GB electricity market summary 2025

Generation and contribution by fuel type

Renewables: 14.52GW (+8%)

Renewables excl. biomass: 12.25GW (+7%)

Gas: 8.83GW (+7%)

Net imports: 3.33GW (-12%)

Nuclear: 3.90GW (-11%)

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% changes stated wih respect to values in the previous quarter.

Contents

Q1 2026 Outlook

The chart shows historic trading of the forward contract for Q1 2026 baseload delivery, with prices starting October just above GBP 82/MWh, rallying to around GBP 86–87/MWh in early October–November on early-winter risk and gas market volatility, before easing steadily from mid-November. By early December, the contract touched lows near GBP 76/MWh before recovering to trade around GBP 80/MWh at year-end. Overall, the forward market is signaling a moderately priced but still balanced winter, with downside anchored by healthy gas stocks and strong renewable capacity and upside tied to the possibility of colder spells or unexpected plant and interconnector outages.

Looking ahead, Q1 2026 outturn prices could extend the recent uptrend but will remain sensitive to geopolitical developments, changes in the macroeconomic outlook, unplanned power station or interconnector outages, and weather-driven shifts in demand and renewable output. Any escalation of geopolitical tensions in the Western hemisphere, Europe or the Russia–Ukraine region would risk tightening the gas and power balance, prompting faster storage drawdowns and putting additional upward pressure on Q1 electricity prices.

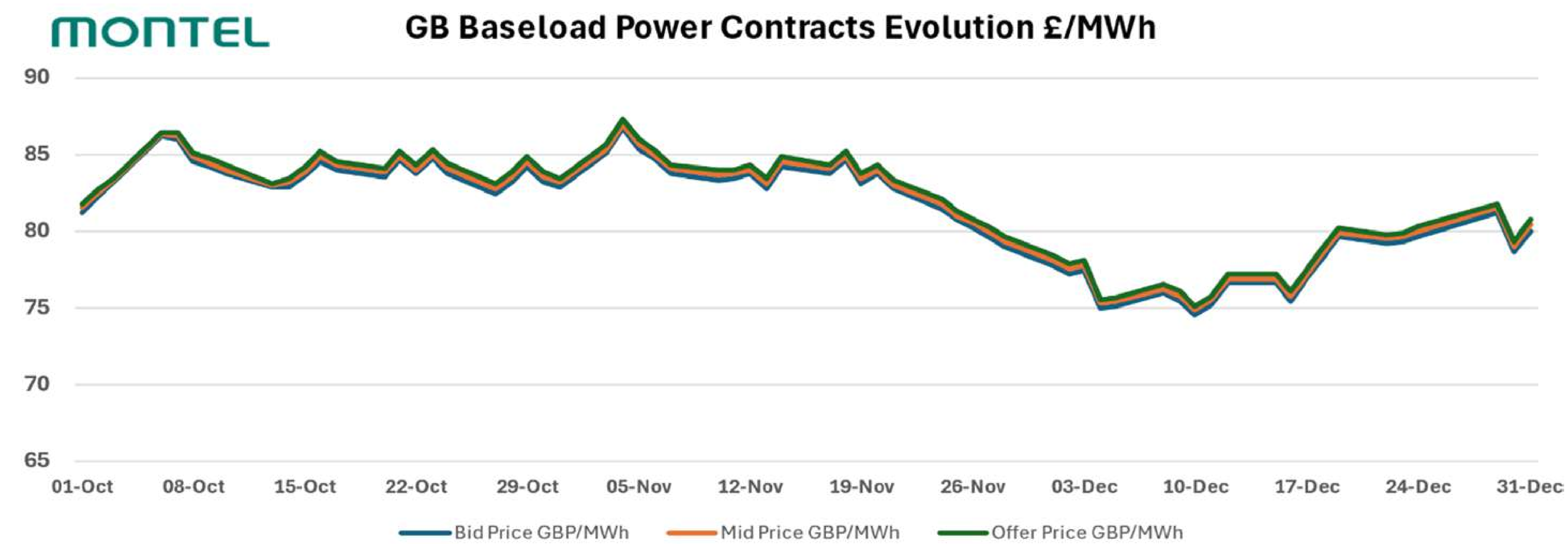

Figure 1: GB Baseload Power Contract Evolution for Q1 2026

The quarterly temperature trend underlines how sensitive Q1 demand is to weather outcomes. In recent years, average Q1 temperatures have generally sat between 3–5°C, with 2018 standing out as a notably cold outlier and the most recent winters (2022–25) clustering towards the milder end of the range.

Mild conditions for the balance of winter could keep system load subdued and limit upward pressure on power and gas.

