

## National Grid publishes its view on the future of energy networks

Today National Grid publishes its long term view of gas and electricity transmission capability and operability across four documents

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- National Grid publishes four documents on the long term future of energy networks.
- Gas demand to increase over next 10 years to support intermittent and flexible electricity generation.
- New Gas Future Operability Planning document will give the market a view out to 2050.

Today National Grid publishes its long term view of gas and electricity transmission capability and operability across four documents; Electricity Ten Year Statement (ETYS); Gas Ten Year Statement (GTYS); System Operability Framework (SOF); and the first Gas Future Operability Planning document (GFOP).

Great Britain's energy landscape is evolving at an unprecedented pace, so it has never been more important to have a clear picture of the challenges that lie ahead over the next decade. Every year National Grid works with stakeholders from across the industry to understand the future of the electricity and gas transmission networks. The result is a number of in depth documents providing industry stakeholders with analysis about the changing demands on our networks.

This year's [Electricity Ten Year Statement \(ETYS\)](#) highlights that keeping demand supplied through the National Electricity Transmission System will be vital, particularly as generation shifts away from closing fossil-fuelled plants towards increased reliance on intermittent generation.

The 2016 [Gas Ten Year Statement \(GTYS\)](#) explains how gas demand will increase over the next ten years. Higher levels of gas-fired generation will be used to support intermittent renewable sources and for flexible electricity generation.

The [System Operability Framework](#) recognises that more flexibility in the Electricity Transmission System will be needed to manage variations in intermittent generation and interconnector outputs.

The new [Gas Future Operability Planning document](#) follows on from the Gas Ten Year Statement to consider how changing customer requirements will have an impact on the operations and processes of the National Transmission System out to 2050.

Yesterday also saw the launch of National Grid's Future of Gas project which asks industry and policymakers to look at the future role of gas and the gas transmission network. Read the full Future of Gas document at <http://futureofgas.uk> or join the debate on Twitter (#FutureOfGas) or on [LinkedIn](#)

You can read the documents by visiting the [Future of Energy](#) homepage.

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Notes for editors

### Notes to Editors:

National Grid is pivotal to the energy systems in the UK and the north eastern United States. We aim to serve customers well and efficiently, supporting the communities in which we operate and making possible the energy systems of the future.

#### National Grid in the UK:

- We own and operate the electricity transmission network in England and Wales, with day-to-day responsibility for balancing supply and demand. We also operate, but do not own, the Scottish networks. Our networks comprise approximately 7,200 kilometres (4,474 miles) of overhead line, 1,500 kilometres (932 miles) of underground cable and 342 substations.
- We own and operate the gas National Transmission System in Great Britain, with day-to-day responsibility for balancing supply and demand. Our network comprises approximately 7,660 kilometres (4,760 miles) of high-pressure pipe and 618 above-ground installations.
- As Great Britain's System Operator (SO) we make sure gas and electricity is transported safely and efficiently from where it is produced to where it is consumed. From April 2019, Electricity System Operator (ESO) is a new standalone business within National Grid, legally separate from all other parts of the National Grid Group. This will provide the right environment to deliver a balanced and impartial ESO that can realise real benefits for consumers as we transition to a more decentralised, decarbonised electricity system.
- Other UK activities mainly relate to businesses operating in competitive markets outside of our core regulated businesses; including interconnectors, gas metering activities and a liquefied natural gas (LNG) importation terminal – all of which are now part of National Grid Ventures. National Grid Property is responsible for the management, clean-up and disposal of surplus sites in the UK. Most of these are former gas works.

Find out more about the energy challenge and how National Grid is helping find solutions to some of the challenges we face at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/group/news>

National Grid undertakes no obligation to update any of the information contained in this release, which speaks only as at the date of this release, unless required by law or regulation.

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