

Powering Together

#CEconf17



#CEF17

24th June – 9th July 2017



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Renewable Energy Association
Growing the Renewable Energy &
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@NinaSkorupska @REAssociation



Who we are

Sector groups



Our various sector groups enable us to focus on sector-specific issues. Members can join our various groups concentrating on individual renewable technologies, energy market sectors, or cross-cutting issue forums.

Subsidiaries



WHA is the UK trade association for the modern biomass heating industry



Renewable Energy Assurance Ltd carries out a range of certification and consumer protection activities all of which promote sustainable energy.



UK Renewable Energy Targets

There are a number of legally binding targets driving forward decarbonisation

Renewable Energy Directive – EU (Subject to Brexit Negotiation)

- 15% of all energy to come from renewables by 2020
- Will require 30% power, 12% heat and 10% Transport demand to come from renewables

Climate Change Act (2008) - UK

- 80% reduction in carbon emissions from 1990 levels by 2050
- 5th Carbon budget will require 57% reduction by 2032, abatement of 1725 MtCO₂e .
Passed through parliament in July 2015

Cop 21 Paris 2015 & COP 22 Marrakesh – UNFCCC

Agreed to aim for no more than 1.5°C warming



Carbon Budgets: 2050 Target guides



Currently legislated UK carbon budgets

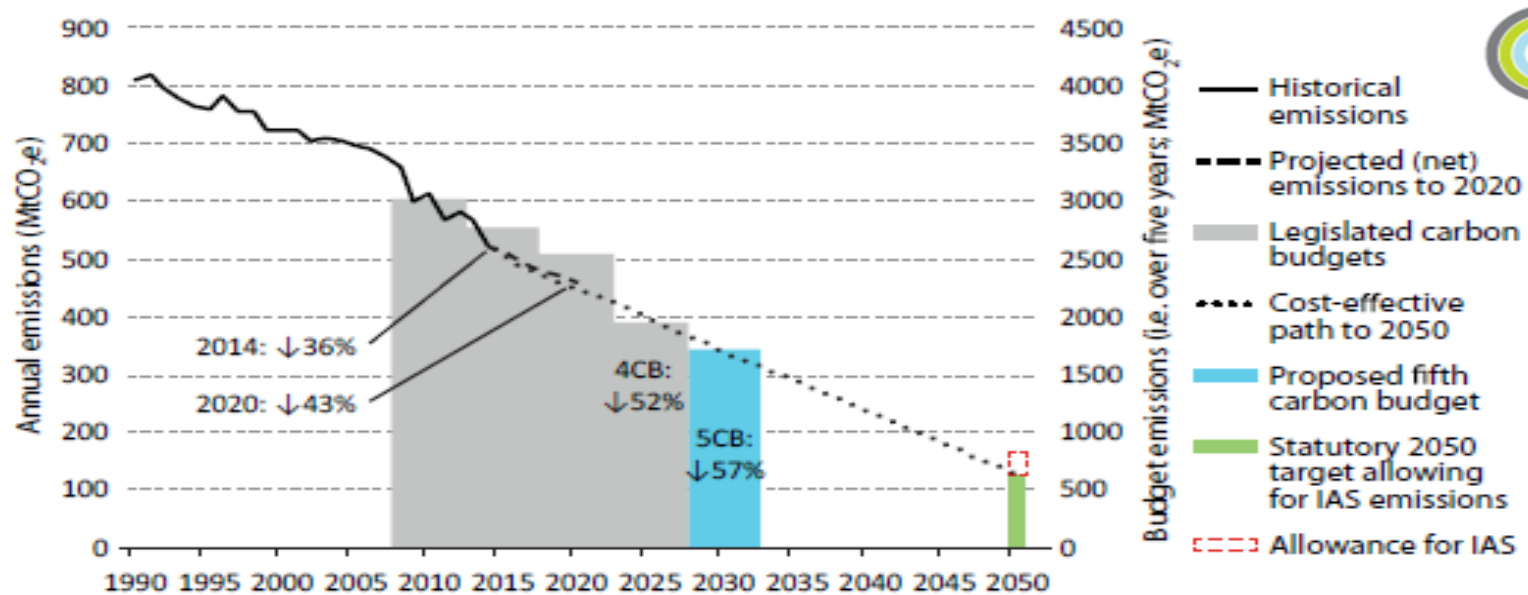
Carbon budget (years)	Emissions limit (MtCO ₂ e)	Equivalent reduction vs. 1990
1 (2008-12)	3,018	26%
2 (2013-17)	2,782	32%
3 (2018-22)	2,544	38%
4 (2023-27)	1,950	52%
5 (2028-32)	1,725	57%

Source: Committee on Climate Change Oct.2016 UK Climate action following the Paris Agreement

<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/UK-climate-action-following-the-Paris-Agreement-Committee-on-Climate-Change-October-2016.pdf>



The UK should to progress at a steady pace towards the 2050 target.



