

Public

Future Energy Scenarios: Pathways to Net Zero

July 2025

NESO
National Energy
System Operator



FES 2025:

The key changes from 2024 to 2025 and main assumptions

Thursday 17 July 2025

10am – 11.30am

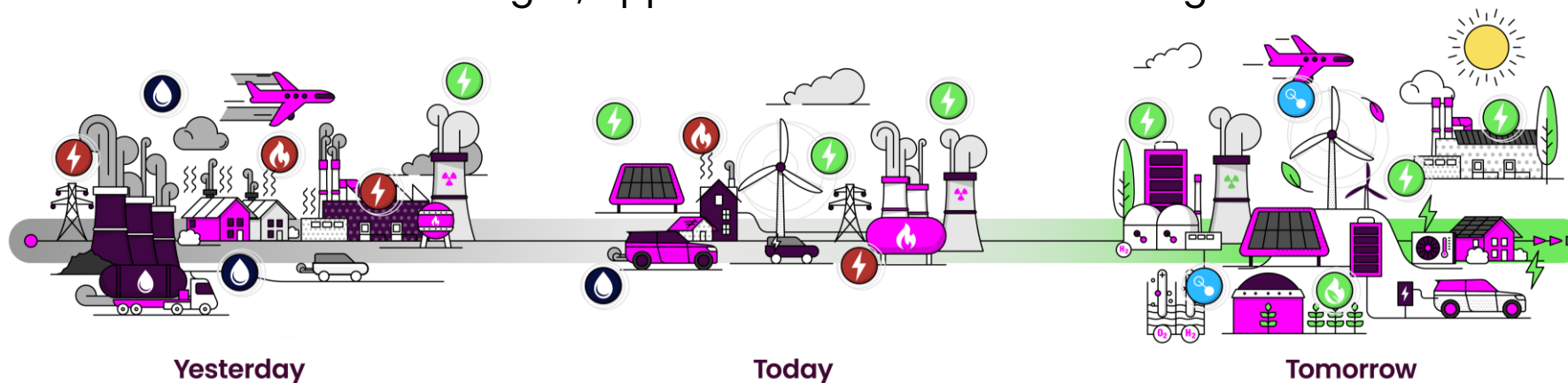
Agenda and content

10 – 11.30am	Time	Presenter
Welcome	10:00	Emily Leadbetter
Framework and Pathways	10:05	Jonathan Morris
Key changes to modelling for 2025	10:10	Jonathan Morris
Emissions	10:15	Jonathan Morris
Energy demand	10:20	Katherine Uzzell
Electricity supply	10:30	Katherine Uzzell
Hydrogen	10:40	Jonathan Morris
Q&A	10:45	Host: Emily Leadbetter
Close	11.30	Emily Leadbetter

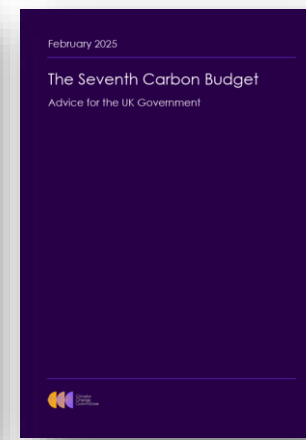
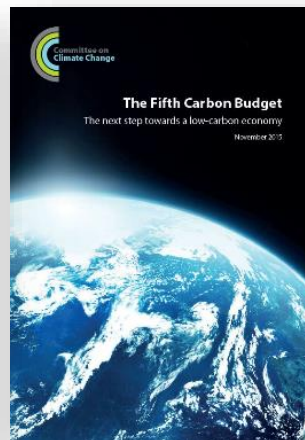
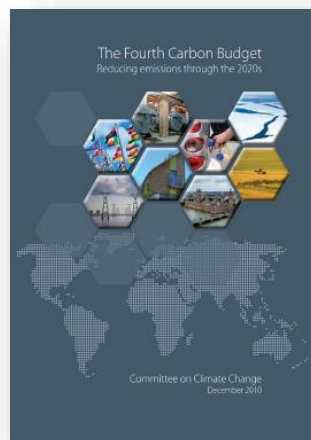
Why do we need pathways to net zero?

Net zero brings a huge amount of change to the energy system.

We need to understand the challenges, opportunities and inform the big decisions.



Climate Change Act 2008



What are the Future Energy Scenarios?



**NESO whole
energy system
publication**



**National view: Great
Britain's route to net
zero 2050**



**Considering legally
binding emissions
targets along the way**



**Pathways, not
forecasts, and no
longer scenarios**

What do we model?

FES models supply and demand to build whole energy system pathways to net zero.

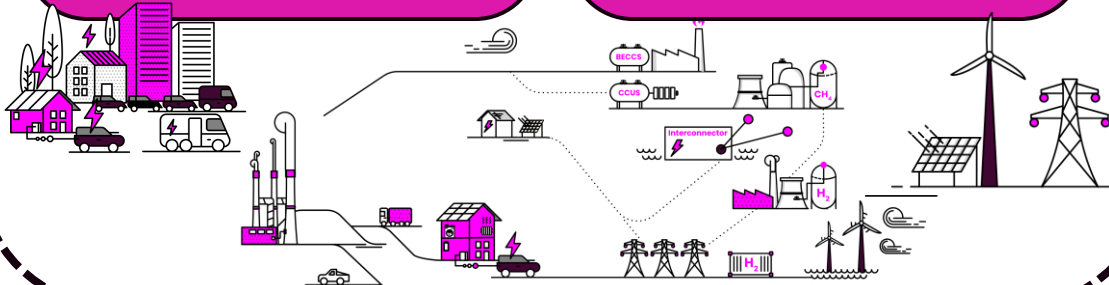
We model these sectors...

