Shaping Our Energy Future: Local Area Energy Plans and Future Energy Scenarios

Southern regional webinar - 8th September 2020

Welcome and agenda

Graeme Keddie
Director of Corporate Affairs, Regulation
and Stakeholder Engagement, SSEN

Housekeeping

As we are expecting a large number of delegates, please help us manage the meeting effectively:

Please remain on mute unless invited to ask a question

Please use the chat function to register a comment or question at any time

To avoid bandwidth issues, only presenters should activate video

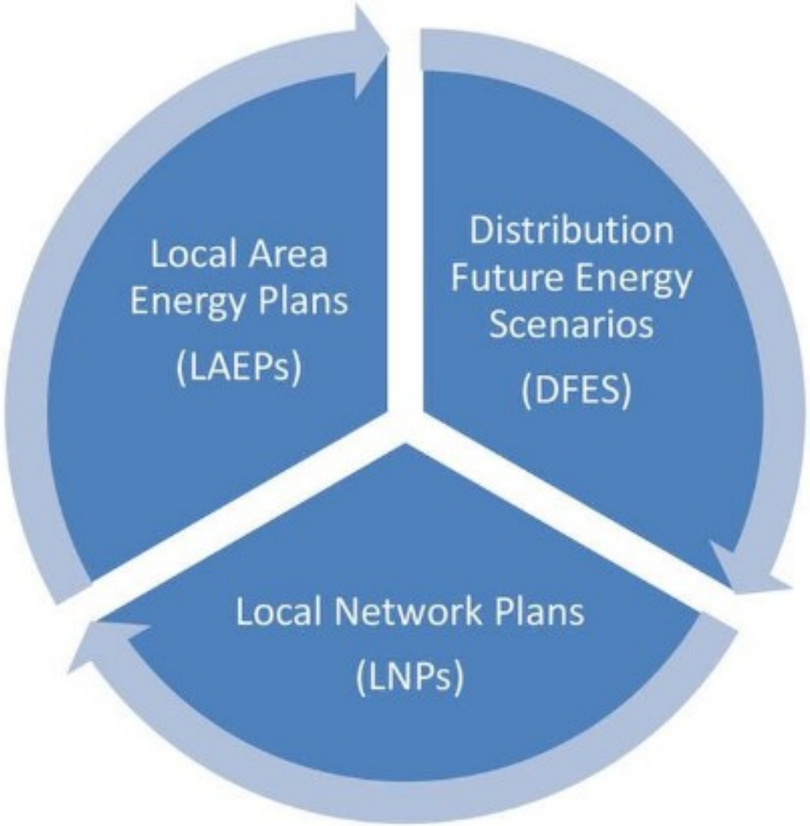
If you'd like to ask a question during a presentation to Q&A, please 'raise your hand'

If you have any technical issues, please use the chat function and someone will help.

What's the purpose of today's session?

CATAPULT Energy Systems

To inform and engage on the concept of **Local Area Energy Planning** and the importance of **robust energy data** and evidence, social process and governance.



regen transforming energy

To explain the role of **Distribution Future Energy Scenarios** in providing credible pathways for electricity demand and generation growth and understand your views on **the use of future energy technologies in your area**.

