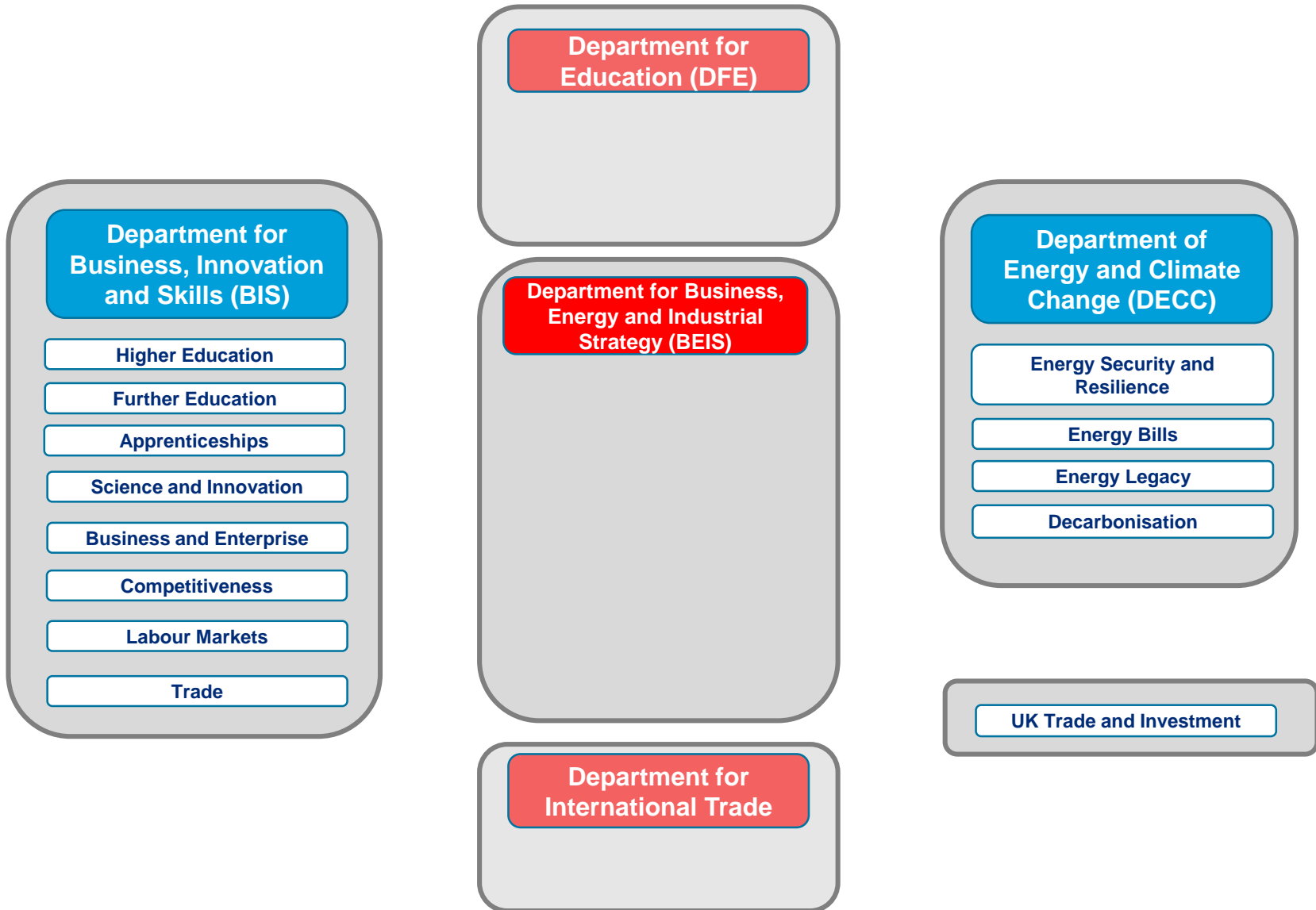


# The View from Here

Professor John Loughhead OBE  
Chief Scientific Adviser





# BEIS Priorities

## Industrial Strategy

Developing and delivering a comprehensive industrial strategy – utilising the UK’s strength in science and innovation.

## Energy

Ensuring that the country has secure energy supplies that are reliable, affordable and clean.

## Research and Innovation

Maintaining the UK’s position at the leading edge of science, research and innovation.

## Climate Change

Working at home and abroad to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by investing in low-carbon energy sources.

## Business and Markets

Promoting investment and enabling competitive markets for a strong economy that safeguards consumers and workers.



## Fourth and Fifth Carbon Budgets



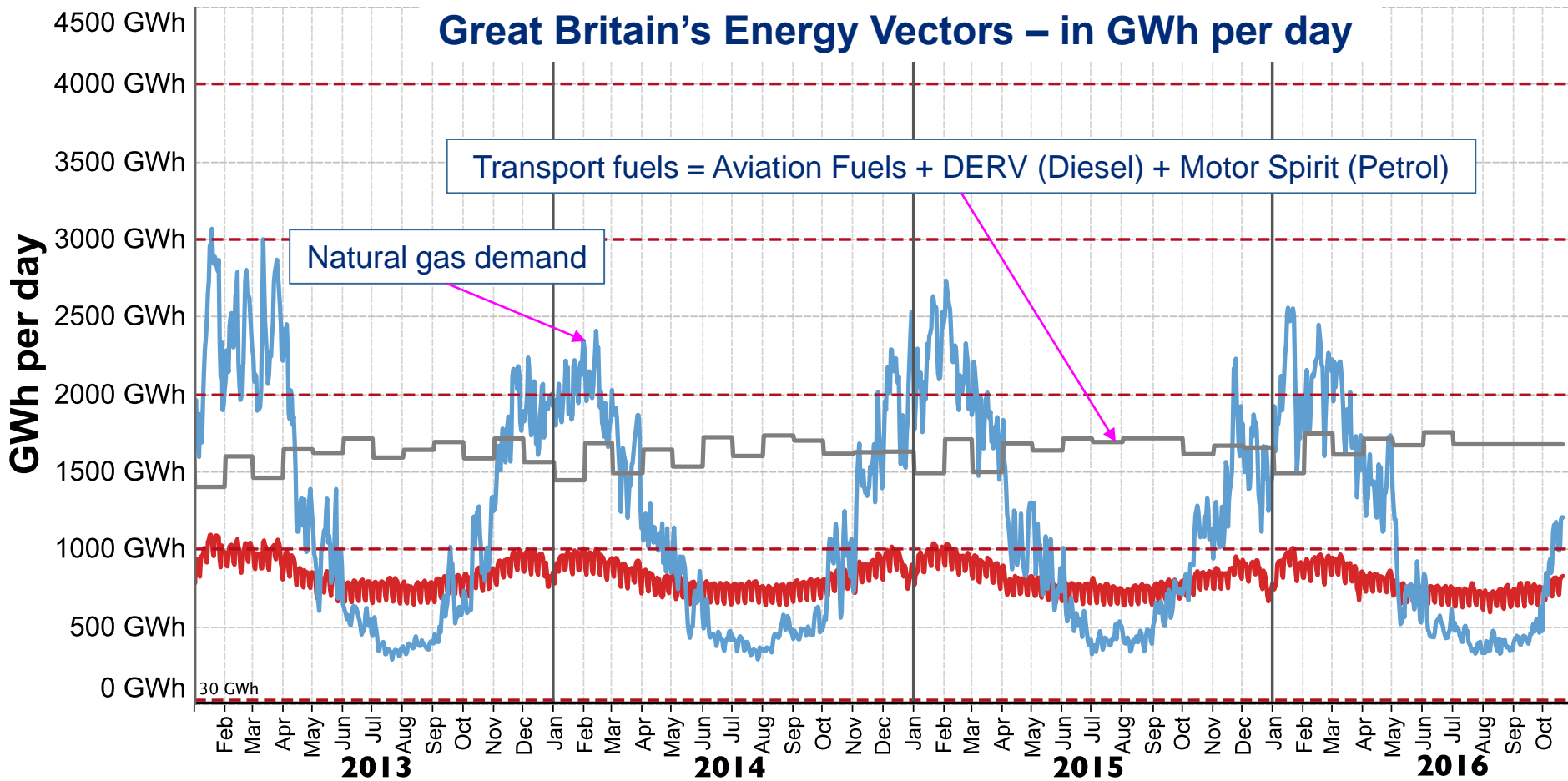
Emissions Reduction (heating, industrial energy efficiency, transport and decarbonising power)

