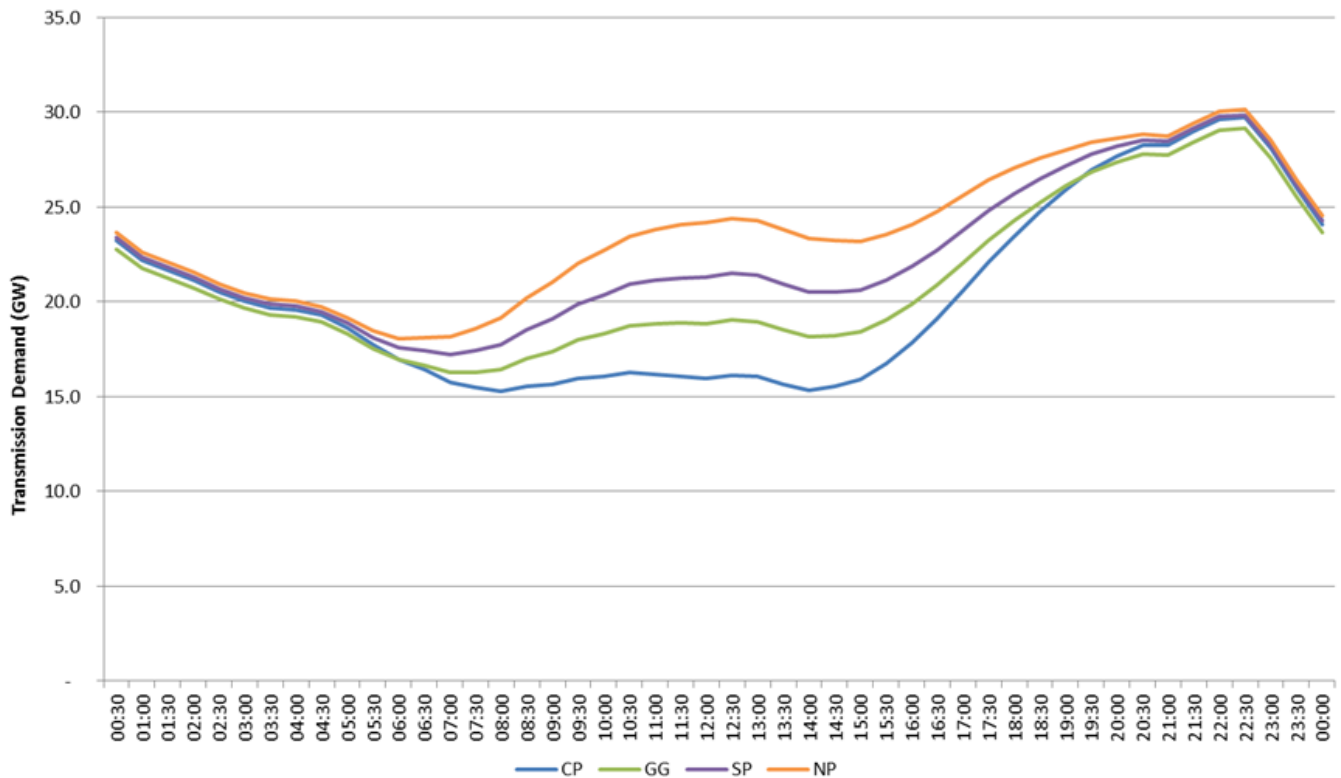


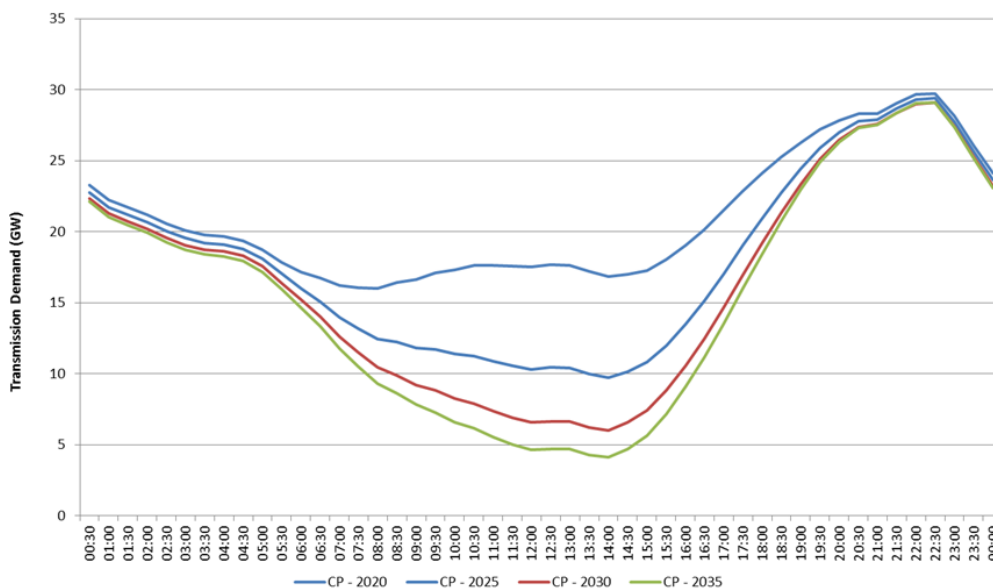
2020 Demand comparison across all scenarios

