

GB electricity market summary Q3 2025

July to September

Generation and contribution by fuel type

Renewables: 31.9 TWh (+9%) **Gas:** 15.4 TWh (+10.0%) **Nuclear:** 7.80 TWh (-17.5%)

**Renewables
excl. biomass:** 24.9 TWh (+11%) **Net imports:** 7.90 Wh (+8.0%)

Contents

Executive summary	3
Q3 review	4
Key take aways	6
Q4 outlook	12
Appendix: Supporting tables	15
Notes on the report	17

Executive summary

Quarter 3 2025 saw the highest levels of renewable generation observed for any Q3 period, driven by high levels of wind and solar output. Although solar output was high, it was lower than the record high seen in Q2, although it also represents the second highest quarterly renewable output in our data series stretching back to 2002. Due to the high levels of renewable generation, the requirement for gas-fired generation was reduced though not as low as the record low observed in Q3 2024.

Q3 followed the expected seasonal trend with warmer temperatures easing system demand pressures and contributing to lower gas and electricity prices than seen in Q2. The stable price environment is expected to continue into Q4 barring any escalation in geopolitical tensions, particularly in the Middle East, which could push gas prices higher. Reports also indicate that gas storage levels across Europe are now in their final refill stages ahead of winter.

However, forecasts suggest the possibility of below-normal temperatures occurring during the winter months, driven by emerging La Niña conditions. This could increase demand and accelerate storage drawdowns, adding upward pressure on wholesale electricity prices. Consequently, the incidence of negative prices may be lower compared to the same period last year.



Q3 review

Gas Prices: National Balancing Point (NBP) Day-ahead gas prices in Q3 2025 opened at GBP 27.50/MWh, dipping to GBP 26.63/MWh in the first week, before rebounding to a quarterly high of GBP 29.00/MWh on July 16. Prices then fluctuated in a see-saw pattern, falling to a quarterly low of GBP 25.66/MWh by mid-quarter, before climbing again on the back of lower renewable generation, before peaking at GBP 28.53/MWh in late August. Through September, day-ahead gas prices ranged between GBP 26.25/MWh and GBP 28.00/MWh, closing the quarter at GBP 26.61/MWh. Overall, gas prices remained relatively stable, supported by lower system demand during the warmer summer months. While geopolitical tensions in the Middle East persisted, they did not escalate sufficiently to influence gas markets. The intermittent price increases observed during the quarter were largely driven by waning confidence in a Ukraine peace deal, seasonal maintenance at Norwegian gas facilities, and continued storage refills across Europe ahead of winter.

On average, Q3 2025 gas prices stood at GBP 27.26/MWh, a 3% decline compared to GBP 28.02/MWh in Q3 2024.

Wholesale electricity prices: Although gas prices had declined from the levels observed in Q3 2024, average day-ahead wholesale electricity prices in Q3 rose year-on-year, climbing from an average GBP 68.22/MWh in Q3 2024, to GBP 72.40/MWh this year. Wholesale electricity prices in this quarter were shaped by fluctuating renewable output and weather-driven demand. The increase from Q3 last year was largely fuelled by cooling demand during multiple heatwaves. This was further compounded by occasional intervals of low renewable generation, particularly in the first half of the quarter. On July 1, half-hourly system prices peaked at GBP 263.58/MWh, while wholesale electricity prices in similar hours climbed to GBP 207.80/MWh, driven by very high demand and subdued renewable output.

Negative day-ahead prices: In contrast, periods of strong renewable generation, most notably in early July, August, and several days in September combined with low demand to drive prices down, with some intervals clearing below GBP 0/MWh. The EPEX and Nord Pool auctions each recorded extended stretches of negative clearing prices, with 15 and 7 consecutive hours in the EPEX auction on 7 and 15 September respectively and 14 and 5 for Nord Pool respectively on those days. The volume-weighted average of the EPEX and Nord Pool prices is the basis for difference payments under the Contract for Differences (CfD) subsidy contracts and such payments do not apply during intervals for which this reference price is negative for 6 or more consecutive hours (Allocation Round 2 (AR2) and Allocation Round 3 (AR3) contracts). This criterion was met on 7 September when 15 consecutive hours of the strike price were negative. This saw wind assets like Triton Knoll switch off. Overall, Q3 2025 saw 104 instances of half-hourly negative day-ahead prices in the EPEX auction, 8 higher than the 96 recorded in Q3 2024. In terms of negative volume weighted price, the quarter recorded 52 hourly periods of negative day-ahead prices in the EPEX auction and 56 in the Nord Pool auction respectively.

Wind generation rose to 17.7 TWh, a modest increase from 16.7 TWh in Q3 2024. However, curtailments remained significant, with bid-down¹ volumes totaling ~2.32 TWh, averaging 1,051 MW every hour across the quarter. While wind output improved, the weaker renewable generation in the early part of Q3 necessitated higher reliance on CCGT generation to maintain system balance.

CCGT generation totaled 15.4 TWh, the second-lowest level recorded for any Q3 since 2002, although this was higher than the record low of 13.8 TWh seen in Q3 2024.

Domestic electricity demand excluding embedded generation in Great Britain declined by 1% in Q3 2025 to 50.11 TWh, down from 50.63 TWh in Q3 2024. Demand could have been even lower were it not for periods of elevated cooling needs during heatwaves in the quarter. Including embedded generation², total demand reached 59.84 TWh, marking the third-lowest Q3 level since 2017.

Interconnectors remained largely in import mode, with net imports totaling 7.9 TWh, the second-highest Q3 figure since 2017. France and Norway continued to dominate as the leading sources of imports, followed by Belgium and Denmark.

Key take aways

National Balancing Point (NBP)³ gas prices in Q3 2025 broadly followed a see-saw pattern, ranging between a low of GBP 25.66/MWh and a peak of GBP 29.00/MWh. The first half of the quarter was marked by intermittent spikes, driven by low renewable output and elevated cooling demand, which increased reliance on CCGT-fired generation. By contrast, the latter half of the quarter was characterised by greater stability, supported by stronger renewable generation.