- Road transport
- Residential heat
- Appliances
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Demand flexibility

Demand

- Electricity generation and flexibility
- Hydrogen supply
- Gas supply
- Engineered carbon removals

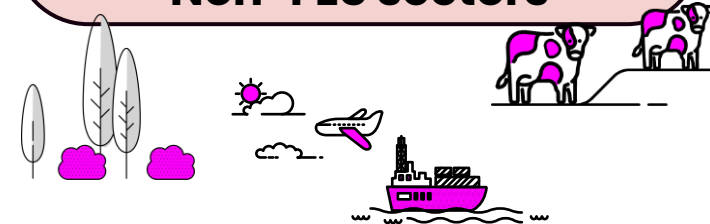
Supply



We don't model these sectors – but do use values from the Climate Change Committee

- Aviation and shipping
- Biomass supply
- Land use, land use change and forestry
- Agriculture
- Fluorinated gases
- Fuel supply
- Industrial process emissions

"Non-FES sectors"



NESO Pathways to Net Zero

FES feeds into, and works alongside, established and new energy system processes:

Inputs:



Stakeholder engagement



Policy and targets



External technical data



Economic data

Outputs:



FES analysis and insight

- Pathways, Falling Behind and Ten Year Forecast of:
 - Energy demand
 - Electricity supply
 - Gas supply
 - Hydrogen supply
 - Bioenergy supply
 - Emissions

Uses:



Strategic Energy Planning

While based on the SSEP*, the CSNP** will use FES for stress-testing for electricity and hydrogen.

Some of the FES technical data is also used in the SSEP and RESP***.

See Appendix 1 of the FES 2025 report



Markets



Security of supply



Strategic insights and advisory



Operability



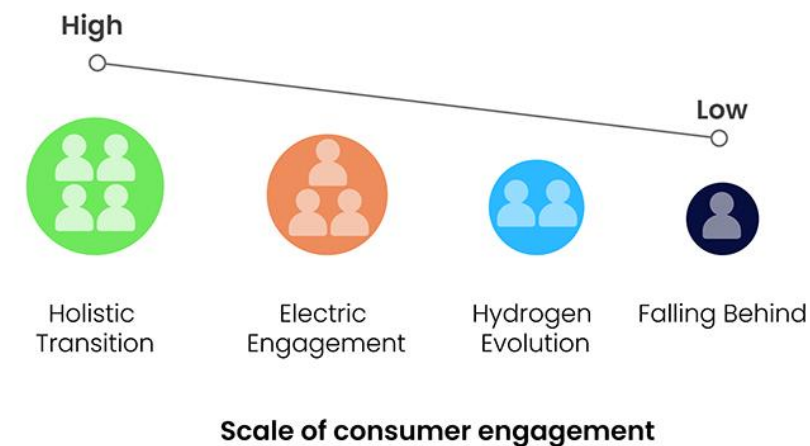
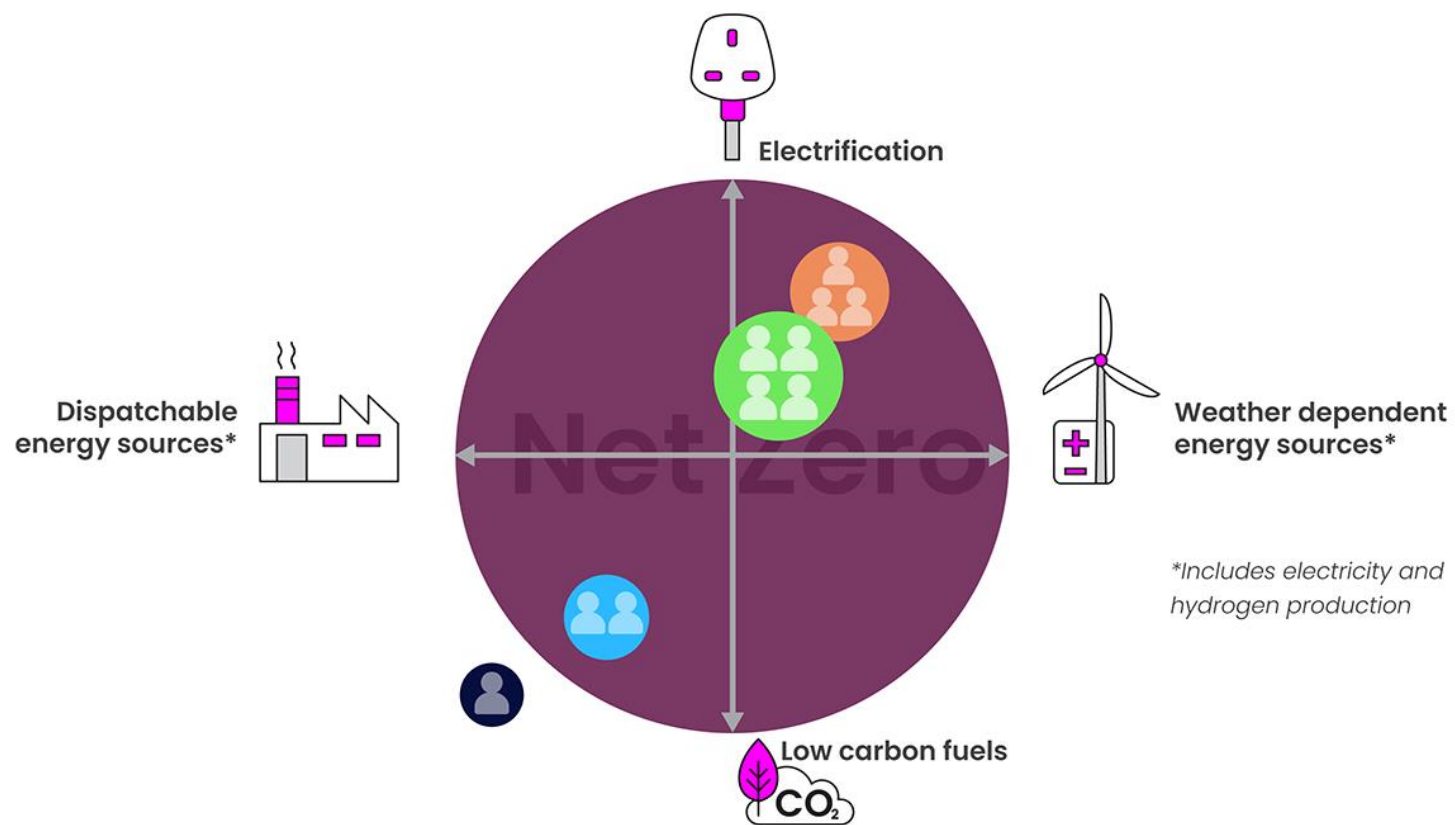
Private sector and energy industry

*SSEP = Strategic Spatial Energy Plan

**CSNP = Centralised Strategic Network Plan

*** RESP = Regional Energy System Planning

The pathway framework



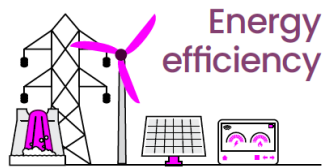
Key messages



Only bold and sustained action in all sectors will unlock the benefits of an affordable and secure, clean energy system. This means matching the ambition and pace of the clean power goal, accelerating progress across the whole energy system and looking beyond 2030.



