

Climate and transition – risks, models and resilience

WEF

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About Baringa | We are a global management consultancy with a deep focus on energy and transition, supported by leading energy market, system and climate analytics

WHO WE ARE

Our purpose is to create **impact that** lasts for our clients, the environment, and the communities where we live

Recognised market leaders with 150+ partners with 2,000+ market and sector experts across Europe, North America, Asia and Australia



UK'S LEADING MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS 2025



- Deep sector expertise and client relationships including in:
 - Agriculture
 - **Financial Services**
 - **Energy Systems**
 - Industry
 - Government

- Climate Finance
- Circularity
- Water
- **Social Impact**
- **Startup Ecosystems**

WHAT WE DO



















RioTinto



m noble



TRAFIGURA

























NETWORKS



lectricity Networks







AngloAmerican

















Networks



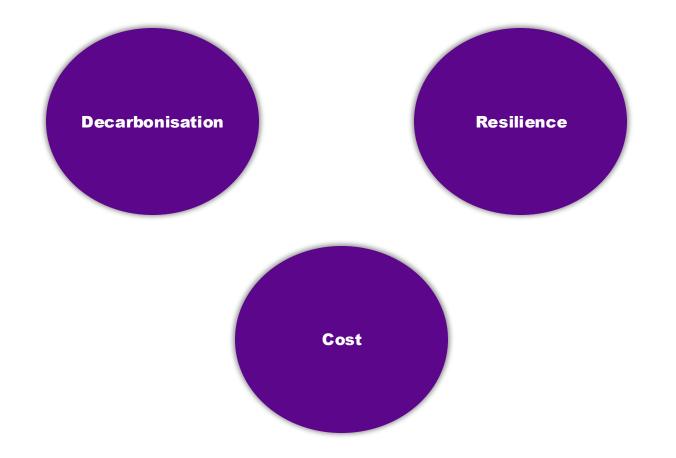
Example clients and partners.



WORLD'S BEST MANAGEMENT CONSULTING FIRMS

2024

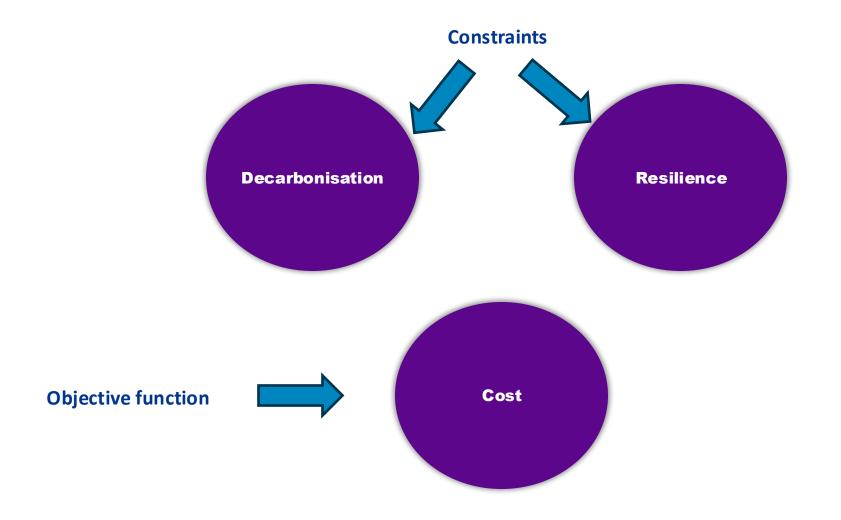
Setting the frame | The challenge



Trilemma?