Source: Committee on Climate Change Oct.2016 UK Climate action following the Paris Agreement

<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/UK-climate-action-following-the-Paris-Agreement-Committee-on-Climate-Change-October-2016.pdf>



Emissions in 2050

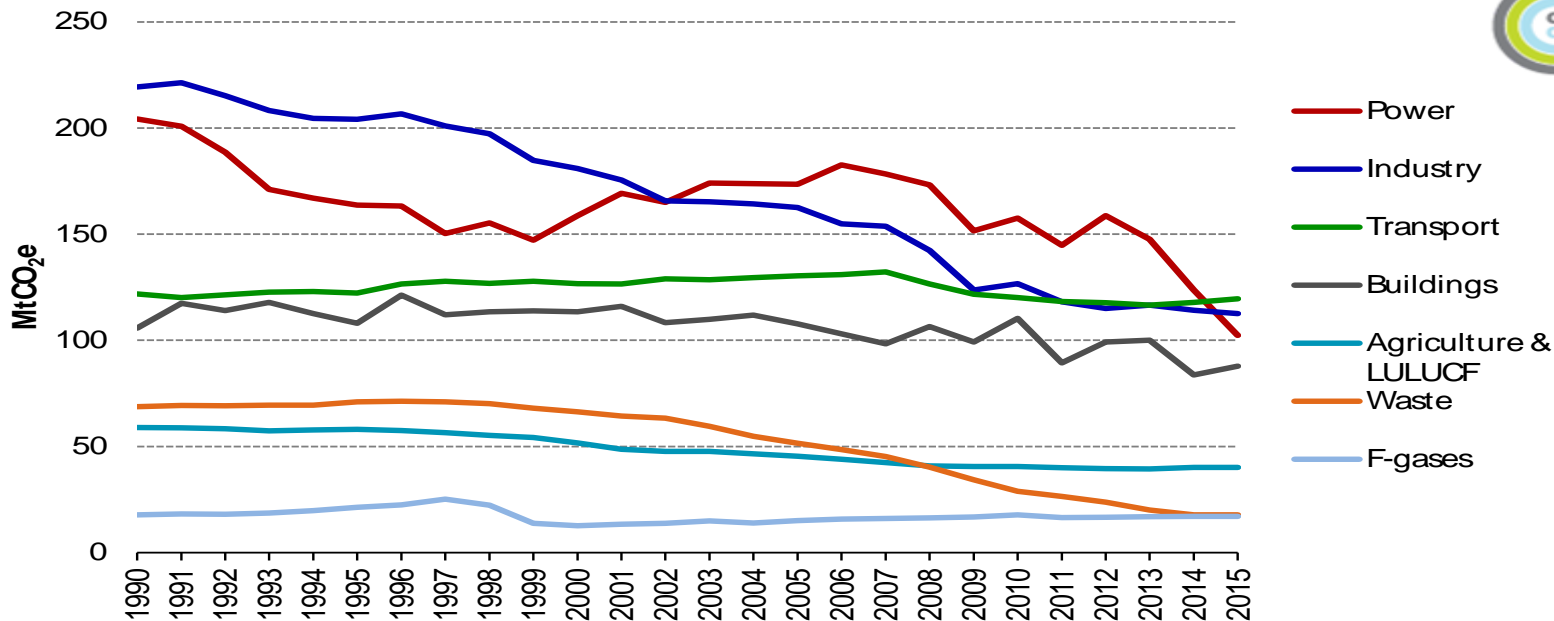
- **The 2050 target is currently around 126 MtCO₂**, excluding an allowance for international aviation and shipping.
- **Decarbonisation of the power sector** is key to reaching this target.
- **Some sectors are very challenging** to decarbonise:
 - Industry: Even with some CCS, we anticipate residual emissions around 65 MtCO₂.
 - Agriculture: Options are limited and residual emissions could be around 30 MtCO₂.
- **CCS is very important:**
 - CCS with bioenergy could provide negative emissions of around 20 MtCO₂/yr.
 - Without CCS, meeting the 2050 target would be very challenging.
- It is therefore sensible to plan now to keep open the possibility of near-full decarbonisation of both **BUILDINGS** and **SURFACE TRANSPORT** by 2050.

