

The challenge of delivering the scale of Transition Infrastructure required, and against the clock...




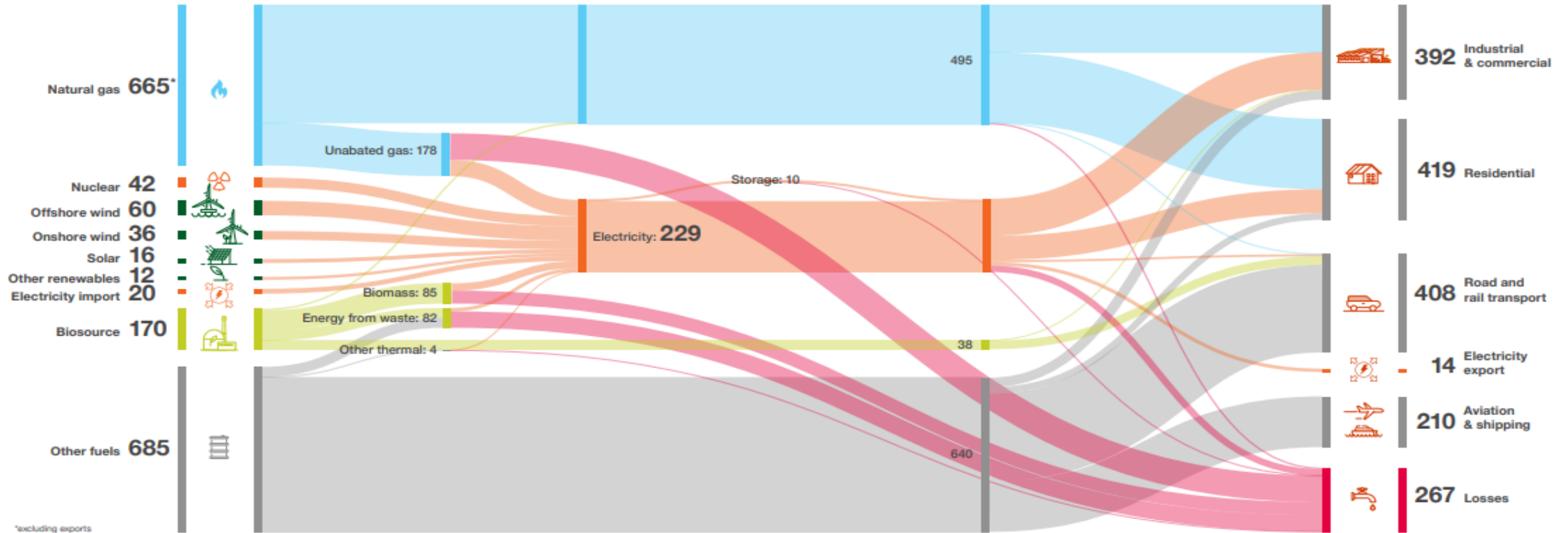
Sarah Long - AtkinsRéalis

FES 2024 - 2023 Energy Supply & Demand

2023

Interactions between different fuels are low, demonstrating limited whole system thinking or cross-sector decarbonisation. Fossil fuels make up 79% of total energy supply. Petroleum supplies over 90% of road transport demand and 100% of aviation and shipping demand.