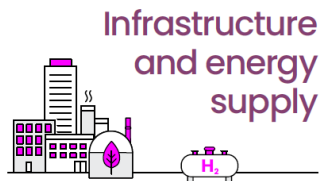
This means action on:



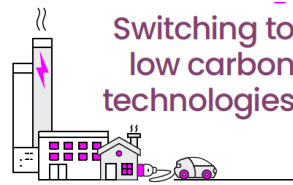
Energy efficiency



Demand Flexibility



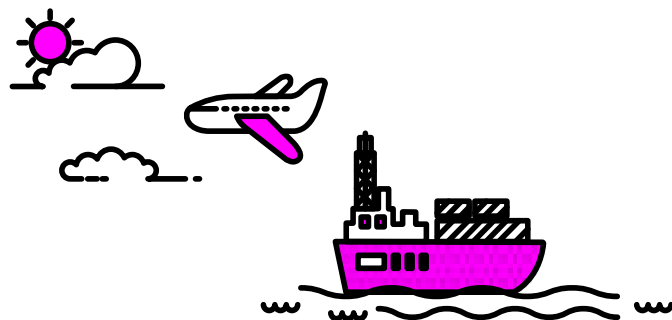
Infrastructure and energy supply



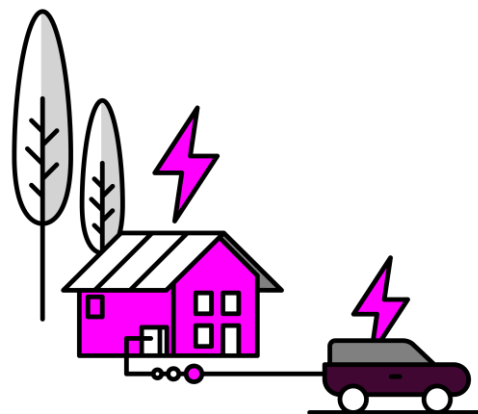
Switching to low carbon technologies

	Today	2030	2040	2050
	Acceleration	Growth	Horizon	
1 Energy efficiency	Implement policy to accelerate widespread adoption of energy efficiency measures	Push forward with efforts to improve efficiency of heat pumps and electric vehicles over time	Maintain momentum on energy efficiency measures and embed optimal operating practices	
2 Demand flexibility	Empower households and businesses willing and able to make informed energy choices	Rapid rollout of smart energy solutions, such as using electric vehicles to support the grid and making heating more flexible	Ensure effortless participation	
3 Infrastructure and energy supply	Deliver coordinated strategic plans across electricity, gas, bioenergy, hydrogen and CO ₂ transport and storage	Build the strategic whole system energy infrastructure at pace, considering electricity, gas, bioenergy, hydrogen and CO ₂	Drive continuous innovation to fully realise and maximise the value of a net zero energy system	
4 Switching to low carbon technologies	Implement policy to encourage homes and businesses to switch to low carbon energy sources	Deliver mass adoption of low carbon technology and infrastructure to provide certainty for industry	Further reduce reliance on unabated fossil fuels	

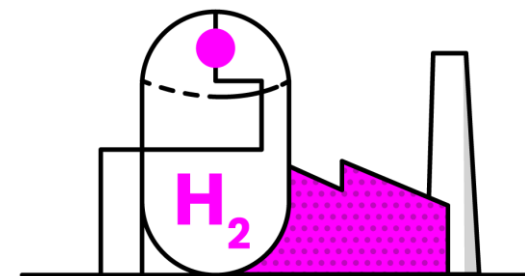
Key changes to modelling for 2025



For non-FES sectors we use the Climate Change Committee's Seventh Carbon Budget analysis



All pathways have an electric vehicle uptake faster than current policies



Lower levels of hydrogen for transport, heat and industry across the pathways

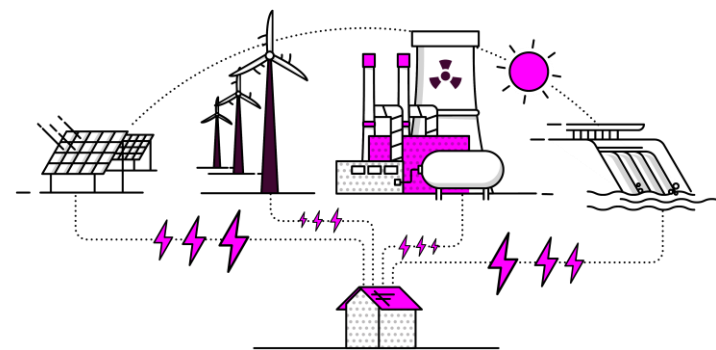
Key changes to modelling for 2025



Increased electricity demand in the pathways and Falling Behind



Updated European dataset with closer alignment to the FES framework



Increased firm generation capacity and use of low-carbon dispatchable power

A year in energy

General election

The July 2024 election brought focus on low carbon energy

Industrial clusters

The first revenue support contracts for low carbon hydrogen and carbon capture projects were awarded in late 2024

