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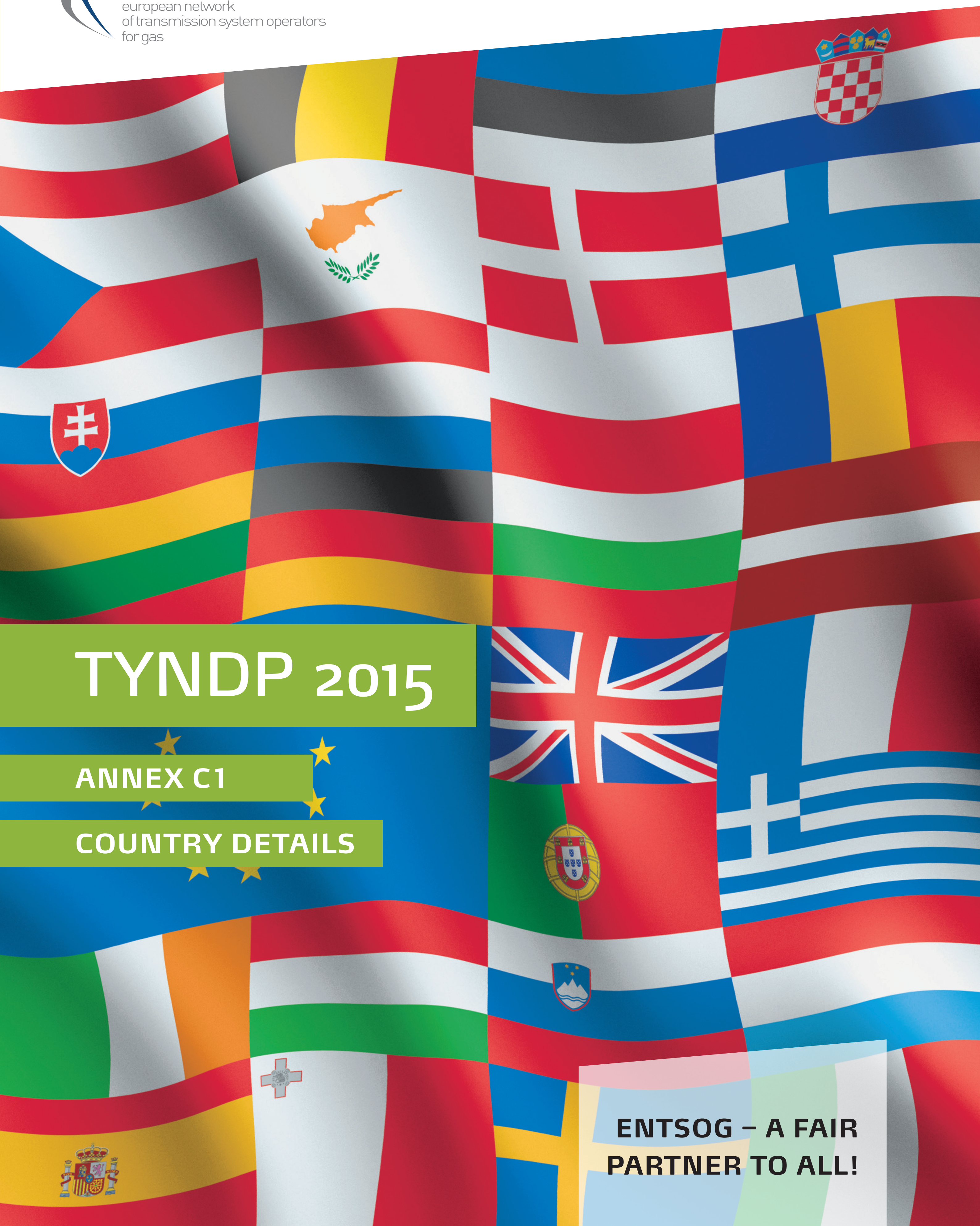
TEN YEAR NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015



TYNDP 2015

ANNEX C1

COUNTRY DETAILS

ENTSOG – A FAIR PARTNER TO ALL!