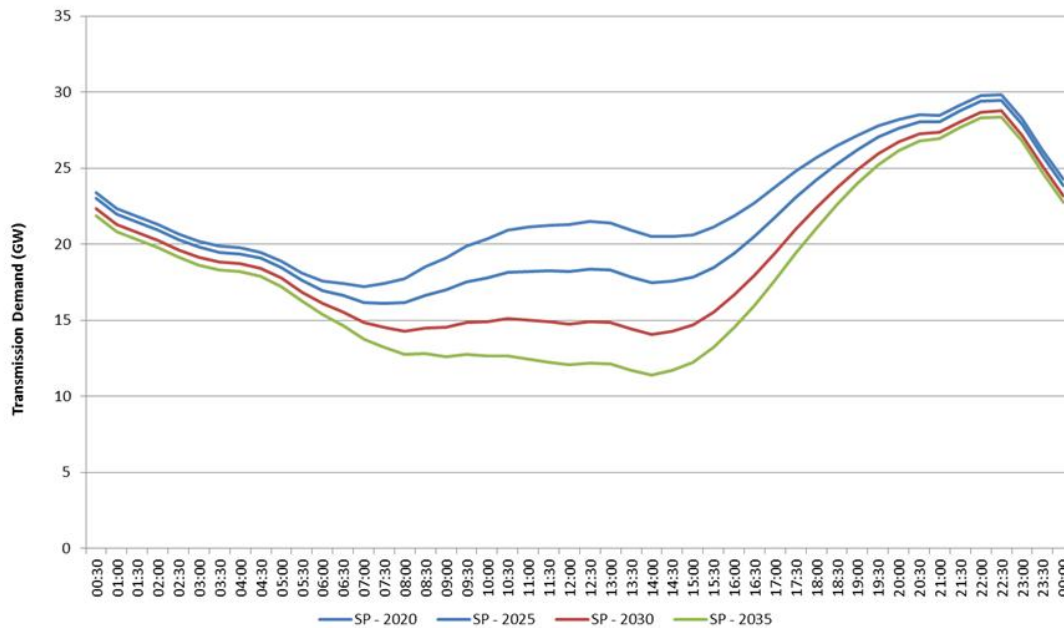
By 2020, both Consumer Power and Gone Green are problematic against the demand level of c. 15.5GW, a level which against SOF 2014 (see previous slides) max infeed loss of 900MW can be managed (nuclear DMOL, typical loss scale - e.g. bipole scale- see previous banding slides). Slow Progression is clearly evolving in that direction with some periods of marginality:



Below are load shapes for Consumer Power and Slow Progression (the two extremes of the effect). No Progression sees much less embedded generation - its minimum demand as per the slides previously discussed never gets lower than the AM minimum and that never gets lower than 15.5GW.

[Still tracking down Gone Green trace; it will as per the above sitting somewhere in between these...]





As you can see, across Consumer Power, Gone Green and Slow Progression from 2020 onwards (as FES Chart 7 shows) we have times, increasing in duration and severity that we go below the “magic line” of approx. 15.5GW system containment.

In Slow Progression you need to find only about 3GW worth of uplift- this could be found within embedded generation volumes but would still need you to drop the Type B-C boundary from the current 75MW upper level

Regarding the accuracy and credibility of FES scenarios - we (and indeed DECC from the FES stakeholder event) believe these are credible and equally probably scenarios. GC0048 should therefore focus on the consequence on what’s presented for a supporting CBA. Ignoring 50% of the FES scenarios and still preserving the existing B-C boundary does not seem tenable, unless the workgroup are comfortable with the curtailment risk that infers.