Prices opened the quarter at GBP 27.50/MWh, climbing to a peak of GBP 29.00/MWh on July 16, before easing to the quarterly low of GBP 25.66/MWh on August 15. A subsequent rebound pushed prices back above GBP 28.00/MWh, but these gains proved short-lived, with prices slipping again in early September to around GBP 26.25/MWh. Prices then stabilised through the remainder of the month, closing the quarter at GBP 26.61/MWh.

Wholesale electricity prices in Q3 2025 generally traded within a daily average range of GBP 70–GBP 90/MWh in the day-ahead market (DA), though there were several days when prices fell well below GBP 70/MWh, reaching levels just above GBP 10/MWh. These sharp declines were largely driven by periods of high renewable output, particularly in early July, August, and across multiple days in September. The quarter's highest half-hourly price in the DA half-hourly EPEX market was recorded on July 1 at GBP 207.80/MWh, which was during a spell of exceptionally low renewable generation.

Beyond this peak, prices remained largely below GBP 170/MWh for the remainder of the quarter. Negative price events were also a recurring feature, again driven by intervals of strong renewable generation, with system prices frequently slipping into negative territory on most days of September. In total, Q3 2025 recorded 104 half-hourly negative day-ahead price events in the EPEX auction, up from 96 in Q3 2024. Average prices across the quarter were GBP 72.40/MWh in the EPEX hourly auction and GBP 72.59/MWh in the Nord Pool auction. While this reflects an increase compared to Q3 2024, prices remain 7% lower than in Q3 2023, when the market was still elevated due to the ongoing impact of the Ukraine war.

CCGT generation in Q3 2025 rose by 11% year-on-year to 15.4 TWh, compared with 13.9 TWh in Q3 2024 which was a record low. However, output remained markedly lower than in Q3 2023, when CCGT generation stood at 20.5 TWh, representing a 25% decline. This sustained reduction highlights the ongoing impact of higher renewable output combined with subdued system demand, which has continued to reduce the role of gas-fired generation in the GB power mix.

¹ Wind farm operators post bid prices at which they would be willing to reduce output if required and the system operator accepts bids as required to manage transmission system constraints and/or excess levels of wind generation during periods of low demand on the system

² Embedded generation is generation connected to the distribution networks, and which offsets the demand seen at transmission network level.

³ NBP (National Balancing Point) gas price is the benchmark for UK wholesale natural gas trading.