AL (ALBANIA)

Demand figures for Albania have been submitted after the deadline. Due to this delay, processing of the data and its use in the model has not been possible. The figures are included in the Annex C2.

AT (AUSTRIA)

Final gas demand

The availability of gas demand forecasts for Austria is limited to the annual figures for the total gas demand until 2024, but both Scenarios A and B are available. In order to derive the figures required for the TYNDP assessment, the following treatment has been followed:

- The total annual demand after 2024 was calculated by extrapolation of the trend of the last 3 years available.
- The gas demand for power generation was calculated using the general methodology. The final gas demand was calculated by subtraction of the gas demand for power generation from the total gas demand.
- The peak figures for final gas demand (1-day Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk) were derived from the annual figures. To do so, the daily average demand was multiplied by the average ratio observed between the peak values and the annual daily average for each year between 2009 and 2013. The average peak factor being 2.10 for the 1-day Design Case, and 1.90 for the 14-day Uniform Risk.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

BA (BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA)

Final gas demand

The availability of gas demand forecasts is limited to a 10-year horizon for both the Scenarios A and B. After 2024, BH-gas has agreed on repeating the values of 2024 as estimations for the remaining years.

Power generation – general methodology

The assessment of power generation in Bosnia was not carried out following the general methodology.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	0	20	20	20	20
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	0	5,060	6,164	6,164	6,164

BE (BELGIUM)

Final gas demand

As multiple gas demand forecasts for Belgium are currently limited to a possible evolution in the power generation sector, only a single non-power generation forecast has been provided, which is based on the assumptions considered to be close to the ones defining the Scenario B. Fluxys Belgium has agreed on the following estimates for Scenario A, which correspond to the average difference between GREEN and GREY for those neighbouring TSO where the GREEN estimates are below the GREY estimates:

- Annual figures: Scenario A estimated as 7 % lower than Scenario B
- Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario A estimated as 5 % lower than Scenario B.

Power generation – general methodology

The disappearance of coal-fired power generation in the Belgian electricity sector after 2015 will imply that the thermal gap can only be filled by gas. This will lead to a single value for Belgian gas demands for power generation matching the thermal gap, instead of a demand range that normally derives from the general methodology.

The current legal framework foresees a complete nuclear phase-out from 2025. This will cause a substantial gap in generation capacity compared to the expected future electricity demand if electricity import capacity is not increased. As all ENTSO-E scenarios consider a nuclear phase-out and import capacities equal to today's levels, they all include a significant projected growth in the gas-fired power generation sector. This explains the significant growth in total annual and peak gas demand over the 2015–2035 period, especially when compared to other countries in North-Western Europe.

BG (BULGARIA)

Final gas demand

The availability of gas demand forecasts is limited to a 10-year horizon for Bulgartransgaz, for both Scenarios A and B. After 2023, Bulgartransgaz has repeated the values of 2023 as estimation for the remaining years. The final demand figures for Bulgaria include demand for power generation.

Power generation – general methodology

The specifics of the Bulgarian gas and electricity sector do not allow the split of gas demand between final gas demand and gas demand for power generation. The level of power generation from gas is linked to the production of heat energy in CHP plants connected to district heating systems. The Bulgarian NRA approves a preferential price for electricity when it has been generated in CHP plants and all the heat released has been utilized. For this reason, the assessment of the demand for power generation has not been carried out following the general methodology.

CH (SWITZERLAND)

Final gas demand

Multiple gas demand forecasts for Switzerland were provided for the power generation sector. The demand figures provided for Scenarios A and B are identical.

