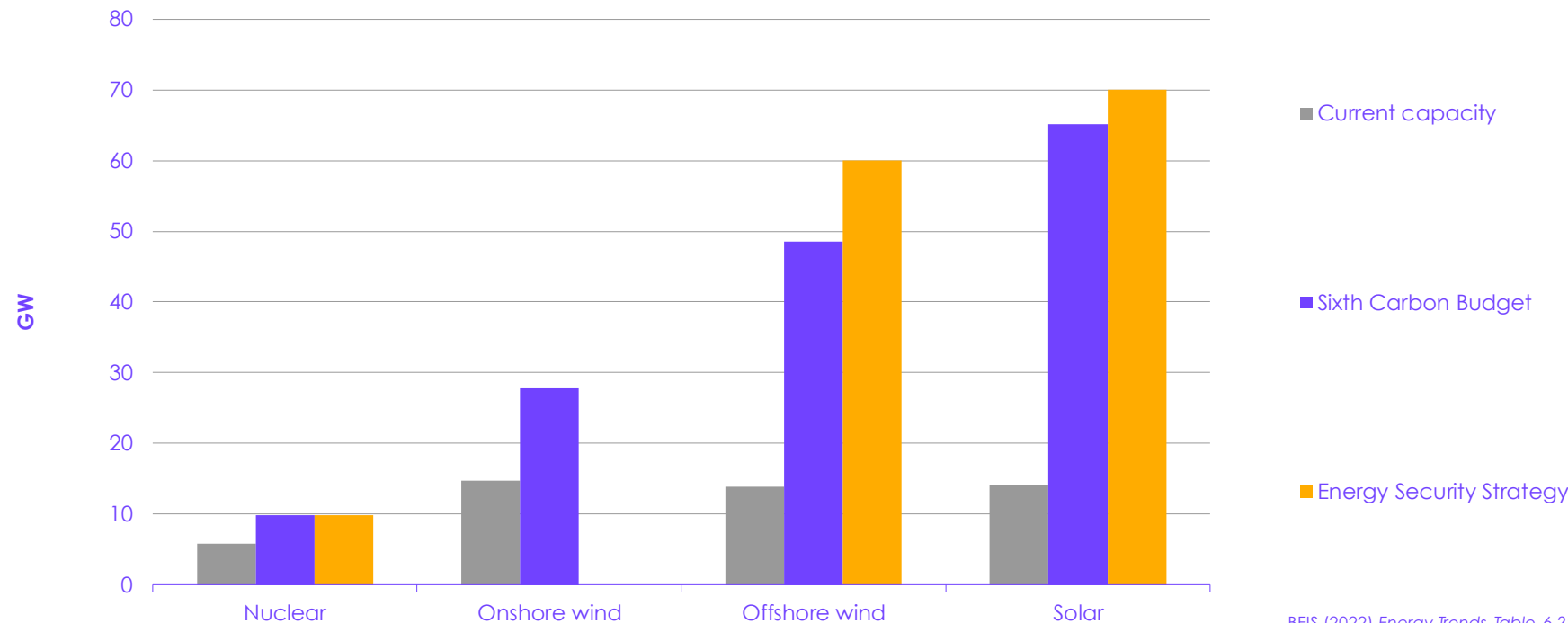


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2035 sprint: Government's ambition

