Annual Market Update 2025

Electricity market insights



Introduction

The Annual Market Update 2025 – an electricity market review focused on the Netherlands, including wider European trends

The Annual Market Update (AMU) is focussed on relevant developments in European electricity markets, with a special focus on the Dutch electricity market. This is the seventh edition of the TenneT Annual Market Update. Previous editions of the AMU and its predecessor the TenneT Market Review can be found here.

The AMU consists of seven topics:

- The chapter **Wholesale market prices** discusses the wholesale day-ahead market and intraday markets and identifies price and volume trends.
- As our electricity system is still highly dependent on fossil-fueled power, the chapter **Fuel prices & generators** describes developments in hard coal, natural gas and CO_2 emission allowance prices.
- The chapter **Capacity & generation** focuses on the supply side of the electricity system and discusses developments in installed capacity and generation mixes throughout the year.
- The chapter **Renewable electricity supply** shows developments in electricity generation from renewable sources, and how well they perform on the markets.
- In the chapter **Wholesale market integration** focuses on price convergence in the Core Capacity Calculation Region.
- The last two chapters focus on mechanisms in place to ensure the stability and functioning of the electricity system for the Netherlands: **Balancing** measures, to ensure supply and demand is equal at all times; and **Congestion management**, to resolve congestion in the grid.

Main findings

Increasing wholesale electricity prices across Europe during 2025 due increasing prices for natural gas and CO_2

Wholesale electricity prices across North-west Europe (NWE) increased in 2025. The annual average day-ahead electricity price within NWE **increased by 13% to 80 €/MWh**. Prices in the Netherlands increased to 86.8 €/MWh (+12%). This can be explained by **higher gas prices** (+5%) and **higher CO_2 prices**, offsetting the **decrease in coal prices** (-14%). The CO_2 prices increased by 13%, from 66 €/tCO2 in 2024 to 74 €/tCO2 in 2025. From the lowpoint in February 2024 of 52 €/tCO2, the EU ETS prices gradually increased to 86 €/tCO2 in the end of 2025. The number of hours with **prices above 200 €/MWh increased** from 98 hours to 127 hours.

More often negative prices, but negative prices closer to 0 €/MWh

In 2025 the number of hours with negative pricing **have further increased**, to 584 hours (6.7% of the time). However, the **depth in negative prices decreased**, because the **average negative price** during the hours **is becoming less negative** (-18.6 €/MWh in 2024 versus -12.1 €/MWh in 2025). Similar to 2024, in 2025 negative prices occured mainly at times with high solar infeed.

Strong increase in net export position of the Netherlands, to from 4 TWh to 14 TWh

The export position of the Netherlands strongly increased, resulting in an **export position of 14 TWh**. This was caused by **increased generation** from **natural gas** (+4.7 TWh), **solar** (+3.7 TWh) and **coal** (+2.4 TWh), resulting in a total of **122 TWh generation** in the Netherlands. **Electricity demand** in the Netherlands **stayed constant**.

The combined output **from solar and wind increased** by 5% to 58 TWh in 2025 compared to 2024. This was only due to increase in generation from **solar energy**, whereas generation from wind remained constant. Because of the limited increase in renewable generation, the **capture rates** of renewables were similar as in 2024: 65% for PV, 75% for onshore wind and 92% for offshore wind.

Generation capacity in the Netherlands increased from 63.4 GW to 64.7 GW. This was almost only due to increased capacity of **PV** (+1.1 GW). **CO_2 emissions** of the Dutch power sector **increased** from 23 Mt CO_2 to 25 Mt CO_2, due to the increased generation from coal and gas.

Main findings

Full price convergence within the Core Capacity Calculation Region region further decreased, from 12% to 8%. There was especially a lot of divergence between France and the rest of Core

Wholesale prices across the CORE region (excl. Poland) converged to the same level only during 8% of all hours in 2025. High convergence (≤ 10 €/MWh) decreased from 22% to 16%. Divergence above 50 €/MWh increased from 43% in 2024 to 52% of the year in 2025. In general, prices were higher in eastern Europe than in North-west Europe.

Whilst the total absolute imbalance volume of Balance Responsible Parties (BRPs) decreased, the activation of balancing energy increased in 2025

After many years of increasing absolute BRP imbalance volumes, in 2025 it decreased for the second year in a row, from 9.9 TWh to 9.3 TWh. At the same time, activation of balancing energy increased, from 716 GWh to 946 GWh. More often than before, the system was very long or very short.

Regulation state 0 only occurred 1% of the time, compared to 12% in 2023. Regulation state 2 occurred 27% of the time, up from 17% in 2024 and 8% in 2023.

Congestion management cost and volumes relatively constant

Compared to 2024, total costs related managing congestion decreased by 6.5% in 2025. This can be explained by lower costs related to managing congestion resulting from scheduled maintenance. Capacity Steering Contracts account for 78% of the costs, compared to 22% of redispatch. Costs of ‘regular’ congestion management, as defined in System code Article 9.14 (so excluding the costs related scheduled maintenance), increased by 42% in 2025. Biggest contributor to these increased costs was congestion management in the area Flevoland, Gelderland, Utrecht (FGU).

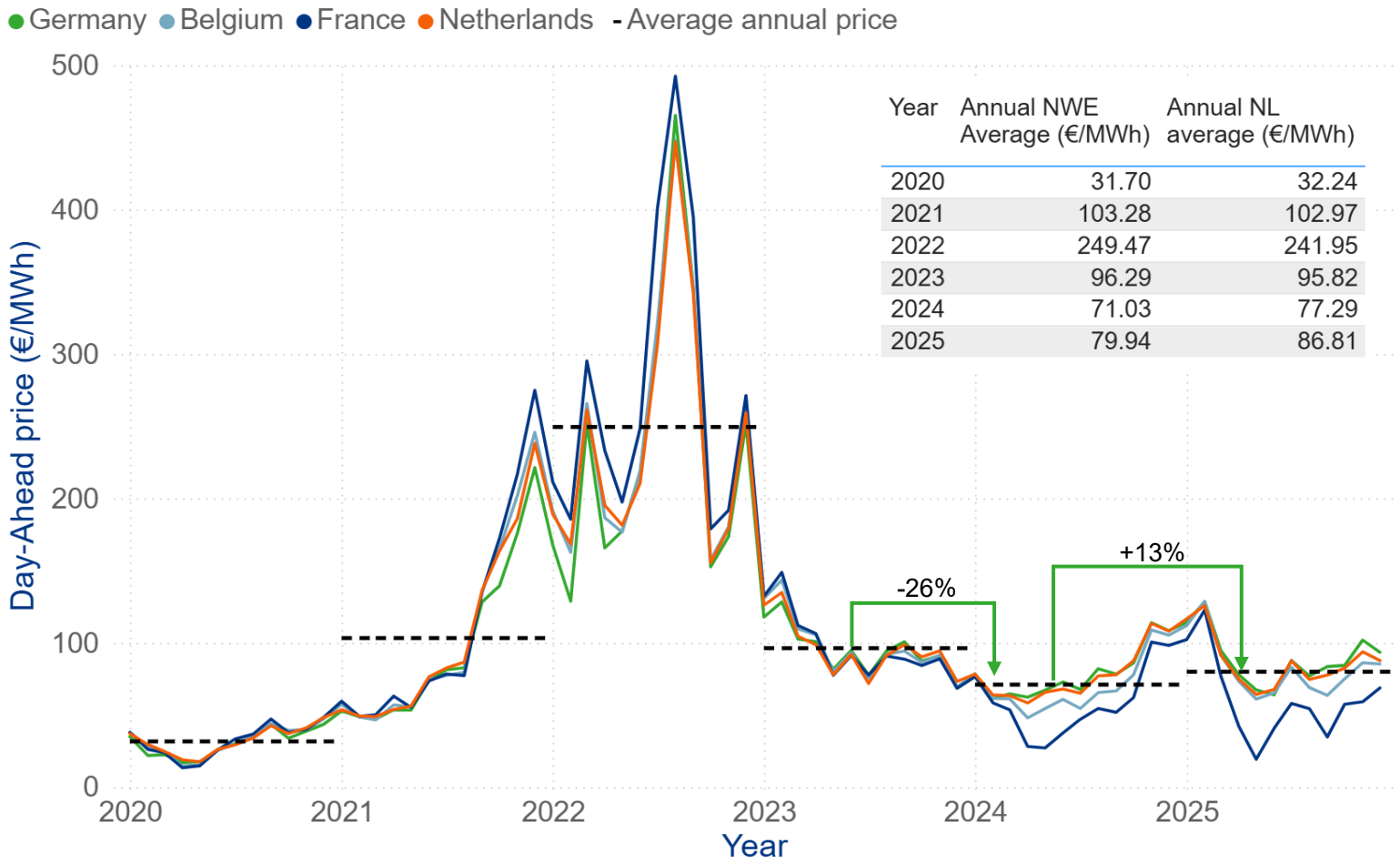
After three years of decreasing redispatch volumes, in 2025 there was an increase of 31% to 289 GWh. By far the largest part of this was activated on the Extra High Voltage grid.



Wholesale market prices

Day-ahead prices in North-Western Europe

Day-ahead prices in North-Western Europe countries have increased by 13% to 80 €/MWh



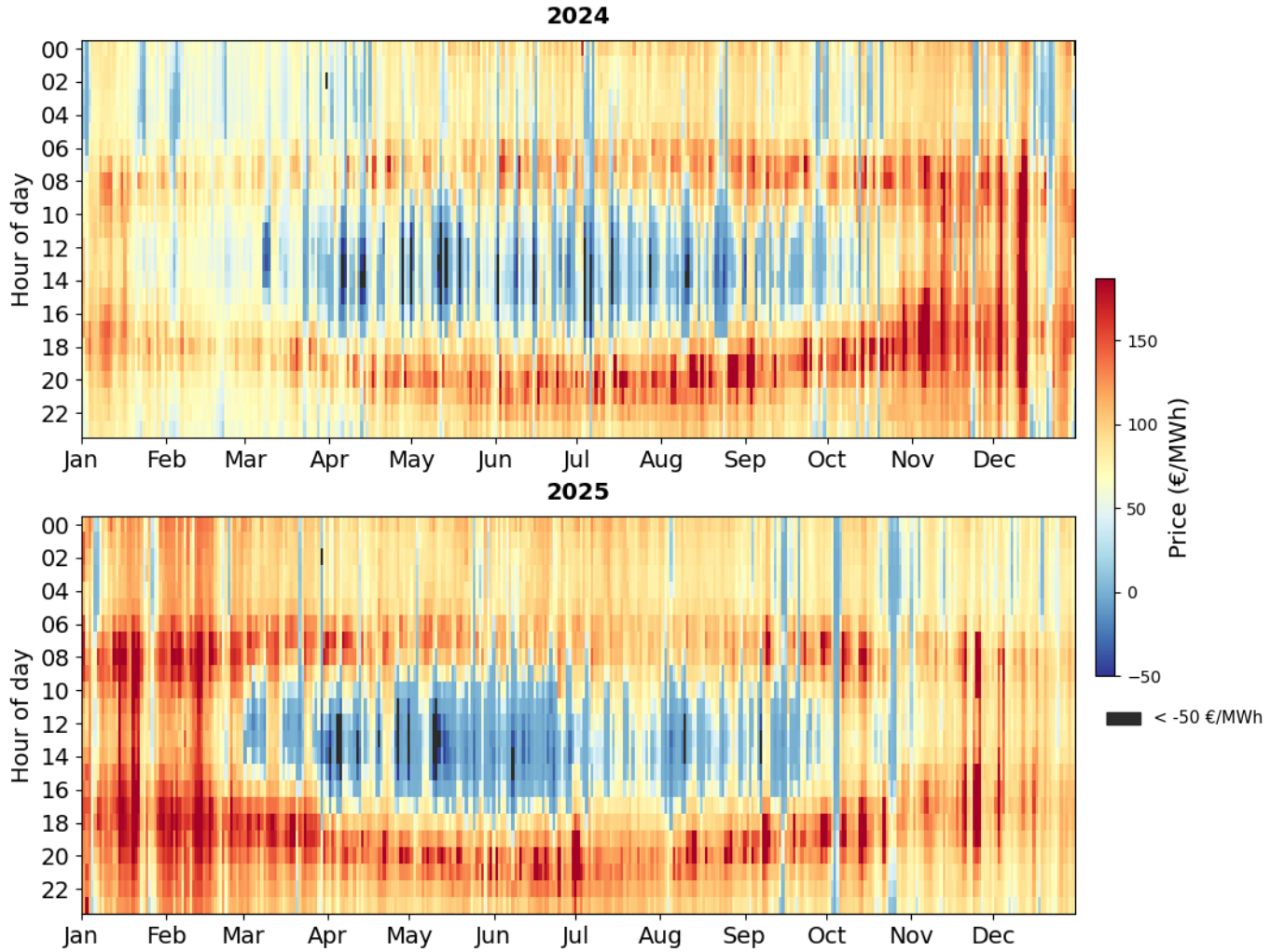
Year	Annual NWE Average (€/MWh)	Annual NL average (€/MWh)
2020	31.70	32.24
2021	103.28	102.97
2022	249.47	241.95
2023	96.29	95.82
2024	71.03	77.29
2025	79.94	86.81

- The average day-ahead (DA) electricity price within the North-West European (NWE) region increased by 13% to 80 €/MWh compared to 2024. Similarly to 2024, France had lower prices than the rest of the countries, thanks to electricity generation from nuclear sources.
- Prices were especially high in winter 2024/2025, due to relatively low output of wind energy. In general, prices are higher in winter throughout NWE.
- Within the Netherlands DA prices increased by 12% to 87 €/MWh.
- Prices stay a factor 2 to 3 higher than in the period before 2021, as a result of sustained increase in fuel and CO_2 prices (see Chapter *Fuel prices & generators*).

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Day-ahead prices heatmap

Lower prices in summer and during the day, higher prices in winter between 2024 and 2025

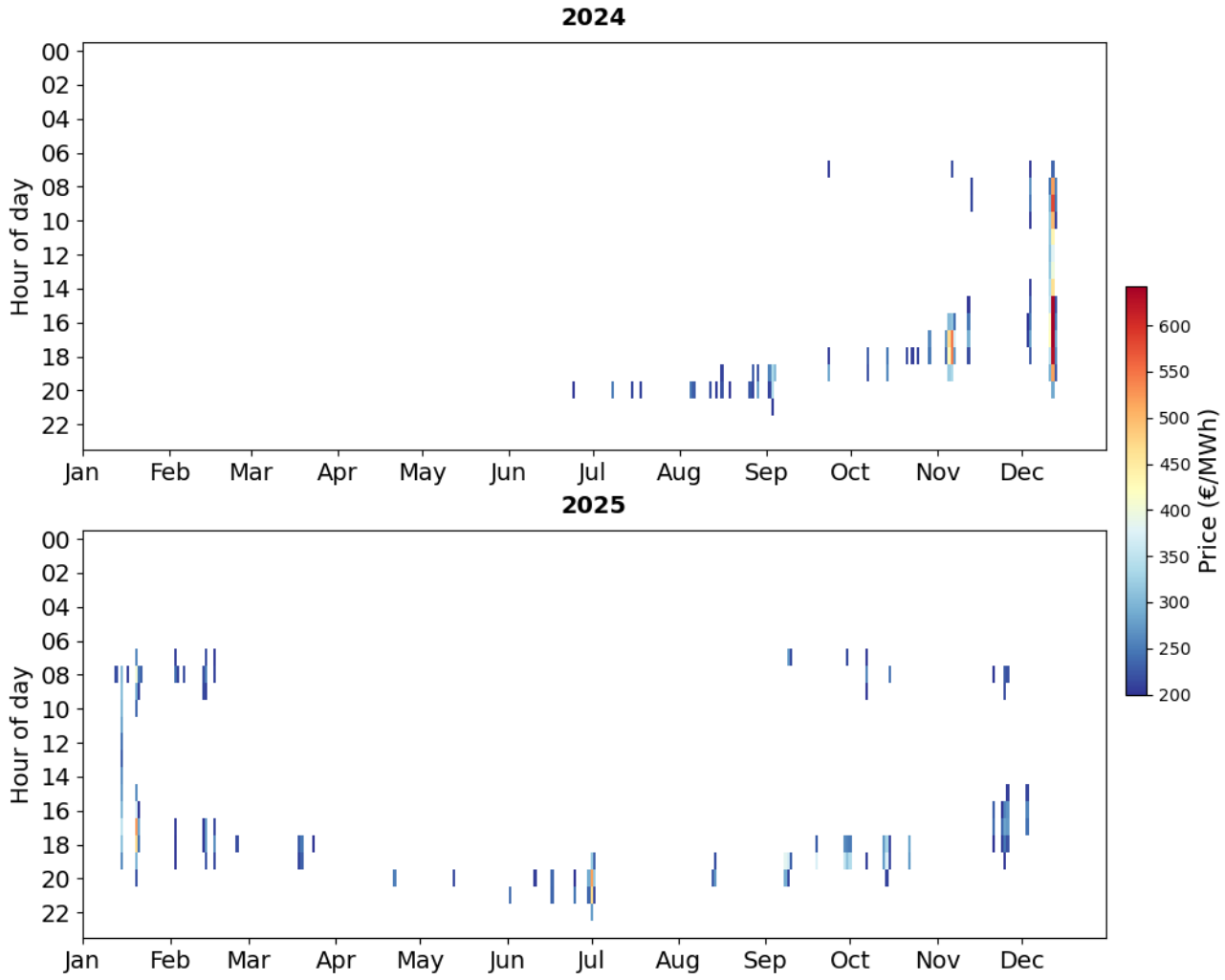


- This graph shows a heatmap of electricity prices in the Netherlands in 2024 and 2025.
- Familiar pattern: mainly (very) low prices from March to October around solar noon.
- An exception was July in 2025, with relatively high prices for a summer month. High temperatures caused higher cooling demand resulting in high electricity demand in July. This coincided with relatively lower PV electricity generation than normally in July, and low wind energy production.
- Winter 2024/2025 stands out as a period with higher prices compared to the year before.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Day-ahead prices heatmap above 200 €/MWh

