

# Agenda

Welcome: 10am

Framework Changes

Modelling changes

Assumptions & impacts

Conclusion

Q&A

Re-cap and close

Lauren

Christopher

Christopher

Cameron

Cameron





#### **Key Message and actions:**

Decisive action is needed within the next two years to deliver the fundamental change required for a fair, affordable, sustainable and secure net zero energy system by 2050.

#### **Actions:**

- Accelerate the delivery of whole system infrastructure through a strategic approach to network investment and introduction of planning reforms.
- Deliver market reform, considering electricity, gas, hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub>, to ensure we have energy markets that provide for and work with a reliable and strategically planned energy system.
- Prioritise the use of hydrogen for hard-to-electrify applications. Agree business models and kick-start delivery of the hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub> transport and storage infrastructure needed for system flexibility.
- Accelerate progress on low carbon heating, including faster rollout of heat pumps irrespective of a decision on hydrogen for heat.

- Deliver innovation and build consumer trust in affordable smart technology, enabling consumers to save on energy costs while helping with the management of Great Britain's electricity system.
- Focus on energy efficiency improvements across all sectors to reduce overall energy demand.
- Expedite the delivery of clean, low-cost and reliable new technologies and long-duration energy storage connected to the system by reforming the connections process.
- Invest in supply chain and skills to deliver the low carbon technologies and infrastructure needed for net zero and enable the UK to become a world leader.



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#### **Drivers for change**

- Need for strategic network investment
- Ofgem decision on Centralised Strategic Network Planning
- Stakeholder feedback

Scenarios



**Pathways** 

Wide range of credible outcomes



Narrower, strategic routes to net zero



Cost agnostic



Brings in additional economic modelling

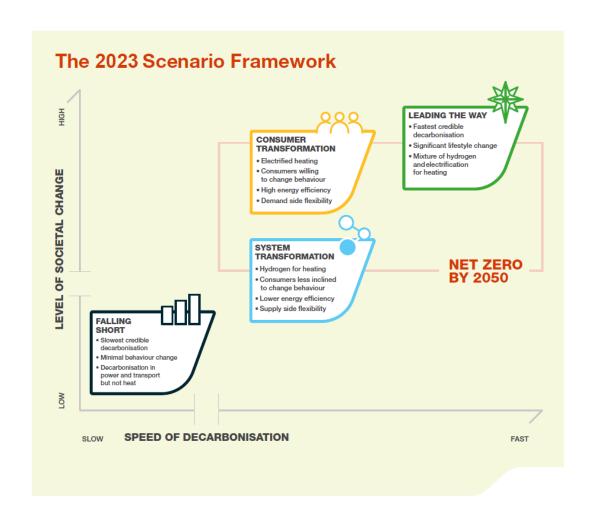


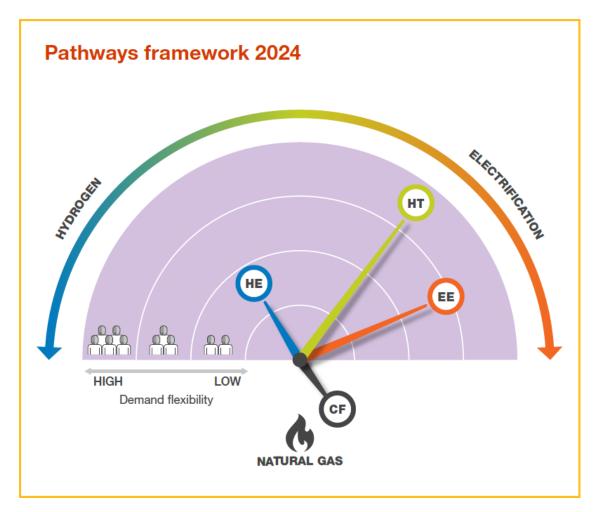
Interactions between vectors highlighted