Power generation – general methodology

The general methodology does not fit well with the Swiss gas sector. The important role of electricity exchanges in Switzerland along with the lack of coal-fired power generation has led to a pragmatic approach in the estimation of the Swiss gas demand for power generation based on the installed capacities taken from ENTSO-E's visions:

Vision 1 under the GREY global scenario
Annual load-factor of gas-fired power generation facilities: 30 %
Peak load-factor of gas-fired power generation facilities: 100 %

Vision 3 under the GREEN global scenario
Annual load-factor of gas-fired power generation facilities: 60 %
Peak load-factor of gas-fired power generation facilities: 100 %

The thermal gaps for these load-factors have been calculated and used in the modelling process.

CY (CYPRUS)

Final gas demand

The demand figures provided for Scenarios A and B are identical. The development of gas demand is conditional on the development of gas supplies in Cyprus. In addition, it should be noted that no peak gas demand data has been provided beyond the daily average values, as no gas demand for heating is expected.

Power generation – general methodology

The assessment of power generation in Cyprus was not carried out following the general methodology.

CZ (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Final gas demand

The demand figures provided for Scenarios A and B are identical and are based on the assumptions of Scenario A.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	45.5	100	100	100	100
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	8,888	13,333	13,333	13,333	13,333

DE (GERMANY)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

CHP (combined heat and power) plays an important role in gas-fired power generation in Germany. The efficiencies and the minimum and maximum utilization rates of these facilities vary with the seasonal changes in heat consumption. In winter more heat from the CHP process is needed and will be utilised. This causes a reduction of quantity and efficiency of the generated power, which has to be considered for the winter scenario. In addition, the availability of variable sources of power generation like wind combined with the given electricity scenario, would not allow the German thermal gap to be covered during the winter. This made it necessary to recalculate the thermal gap, so that the installed capacities including CHP could cover it. The application of the methodology (based on the data from ENTSO-E) leads to a gas demand for power generation in Scenario A (GREEN scenario) that is considerably higher than values assumed in the German national development plan.

DK (DENMARK)

Final gas demand

For modelling purposes, Energinet.dk has split the data for gas demand used for power generation via combined heat and power (CHP) units from the final gas demand in order to allow the modelling of the power generation for the annual figures. Nevertheless, the peak demand figures (1-day Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk) in Scenarios A and B do include gas demand by CHP units.

Power generation – general methodology

In Denmark, gas fired power generation is almost entirely from CHP units. Condensing gas-fired power generation is marginal. The CHP units' main product is heat, while the electricity generation is merely a by-product of that heat production, not vice versa. Hence the production pattern tends to follow the heat demand and only to a smaller extent the power prices. Energinet.dk has made specific simulations to capture the demand for gas in CHP-plants, based on a model with hourly prices.

On the basis of these results, ENTSOG has calculated the thermal gaps to be filled having accounted for the CHP production. It is assumed that the thermal gaps are 100 % covered from gas, which will result in an upper bound for gas demand because coal may also contribute to filling the gaps. The split of the CHP data has been provided for the annual demand, not for the peak day. This results in a lack of figures for the peak demand for power generation, as this demand is included as part of the peak demand for the final demand.

EE (ESTONIA)

Final gas demand

The differences between Scenario A and the Scenario B are limited to the annual forecasts, while the figures for the 1-day Design Case and the 14-day Uniform Risk are the same for both scenarios.

Power generation – general methodology

The Estonian electricity sector has the peculiarity of having oil shale, and not coal, as the main competing technology for gas-fired power generation. The general methodology has been applied, by substituting oil for coal-fired installed capacities.

ES (SPAIN)

Final gas demand

Scenarios A and B have been developed by Enagas, based on different evolutions of GDP (one more optimistic and the other one pessimistic).

