

Energy Policy & National Policy Statements

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Why do we need new energy infrastructure?



- Replacement of existing power stations
- Move to a low carbon economy
- Peak demand remains at 60GW
- Reduction in demand balanced by new demand elsewhere



Why move to low carbon?



Climate change:

- Part of long-term low carbon energy mix
- Technology support complementary to carbon price and behaviour change

Security of supply:

Diversity of fuel sources and reduction in dependence on fossil fuel imports

Business and employment benefits:

 Up to half a million jobs generated in the UK renewables sector and its supply chains, £100bn investment opportunities

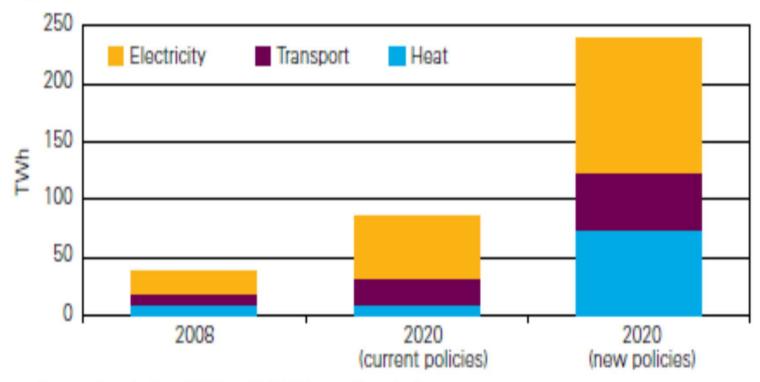
Legal obligation

EU Renewable Energy Directive





The size of the challenge: A potential scenario to reach 15% renewable energy by 2020

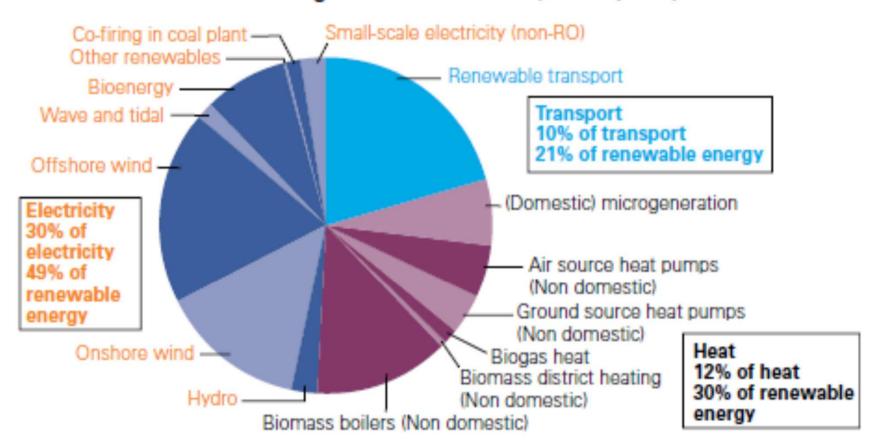


Source: Energy Trends June 2009 and DECC internal analysis

What might 15% renewables look like?

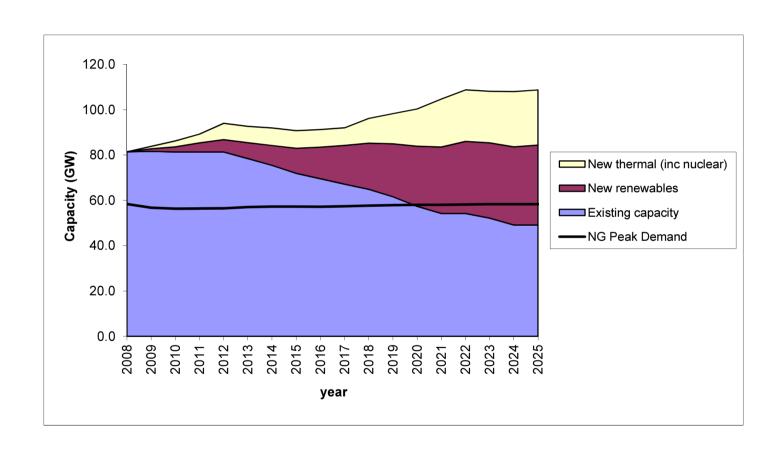


Illustrative mix of technologies in lead scenario, 2020 (TWh)



Need for new infrastructure: Electricity generation





Why reform the planning system?