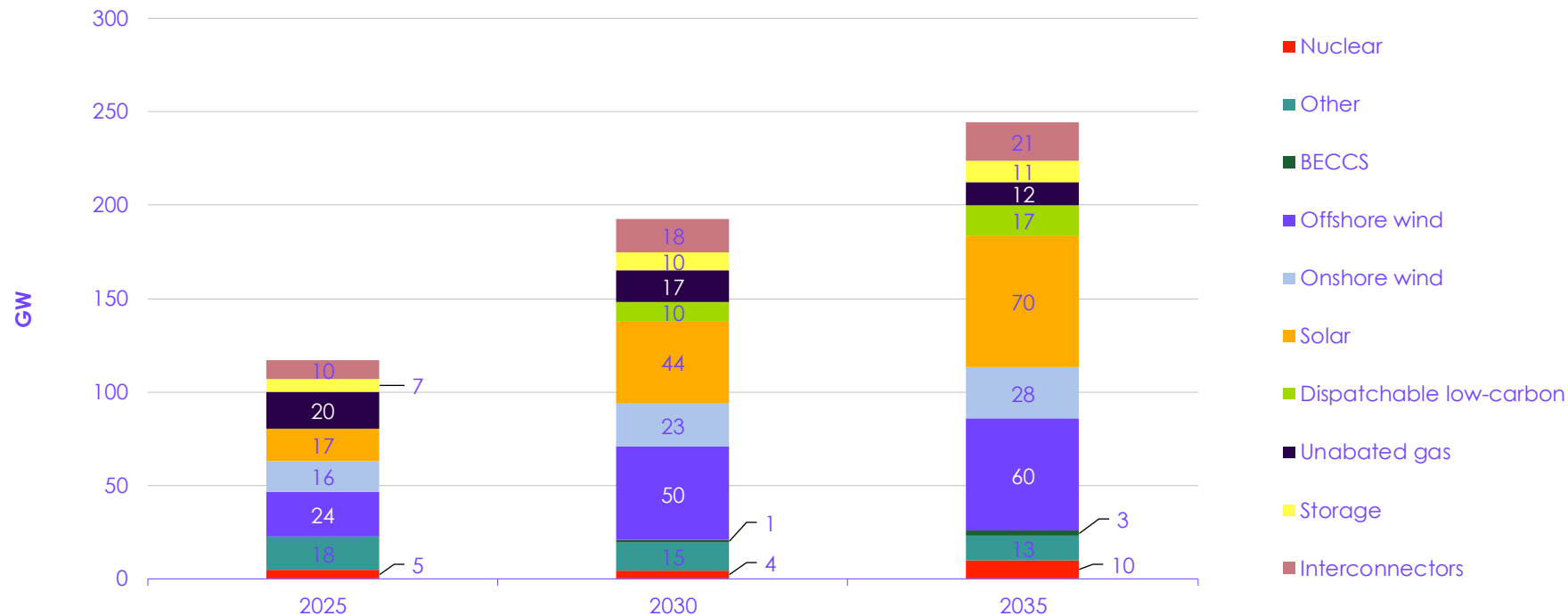
Build rates represent major increases on current capacity – well in excess of what has been achieved historically.



Source
BEIS (2022) Energy Trends Table 6.2; BEIS (2022) Digest of UK Energy Statistics Table 5.11; BEIS (2022) British Energy Security Strategy; CCC (2020) The Sixth Carbon Budget; CCC analysis

2035 sprint: Changes in electricity **capacity**

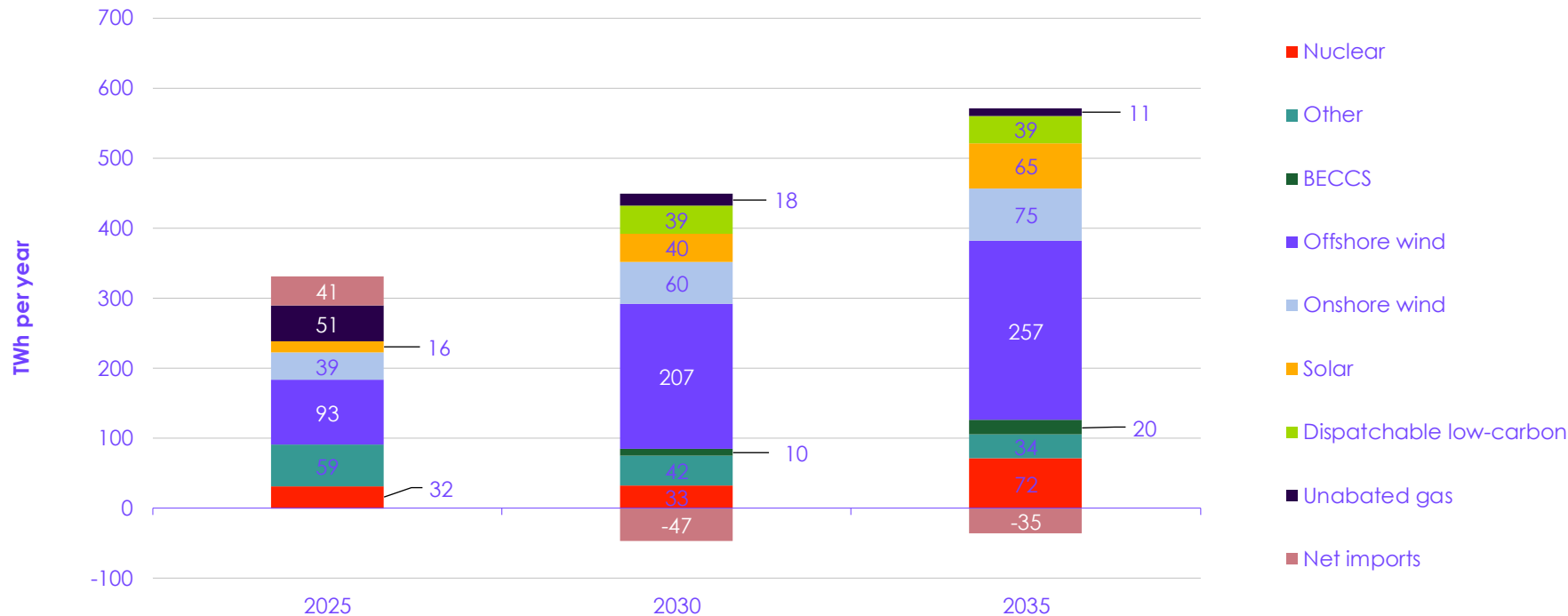
Low-cost variable renewables, especially offshore wind, the backbone of the future system, supplemented by complementary solutions



