



# Views from UK energy professionals

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## Background

- Second year of project
- Survey
- Report
- Objectives:
  - explore some new topics
    - levels of governance and EU Referendum
    - future energy system
    - types of communication
  - dive deeper into others
    - energy efficiency behaviour change
    - energy storage







## Method

## **Analysis and reporting results**

- **Top level review** (qualitative and quantitative) of all responses to ascertain trends, tease out messages
- Identified 4 themes:
  - Global context and drivers for change
  - Policy stability
  - Future energy system
  - Levers and actions

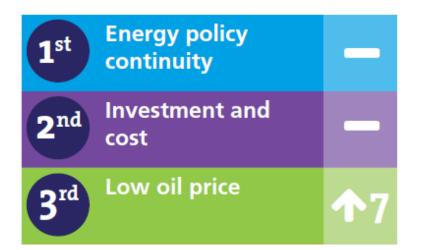




# 2015 vs 2016 Biggest challenges



Free responses coded and consolidated from two questions: What do you think is the biggest challenge for the energy industry in 2016? N = 393 (N = number of respondents); Please list any other challenges you think the energy industry will face in 2016. N = 313







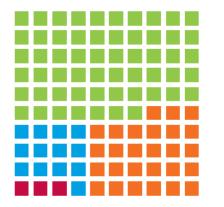




### UK 2050 emissions target



The 2050 UK climate target is to reduce emissions by at least 80% (from 1990 levels). Given current UK emission reduction policies, do you expect emissions reductions to: N = 438: Expressed as a percentage of respondents. Each small box equals one percent.



Fall significantly short of the target 72% or smaller reduction

Fall short of the target 73–77% or smaller reduction

Meet the target 78–82% reduction

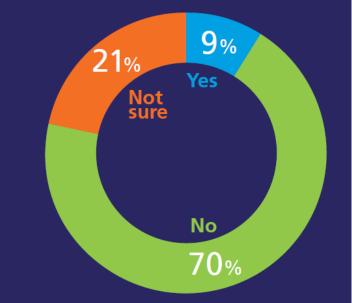
Exceed the target 83–87% reduction

Significantly exceed the target 88% or larger reduction

# **COP21 Agreement preventing a 2°C rise**



Do you think the agreement reached at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference will be sufficient to keep global temperature rise below the targeted 2 degree Celsius? N = 438









#### Impact of continued low crude oil price 94 92 81 What is the most significant impact of continued low crude oil prices? N = 370: Expressed as the number of 82 espondents that mentioned each category 69 Number of responses 46 41 32 25 21 22 20 <sup>support</sup> D<sup>raw</sup> focus from technology Loss of Deople and skills Stilling tour Gradon energy Reduced investment and higher cost Lower consumer prices Draw focus from climate and sustainability goals economicalance of markets and competition International aspects lower cost and higher Stiffing oil and gas Production supply Draw focus from energy Uncortainty

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#### **UK energy policy effects** Very positive effect Positive effect Negative effect What effect do you think UK energy policy has had on each of the following areas in the last 12 months? N = 438: 'No effect' and 'Not sure' responses not Very negative effect n on this char 228 Supporting delivery of new nuclear power stations Improving energy performance in buildings Improving industrial energy efficiency Supporting product eco-design and energy labelling Improving transport energy efficiency Improving air quality Regulating gas and electricity markets Developing low-carbon heat Supporting research and innovation 2 Integrating energy systems Climate change and sustainable development Securing energy supplies 131 Simplifying energy taxation Members' 74 Reducing fuel poverty priorities Supporting renewable electricity deployment Creating a carbon capture and storage industry

Number of responses

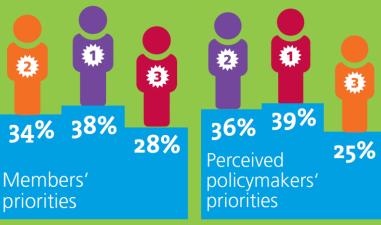
### **Priorities** vs perceived priorities