Power generation – general methodology

Enagas has used different minimum and maximum gas and coal-fired power generation levels for Visions 1 and 3, rather than using installed capacity levels, in order to provide a clearer differentiation of the two ENTSO-E visions.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	653.77	893.61	908.09	871.36	821.51
ANNUALLY DEMAND UPPER	GWh/y	98,531	138,915	157,355	158,063	160,120
ANNUALLY DEMAND MEDIUM	GWh/y	80,274	109,004	123,493	124,049	125,666
ANNUALLY DEMAND LOWER	GWh/y	56,018	69,147	93,522	102,426	113,339

FI (FINLAND)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

FR (FRANCE)

Final gas demand

Multiple gas demand forecasts for France in the GRTgaz zones were provided for the power generation sector. Only a single non-power generation forecast has been provided, which was based on the assumptions close to the ones defining the Scenario A. GRTgaz has agreed on the following estimates for Scenario B, which correspond to the EU average difference between GREEN and GREY scenario for those TSOs where the GREEN estimates are above the GREY estimates:

- Annual figures: Scenario B estimated as 11 % lower than Scenario A
- Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario B estimated as 8 % lower than Scenario A.

For TIGF zone, both scenarios A and B were provided by TIGF.

Power generation – general methodology

For Vision 3, the annual load-factor for nuclear power generation has been reduced to 69 % for the year 2020, while it is 73 % for all other years and scenarios. This change was made to make the application of the methodology feasible, given the installed capacities of the different technologies, the net electricity demand and the general assumptions for the load-factors

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	14,433	44,824	52,734	52,734	52,734

GR (GREECE)

Final gas demand

Only a single non-power generation forecast has been provided, which was based on the assumptions close to the ones defining the Scenario B. DESFA has agreed on the following estimates for Scenario A:

- Annual figures: Scenario A estimated as 11 % lower than Scenario B
- Design Case: Scenario A estimated as 4 % lower than Scenario B.
- 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario A estimated as 3 % lower than Scenario B.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	124	158	159	159	159
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	22,664	32,481	31,865	31,865	31,865

HR (CROATIA)

Final gas demand

Only a single non-power generation forecast has been provided, which was based on the assumptions close to the ones defining the Scenario B. Plinacro has agreed on the following estimates for Scenario A, which correspond to the EU average difference between GREEN and GREY scenario for those TSOs where the GREEN estimates are higher than the GREY estimates:

- Annual figures: Scenario A estimated as 11 % higher than Scenario B
- Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario A estimated as 8 % higher than Scenario B.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	13	27	27	27	27
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	4,750	9,890	9,890	9,890	9,890

HU (HUNGARY)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	155	196	196	196	196
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	10,968	20,384	20,375	20,375	20,375

Final gas demand

Multiple gas demand forecasts for Ireland were provided for the power generation sector. Only a single non-power generation forecast has been provided, which was based on the assumptions close to the ones defining the Scenario B. Gaslink has agreed on the following estimates for Scenario A, which correspond to the EU average difference between GREEN and GREY scenario for those TSOs where the GREEN estimates are above the GREY estimates:

- Annual figures: Scenario A estimated as 11 % higher than Scenario B
- Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario A estimated as 8 % higher than Scenario B.

Power generation – general methodology

The average efficiency of gas-fired power plants has been calculated as 47 %. The expected (annual) load factors of the fixed sources have been calculated by default as the average load factors of 2009 – 2012 based on historical ENTSO-E data (3rd weeks of January and July of 2009 – 2012) and Gaslink's power generation model as follows:

- The treatment of hydro is based on a profile of actual usage and there are no hydro plants either going offline or coming on during the period, thus load factors are consistent throughout the duration of the model
- Pumped storage is also profile based with one generation unit in operation and varies on a seasonal basis. Maximum output assumed as high load factor, low load factor assumed zero. Low load factors do not take into consideration the pumped storage electricity input
- »Other« refers to peak generation as this is the only other generation type considered in Gaslink's models not covered under the other headings. Two of three plants coming offline in 2020. Please note 2030 high and low daily load factors have been adjusted accordingly
- Solar is not modelled currently by Gaslink
- Wind is based only on profiles from 2008 and 2009. Using only one week of data from January and July produced a very narrow range for the weeks selected so instead the entire month of January and July were used for winter and summer to give an adequate sample size and range.