Increase of hours with day-ahead price above 200 €/MWh in 2025, also during summer evenings



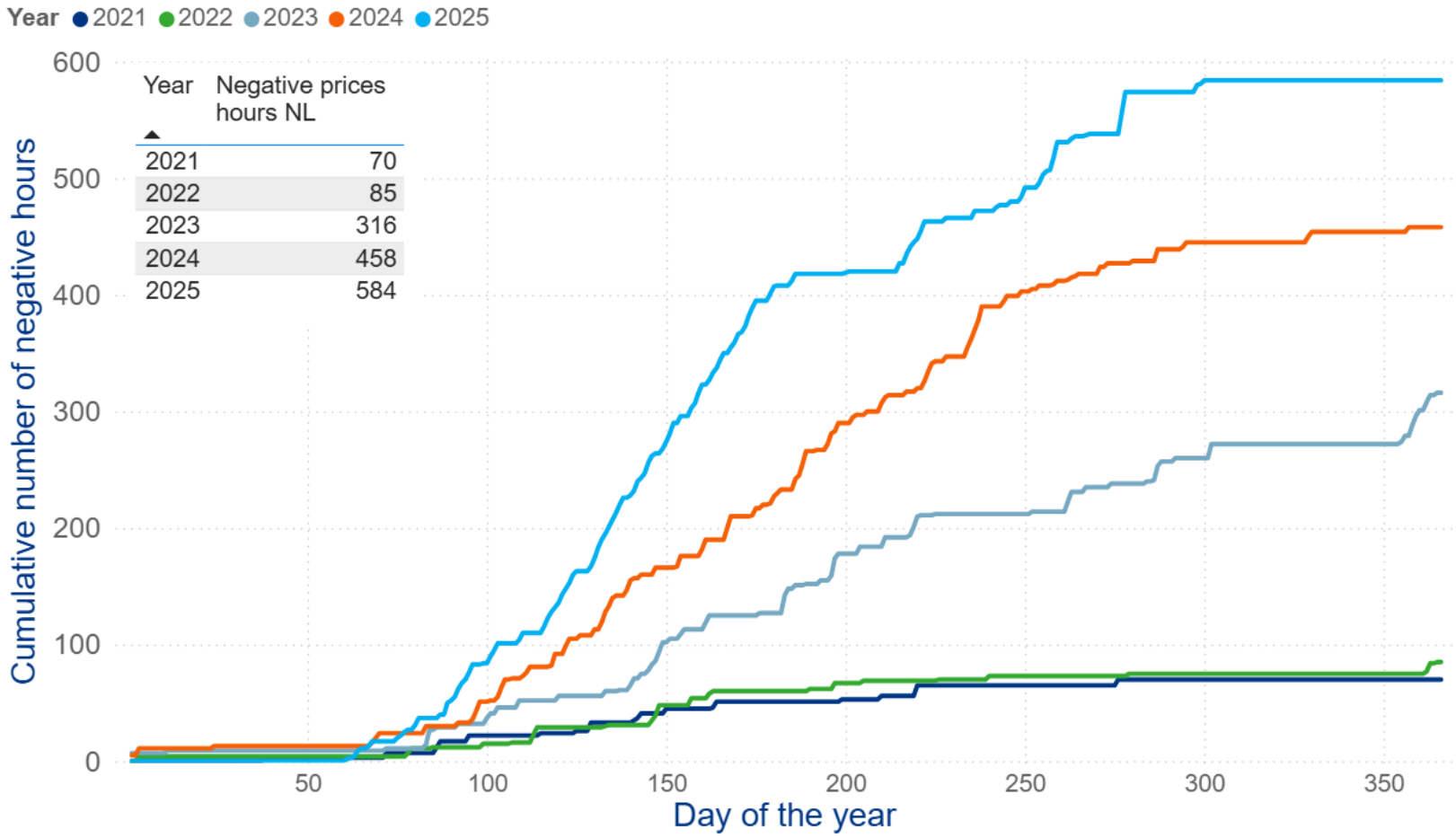
- In 2025, there was an increase in very high prices (>200 €/MWh).
- Very high prices are not limited to winter evenings anymore but can be seen in winter mornings and even summer evenings as well. This phenomenon could be explained by higher demands (for example, as a result of cooling demand) and lack of flexible assets in the day-ahead market.

Year	Hours with a DA price above €200/MWh
2021	936
2022	4986
2023	113
2024	98
2025	127

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Proliferation of negative prices

The trend of increasing hours with negative prices continues in 2025, with a total of 584 hours (6.7%)



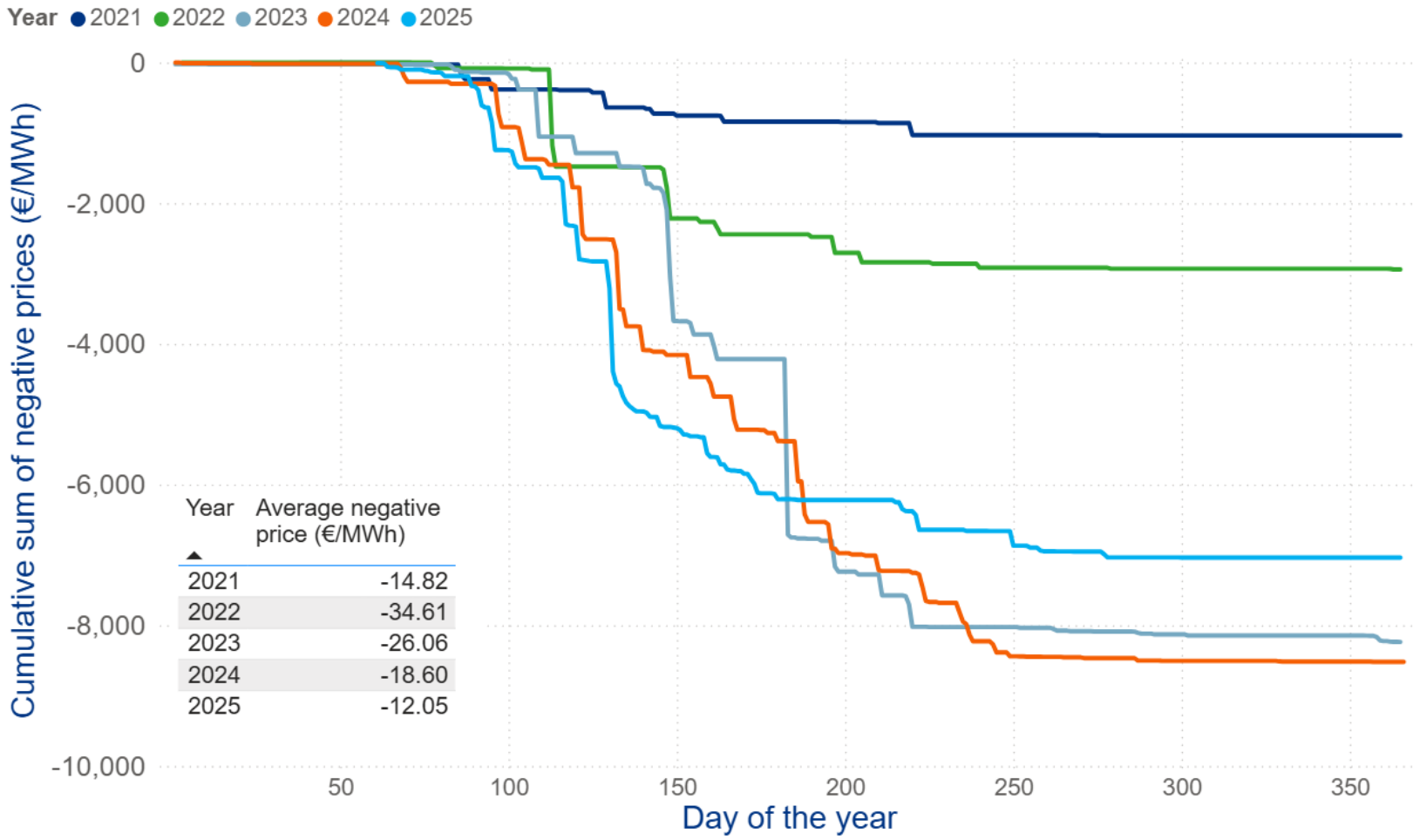
Year	Negative prices hours NL
2021	70
2022	85
2023	316
2024	458
2025	584

- The number of hours with an average DA negative price increased again in 2025.
- The main period with negative prices is during the summer, except for July this year.
- Negative prices are dependent on the weather conditions and balance between production and consumption.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Depth of negative prices

While the number of negative prices is increasing, the depth of negative prices is decreasing



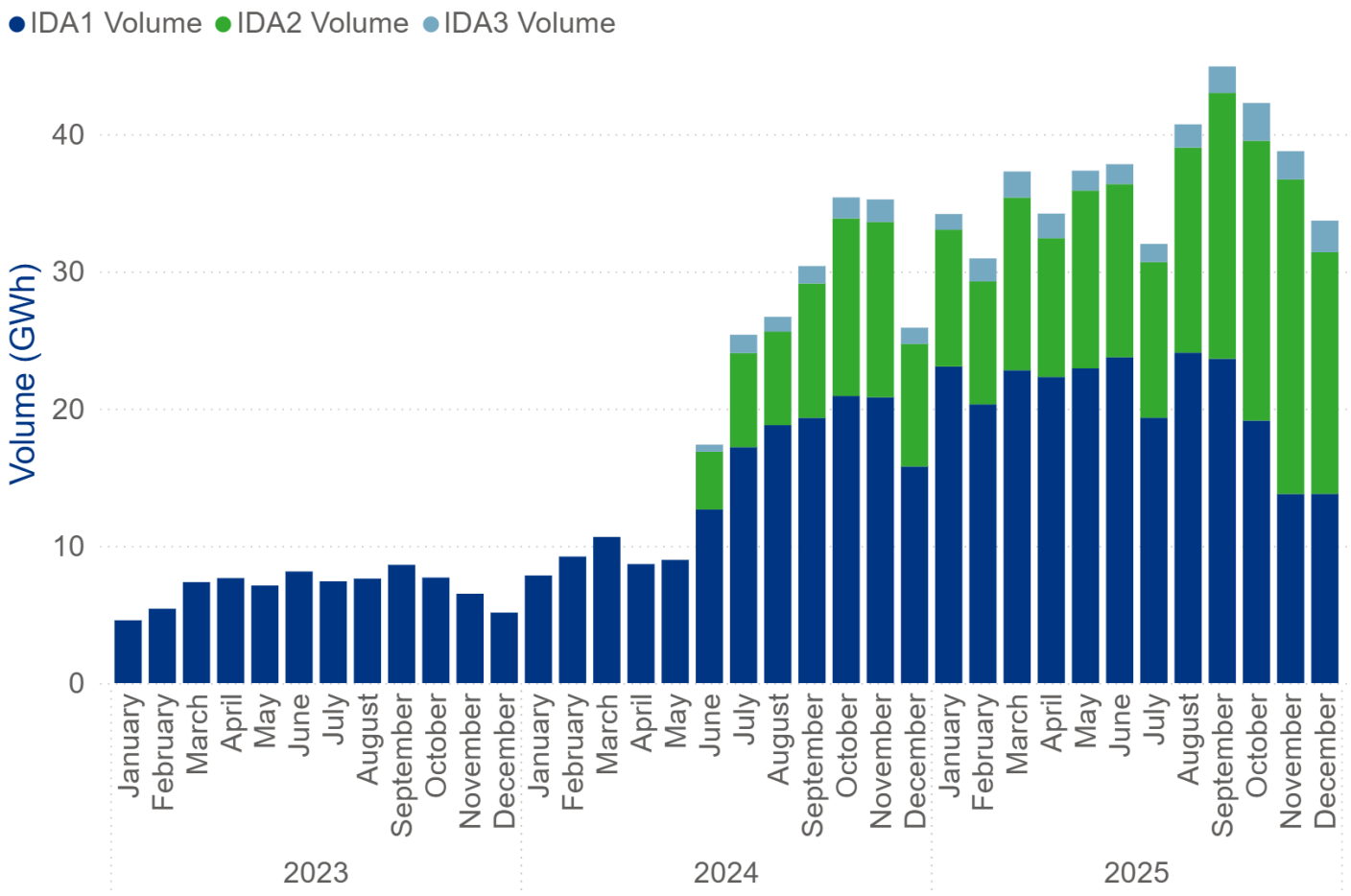
Year	Average negative price (€/MWh)
2021	-14.82
2022	-34.61
2023	-26.06
2024	-18.60
2025	-12.05

- The depth of negative prices is defined as the sum of all prices below 0 €/MWh.
- In 2025 we can observe a reverse in the trend: the depth of negative prices decreased.
- While the number of negatively priced hours is still increasing, the annual average negative price is getting closer to 0 year after year, as it is shown in the table.
- As also shown in Chapter *Renewable electricity supply*, renewable electricity generation also supplies price-sensitive bids and are more often curtailed because of the negative prices.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Intraday auctions

Intraday Auction (IDA) volumes in the Netherlands further increased in 2025

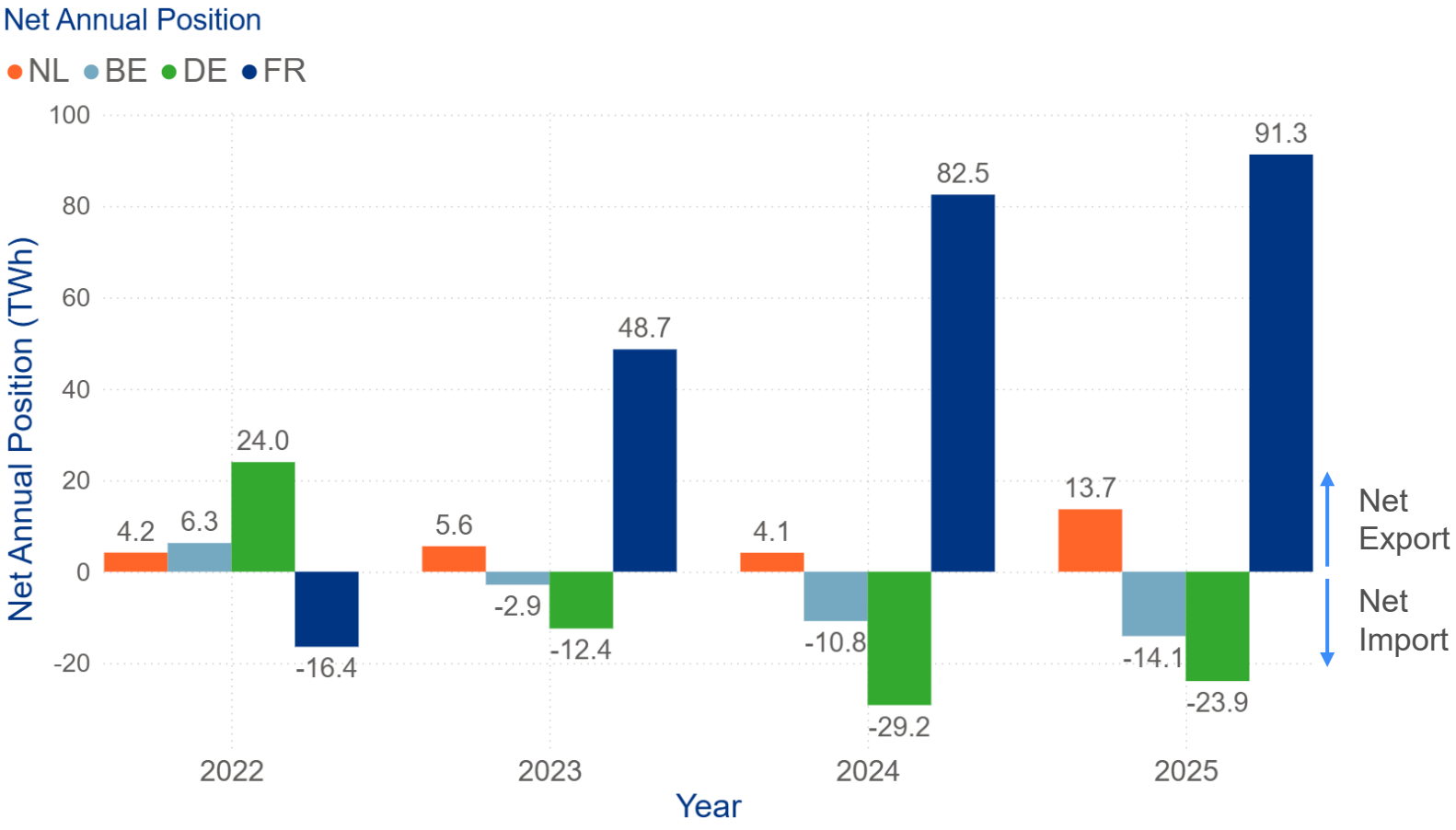


- Intraday Auction (IDA) volumes on EPEX power exchange increased by 84% compared to 2024.
- Two new IDAs (2 and 3) were introduced in 2024, which partly explains this increase.
- The volume of IDA1 also increased 46% by itself.
- Intraday continuous market volume is not represented in this graph. Volumes on continuous trading is still substantially higher than volumes traded during IDAs.
- IDA1 volume decreases after the change to 15' MTUs in DA in October 2025, which let market participants reflect their forecasted production (or consumption) in a more precise position.