## Smart Technologies





## Great Britain's Energy Vectors – in GWh per day

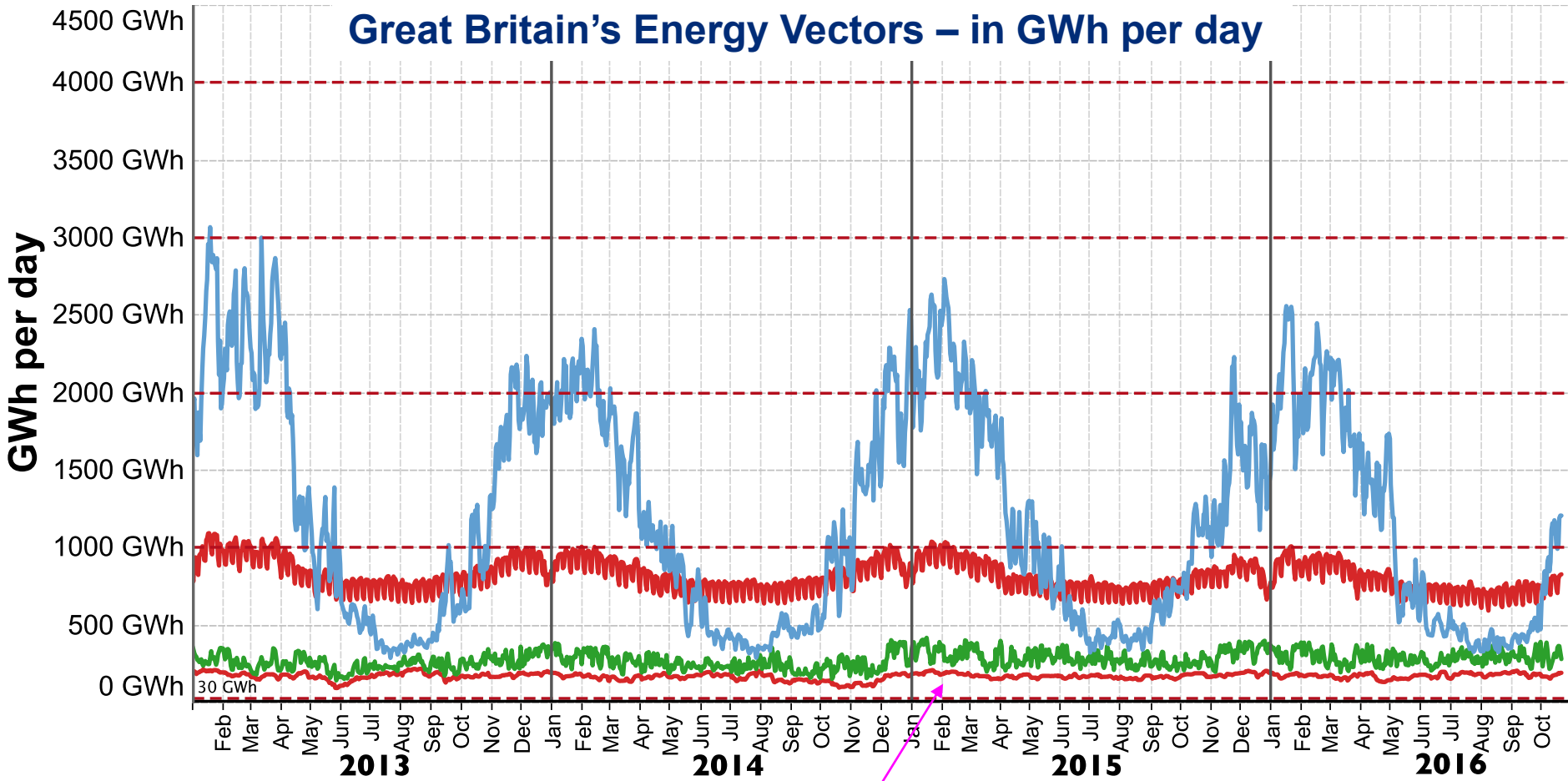


Data are publicly available from National Grid, Elexon and BEIS. Charts are licensed under an Attribution-NoDerivatives 4.0 International license based on article <http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fenrg.2016.00033/full> <https://goo.gl/S8ELJi>  
[grant.wilson@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:grant.wilson@sheffield.ac.uk)