System Summary - Volumes and Prices

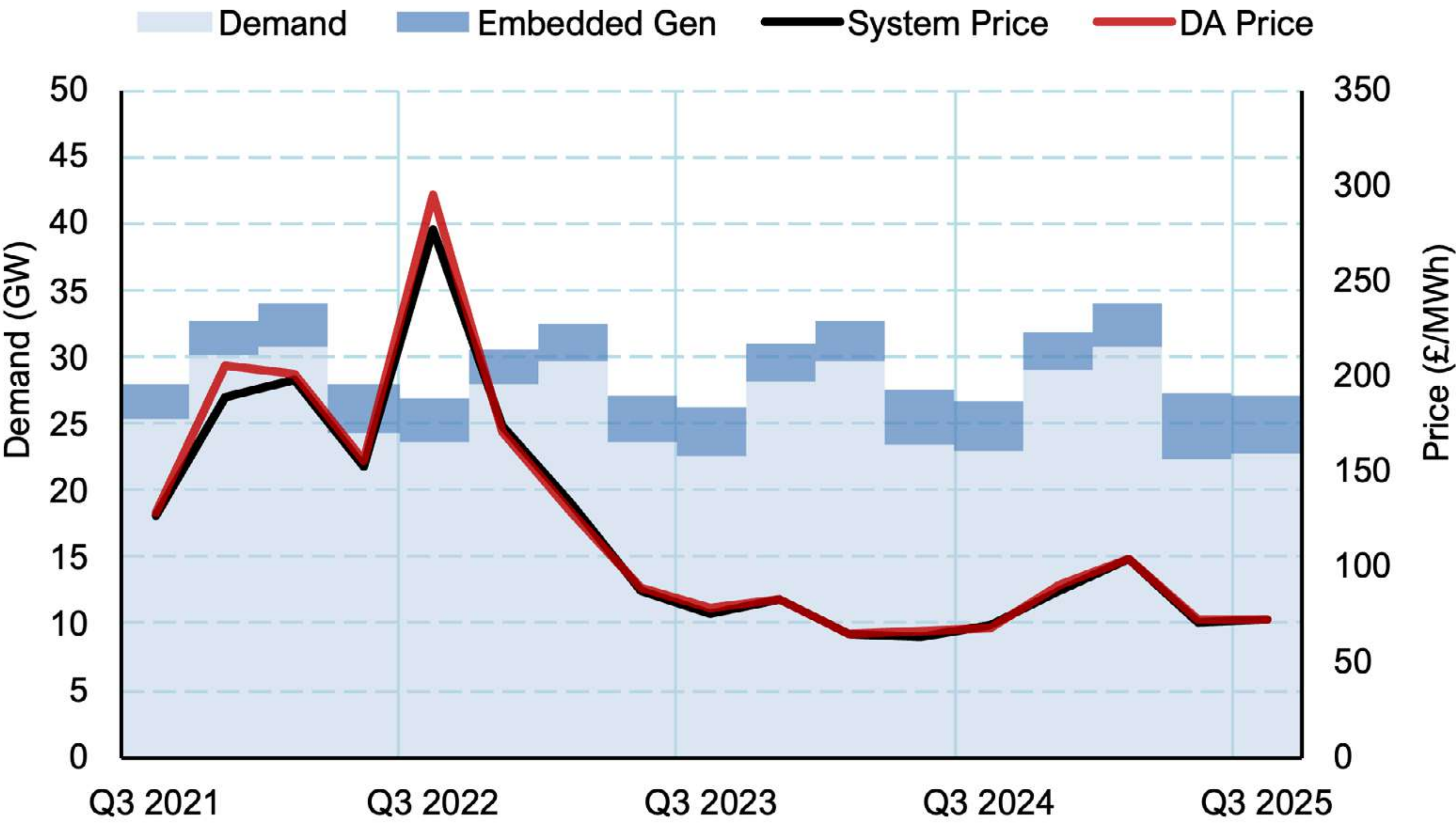


Figure 1: GB System Summary (Power) for Q3 2025

Key take aways

Wind generation in Q3 2025 totalled 17.71 TWh, the highest third-quarter output since 2014 and a 6% increase on Q3 2024 (16.67 TWh). This strong performance came despite frequent curtailments across the quarter, and most notably in September, when high winds coincided with low demand, triggering consecutive hours of negative electricity prices. On August 4, curtailment peaked at ~6.7 GW, making the largest event recorded in Q3. On average, 1051 MW, an equivalent to 13% of total wind output, was bid down hourly by the system operator to maintain balance, highlighting both the constraints of existing transmission infrastructure and the rapid growth of wind capacity in Great Britain. Without such constraints, Q3 wind generation could have been significantly higher. Reflecting this continued expansion, SSE secured Scottish Government consent on 31 July to proceed with its 4.1 GW offshore wind farm off Scotland's east coast, set to be one of the world's largest.

Solar generation in Q3 2025 reached 6.15 TWh, the second-highest quarterly output since records began in 2014, with Q2 this year being the highest quarter at 7.2 TWh. Exceptional summer sunshine drove this high output, with heatwaves observed in early July and mid-August boosting demand for cooling as temperatures climbed across Great Britain.

Interconnector imports into GB totalled 7.9 TWh in Q3, down slightly from 8.1 TWh in Q3 2024, but more than double the 3.7 TWh recorded in Q3 2023. France and Norway maintained their position as the top contributors to GB electricity imports, supplying 6.74 TWh and 2.10 TWh, respectively.

While the overall trend was one of net imports, the quarter also featured periods of reduced flows and intermittent net exports, particularly in early July, August, and the first half of September. These reversals were driven by strong renewable generation coinciding with low domestic demand, which pushed day-ahead electricity prices to very low or even negative levels.

Domestic demand at transmission system level averaged 22.7 GW in Q3 2025, the second lowest third-quarter level in the 16-year data history of this report. This was 1.4% below the Q3 2024 average of 22.9 GW, and only marginally above the record low of 22.6 GW in Q3 2023. Demand would likely have fallen further were it not for higher cooling needs, with half-hourly average temperatures reaching 14.89°C in Q3 2025, compared to 14.42°C recorded in Q3 2023, and several heatwave periods driving up electricity use.