Source: EnAppSys

Net positions in North-west Europe

The net position (positive number means export position) of the Netherlands increased by more than three times to a record total of 13.7 TWh in 2025



- Since 2022, the Netherlands has become a net exporter of electricity.
- Whereas the net export from the Netherlands was modest in 2022-2024 (4-6 TWh), it increased by more than 3 times to almost 14 TWh in 2025.
- The contributors to the increased Dutch export position were increased generation from natural gas plants (+4.7 TWh), PV (+3.7 TWh) and coal (+2.4 TWh), whereas national electricity demand stayed stable. Export from coal and gas was mainly during highly-priced hours (see next slide).
- France is still by far main exporter in Europe. Belgium continues the trend of increasing the net import. Germany kept requiring substantial net import in 2025.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Net day-ahead market value in North-west Europe

Net revenues for the Netherlands reached a value of 1.1 bn € in 2025

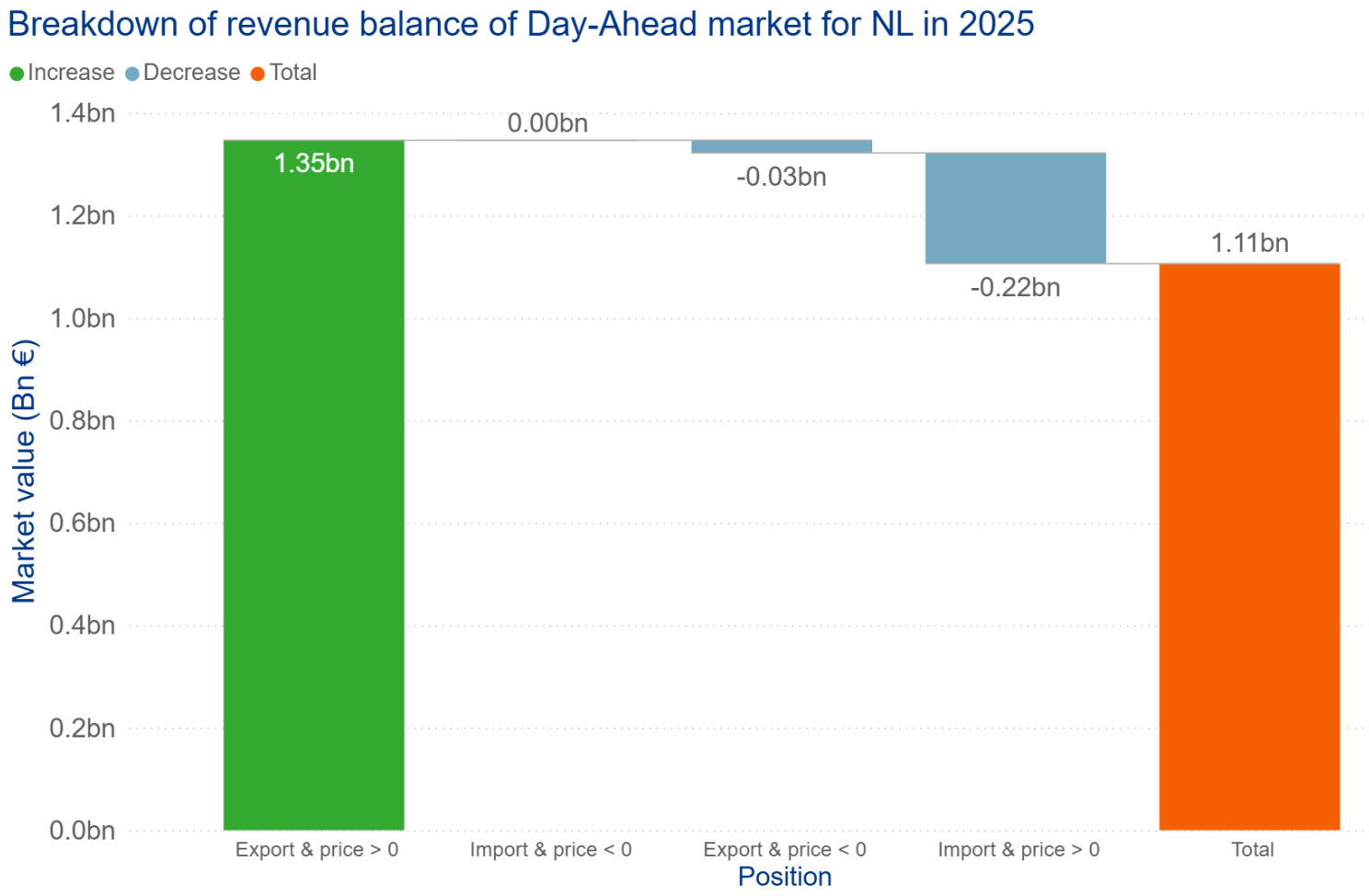


- The net revenues showed in this graph are obtained by multiplying the net position per hour by the day-ahead price in that hour for the respective country.
- Net revenues for the Netherlands increased from 0.1 Bn € in 2024 to to 1.1 Bn € in 2025.
- Germany imports electricity valued at a total of 3.9 Bn €. Germany has an export position of 23.9 TWh and imports in hours of high prices.
- France exports at relatively low prices (compared to e.g. the Netherlands), which sets net revenues less far apart than the energy export position. French revenues could be higher without their limits on export capacity.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Breakdown Dutch day-ahead market value

The main revenues on national level were obtained by exporting during hours with positive day-ahead prices. The biggest spending is for importing with positive prices



- The cost for exporting with negative prices represents only 1.8% of the revenues from exporting with positive prices.
- The revenue from exporting with positive prices increased by more than 2 times from 2024.
- Export with prices > 0 mainly occurs at comparatively high prices (95.7 €/MWh on average).

Position	Net position value (€)
Export & price < 0	-25,023,477
Export & price > 0	1,346,711,897
Import & price < 0	114,804
Import & price > 0	-215,942,079
Total	**1,105,861,145**

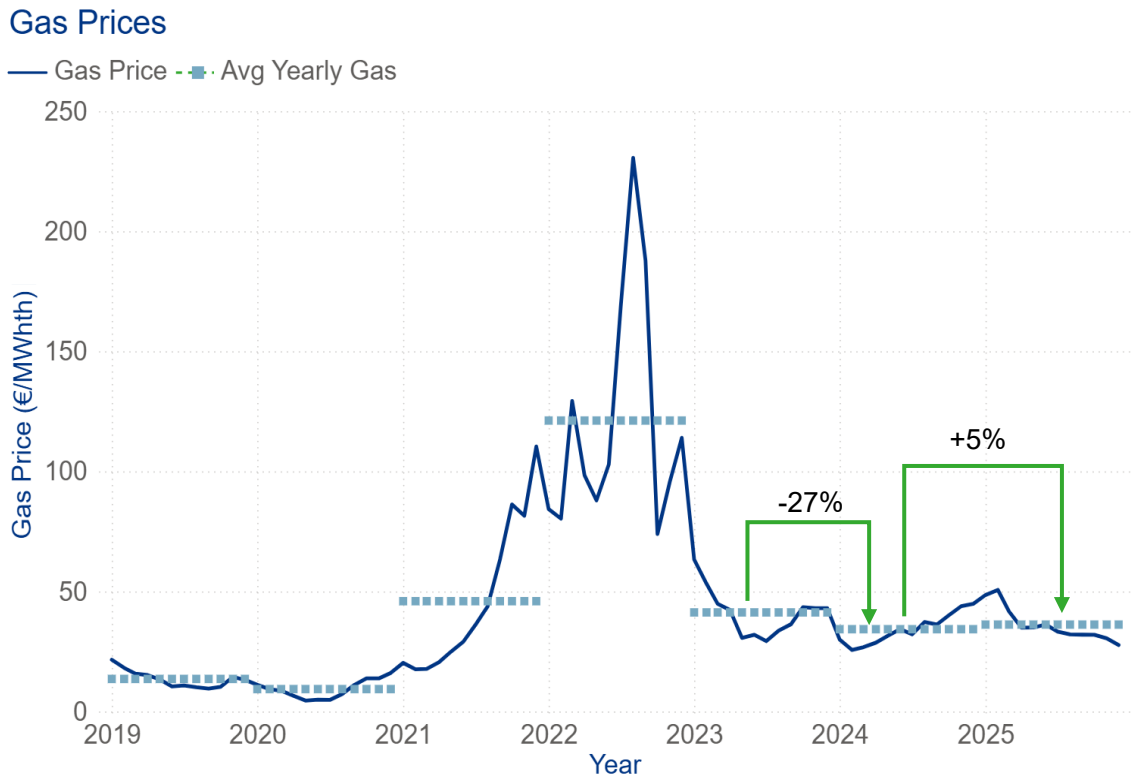
Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

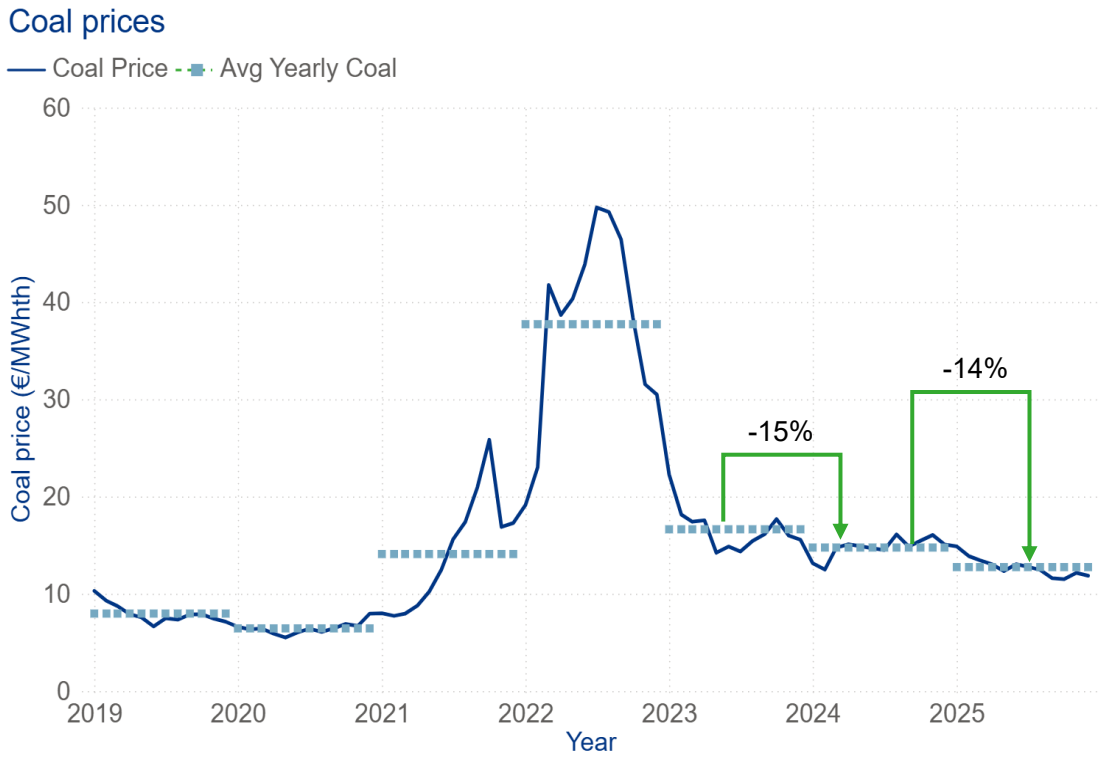


Fuel prices

Fuel prices

The average gas price increased in 2025 even if the trend during the year was decreasing, while coal price continues to decrease



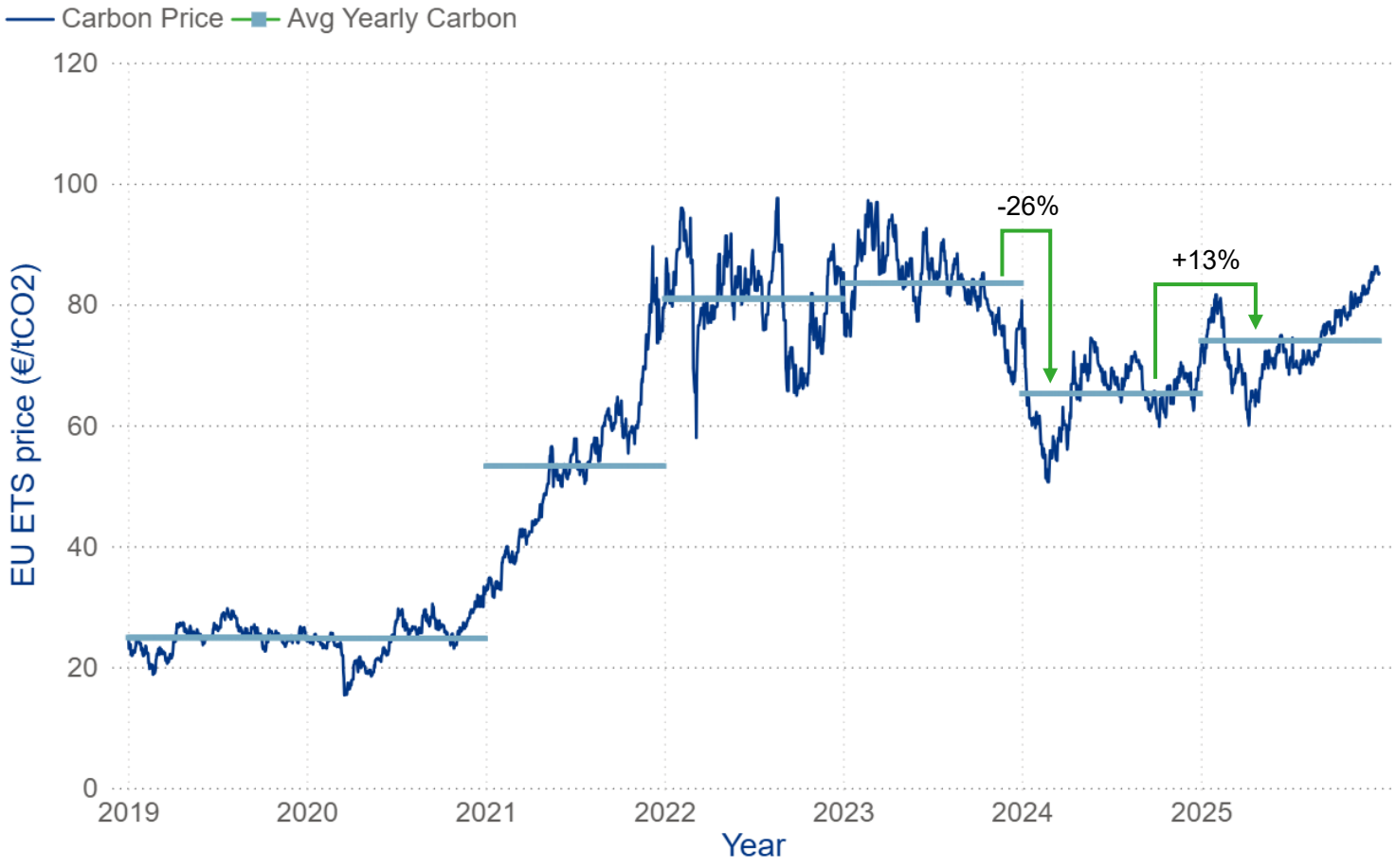


- For the first time since the gas crisis of 2021/2022, the gas prices increased year-on-year, to an average of 36.2 €/MWh$_{th}$. High gas prices limit the decrease of day-ahead market prices.
- Coal prices continued to decrease, to 12.8 €/MWh$_{th}$

Source: Montel EnAppSys

EU ETS CO_2 prices

Increase of the average CO_2 price in 2025. A consequence of this is higher electricity production costs from fuel powered plants



- The average CO_2 price increased from 66 €/tCO_2 in 2024 to 74 €/tCO_2 in 2025 (+13.3%).
- From the low point in February 2024 of 52 €/tCO_2, the EU ETS prices gradually increased to 86 €/tCO_2
- Part of the explanation can be the EU's 'Fit for 55' reform, which increased the linear reduction factor (decrease in ceiling of EU CO_2 emissions) from 2.2% per year to 4.3% per year from 2024.