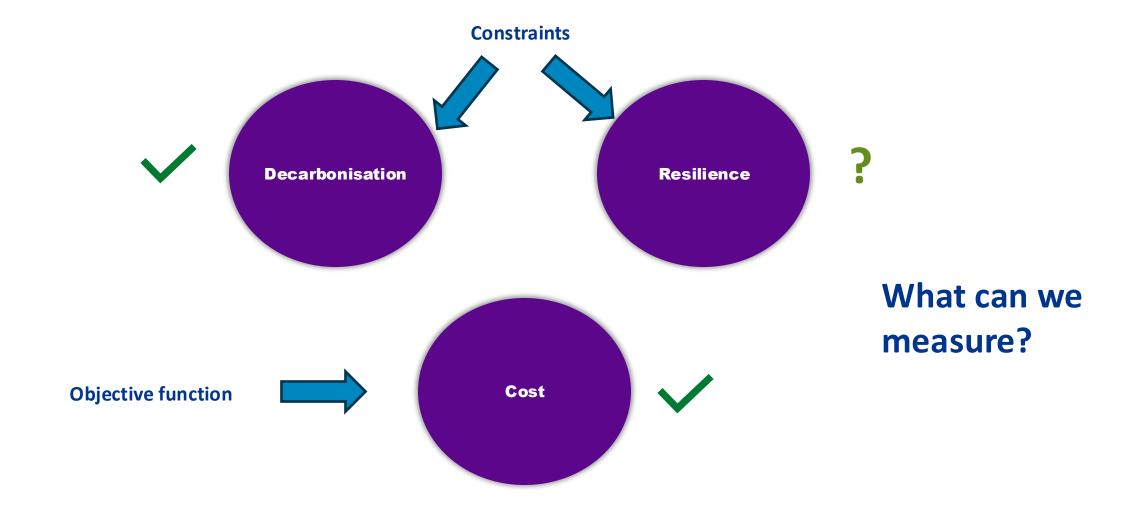
Setting the frame | The challenge



Or optimisation problem?



Setting the frame | The challenge

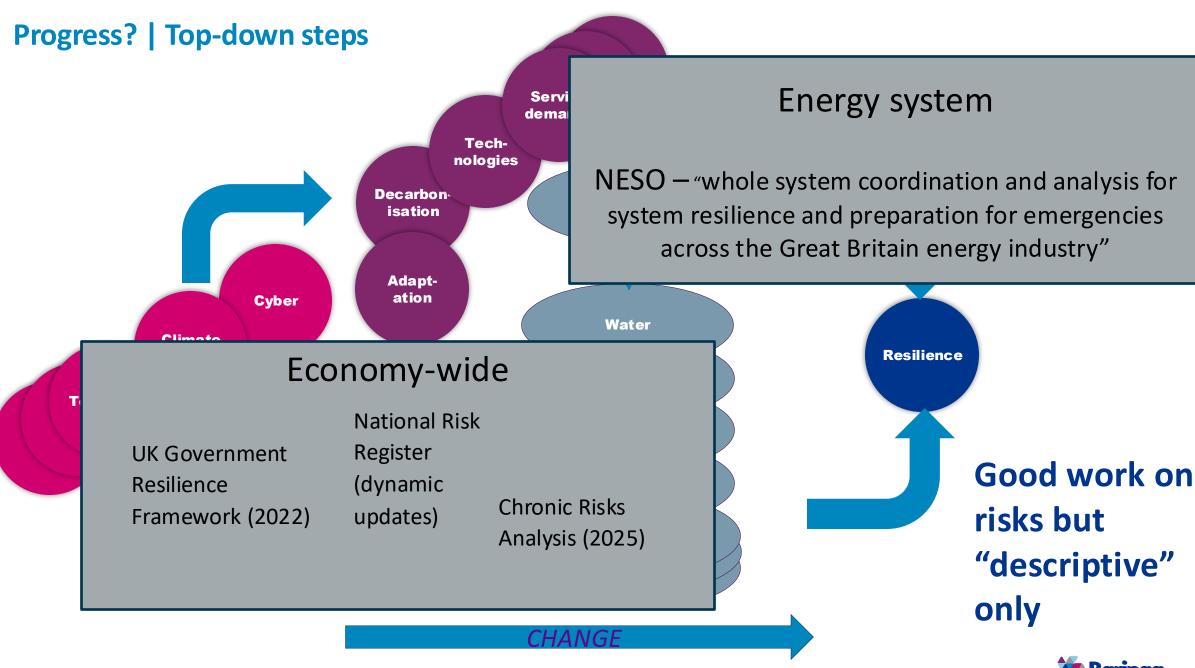




Setting the frame | Everything, everywhere, all at once Service demands Technologies Decarbon-**Energy system** isation Adaptation Cyber Water Climate Change Resilience **Telecoms Terrorism** Land **Building stock Transport**