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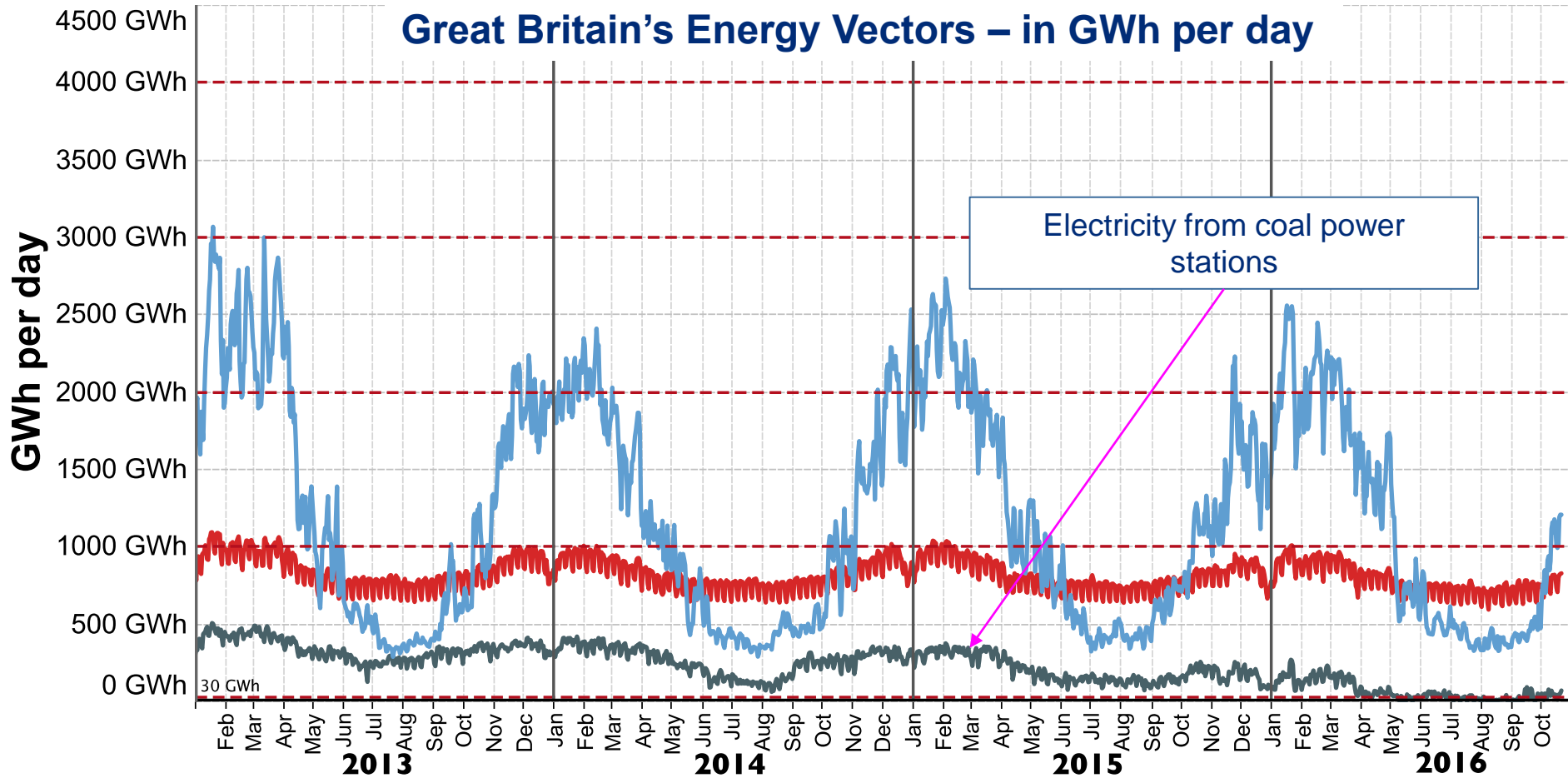


Electricity from nuclear (red), Low-carbon electricity including nuclear (Green)



