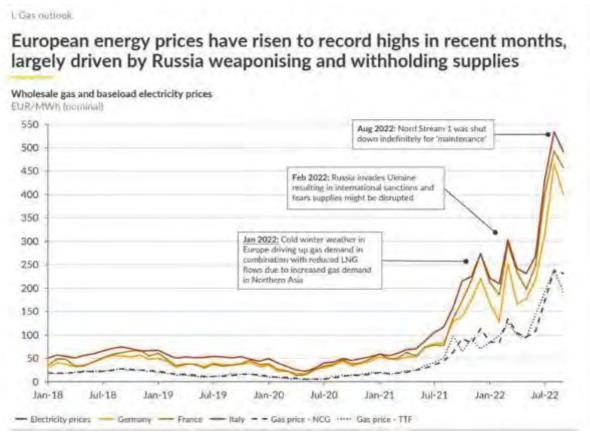
# EPRG 2022 Winter Seminar

**UK Energy Policy Challenges** 

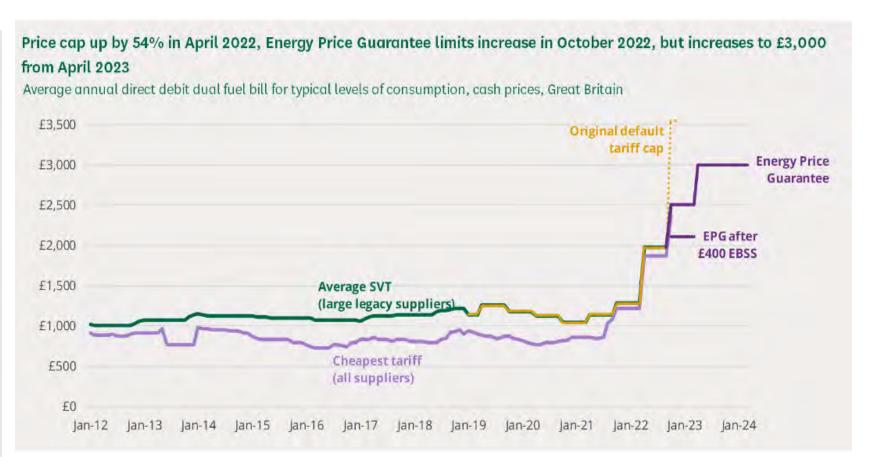
December 2022



### 2022 will be remembered for the energy crisis









## Short term measures have been required

#### War in Ukraine and geopolitical tensions have created challenging environment for consumers

- · Sustained and unprecedented increases in wholesale energy and trading costs
- Fast-moving variations in demand and input costs impacting tariff prices



- · Frozen prices for financially vulnerable customers
- Launched a €25m customer support fund
- Pledge to keep bills as low as we can to March 2023



- Delivering the UK Government's Energy Bill Relief Scheme and channelling this support to customers
- Mutualisation exposure increased through domestic and non-domestic supplier failures in the year

#### ofgem

Ofgem launches new proposals to strengthen energy market and protect consumers

#### **Germany**

In October, the German parliament approved a "defensive shield" package worth €200bn (£175bn).

#### **Netherlands**

Since November, electricity and gas prices for households have been capped at January 2022 levels - up to a certain amount of consumption. Any extra use will be charged at market rates.





### **Spain**

Spain has cut VAT on energy bills and reduced tax on electricity.

#### **France**

In January, the government forced the state-owned energy provider, Électricité de France (EDF), to cap price rises at 4% for a year.



## Need to build for the long term





### INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE SYSTEM

Leading capabilities and investment pipeline are creating green jobs for the future