Maximum and minimum annual load factors are applied to constrain the outputs of the model. The technical limits are defined as default as 10 % and 80 % for both coal and gas. Gaslink does not incorporate such constraints in its modelling as these limits are not approached within the modelling (or in practice); however, Gaslink agrees that these limits are sensible.

The expected daily load factors of the non-thermal sources have been calculated separately for winter and summer to cover weather related variations. A range of expected load factors has been calculated for wind and solar power generation. For those power generation technologies where variability does not apply, the values of high and low load factors will be the same.

IT (ITALY)

Final gas demand and Power generation – general methodology

Snam Rete Gas has submitted two scenarios for final gas demand; one based on their own assumptions (Scenario B) and a second scenario based on medium term forecasts from the EC publication »EU Energy, transport and GHG Emissions« (Scenario A). For gas-fired power generation, the assumptions underlying Scenario B are close to ENTSO-E Vision 1 and Scenario A are more aligned to ENTSO-E Vision 3. The related values have been included in the Scenarios. In both scenarios and for annual and daily demand cases the power generation sector is the one driving the increase in natural gas demand due to a recovery of electricity demand.

Compared to Scenario B, Scenario A shows a more moderate increase in annual gas demand due to an expected higher penetration of renewables in the electricity generation sector and for final use (mainly residential) mostly driven by the favourable economic growth assumed. For the daily power demand, consistent with the methodology developed by ENTSOG, Snam Rete Gas has considered the impact of exceptionally cold condition (1in20) on the electricity system. Both daily peak scenarios highlight a growing role for gas as backup fuel. In absolute terms, gas peak demand shows the same level in both scenarios with a more significant backup contribution in Scenario A, due to the higher level of variable renewables.

Both scenarios assume that Italy will meet the 20-20-20 targets.

Snam Rete Gas has also provided its own forecasts for the power generation sector. The table below shows annual and daily gas demand for electricity generation, consistent with final gas demand in Scenario B.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	1,162	1,343	1,452	1,489	1,534
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	242,816	269,915	291,860	299,343	308,324

LT (LITHUANIA)

Final gas demand

Only a single non-power generation forecast has been provided, which was based on the assumptions close to the ones defining the Scenario A. Amber Grid has agreed on the following estimates for Scenario B, which correspond to the EU average difference between GREEN and GREY scenario for those TSOs where the GREEN estimates are higher than the GREY estimates:

- Annual figures: Scenario B estimated as 11 % lower than Scenario A
- Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario B estimated as 8 % lower than Scenario A.

Power generation – general methodology

Lithuania's electricity sector is characterized by the absence of coal-fired power generation. Therefore, the general methodology provides a single value for Lithuania's gas demand for power generation, which is equal to the thermal gap, instead of a demand range. In addition, the evolution of the installed capacity, along with the importance of the electricity cross-border flows, determined the assumptions of the increased load-factor for the »other« installed capacity in order to prevent the estimation of unfeasible thermal gaps.

LU (LUXEMBOURG)

Final gas demand

The demand figures provided for Scenarios A and B are identical.

Power generation – general methodology

The electricity sector in Luxembourg is characterized by the important role of the electricity imports and the lack of coal-fired power generation. Due to the lack of competing technology, the general methodology provides a single value for Luxembourg's gas demand for power generation, which is equal to the thermal gap, instead of a demand range.

LV (LATVIA)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

The Latvian electricity sector is characterized by the lack of coal-fired power generation. Due to the lack of competing technology, the general methodology provides a single value for Latvia's gas demand for power generation, which is equal to the thermal gap, instead of a demand range.