 Total energy supply
1706 TWh



FES 2024 - Holistic Transition for 2050

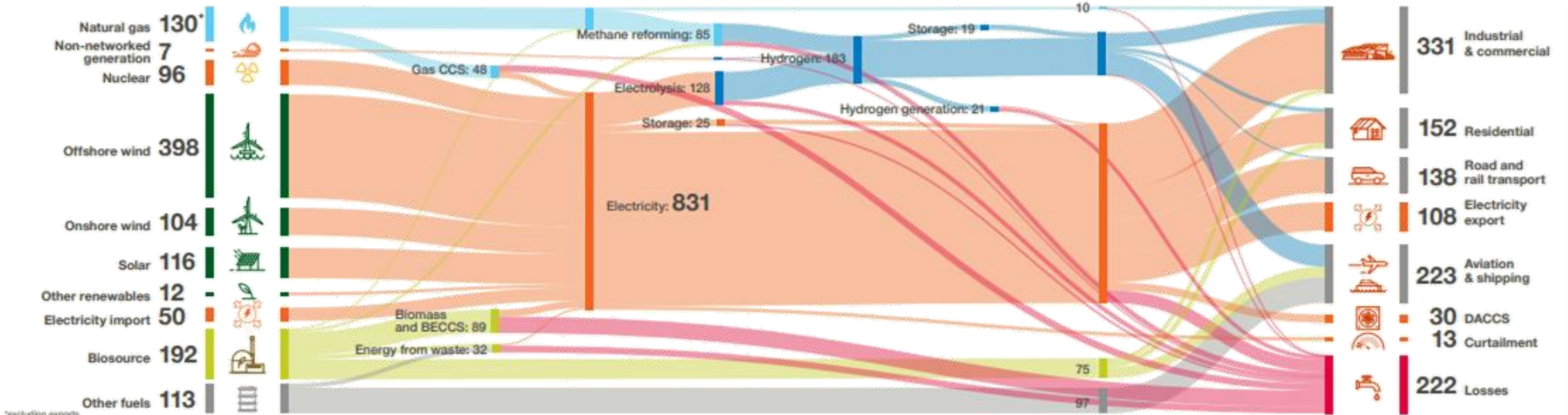
Holistic Transition

Reliance on fossil fuels has significantly reduced, with nearly all the remaining gas used for power and hydrogen production being abated through carbon capture and storage (CCS). Overall energy demand falls by 488 TWh from 2023 driven by efficiency improvements and electrification. Electricity and hydrogen work together to supply 60% and 19% of the 2050 energy demand respectively.

 Total energy supply
1218 TWh



Data centres add up to 62 TWh of electricity demand in 2050.



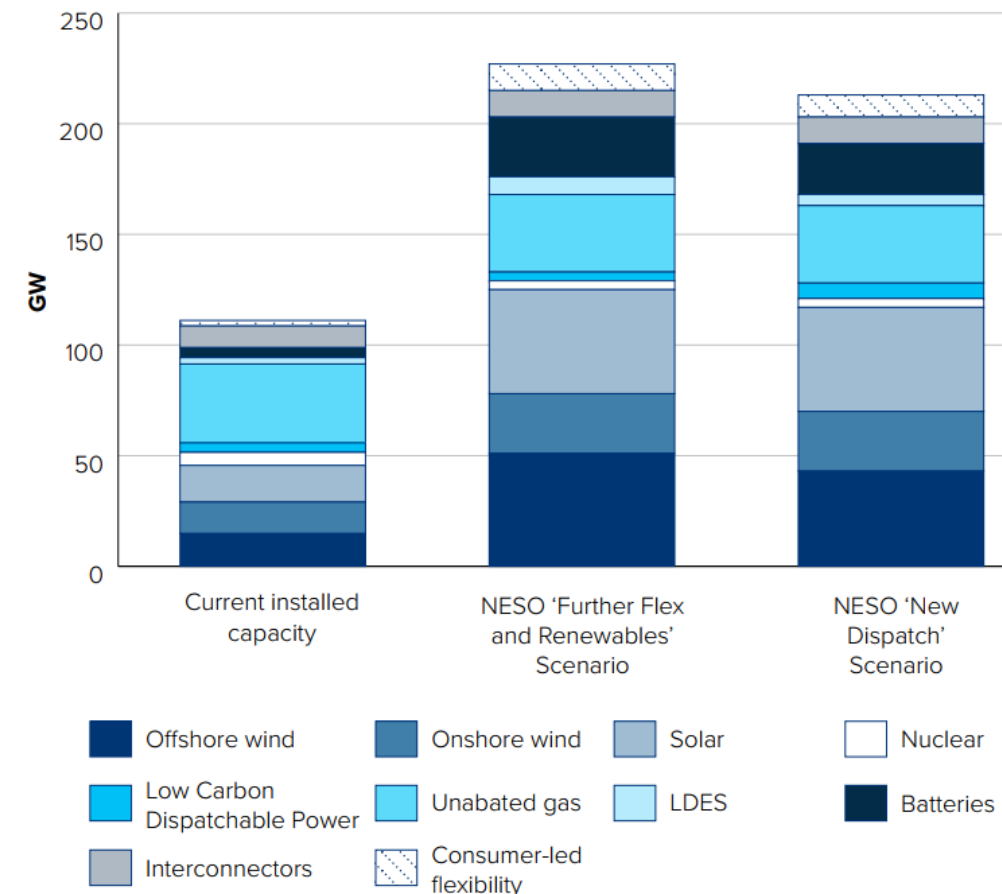
Clean Power 2030

Table 1: Installed capacity in 2030 in the NESO 'Further Flex and Renewables' and 'New Dispatch' scenarios, and the DESNZ 'Clean Power Capacity Range', compared to current installed capacity (GW)