Source
AFRY (2023) *Net Zero Power and Hydrogen:
Capacity Requirements for Flexibility.*

2035 sprint: Changes in electricity generation

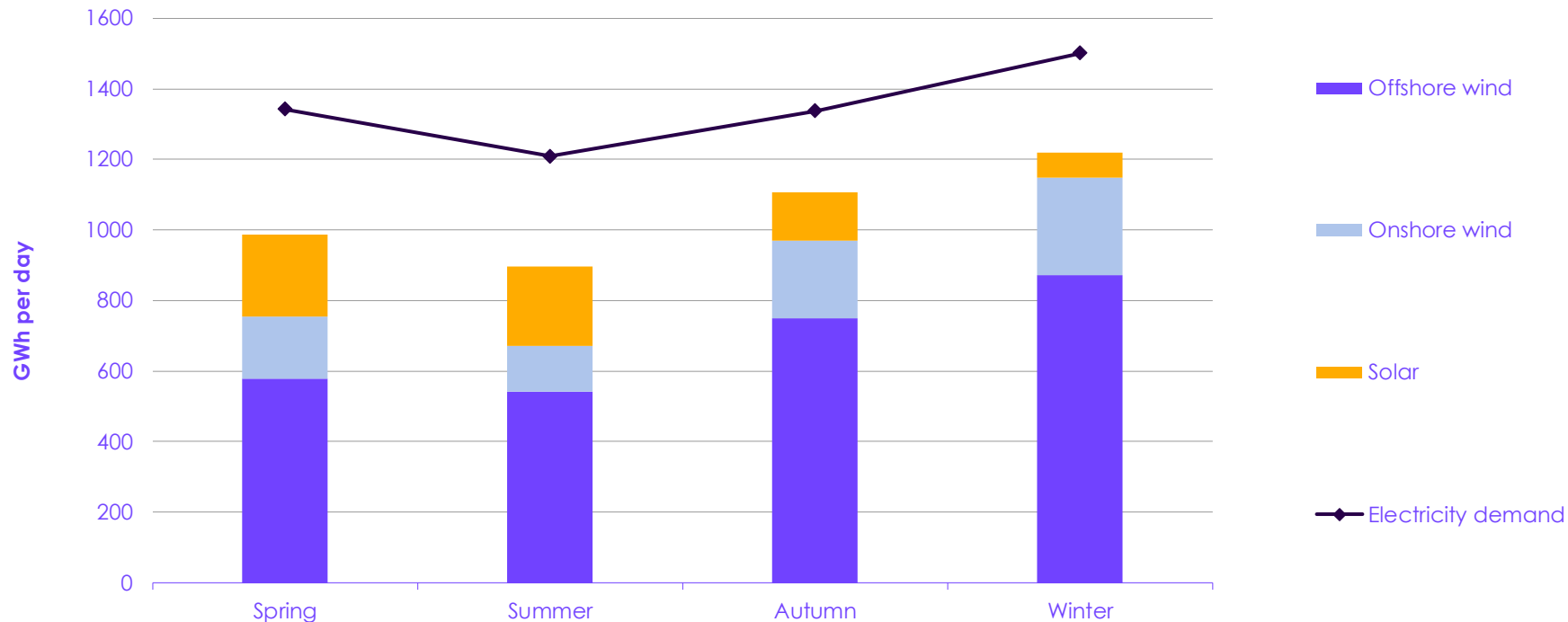
Low-cost variable renewables, especially offshore wind, the backbone of the future system, supplemented by complementary solutions



Source
AFRY (2023) Net Zero Power and Hydrogen:
Capacity Requirements for Flexibility.