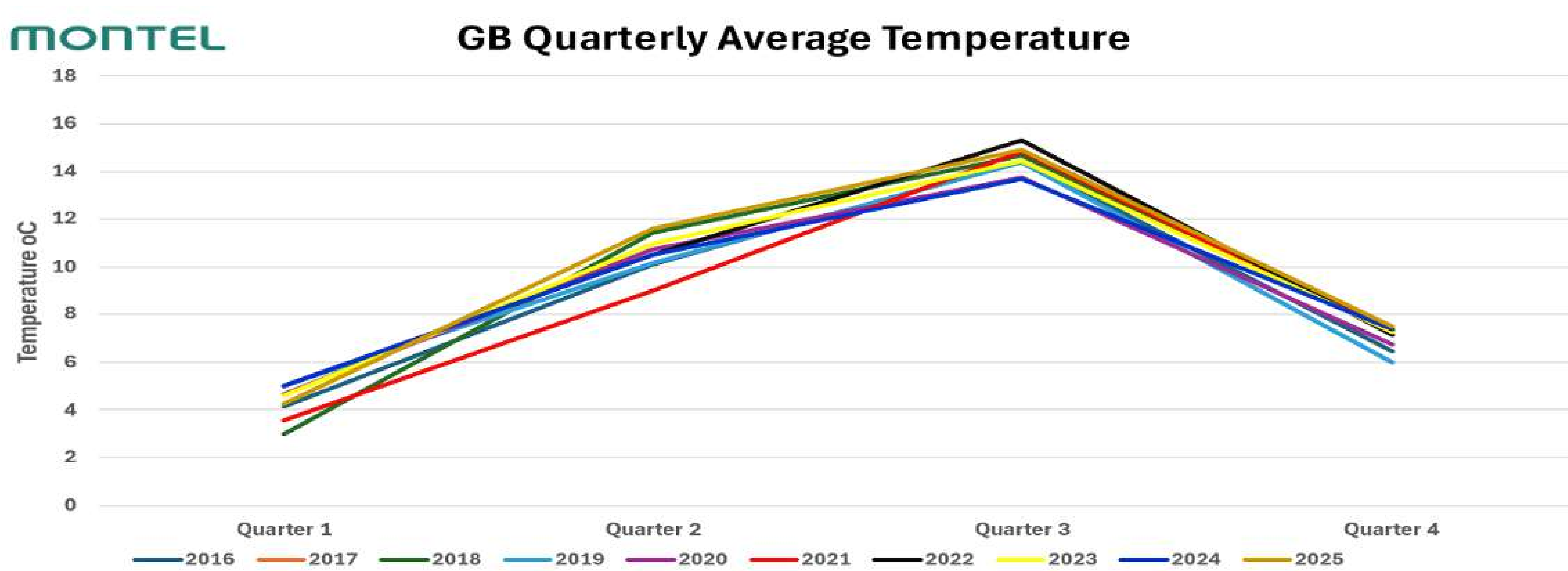

Figure 2: Average Q1 to Q4 Temperature Change from 2016 to 2025

Negative price history provides a further guide to Q1 dynamics. The chart of hourly negative day-ahead prices below shows that Q1 events remained rare before 2020, but have risen markedly in recent years, with around 5 occurrences in both 2024 and 2025 as growing wind capacity increasingly collides with low-demand periods. Q1 still sees fewer negative prices than Q2 and Q3, but the structural increase is clear.

For the coming quarter, continued renewable build-out and relatively low demand mean negative price episodes are likely to remain elevated compared with the pre-2020 period, especially on windy, mild days, even if their frequency stays below the peaks typically observed in spring and summer.

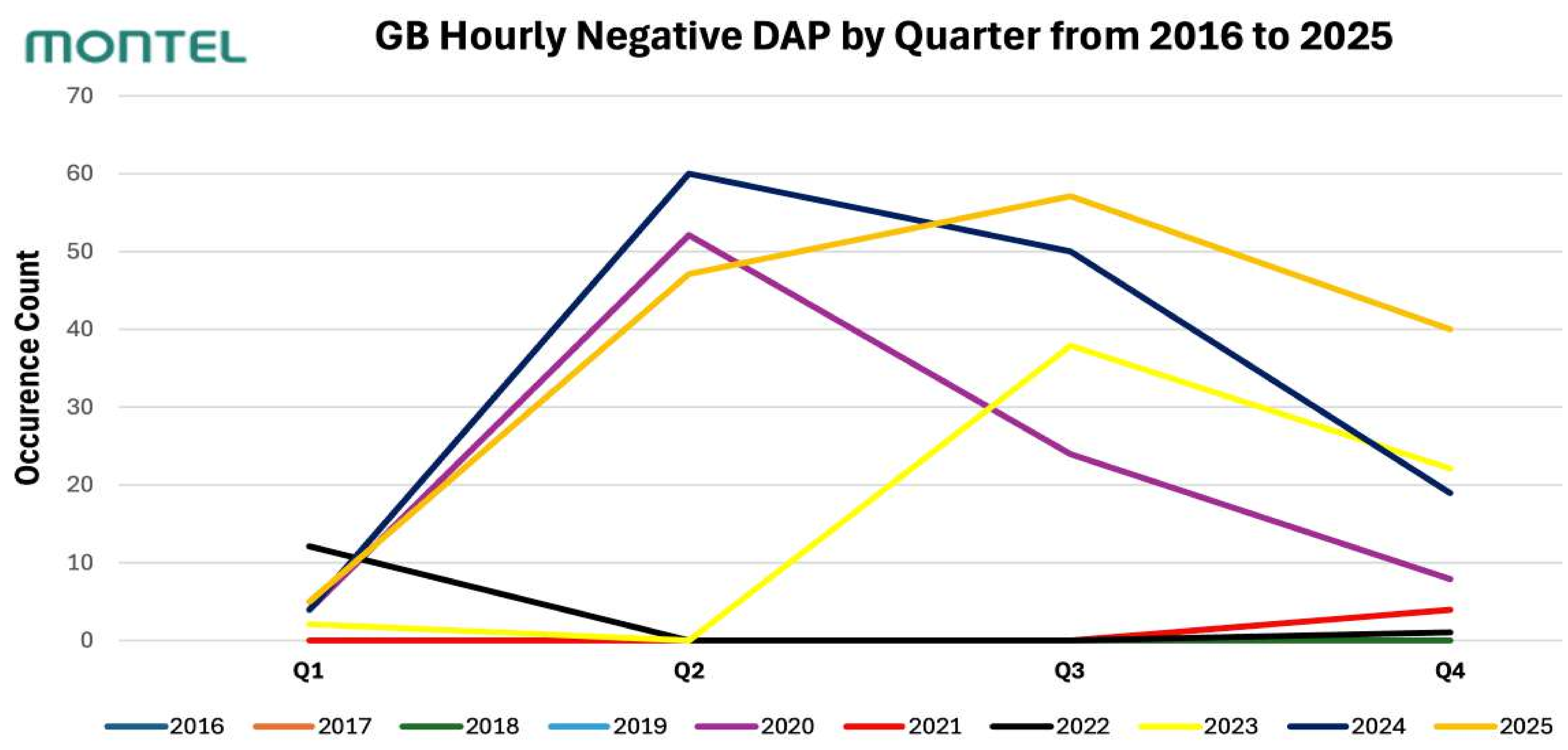

Figure 3: Average Q1 to Q4 Negative HH DAP Count from 2016 to 2025

Review of GB electricity market calendar year 2025

2025 was characterised by GB's continued decarbonisation progress, set against a backdrop of modestly higher wholesale electricity price, lower demand and the first full year without coal in the generation mix. Gas and electricity prices eased over the course of the year after a volatile start in the first quarter, while renewables consolidated their position as the backbone of the system, accounting for slightly less than half of the generation mix. Despite this, gas-fired generation rose compared to the year before, marking the second lowest level for at least 20years. At the same time, interconnectors continued to play a critical role with major import of power from France and Norway. This year, the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) allowance prices followed a clear upward trend compared with 2024, with the annual average rising by around 29% year-on-year. By contrast, the 2025 T-4 Capacity Market auction cleared at GBP 60/kW/yr, down from GBP 65/kW/yr in the previous auction, indicating slightly weaker capacity prices.