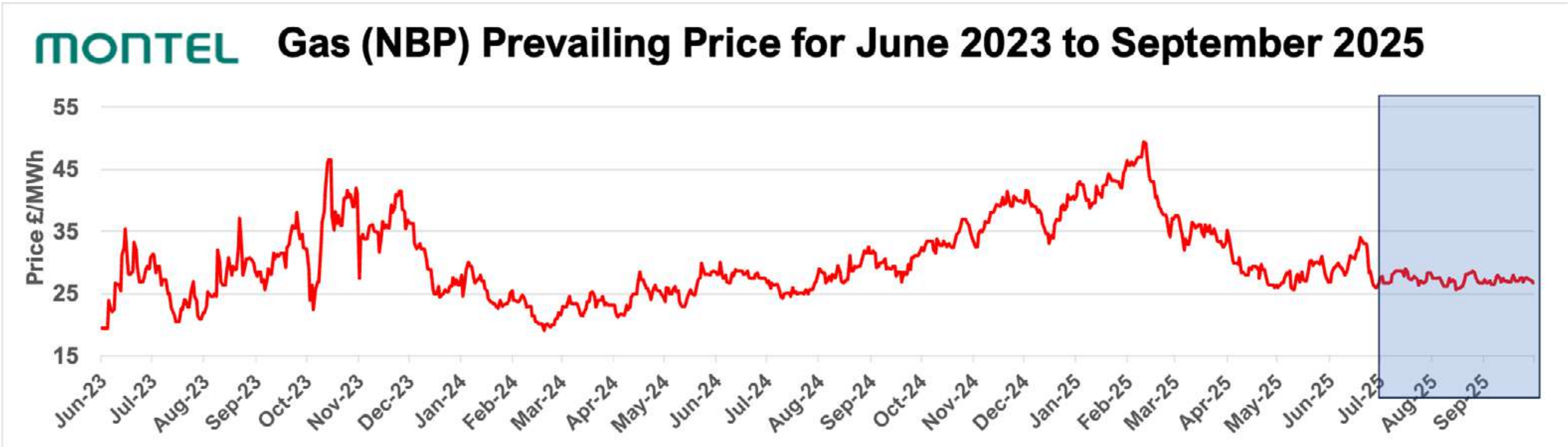


Figure 2: GB Prevailing Gas Price, Q3 2023 – Q2 2025

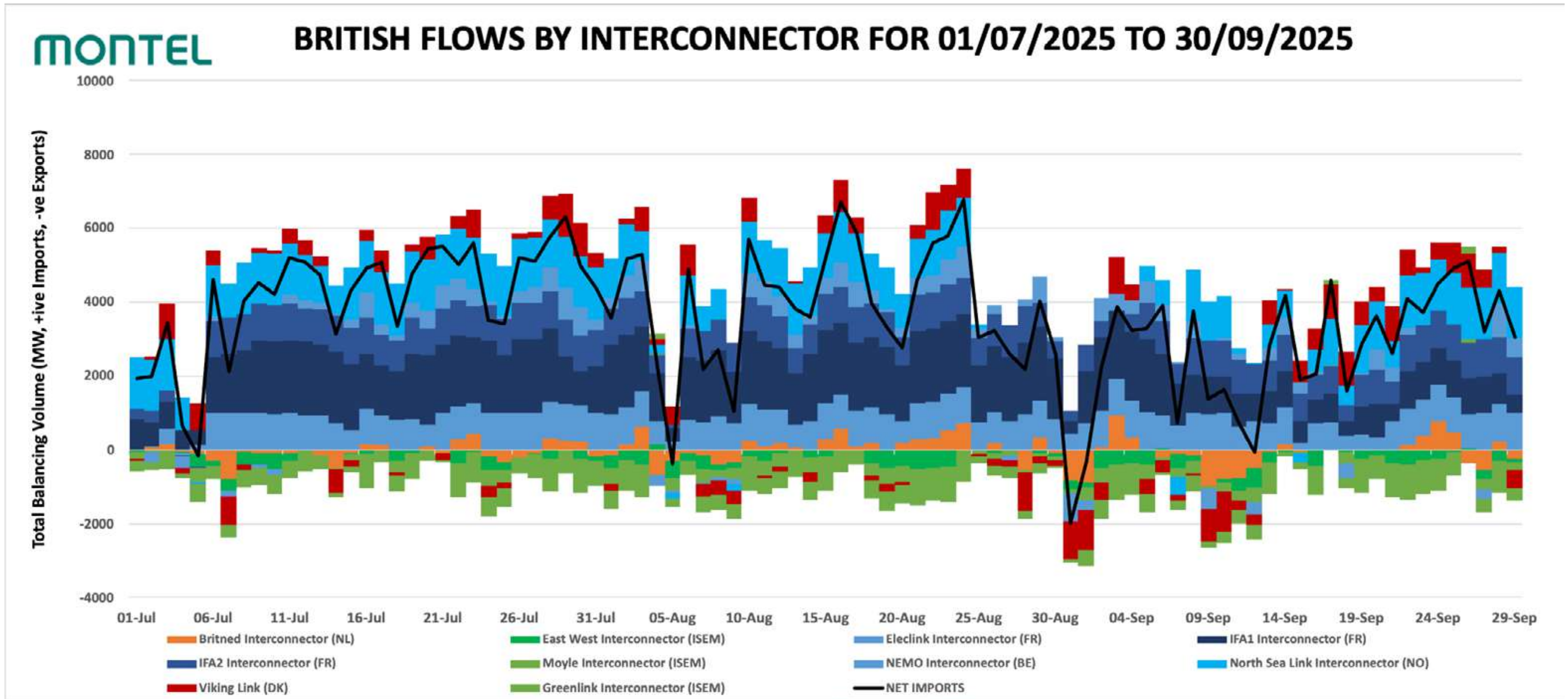


Figure 3: GB Physical Flows by Interconnector for Q3 2025

Key take aways

Nuclear generation totalled 7.8 TWh in Q3 2025, the lowest third-quarter output since 2014. Several reactors were offline for maintenance and refueling, including Hartlepool 2, Heysham 1-1, Heysham 1-2, Heysham 2-7, Heysham 2-8, Torness 1, and Torness 2. Hartlepool 1 remained offline for most of the quarter, returning briefly in September. Centrica have also 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.

Aggregate generation in GB (excluding imports but including embedded generation) reached 55.0 TWh in Q3 2025, up 2.1% from Q3 2024, but 4.2% below Q3 2023. Output remained well below the 66.8 TWh recorded in Q2 2022, when GB was exporting heavily to neighbouring countries amid French nuclear outages and high continental gas prices.

On the other hand, **GB consumption** (i.e. total generation in GB after embedded generation plus imports) stood at 62.9 TWh, slightly higher than in Q3 2024 and 3% above Q3 2023. Imports continued to play a vital balancing role, particularly in the first half of the quarter when renewable generation was relatively weak.

Renewable generation, including biomass, totalled 31.9 TWh in Q3 2025, just over half of Great Britain's total consumption of 62.9 TWh. Wind was the largest source at 17.7 TWh, followed by biomass (7.0 TWh), solar (6.2 TWh), and hydro (1.0 TWh). On a year-on-year basis, solar posted the strongest growth with a 31% increase from Q3 2024, while wind and biomass also rose, and hydro declined. Overall, renewables were up 9% compared to Q3 2024, though still 5% below Q3 2023.