2035 sprint: Seasonal demand and renewable generation

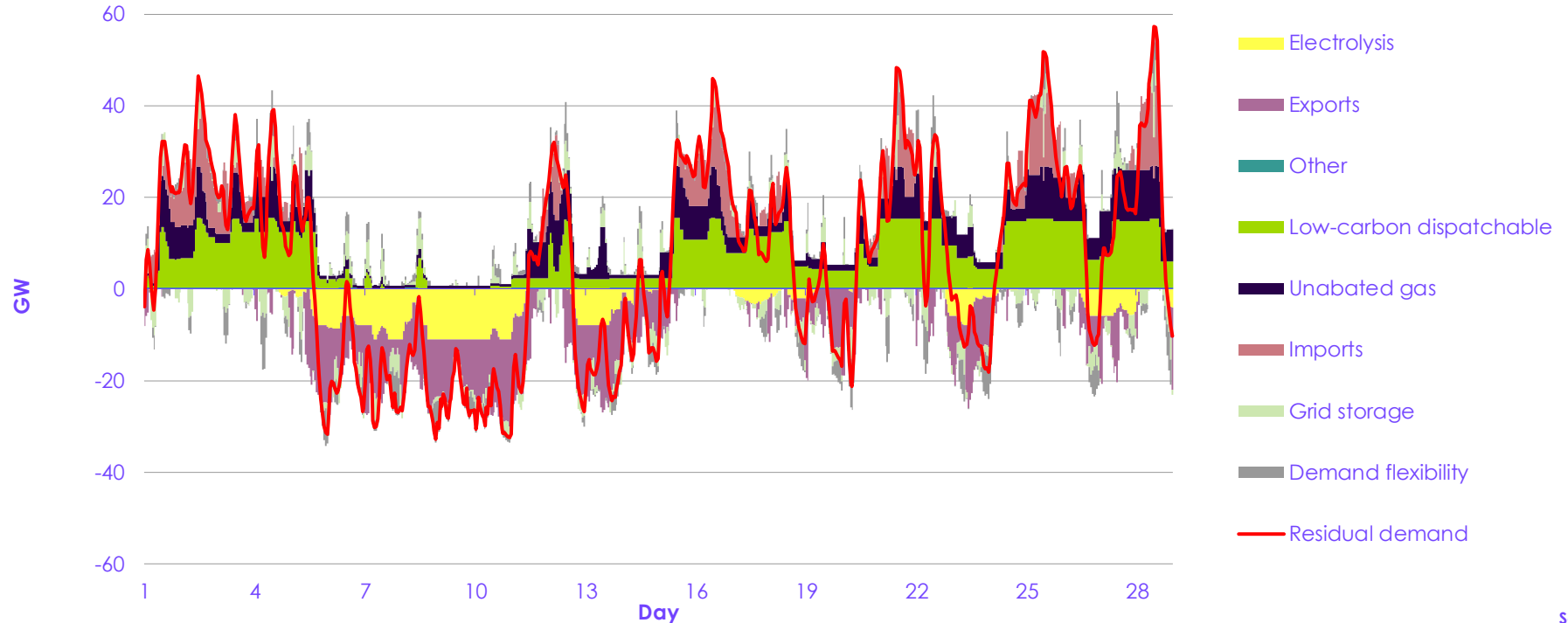
Renewables supply the bulk of demand – with correlation between offshore wind and seasonal electricity demand



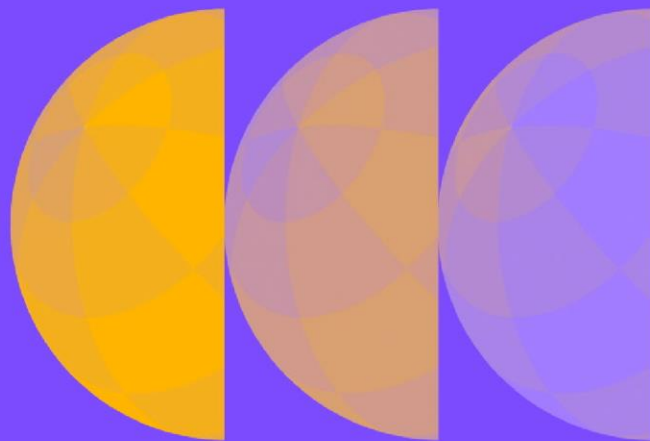
Source
CCC (2020) *The Sixth Carbon Budget*; AFRY (2023)
Net Zero Power and Hydrogen: Capacity Requirements for Flexibility

2035 sprint: Tools to complement variable renewables and nuclear

Portfolio of low-carbon flexibility solutions to bridge the gap in 2035 – four-week period of highest residual demand



Source
AFRY (2023) *Net Zero Power and Hydrogen:
Capacity Requirements for Flexibility*



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