Gas prices peaked early reaching around GBP 49.30/MWh in February, driven by cold weather, renewed concerns over Russian gas supply to Europe through Ukraine and wider geopolitical risk, including tensions in the Middle East and prospective US trade measures. From mid-February onwards, a combination of milder temperatures, improving supply sentiment, reports of potential peace talk between Russia and Ukraine and a series of storms (Amy, Claudia, and Bram) boosted renewable output and pushed prices steadily lower. Beyond the first quarter, gas prices remained below GBP 35/MWh for the rest of the year.

Even so, the early-year spikes were enough to lift the annual average gas price to about GBP 30/MWh, up slightly from GBP 29/MWh in 2024.

Wholesale electricity prices broadly mirrored the gas market but rose more sharply in annual terms. The average day-ahead power price increased by 11.1% year on year to GBP 80.63/MWh, reflecting higher fuel costs and additional upward pressure from variable renewable generation. Output from renewables was slightly higher in 2025 than in 2024 and led to 149 hours of negative prices in the EPEX auction and 177 hours in NordPool, up from 139 and 176 hours respectively last year. These negative prices typically occurred in periods of very high renewable generation combined with low demand, when surplus power pushed the market clearing price below zero. At the other end of the spectrum, peak prices in the NordPool market almost doubled, rising from around GBP 496/MWh in 2024 to about GBP 979/MWh in 2025. These extremes were seen during intervals of very low wind output and strong demand, when the system relied heavily on CCGT and other higher-cost sources of generation.

Compared to this year's average wholesale electricity price of GBP 80.63/MWh (time-weighted basis[1]) and GBP 85.06MWh (demand-weighted basis[2]), the average capture prices for renewable generation were lower at GBP 73.27/MWh and GBP 66.91/MWh for wind and solar respectively. The difference indicates the effect of price cannibalisation and lower value of electricity at times of plentiful renewable generation.

[1] the time weighted measure is a simple arithmetic average of price in each hour whereas the demand-weighted measure is weighted to transmission system demand so that the average reflects the correlation between high prices during periods of higher energy consumption.
[2] i.e. the volume-weighted DA price achieved for solar and wind generation output respectively.

For context, in 2024 the average wholesale price was £72.58/MWh (time-weighted) and £75.61/MWh (demand-weighted), while capture prices stood at £65.66/MWh for wind and £65.14/MWh for solar. The wider gap in 2025 underscores how increasing renewable penetration is deepening cannibalisation effects, particularly for solar.

Electricity demand supplied from the grid continued to decline in 2025, extending the trend seen in recent years as more load was met by more local embedded and on-site solar generation. Average grid-supplied domestic demand fell by a further 1% to around 25.95GW, the lowest annual level in at least a decade. Several months, especially March and August, recorded the weakest grid demand since 2019. On a quarterly basis, only Q1 2025 exceeded its 2024 counterpart, while Q2 and Q3 grid demand was lower year on year.

Renewable generation strengthened its position at the core of GB's power mix. Average renewable output rose by 1.04GW to an average of 14.52GW, accounting for just under half (47.5%) of total generation. Wind remained the dominant technology, providing around 67.6% of aggregate renewable output and reaching a new record level of average generation, some 3.67TWh higher than in 2024. However, these headline gains mask growing system constraints; limitations in transmission capacity during high-wind periods meant that a substantial volume, around 15% of potential wind output had to be curtailed, highlighting the need for accelerated grid reinforcement.

Nuclear power generation fell by 11% year-on-year to an average of 3.90GW, marking a record low in recent years. The decline was driven by extended maintenance and unplanned outages across much of the fleet, which kept several reactors operating below their typical availability. Historical trends show a decline in average nuclear generation output, except for 2022, when an increase was observed against the previous year despite the closure of Hunterston in Q3 of 2022.

GB interconnectors flows remained predominantly in a net import position this year, with an average net import of 3.33GW, marking a 12% decrease from the 3.8GW levels seen in 2024. The top two major contributors to this total were France (~2.5GW), and Norway (~1.0GW). Periods of strong renewable generation, however, did occasionally flip the interconnectors into a net export position.

