

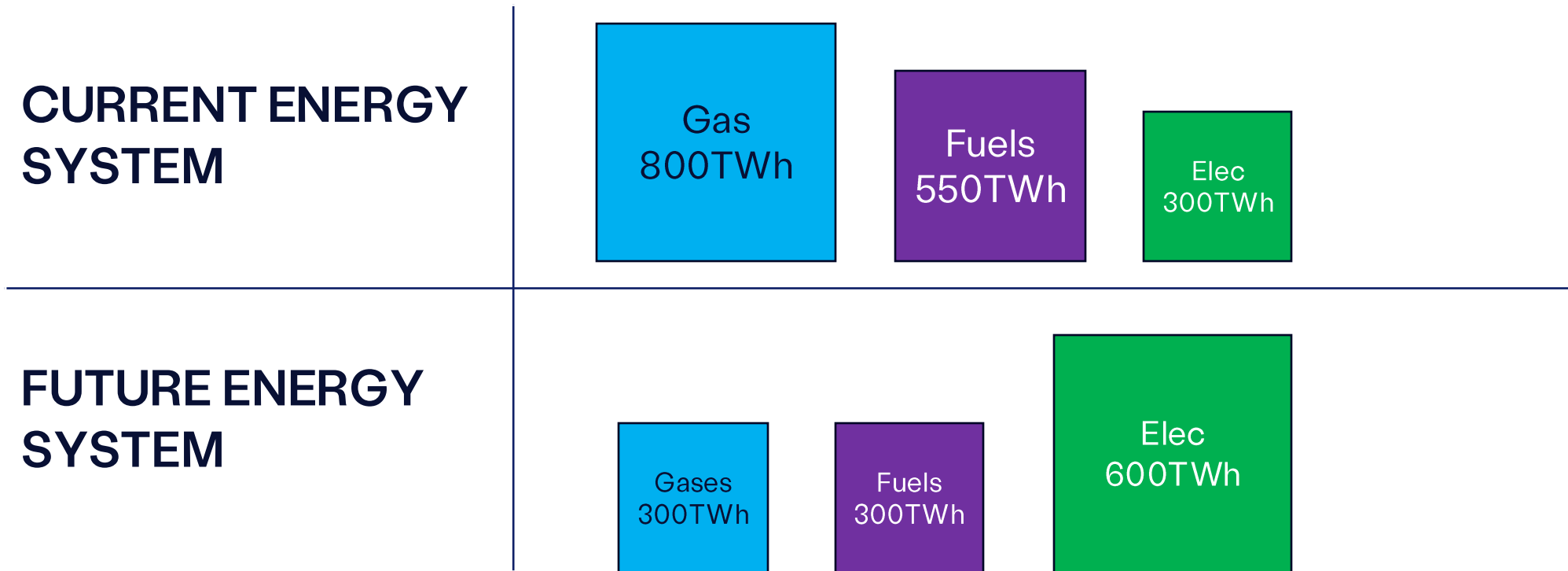
centrica

***Industrial Delivery
Challenges for the next
phase of Onshore Energy
Systems***

5 November 2025



Clean Energy Transition – made simple (illustrative)

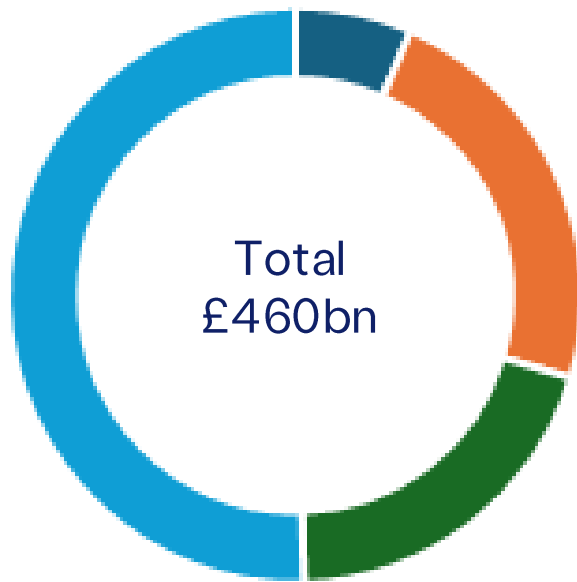


The wider case for energy storage has become more persuasive

- Alternative methods of primary energy storage (i.e. coal) are no longer available
- Greater import dependency and reduction in local UKCS production
- GB energy market is not as integrated into European market and reliability frameworks
- Value of storage only revealed close to real time:
 - Uncertain “Black Swan” events (now more frequent) that cannot be priced into typical storage valuation models
 - Forward and derivative markets can also be impeded by reductions in liquidity and counterparty risk
- Future markets for decarbonised gases/liquids are still in development phase



The clean energy transition requires step change in investment on a permanent basis



Total
£460bn

- Energy
- Housing
- Public Sector
- Private Sector (non energy)

- Production
- Networks
- Charging infrastructure
- Low carbon tech in homes and businesses
- Energy storage
- Measurement and control systems

Current ONS data: 2024

Features of current regulatory frameworks

“RAB based”

- Initially monopoly networks, now also...
- to address uncertain costs and timelines
- Suitable for large and lumpy investments

Contracts for difference

- Initially to deal with price risk and access lower cost finance
- May partially protect consumers from gas price spikes
- Reaching its limits?

Cap and floor

- Similarities to RAB based: dealing with uncertainty
- Suitable for long duration energy storage where it is feast or famine

Capacity based

- Mature technologies
- To deal with longer term price and volume risk i.e. cannibalisation and/or low load factors
- Allows retention of short-term market signals

Role of the market going forward

Balancing supply and demand

...still extremely important

As an investment signal

...especially for short term storage

Pricing GHG emissions

...positive track record of ETS

Providing fixed annual and seasonal products

...many consumers still want this

Promoting innovation

...still underdeveloped

As the reference for support mechanisms

...encouraging efficient operations



Routes to saving £300 on bills



Energy efficiency

Still has more to offer



Manage policy costs on bills

Could be shifted or spread out



SMART metering and tariffs

More awareness and shifting load



New technologies in the home

Long term emission and bill reduction

Average bills: £800 gas, £900 electricity, £1500 fuel

Thank you