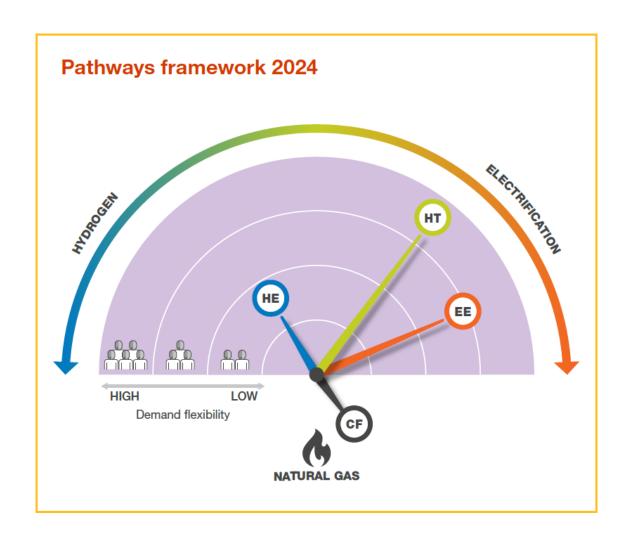


Models hydrogen and electricity interactions

# Changes to the framework

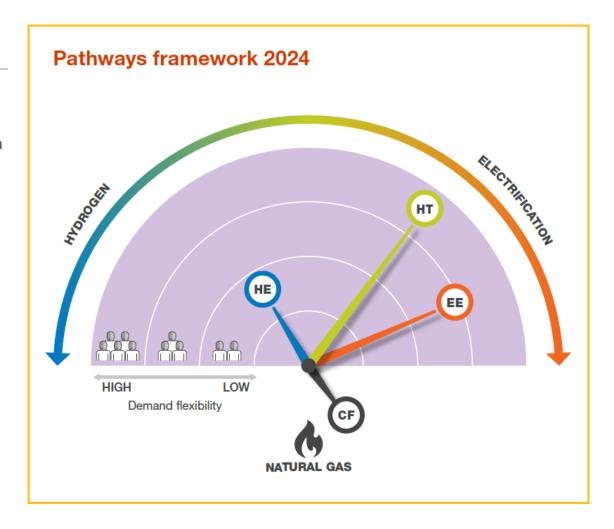






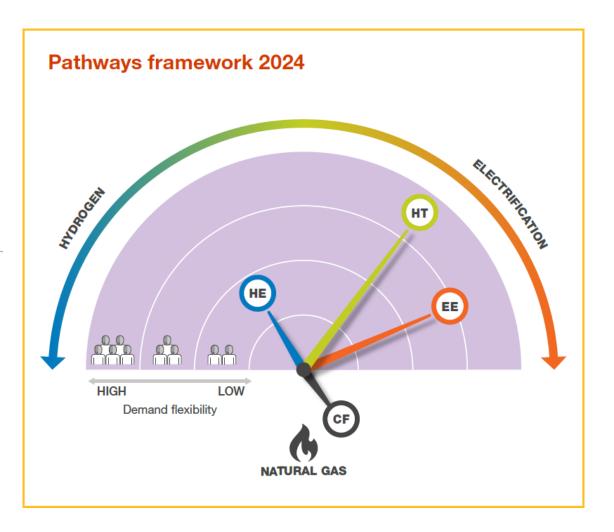


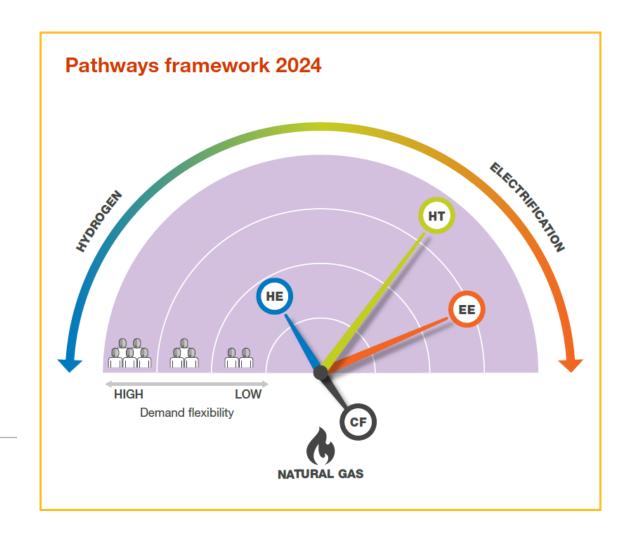
- Net zero by 2050
- · Mix of electrification and hydrogen
- Very high consumer engagement in the transition





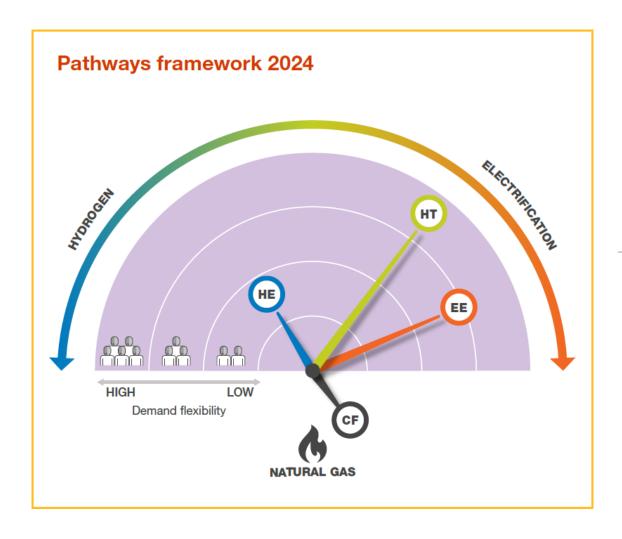
- Net zero by 2050
- High levels of electrification
- Strong consumer engagement in the transition







- Net zero by 2050
- Fast progress for hydrogen in industry and heat
- Lower levels of consumer engagement





- Net zero not achieved by 2050
- Some progress is made compared to today
- Heavy reliance on gas across all sectors, particularly power and space heating
- Electric vehicle uptake is slower than the net zero pathways, but still displaces petrol and diesel

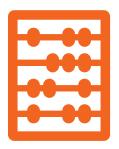
## Key changes to modelling in 2024



New "Capacity Expansion Modules" for post-2030 electricity and hydrogen supply capacities