Electricity

networks

Expected over

20% of planned

GB investment



SSE-led projects delivering ~20% of UK's offshore wind target

Offshore wind



Onshore wind

Targeting up to 20% of Scotland's

onshore wind additions



Hydro options

Coire Glas: more than doubling UK's electricity storage capacity



Distributed energy

Progressing multi-GW solar and battery opportunities



CCS and Hydrogen

Over 2GW of '1st of a kind' lower-carbon prospects



Energy independence

Renewables led

Efficient networks

Critical flexibility

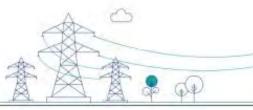
Storage capacity

Greening demand

Lowest cost for consumers



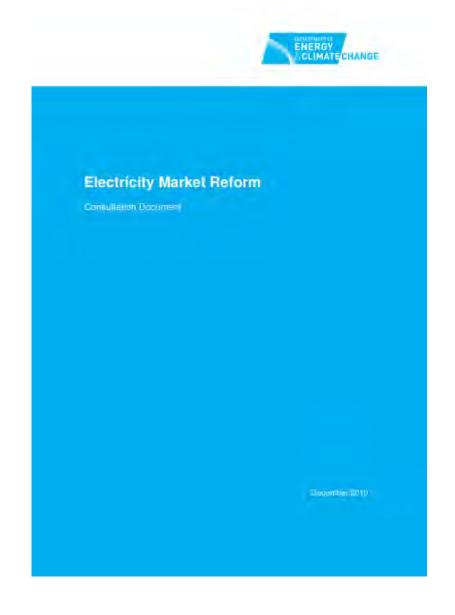


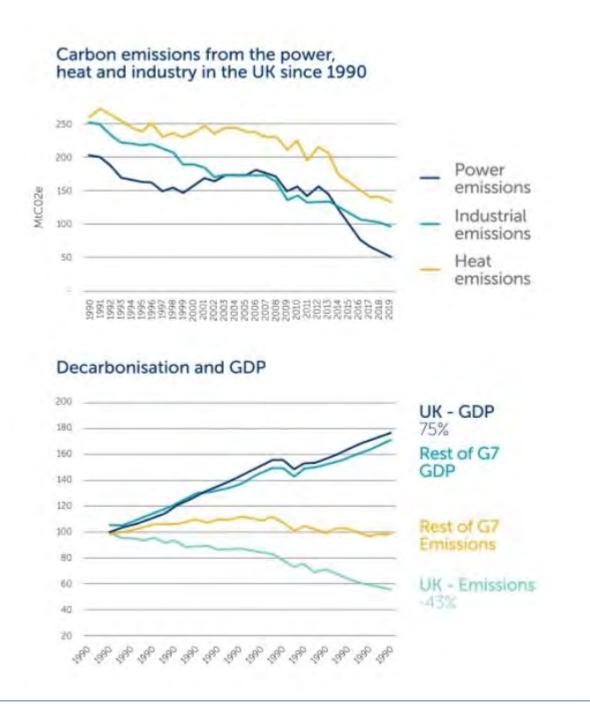






### Frameworks have served us well (to a point)









### And we cannot afford to repeat policy mistakes



House of Commons

Energy and Climate Change
Committee

# The Green Deal: watching brief

First Report of Session 2013–14

Oral statement to Parliament

## Statement on ending subsidies for onshore wind

Oral Statement by Amber Rudd, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change on ending subsidies for onshore wind.

From: <u>Department of Energy & Climate Change</u> and <u>The Rt Hon Amber Rudd</u>
Published 22 June 2015

Delivered on: 22 June 2015

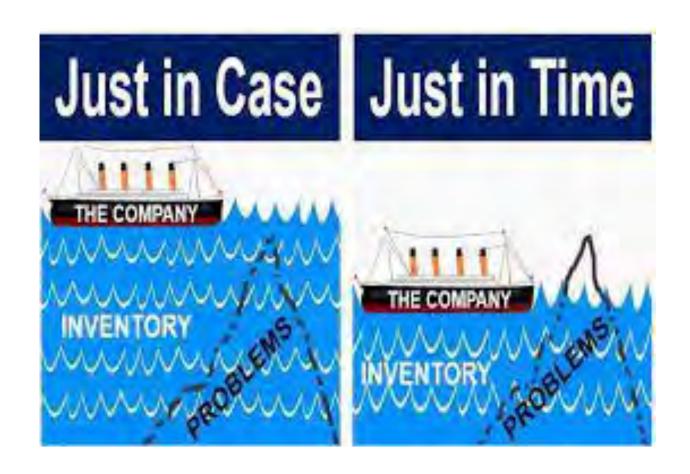


# PRINCIPLE 1: COST OF CAPITAL IS KING for this build phase



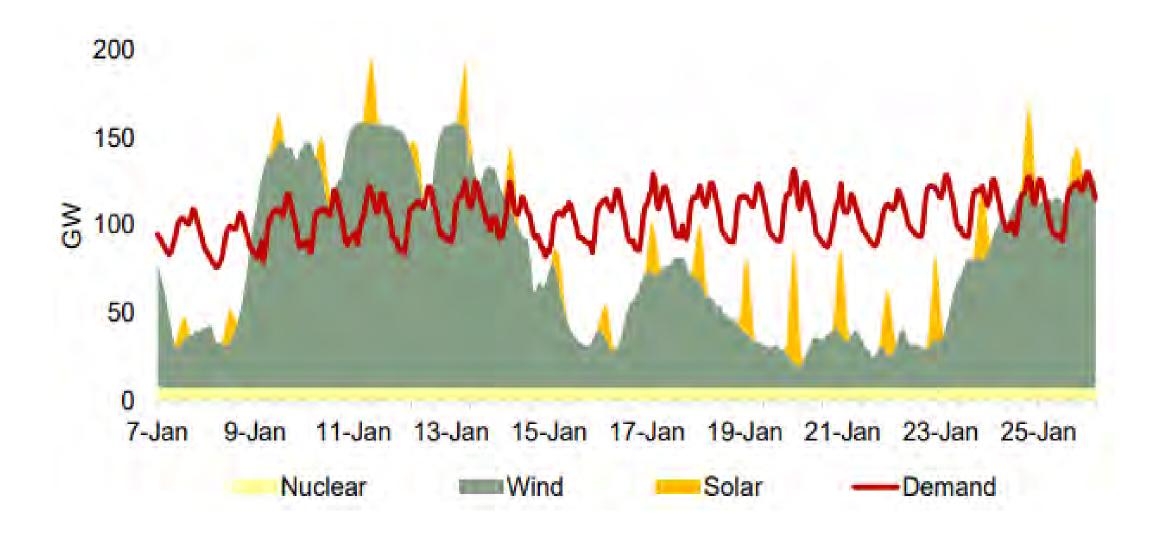


## PRINCIPLE 2: regulation needs to move away from just in time





## PRINCIPLE 3: NEED TO PROCURE FLEXIBILITY AT ALL LEVELS OF THE SYSTEM





## Stay the course on all low carbon investment

Evolve the policy and regulatory frameworks that underpin net zero delivery

Cost of Capital is King for this build phase

Regulation must move away from just in time

Need flexibility at all levels of the system

Consistency

Alignment

**Clear Goals** 

