The Northern Ireland Energy Agenda

Regulator's Briefing 24 April 2008



Agenda

- Prices today
- Prices in the future
- The price of security of supply
- The price of environmental measures Do you spot a theme?
- Who pays the price? Fuel poverty



Why are bills rising?

- Sharply higher wholesale gas, oil, coal, electricity and carbon prices
- Supply factors: decline of UKCS and other geologically easy fields, more LNG, shipping and refining bottlenecks
- Demand factors: high global growth, cold winter in China, gas-oil price link
- Political factors: tightening of EUETS emission limits political uncertainty (Middle East, Russia)
- A combination of factors –most are here for the long run

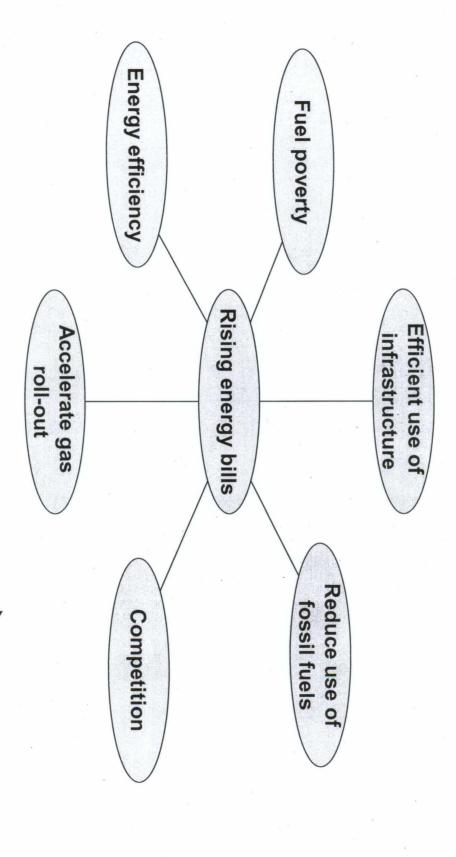


What can the regulator do?

- Scrutinise price rises to ensure only genuine costs are passed through
- Bear down on monopoly costs
- Since 2006 network regulation has delivered around £85m of consumer benefits (NPV)
- Regulatory strategy
- To develop competition
- To ensure sustainable development

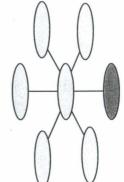


Policy responses



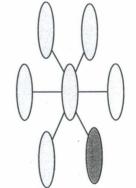


Efficient use of infrastructure



- Regulatory distortions prevent gas being brought from Rol into NI
- Fall back when SNIP fills up?
- Corrib?
- Storage in Kinsale business case for Larne?
- LNG at Shannon?
- Common Arrangements for Gas programme aims to remove these distortions
- All work-streams will be subject to CBA. High-level CBA suggests 10-year net benefits of £10m NPV
- Legislative implications not yet clear Utility Regulator

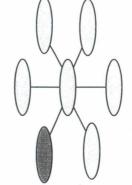
Reduce fossil fuels



- What is our strategy for wind?
- Renewables Obligation already highly successful how much more do we need?
- Are we planning to export green power?
- What interconnection do we need for a stable grid?
- Extra windfarms need grid expansion in the west
- Planning barriers? particularly for grid
- Cost?
- What is our strategy for micro-renewables?
- Integrated advice with energy efficiency?
- Public subsidy… to what end?



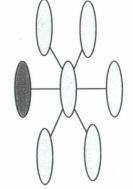
Competition



- SEM allows wholesale competition
- Incentives to build new, efficient fleet
- SEM is a platform for retail competition Transparent market = investor confidence
- Can we accelerate development of competition?
- Short-term vs. long-term consumer interest
- What kind of market?



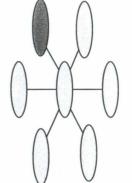
Gas roll-out



- The main household fuel in NI is oil
- Highest carbon emissions
- Record prices, concerns about depletion
- Least effective regulation of installations
- Least requirements on fuel poverty Least requirements on energy efficiency
- Gas roll-out has environmental, economic and social benefits



Energy efficiency



- Review of Energy Efficiency Levy scheme
- Clarify objectives. Different approaches for fuel poverty and carbon reduction?
- Is it big enough?
- Scope (gas? other fuels? any carbon measures?)
- Delivery (suppliers only?)
- Need clear and consistent consumer messages
- Rationale for plurality of advice brands?



- Fossil fuel prices rise and stay high...
- generation... The EU requires high shares of wind
- the actual economic cost of carbon... Carbon prices quadruple, to come close to
- also pay the cost of carbon... The UK or EU decides households must

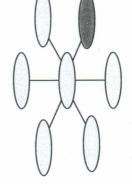


Will we be ready?

- 75% of households reliant on oil or coal, and paying high carbon charges?
- Without sufficient interconnection to allow large Our grid weak in the west, and our planning wind volumes consistent with grid stability? system incapable of permitting rapid change?
- Without access to gas storage/import facilities, security? to shave peak prices and strengthen supply
- With energy inefficient houses, businesses, appliances?



Fuel poverty



- Where next?
- We're already doing more than GB
- Boost public subsidy?
- Stronger regulation?
- Social tariffs?
- Not the regulator's role to drive social policy, but we will respond constructively
- Targeting is a key factor if 40%+ of consumers are tuel poor
- Practicability government holds the data
- Competition-neutral e.g., a contestable fund Utility Regulator