Source: Committee on Climate Change Oct.2016 UK Climate action following the Paris Agreement

<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/UK-climate-action-following-the-Paris-Agreement-Committee-on-Climate-Change-October-2016.pdf>



Transport is now the biggest emitting sector



Source: Committee on Climate Change Oct.2016 UK Climate action following the Paris Agreement

<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/UK-climate-action-following-the-Paris-Agreement-Committee-on-Climate-Change-October-2016.pdf>



REview 2017

The Industry's authoritative report covering renewable energy deployment (electricity, heat and transport) investment & jobs, working with KPMG and Innovas

UK achieved:

24.4% renewable electricity in 2016

5.6% renewable heat in 2015

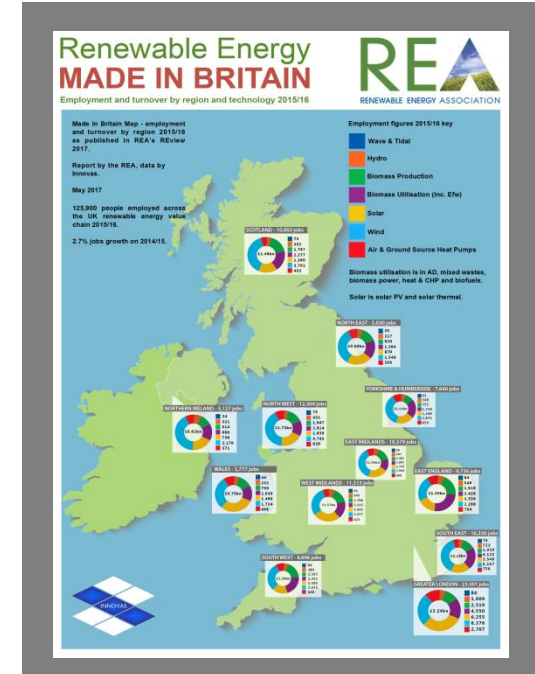
2.9% renewable transport in 2015



EMPLOYMENT: Jobs increased to over 125,000 end 2016

Analysis by *Innovas* reveals that:

- Growth in jobs across the UK renewable energy value chain from 103,000 people in 2012/13 to 125,000 at the end of 2016
Grown *3 times* faster than national average employment growth in the last year: Office for National Statistics reported average growth of 1.2% during the same period.
Off shore wind sector employs greatest number of people with over 40,000.
- New sectors such as energy storage and electric vehicles now employ an additional 16,000 and is believed to grow to be a Sector that will grow rapidly.***



Last 18 months: Energy Policy 'Reset'

Renewables market characterised by uncertainty following the FIRST election in May 2015

- Subsidies reassessed following 'overspending' of the Levy Control Framework and the increasing cost to the consumer.
- Underlying context of 'anti-subsidy' and back bench undertones of 'anti-renewables'
- Phase out coal (2025) and a new 'dash for (SHALE) gas'
- Support is still in place but budgets capped and expected deployment has been reduced.
- Industry growth slowed, especially solar, however sectors are adjusting to 'low/post-subsidy' environment.



Remember them?



	Resetting of “Green” Policies	Applies From	Applies to
1	Removal of Levy Exemption Certificates	1 st August 2015	All Power
2	Watered down low carbon car incentives	1 st April 2017	Transport
3	No new onshore Wind Subsidy	Varied	OS wind
4	Zero Carbon Homes Delayed	1 st July 2015	Energy Efficiency
5	Sub 5 MW Solar Subsidies withdrawn from the RO	1 st April 2015	Solar
6	Ending RO Grandfathering for biomass conversion	12 th Dec 2014	Biomass
7	Contracts for Difference delayed	1 st October 2015	Large Power
8	Green Deal Energy Efficiency scheme Scrapped	Immediate	Energy Efficiency
9	Green Tax Targets scrapped	Immediate	All
10	Cuts to Feed in-Tariff support	8 th February 2016	Small Power
11	Changes to tax incentives for energy schemes (EIS)	6 th April 2016	All
12	Proposed increase in VAT for solar, wind, Hydro	1 st August 2016	Energy Efficiency
13	Minimum Import Pricing reform delay	Immediate	Solar
14	Reform of the Renewable Heat Incentive	Expected 2017	Heat
15	Review of embedded benefits	Expected 2017	Large Power
16	Cuts to Renewable Heat Incentive Tariff For Biomass Combined Heat & Power	1 st August 2016	Biomass CHP