Data centre locations and demand growth reflecting increased expectation



Incorporated new data sources into supply modelling



Improved modelling of hydrogen network rollout for heating



Closer integration of energy supply component interaction

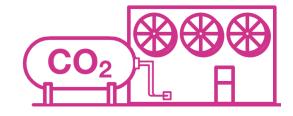


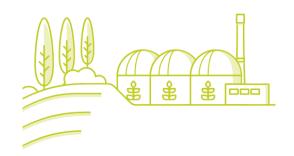
Updated approach to EV charging flexibility

# Assumptions

## Changes in emissions and bioenergy key assumptions







Non-FES Sector emissions aligned to the Committee on Climate Change's Balanced Pathway DACCS included in all net zero pathways

Updated use of BECCS essential to meeting Sixth Carbon Budget

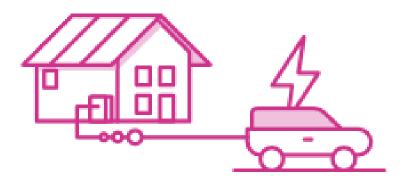
## Changes in energy demand key assumptions



High levels of home energy efficiency in all pathways

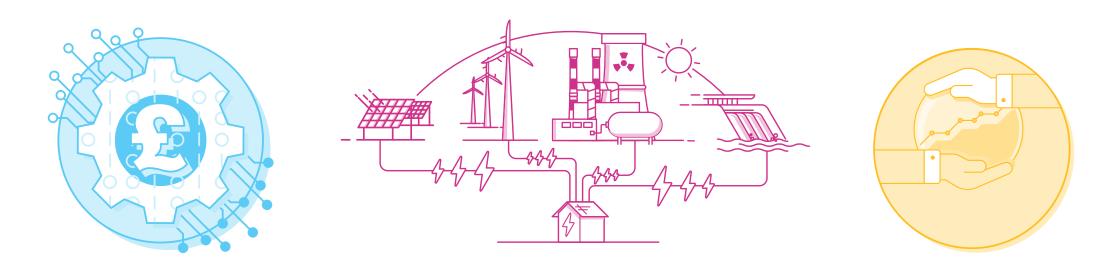


Narrowed range on H<sub>2</sub> boiler and heat pump uptake



Battery electric vehicle uptake follows zero emission vehicles mandate

# Changes in electricity supply key assumptions

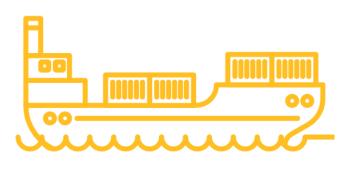


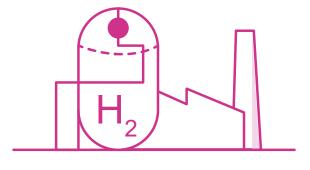
New and more detailed cost and technical input data

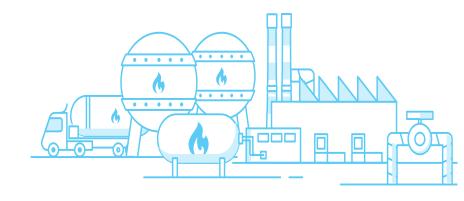
Minimum capacity build rates set in modelling