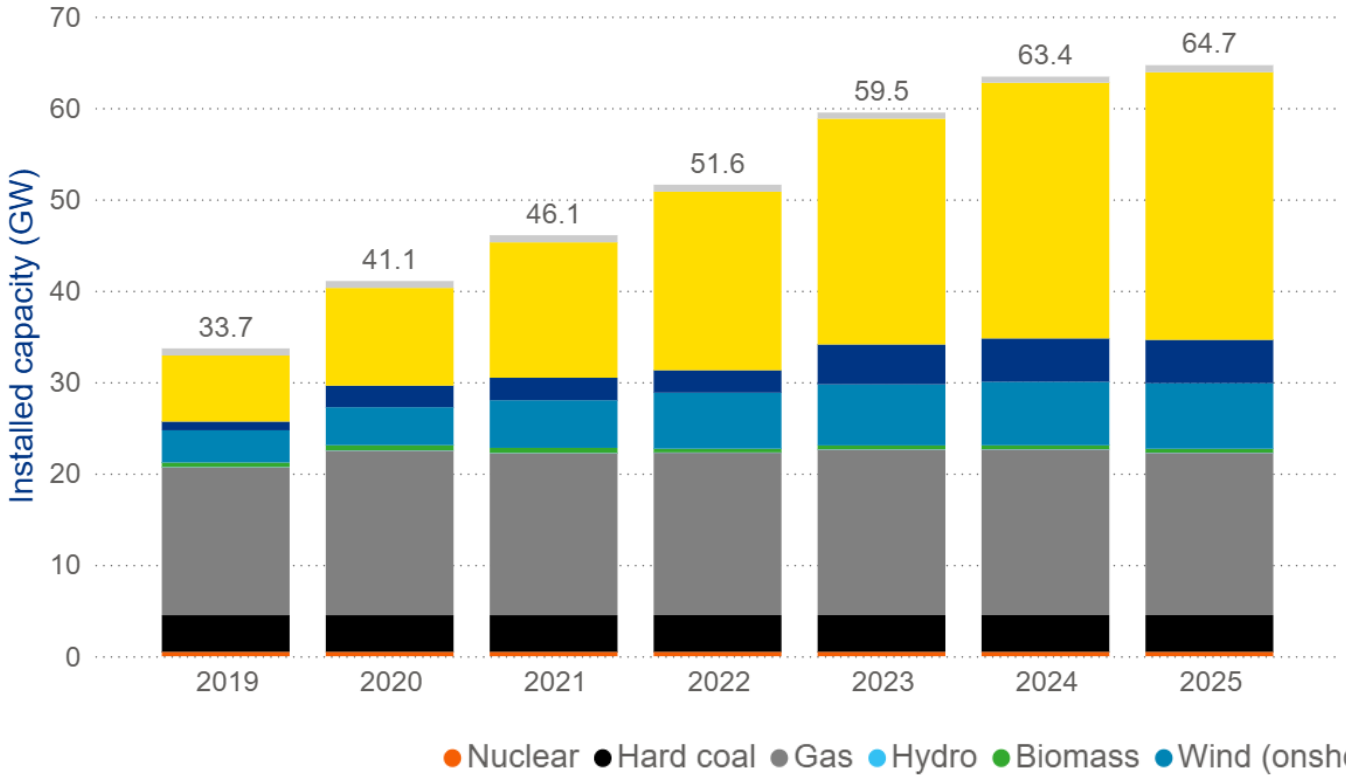
Source: Montel EnAppSys

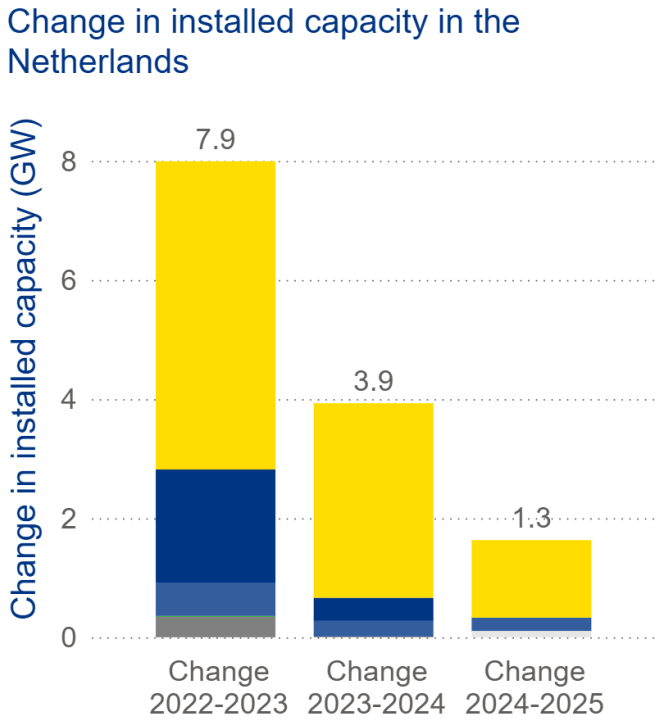


Capacity & Generation

Installed capacity in the Netherlands

Smaller increase in installed capacity in 2025 compared to the previous period, mothballed gas capacity increased to 0.75 GW





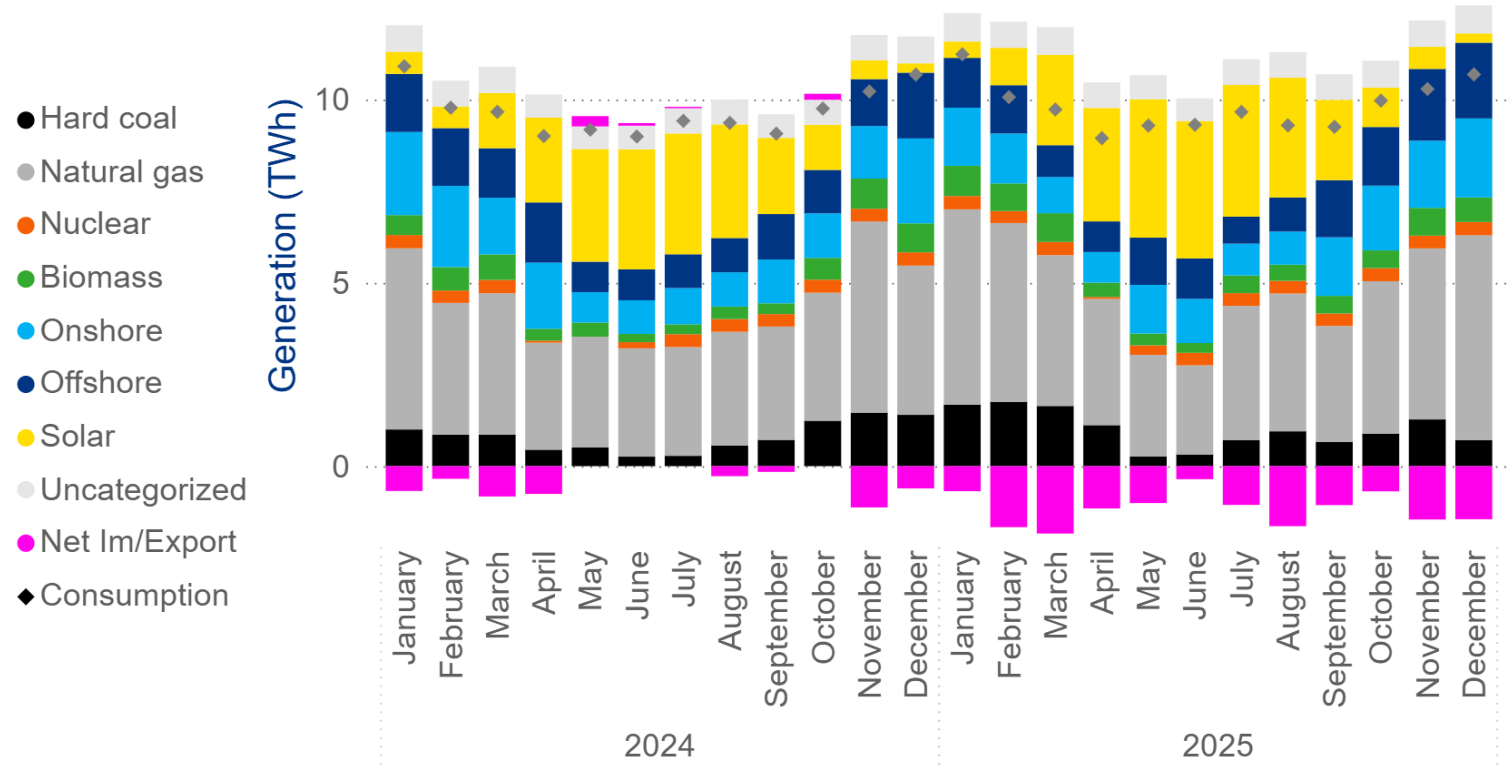
Nuclear Hard coal Gas Hydro Biomass Wind (onshore) Wind (offshore) Solar-PV Waste

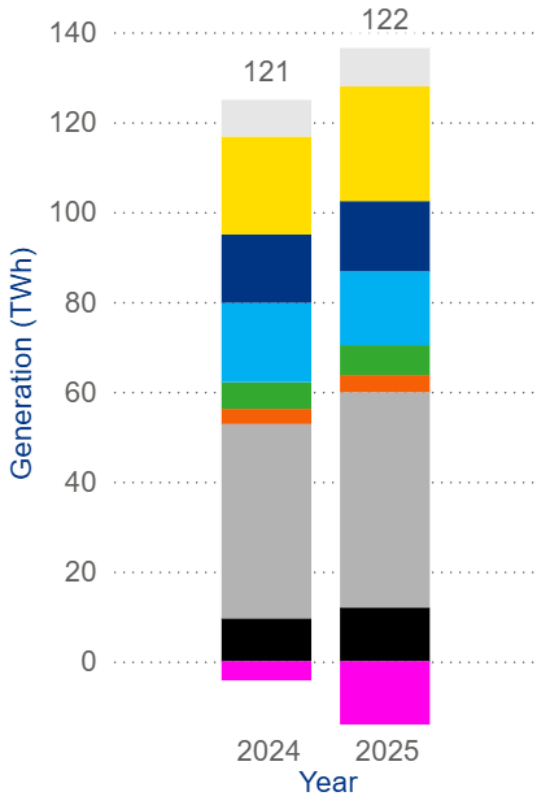
- Installed capacity in the Netherlands grew by 1.3 GW, the lowest increase since 2018.
- Growth was almost solely due to new PV installed (+1.1 GW). No new capacity for offshore wind was installed in 2025.

Source: TenneT NL

Generation in the Netherlands

Increased electricity generation from gas, PV and coal fuel net export of electricity from the Netherlands





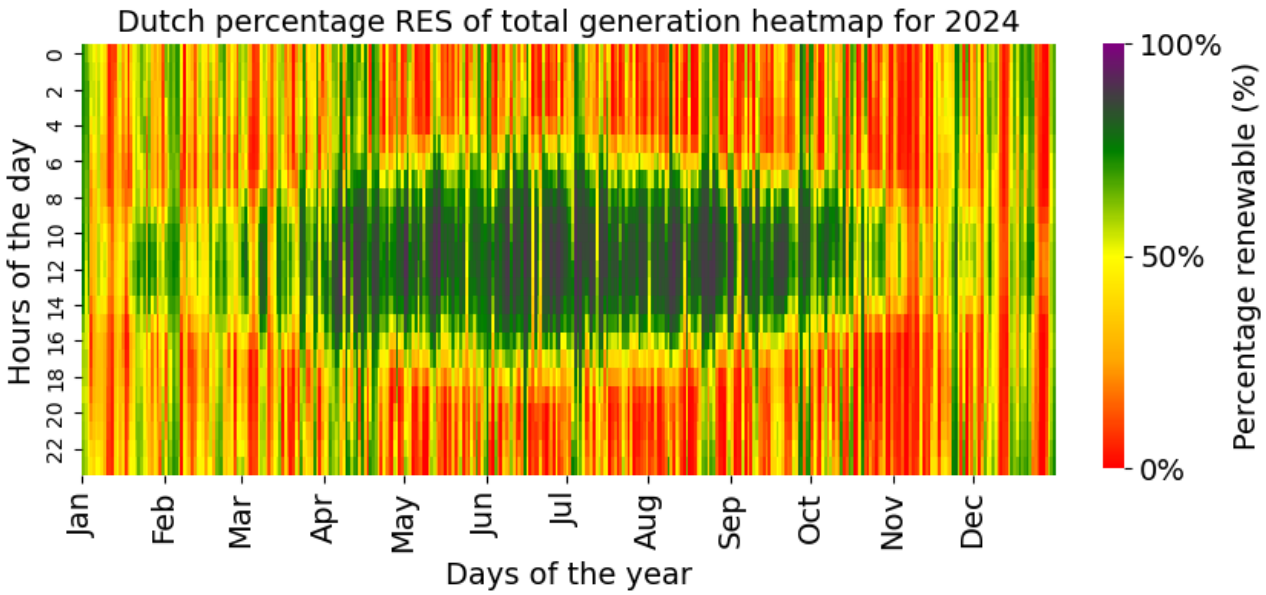
- In 2025, 136 TWh of electricity was generated in the Netherlands.
- Generation from fossil fuel power plants increased in 2025, with a higher use during winter months.
- PV and wind showed compatibility on a monthly basis: relatively high shares of wind energy in January, February, September-December.
- 10% of the electricity was exported – the Netherlands had a net export position in every month of the year, with high exports in the months with higher generation from gas power plants.

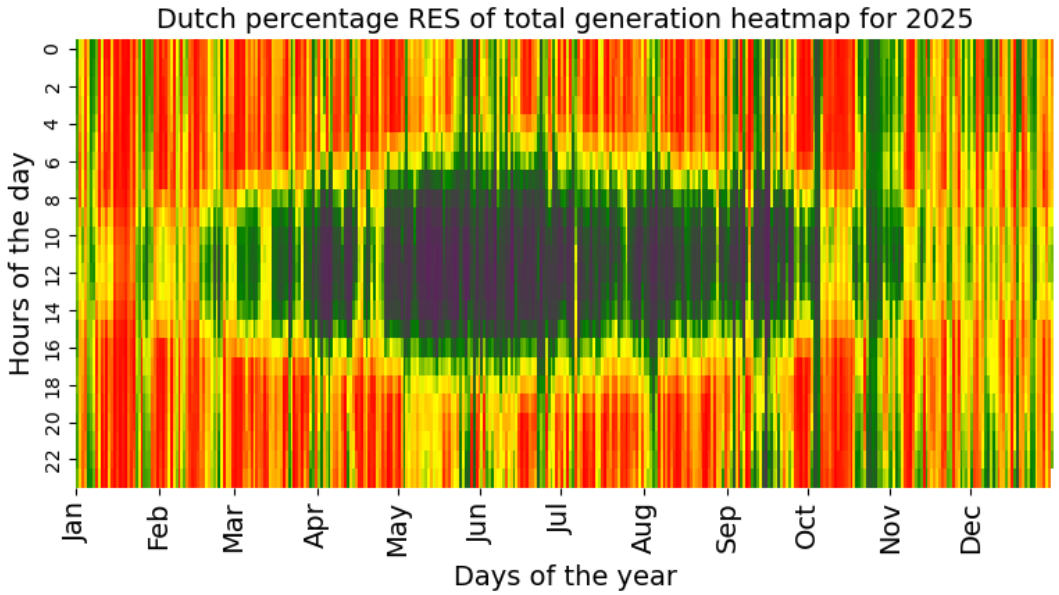
Source: TenneT NL & CBS


Renewable
Electricity
Supply
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Percentage of vRES generation the Netherlands

The yearly average of generation from solar, onshore and offshore wind was 46% in 2025. The figures show the percentage of these sources compared to the total generation per hour in 2024 and 2025



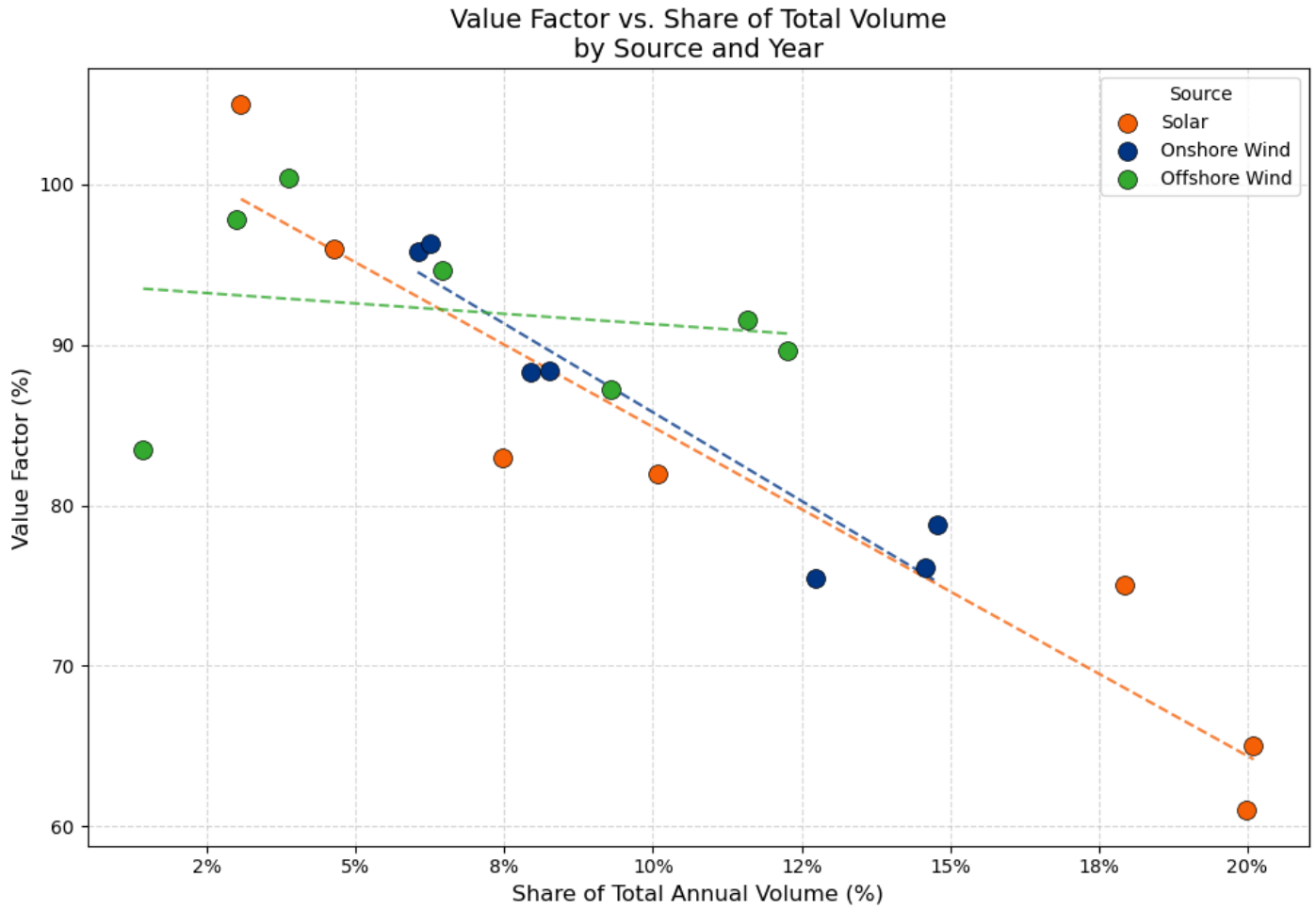


- Very high shares renewables around solar noon from March until end of September. Quite regularly generation from only solar and wind was close to 100% of the total – especially in the months May and June.
- Throughout the year also high shares coinciding with much wind electricity generation, mainly at night.
- Relatively low shares of renewables from November 2024 to February 2025 correlate to relatively high prices in these months.