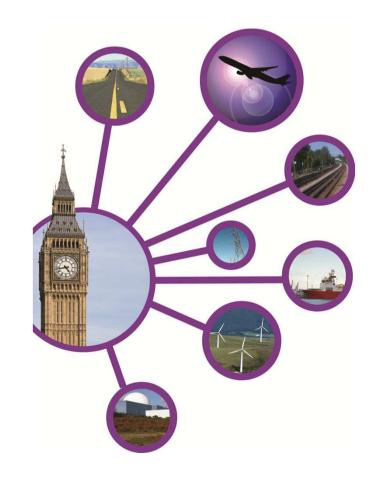


- Planning system too inaccessible, slow, inefficient and uncertain
- Long delays are bad for business and communities
- Investment may be deterred by poor infrastructure and high planning costs
- This has important implications for delivering policy goals on energy, transport, climate change, housing and communities

How will the new system work?



- National Policy Statements
- Single consent regime
- Improved public consultation
- Independent Infrastructure Planning Commission



Role of LAs in the new regime



The Planning Act 2008 protects and enhances the role of local authorities, who will be involved at all three stages:

- Consultations on NPSs. Where an NPS identifies specific locations for potential development, LAs are to be consulted on how local consultation on the NPS should be carried out.
- Relevant LAs are statutory consultee for all NSIPs. Promoters need to liaise with relevant LAs when drawing up their local consultation plans (statements of community consultation), and LAs can make representations to the IPC regarding the adequacy of pre-application consultation.
- LAs will be invited by the IPC to produce a local impact report, which the IPC must have regard to in making its decision.
- LAs have key role in monitoring and enforcing conditions (now known as "requirements".

What is a National Policy Statement?



NPSs provide clear long-term strategic information for nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs)



How we developed the energy NPSs

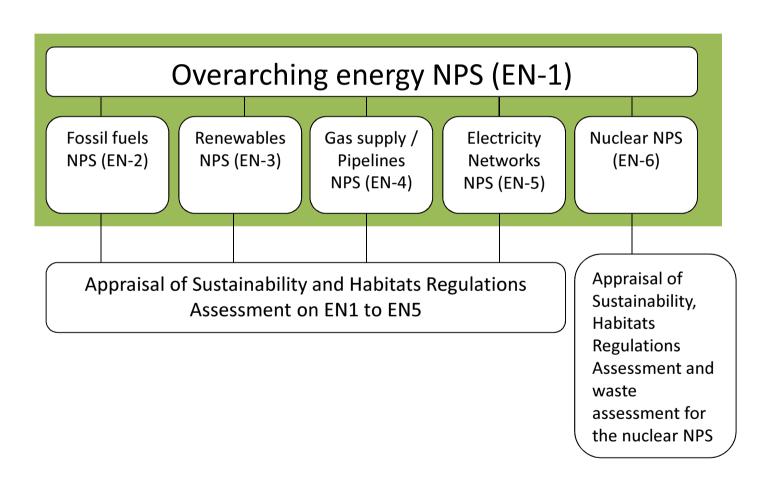


We developed NPSs through:

- Incorporating existing DECC consents policy and practice
- Dialogue with other Government departments
- Informal dialogue with stakeholders
- Incorporating recommendations of AoS

Structure of Energy NPSs





The Overarching Energy NPS



EN-1 has 4 parts:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Government policy and energy infrastructure development policy
- 3. Need for new energy infrastructure
- 4. Assessment principles and generic impacts

Technology-specific energy NPSs



Technology-specific NPSs:

- Must be read with the overarching energy NPS
- Provide information specific to the technology
 - likely factors influencing site selection
 - technical considerations for the IPC
- Set out impacts that are specific to the infrastructure or require further clarification
- May cover more than one technology (e.g. renewables, oil and gas)

Nuclear NPS



- Need and timescales for deployment
- Site specific (includes10 sites considered potentially suitable for nuclear development)
- Detailed analysis of sites set out in Part 5
- Assessment of 4 sites not included in NPS also available



Conclusion



Next steps

- Parliamentary scrutiny written submissions ideally by 15 January to inform Committee's oral hearings later that month
- DECC consultation period
 - Public events Nov-Jan
 - Stakeholder events Jan/Feb
 - Consultation ends on 22 February