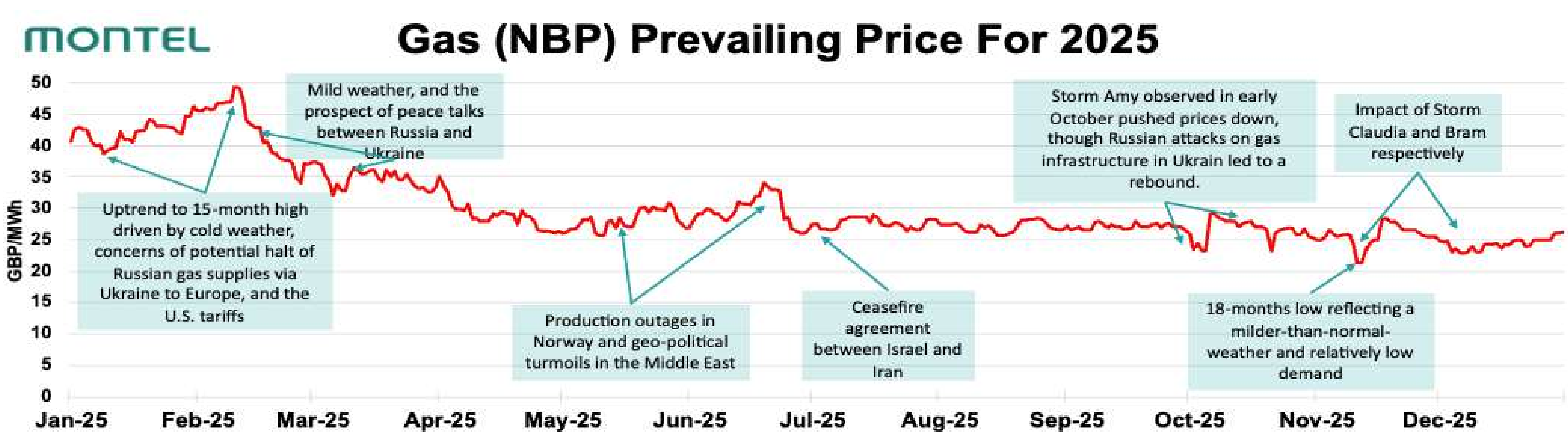

Figure 4: GB Prevailing Gas Price, 2025

Key takeaways from this year are:

- Gas prices: this year the gas profile saw a general decline through 2025, after the uptrend observed in the early part of the year, with prices reaching a peak of GBP 49.30/MWh in February. The rise reflected the cold weather, concerns over the potential halt of gas supply from Russia to Europe via Ukraine and the prospect of the U.S. tariffs. From mid-February onwards, prices trended lower as milder weather returned, tensions in the Middle East eased, prospects for Russia–Ukraine peace talks improved, and a series of storms (Amy, Claudia, and Bram) boosted renewable output.

Following the early-year spike, prices stayed above GBP 35/MWh until the end of Q1, then remained below that level for the rest of the year. Despite the general downward trend in price for most parts of the year, average gas price recorded this year edged up to GBP 30/MWh compared with GBP 29/MWh recorded in 2024.

- Wholesale electricity prices: the trend in prevailing gas price through the year was mirrored in wholesale electricity prices, with average prices up 11.1% year-on-year to GBP 80.63/MWh due to higher fuel prices and additional upward pressure exerted by variable renewable generation. This year, negative price occurrences climbed to 149, 10 more hours than that observed in 2024. Conversely, peak prices climbed from ~GBP 496/MWh in 2024 to ~GBP 979/MWh in 2025 during a period of extremely low wind generation coupled with high demand.

- Electricity demand: average grid-supplied domestic demand in GB continued to edge lower in 2025, as a growing share of consumption was met by more local embedded and on-site solar generation. Grid demand dipped by around 1% year on year to ~25.95GW, the lowest level in the past ten years. The demand profile for the year showed that some months, notably March and August, recorded the lowest grid demand compared with any year since 2019. Relative to 2024, Q2 and Q3 grid demand declined, leaving Q1 as the only quarter with higher grid demand than in the previous year.

- Renewable generation: on average, renewable generation (including biomass) increased by 1.04GW to reach 14.52GW, contributing 47.5% to the overall GB generation mix. Wind generation was the major contributor to the renewable generation mix with a 67.6% share of aggregate renewable output. Based on historic data, average wind generation also reached a record high of 9.82GW, which was 0.39GW higher than the previous year. This record could have been higher than reported if potential generation had not needed to be reduced due to limits in capacity of the transmission system to handle the generation during high wind periods.