Source: NedNL

Capture rate for wind and solar

Capture rate (also known as value factor) decreases with the increase of share of total annual volume for solar and wind generation



- Capture rate or value factor is the ratio between captured electricity price and the average electricity price, for a certain technology.
- One point represent one year and values for 2022 are excluded from this graph as these data points were outliers.
- One example for PV in 2025 with the average electricity price in the Netherlands of 86.8 €/MWh:

  Capture price PV =

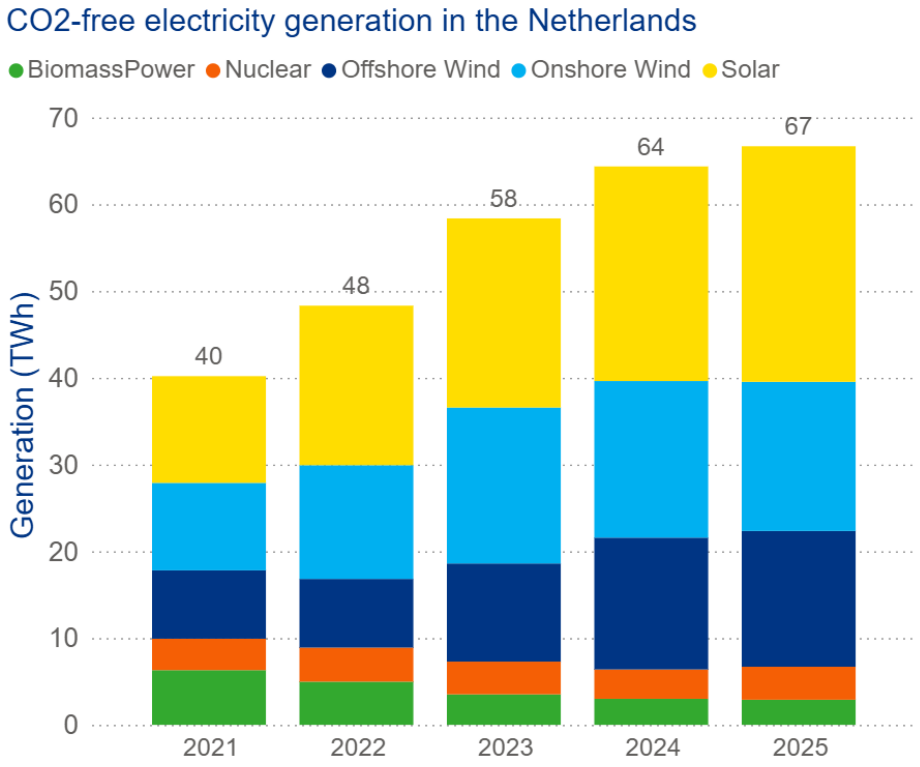
  *Capture rate * average electricity price =*

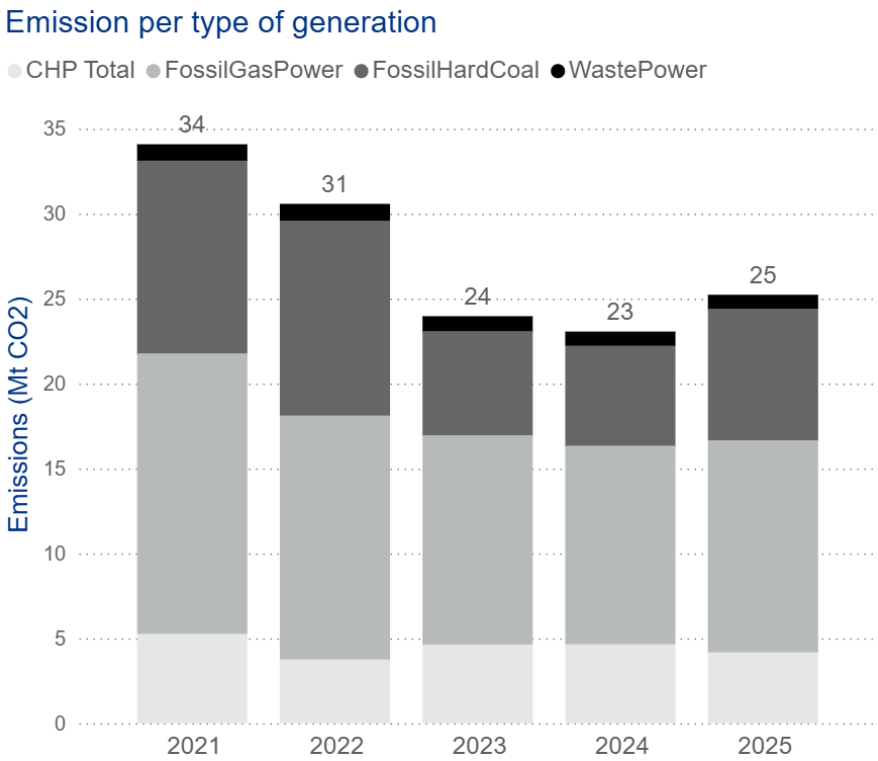
  *61% * 86.8 €/MWh = 52.9 €/MWh*
- With higher installed capacity of a weather-dependent technology, the captured value of a technology decreases: these technologies produce more often at the same time, regardless of electricity demand which drops prices at these moments, also because they have ~0 €/MWh marginal costs.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform & NedNL

CO_2-free generation & yearly emissions

CO_2-free generation keeps increasing but total emission in 2025 were higher than the previous two years



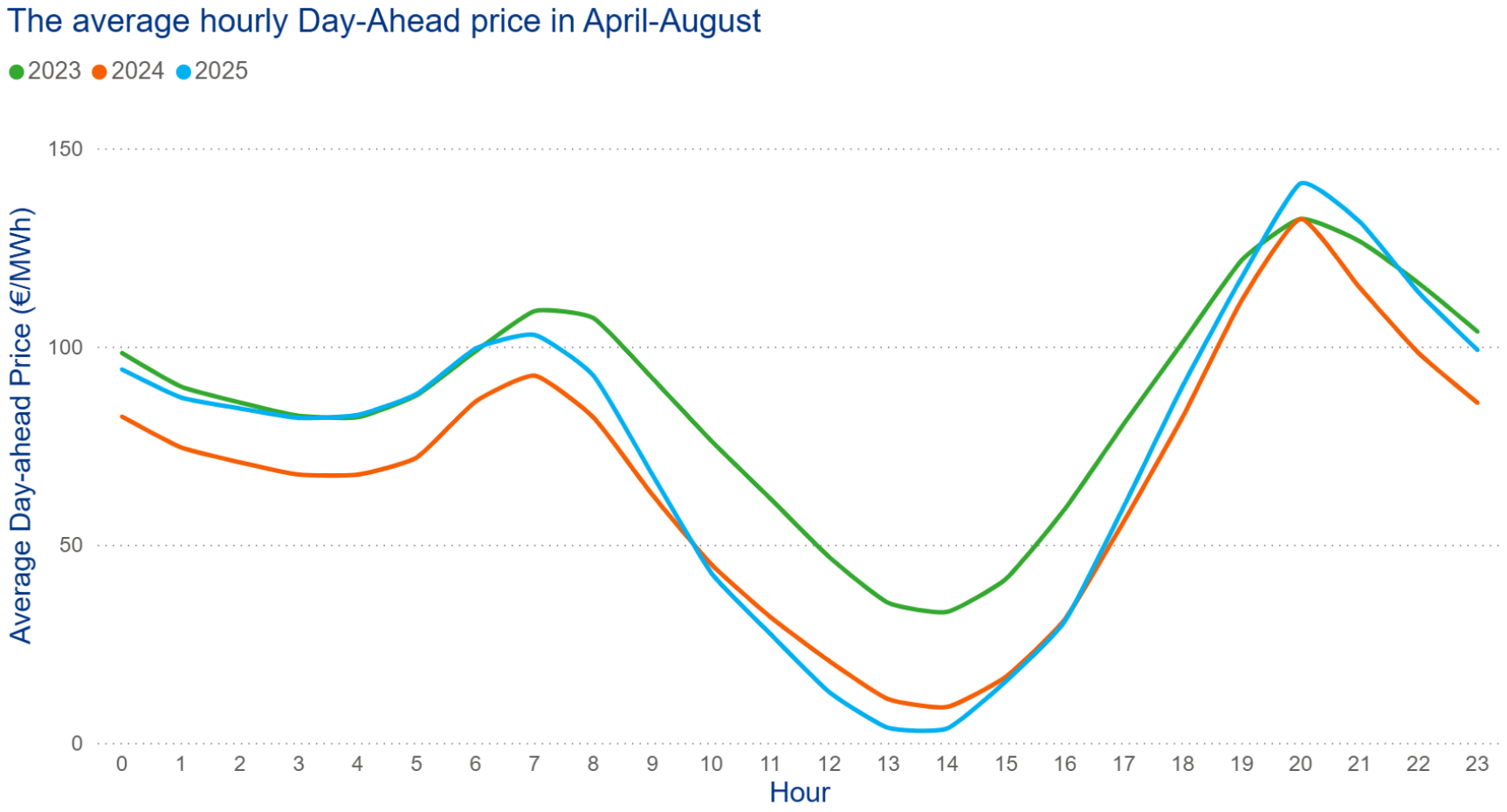


- CO_2-free generation increased by 3 TWh, due only to increased generation from PV.
- For the first time in many years, CO_2 emissions by the Dutch power sector increased to 25 Mt (+9.4%). The increase is caused by higher electricity generation from coal, which increased emission only from this fuel from 5.9 Mt to 7.7 Mt, despite the higher CO_2 prices.

Source: NedNL

The “Duckcurve”

The so called “Duckcurve” is even more visible in 2025, with higher prices in the mornings and evenings and prices close to 0 around solar noon



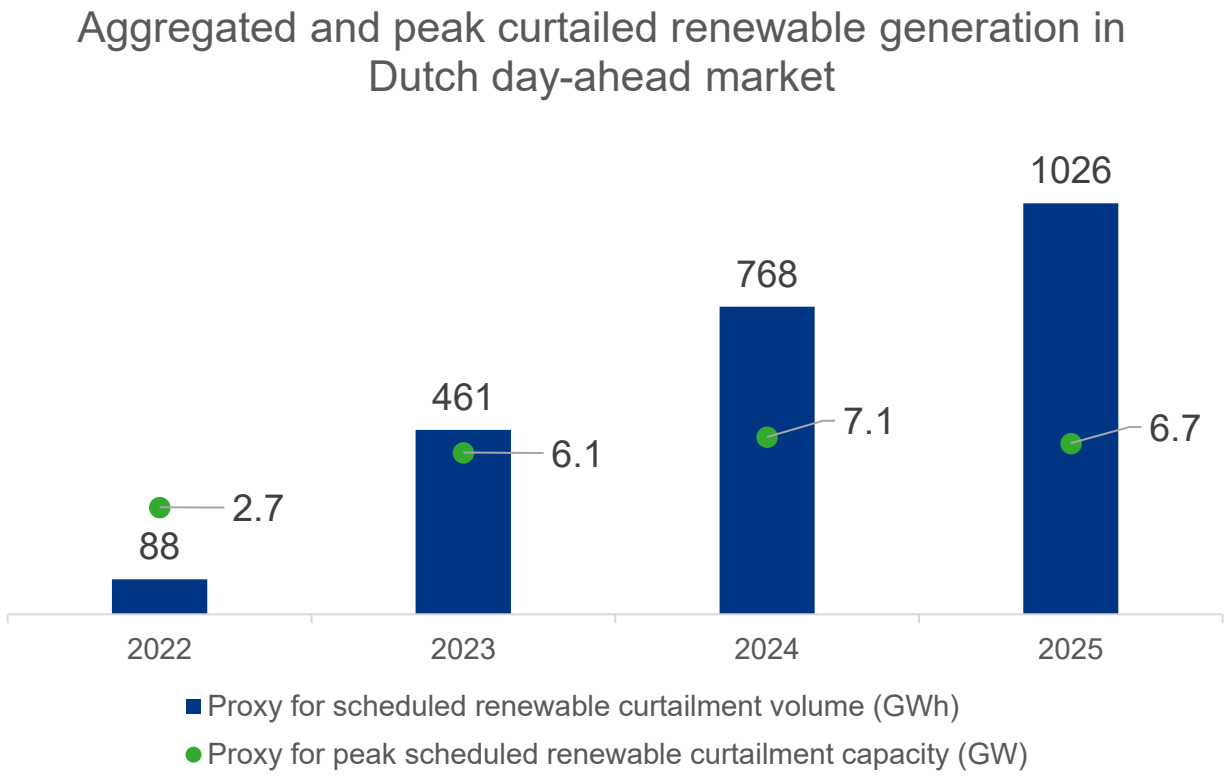
- Higher prices during the mornings and evenings are caused by higher demand, while low prices during noon are mainly due to high solar production.
- The average difference between the lowest and the highest priced hour further increased in 2025, to 130 €/MWh.

Year	Average difference max and min DA price per day in the whole year
2023	107.58
2024	113.04
2025	130.06

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Scheduled market-based curtailment of vRES

Scheduled variable renewable electricity supply (vRES) curtailment volume keeps increasing, while the peak capacity is lower compared to 2024



- Flexible renewable bid volume is defined as bids > -500 €/MWh and ≤0 €/MWh. When the day-ahead market clearing price is lower than these bids, we speak of market-based renewable curtailment. A detailed explanation can be found here.
- The volume of market-based curtailment of vRES was over 1 TWh, a further increase of 33.5% compared to 2024.
- The peak curtailed renewable power remained consistent over the last three years, at around 7 GW.
- This development supports the observation that vRES supply more price-sensitive bids. This also relates to the decreased depth in negative prices (see Chapter *Wholesale market prices*), as an increasing volume of renewables does not bid in at -500 €/MWh anymore.

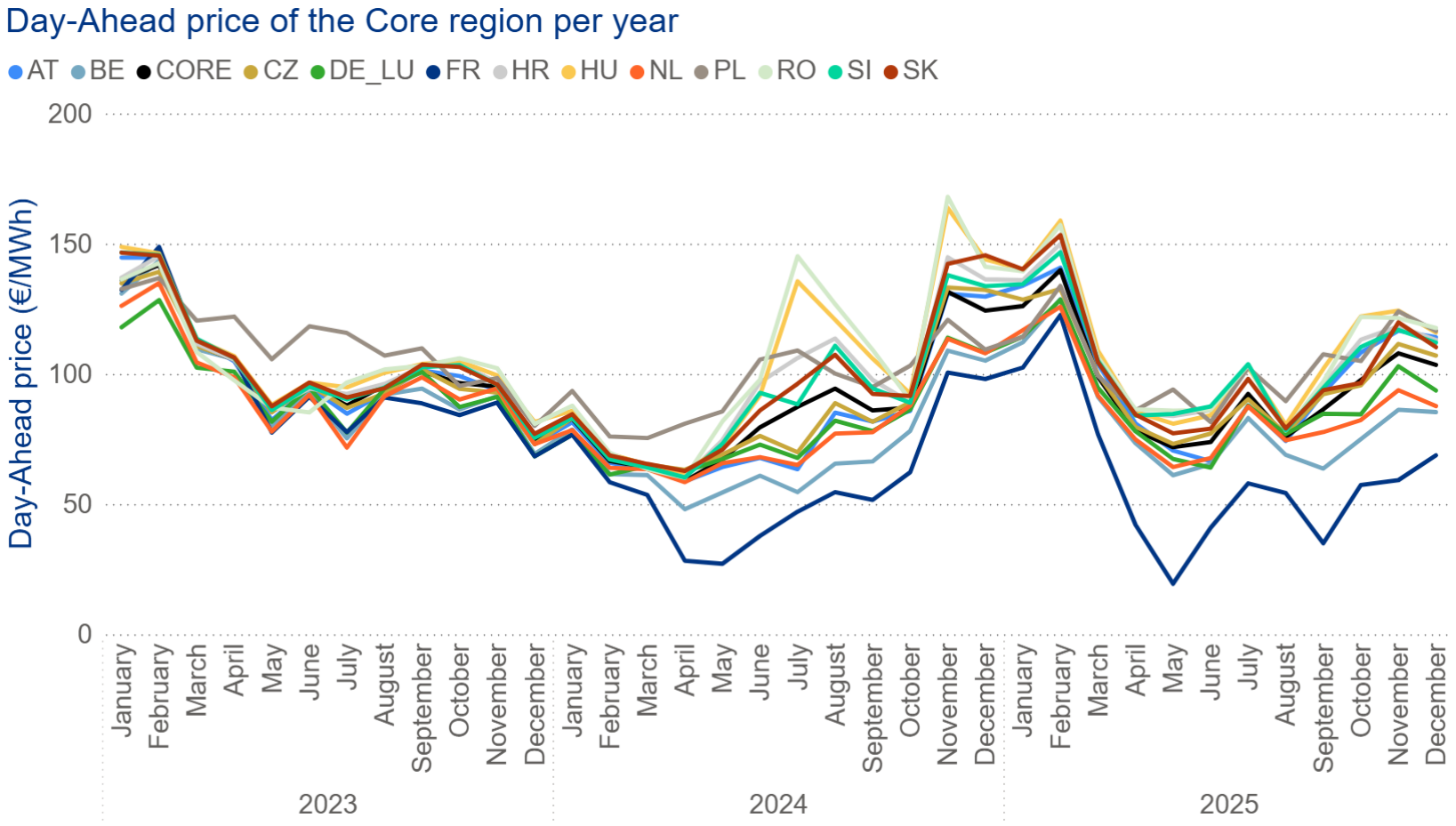
Source: TenneT – Market-Based Flexibility from Renewables



