
Outcomes TYNDP 2014 - 2030 Visions - Request for Stakeholder Input Period 3 December 2012-7 January 2013

April 2013

1 INTRODUCTION

In the process of constructing the 2014 Ten Year Network Development Plan, ENTSO-E has elaborated 4 visions: two bottom-up and 2 top down¹.

In order to derive from visions the necessary scenarios, based on which the market and network studies are performed, ENTSO-E has relied on the TSO knowledge and the received stakeholders' input during the two workshops² held in 2012, where all the interested stakeholders were invited to express their opinion and give their input.

Additionally, ENTSO-E has organized between 3 December 2012 and 7 January 2013, an opened call for input³ (based on a template questionnaire) aiming to refine the methodology for constructing the two top down scenarios: green transition (scenario 2) and green revolution (scenario 4).

As a result of this open call ENTSO-E has received input from 13 organizations/companies:

- Greenpeace European Unit
- Friends of the Super Grid
- Third Generation Environmentalism-E3G
- Birdlife International
- Bio-Energie
- Axpo Power AG
- Danish Energy Association
- Fortum
- Ansaldo Sistemi Industriali
- EDF
- Climate Action Network Europe
- European Photovoltaic Industry Association
- European Wind Energy Association

The current document summaries and answers all the received comment between 3 December 2012 and 7 January 2013. To make it easier to follow the structure of this document is in line with the template questionnaire.

¹ More information on the ENTSO-E visions can be found at:

https://www.entsoe.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/library/events/Workshops/2030_Visions/announcement_leaflet_2030_vision.pdf

² <https://www.entsoe.eu/news-events/events/2030-visions/> and <https://www.entsoe.eu/news-events/events/2nd-entso-e-2030-vision-workshop-on-visions-for-the-ten-year-network-development-plan-2014/>

³ https://www.entsoe.eu/news-events/announcements/newsingleview/browse/3/article/tyndp-2014-2030-visions-request-for-stakeholder-input/?tx_ttnews%25255BpS%25255D=1352522652&tx_ttnews%25255BbackPid%25255D=214&cHash=fa06b5469aa03f7ea72fd6d5afed51

2 INPUT AND ENTSO-E ANSWER

- **Question 1** Should other elements besides wind volatility and hydro reductions be assessed compared to standard inputs used for a market simulation, reflecting normal conditions be taken into account in the generation adequacy assessment?

Collected answers

	NO	YES - WHICH ONE	NO OPTION
FSCOG		RES Optimization at European level	
EWEA		RES Optimization at European level and adequate assessment of firm capacity of variable RES	
Axpo Power AG			X
Danish Energy Association		The availability of nuclear power in the Nordic countries is important for the energy balance during the year. Hence the availability of nuclear power should be included in the generation adequacy assessment.	
Fortum		1. Dynamic demand response (peak shaving) based on hourly pricing (modeled e.g. as additional generation); 2. Sharing of contracted balancing reserves	
Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali		i) heat waves in hot seasons. ii) heat pumps should be considered of the reversible type (heating & conditioning) iii) the decreasing of the conversion efficiency of the photovoltaic plants as they get older and older, approaching their max life-time.	
EDF		a) Indicators to be evaluated: load shedding indicators (hours/year, energy/year) per country b) Generation consistency to be checked: reality of the underlying economics (e.g. overcapacity would likely not happen since private generators would not invest as desired or would shut off their generation plants in case of over capacity).	

ENTSO-E Answer

Load shedding indicators (hours/year, energy/year) per country will be used to assess the generation adequacy from a European perspective (interconnections are included as means to obtain a sufficient adequacy level).

In the European top-down perspective thermal generation will be assessed taking into account the reality of the underlying economics for investment in fossil fuel generation capacity.

The suggestion to take into account RES optimisation when doing an adequacy assessment is not feasible for the current TYNDP 2014 visions due to a lack of relevant input and an optimisation function that is still to be defined. However, thinking will be started in order to define how such optimization could be understood and may be incorporated for the next TYNDPs scenario building.

