Power Generation







Lilian Macleod Power Supply Manager National Grid

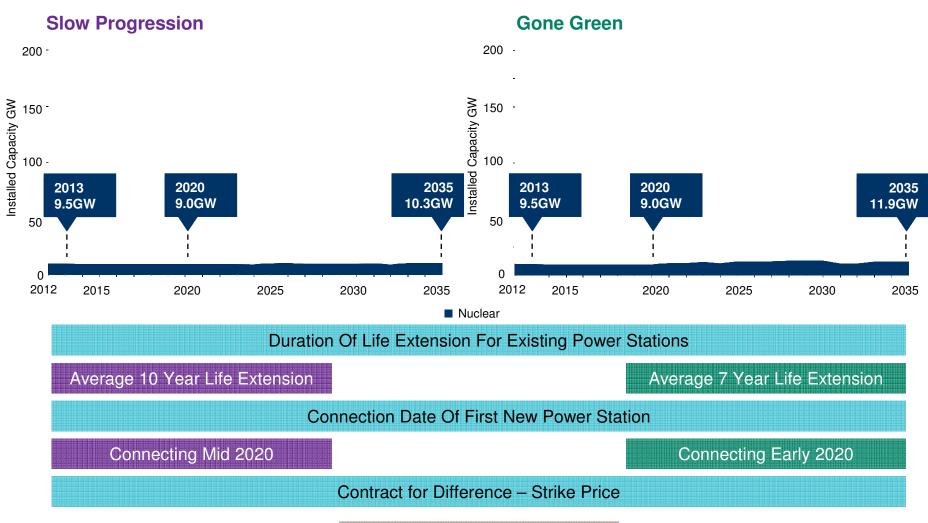
Power Generation – Factors We Consider



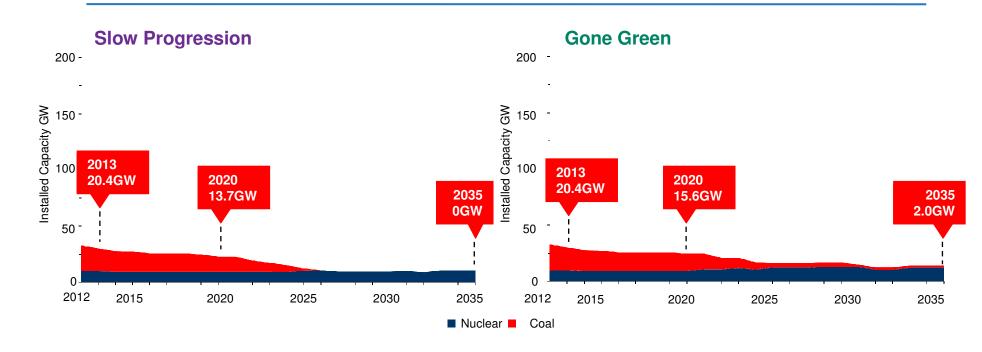
Power Generation Capacity – Part 1



Power Generation Capacity: Nuclear



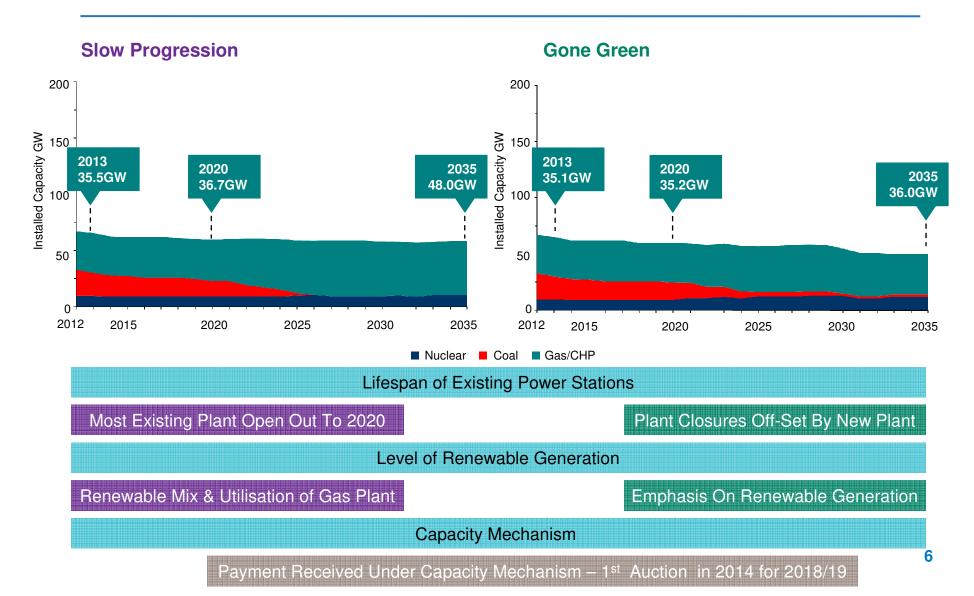
Power Generation Capacity: Coal



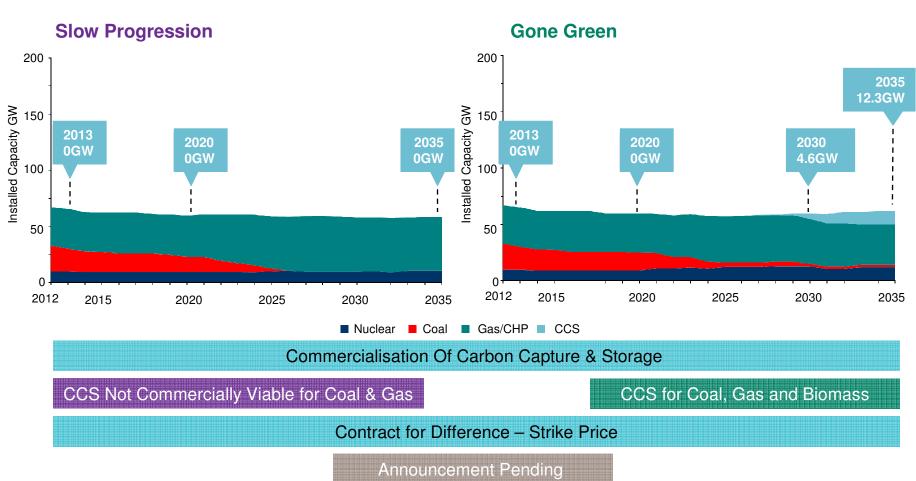
Impact of Environmental Legislation – Industrial Emissions Directive	