Generation by Source (Recent), TWh

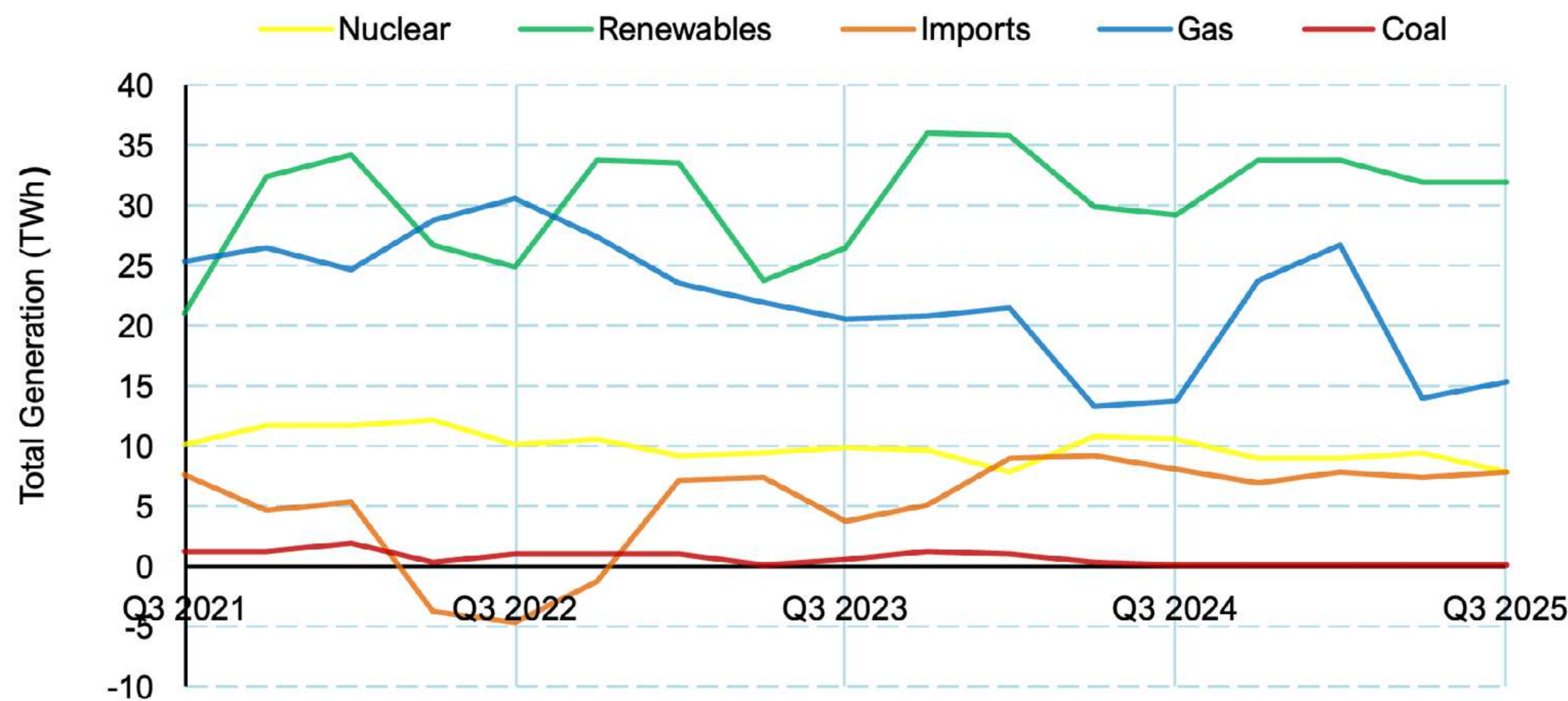


Figure 4: Total Quarterly Generation by Main Fuel Group, Q3 2021 – Q3 2025



Q4 outlook

The chart below shows how closing prices for Q4 baseload power delivery evolved throughout Q3, effectively capturing the market's daily outlook for the Q4. Price movements closely tracked wholesale electricity and gas trends observed in the day-ahead market. After rebounding from June's sharp decline, forward prices for Q3 climbed above GBP 80/MWh before softening and stabilising through July. In August, prices fell sharply to a quarterly low near GBP 78/MWh, then recovered to trade between GBP 80–84/MWh for the rest of September.

Looking ahead, Q4 outturn prices may remain broadly stable though will remain sensitive to geopolitical developments, shifts in the macroeconomic outlook, unexpected changes in power station or interconnector availability, and actual weather conditions affecting both demand and renewable generation.

One of the potential factors that could affect the supply-demand balance in Q4 is the potential onset of a La Niña weather pattern which early indications suggest may be emerging and which may bring colder-than-normal winter conditions. If this materialises, the system could face tighter supply-demand margins, driving increased storage drawdowns and putting upward pressure on electricity prices.

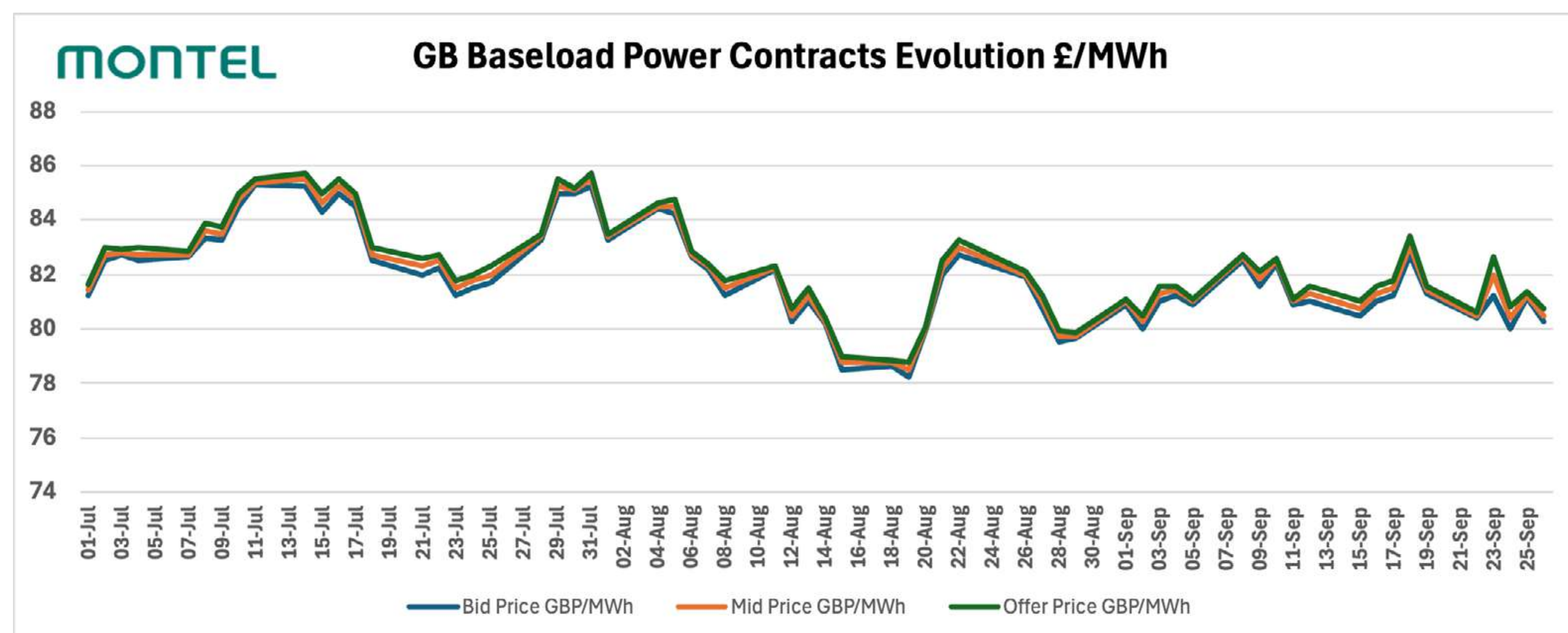


Figure 5: GB Baseload Power Contract Evolution for Q4 2025

The chart below shows that average Q4 temperatures over the past decade have generally ranged between 6°C and 8°C. Within this trend, Q4 2024 recorded the highest average at 7.4°C, while Q4 2019 was the coldest at 6.0°C. Recent observations by oceanographers indicate that sea-surface temperatures in the central-eastern Pacific, off the coast of Peru, have been cooling faster than average since July this year. If this persists, it could signal the development of a La Niña event which typically occurs every 3–5 years and may bring a colder-than-normal winter.