The availability of nuclear units in the Nordic countries is considered in the generation adequacy assessment according to their installed capacity associated to the particular scenario and the statistical availability of such type of units.

Currently the statistics that allow taking into account the age distribution of photovoltaic plants per country are not available for all the ENTSO-E members. The overall modelling would also have to be improved to reach such a level of accuracy. However, for the electric system, the most challenging part is the variability and the output correlation of this type of generation which require a further in-depth analysis. For this purpose ENTSO-E has acquired in 2012, the Pan-European Climate Database which contains multiple time series of solar factors for several years, for all ENTSO-E countries.

The suggestion to take into account the dynamic of the demand response has been investigated but is implemented in a very limited manner for the TYNDP 2014 due to the lack of relevant, consistent and manageable inputs and the unavailability of a commercial generation adequacy and/or market study tool that may allow considering such aspects in a satisfying way. This suggestion will be looked after and further implemented when the elements mentioned above (data and tool) are available.

Heat pump reversibility (heating & conditioning) is modelled whenever available via the load series inputs. This is only applicable for some ENTSO-E countries.

Analysing the impact of heat waves on the infrastructure is very relevant in particular for the regions impacted by such situations. Therefore, these cases are to be investigated in depth in regions where such conditions may result in stressed situations for the system. This information will be presented in the regional investment plans.

The sharing of contracted balancing is today considered in a very limited manner (generation output abatement) since the market study models used do not focus on close to real time unit commitment issues. The consistency and accuracy of basic data inputs, acknowledged by all stakeholders, must be strengthened before the market modelling can be further improved to consider higher standards of output results.

- **Question 2:** What prioritization criterion to be used in order to assess which connections between 2 market nodes are more eligible for increasing existing or adding new interconnections?

Collected answers

	a. level of congestion	b. annual average absolute difference of marginal costs between countries	c. Combination of the level of congestion & annual average difference of marginal costs between countries	d. Other:	No opinion
FSCOG					Annual Average of differences of marginal costs between countries
EWEA			X		
Axpo Power AG			X		
Danish Energy Association		X		but you could also consider using the socio-economic value of a new line as the criteria.	
Fortum				Combination of a + b (as average of absolute-value hourly differences) + cost-benefit analysis of new interconnectors	
Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali	X				
EDF		This criterion can be used as a first indicator for interconnection needs and is certainly better than congestion level. The average spread should be compared to the cost of adding 1 extra MW in the cost-benefits analysis.		the value of a new interconnection should be assessed in terms of costs and benefits, in line with what should be done in the framework of the TYNDP	

ENTSO-E Answer

Following stakeholder suggestions the annual average difference of the marginal cost between countries was taken into account as one of the elements in considering whether or not reinforcement or a new interconnection was eligible. In situations where distance plays a major role (off-shore additional interconnector capacities), a very rough preliminary socio-economic assessment was done. In the CBA analysis included in the TYNDP 2014 this will be done for all presented projects, however in the preliminary phase of determining the inputs for market and load flow analyses necessary for the in-depth CBA analysis, this was only done for offshore additional interconnectors.

- **Question 2a:** If the level of congestion should be used as a prioritization criterion in order to assess whether or not to increase interconnection capacity; which level of congestion would indicate significant usage to justify an increase of interconnection capacity?

Collected answers

	a. Less than 30%	b. 30%	c. 40%	d. 50%	e. 60%	f. More than 70%	g. No opinion
FSCOG	X						
EWEA	X						
Axpo Power AG						X	
Danish Energy Association	X						
Fortum	i.e. 20%						
Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali		X					
EDF							None of the proposed answers seems relevant. Indeed, as said before, the value of a new interconnection should be assessed in terms of costs and benefits. The congestion level is irrelevant to do so as the cost-benefits analysis can (and usually must) result in an interconnection which can still be congested.

ENTSO-E Answer

See Q2.

- **Question 2b:** If the absolute annual average difference of marginal costs between countries should be used as a prioritization criterion in order to assess whether or not to increase interconnection capacity, which difference between annual average absolute marginal costs is relevant?