Technology	Current installed capacity ²⁰		NESO 'Further Flex and Renewables' Scenario	NESO 'New Dispatch' Scenario	DESNZ 'Clean Power Capacity Range' ²¹
Variable					
Offshore wind	14.8	+36	51	43	43 – 50
Onshore wind	14.2	+13	27	27	27 – 29
Solar	16.6	+30	47	47	45 – 47
Firm					
Nuclear	5.9	↓	4	4	3 – 4
Dispatchable					
Low Carbon Dispatchable Power ²²	4.3	█	4	7	2 ²³ – 7
Unabated gas	35.6	█	35	35	35 ²⁴
Flexible					
LDES	2.9	+5	8	5	4 – 6
Batteries	4.5	+22	27	23	23 – 27
Interconnectors	9.8	+2	12	12	12 – 14
Consumer-led flexibility ²⁵	2.5	+10	12	10	10 – 12

CP2030 FFR

Figure 6: Installed capacity in 2030 in the NESO 'Further Flex and Renewables' and 'New Dispatch' scenarios, compared to current installed capacity (GW)



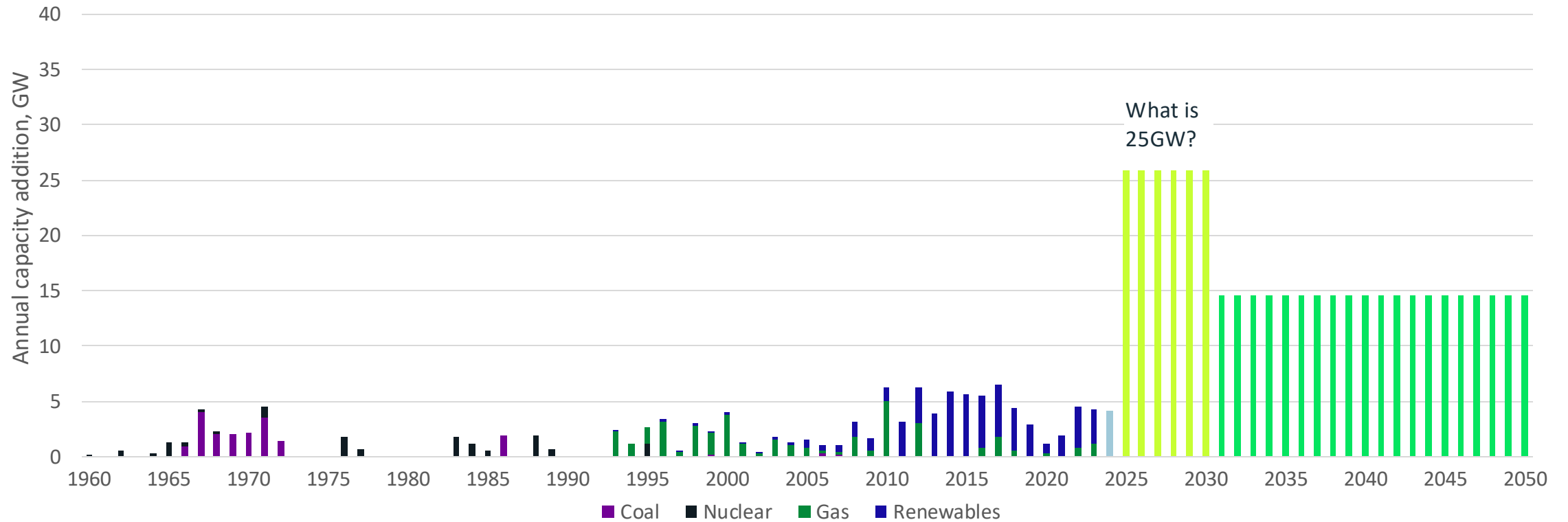
Note: Numbers for this visual can be found in Table 1

Source: Table 1 and NESO (2024), 'Clean Power 2030'