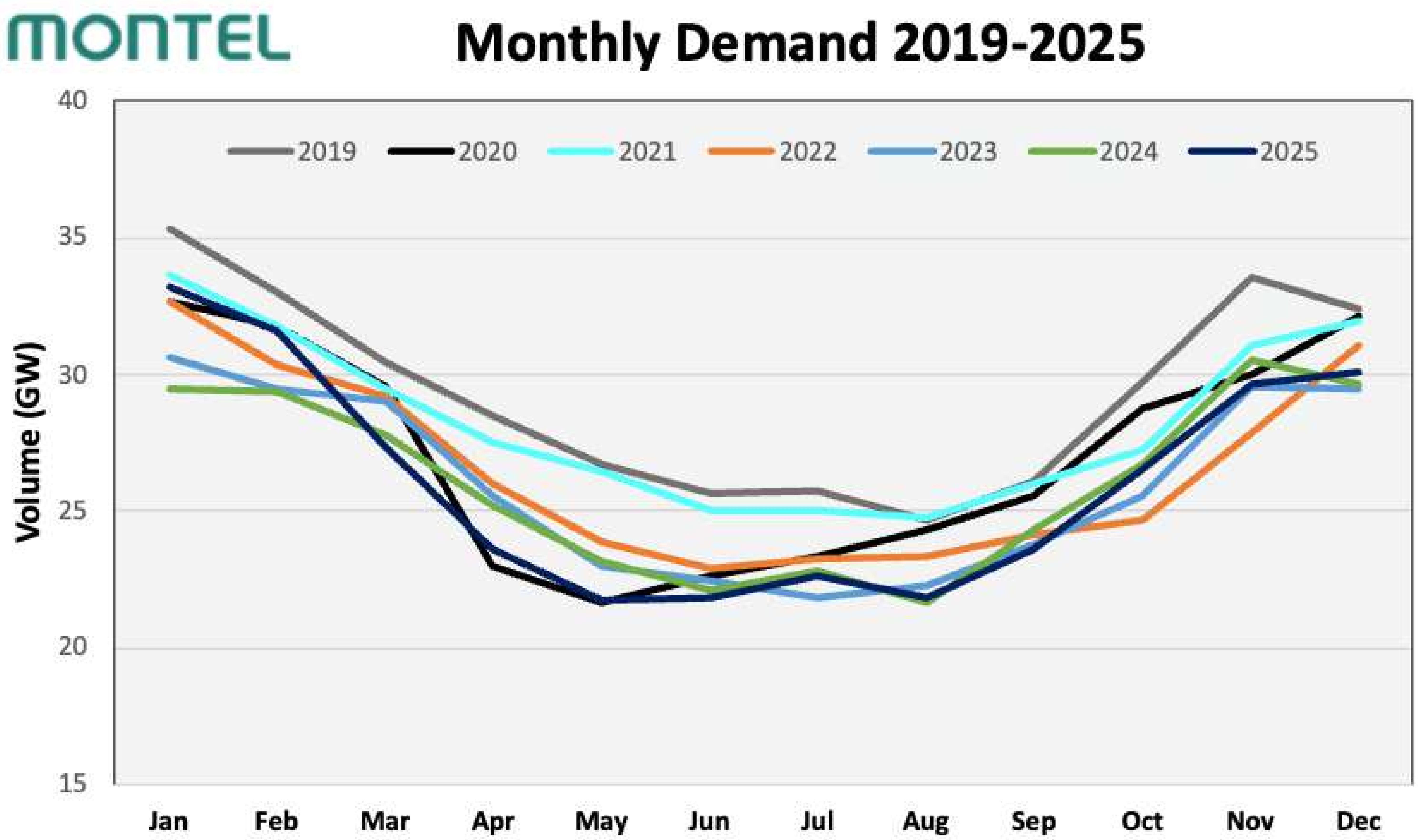

Figure 5: GB Initial National Demand Out-Turn for 2025

- Interconnectors: GB interconnectors played a pivotal balancing role. In 2025, GB recorded average net imports of around 3.33GW, a 12% reduction compared with the previous year but still the second-highest level in the past decade, excluding 2022 when GB was briefly a net exporter due to French nuclear outages. The commissioning of the 500MW Greenlink interconnector to Ireland in January added to cross-border capacity. Operationally, the year was marked by key events: ElecLink between GB and France returned to service in February after maintenance that began in September 2024; the North Sea Link experienced a trip in June; and IFA2 underwent scheduled maintenance from late October into November. Despite this, France and Norway remained the main contributors to GB's net imports, averaging roughly ~2.5GW and ~1.0GW respectively.

- Emission Trading Scheme (ETS): the price profile for emission allowances for generators this year saw a general uptrend opening the year at around GBP 36.66/te, briefly dipped to a low of GBP 31.89/te in late January, then rebounded above GBP 45.00/te before easing slightly below GBP 40.00/te. From spring onwards, prices trended higher, with allowances trading consistently above GBP 40.00/te and exceeding GBP 50.00/te for most days between September and mid-December before climbing to higher levels for the rest of the remainder of the month, closing the year at approximately GBP 67.36/te. This trend closely tracked the EU ETS price. This is because, in late January 2025, a significant step increase in UK ETS prices was observed, driven by reports of plans for the UK and EU Emissions Trading Schemes to become linked.

On 19th May 2025, the UK and EU agreed to work towards linking their respective emissions trading systems and exempting carbon border levies on each other as part of a broader deal that aimed to reset post-Brexit relations. Despite the convergence, UK allowances still traded at a discount: on average, EU ETS prices stood at about GBP 63.42/te, versus GBP 50.26/te for UK allowances, implying an average spread of GBP 13.16/te.

- Capacity Market: this year, the T-4 Capacity Market Auction for the delivery year 2028-29 cleared on the 11th of March 2025 having concluded in three rounds of bidding with a clearing price of GBP 60/kW/year with 43.1GW of derated capacity (43.7GW nominal) securing contracts. This price is lower than the previous two auctions which cleared at GBP 65/kW/yr and GBP 63/kW/yr /kW/yr in 2027/28 and 2026/27 delivery years, respectively.

Conversely, the T-1 Capacity Market Auction for delivery year 2025/26 concluded after eleven rounds of bidding with a clearing price of GBP 20.00/kW/year. The auction revealed a 2.1GW gap between opted-in and prequalified capacity and the target capacity, which was 0.3GW larger than the previous T-1 auction (1.8GW), which cleared at GBP 35.79/kW/year. From the ~9.6GW of de-rated capacity that entered this T-1 auction, ~7.9GW secured contracts against a target of ~7.7GW. On 11th December 2025, the National Energy System Operator (NESO) released the registers detailing the prequalification status of every unit that applied to take part in two capacity market auctions scheduled to be held in Q1 2026. The T-4 auction is scheduled for the delivery year 2029-30 with a target capacity of 39.1GW. While the T-1 auction is Scheduled for the delivery year 2026-27 with a target capacity of 5.8GW.