Refreshed European data set for 2024

# Changes in gas and hydrogen supply key assumptions





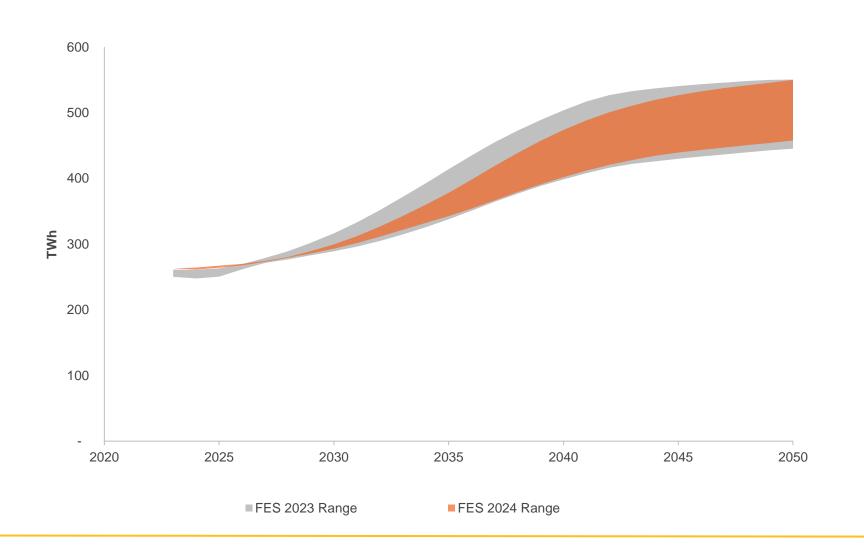


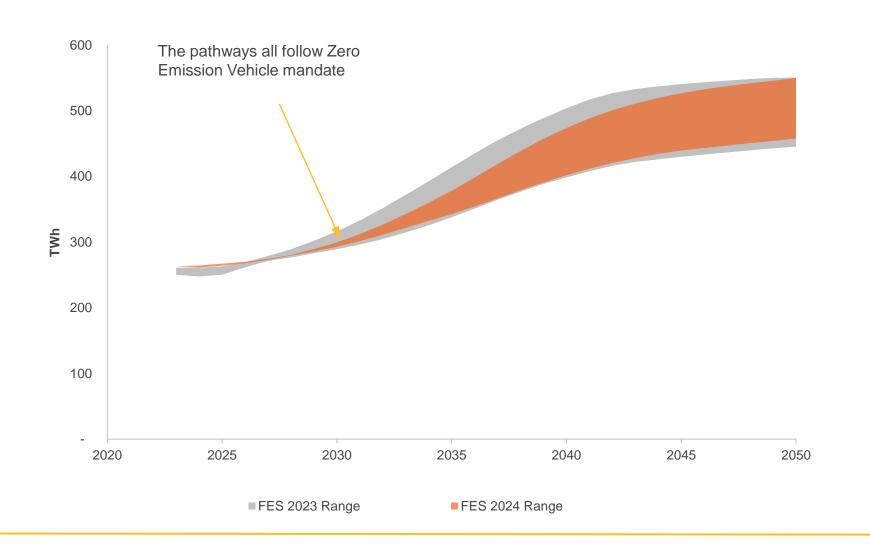
Assumed availability of LNG increased in all pathways

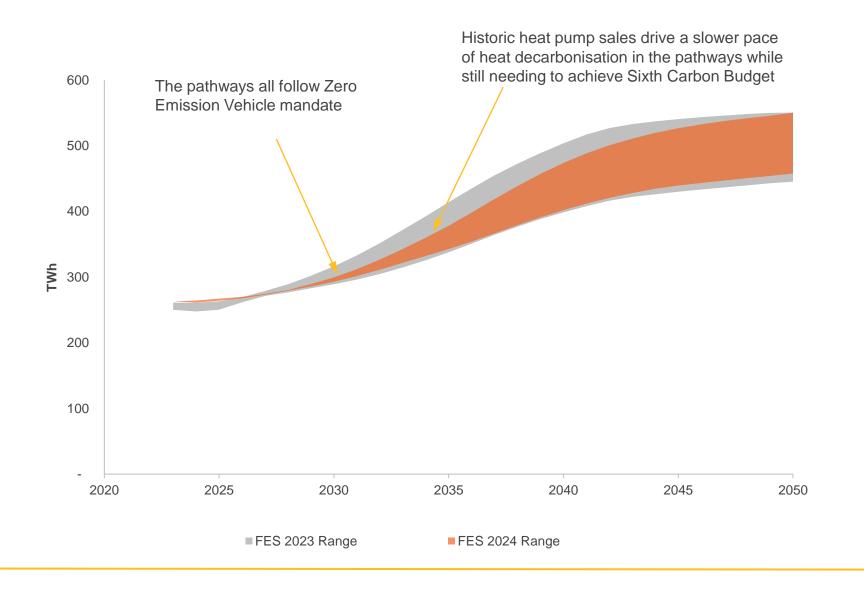
New economic model for hydrogen supply

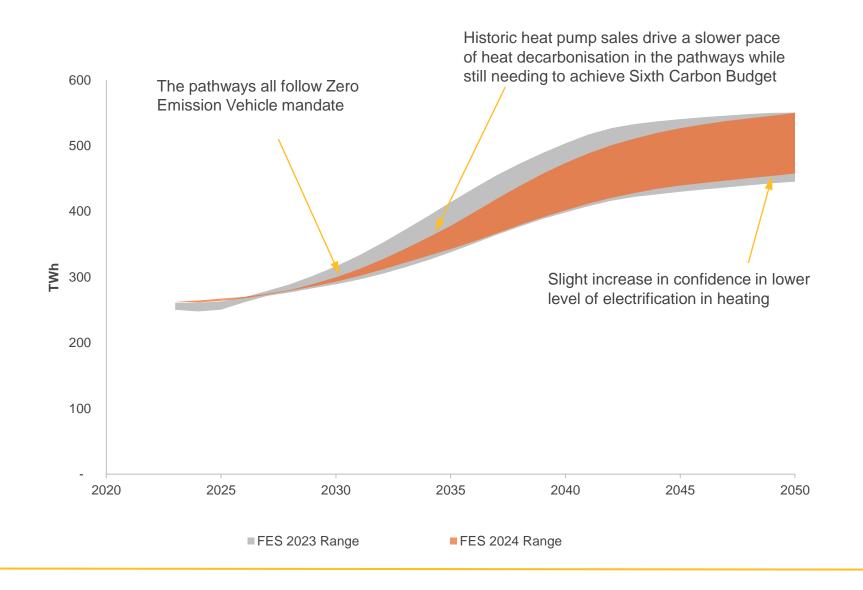
Industrial demand drives methane reformation