Impact of Referendum: “New” New Government – Key Positions



Prime Minister

Theresa May MP

- Very few public statements on Renewables/ Climate Change



Chancellor of the Exchequer

Phillip Hammond MP

- Strong on Paris COP
- Redefined Conservative Argument on Climate



Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union

David Davis MP

- Seen as a climate sceptic
- Voting history of voting against or missing key votes



New Government Department – Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS, “Bays”)



Greg Clark MP

BEIS Secretary of State

- Historic support
- Former DECC Shadow Secretary
- Authored reports on Climate Change, Sustainability and Environment
- Recent history in CLG of concern



Nick Hurd MP

Minister of State for Climate Change and Industry

Conservative Environmental Group

- PMB on Sustainable Communities
- Key in DfID on Solar in Africa projects as Development Minister
- Former Chair of the APPG on Environment



Baroness Neville-Rolfe

Minister of State for Energy and Intellectual Property

- Former MAFF Civil Servant
- Director of Tesco
- IP Junior Minister

Jesse Norman MP

Minister for Industry and Energy

- Deputy to Baroness Neville-Rolfe
- Former Director of Barclays
- Also former Senior Fellow of Policy Exchange where he wrote on green cities



The Department for the Environment and Rural Affairs - DEFRA



Andrea Leadsom MP

Secretary of State for Defra

- Previously MoS for Energy at DECC
- Banking and finance background
- Advocate to leave EU
- Supported GIB establishment



Dr Thérèse Coffey MP

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment and Rural Life Opportunities

- Previously Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Leader of the HoC
- Portfolio includes Waste Management
- 2014 appointed Assistant Government Whip

The Department for Transport - DfT



Chris Grayling MP

Secretary of State for DfT

- Former SOS Justice
- Seen to the right of the party
- Anti-wind



John Hayes MP

Minister of State

- Previous Energy Minister
- Anti-wind/Reluctant on renewables
- Independent minister
- Responsible for environment and technology



Brexit - Article 50

Two-year timetable since the article is triggered:

“The Treaties shall cease to apply to the State in question from the date of entry into force of the withdrawal agreement or, failing that, two years after the notification”



Decides the terms of separation

- Ends the obligations and responsibilities of being an EU member
- Not a trade deal
- Needs approval from at least 20 member states with 65% of the population



Brexit – Renewables Regulation/EU law

The ECA gives precedence to the Treaty for the European Union.

Article 192 – energy efficiency of buildings and products, market competition measures, and other environmental legislation.

Article 194 - covers the majority of energy related legislation, including renewables. EU Secondary legislation (eg directives, decisions) – are implemented in UK law via Primary or Secondary regulations, usually via the ECA Section 2(2) SI

Renewable Energy Directive

Energy Efficiency Directive

EU ETS

EU 2030 Climate and Energy
Framework

Circular Economy Package



Yet..... Significant Opportunities Are Still Available

New Commercial Rooftop
Solar models

2025
Coal "closure" Pledge

Energy Storage

Renewed focus on
renewable heat and
transport

5th Carbon Budget &
UK Emissions reduction
plan

New Decentralised
Energy models

Rise of
Electric Vehicles

INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

Cop 21 Paris
Agreement

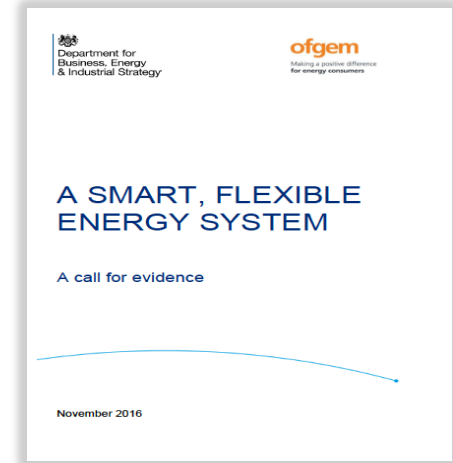
And much more.....