Build Rate

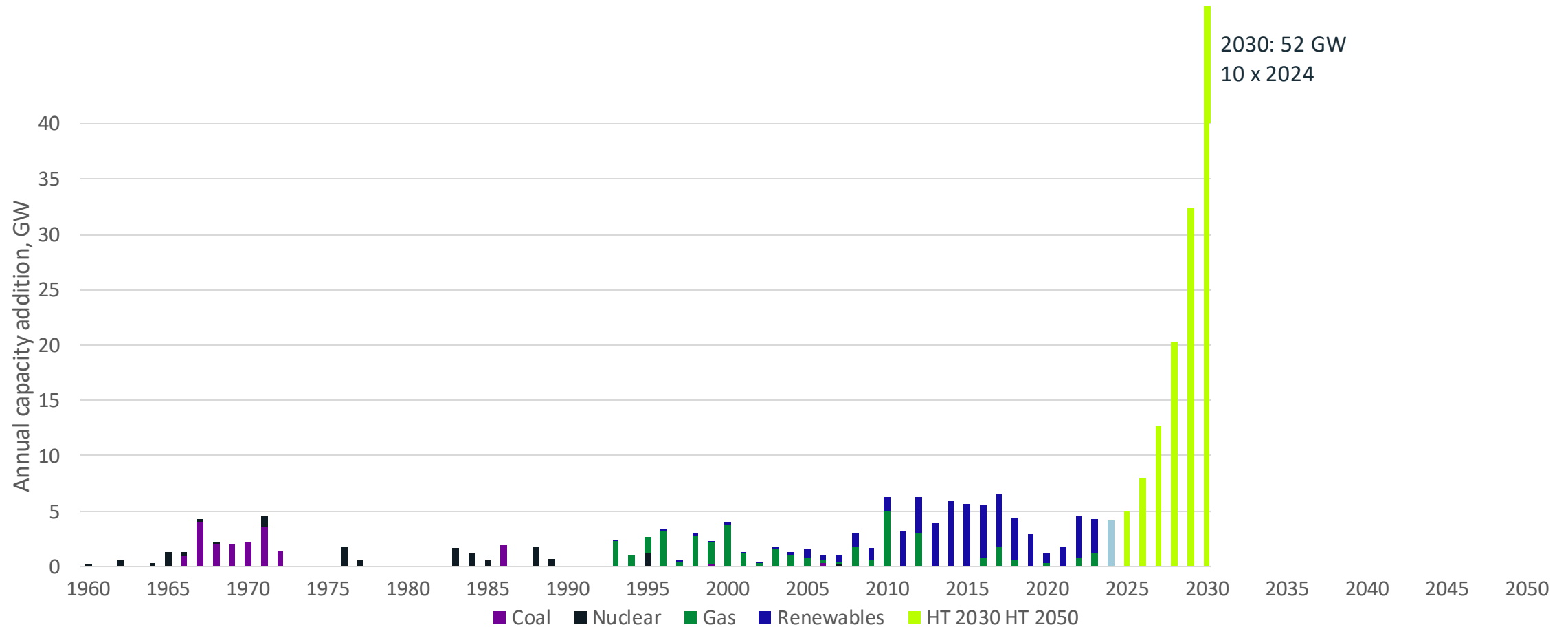
Build rate required for CP 2030 and FES HT 2050