# Pathway Ranges

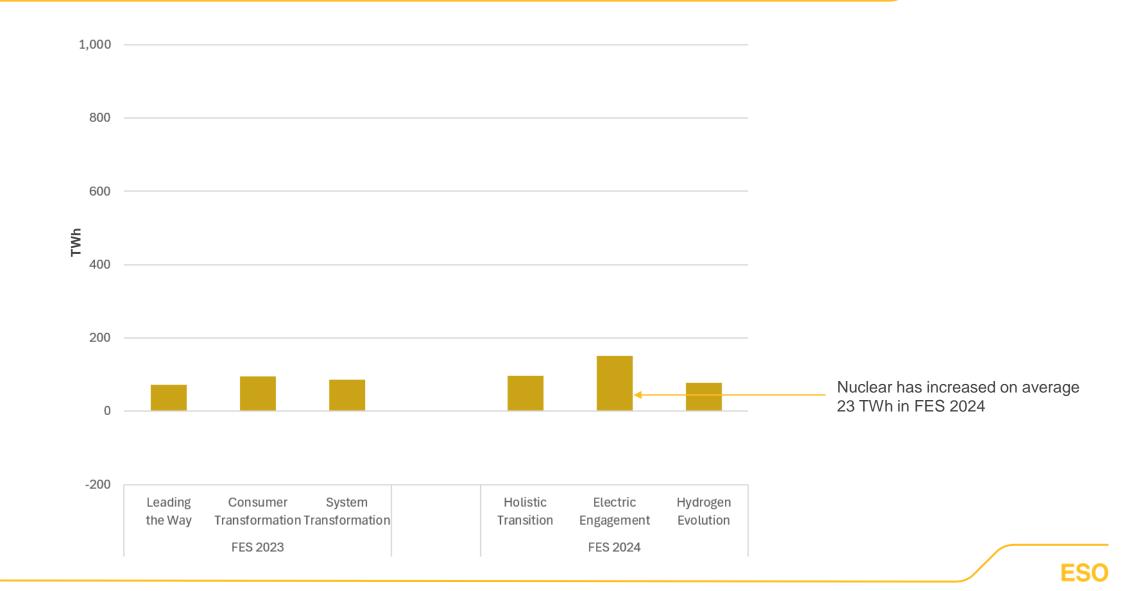


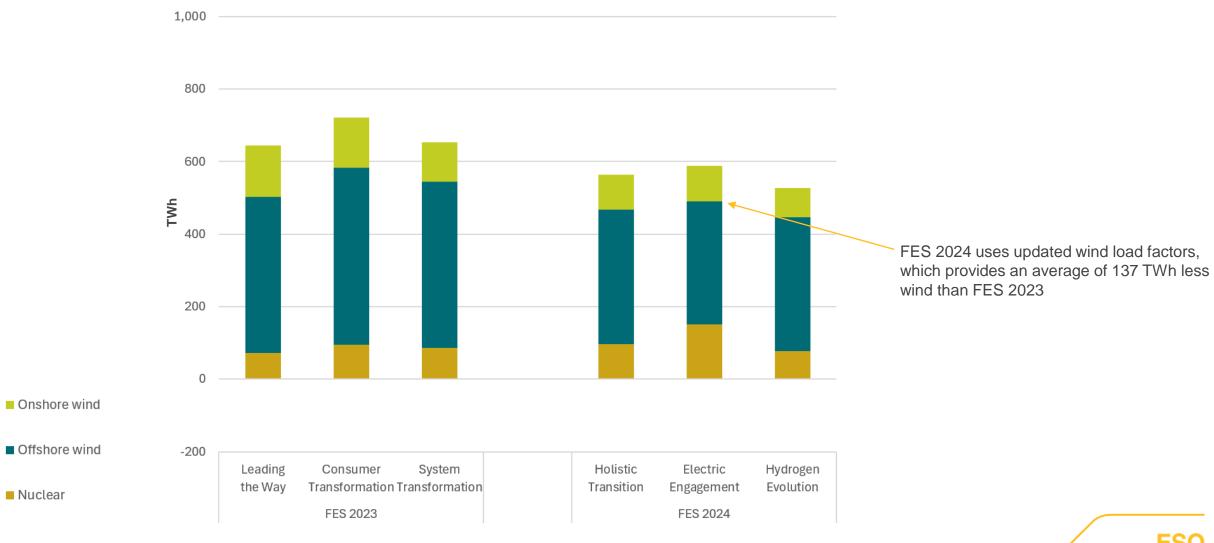


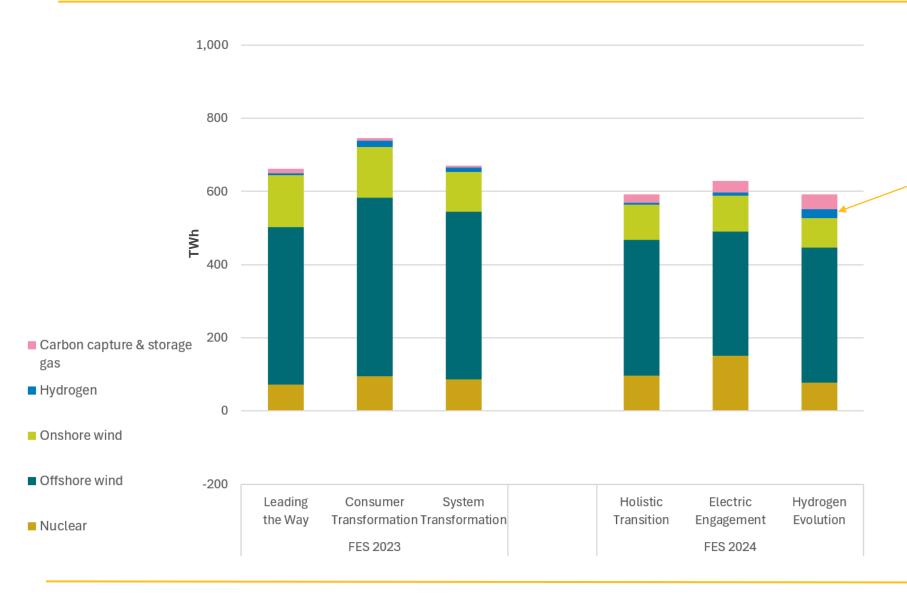