Collected answers

	a. Less than 30%	b. 30%	c. 40%	d. 50%	e. 60%	f. More than 70%	g. No opinion
FSCOG	X						
EWEA	X						
Axpo Power AG							X

Danish Energy Association	X						
Fortum	i.e. 10%						
Ansaldo Sistemi Industriali							X

EDF

None of the proposed answers seems relevant. Indeed, as said before, the value of a new interconnection should be assessed in terms of costs and benefits. At the optimal point, the marginal increase of the congestion rent should equal the marginal cost of increasing the capacity.

ENTSO-E Answer

In general, stakeholders indicated that already small annual average absolute difference of the marginal cost between countries should be enough to consider a possible reinforcement or new interconnector. These suggestions were followed by using a lower bound of 2 € difference for considering possible additional interconnection capacity. In the CBA analysis applied for the TYNDP 2014 an in-depth socio-economic analysis will be done for all retained projects. However the aim of the preliminary phase - was merely to determine the inputs (increases in BTC are used to assess the possibility of thermal generation reduction). For the market and load flow analyses that will be done to detect the grid investment it was judged as appropriate not to be too restrictive in the adding new exchange possibility.

- **Question 3:** Till which level an increase of interconnection is justified in market studies when no technical studies have been done. Should the European guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (Decision No 1364/2006/EC) to have a level of electricity interconnections equivalent to at least 10% of their installed production capacity be met?

Collected answers

	a. No	b. Yes	c. No opinion
FSCOG		X	
EWEA		X	
Axpo Power AG			X
Danish Energy Association		X	
Fortum		X	
Ansaldo Sistemi Industriali		X	
EDF	No: the level of interconnection should depend on the results of a cost-benefits analysis – no arbitrary indicator such as the 10% level should be used.		

ENTSO-E Answer

In general stakeholders indicated that the European guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (Decision No 1364/2006/EC) should be respected. This conformity was checked when building the top down scenarios.

- **Question 4:** Till which level an increase of interconnection is justified in market studies when no technical studies have been done. If a restriction of interconnection capacity is needed how should this restriction be set?

Collected answers

	a. Restriction per border	b. Restriction per country	c. Combination of the restriction per border & per country	d. Other :	e. No
FSCOG					X
EWEA					X
Axpo Power AG					
Danish Energy Association					X
Fortum	X				
Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali	X				
EDF	The assumptions should be linked to the reality of interconnections development (e.g.: an average of 10 years to commission a project, no parallel projects at a same border). This would give the pace to be expected, and therefore the inherent restrictions of interconnection development (experience shows that around 1 GW per border every 10 year is realistic).				

ENTSO-E Answer

Some stakeholders indicated that no limitation should be introduced on the increase of interconnection capacity. Other stakeholders requested to consider limitation on the increase per border and to be realistic on the time and realization of multiple reinforcements. As a consequence general default rules were made that set limitation on the increase in capacity per border. These guidelines could be relaxed in the case of non-compliance with the European guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure or adapted in case the TSO expertise (BTC expert group of WG TYNDP and Regional representatives of the different regional groups) gave additional case specific insights.

- **Question 4a:** Till which level an increase of interconnection is justified in market studies when no technical studies have been done. If a restriction per border is required, what is the maximum increase per border?

Collected answers

	a. To a maximum of 1 GW of additional capacity per identified border	b. To a maximum of 2 GW of additional capacity per identified border	c. To a maximum of 3 GW of additional capacity per identified border	d. To a maximum of GW of additional capacity per identified border	e. No opinion
FSCOG				X	
EWEA				10	
Axpo Power AG					X
Danish Energy Association					X
Fortum			X		
Ansaldo Sistemi Industriali					X
EDF	(max of 1 GW every 10 years thus 2 GW in a 2030 vision).				