Wholesale market integration

Day-ahead prices Core CCR

The yearly average Core CCR DA price increase by 12% from 2024, reaching a value of 95.8 €/MWh in 2025



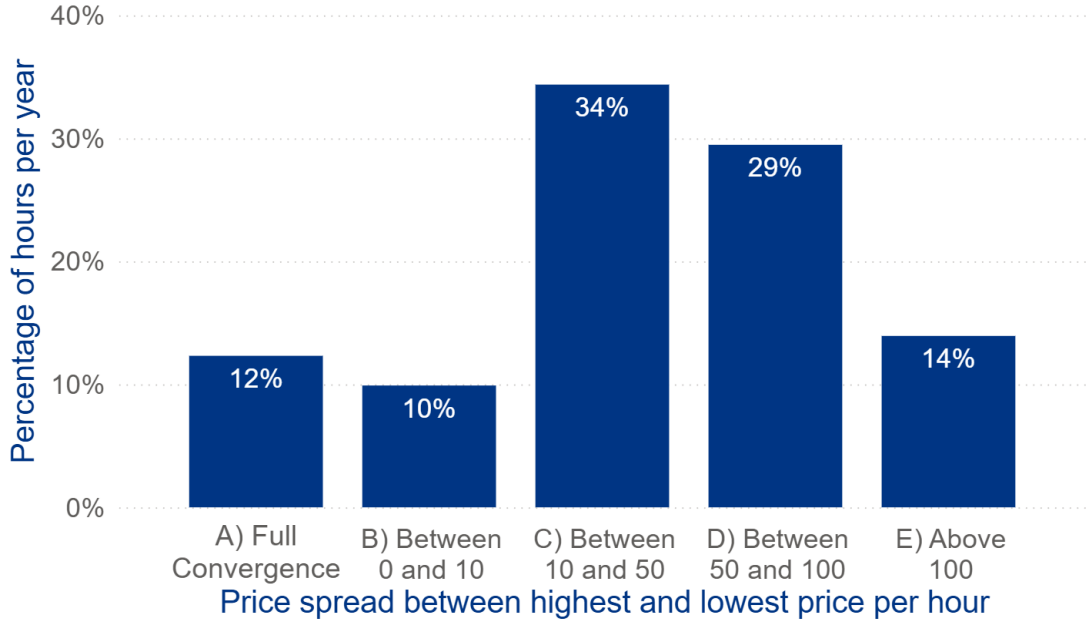
- The Core CCR (Capacity Calculation Region) consists of the bidding zone borders between the following EU Member States' bidding zones: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- Until 2024, only the prices of Poland did not converge to the rest of Core. From 2024, prices diverged throughout Core. In 2025, price divergence was a bit less visible, with the prices of France as a clear exception.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

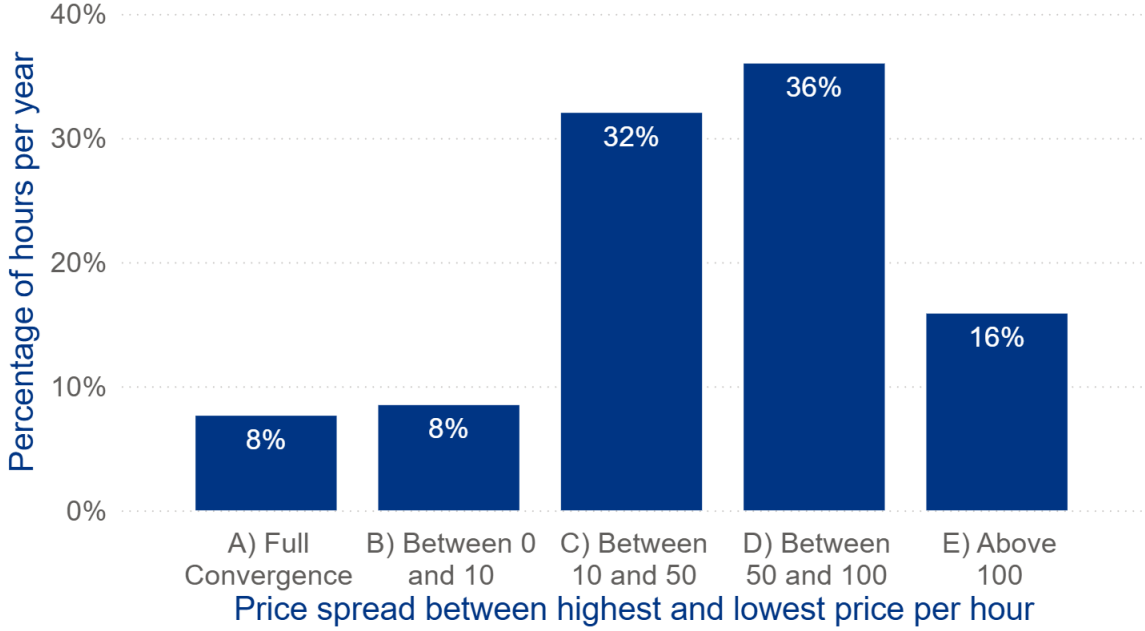
Price spread Core CCR

Convergence in Core CCR (excluding Poland) DA prices decreases compared to 2024, with a simultaneous increase of spread above 50 €/MWh

Levels of convergence and the percentage of hours in those levels in 2024



Levels of convergence and the percentage of hours in those levels in 2025

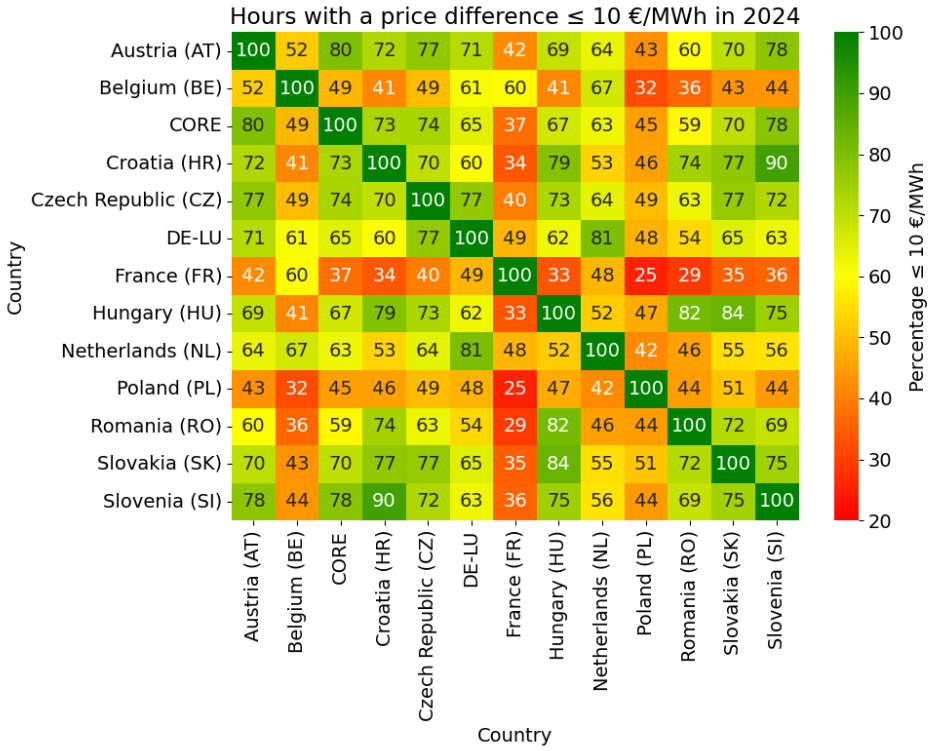


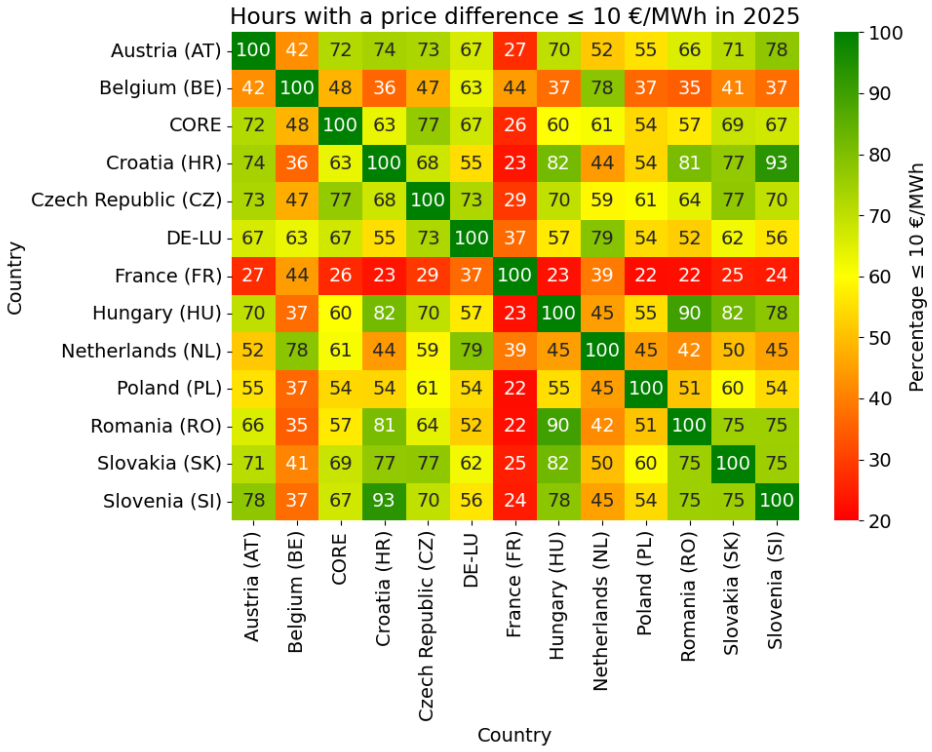
- In these graphs, Poland is not included because of the allocation constraint.
- The number of hours with full or high convergence (price spread <10 €/MWh between minimum and maximum price within CORE) has slightly further decreased (to 16%), and high divergence >50 €/MWh increased to 52% of the hours.
- This is mainly due to the much lower prices in France throughout the year. Without considering France, the full or high convergence get to 26% in 2025 and the high divergence to 28%.

Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform

Price spread Core CCR

The heatmap shows the number of hours in which the difference of the day-ahead market prices between two countries was lower than 10 €/MWh, so when the prices were close to convergence





- Even more apparent than in 2024, France is the big anomaly in 2025, with very low-price convergence with the rest of Core. France has much lower prices than the rest of Europe while also being a big net exporter of electricity. French TSO RTE places relatively often active constraints on interconnections; i.e., export from France could be even higher than already the case.
- Historically, Poland's prices diverged much from the rest of Core. In 2025, this divergence has become less.

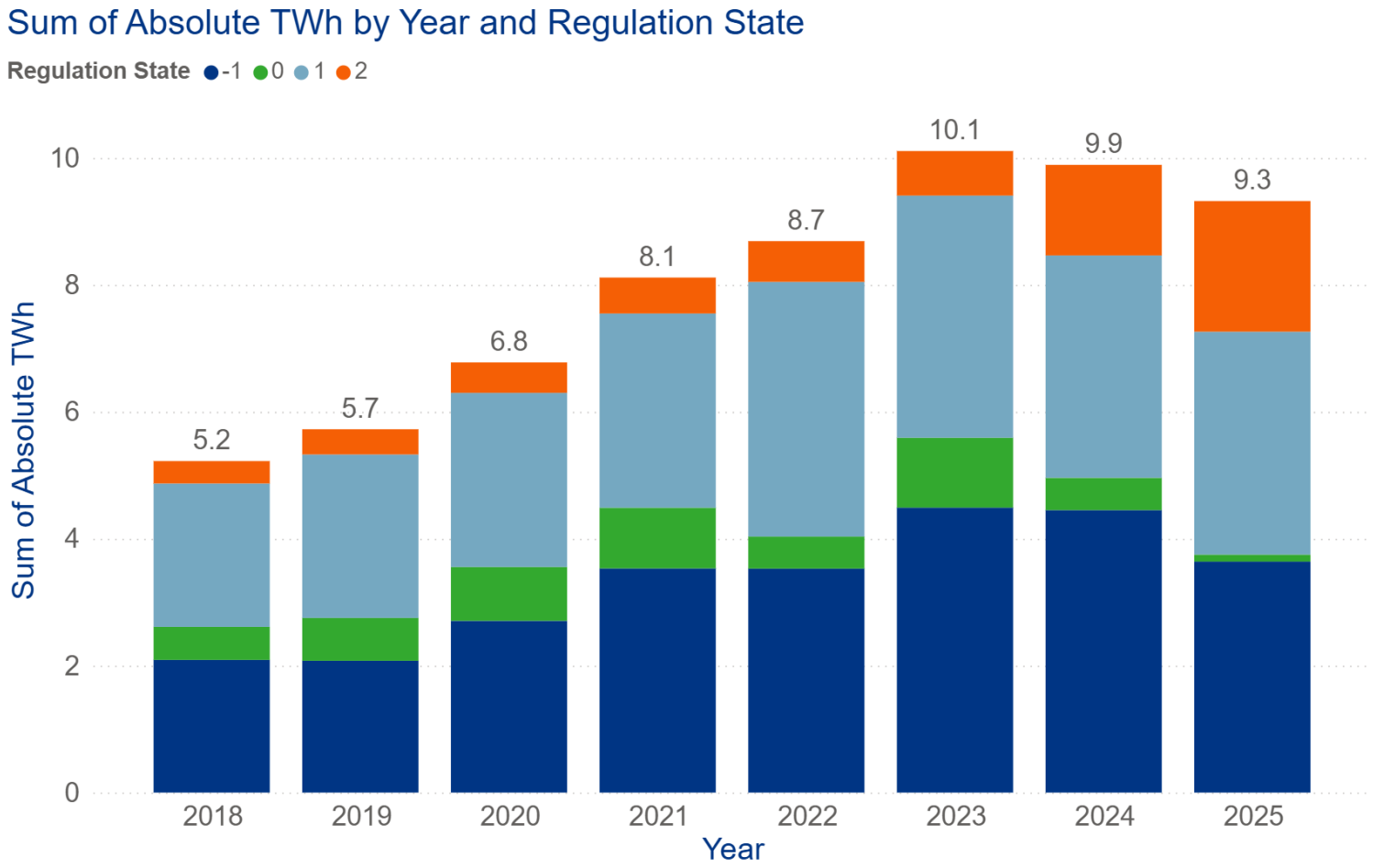
Source: ENTSOE-E Transparency platform



Balancing

Absolute imbalance volume settled per year and regulation state

Decrease in the total absolute volume in 2025, with almost no regulation state 0 and an increase of regulation state 2

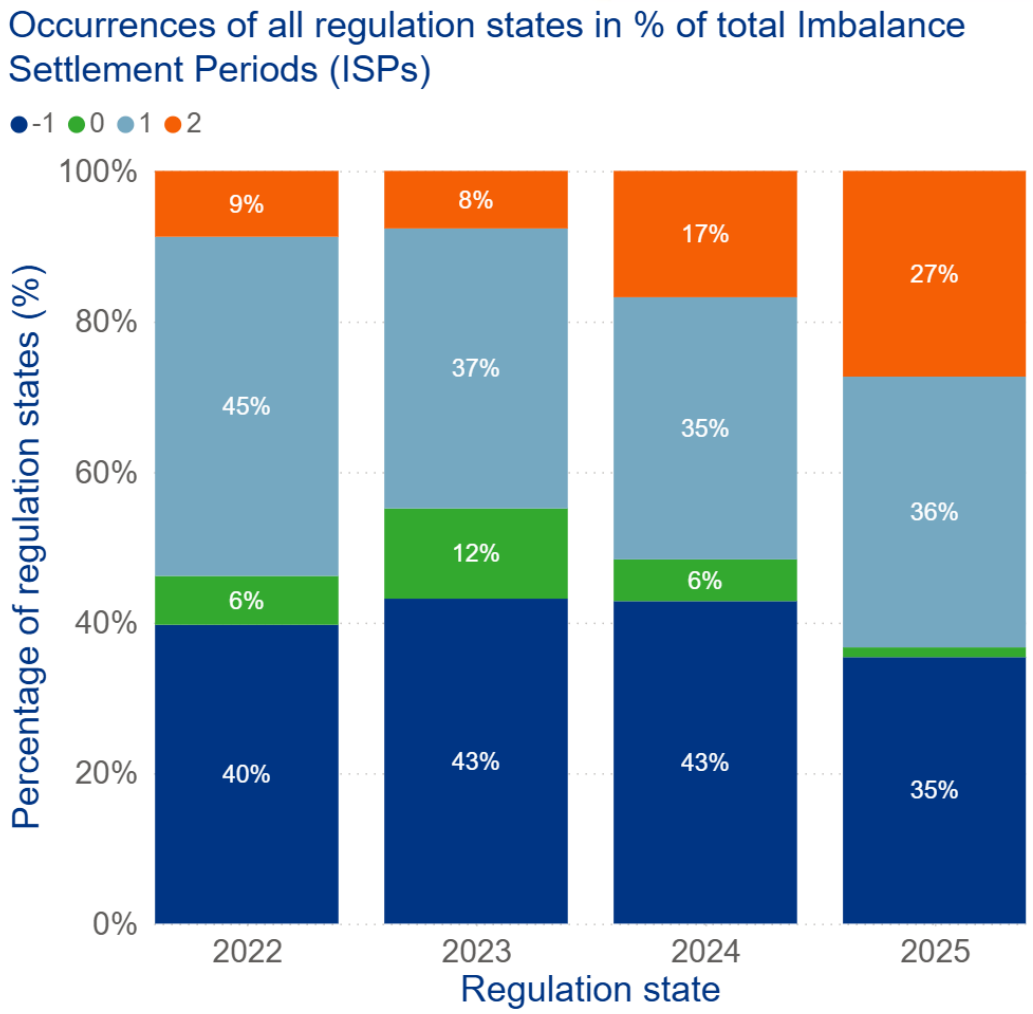


- The graph shows the absolute (negative and positive values summed) settled imbalance volumes of Balance Responsible Parties (BRPs), per regulation state.
- After years of increasing imbalance volumes, the trend was reversed in 2024 and further decreased in 2025.
- Next slide zooms in on the development in occurrences of different regulation states