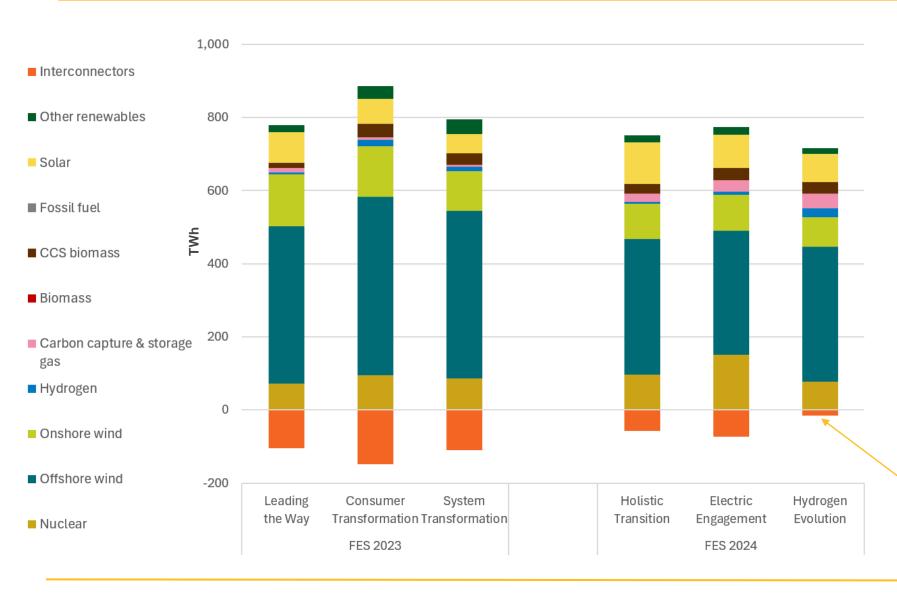
Nuclear





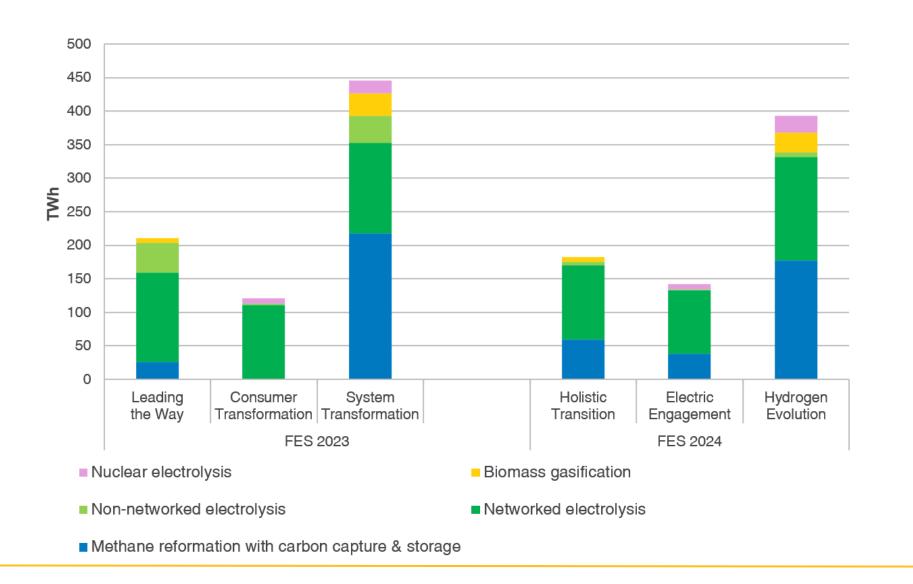


FES 2024 sees an increased use of gas CCS and hydrogen to power for security of supply