Such conditions would increase system demand and, with renewable output generally lower in winter, drive greater reliance on CCGT-fired generation. While reports suggest that European gas storage refills are on track to meet flexible storage targets ahead of the heating season, a colder winter could still tighten supply margins. In that case, the number of half-hourly negative day-ahead price events in Q4 2025 is likely to fall significantly compared to Q4 2024.

It is however noteworthy that the last two quarterly negative prices instance were higher compared to most quarters in most recent years, barring the 2020 COVID-19 year, when the second quarter recorded the highest incidence of negative half-hourly prices.

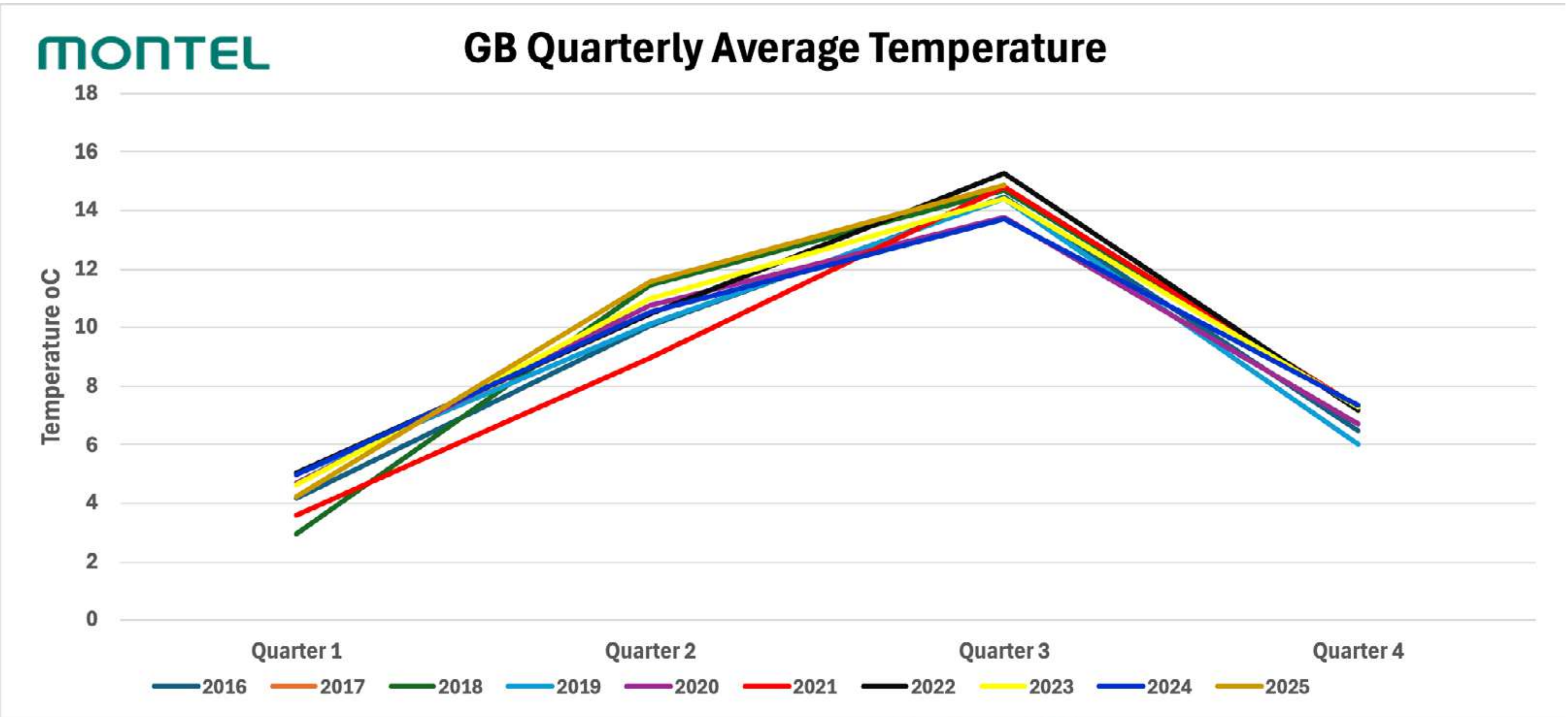


Figure 6: Average Q1 to Q4 Temperature Change from 2016 to 2025

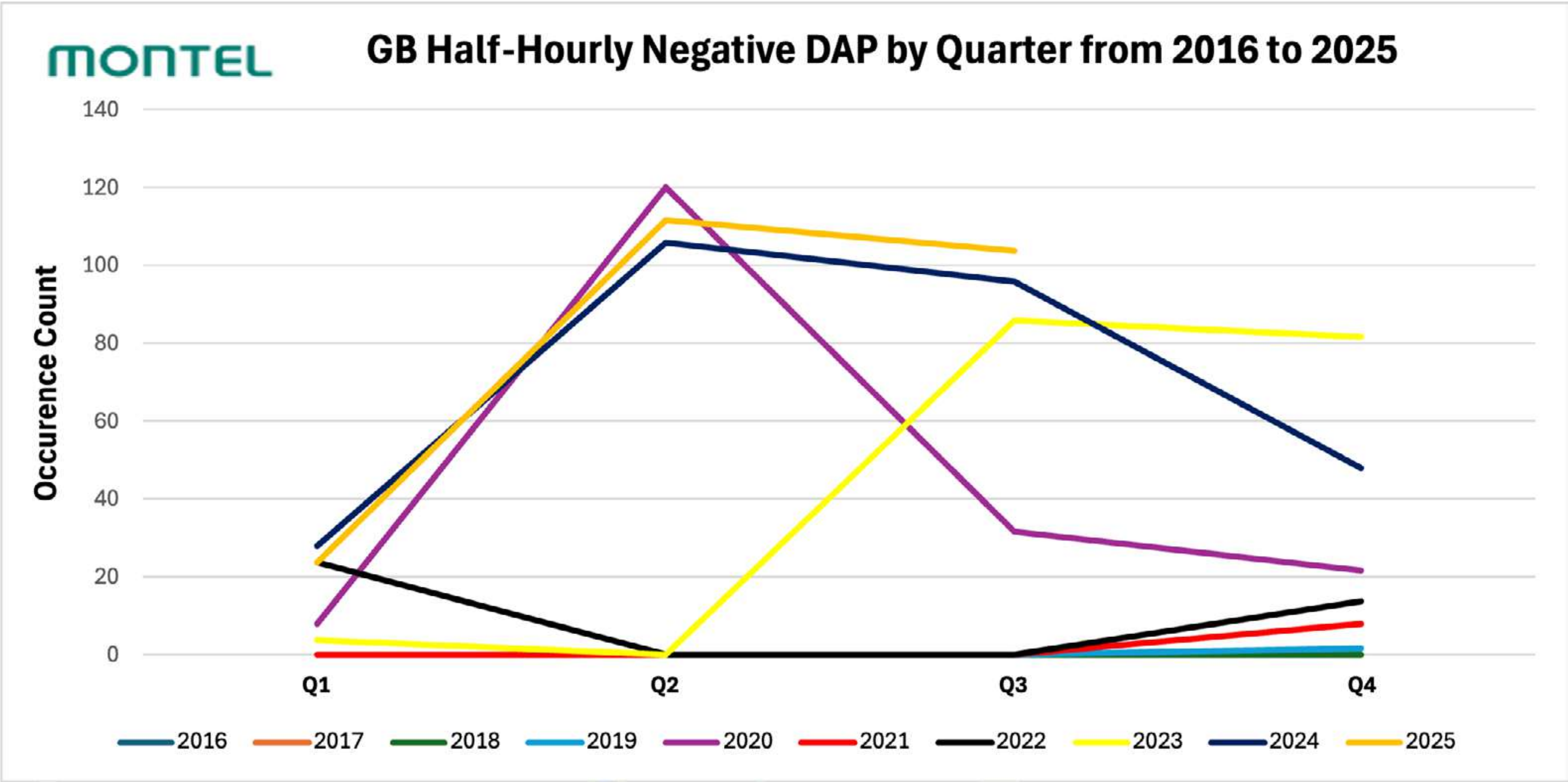


Figure 7: Average Q1 to Q4 Negative HH DAP Count from 2016 to 2025

Appendix: Supporting tables

The tables below show key statistics on generation in the quarter and all previous quarters over the last two years. Biomass and hydro values for the reporting quarter contain estimates for the embedded portion of the fleet,

based on the same quarter last year as this data is published at a lag of ~3 months by DESNZ². Note that all percentages are given as a percentage of total generation including imports.

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)									
Coal	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas	20.5	20.7	21.6	13.4	13.8	23.8	26.8	14.0	15.4
Imports	3.7	5.2	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.0	7.8	7.3	7.9
Nuclear	9.9	9.6	7.8	10.7	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.4	7.8
Biomass	5.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.5	7.0
Wind	16.2	25.6	24.9	17.2	16.7	23.7	22.3	17.6	17.7
Solar	4.1	1.4	1.9	5.1	4.7	1.5	2.7	7.2	6.2
Hydro	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.0
RENEWABLES (Biomass, Wind, Solar & Hydro)	26.5	36.1	35.8	30.0	29.2	33.8	33.7	32.0	31.9
RENEWABLES Excl. Biomass	21.4	29.0	28.9	23.4	22.5	26.7	26.6	25.5	24.9
FOSSIL FUELS (Gas & Coal)	21.0	22.0	22.6	13.7	14.1	23.8	26.8	14.0	15.4
TOTAL GB GENERATION (excl. Imports)	57.4	67.7	66.1	54.4	53.9	66.7	69.6	55.4	55.0
TOTAL GB CONSUMPTION (incl. Imports)	61.1	72.9	75.1	63.6	62.0	73.7	77.4	62.7	62.9
Fossil Fuel Percentage	34%	30%	30%	22%	23%	32%	35%	22%	24%