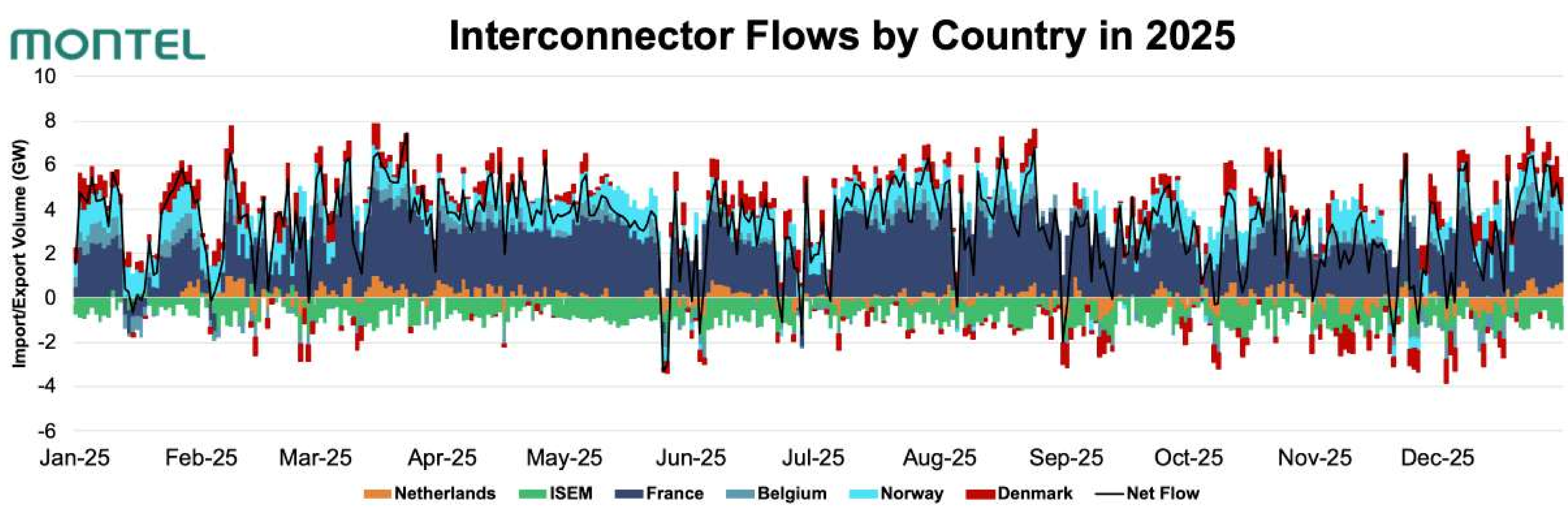

Figure 6: GB Physical Flows by Interconnector for 2025

- Nuclear: unplanned outages and ongoing maintenance of some reactors in the GB nuclear fleet particularly Hartlepool 1 & 2, Heysham 1-2, & 2-7, resulted in generation decreasing 11% year-on-year to 3.90GW, marking the lowest nuclear generation output in the last ten years. In September, EDF confirmed life extensions for Heysham 1 and Hartlepool, now expected to operate until March 2028. Closure dates for Heysham 2 and Torness remain unchanged to be effective March 2030 (as announced in December 2024).

In parallel with these extensions, the UK government granted approval on 22 July for the construction of the 3.2 GW Sizewell C plant in eastern England, due to enter service in the 2030s. The government will be the largest shareholder, alongside EDF, Centrica, and other partners.

- Coal: this marked the first full year without coal-fired generation in Great Britain, following the decommissioning of Ratcliffe-on-Soar in September 2024.

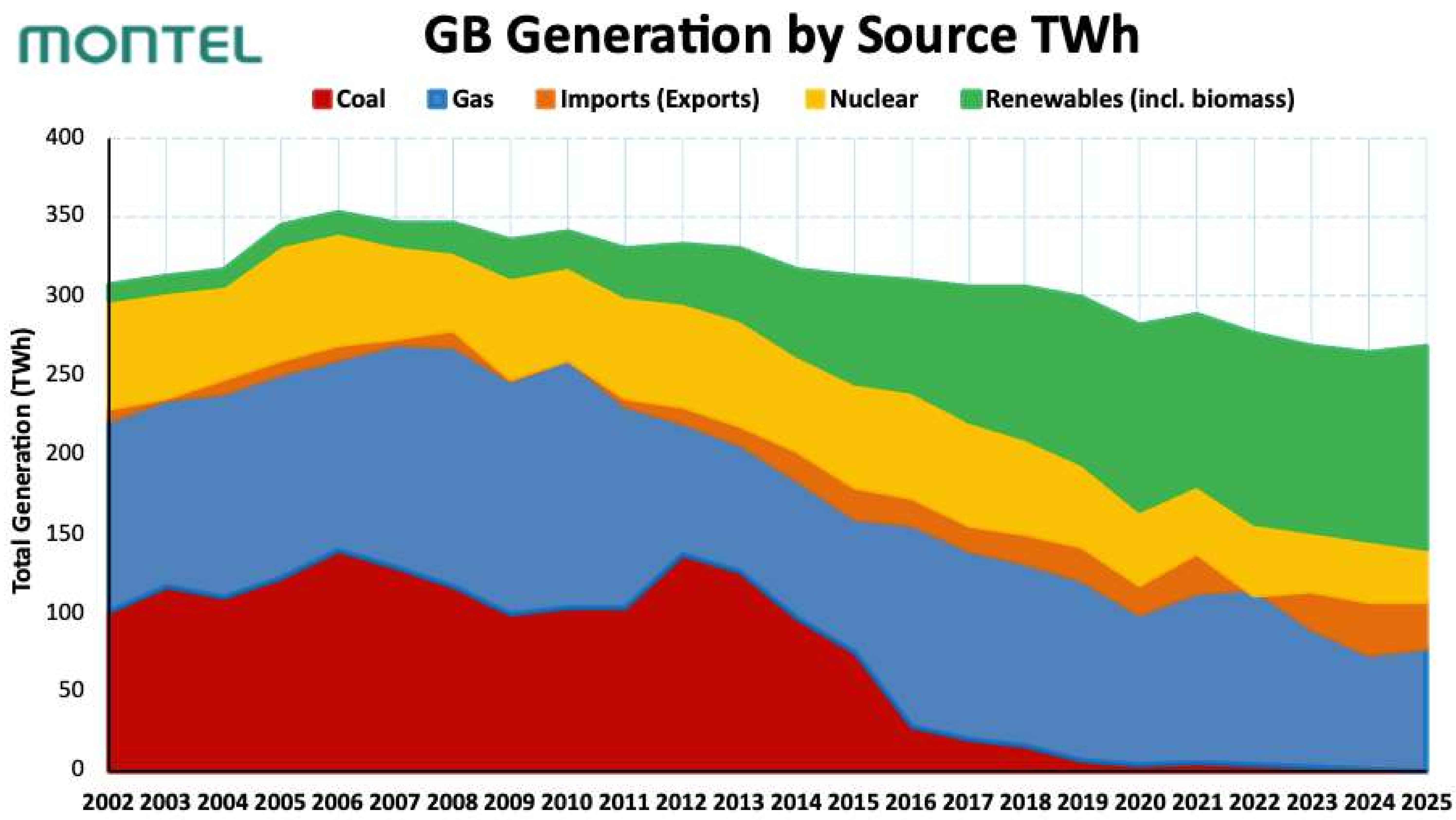

Figure 7: Total Generation by Main Fuel Group, 2025

Appendix: Supporting tables

The following tables set out some key statistics relating to prices and demand during the year. The wholesale market day-ahead and within-day prices shown are averages across the year, whilst the system prices (balancing mechanism) are minimum, average and maximum values. MW demand values are averages, whilst TWh demand values are totals across the year.