Connections reform

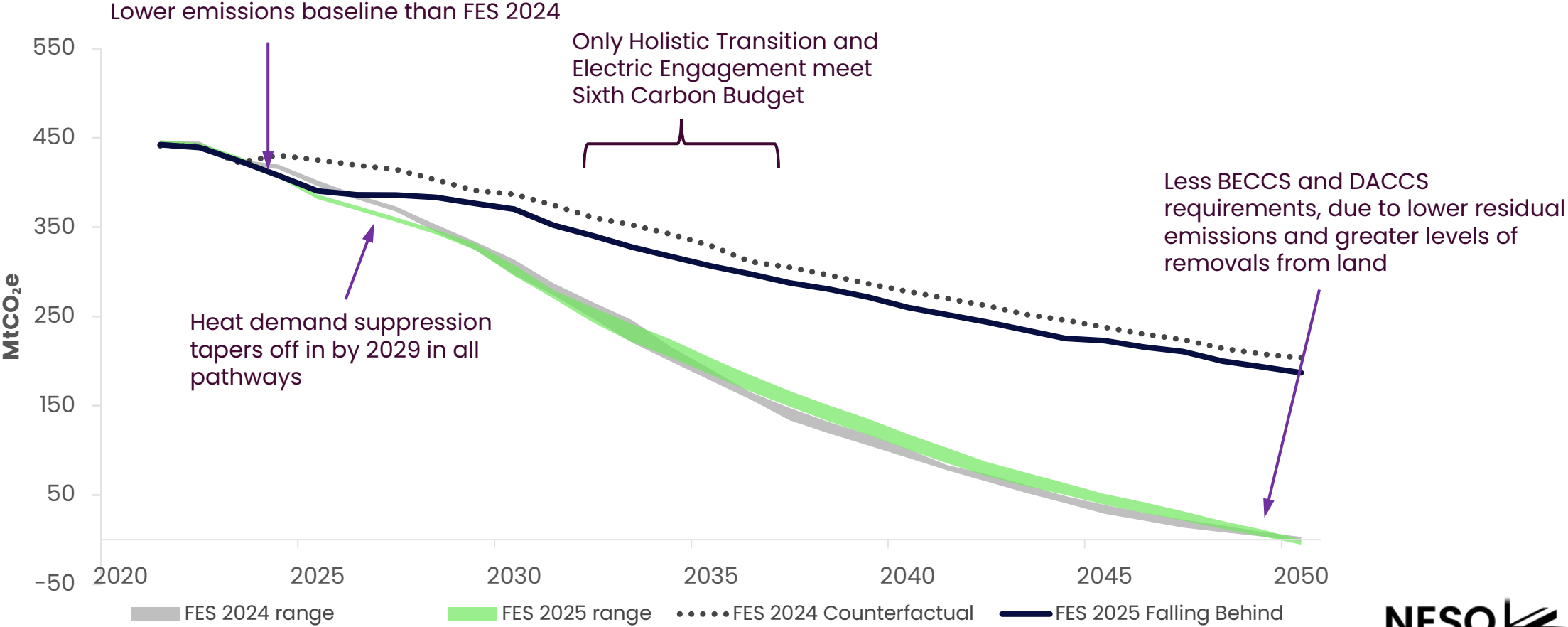
Connections reform is underway following Ofgem's acceptance of NESO proposals in April 2025

Establishment of NESO

The UK's 2023 Energy Act set the legislative framework for an independent system planner and operator