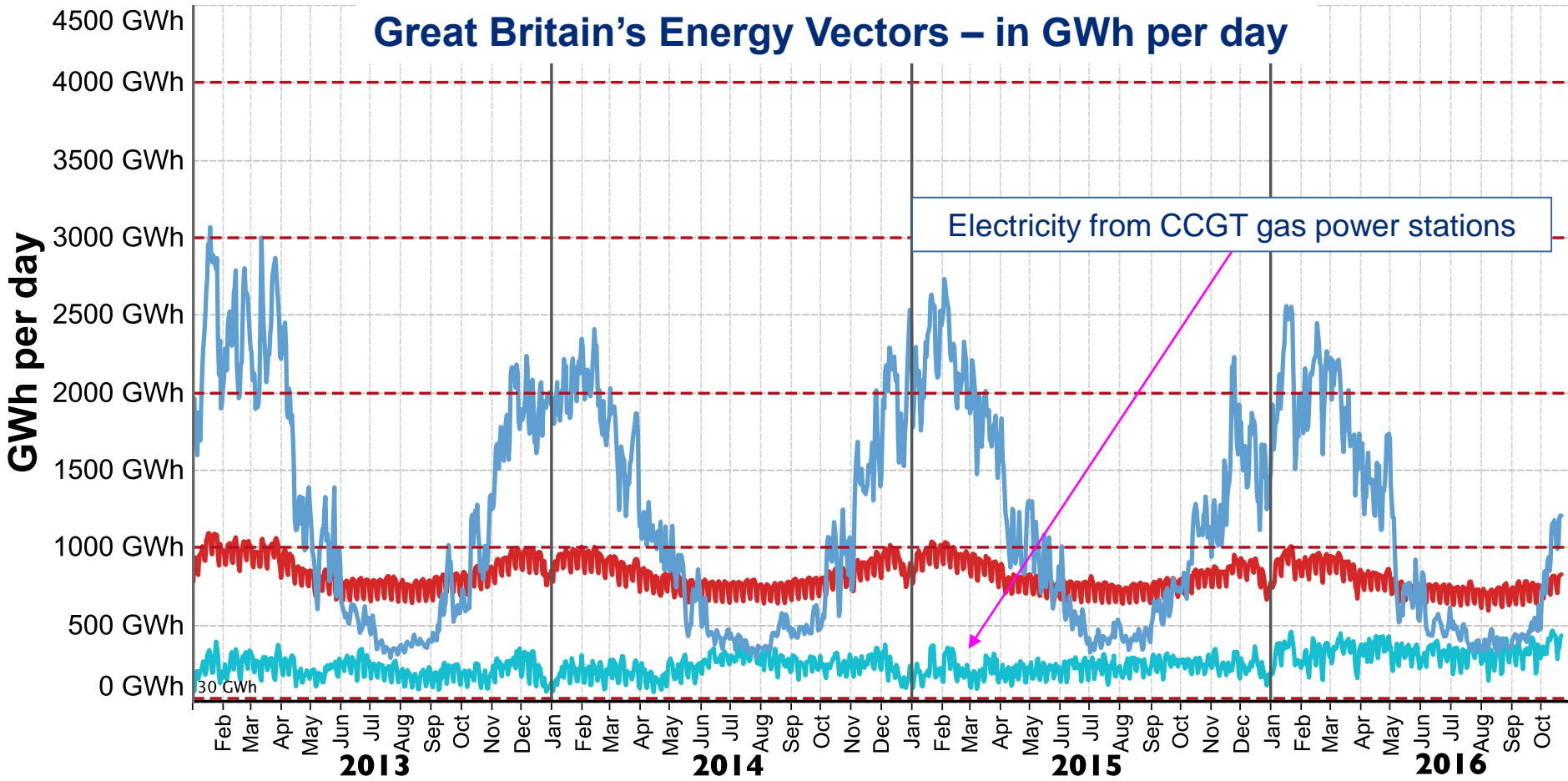


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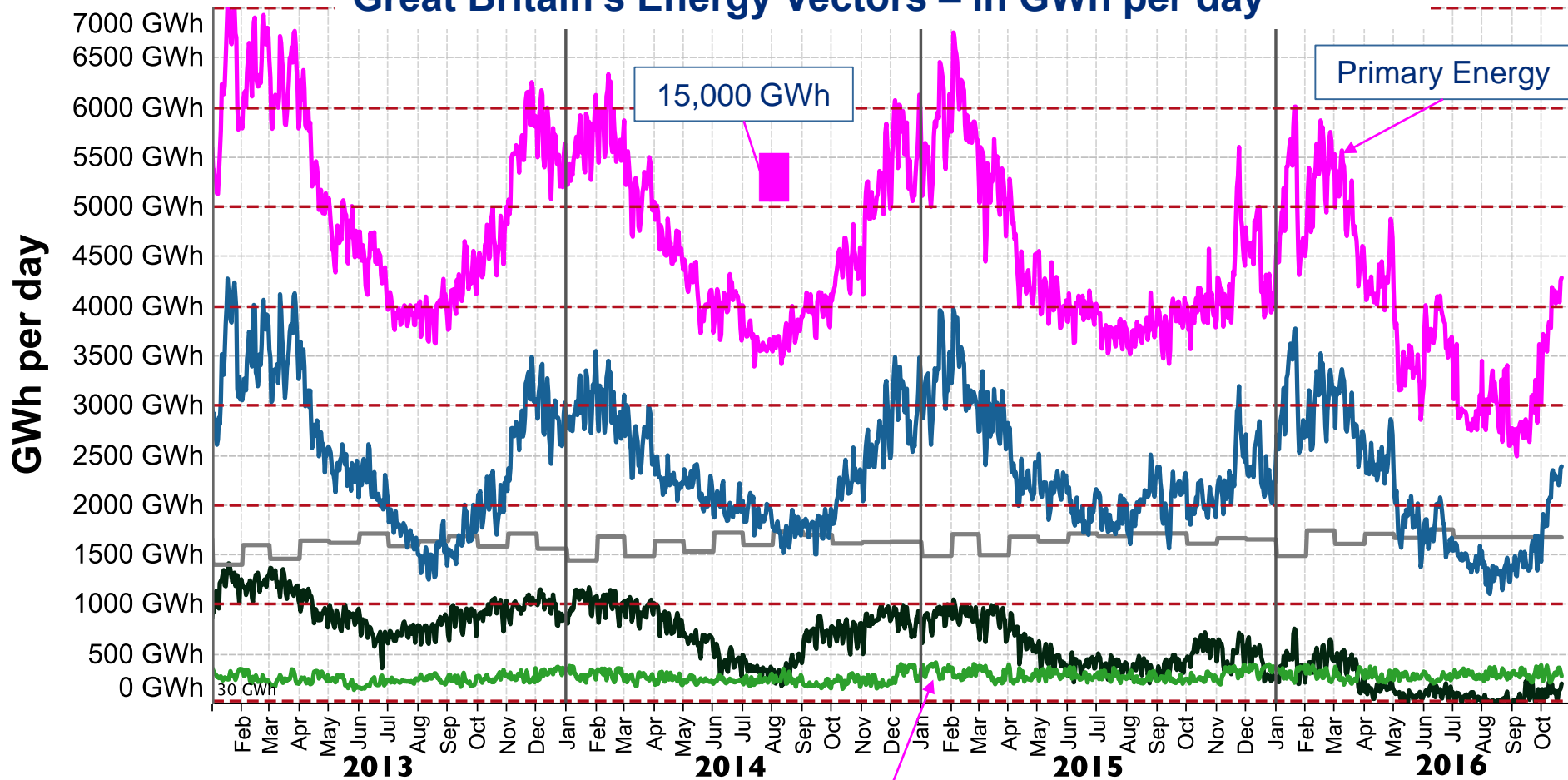
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Coal to power stations (black), Low-carbon electricity (Green)



# New Nuclear: Hinkley and Beyond

- Part of an affordable and clean energy system which will keep the lights on in the decades ahead.
- Hinkley Point C will provide up to 7% of UK's electricity
- Not just about Hinkley; there are proposals for 18GW of new nuclear capacity to be built by around 2030.
- An engineering challenge – one of the largest, most advanced reactors in development (1800 Mw)



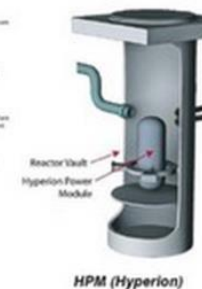
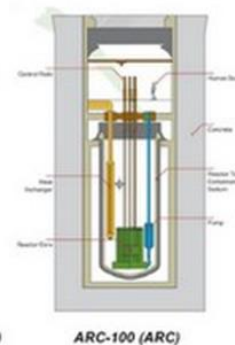
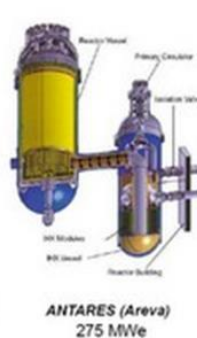
# Nuclear Innovation

- At Spending Review 2015, government committed to invest at least £250 million over the next 5 years in an ambitious nuclear research and development programme.
- Aim is to revive the UK's nuclear expertise and position the country as a global leader in innovative nuclear technologies.
- Part of this programme is a competition to identify the best value Small Modular Reactor design for the UK.
- Also includes at least £30 million to support Small Modular Reactor-enabling advanced manufacturing research to help develop skills capacity.



