

## Agenda

	Time	Presenter
Welcome	2:00pm	Sian Ramirez-Bower
Purpose, pathways and key messages	2:05pm	Sian Ramirez-Bower
FES 2025 insights	2:15pm	Aneesa Parkar
Q&A	2.40pm	Sian Ramirez-Bower
Close	3:00pm	



### **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, Faling Behind and Ten Year Forecast of:
  - · Energy demand
  - Electricity supply
  - Gas supply
  - Hydrogen supply
  - · Bioenergy supply
  - Emissions

#### **Uses:**



Strategic Energy Planning



Markets

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



Security of supply



Strategic insights and advisory



Operability



Private sector and energy industry



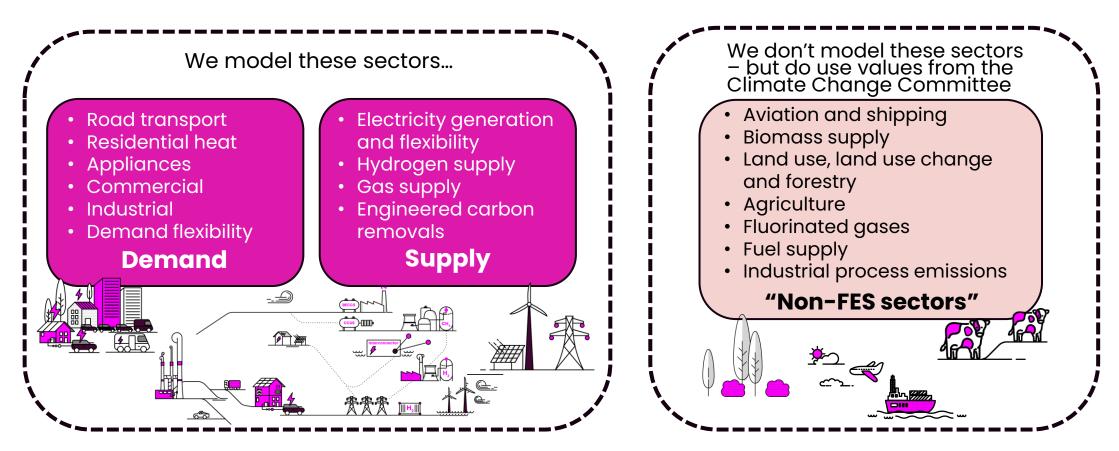
<sup>\*</sup>SSEP = Strategic Spatial Energy Plan

<sup>\*\*</sup>CSNP = Centralised Strategic Network Plan

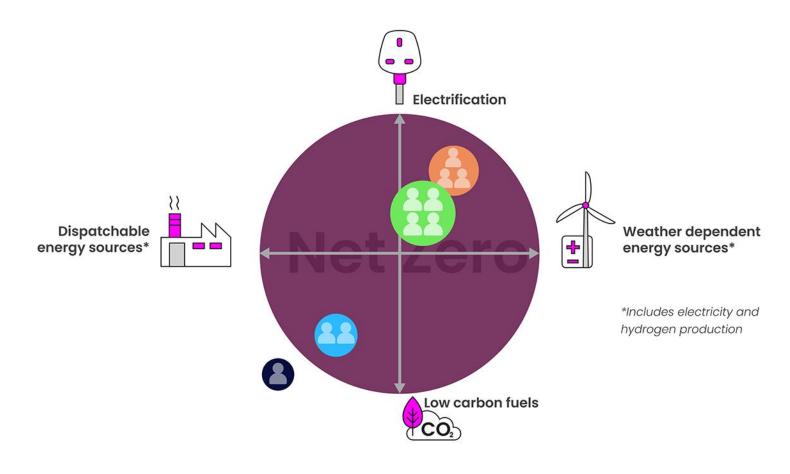
<sup>\*\*\*</sup> RESP = Regional Energy System Planning

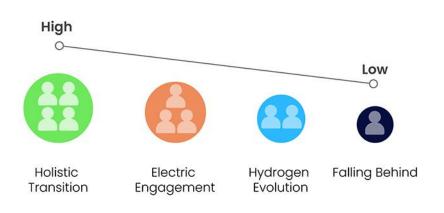
### What do we model?

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



## The pathway framework





Scale of consumer engagement



### 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:



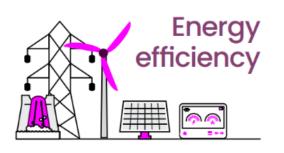






#### Today 2030 2040 2050 **Acceleration** Horizon Growth Implement policy to Push forward with Maintain momentum on energy efficiency accelerate widespread efforts to improve Energy adoption of energy efficiency of heat measures and embed efficiency efficiency measures optimal operating pumps and electric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