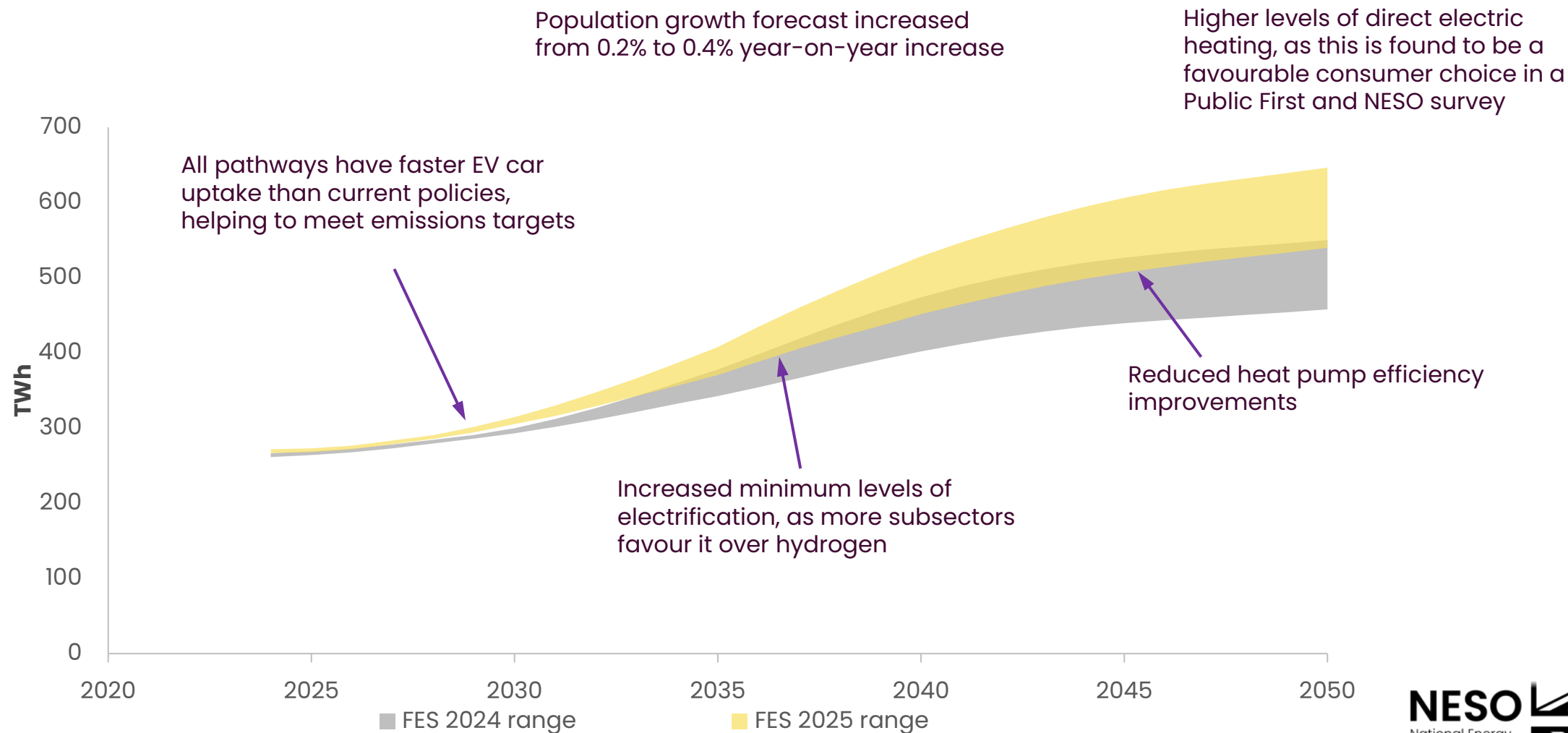
Emissions

Emissions

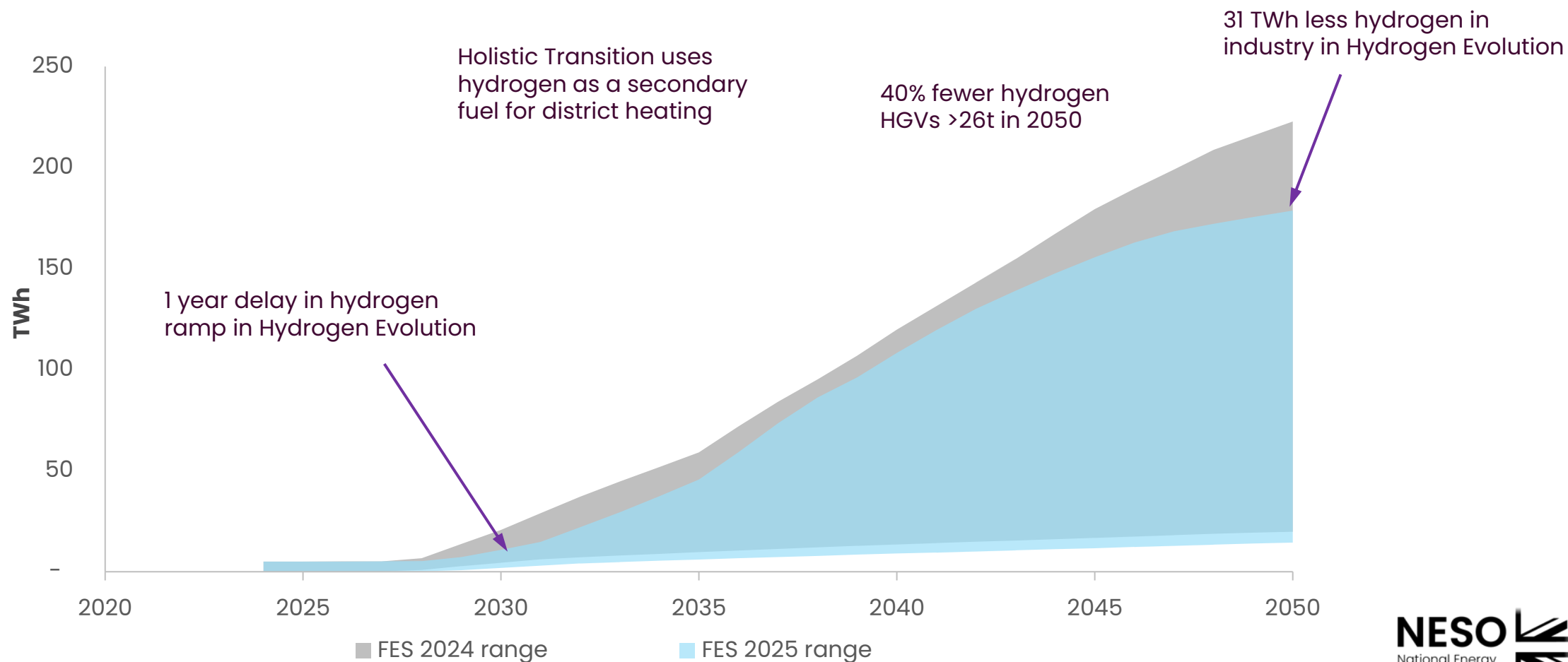


Energy demand

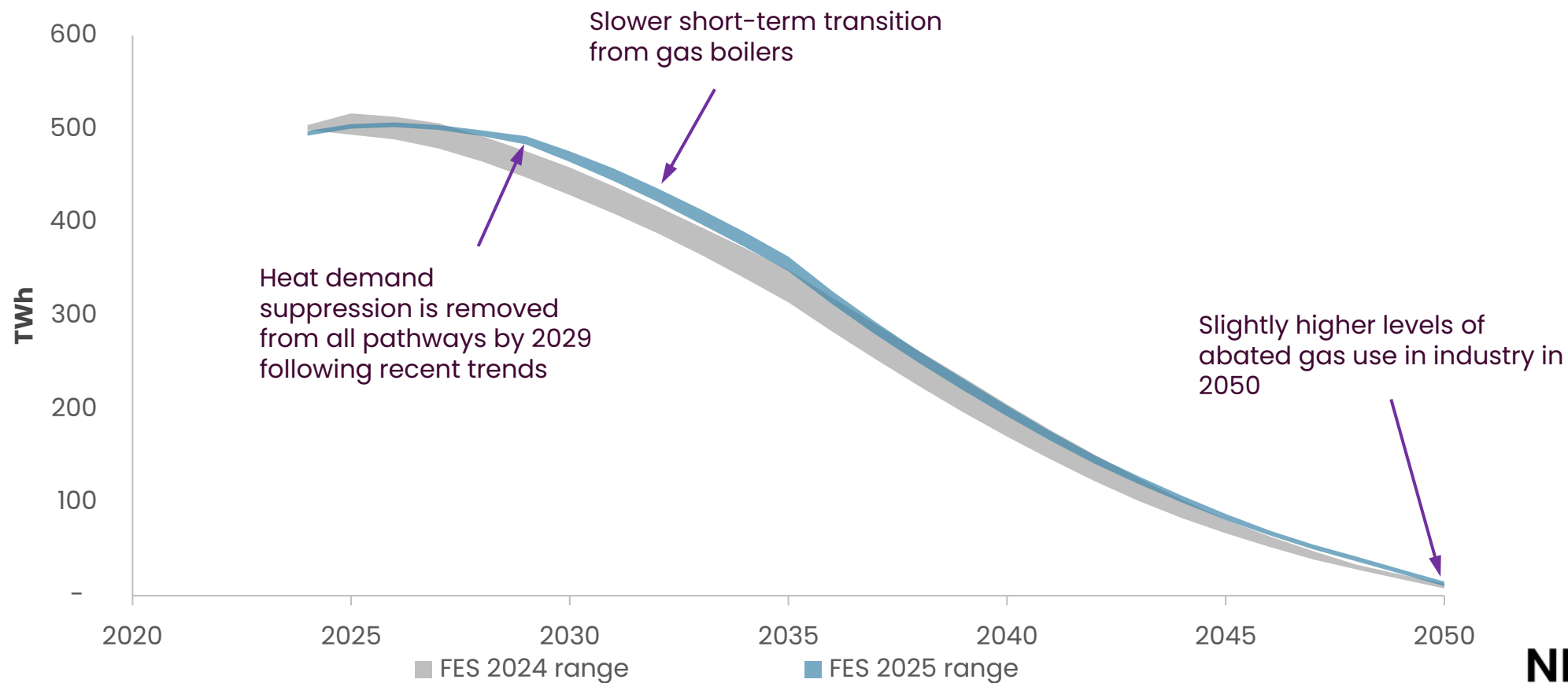
Consumer electricity demand



Consumer hydrogen demand



Consumer gas demand

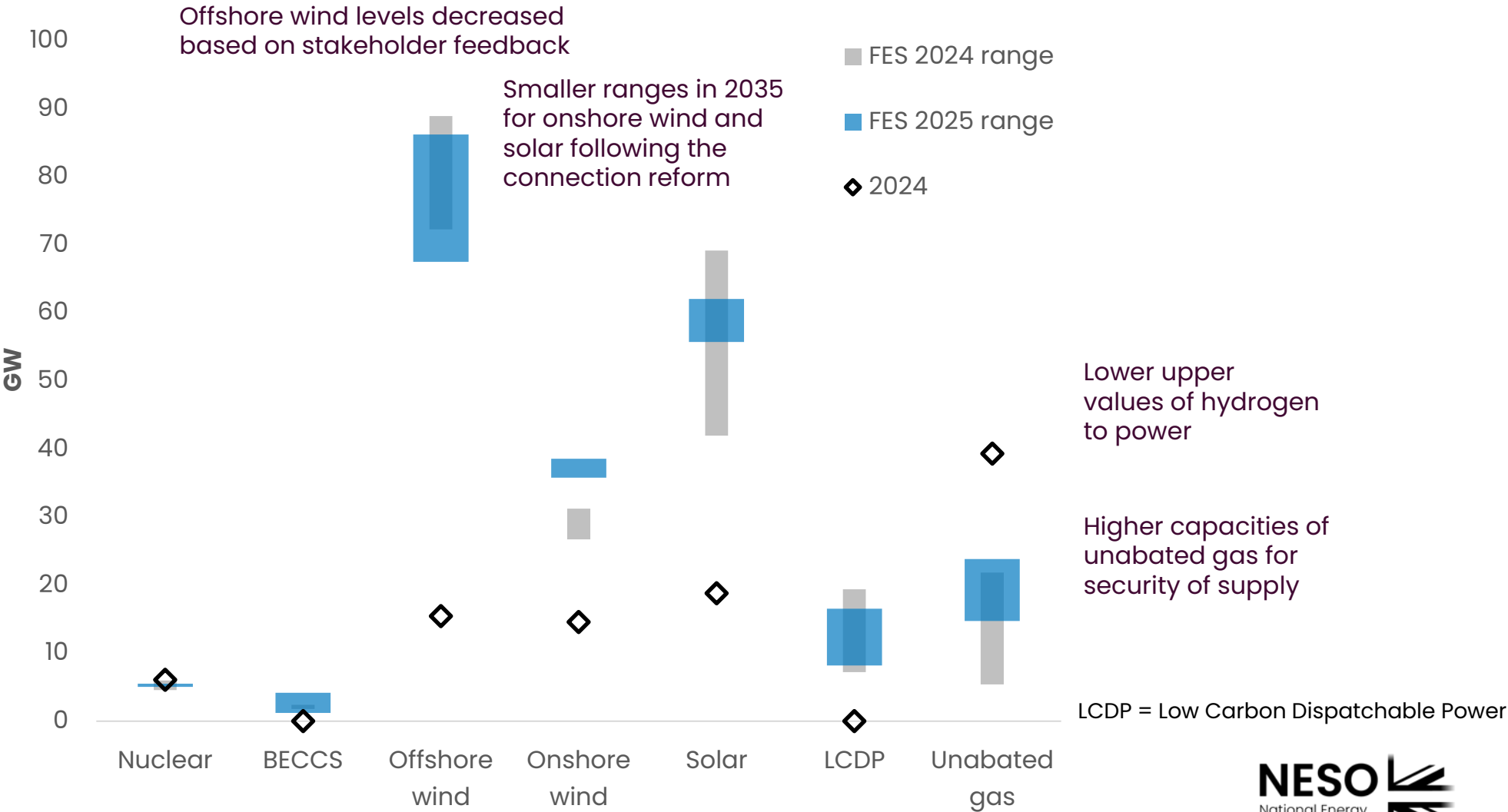


Electricity supply

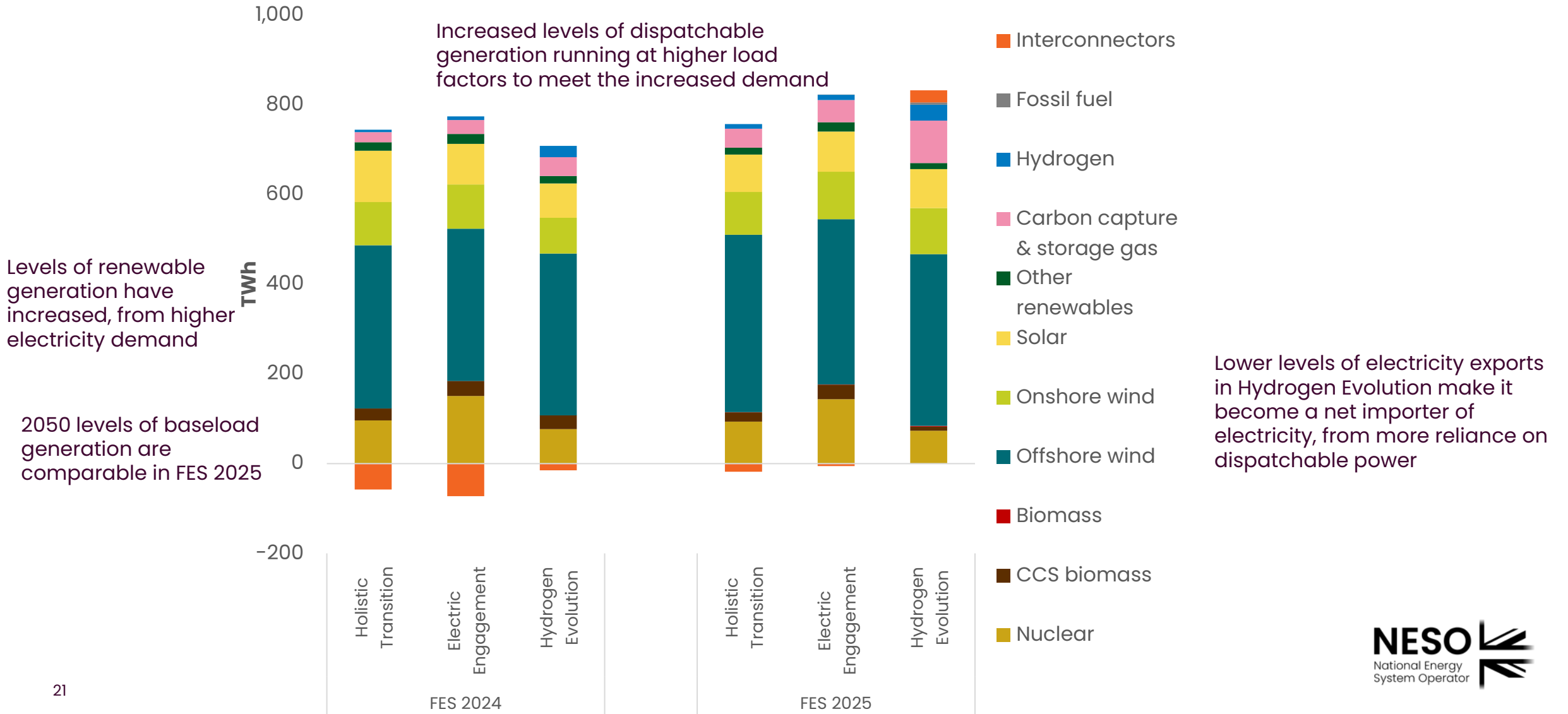
2035 electricity capacities

Limited potential for overall growth in nuclear by 2035