ENTSO-E Answer

Some stakeholders indicated extremely high increases of additional interconnection capacity per border that were considered as being very unlikely to achieve within the assessed horizon. Hence, considering the stakeholders' suggestions and based on the input from grid experts (BTC expert group of WG TYNDP and regional representatives of the different regional groups) ENTSO-E has developed a methodology that took into account the indications of the stakeholders within feasible limits.

- **Question 4b:** Till which level an increase of interconnection is justified in market studies when no technical studies have been done. If a restriction per country is required, what is the maximum increase of the sum of interconnection capacities (BTCs) between market nodes already in place for 2030 based on certain projects?

Collected answers

	a. To a maximum increase of 25% of the start BTCs	b. To a maximum increase of 50% of the start BTCs	c. To a maximum increase of 75% of the start BTCs	d. To a maximum increase of ...% of the start BTCs	e. No opinion
FSCOG				X	
EWEA				100%	
Axpo Power AG	X				
Danish Energy Association					X
Fortum					RESPONDED BY Q1
Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali					X
EDF					Question not clear. What is the purpose?

ENTSO-E Answer

As there was no generally and widely agreed standpoint from stakeholders on this issue the methodology on this topic was developed based on input from grid experts (BTC expert group of WG TYNDP and Regional representatives of the different regional groups).

- **Question 5** Till which level an increase of interconnection is justified in market studies when no technical studies have been done. When an interconnection capacity between two market nodes is eligible for market reasons for increasing its capacity, what should be the size of the added interconnection capacity?

Collected answers

		a. 0.5 GW	b. 1 GW	c. 2 GW	d. Other:	No opinion
FSCOG				X		
EWEA					Case by case assessment	
Axpo Power AG				X		
Danish Energy Association		We assume that the question is meant as how much the line is increased in every step of the evaluation i.e. if the first 0.5 GW is socio-economic positive then the line is increased with a further 0.5 GW. Q6:				
Fortum			X			
Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali						X
EDF	(if one of the countries with installed capacity < 50 GW)		(if both countries with installed capacity > 50 GW)			

ENTSO-E Answer

See answer Question 4b.

- **Question 6:** Adequacy studies focus on the assessment of extreme situations and whether in these extreme situations there is enough generation & demand response available to cover the load. For this type of analysis no economic merit order to assess exchanges between countries is taken into account. Since the collected interconnection capacities reflect commercial bilateral exchanges possibilities under normal circumstances should these commercial exchange possibilities be reduced in order to mimic interconnection possibilities in extreme circumstances? If yes, for which countries should the reduction be done?

Collected answers

	a. Countries with interconnection capacity of more than 20% of their installed production capacity	b. Countries with interconnection capacity of more than 30% of their installed production capacity	c. Countries with connections to more than 1 country	d. Countries with connections to more than 2 countries	e. Other:
FSCOG					

EWEA					Question is not relevant. See comments on Vision 2 in the joint association response to the ENTSO-E 2030 visions
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Axpo Power AG					
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Danish Energy Association					
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Fortum					Countries where uncontrolled loop flows are possible (i.e. with parallel AC loops through other countries without phase-shifters)
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Ansaldo Sistemi Industriali			X		
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EDF					a case by case analysis should be performed by the TSO, using its knowledge on NTC reduction during tough situations (the assumptions should be communicated in the report).
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ENTSO-E Answer

The answers collected from stakeholders regarding the interconnection possibilities in extreme circumstances reflect no widely agreed view on this topic; hence the methodology on this topic was developed based on input from (BTC expert group of WG TYNDP and Regional representatives of the different regional groups). Adequacy assessment methodology will continue to be developed with the involvement of stakeholders at the relevant stages.

- **Question 7:** Adequacy studies focus on the assessment of extreme situations and whether in these extreme situations there is enough generation & demand response available to cover the load. For this type of analysis no economic merit order to assess exchanges between countries is taken into account. Since the collected interconnection capacities reflect commercial bilateral exchanges possibilities under normal circumstances, should these commercial exchange possibilities be reduced in order to mimic interconnection possibilities in extreme circumstances? If yes, how much should the reduction be?

