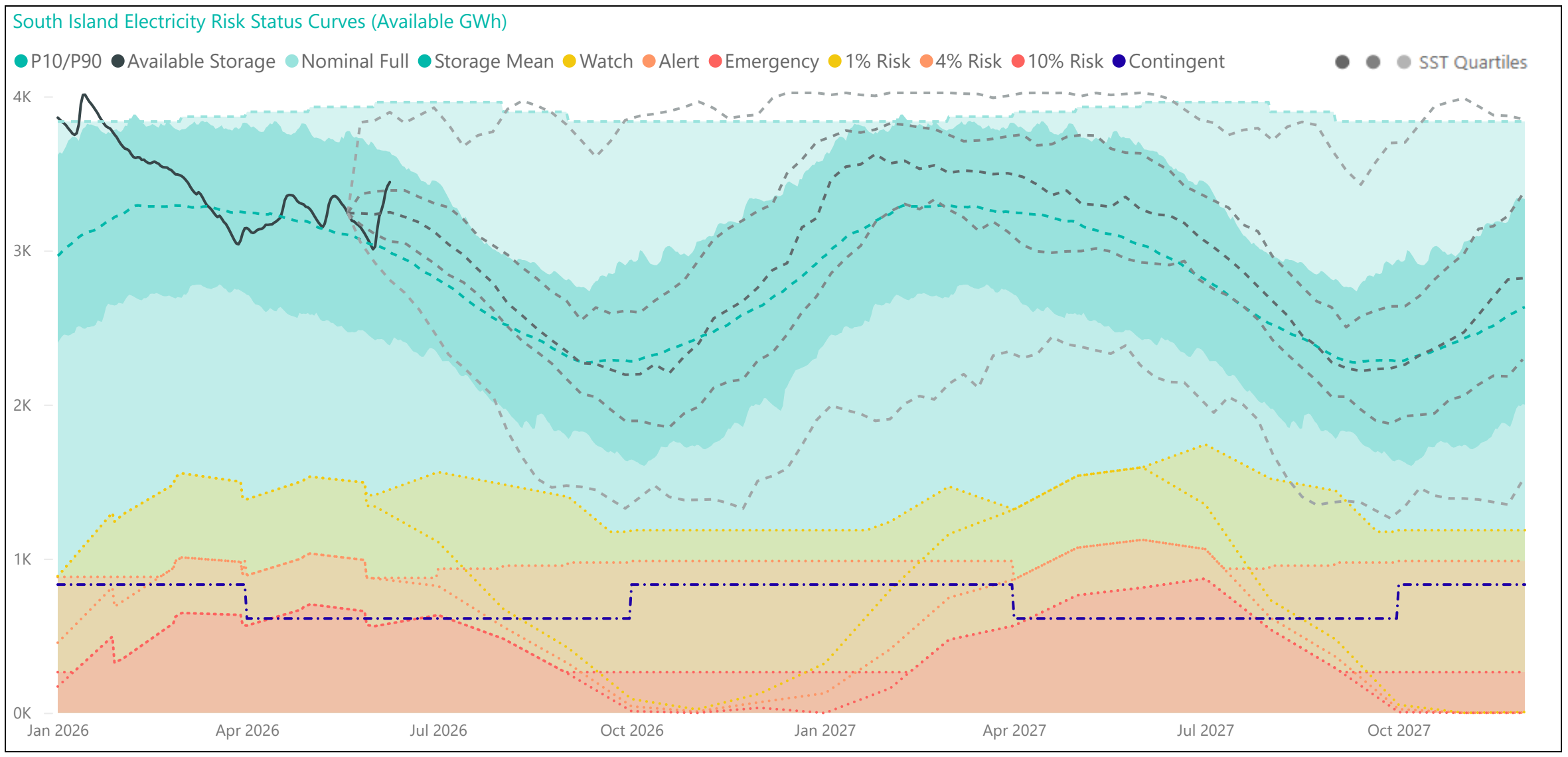
Hydro data used in this report is sourced from *NZX Hydro*.

Electricity risk curves have been developed for the purposes of reflecting the risk of extended energy shortages in a straightforward way, using a standardised set of assumptions.