Higher use of BECCS helps to meet the Sixth Carbon Budget

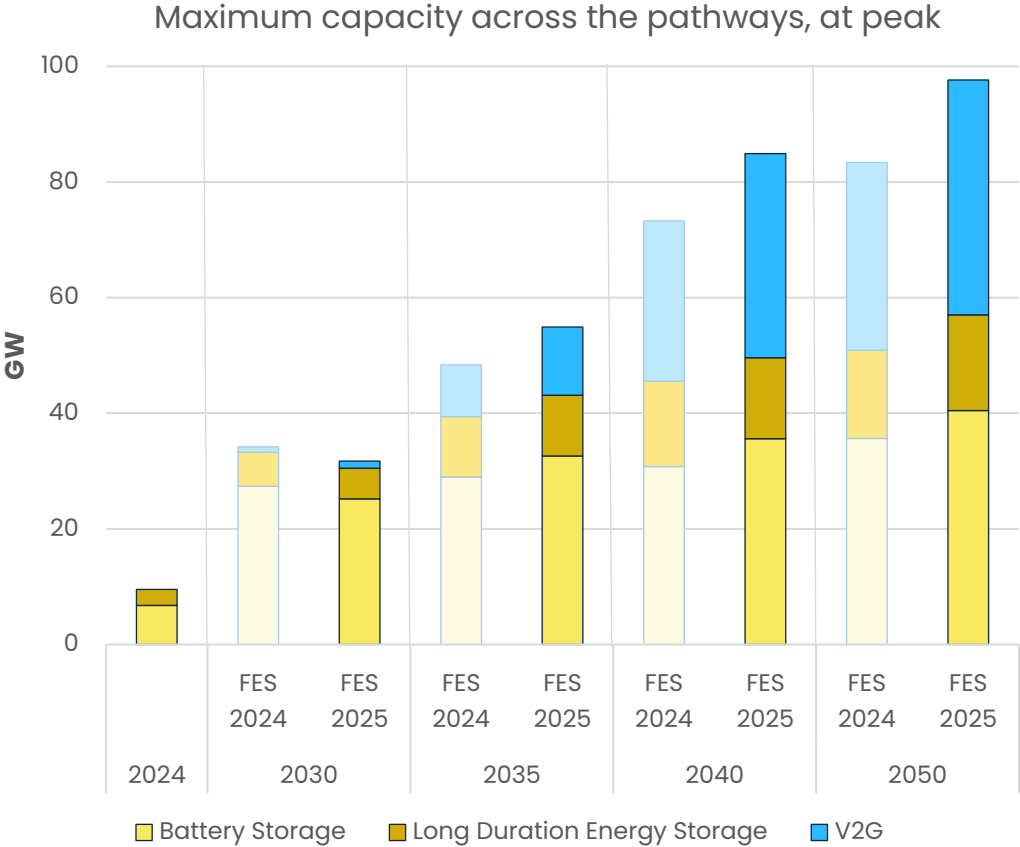


2050 electricity generation



Supply and consumer electricity storage

Batteries are the main electricity storage technology out to 2035

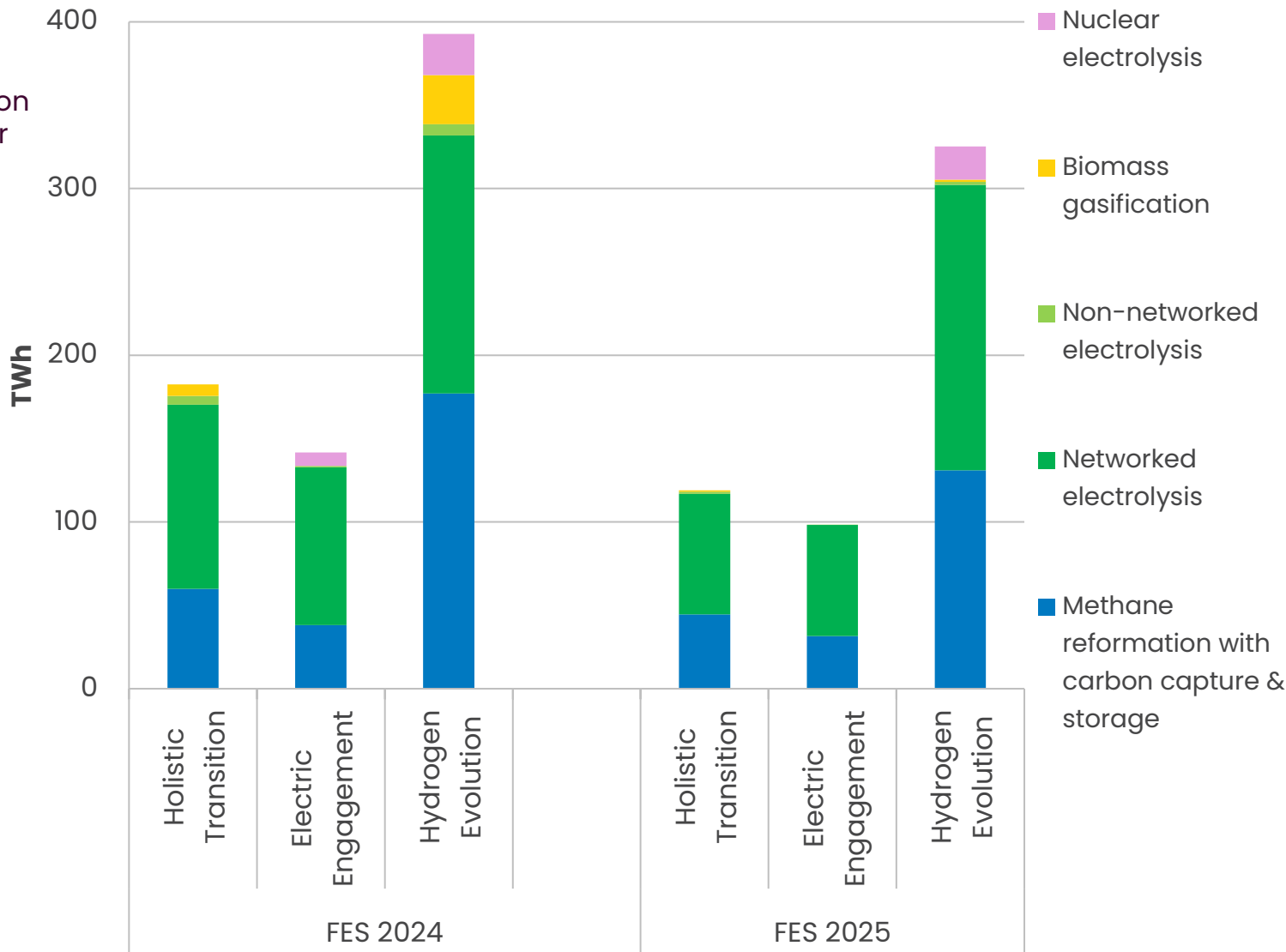


By 2050 V2G and long duration energy storage play key roles in system flexibility

Hydrogen

2050 hydrogen production

Total hydrogen production reduces in line with lower hydrogen demand