MK (FYROM)

Final gas demand

The values in the GREEN scenario are much higher than the predictions in the GREY scenario and this is directly connected with the evolution in the power generation sector. The values of gas demand for commercial, residential and industrial customers under normal climatic conditions without power generation are approximately 47 % higher in the GREEN scenario.

Power generation – general methodology

The assessment of FYROM power generation was not carried out following the general methodology. The values for gas demand in the GREEN scenario for power generation are 15 times higher compared to the GREY scenario. This is directly related to the development of the power generation sector. In the report »Strategy for the Energy Development in the Republic of Macedonia until 2030«, issued by Ministry of Economy, the construction of two gas-cogeneration plants with a capacity of 250 MW electrical power each, are forecasted. This would lead to an increase in gas demand up to 1,100 million Nm^3/year, until 2020.

MT (MALTA)

Final gas demand

The forecasts of gas demand in Malta are limited to the power generation sector.

Power generation – general methodology

The assessment of power generation in Malta was not carried out following the general methodology.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

The GREEN scenario assumes the availability of gas from 2016 under a long term gas supply contract for power generation. It should be noted that the Design Case and the 14-day Uniform Risk for gas demand for power generation in Malta occur in the summer period, rather than in the winter period, as this is when the electricity peak demand occurs.

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	0	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	0	3,995	3,825	3,737	3,757

NL (THE NETHERLANDS)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

PL (POLAND)

Final gas demand

The demand figures provided for Scenarios A and B are identical.

Power generation – general methodology

The gas-fired power generation installed capacity in Poland is expected to increase, according to the 4 ENTSO-E visions; however, it will be relatively low compared with the coal-fired power generation installed capacity. Gas utilization for power generation might be expected to increase depending on the market conditions and further implementation of climate and environmental policy in Poland (coal-to-gas switch).

PT (PORTUGAL)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

The Portuguese electricity sector is characterized by the non-availability of coal-fired power generation by 2030. Due to the lack of competing technology, the general methodology provides a single value for the Portuguese gas demand in the power generation sector.

- The data for gas-fired power generation is consistent with ENTSO-E's TYNDP 2014;
- In the period 2014 to 2020, net imports were readjusted according to recent internal studies performed in REN. The impacts of this change need to be taken into consideration by ENTSOG, particularly in terms of the calculation of »net imports – winter/summer day«;
- The load factors for »Other«, »Wind« and »Solar« have been revised to reflect the profiles used in ENTSO-E (Visions 2030) studies;
- The hydro load factors have been revised to take into account the lower contribution to power generation from new hydro power plants;
- The peak day scenario refers to the most severe winter hydrological (dry) conditions during the reference period of 2009–2012, which corresponds to the average daily load factor of the 3rd week of January 2012

RO (ROMANIA)

Final gas demand

Only a single non-power generation forecast has been provided, which was based on the assumptions close to the ones defining the Scenario B. Transgaz has agreed on the following estimates for Scenario A, which correspond to the EU average difference between GREEN and GREY scenario for those TSOs where the GREEN estimates are higher than the GREY estimates:

- Annual figures: Scenario A estimated as 11 % higher than Scenario B
- Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario A estimated as 8 % higher than Scenario B.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

RS (SERBIA)

Final gas demand

As Srbjiagaz was not in a position to provide demand forecasts, Scenarios A and B have been defined by ENTSOG on the following basis:

Scenario A: data is taken from the Energy Community report »Study on the Implementation of the Regulation (EU) 994/2010 Concerning Measures to Safeguard Security of Gas Supply in the Energy Community« from September 2013. The following approach has been applied:

- Annual figures have been taken directly from this report
- Figures for the 14-day Uniform Risk have been estimated on the difference between the Design Case and the 14-day Uniform Risk figures of data from neighbouring countries (BG, RO and HR)
- Figures for the Design-Case have been calculated from the ratio of the 2010 peak day value, derived from an ECA study, and the figure for final gas demand in the same year derived from the Energy Community report. This ratio was applied to the projected daily final gas demands from the Energy Community report.