Majority Of Plant Opt Out Of IED	Broader Range of IED Outcomes
Conversion To Biomass	
Consideration Of Biomass Conversion	Emphasis on Biomass Conversion

Power Generation Capacity: Gas/Combined Heat & Power (CHP)

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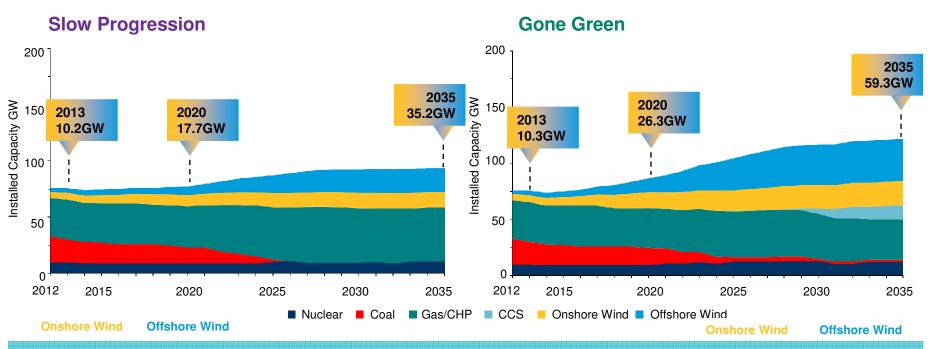
Power Generation Capacity: Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS)