scenarios for low, high and average requirements



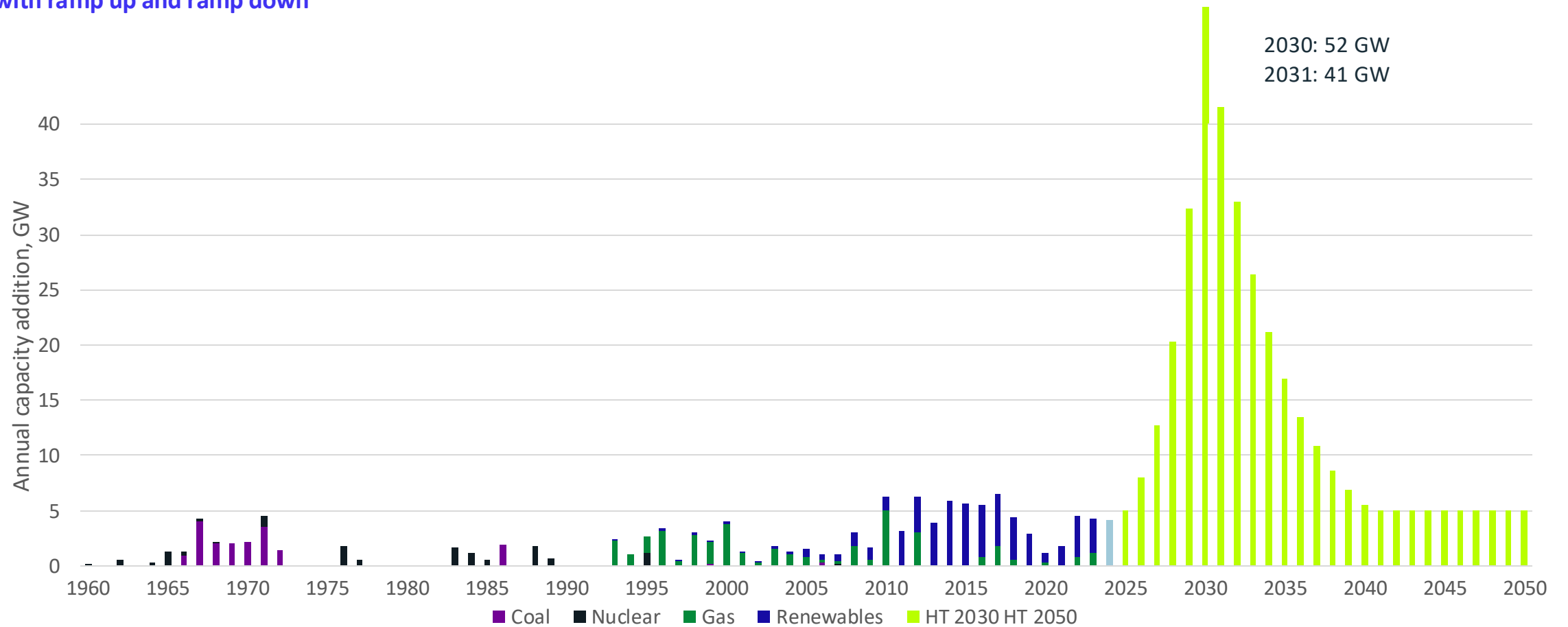
Build rate required for CP2030 FFR

with ramp up

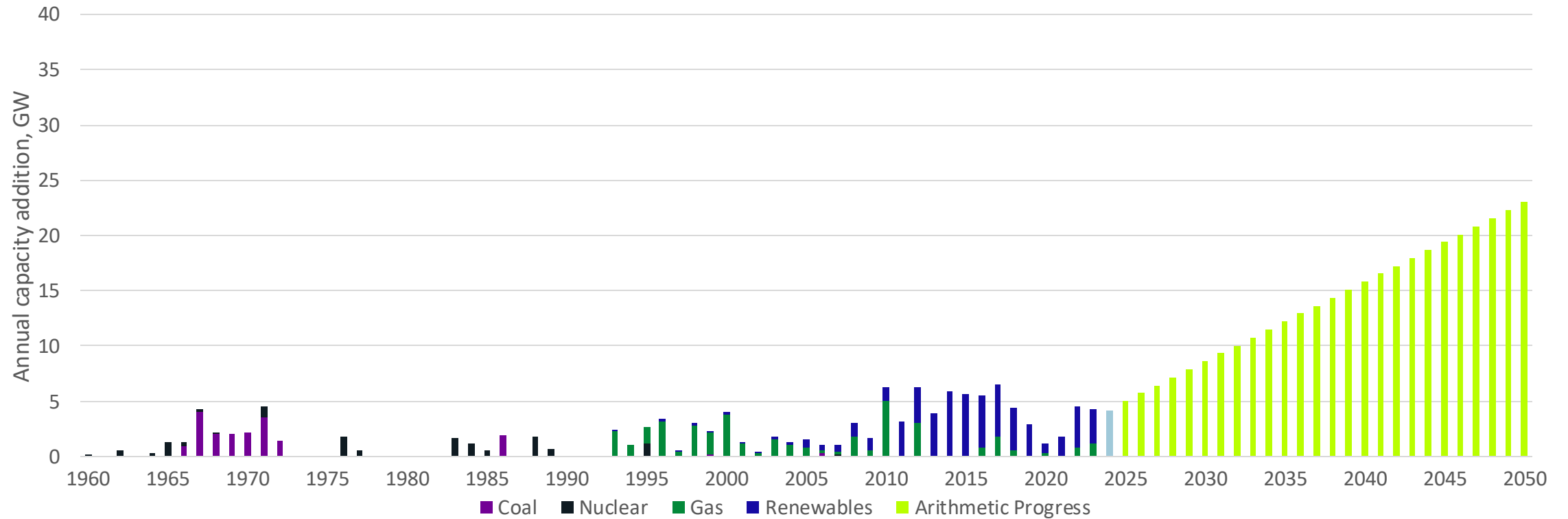