UK Government decisions impacting a Decentralised Energy *future* & Energy Storage: 1st step

BEIS/Ofgem Call for Evidence for Smart Flexible Energy

- Definition for energy storage established
- Half hourly metering, domestic bills confirmation
- Smart meter target met
- Size of renewables budget beyond 2020/21
- New-build (“Zero-carbon” homes) policy
- Implementation of CMA Market Review Findings
- ‘Next stage’ Contract for Difference (CfD) policy (?)
- Regulator ‘Non-Traditional Business Models’ work programme – lighter touch regulation
- Grid connection/system use charges reformed
- Wider Market education
- Industry standards & guidelines



Closed 12th January 2017

Clear aim for REA is to work with BEIS/OFGEM to develop a ROADMAP to remove all the barriers



Industrial Strategy

Important to Showcase ALL ELEMENTS as value propositions in the Government's "Industrial Strategy"

Ambition to "Move towards a low-carbon energy system",

- especially support laid out for energy storage and electric vehicles

Encouraging businesses to decarbonise their own electricity, heat and transport

- especially having a more co-ordinated cross government effort to reduce barriers

Closed 17th April 2017, REA submitted a response and invited Ministers and REA members to roundtable to shape the prospects for the Industry

In parallel to work with National Grid, OFGEM and other key stakeholders to truly understand the future capabilities and develop improved insights



Changing Energy Landscape

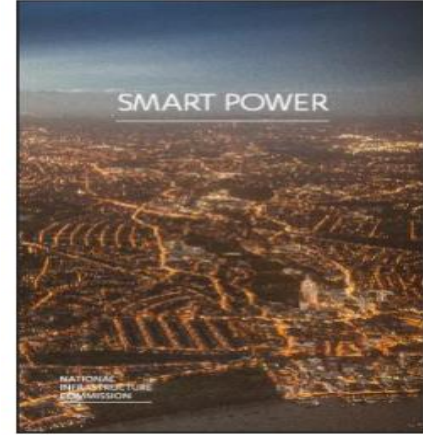
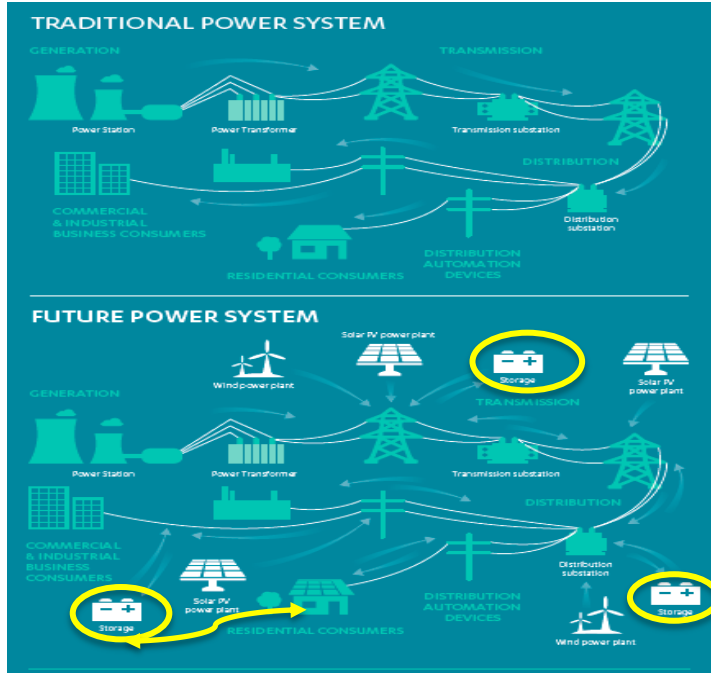


Figure courtesy of National Infrastructure Commission (NIC):

SMART POWER report, February 2016

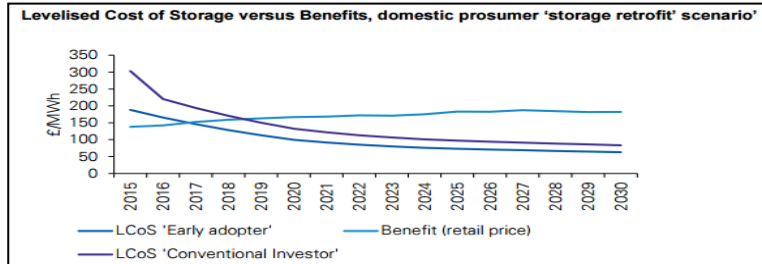
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505218/IC_Energy_Report_web.pdf



Future low carbon electricity market models

- centralised or decentralised?