Domestic demand shown in the table below is exclusive of interconnector flows or embedded generation (i.e. transmission system demand excluding interconnectors). However, full demand is domestic demand plus embedded generation but does not include interconnector demand.

Table 1: Yearly pricing summary

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WHOLESALE PRICES (£/MWh)										
Arithmetic Average Nordpool and EPEX Day Ahead Price	40.38	45.32	57.44	42.85	35.26	118.29	204.03	94.48	72.58	80.63
Average Within Day Price (MIDP)	38.99	44.70	56.75	41.78	33.84	112.47	197.50	93.75	71.19	79.86
WITHIN DAY PRICE BREAKDOWN (£/MWh)										
Average in Off-Peak Hours	30.59	38.14	49.66	35.91	26.61	91.73	171.88	81.63	61.31	72.75
Average in Peak Hours (excl Superpeak)	39.40	45.95	58.25	43.05	35.31	115.37	202.87	95.43	72.99	79.27
Average in Superpeak Hours	56.58	55.20	67.61	50.63	45.17	149.60	240.43	113.37	87.69	98.59
SINGLE SYSTEM PRICE BREAKDOWN (£/MWh)										
Average Single System Price					35.06	113.74	199.49	94.84	71.06	80.57
Maximum Single System Price					2242.31	4037.80	4035.98	1950.00	669.21	2900.00
Minimum Single Systm Price					-70.49	-70.97	-90.32	-185.33	-91.82	-95.00
AVERAGE HH DOMESTIC DEMAND (GW)	31.32	30.31	30.18	29.31	27.12	28.29	26.58	26.02	26.25	25.95
AVERAGE HH FULL DEMAND ESTIMATE (GW) excl. INTERCONNECTORS	34.35	32.82	34.37	32.01	30.05	32.01	30.50	29.23	29.67	29.26
AVERAGE HH AVAILABILITY (GW)				55.65	53.55	52.50	51.80	53.99	57.49	60.74
AVERAGE HH MARGIN (GW)				19.53	20.57	17.54	33.21	19.52	31.56	34.49
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND (TWh)	275.1	265.5	264.4	256.7	238.2	247.8	232.8	227.9	230.6	227.3
TOTAL FULL DEMAND ESTIMATE (TWh) excl. INTERCONNECTORS	301.7	287.5	301.1	280.4	263.9	280.4	267.1	256.1	260.6	256.4
TOTAL AVAILABILITY (TWh)				487.5	470.4	459.9	453.8	472.9	505.0	532.1
TOTAL MARGIN (TWh)				171.1	180.7	153.7	290.9	171.0	277.2	302.1
WHOLESALE PRICE RELATIVE TO 2025										
Day Ahead Price	100%	78%	40%	88%	129%	-32%	-60%	-15%	11%	
Within Day Price (MIDP)	105%	79%	41%	91%	136%	-29%	-60%	-15%	12%	
Single System Price					130%	-29%	-60%	-15%	13%	
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE OF PREVIOUS YEARS VERSUS 2025 LEVELS										
Off-Peak Hours	-58%	-48%	-32%	-51%	-63%	26%	136%	12%	-16%	
Peak Hours (excl Superpeak)	-50%	-42%	-27%	-46%	-55%	46%	156%	20%	-8%	
Superpeak Hours	-43%	-44%	-31%	-49%	-54%	52%	144%	15%	-11%	

Table 2: Yearly generation summary

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)										
Coal	27.99	20.61	15.38	5.93	4.38	4.97	4.27	2.76	1.56	0.00
Gas	127.26	119.27	115.30	114.39	95.12	107.45	111.43	86.83	72.59	77.58
Imports (Exports)	17.86	15.67	19.26	21.69	18.35	24.96	-4.20	23.80	33.21	29.23
Nuclear	66.75	65.54	60.61	52.71	47.38	43.40	44.71	38.27	38.23	34.23
Renewables (including biomass)	70.12	84.97	94.68	103.72	115.69	107.45	119.59	116.90	118.14	127.57
TOTAL GB GENERATION (excl. Imports)	292.11	290.40	285.97	276.75	262.56	263.27	280.01	244.76	230.52	239.38
TOTAL GB CONSUMPTION (incl. Imports/ exc. Exports)	**309.97**	**306.07**	**305.22**	**298.45**	**280.91**	**288.23**	**275.80**	**268.56**	**263.74**	**268.60**

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
AVERAGE GENERATION BY FUEL (GW)										
Coal	3.19	2.35	1.76	0.68	0.50	0.57	0.49	0.32	0.18	0.00
Gas	14.49	13.61	13.16	13.06	10.83	12.27	12.72	9.91	8.29	8.83
Imports (Exports)	2.03	1.79	2.20	2.48	2.09	2.85	-0.48	2.72	3.79	3.33
Nuclear	7.60	7.48	6.92	6.02	5.39	4.95	5.10	4.37	4.36	3.90
Renewables (including biomass)	7.98	9.70	10.81	11.84	13.17	12.27	13.65	13.34	13.49	14.52
AVERAGE GB GENERATION (excl. Imports)	33.26	33.15	32.64	31.59	29.89	30.05	31.96	27.94	26.32	27.25
AVERAGE GB CONSUMPTION (incl. Imports/ exc. Exports	**35.29**	**34.94**	**34.84**	**34.07**	**31.98**	**32.90**	**31.48**	**30.66**	**30.11**	**30.58**
SHARE OF GENERATION (%)										
Coal	9.0%	6.7%	5.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Gas	41.1%	39.0%	37.8%	38.3%	33.9%	37.3%	40.4%	32.3%	27.5%	28.9%
Imports	5.8%	5.1%	6.3%	7.3%	6.5%	8.7%	-1.5%	8.9%	12.6%	10.9%
Nuclear	21.5%	21.4%	19.9%	17.7%	16.9%	15.1%	16.2%	14.2%	14.5%	12.7%
Renewables (including biomass)	22.6%	27.8%	31.0%	34.8%	41.2%	37.3%	43.4%	43.5%	44.8%	47.5%
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE OF PREVIOUS YEARS VERSUS 2025 LEVELS										
Coal	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	
Gas	-39%	-35%	-33%	-32%	-18%	-28%	-30%	-11%	7%	
Imports	64%	87%	52%	35%	59%	17%	-795%	23%	-12%	
Nuclear	-49%	-48%	-44%	-35%	-28%	-21%	-23%	-11%	-10%	
Renewables (including biomass)	82%	50%	35%	23%	10%	19%	7%	9%	8%	
Fossil Fuels		**139.88**	**130.68**	**120.33**	**99.50**	**112.42**	**115.71**	**89.59**	**74.15**	**77.58**
Fossil Fuel Share		45.7%	42.8%	40.3%	35.4%	39.0%	42.0%	33.4%	28.1%	28.9%
Renewable Share		27.8%	31.0%	34.8%	41.2%	37.3%	43.4%	43.5%	44.8%	47.5%