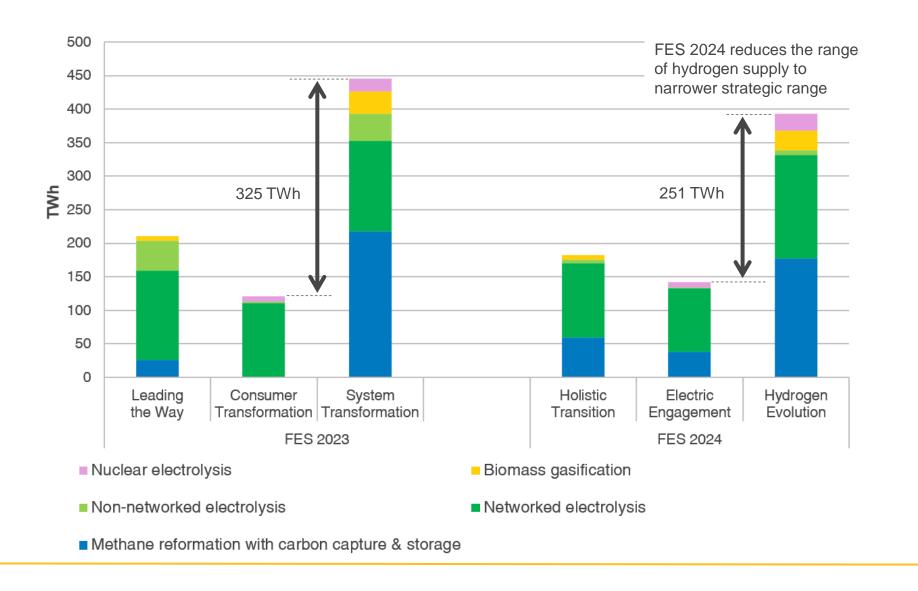


Reduced exports, but Great Britain remains net exporter between 15 to 73 TWh in FES 2024

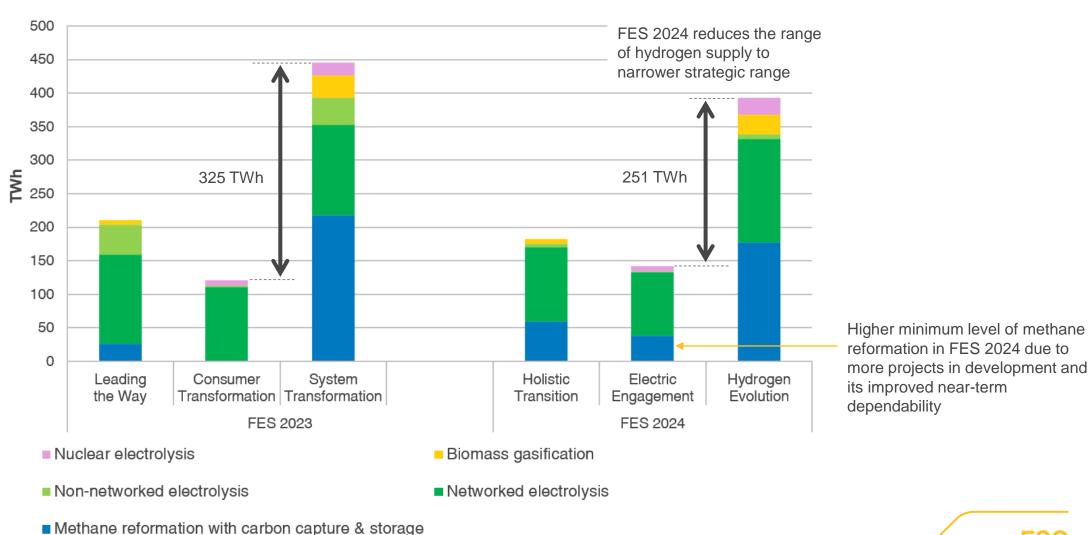
## Change in 2050 hydrogen demand and production range