Collected answers

	a. 50% of the sum of the interconnection capacities with other countries	b. 60% of the sum of the interconnection capacities with other countries 70% of BTC	c. 80% of the sum of the interconnection capacities with other countries	d. Other :
FSCOG				
EWEA				Question is not relevant. See comments on Vision 2 in the joint association response to the ENTSO-E 2030 visions
Axpo Power AG				
Danish Energy Association				
Fortum		i.e. maximum import 80% of BTC		
Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali				
EDF				Other: a case by case analysis should be performed by the TSO, using its knowledge on NTC reduction during tough situations (the assumptions should be communicated in the report).

ENTSO-E Answer

See answer question 6.

- **Question 8:** In a European vision, back-up for the volatility of RES output and unavailability of generation in general is not organized in a national way but at a European level. Thermal back-up generation capacity delivered by new base-load & mid-merit thermal generation will be lower in a European vision than in a national vision, under the same load conditions. If new base-load & mid-merit thermal generation can be reduced then this reduction should be based on which market criterion?

Collected answers

	a. Only equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed capacity)	b. Only net present value for each country and for each type of new thermal generation facilities	c. Combination of net present value for each country and for each type of new thermal generation facilities and equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed capacity)	d. No other:	e. No opinion
FSCOG				X	

EWEA					X
Axpo Power AG		X			

Danish Energy Association		X			
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Fortum X

Ansaldi Sistemi Industriali			X		
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EDF

The question is not clear nor is the explanation of slide #51 of the pdf annex. Which reduction is meant? Reduction of interconnections on tough situations? Reduction of generation? No elements on the characteristics of the outages to be implemented?

ENTSO-E Answer

The suggestion to take into account equivalent full power hours (EFPH) as well as economic evaluation of the thermal installed capacity was implemented when developing the methodology for reducing thermal generation capacity in a European top-down scenario.

New base load & mid-merit thermal generation (new coal, new lignite, new CCGT and new conventional gas) are reduced by experts taking into account; LOLE, ENS, the number of equivalent full power hours (EFPH) and a reduced Cost-Benefit Analysis on an annual basis for each country and for each type of new thermal generation facilities.

- **Question 8a:** If the number of equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed is a good criterion to reduce new base-load & mid merit thermal generation, what is the appropriate number of equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed) that new base-load & mid merit thermal generation unit should have as a minimum in order to be considered for realization from a market perspective.

Collected answers

	a. More than 1000 equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed capacity)	b. More than 1500 equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed capacity)	c. More than 2000 equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed capacity)	d. More than 2500 equivalent full power hours (EFPH) (energy output / installed capacity)	e. Other :	f. No opinion
FSCOG						X
EWEA					Question is not relevant. See comments on Vision 2 in the joint association response to the ENTSO-E 2030 visions	
Axpo Power AG						X
Danish Energy Association						X
Fortum			X			
Ansaldo Sistemi Industriali						X
EDF						The question is not clear nor is the explanation of the slide #51 of the pdf annex.

ENTSO-E Answer

The responses reflect no widely agrees quantitative view on the question, therefore a methodology based on TSO expertise (scenario building experts) has been established regarding the number of EFPH to be used.

General input gathered from stakeholders regarding the high level methodology for establishing vision 2 “Money Rules” & 4 “Green Revolution”

- Answer to the input of Bio-Energie in the framework of the questions regarding the high level methodology for establishing vision 2 “Money Rules” & 4 “Green Revolution”

Received comments:

1. First need an accepted approach on how the future production units will develop per country
2. Check the basic production rules on reserve capacity R2 etc. and the market resilience but also demand side actions
3. Decide on which part of generation has to be taken as necessary
4. Check what has to be imported based on load flow and experience in view of outlook scenario's..