Clean Percentage (Renewable & Nuclear)	59%	63%	58%	64%	64%	58%	55%	66%	63%
Renewable Share of Clean Power	73%	79%	82%	74%	73%	79%	79%	77%	80%
SHARE OF GENERATION (%)									
Coal	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gas	34%	28%	29%	21%	22%	32%	35%	22%	24%
Imports	6%	7%	12%	14%	13%	9%	10%	12%	13%
Nuclear	16%	13%	10%	17%	17%	12%	12%	15%	12%
Renewables (Biomass, Wind, Solar & Hydro)	43%	50%	48%	47%	47%	46%	44%	51%	51%

Table 1: Quarterly generation summary Q3 2025 (TWh)

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Q3 2019	Q3 2020	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q3 2024	Q3 2025
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)									
Coal	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Gas	25.7	25.1	24.7	26.2	25.4	30.6	20.5	13.8	15.4
Imports	5.6	4.9	4.3	2.5	7.7	-4.6	3.7	8.1	7.9
Nuclear	16.9	16.0	12.8	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.7	7.8
RENEWABLES (Biomass, Wind, Solar & Hydro)	16.9	21.1	25.1	25.1	21.1	24.8	26.5	29.2	31.9
FOSSIL FUELS	27.6	26.8	25.1	26.4	26.5	31.8	21.0	14.1	15.4
TOTAL GB GENERATION (excl. Imports)	61.5	63.9	62.9	62.0	57.7	66.8	57.4	53.9	55.0
TOTAL GB CONSUMPTION (incl. Imports)	67.0	68.8	67.3	64.5	65.4	62.2	61.1	62.0	62.9
Fossil Fuel Percentage	41%	39%	37%	41%	41%	51%	34%	23%	24%
Clean Percentage	50%	54%	56%	55%	48%	56%	59%	64%	63%
Renewable Share of Clean Power	25%	31%	37%	39%	32%	40%	43%	47%	51%
SHARE OF GENERATION (%)									
Coal	3%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Gas	38%	36%	37%	41%	39%	49%	34%	22%	24%
Imports	8%	7%	6%	4%	12%	-7%	6%	13%	13%
Nuclear	25%	23%	19%	16%	15%	16%	16%	17%	12%
RENEWABLES (Biomass, Wind, Solar & Hydro)	25%	31%	37%	39%	32%	40%	43%	47%	51%

Table 2: Year-on-year comparison of Q3 generation output (TWh and %)

³ [https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-6-renewables/Renewables obligation: certificates and generation \(monthly - Excel\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-6-renewables/Renewables%20obligation%3A%20certificates%20and%20generation%20(monthly%20-%20Excel))

Table 3 below shows key statistics on pricing in the quarter and all previous quarters over the last two years. The wholesale and within-day prices shown are averages across the quarter, whilst the system prices are given with minimum, average and maximum values.⁴

Note that the values for domestic demand in Table 3 does not include interconnector demand.