# We consider choices and uncertainty through different pathways











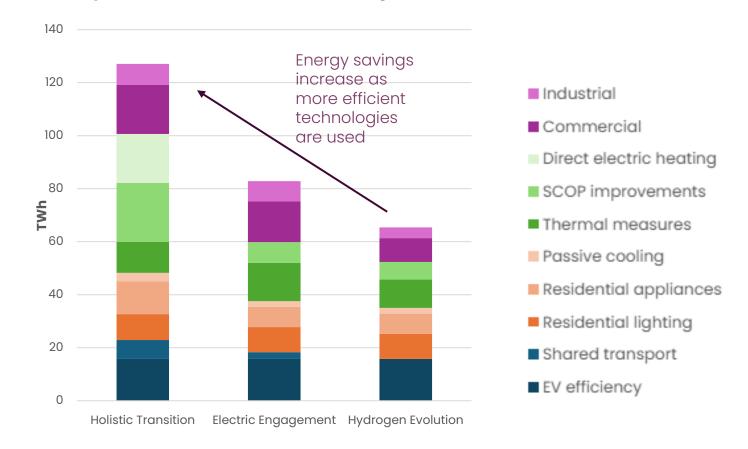
## Energy efficiency measures manage growth in demand and reduce operating costs

Demand savings and avoidance in 2050 from energy efficiency measures, relative to not enacting these methods

Our pathways show that it is pivotal in meeting the 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution emissions target

22TWh of demand for consumers saved in 2050 from heat pump efficiency improving over today's level

If 7% of consumers in EE switched to heat pumps from direct electric heating, this has the potential to save 18TWh demand in 2050



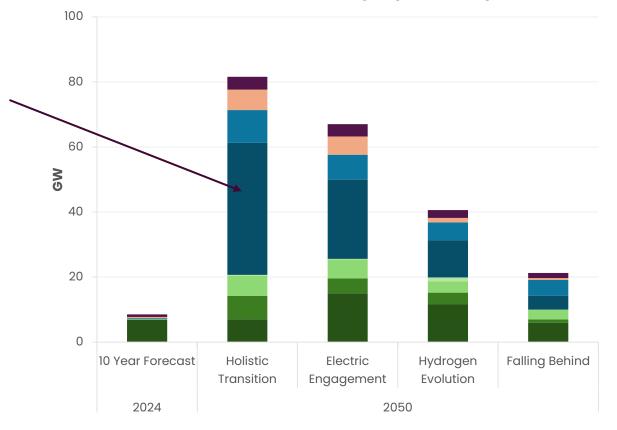


## The future of demand flexibility is shaped by consumer engagement and digital solutions

#### Demand side flexibility capacities at peak



Consumer trust and technical readiness are critical to the success of smart energy technologies



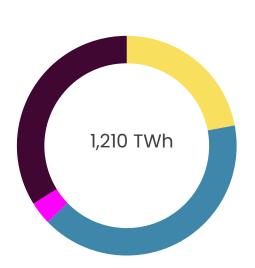
- Industry and commercial
- Residential appliances
- Smart charging
- V2G
- Hybrid heat pumps
- District heating
- Heat pumps pre-heating buildings
- Storage heaters



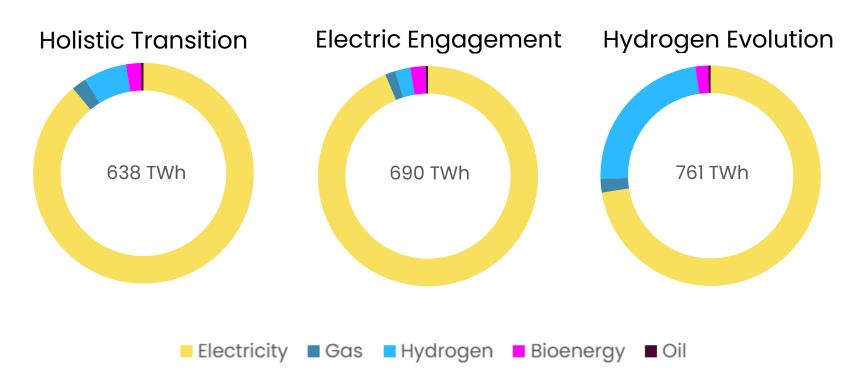
## Fuel switching plays a critical role in decarbonising 53% of today's emissions