Further information on the methodology of modelling electricity risk curves may be found here: https://www.transpower.co.nz/system-operator/security-supply/hydro-risk-curves-explanation

Electricity Risk Curves





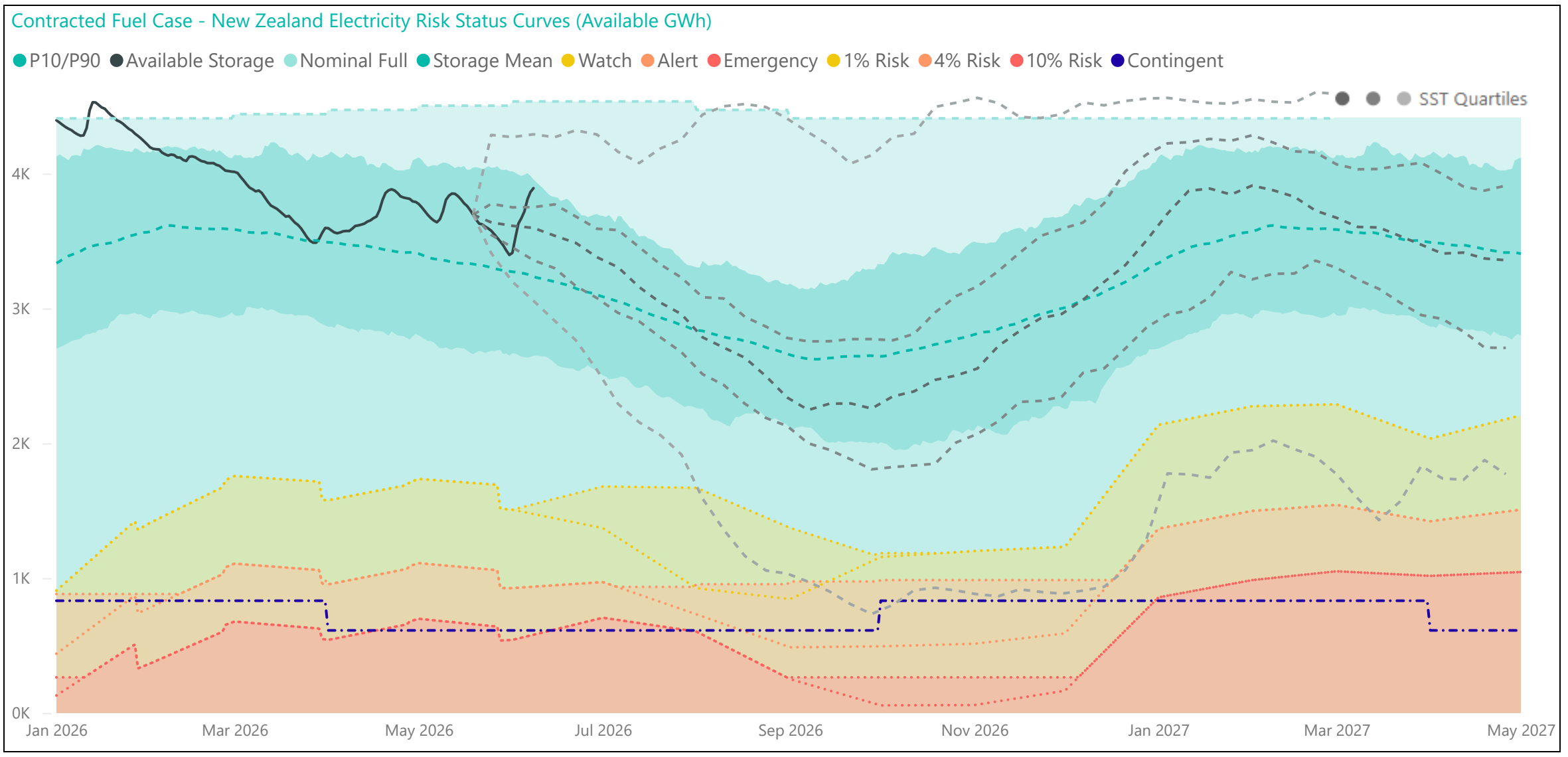
Electricity Risk Curve Explanation:

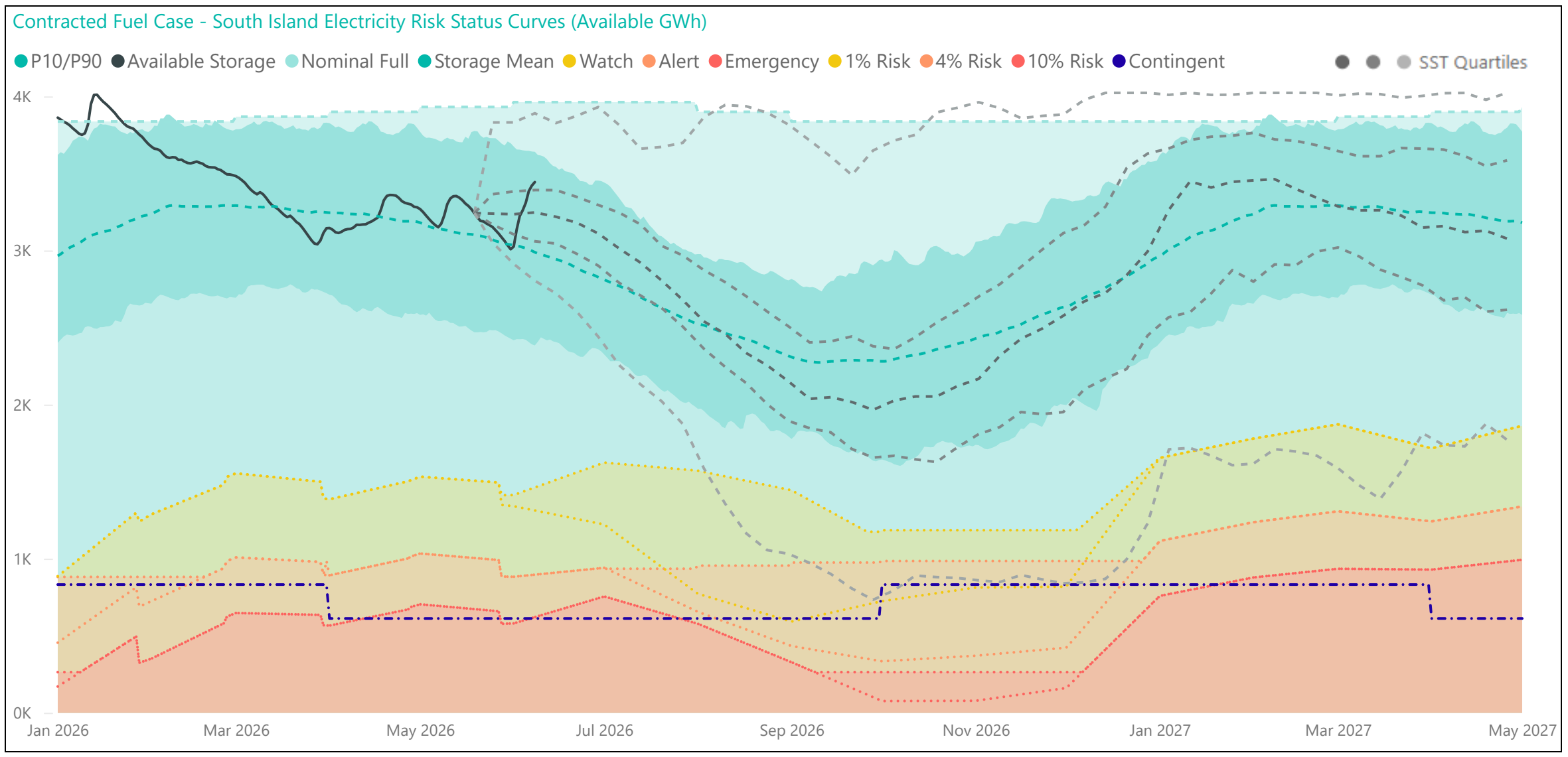
Watch Curve - The maximum of the one percent risk curve or the Alert curve plus the greater of the Watch adder or the worst-case simulated storage drop
Alert Curve - The maximum of the four percent risk curve and the floor and buffer
Emergency Curve - The maximum of the 10 percent risk curve and the floor and buffer
Official Conservation Campaign Start - The Emergency Curve
Official Conservation Campaign Stop - The maximum of the eight percent risk curve and the floor and buffer

Note: The floor is equal to the amount of contingent hydro storage that is linked to the specific electricity risk curve, plus the amount of contingent hydro storage linked to electricity risk curves representing higher levels of risk of future shortage, if any, and the buffer as specified in the SOSFIP.

The dashed grey lines represent the minimum, lower quartile, median, upper quartile and the maximum range of the simulated storage trajectories (SSTs). These will be updated with each Electricity Risk Curve update (monthly).

Electricity Risk Curves - Contracted Fuel Case





Electricity Risk Curve Explanation:

Watch Curve - The maximum of the one percent risk curve or the Alert curve plus the greater of the Watch adder or the worst-case simulated storage drop
Alert Curve - The maximum of the four percent risk curve and the floor and buffer
Emergency Curve - The maximum of the 10 percent risk curve and the floor and buffer

Note: The floor is equal to the amount of contingent hydro storage that is linked to the specific electricity risk curve, plus the amount of contingent hydro storage linked to electricity risk curves representing higher levels of risk of future shortage, if any, and the buffer as specified in the SOSFIP.

The dashed grey lines represent the minimum, lower quartile, median, upper quartile and the maximum range of the simulated storage trajectories (SSTs). These will be updated with each Electricity Risk Curve update (monthly).