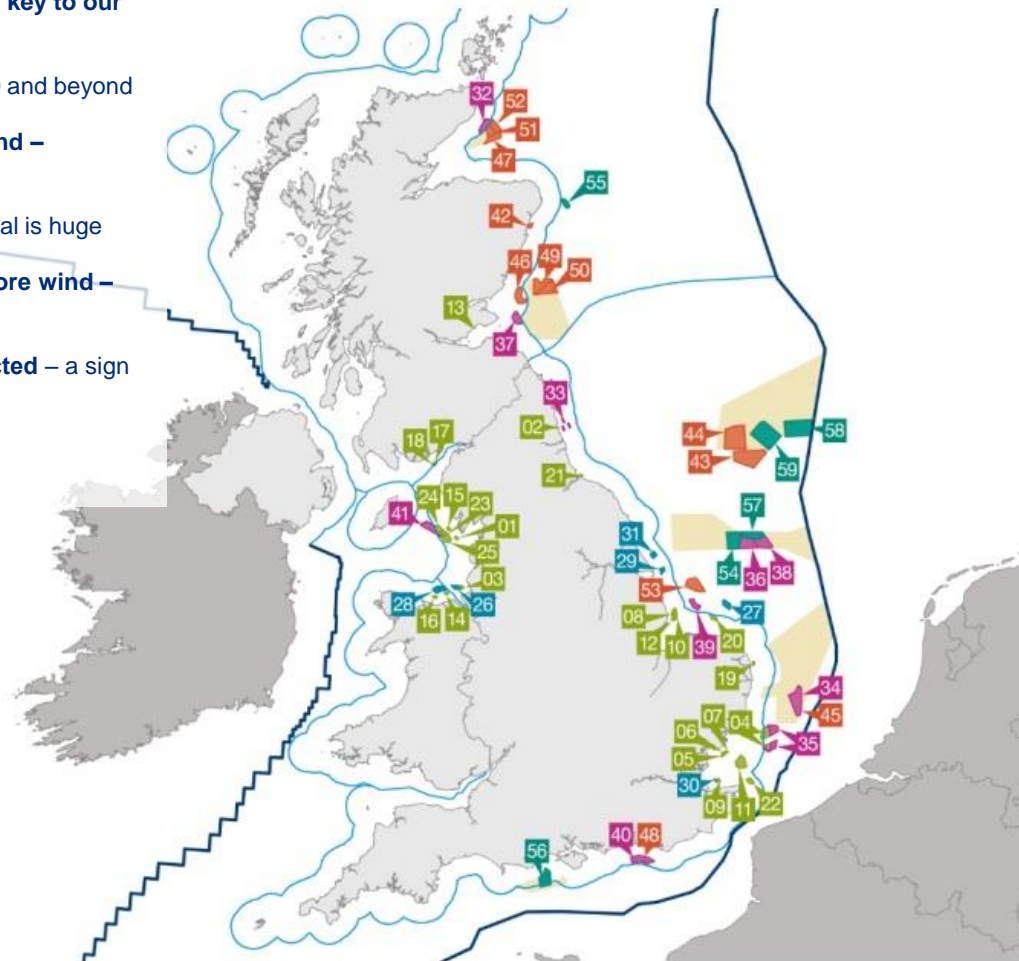
# Small Modular Reactors

- Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) are a new approach to civil nuclear power generation.
- Typically a tenth of the capacity of a large reactor with a high degree of factory fabrication, potentially allowing economies of mass production.
- If SMRs achieve predicted learning rates they could be cheaper than comparative technologies.
- Mature technologies could be deployed in the UK by 2030.
- Novel technologies are more likely to deploy in the UK after 2030.
- Government recognises the potential of SMRs and is committed to exploring that through the competition.



# Offshore Wind

- Offshore wind is already a major part of our energy supply, and key to our future
- UK market is the largest in the world - and will remain so to 2020 and beyond
- We have a strong framework to drive investment in offshore wind – delivered through Electricity Market Reform
- We are already securing the economic benefits – and the potential is huge
- The UK is at the forefront of delivering cost reductions in offshore wind – reflected in reduced “strike prices” over the decade
- Some rationalisation of the “pipeline” of projects is to be expected – a sign of the sector maturing



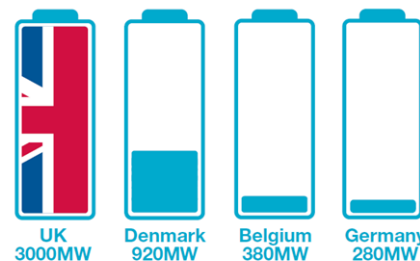
# Offshore wind – benefits and potential



UK offshore wind industry has the potential to deliver in the order of **£7 billion each year** Gross Value Added (GVA) to the UK economy by 2020.



Electricity generated by **offshore wind more than doubled between 2010 and 2012.**



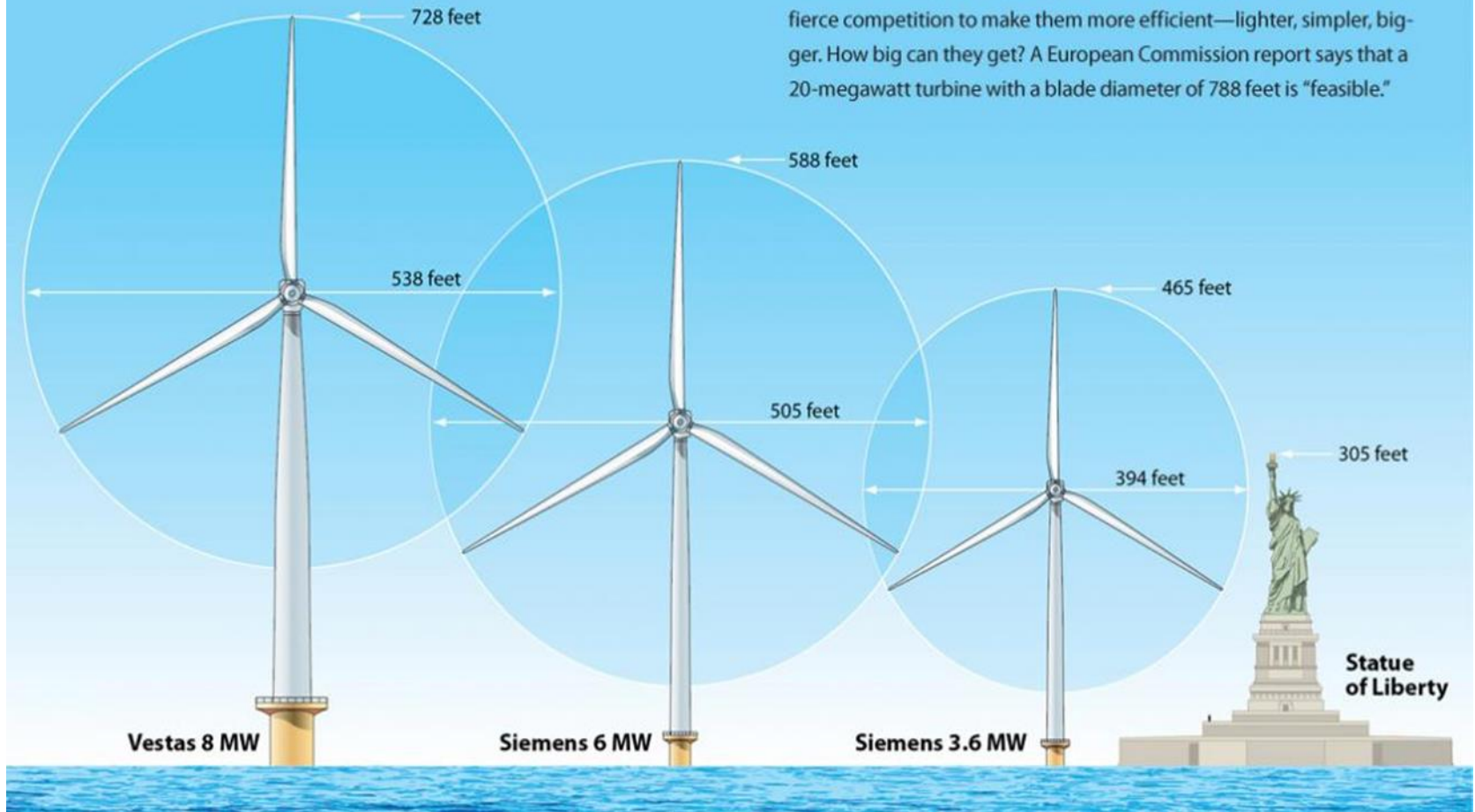
**The UK is number 1** in the world for installed offshore wind capacity (2012 data).





