

Energy Markets Outlook – an update for DSWG

17 September 2007

GB Markets, Ofgem

Roles & Responsibilities

Government

Security

- Network planning standards
- > Physical security
- European Union & foreign policy

Environmental Policy

Stability & Certainty

Regulator

Energy

- ➤ Market rules
- ➤ Market structures
- ➤ Market surveillance
- System Operator incentives

Network
Non-discriminatory
access

- ➤ Price controls
- ➤ Investment Incentives

System Operator

- Residual energy balancing
- > Reserve holding
- System management
- Transparency and information provision

Markets

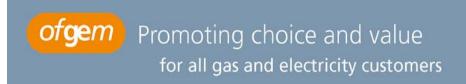
Energy

- >Deliver investment
- ➤ Manage risk

Networks

Deliver investment funding

The regulatory framework should enable competition and allow markets to deliver



Regulatory Framework & Security of Supply

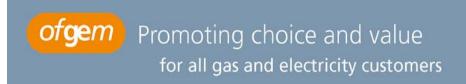
No set of regulatory arrangements can *guarantee* security of supply



Sufficient *energy* (generation/production/storage) to meet peak demands in the short term and provide long term sustainable supply

Sufficient **network** capacity (pipes and wires) to transport energy to customers and long term capacity investment

Information is vital for assessing risks to security of supply and for costing of mitigating strategies



Ofgem and Government Working Together: Energy Markets Outlook (EMO)

Energy White Paper commitment to

"a new energy market information and analysis service from this autumn" that "will be jointly run by DTI and Ofgem"

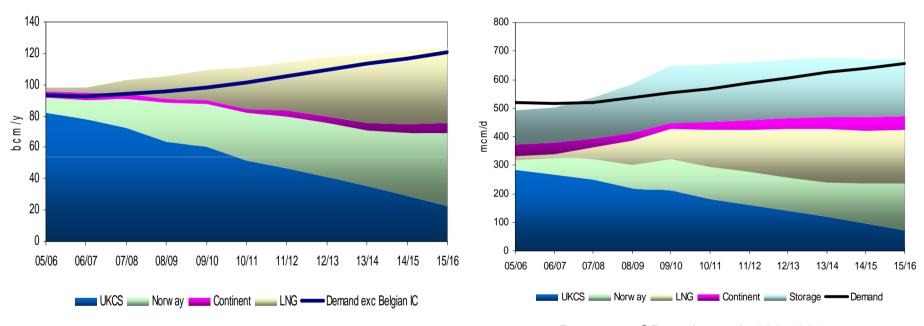
 Analyse potential developments in gas and electricity markets over next 15 years

Provide industry participants with credible long term market scenarios

> First annual report to be launched in the autumn



Gas Supply - a Market in Transition



Base case GB annual supply 2005-2015

Base case GB peak supply 2005-2015

Source: National Grid Ten Year Statement 2006

Increasing reliance on imports of piped gas and LNG as domestic production continues to decline?

Gas Challenges and Risks

Security of Supply

Challenges

- Declining UKCS production / flexibility
- Increasing global energy demand?

Implications

- Increasing import dependence
- Increased storage / import capacity requirement
- Increasing pressure on prices

Risks

- More price volatility?
- Demand and supply balance more sensitive to global events/ politics/ extreme weather?
- ➤ Timely delivery of sufficient supply capacity to meet demand?
- Quality of gas supply?



Electricity Challenges and Risks

Security of Supply

Challenges

- Plant Closures
- Nuclear decommissioning
- Increasing global energy demand?

Implications

- > 20 GW of new generation capacity required by 2020
- Increasing global competition for primary generation fuel

Risks

- ➤ Ability of market to provide for timely delivery of sufficient supply capacity
- Impact of potential constraints on market delivery of new capacity
 - Planning?Economics?

 - Network?



Promoting choice and value for all gas and electricity customers