Power Generation Capacity – Part 2



Power Generation Capacity: Wind – Onshore & Offshore



Level of Renewable Generation and Associated Technology

Increase Over Period and Compared to 2012 Scenarios

@ 2020 - 10.1GW (Onshore) & 7.5GW (Offshore) @ 2035 - 13.9GW (Onshore) & 21.3GW (Offshore)

Onshore Wind: Higher Increase Compared to 2012 Scenarios Offshore Wind: Lower Levels @ 2020 Compared to 2012 Scenarios

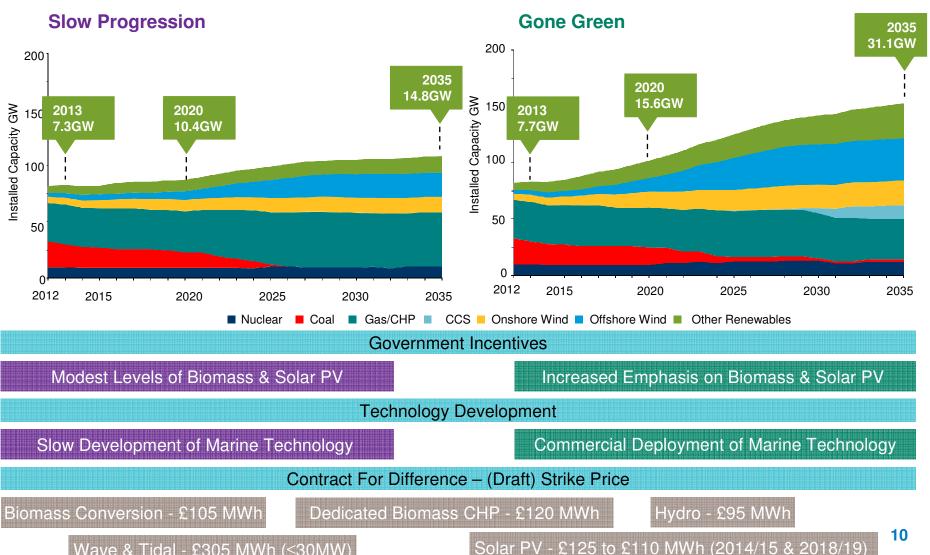
@2020 - 14.2GW (Onshore) & 12.1GW (Offshore) @2035 - 21.8GW (Onshore) & 37.5GW (Offshore)

Contract for Difference - (Draft) Strike Price

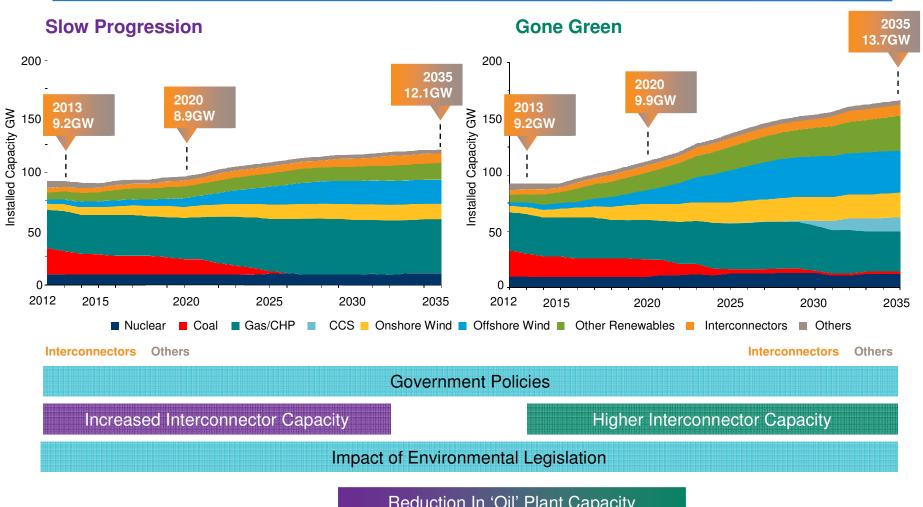
Onshore Wind - £100 to £95 MWh (2014/15 & 2018/19)