Build rate required for CP2030 FFR and FES HT 2050

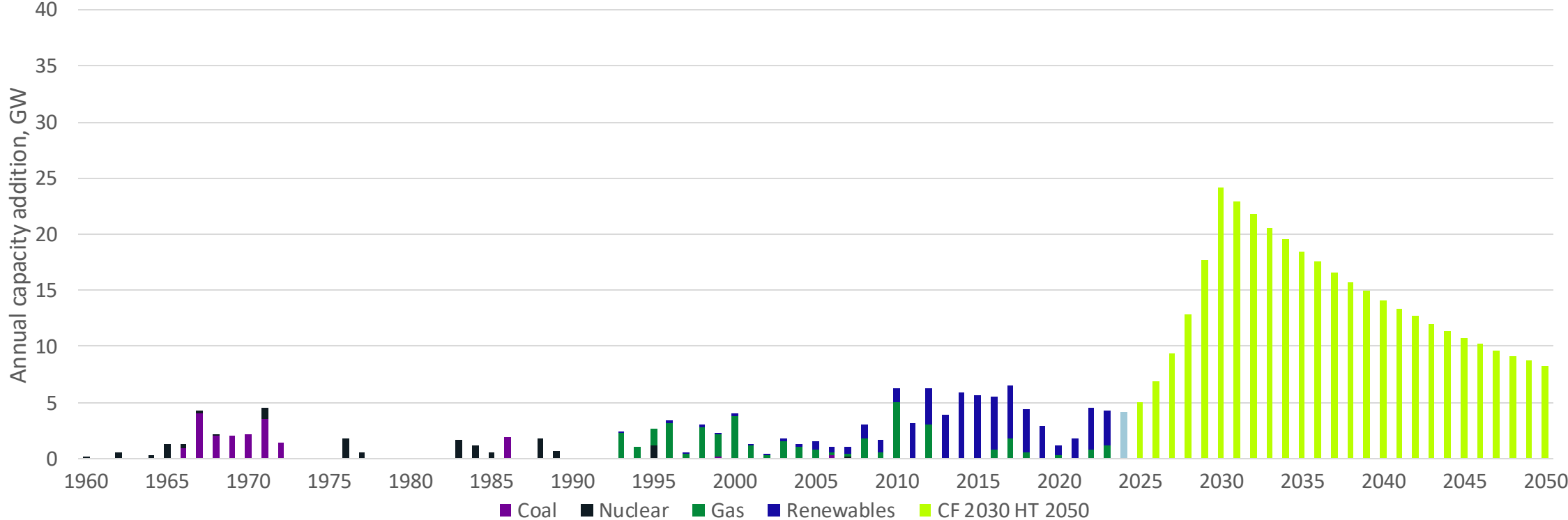
with ramp up and ramp down



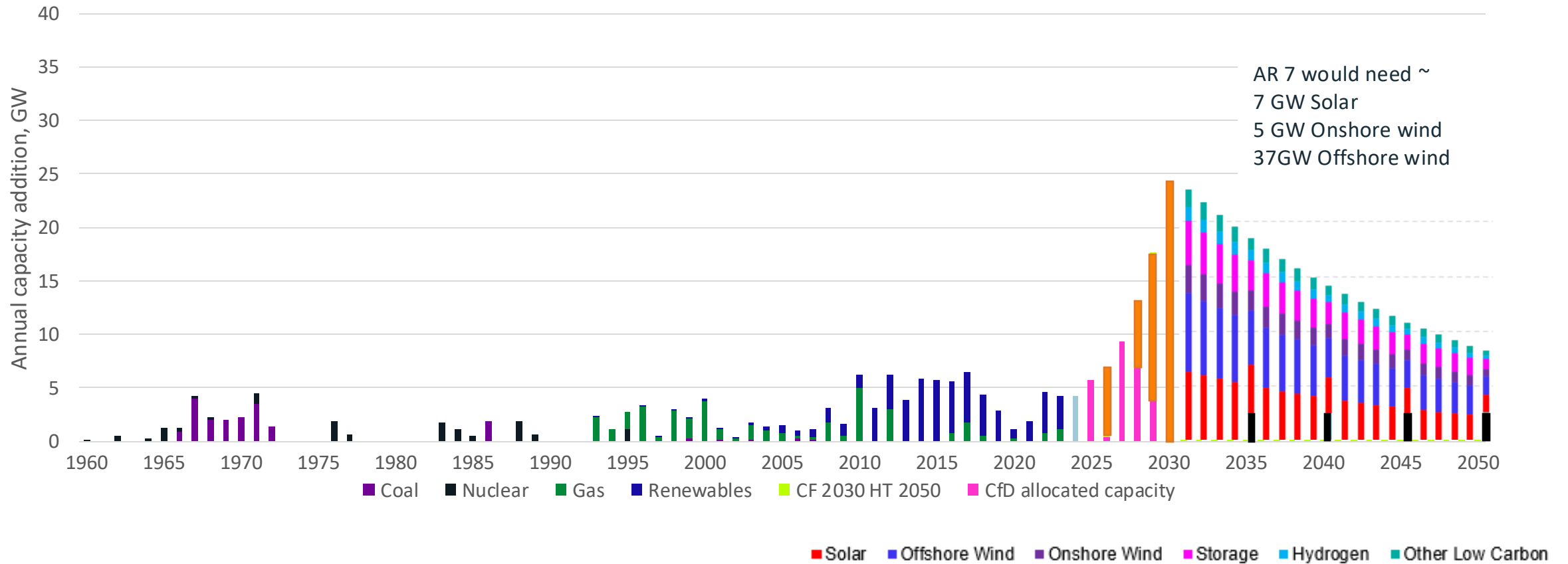
Hitting FES HT 2050 target but not CP 2030