## BIG AND BIGGER

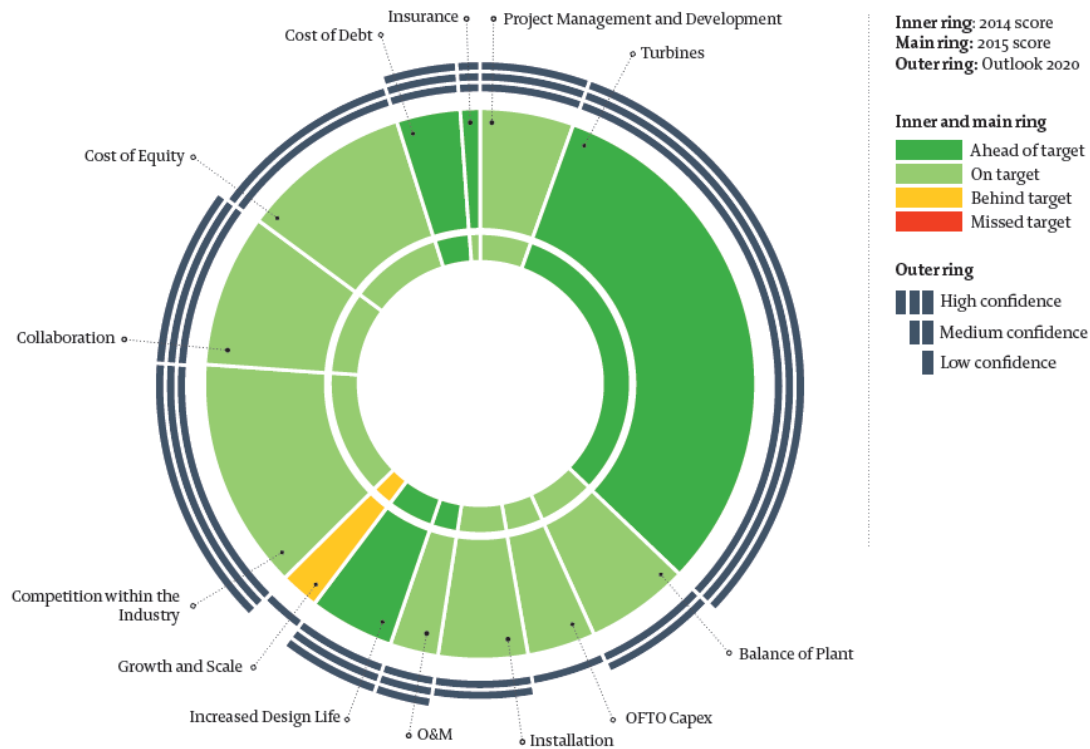
Offshore turbines are more expensive than those on land, so there's a fierce competition to make them more efficient—lighter, simpler, bigger. How big can they get? A European Commission report says that a 20-megawatt turbine with a blade diameter of 788 feet is "feasible."