Offshore Wind - £155 to £135 MWh (2014/15 & 2018/19)

nationalgrid **Power Generation Capacity: Other** Renewables - Biomass, Hydro, Marine & Solar PV

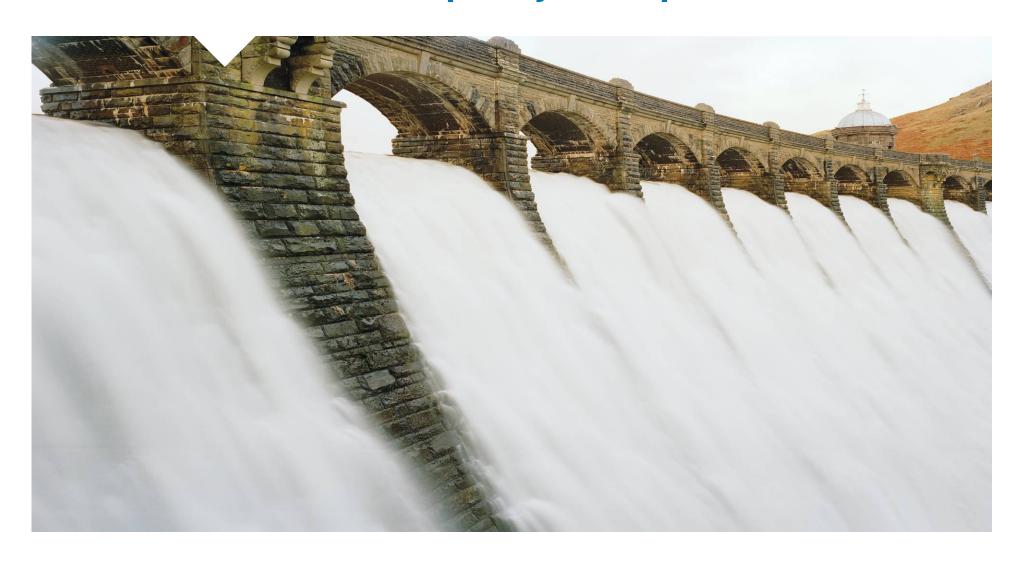


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Reduction In 'Oil' Plant Capacity

Power Generation Capacity: Comparison @ 2020



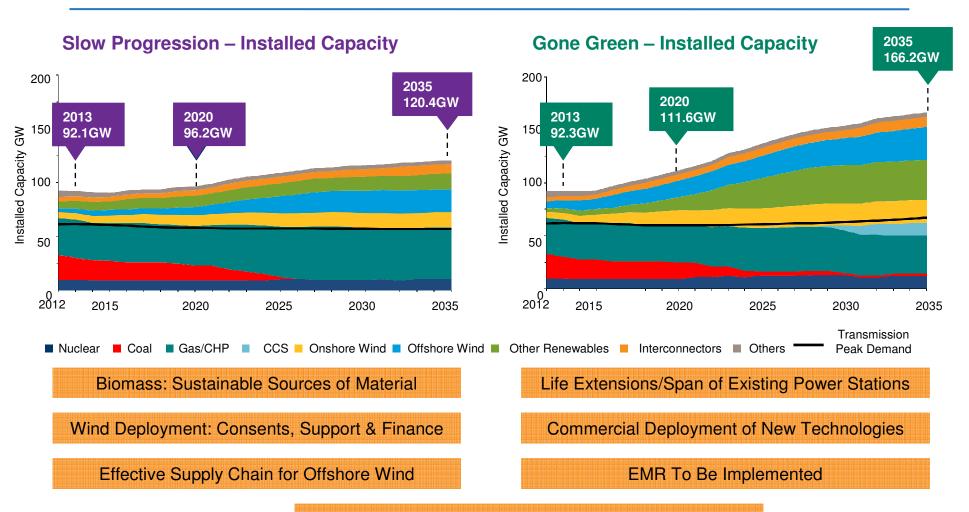
Power Generation Capacity: Comparison @ 2020 (2012 vs 2013 Scenarios)



Power Generation:What Needs To Happen?



Power Generation: What Needs To Happen?



Networks Developed To Connect New Generation