**Demand energy sources** 





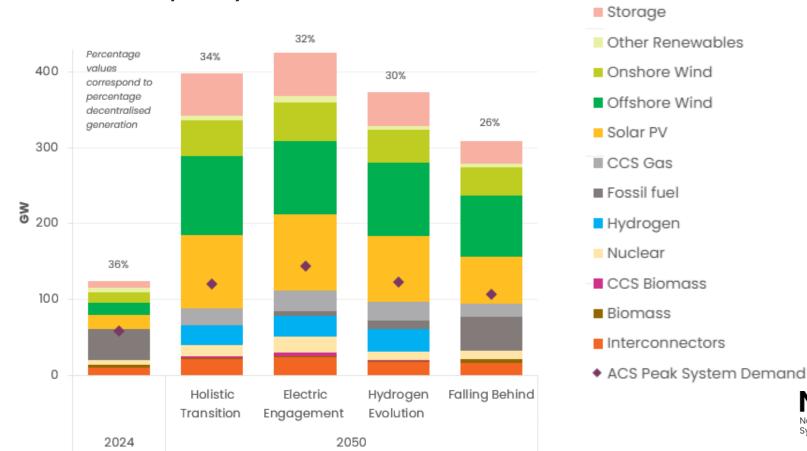
### 2050





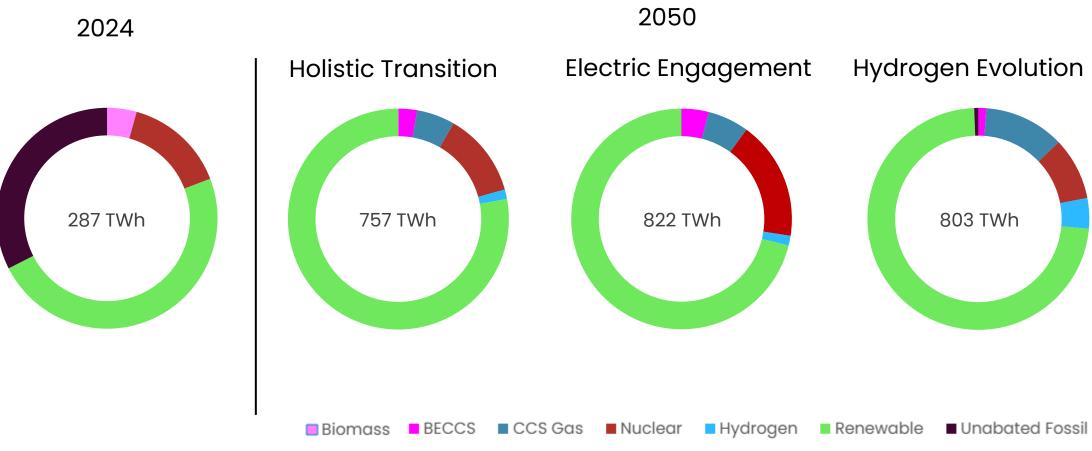
## The future energy supply depends on political will, infrastructure, and policy stability

Differences in electricity supply by technology across pathways, from now until 2050



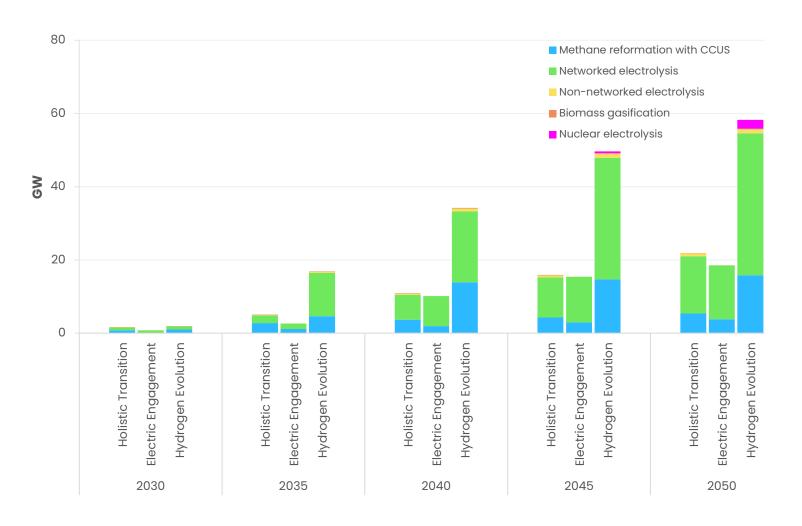
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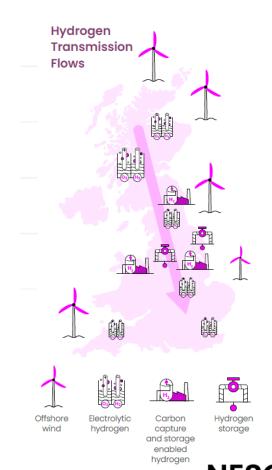
# The generation mix balances trade-offs between system flexibility and decarbonisation while meeting security of supply





# Electrolysis has high capacity, but as it operates flexibly, production is evenly balanced between electrolysis and methane reformation



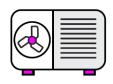


System Operator

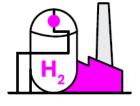
# Some things are common across the net zero pathways



EVs make up 100% of new car sales by 2030



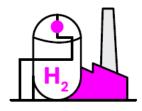
Low-carbon heating systems are the only option for new homes from 2027



Industry reduces unabated gas demand by at least 51% by 2035



At least 25 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e of engineered carbon removals by 2050



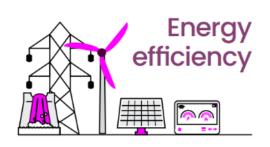
At least 25 TWh of low-carbon hydrogen supply by 2035



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



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.



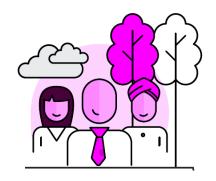




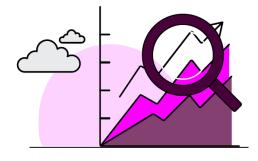




### Thank you



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 FES@neso.energy