# Delivering cost reductions in offshore wind

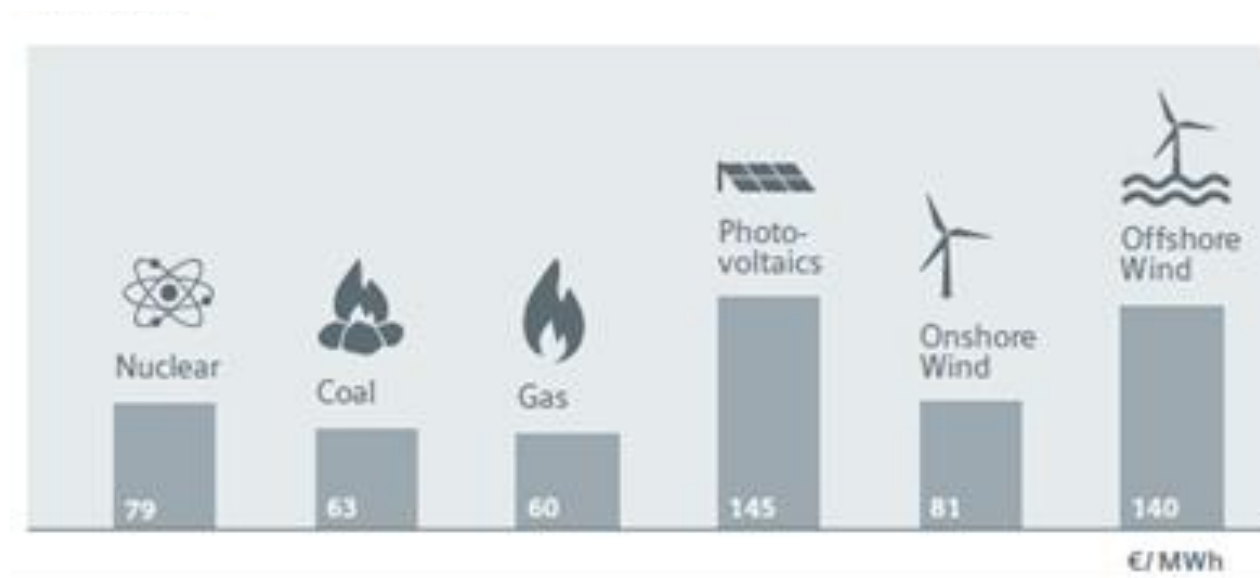
## Cost Reduction Monitoring Framework





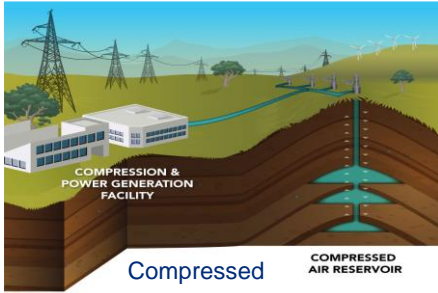


## Levelized cost of electricity





# Smart Systems - Key Storage technologies



Compressed air energy storage

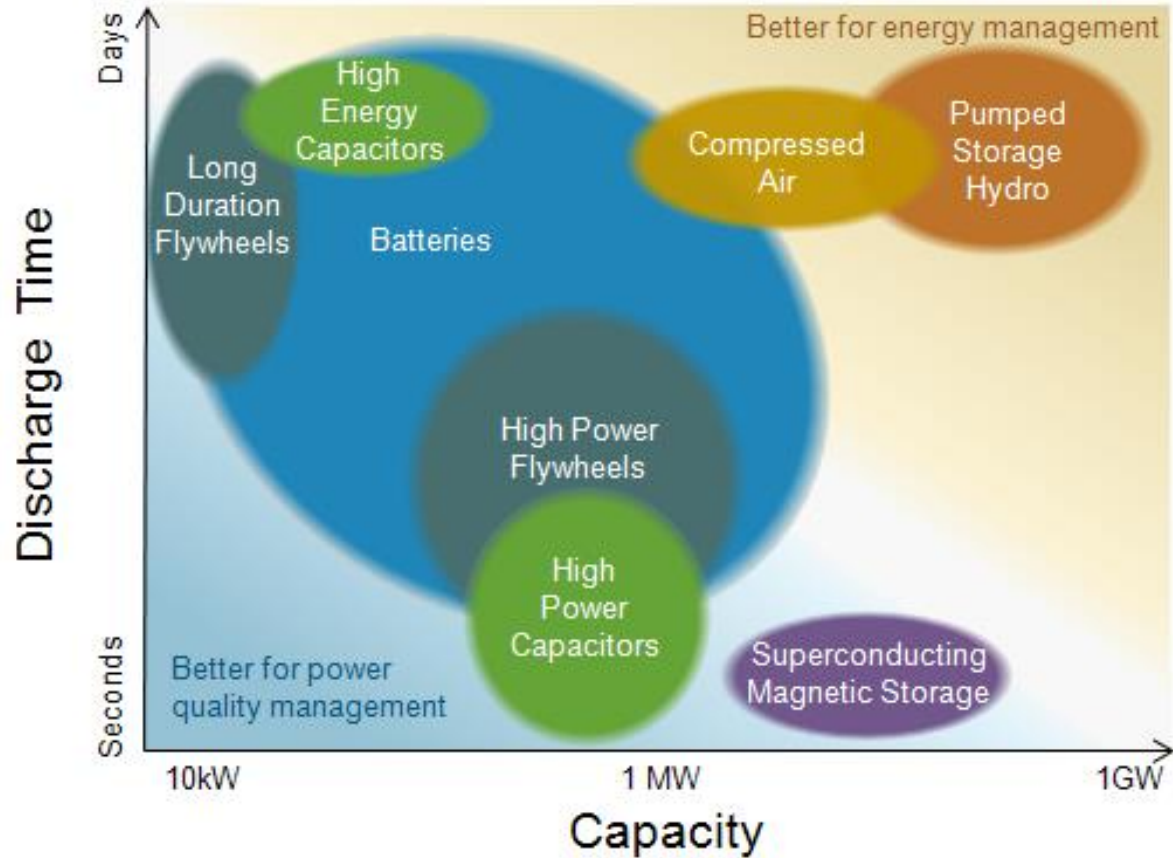


Grid scale Flow Battery



Lithium ion domestic battery

## Electricity Storage Technologies

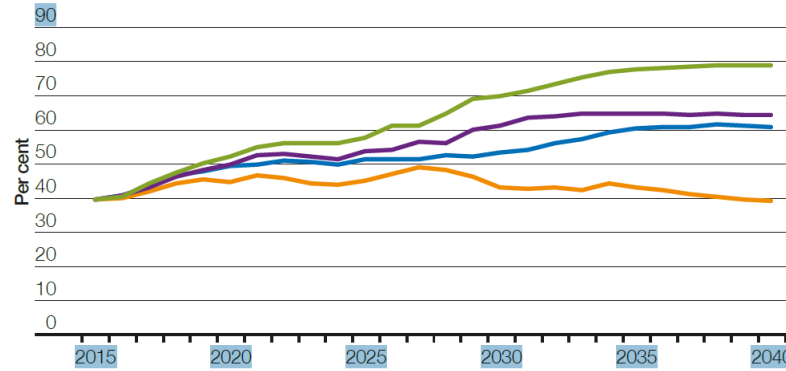




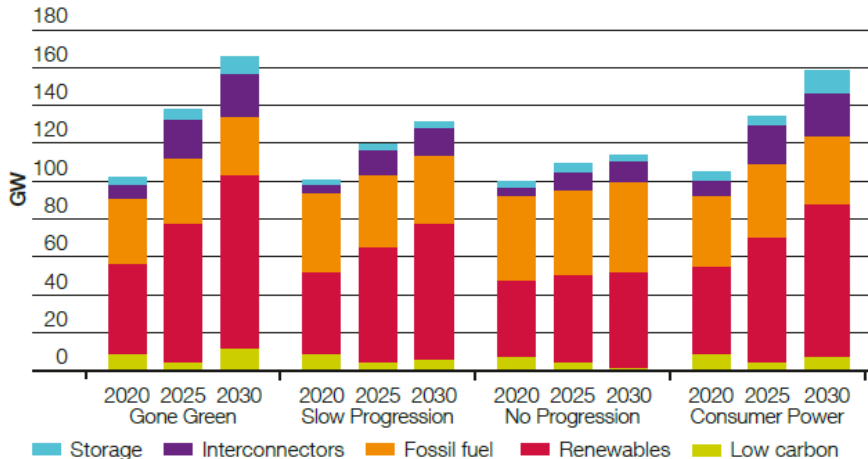
# Peak electricity demand scenarios – National Grid

## Electricity generation

Percentage from low carbon sources



Amount of installed generation by type 2020–2030



Source:  
National Grid, Future Energy  
Scenarios, July 2016  
(<http://fes.nationalgrid.com/>)





# BEIS Policy Work on Energy Storage

## Levelling playing field for smart technologies

- Address **barriers to storage deployment**
- **Clarify role of aggregators**

## Delivering clearer price signals

- **Incentivise consumers** to offer up their flexibility

## Catalysing further innovation

- Support through **innovation funding** those areas critical to the development of a smart energy system.