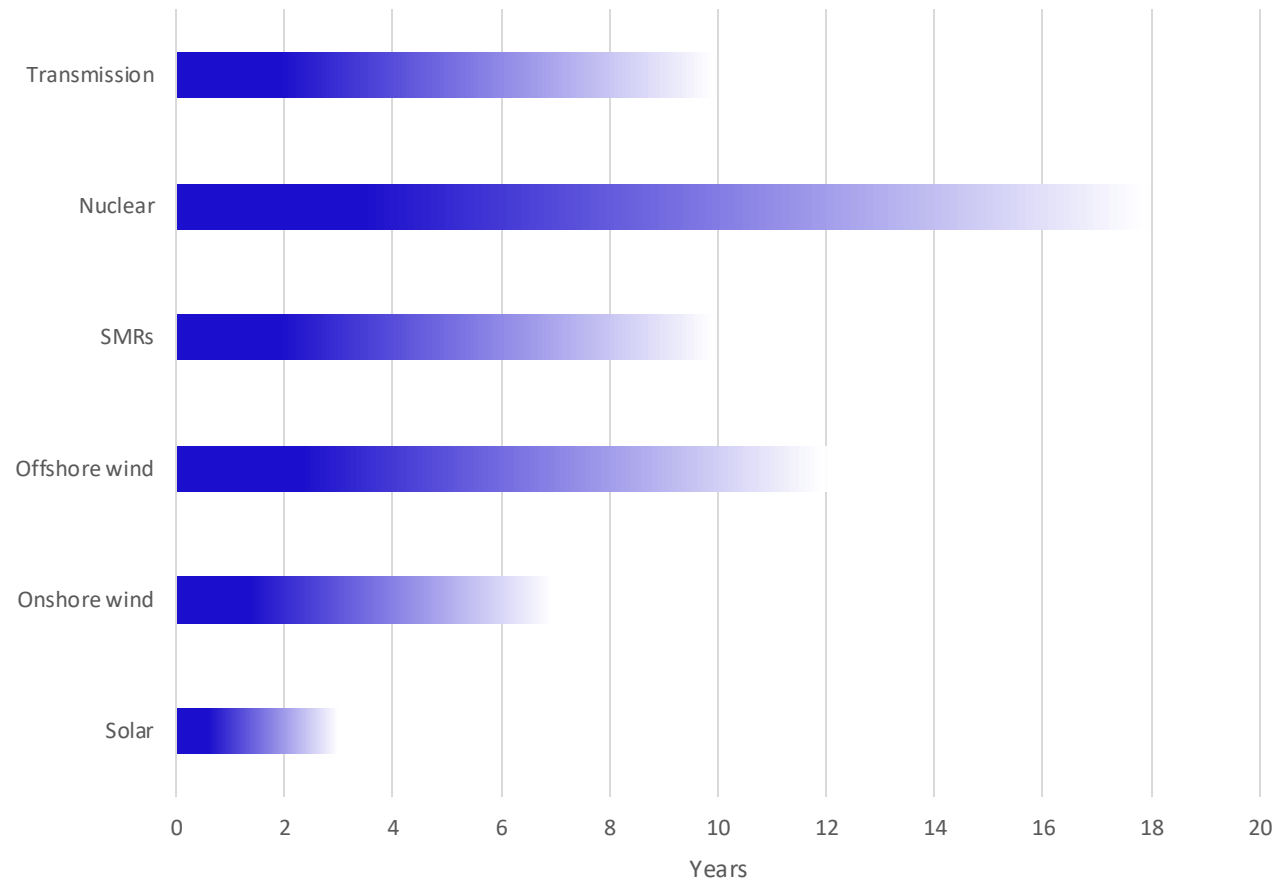
Trying to hit CP2030, but missing and hitting FES HT 2050