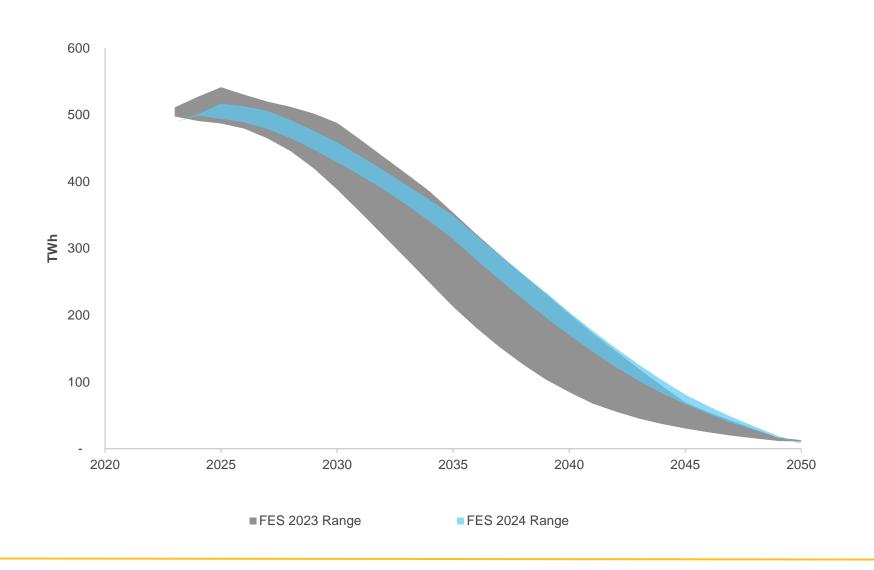


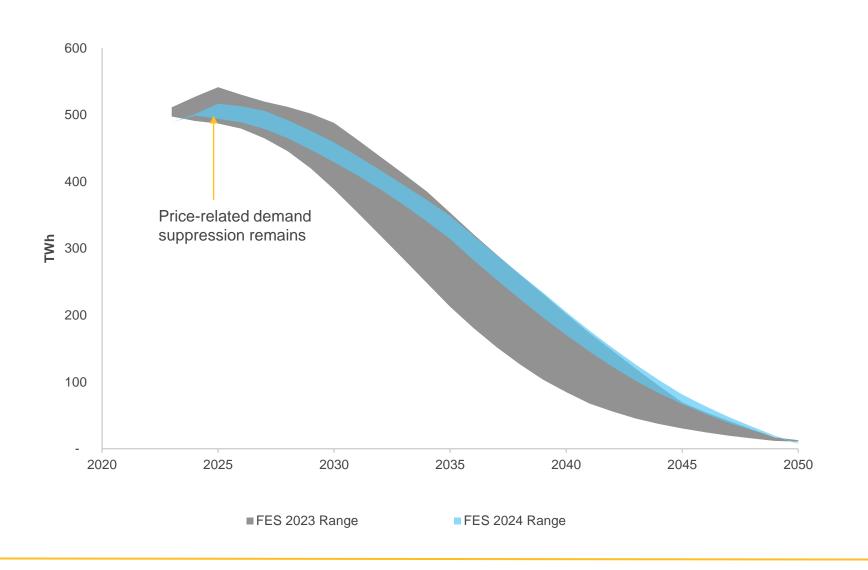
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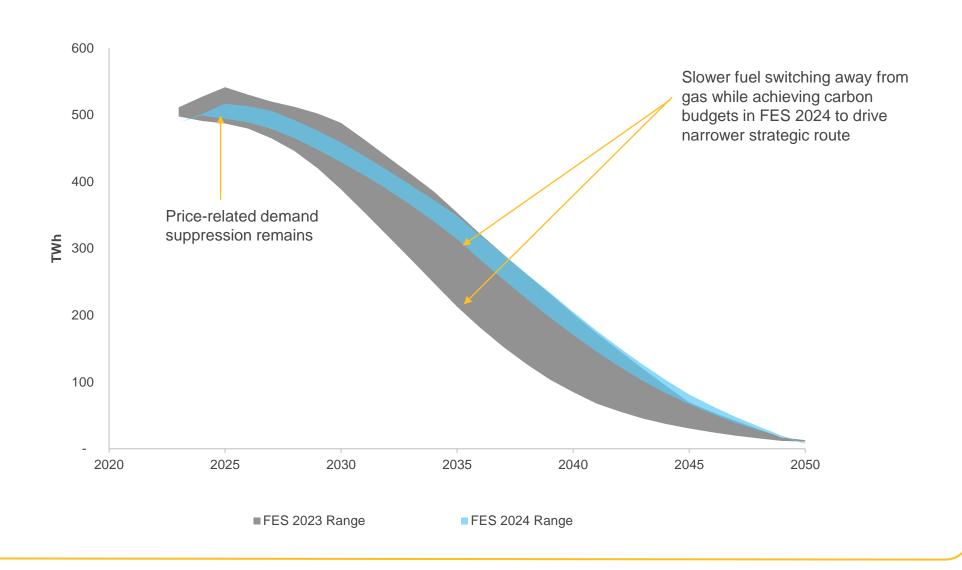


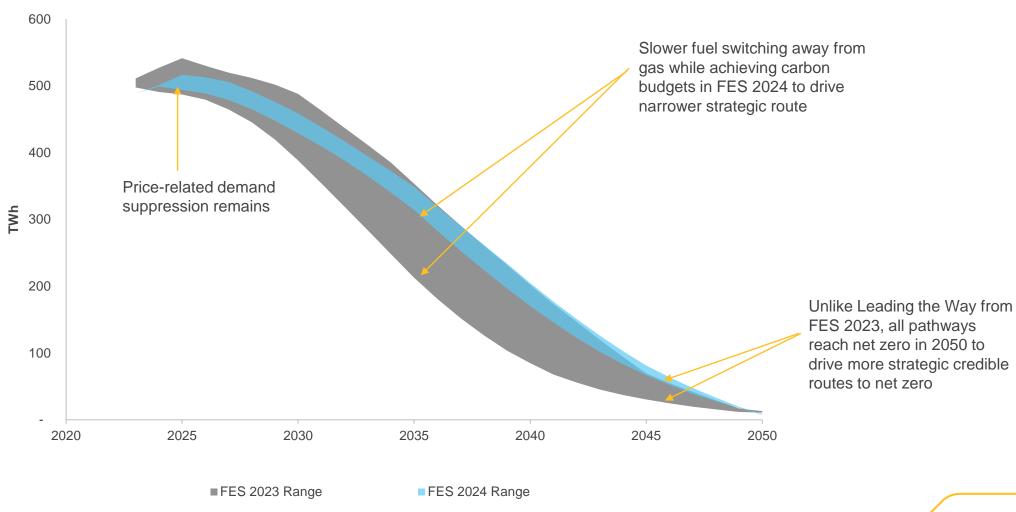
# Change in 2050 hydrogen demand and production range











# Conclusion



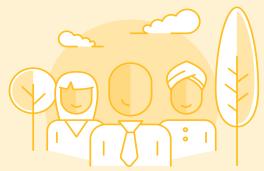
Driving strategic network investment and whole energy markets



A new framework for pathways and improved modelling



Narrowing of the pathway range



Focussed key message and actions

#### Find out more

The full suite of documents can be found on the Future Energy Scenarios pages of the ESO website:



Your feedback matters - please complete the poll on your screens

Stay in touch:

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