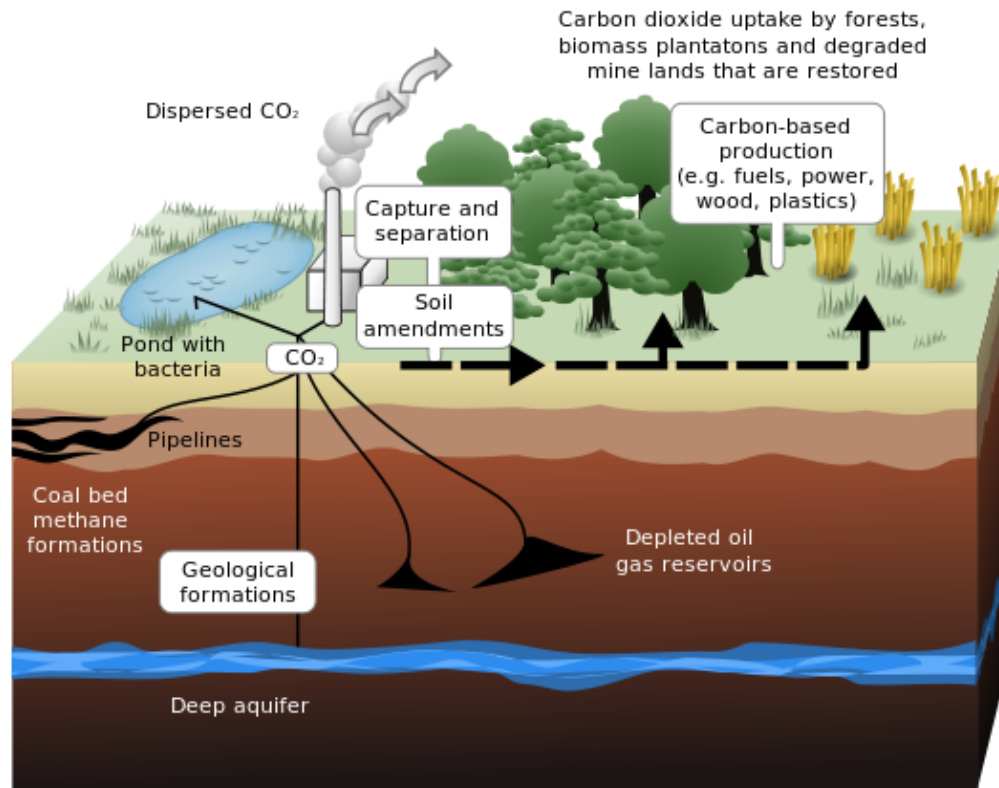
## Examining case for more fundamental changes

- Consider what **system functions** are required in a future smart energy system and what are the resulting shifts in roles and responsibilities (e.g. from DNO to DSO).

## Developing our analysis and evidence base

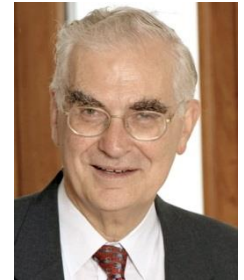
- Assess **costs and benefits**; how much flexibility might be '**least regrets**'; and identifying **evidence gaps** more broadly in this area.

# Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)





Lord Oxburgh



LOWEST COST DECARBONISATION FOR THE UK:

THE CRITICAL ROLE OF CCS

Report to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy from the Parliamentary Advisory Group on Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

September 2016

- ***CCS is essential for lowest cost decarbonisation***
- ***CCS works and can be deployed quickly at scale***
- ***CCS in the power sector has an essential enabling role***
- ***A system of economic regulation is needed***
- ***CCS infrastructure then facilitates decarbonisation in industry***
- ***Heat may be the most important sector for CCS in the long-term***
- ***CCS Certificates and a CCS Obligation provide the long-term assurance and incentive framework for the private sector***
- ***The government should act now. There is no reason for delay***





# MISSION INNOVATION

Accelerating the Clean Energy Revolution

[www.mission-innovation.net](http://www.mission-innovation.net)

*Fostering greater multilateral collaboration to make clean energy widely affordable*



World leaders launch *Mission Innovation* at the [United Nations Climate Change Conference 2015 \(COP21\)](#) in Paris-Le Bourget, France, November 30, 2015.  
Photo credit: Gobierno de Chile, "[Ceremonia de lanzamiento de la Iniciativa "Mission Innovation"](#)", November 30, 2015, [Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic License](#).





Membership

-  Australia
-  Brazil
-  Canada
-  Chile
-  China
-  Denmark
-  European Union
-  France
-  Germany
-  India
-  Indonesia
-  Italy
-  Japan
-  Mexico
-  Norway
-  Republic of Korea
-  Saudi Arabia
-  Sweden
-  United Arab Emirates
-  United Kingdom
-  United States

- Mission Innovation is a high-profile initiative seeking to strengthen international clean energy Research, Development & Demonstration.



- It was launched by heads of state/government on the first day of COP21, in Paris, in November 2015. To date it has 22 members.



- 29 high net worth investors led by Bill Gates formed the Breakthrough Energy Coalition ('the Coalition').



- The Steering Committee for the initiative is chaired by the US, with the UK, India and Indonesia as vice-chairs.





## MISSION INNOVATION

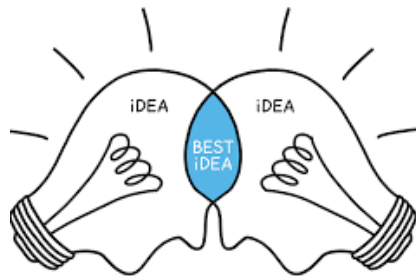
Accelerating the Clean Energy Revolution

[www.mission-innovation.net](http://www.mission-innovation.net)

There are two parts to Mission Innovation:

### Doubling Governmental Investment in Clean Energy Innovation

- \$30 billion per year by 2021.
- The UK's commitment is to double Research Development & Demonstration investment to over £400 million in 2020/21.



**Fostering increased transparency and strengthening collaboration**



## MISSION INNOVATION

Accelerating the Clean Energy Revolution

[www.mission-innovation.net](http://www.mission-innovation.net)

### Work undertaken by a number of sub-groups:

- Information Sharing
- Business & Investor Engagement
- Analysis & Joint Research

### COP22

- Marks the near 1<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the initiative;
- 14 November - MI Ministerial event will include a number of announcements, including a new delivery approach;
- New delivery approach not sole MI activity - work under all sub-groups will continue.



MARRAKECH COP22 | CMP12  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2016  
مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة لتغير المناخ  
+⚡️⚡️ | +C++。 ⚡️⚡️ X⚡️ ⚡️⚡️⚡️ | ⚡️⚡️⚡️



# Summary