Scenario B: estimates correspond to the EU average difference between GREEN and GREY scenario for those TSOs where the GREEN estimates are higher than the GREY estimates:

- Annual figures: Scenario B estimated as 11 % lower than Scenario A
- Design Case and 14-day Uniform Risk: Scenario B estimated as 8 % lower than Scenario B.

Power generation – general methodology

The assessment of Bosnian power generation was not carried out following the general methodology due to a lack of a full data set.

SE (SWEDEN)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

The Swedish electricity sector is characterized by the non-availability of both coal and gas-fired power generation by 2030. Until then, the weak role of fossil fuel technologies in the power generation mix leads to an extremely high variability of the thermal gap depending on the evolution of the installed capacities and load factors of other technologies. Therefore, to allow the calculation of feasible thermal gaps, the load-factors for nuclear and »other« have been adjusted for the two visions.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	48	48	48	48	48
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200

SI (SLOVENIA)

Final gas demand

The gas demand in Slovenia, with a 34 % share for industrial use, is above the EU-28 average; however, its 10 % share for residential and commercial use is below the EU-28 average. The distribution systems cover approximately 1/3 of municipalities in Slovenia; renewable energy sources are a strong competitor, especially domestic wood biomass. The share of gas demand for power generation is also low (approx. 3 %). The economic crisis in the past 6 years has resulted in a significant decrease in the final gas demand (from 15 % to 11 % in the primary energy demand). The forecast of gas demand (except for electricity generation) provided by the TSO is based on the development programmes of distribution systems and their demand forecasts, as well as the production potential of Slovenian industry, taking into account the most recent macroeconomic trends.

Power generation – general methodology

The gas demand scenarios for electricity generation are based on the analysis of the Slovenian electricity TSO, which are included in their national TYNDP and presented in 3 scenarios. The low scenario results from the expected economic development in the next years and the regressive trend of the past electricity consumption. The expected growth rates after 2015 remain low. The medium scenario is based on gradual improvement of the economic situation. The high scenario is based on modelling the evolution of the final energy demand, the DSO's forecast of the final demand and a survey among direct users of the transmission system. ENTSOG's Scenario B corresponds to the medium scenario of the Slovenian electricity TSO, ENTSO-E's Vision 1 corresponds to the low scenario and Vision 3 corresponds to the high scenario.

SK (SLOVAKIA)

Final gas demand

The demand figures provided for Scenarios A and B are identical and are based on the assumptions of Scenario B.

Power generation – general methodology

The assessment of power generation in Slovakia was not carried out following the general methodology. No power generation unit is connected directly to the transmission system in Slovakia. The units are connected to the biggest distribution company which is in charge of developing of any of respective methodologies.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DAILY PEAK	GWh/d	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9
ANNUALLY DEMAND	GWh/y	4,693	4,764	4,764	4,764	4,764

UK (UNITED KINGDOM)

Final gas demand

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – general methodology

The TSO submitted the inputs for the general methodology. No further comments have been reported.

Power generation – Scenario by TSO

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
INSTALLED CAPACITY (GREEN)	MW	29,320	34,085	36,575	33,729	31,904
ANNUALLY DEMAND (GREEN)	GWh/y	147,509	172,929	175,132	189,257	155,741
DAILY PEAK (GREEN)	GWh/d	704	912	891	914	845
INSTALLED CAPACITY (GREY)	MW	29,320	34,488	39,568	42,465	43,214
ANNUALLY DEMAND (GREY)	GWh/y	169,219	231,246	244,119	263,862	279,546
DAILY PEAK (GREY)	GWh/d	783	1,122	1,102	1,154	1,199

Note: the scenarios for Northern Ireland are based on the submission from Mutual Energy. Scenarios for Great Britain are based on National Grid's Future Energy Scenarios 2014, Gone GREEN and No Progression respectively.

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