Trying to hit CP2030, but missing and hitting FES HT 2050



Project Delivery Duration from Submission to Commissioning



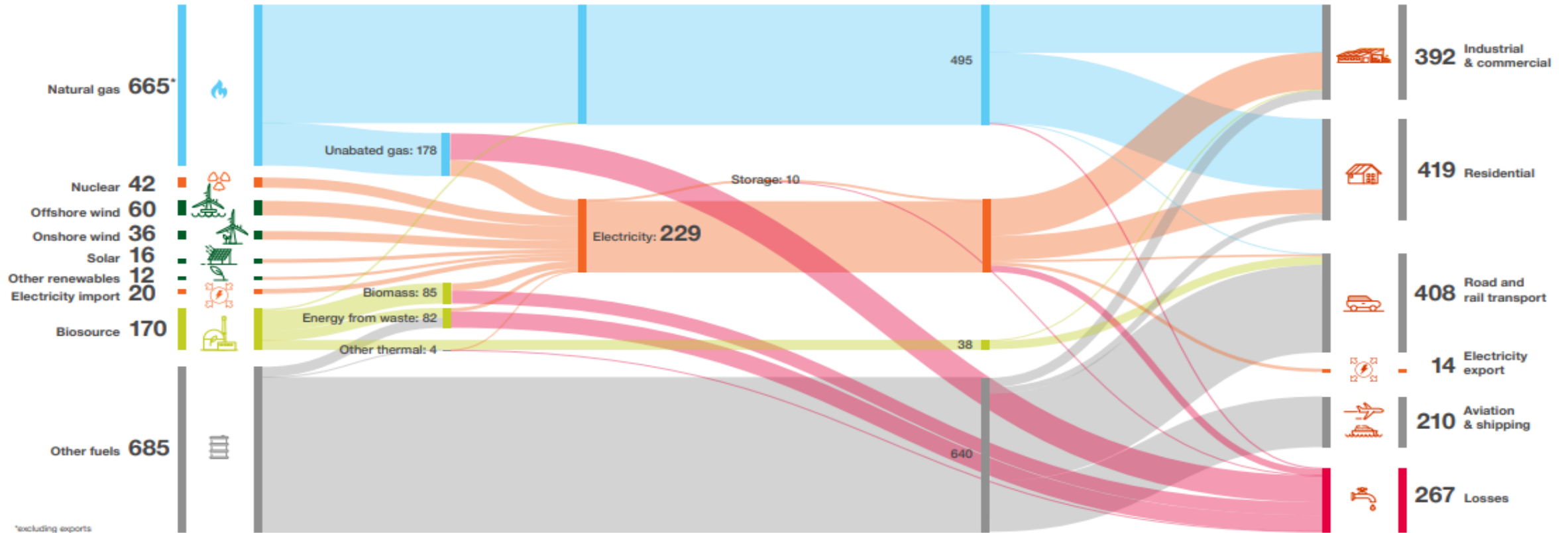
Synchronicity

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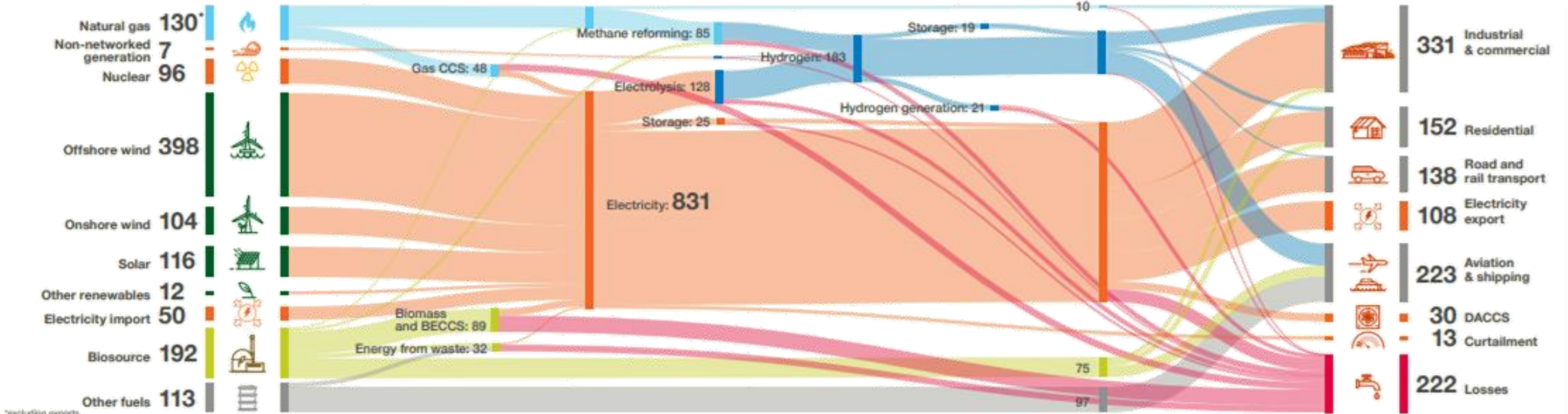
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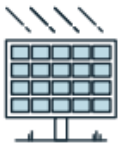
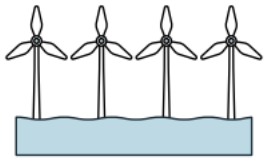


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Keeping everything in sync

Generation



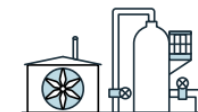
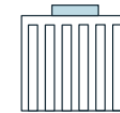
Transmission



Storage



Users



Positive progress

- Planning & Infrastructure Bill – aiming to reduce delivery timeline
- NESO and CP2030 providing strategic direction
- Procurement Act 2023 – now live – simplifying public sector procurement
- Ofgem queue reform – connecting the right things
Advanced Procurement Mechanism – allowing major components to be purchased
- Capability development to match project pipeline remains challenge