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025
WHOLESALE PRICES (£/MWh)									
EPEX Day-Ahead Price	78.08	82.37	64.57	66.17	68.22	89.94	104.50	71.61	72.40
Nordpool Day-Ahead price	78.08	82.37	64.57	66.17	68.22	90.84	104.46	71.57	72.59
Within Day Price (MIDP)	77.01	81.22	64.57	64.12	68.31	87.79	102.14	70.86	72.14
WITHIN DAY PRICE BREAKDOWN (£/MWh)									
Off-Peak Hours	69.63	63.37	56.31	58.28	60.51	70.03	89.02	70.00	69.70
Peak Hours (excl Superpeak)	77.55	85.61	65.70	65.30	69.74	91.06	101.47	69.21	70.56
Superpeak Hours	91.93	106.64	79.41	73.26	81.04	116.82	134.48	78.79	83.39
SYSTEM PRICE (£/MWh)									
Maximum	239.46	310.00	177.71	156.47	200.00	669.21	2,900.00	423.85	263.58
Average	75.52	83.36	65.21	63.58	68.40	87.13	104.13	71.00	71.56
Minimum	- 185.33	- 84.52	- 88.00	- 91.82	- 89.10	- 75.00	- 96.22	- 87.32	- 87.00
Domestic Demand (MW average)	22,631	28,165	29,655	23,479	22,932	28,947	30,693	22,383	22,697
Domestic Demand incl. Embedded Gen (MW average)	26,128	31,074	32,784	27,533	26,689	31,832	34,041	27,351	27,101
Domestic Demand (TWh total)	49.97	62.19	64.05	51.28	50.63	63.91	66.30	48.88	50.11
Domestic Demand Incl. Embedded Gen. (TWh total)	57.69	68.61	70.81	60.13	58.93	70.29	73.53	59.73	59.84

Table 3: Quarterly price summary Q3 2023 to Q3 2025

*GB Only (Excludes Northern Ireland)	Q3 2017	Q3 2018	Q3 2019	Q3 2020	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q3 2024	Q3 2025
WHOLESALE PRICES (£/MWh)									
EPEX Day-Ahead Price	43.05	61.25	38.49	36.42	128.59	294.75	78.08	68.22	72.40
Nordpool Day-Ahead price	43.05	61.25	38.49	36.42	128.59	294.75	78.08	68.22	72.59
Within Day Price (MIDP)	41.97	59.64	37.24	35.33	125.19	282.00	77.01	68.31	72.14
WITHIN DAY PRICE BREAKDOWN (£/MWh)									
Off-Peak Hours	34.70	51.12	31.22	28.82	100.21	249.17	69.63	60.51	69.70
Peak Hours (excl Superpeak)	44.64	62.83	39.27	36.77	129.48	288.81	77.55	69.74	70.56
Superpeak Hours	49.07	67.73	43.69	45.11	166.34	332.71	91.93	81.04	83.39
SYSTEM PRICE (£/MWh)									
Maximum	176.69	189.26	120.00	540.22	4037.80	890.00	239.46	200.00	263.58
Average	40.94	59.13	36.45	35.54	126.14	276.40	75.52	68.40	71.56
Minimum	-25.00	-71.45	-65.93	-60.00	-66.73	-68.73	-185.33	-89.10	-87.00
Domestic Demand (MW average)	26,755	26,493	25,494	24,380	25,258	23,571	22,631	22,932	22,697
Domestic Demand incl. Embedded Gen (MW average)	29,674	29,500	28,584	27,443	28,023	26,782	26,128	26,689	27,101
Domestic Demand (TWh total)	59.08	58.50	56.29	53.83	55.77	52.05	49.97	50.63	50.11
Domestic Demand Incl. Embedded Gen. (TWh total)	65.52	65.14	63.11	60.59	61.88	59.13	57.69	58.93	59.84

Table 4: Year-on-year comparison of Q3 prices

⁴ Peak is 08:00 – 16:00 and 19:30 – 00:00; Super Peak is 16:00 – 19:30; Off-Peak is 00:00 – 08:00.



Notes on the report

The figures used in the report refer to GB only, unlike those reported by BEIS 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.

Solar Generation comes from Sheffield University

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 and Nord Pool day-ahead prices.

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

About Montel

Montel brings together experienced energy sector professionals from across Europe, providing you with everything you need to track energy markets in real-time and assess future developments before they happen.

Our products

Analytics

Analyse the factors driving energy prices.

[Learn more](#)

News

Understand energy market developments in real-time.

[Learn more](#)

Prices

Track the cost of energy as it changes.

[Learn more](#)

Risk

Optimise trading positions, create hedges and maximise profits.

[Learn more](#)

See also

PPA services

Benchmark prices and secure the best PPA for your needs.

[Learn more](#)

Advisory

Get expert guidance on energy related challenges.

[Learn more](#)

Match

Trade Guarantees of Origin and find counterparties.

[Learn more](#)

Our solutions

Analysis

Simplify your data-sourcing and build models with ease.

[Learn more](#)

Trading

Improve your positions with real-time market information.

[Learn more](#)

Energy Procurement

Track energy prices and learn how to become more sustainable.

[Learn more](#)

Power Production

Assess investment opportunities and optimise existing plants.

[Learn more](#)

Portfolio Management

Maximise profits and manage your risks.

[Learn more](#)

Consultancy

Maintain and build your market knowledge to guide your clients effectively.

[Learn more](#)

Visit montel.energy