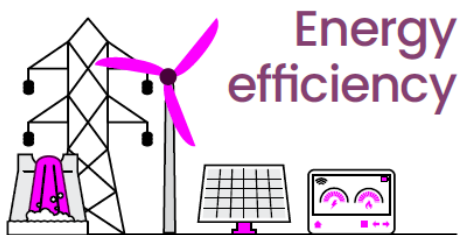
Comparable mix of electrolysis and methane reformation.

Methane reformation remains at higher load factors than electrolyzers.

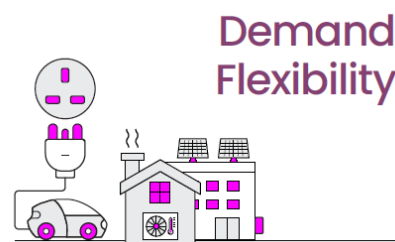
The choices we make today will shape the waves of the new energy era



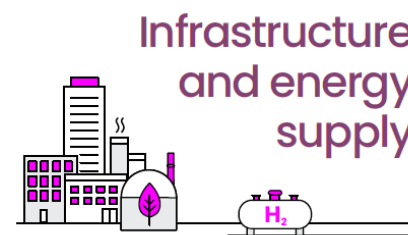
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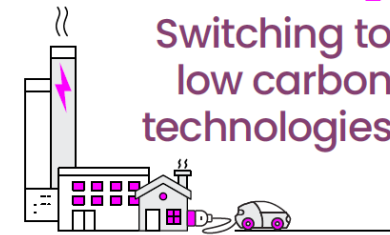
Energy
efficiency



Demand