**Sustainability** Security Affordability



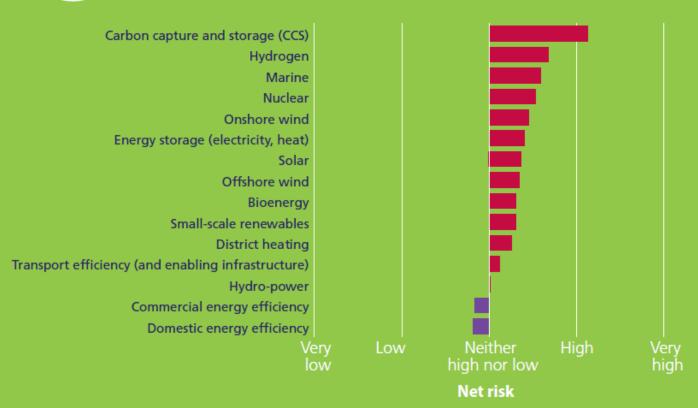






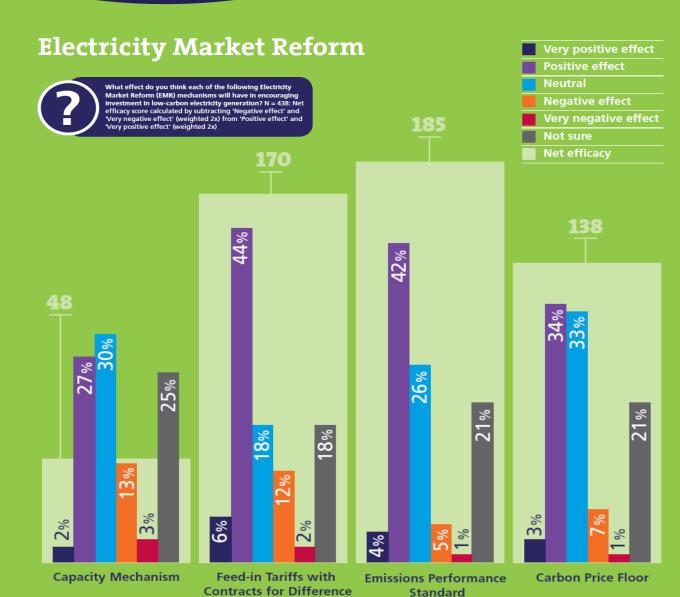
# **UK investment risk**

In the UK, what is the level of investment risk due to policy uncertainty for the following low-carbon technologies? N = 438: Net risk score calculated by subtracting 'Low' and 'Very low' (weighted 2x) from 'High' and 'Very high' (weighted 2x)











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## **Effects of leaving the EU**



If the UK were to leave the EU It the UK were to leave the EU but remain in the EU single energy market, what effect would this have on the following areas of the UK energy system? N = 223: 'No effect' and 'Not sure' responses not shown on this chart

Verv	positiv	e et	lect.
<b>very</b>	positiv		

- **Positive effect**
- **Negative effect**
- Very negative effect

Supporting research and innovation   120     Supporting renewable energy development   112     Improving air quality   101	35
Improving air quality 101	
	28
	22
Securing energy supplies 115	30
Improving energy efficiency 89	34
Supporting delivery of new nuclear power generation       86	41
Regulating energy markets 87	42
Supporting natural gas and oil production       42	54

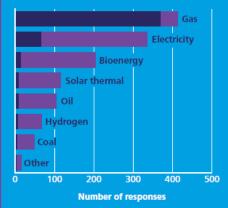
Number of responses



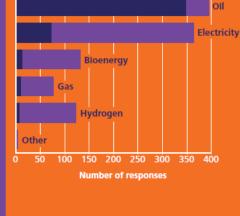


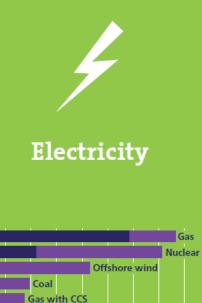


Heat









Bioenergy

Onshore wind

Number of responses

**Coal with CCS** 

Hydroelectric

Marine

Other fuels

Oil

Other

### Future energy sources



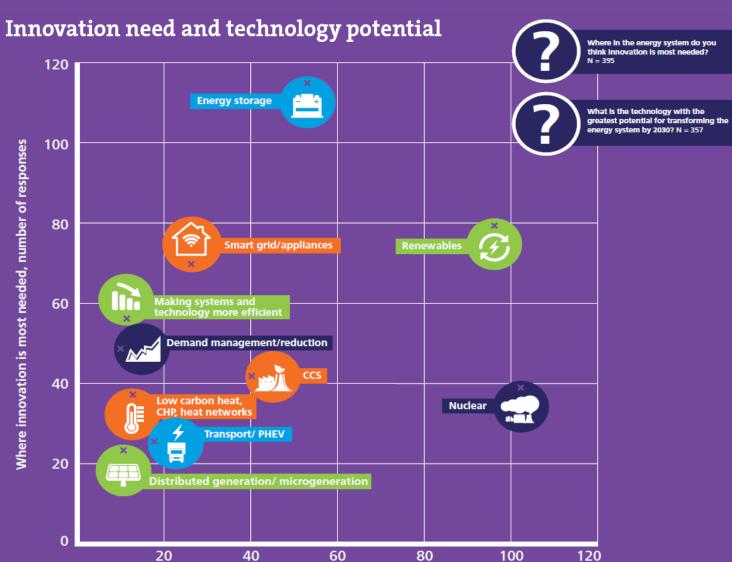
In 2030, which primary energy source will contribute most to the UK heat/transport/electricity mix? What other sources will make a significant contribution?

#### **Greatest contribution**

Other sources







Technology with greatest transformative potential, number of responses







### **Changes in investment levels**

1009

Percentage of respondents

LEVERS AND ACTIONS



In order to maintain security of supply and meet environmental goals affordably, what do you think should happen to UK investment levels (from all sources) for the following areas over the next 3 years? N = 438

> Increase Maintain Decrease Not sure

> > What single measure would be best taken by the current government to reach these UK emissions targets? N = 368: Free responses coded and summed

Measure	Responses
Renewable energy	77
Nuclear	70
Policy stability	58
Financial incentive	43
Energy efficiency	43
Technology support, deployment and innovation	40
Carbon pricing/tax/trading	35
CCS	33
Focus on transport	31
Demand management/reduction	21



Active involvement

Incoming communication Outgoing communication





#### Energy demand Natural gas and oil Academia or research Heat and power generation management and buildings N = 157 N = 125 N = 119 N = 123 15% 20% 22% 16% 32% 30% 2% 23% 27% 22% 29 39% **Public communication by sector** How do you think your area of the energy industry communicates with the public? N = 438: Results displayed as a percentage of the respondents within each sector. 13% 14% 14% 17% 19% 22% 16% 1% 2% 20% 28% 42% 389 36% 46% There is little or no effort made with this type of engagement This is not considered a priority area This is done as a matter of course This is prioritised and is part of key 12% 12% 15% 16% 15% 15% 16% strategies for my sector My sector leads the way with this 24% type of engagement 42% 38 41 46%





# Available at energyinst.org/energy-barometer

Questions?