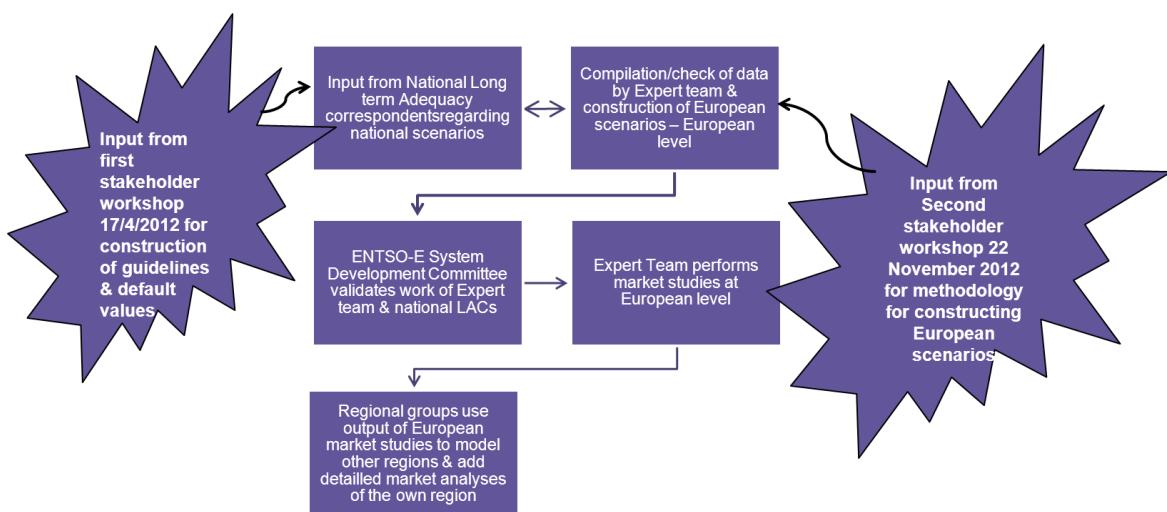
As defenders of the development of renewables we also strive to have a sound electrical infrastructure that is able to cope with all grid conditions.

We were surprised to see the demand is still increasing – this should be taken as the not wanted situation as there is the efficiency directive that has to reduce the consumption in terms of 2 to 5%.

ENTSO-E answers

Regarding the questions on demand forecast: The higher electric demand levels in vision 3 “Green Transition” and vision 4 “Green Revolution” reflect the idea that several public documents on the topic indicate that in order to achieve the European energy objectives of 2050 a substitution towards electricity is probable. Since the objective of the TSOs is to facilitate the internal European Energy market the likely tendency should be taken into account so TSOs can detect in time the necessary actions needed if these conditions become reality.

Regarding the process: The following figure describes the scenario building and market modelling process in the framework of TYNDP 2012



The objective of the visions for 2030 is to construct contrasting visions that differ enough from each other to capture a realistic range of possible future pathways as well resulting in different future challenges for the grid. The aim of the “2030 visions approach” is that the pathway realized in the future falls with a high level of certainty in the range described by the four visions used in the TYNDP 2012 (This is illustrated in the figure 1 below).

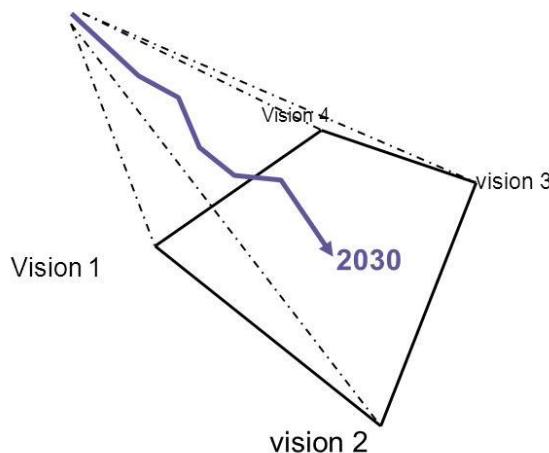


Figure 1: Four possible pathways until 2030

The objective of using these visions for long term grid development is that it leads to the identification of new flexible infrastructure development needs that are able to cope with a range of possible future energy challenges outlined in the visions. This methodology is therefore consistent with the methodology put forward in the “Energy roadmap 2050”. That states that grids should be developed with a “no regrets” option in mind and able to cope with various political, regulatory, technologic and economic development pathways.