Flexibility

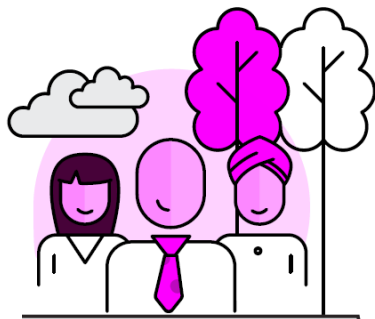


Infrastructure
and energy
supply

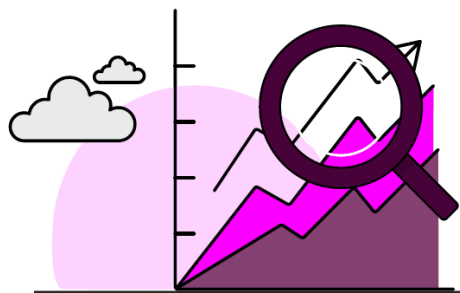


Switching to
low carbon
technologies

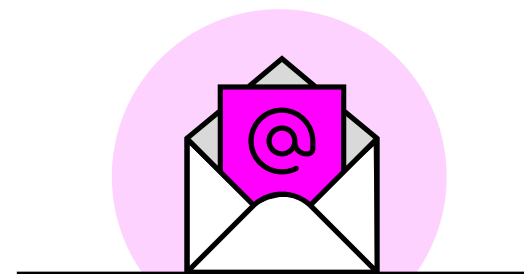
Thank you



Thank you for
engaging with
our FES analysis
throughout the
year



Find out more in
FES 2025
Data Workbook
Changes since FES 2024
Assumptions
Modelling methods



Contact us at

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