Baringa Report | The purpose of our report was to build on past studies to consider the holistic resilience of the UK energy system as it transitions through to 2050



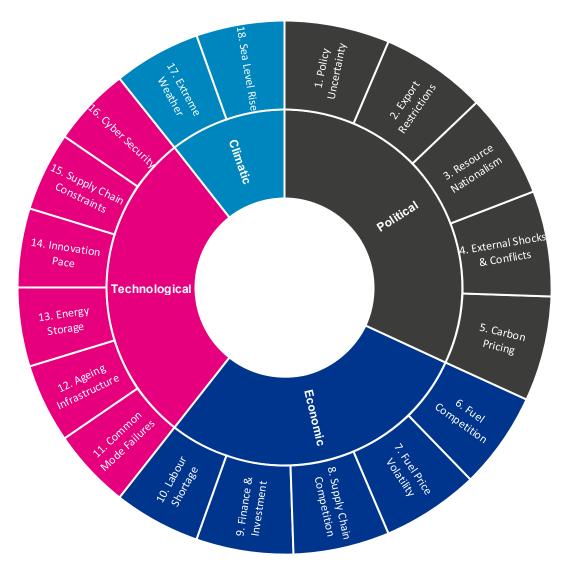
"The National Preparedness Commission (NPC) is an independent and non-political body, whose fundamental objective is to promote policies and actions to help the UK be significantly better prepared to avoid, mitigate, respond to, and recover from major shocks, threats and challenges."

- We took four scope parameters:
 - Fuels (Oil & Refined Products, Natural Gas, Bioenergy, and Hydrogen)
 - Power (Renewables, Storage, Nuclear, and Networks)
 - Resilience Categories (Political, Economic, Technology, Climatic)
 - Enablers (Labour & Skills, Cyber, Infrastructure)
- Three key questions:
 - Where are the indicative risks facing respective parts of the UK energy system to 2050?
 - 2. What is the interaction between these risks that could further reduce energy resilience?
 - 3. How can the UK develop a system-wide energy resilience evaluation framework to ensure cost effective investment to enhance system security?

https://nationalpreparednesscommission.uk/publications/assessing-energy-system-resilience-in-the-uk-to-2050/



Resilience Methodology | Resilience was defined as the "ability to withstand or quickly recover from a difficult situation, but also get ahead of those risks ... before they manifest"



- Definition built on the UK Gov's looking at 18 risk themes across the four resilience areas (Political, Economic, Technology and Climate)
- The ideal system encompassed six key characteristics:
 - Reflective evaluating its own supply and demand dynamics
 - **Predictive** identifying future impacts
 - Flexible adapting efficiently to shifting conditions in real time
 - **Integrated** coordinating seamlessly between different systems
 - **Redundant** accommodating sufficient spare capacity 5.
 - **Inclusive** engaging a wide array of stakeholders



Key Insights | The UK energy system is fast-transitioning and needs an integrated framework that can inform investment decisions on resilience from a holistic perspective



- Whilst the UK energy system is evolving both in the overall energy demand and the make-up of that supply, no individual system will be fully redundant
 - Practically, that means we will need to support a wider footprint of infrastructure with a shifting consumer base and constantly evolving risk **profile** (e.g. support legacy gas networks with lower population of gas consumers)
- Multiple risks are cross cutting including labour, supply chain shortages, and extreme weather (e.g. at least 245 power stations and 809 substations at risk of surface or river flooding)
 - We need a joined-up approach to how we consider integrated or cascading risks especially where there are dependencies or competition on resources or solutions



Recommendations | We need a framework to support decision-making

Despite the good work, we still can't answer some basic questions:

- i. How resilient is the system today?
- ii. How is resilience changing?
- iii. How resilient do we want it to be?

The UK needs to establish a common framework for assessing energy system resilience, and can take learnings from the financial system – and other sectors - to develop:

- i. A more sophisticated way of assessing impact, integrating both price and loss of supply (applicable across all systems)
- ii. A standardised approach for all system actors
- iii. A common set of stress tests to align scenario and risk testing
- iv. Co-ordinated application across sectors, with potential for "war-gaming"



Thank you!

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