Source: TenneT NL

Imbalance regulation state

High increase of ISPs with regulation state 2, with the reduction of state -1 and 0

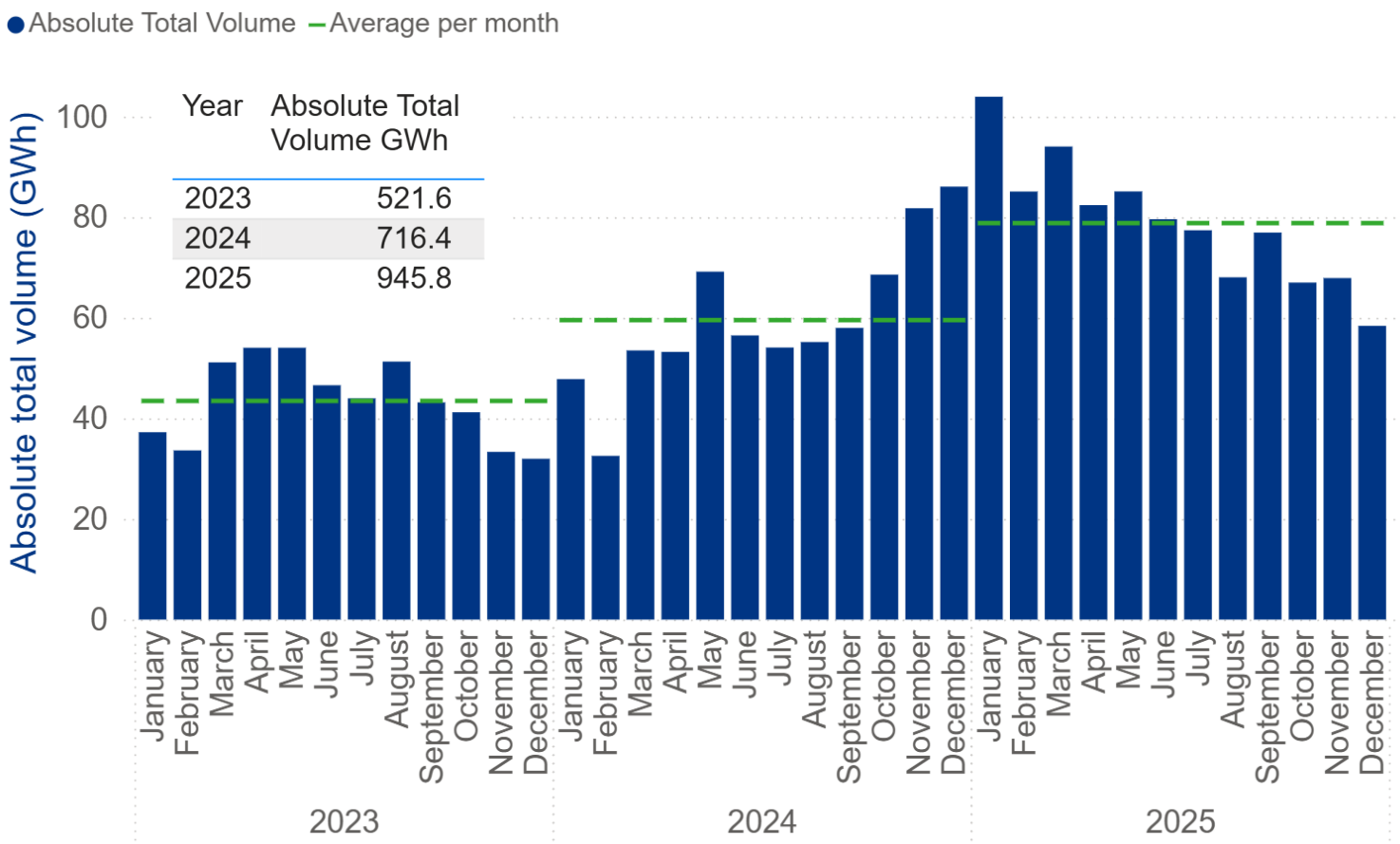


- After the Netherlands joined the European platform for exchanging energy PICASSO, occurrences of Regulation state 0 decreased from 12% to 1.3%. In ISPs without an inherent national imbalance, PICASSO activations of relatively low-priced Dutch aFRR suppliers result in an imbalance and thus a Regulation state -1 or 1.
- Occurrences of Regulation state 2 further increased. This can be explained by a variety of causes. In the basis, more fast-responding assets are responding to imbalances, also within ISPs.
- The Load Frequency Controller (LFC) was adapted in 2025 to respond more directly to imbalances, resulting in reduced Area Control Error (ACE) oscillations. This has indirectly also led to an increase in increase in Regulation state 2.
- PICASSO activations could also cause a Regulation state 2: if Dutch national imbalance without PICASSO would be in one direction, PICASSO activations could lead to Regulation state 2.

Source: TenneT NL

Volumes settled aFRR and mFRR

The absolute volume of balancing energy that TenneT activated further increased in 2025



Year	Absolute Total Volume GWh
2023	521.6
2024	716.4
2025	945.8

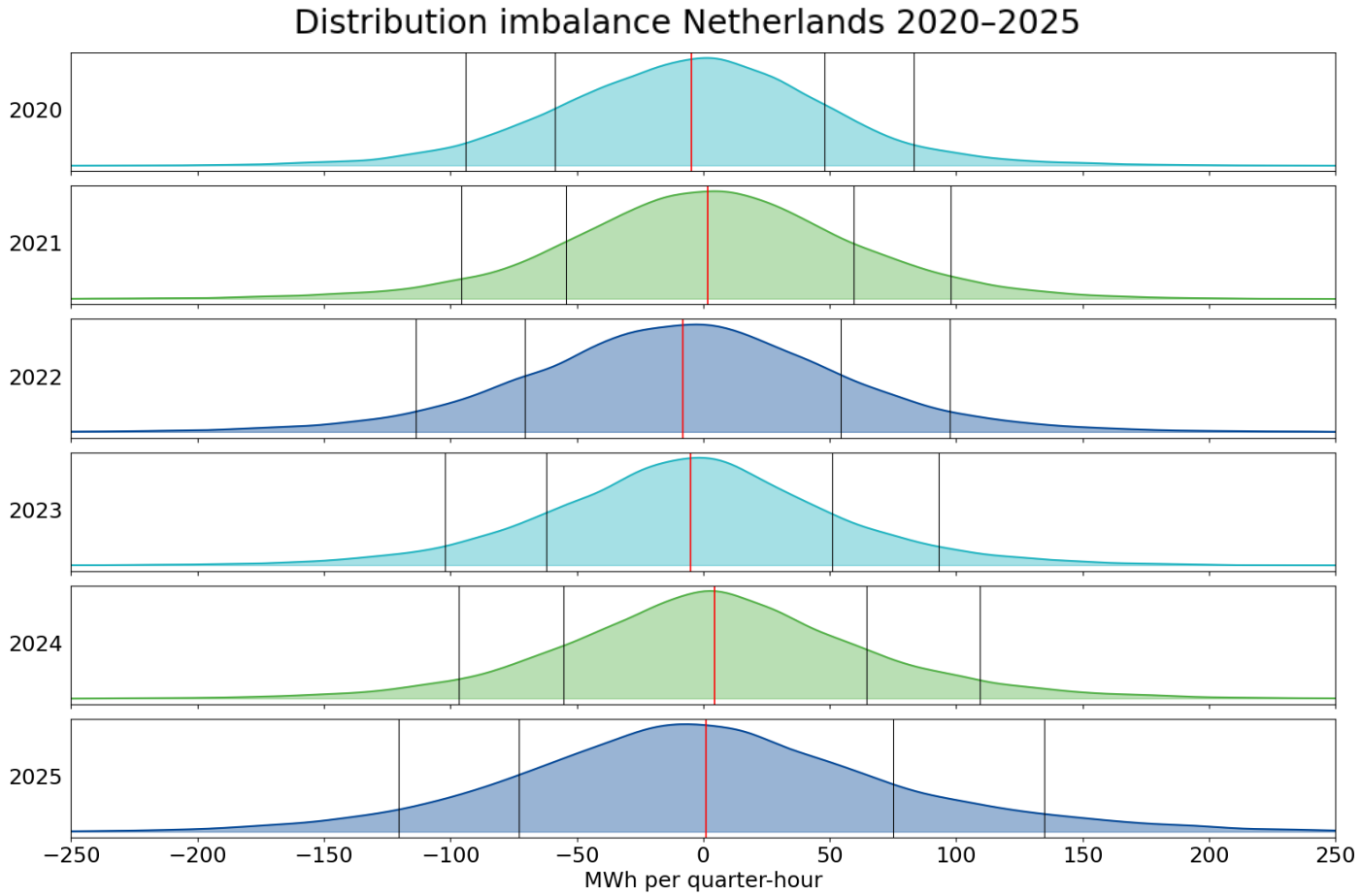
- The graph shows the absolute volume of balancing energy activated by TenneT and supplied by balancing service providers. (This absolute volume does not show if the Dutch system was in balance or not but only how much balancing volume was activated.)
- The absolute volume is increasing year on year, reaching a total of 946 GWh in 2025 (+32% compared to 2024).
- The seasonality of decreasing volumes during winter months was inverted in 2024, with a peak of volumes starting from September 2024 to January 2025. This peak could be explained by the connection of PICASSO in October 2024. In 2025 the volume was decreasing over the year.

Source: TenneT NL

Net imbalance volume distribution

More extreme values for the system in 2025

Short system



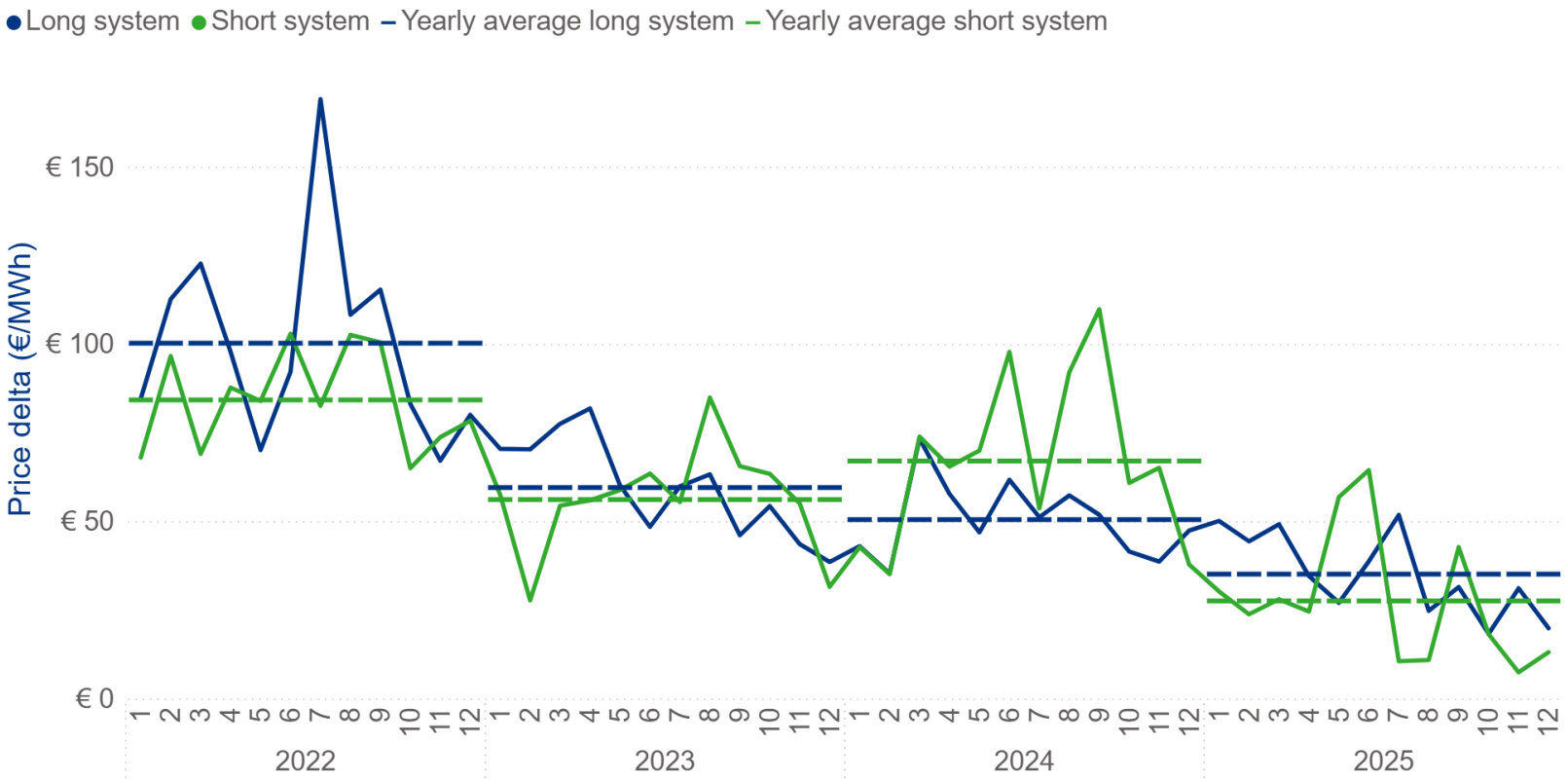
Long system

- Whereas the total absolute volume settled by BRPs decreased, the total net imbalance per ISP was higher than before.
- Also, the spread was higher: very high imbalances occurred more often during 2025, both on the positive side and on the negative side.

Source: TenneT NL

Price delta

Lower average price deltas both for long and short system in 2025

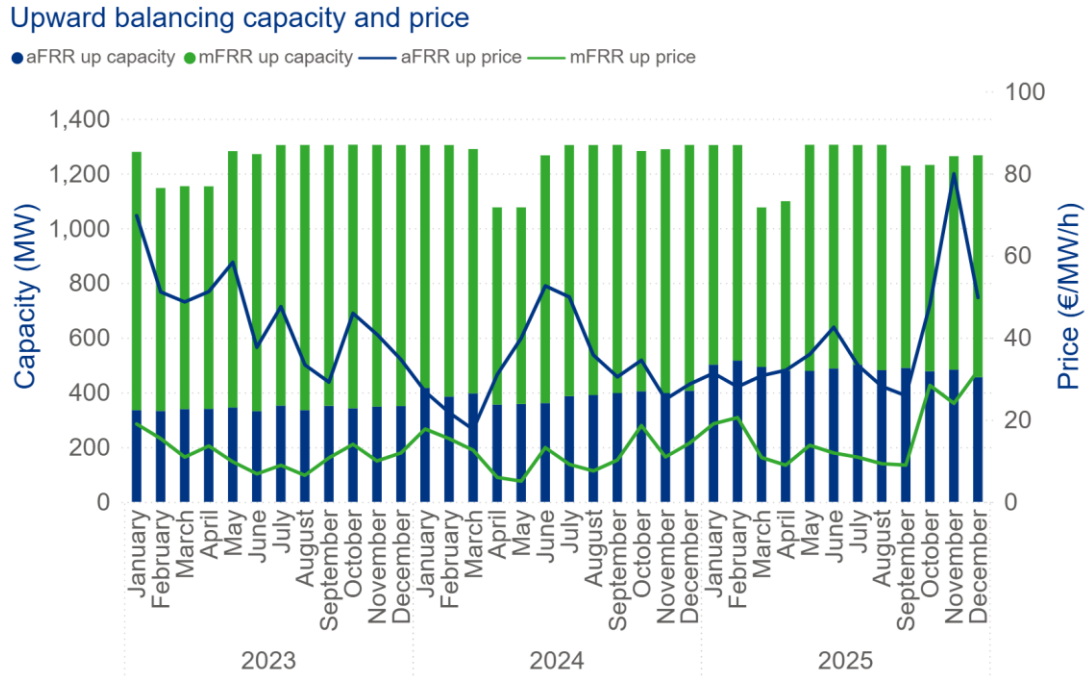


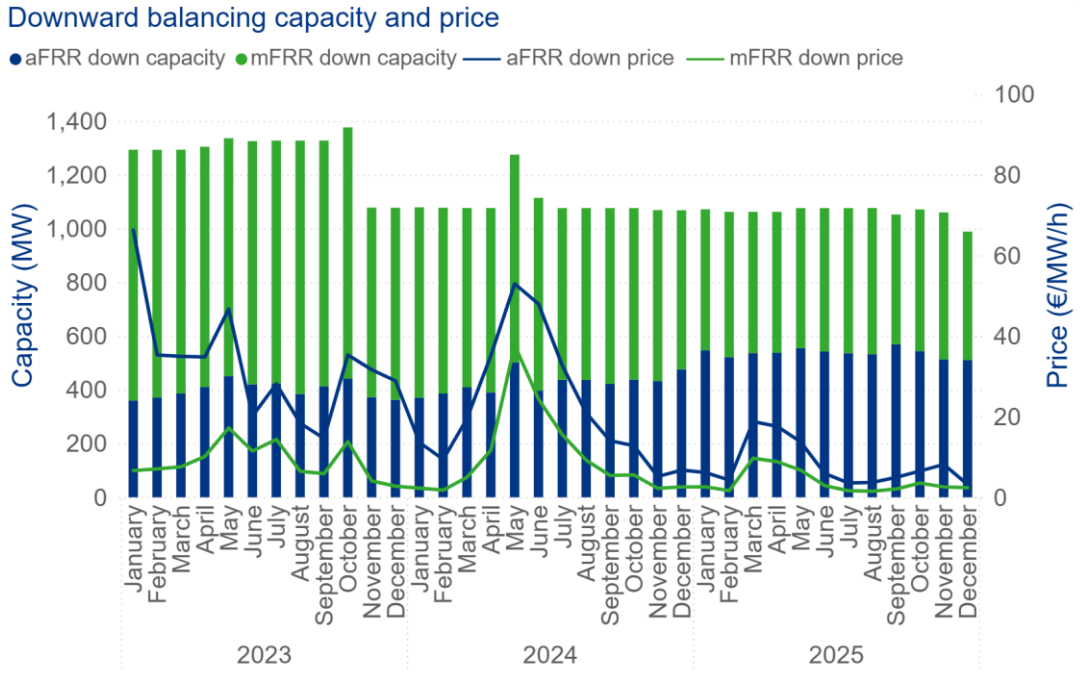
- The imbalance price delta is the difference between the imbalance price and the day-ahead price and can be seen as the penalty for not being in balance.
- In case of dual pricing, the volume-weighted average of prices is considered.
- Long system price is higher than the short system once again after the inverted trend in 2024.