Table 3: Yearly renewable generation summary

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)										
Biomass	23.39	22.91	25.61	27.37	27.97	28.59	24.30	22.29	18.75	19.97
Hydro	5.75	6.39	5.48	5.99	7.14	5.22	5.63	3.25	3.57	3.38
Solar	10.40	10.92	11.79	11.77	12.04	11.22	12.25	12.22	13.23	17.97
Wind	30.58	44.75	51.80	58.58	68.54	62.42	77.41	79.15	82.59	86.25
TOTAL RENEWABLES	**70.12**	**84.97**	**94.68**	**103.72**	**115.69**	**107.45**	**119.59**	**116.90**	**118.14**	**127.57**

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (GW)										
Biomass	2.66	2.62	2.92	3.12	3.18	3.26	2.77	2.54	2.14	2.27
Hydro	0.65	0.73	0.63	0.68	0.81	0.60	0.64	0.37	0.41	0.38
Solar	1.18	1.25	1.35	1.34	1.37	1.28	1.40	1.39	1.51	2.05
Wind	3.48	5.11	5.91	6.69	7.80	7.13	8.84	9.03	9.43	9.82
TOTAL RENEWABLES	**7.98**	**9.70**	**10.81**	**11.84**	**13.17**	**12.27**	**13.65**	**13.34**	**13.49**	**14.52**

SHARE OF RENEWABLE GENERATION (%)										
Biomass	33.4%	27.0%	27.0%	26.4%	24.2%	26.6%	20.3%	19.1%	15.9%	15.7%
Hydro	8.2%	7.5%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	4.9%	4.7%	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%
Solar	14.8%	12.8%	12.5%	11.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.2%	10.4%	11.2%	14.1%
Wind	43.6%	52.7%	54.7%	56.5%	59.2%	58.1%	64.7%	67.7%	69.9%	67.6%
LARGEST RENEWABLE SOURCE	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE OF PREVIOUS YEARS VERSUS 2025 LEVELS										
Biomass	-14.6%	-12.8%	-22.0%	-27.0%	-28.6%	-30.1%	-17.8%	-10.4%	6.5%	0.0%
Hydro	-41.3%	-47.2%	-38.4%	-43.7%	-52.7%	-35.3%	-40.0%	3.9%	-5.6%	0.0%
Solar	72.8%	64.6%	52.5%	52.7%	49.3%	60.2%	46.8%	47.1%	35.9%	0.0%
Wind	182.1%	92.7%	66.5%	47.2%	25.9%	38.2%	11.4%	9.0%	4.4%	0.0%
Total	**0.68**	**0.39**	**0.25**	**0.14**	**0.02**	**0.10**	**-0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**-0.07**

DIFFERENCE RELATIVE TO PREVIOUS YEAR										
Biomass		-1.8%	11.8%	6.9%	1.9%	2.5%	-15.0%	-8.3%	-15.9%	6.2%
Hydro		11.5%	-14.2%	9.4%	18.7%	-26.7%	7.9%	-42.3%	10.0%	-5.8%
Solar		5.3%	8.0%	-0.2%	2.0%	-6.6%	9.1%	-0.3%	8.3%	35.5%
Wind		46.8%	15.7%	13.1%	16.7%	-8.7%	24.0%	2.2%	4.3%	4.2%
Total		**21.5%**	**11.4%**	**9.5%**	**11.2%**	**-6.9%**	**11.3%**	**-2.2%**	**1.1%**	**7.7%**

Notes on the report

The figures used in the report refer to GB only, unlike those reported by DESNZ that refer to GB and Northern Ireland. This selection has been made since the Northern Ireland electricity market is separate from the GB electricity market and is part of the Ireland all-island I-SEM market.

Generation levels by fuel from 2009 onwards are based upon National Grid fuel mix data published by Elexon as the BMRS FUELHH data, which give the operationally metered totals by fuel, down to a 5-minute resolution.

Prior to 2009, individual plant data has been aggregated from our database matching the National Grid fuel-type relationships.

To account for embedded wind and solar, the National Grid forecasts for these generators have been used as if they were output figures. Embedded hydro and biomass have been accounted for using analysis of Ofgem data on certificate awards. This embedded hydro and biomass data is published

at a lag of approximately three months, so the reporting quarter will not have actual data for this section of these two fleets, instead values are estimated from the respective quarter the previous year.

Within this report, levels of offshore wind have not been separated from the wind total. This is because this can only be reliably done using metered volumes at a generating unit level. This is not a publicly available data stream and figures can only be estimated. Final Physical Notifications (FPNs) at wind farms do not correlate well with metered volumes and so cannot be used reliably.

Price and demand data primarily come from Elexon (as does the FUELHH data), with the exception of the EPEX day-ahead prices.

Availability levels are calculated by totaling levels of recorded availability at all plants in the market.

Domestic demand is stated exclusive of interconnector flows or embedded generation (i.e. transmission system demand excluding interconnectors). However, full demand is domestic demand plus embedded generation, but does not include interconnector demand.

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