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- [Answer to the joint response to ENTSO-E's '2030 Visions' of Birdlife International; Climate Action Network Europe; European Photovoltaic Industry Association; European Wind Energy Association; Friends of the Super Grid; Greenpeace European Unit; Third Generation Environmentalism- E3G](#)

The TYNDP 2014 and Visions 2030 documents will list the advantages and disadvantages of all methodologies used in the framework of the TYNDP 2014. ENTSO-E will keep investing in improving its methodology whether this is related to scenario building, market studies and/or load flow studies. Visions 1 "Slow Progress" & 2 "Money Rules" reflect a business as usual evolution. However vision 3 "Green transition" and 4 "Green Revolution" assume that necessary additional political measures are taken to realize a generation mix compatible with the European Energy objectives roadmap 2050. An assessment of how the visions 2030 are in line with the European roadmap 2050 has been done at a high level before starting any market or load flow modelling through the RES and CO2 indicators. Although the context of the visions make that an assessment of the compliance with the European roadmap 2050 is only relevant for vision 3 "Green Transmission" and vision 4 "Green Revolution". Furthermore, the objective of the European roadmap 2050 focuses not only on electricity but on energy. The actual merit order of thermal units in 2030 will have high influence on whether the CO2 objectives will be met or not.

The current scenario building methodology for European top-down scenarios foresees that the potential of renewable energy sources is based on the estimates of national TSO experts that make their previsions taken into account national policies regarding renewable energies. An estimate of the potential of renewables from a European perspective that takes into consideration optimized market conditions, sufficient transmission interconnections and reinforced distribution grids is today not possible to the unavailability of a model that automate this type of optimisation as well as the fact that no indicators taking into account the diversity of ENTSO-E members were collected that could be used for this type of optimisation. Capacity credits of renewable energy sources will be based on Pan European Climate Database data for the market and load flow. This database guarantees that the correlation between different reliable capacity factors can be assessed correctly.

The request for sensitivity analysis for vision 3 "Green Transition" and vision 4 "Green Revolution" regarding 1) regional distribution of generation (both renewable generation and flexible conventional generation); 2) energy efficiency; 3) storage; 4) Smart grids and role of distribution grids; 5) Demand side management and 6) Management of production (capping the renewable peaks which should not reduce the overall amount of electricity produced from renewables) is acknowledge by ENTSO-E as relevant.

However due to time, model and data constraints a sensitivity analysis is not always an option. If it can be done and it is relevant for a particular region it will be assessed and presented in the regional investment plans. The reason for not doing sensitivity analyses for point 1 is explained above. Energy efficiency is considered implicitly in different variations in within the visions as well as hydro.

For points 4), 5) and 6) there is today a lack of base inputs as well as commercially available tools that could allow modelling these effects in an appropriate manner. Therefore they were only considered in an exogenous way in the methodology and not resulted from a dynamic modelling.

Similarly to other international institutions, such as EIA and the European Commission, ENTSO-E does not favour or disapprove of nuclear technology as means of generating electricity. Therefore the information of national correspondents is crucial to reflect a real evolution of nuclear capacity in Europe. These national insights are kept in the European top-down visions because ENTSO-E believes that the future of nuclear industry in a country is largely driven by local political sensitivities.

In the framework of TYNDP 2012 stakeholders were consulted at two different stages:

- Workshop 17 April 2012 – used for setting the boundary conditions for the 2030 visions and
- Workshop 22 November 2012 and the request for input (Dec-Jan 2013) – which target was to refine the methodology to construct the two top-down visions and present how ENTSO-E used the previous received comments.

For future TYNDPs ENTSO-E will look to involving the stakeholders even at an earlier stage of the process. As general process, when implementing the stakeholders' suggestions, ENTSO-E is looking at the proposals viability from the resources, timeframe and European wide data availability perspective.

The suggestion of using combined web tools and workshops is duly noted and will be taken into consideration when planning the next stakeholders" consultations.