- “Competition” between low carbon generation forms to “complement” the variability of solar and wind and deliver secure energy systems
- Will it be gas generation, biomass power or something else or a combination of all?
- Costs of solar and on-shore wind decreased significantly... as has energy storage systems
- or a

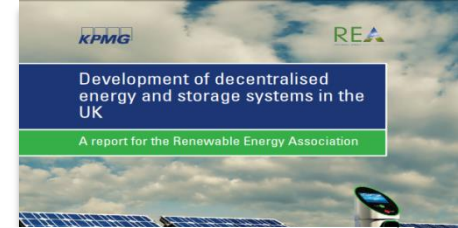


REA/KPMG report Jan 2016

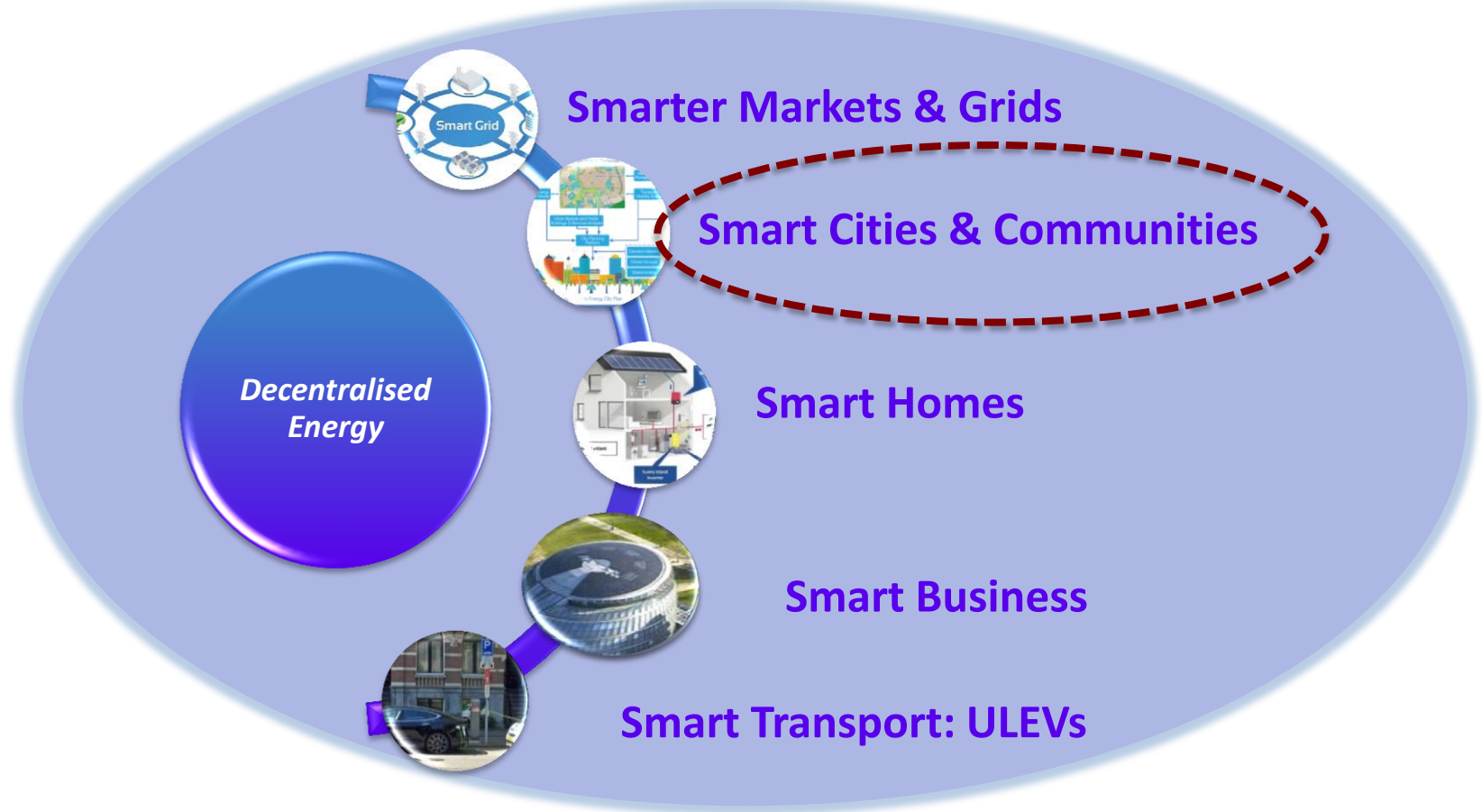
<http://www.r-e-a.net/news/rea-kpmg-report-shows-battery-storage-already-attractive-for-households-and-businesses>

BRE/RECC report 2016

www.bre.co.uk/filelibrary/nsc/.../88031-BRE_Solar-Consumer-Guide-A4-2pp.pdf



Changing Landscape: *Acceleration of decentralised energy*



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