Source: TenneT NL

aFRR and mFRR capacity and price

Capacity prices for aFRR and mFRR increased by 30% on average for upward and decreased by 63% for downward regulation





- Average aFRR upwards prices have increased to some extent in 2025, mainly due to a high prices in November 2025. This peak could be caused by the introduction of dynamic dimensioning in September and 4-hours aFRR blocks contracts in November.
- Both aFRR and mFRR downwards prices have plummeted. With higher amounts of controllable renewable capacity, downwards capacity can be procured relatively cheaply.

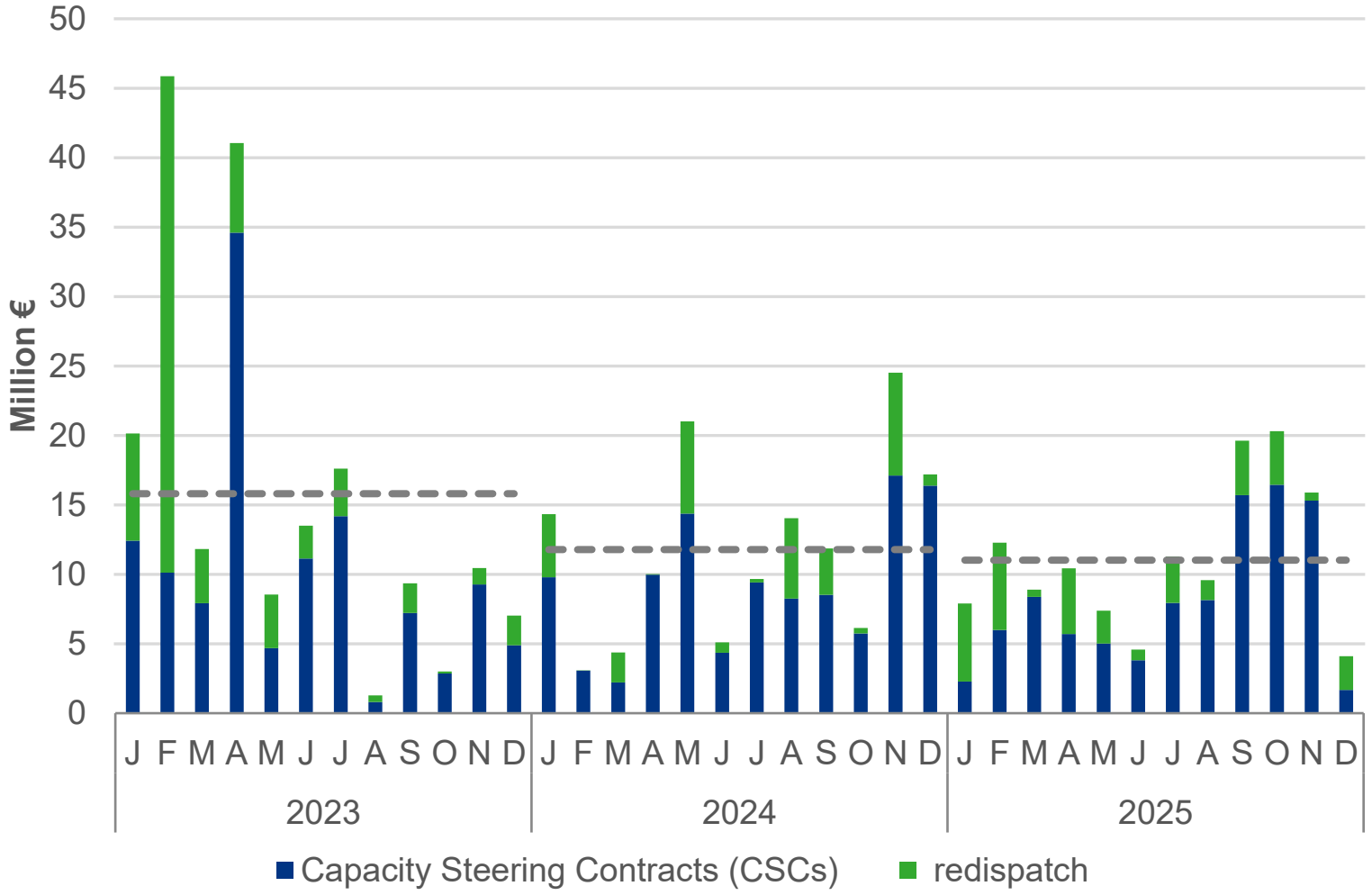
Source: TenneT NL



Congestion management

Congestion management costs

Mixed picture in congestion management costs: lower costs related to maintenance, higher costs related to regular congestion management

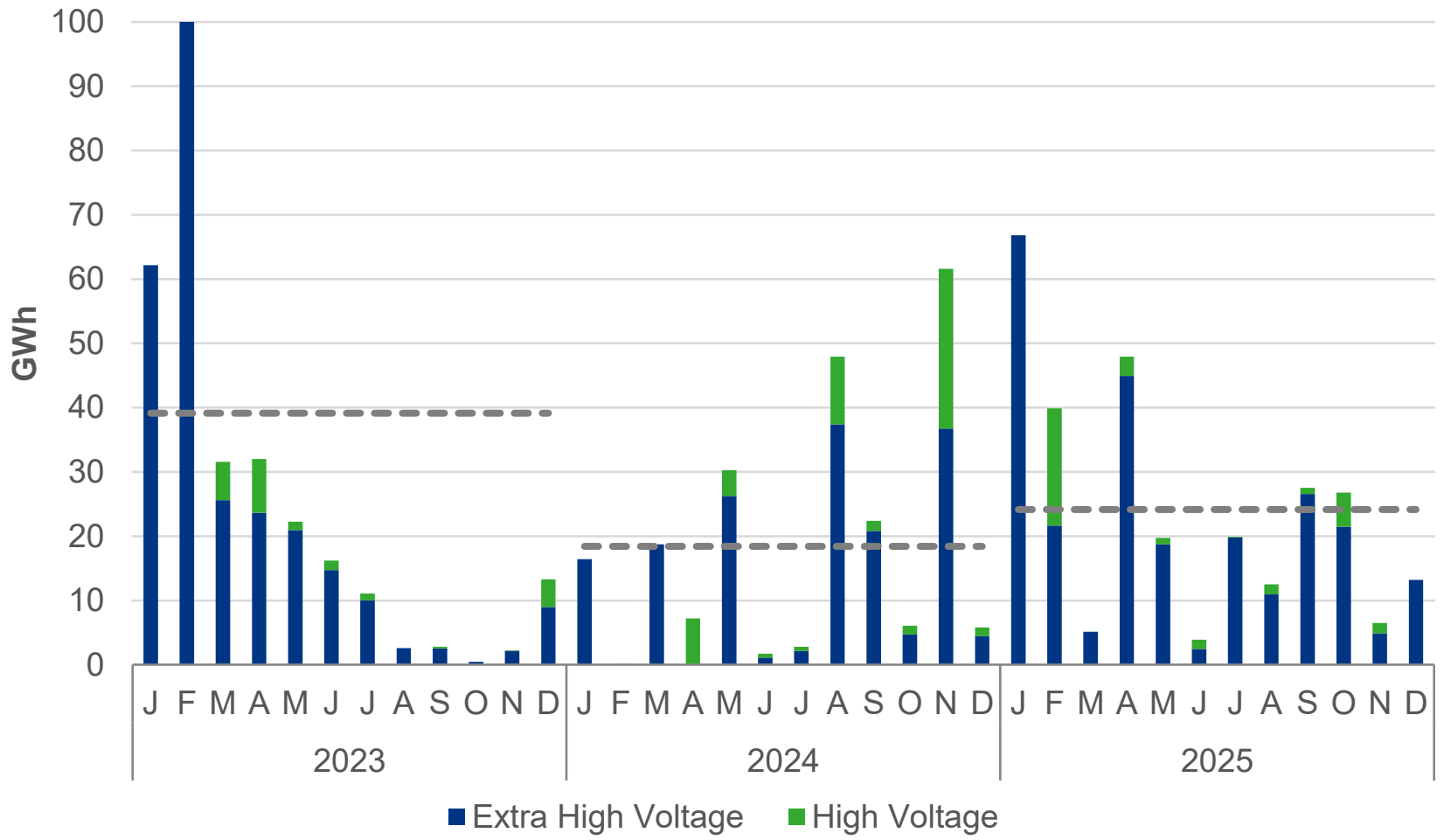


- TenneT total congestion management costs in 2025 were 132 million euro (-6.5% compared to 2024).
- Most of these costs were associated with scheduled maintenance (‘*voorziene niet-beschikbaarheid*’ (*vnb*)): 75.6 million euro (compared to 94.6 million euro in 2024).
- ‘Regular’ congestion management costs, as defined in System Code Article 9.14, increased from 34 million euro in 2024 to 48 million euro in 2025 (+42%). This increase is mostly caused by increased costs in the congestion area Flevoland, Gelderland, Utrecht (FGU).
- Most costs were made on activating capacity steering contracts, so activated before day-ahead market closure. Share of redispatch costs in total congestion management costs increased to 27% from a 22% in 2024 (both lower values compared to 37% in 2023).

Source: TenneT NL

Redispatch volumes

Activated redispatch volumes increased in 2025, with the majority procured on extra high voltage grid



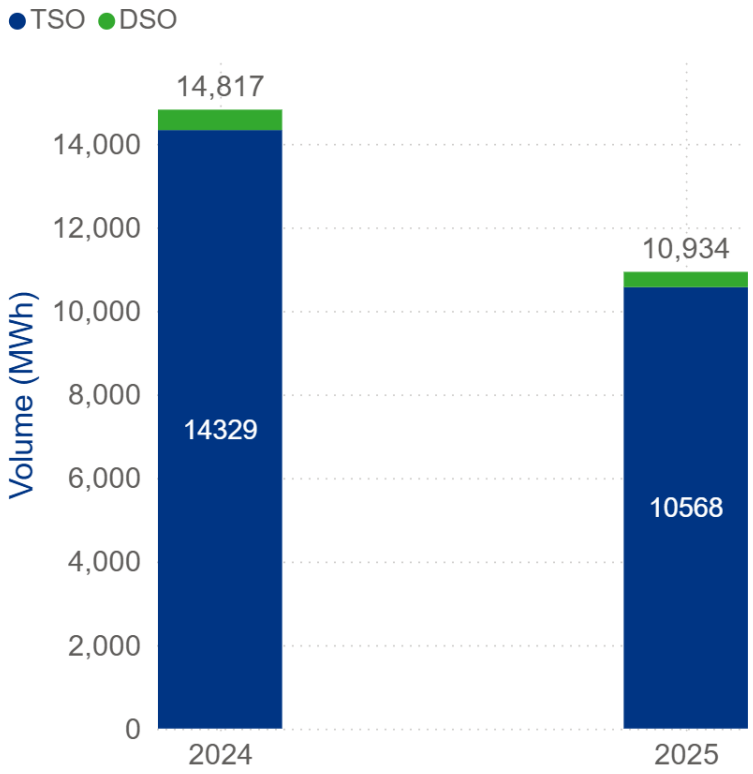
- Redispatch volume (upwards and downwards combined) increased from the low point in 2024 to a total value of 289 GWh in 2025 (+31%).
- The average redispatch costs per MWh decreased in 2025.
- Volume of redispatch procured on 110-150 kV grid decreased by 36% from 2024 to 2025, adding up to 33 GWh. Redispatch on the Extra High Voltage grid increased by 52% to 256 GWh.
- Mainly in January, February and April much redispatch was procured.

Source: TenneT NL

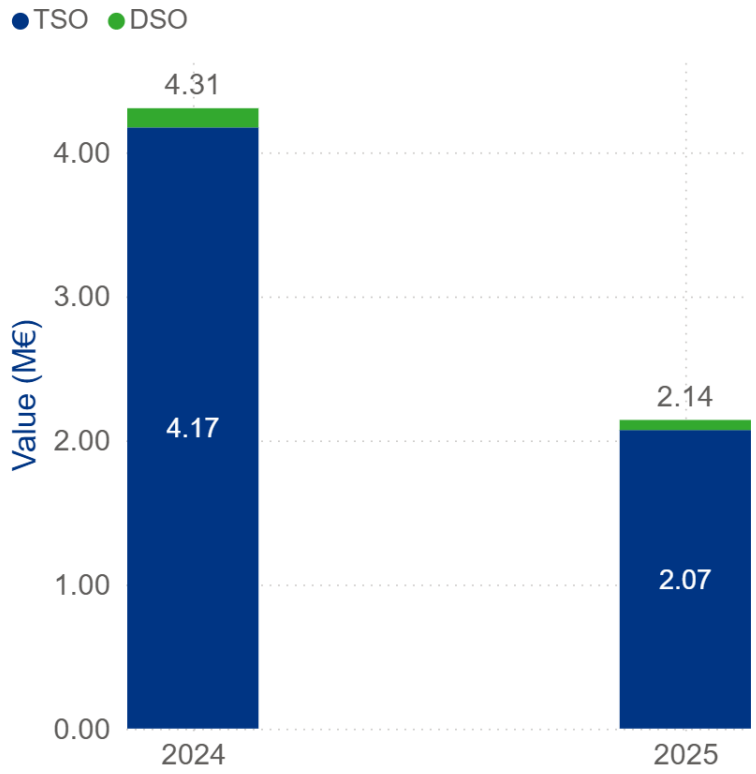
Order volumes and expenses on GOPACS

The order volume on GOPACS platform decreased by 26%, reaching almost 10 GWh. The total expenses, defined as the sum of the value for buy and the orders, decreased to 2.14 M€

GOPACS buy and sell order volume per year



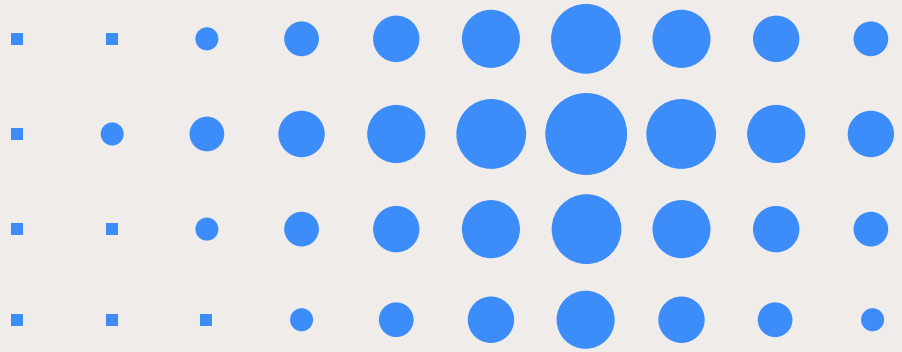
GOPACS expenses per year



- GOPACS is the Grid Operators Platform for Ancillary Services.
- Clearing rate is calculated as the resolved volume (requested volume – unsolved volume) divided by the requested volume.
- The combined TSO and DSO clearing rate on GOPACS is 4.5% in 2025.
- The DSO specific clearing rate is equal to 0.9%.
- The clearing rate for TenneT in 2025 is 5.9%. This value does not give the complete picture as redispatch problems are also solved outside of GOPACS.

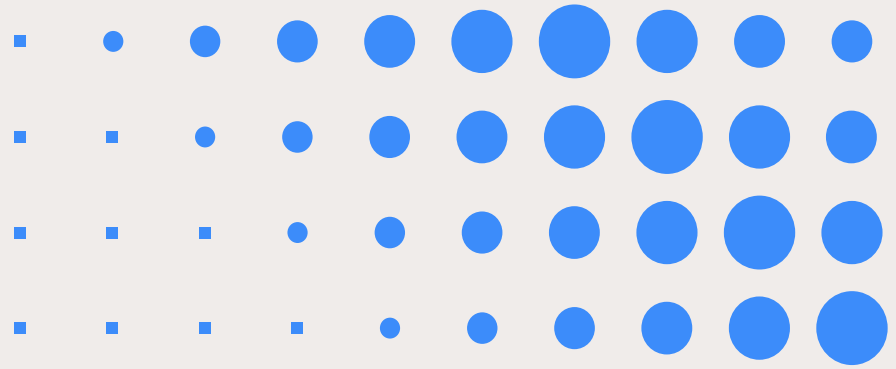
Source: GOPACS

Contributions



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- Wouter Schram, PhD

- For questions and comments please contact:
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Lighting the way ahead together

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