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

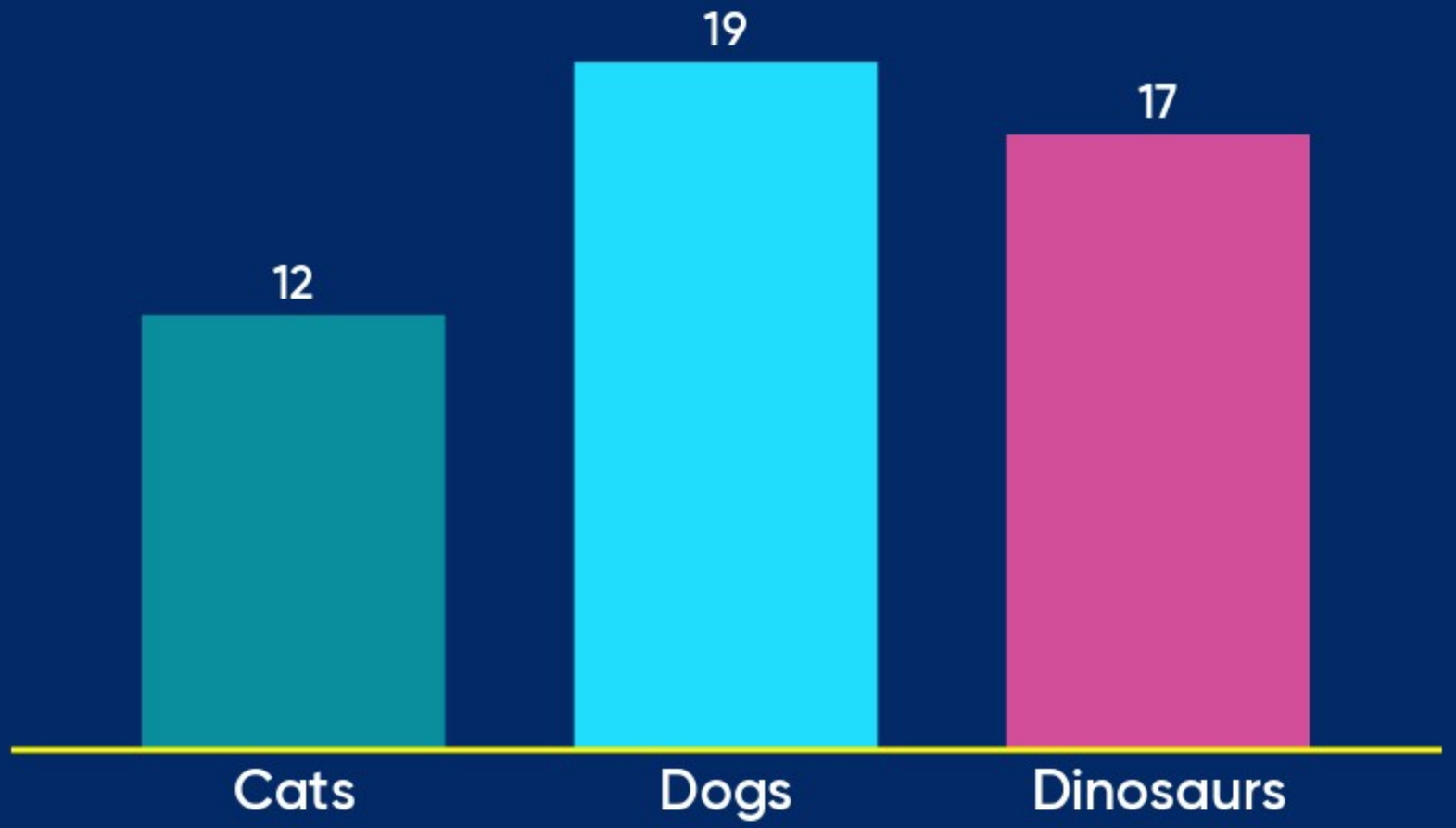
To set out the role of **Local Network Plans** in delivering an electricity network that supports **net zero ambition.** We will also explain how SSEN will work with local bodies to **build the evidence required** for our regulatory business plan.

Above all, we want your views, input and feedback...

Agenda

Time	Activity	Presenter
10.00 – 10.05	Welcome and agenda	Graeme Keddie – Director of Corporate Affairs, Regulation and Stakeholder Engagement (SSEN)
10.05 – 10.20	Introduction to SSEN and RIIO-ED2	Andrew Roper – ED2 Director (SSEN)
10.20 – 10.50	Planning Local Energy Systems	David Lee – Energy Systems Modelling Consultant (ESC) Bunmi Adefajo – Business Lead - Modelling (ESC)
10.50 – 11.00	***Break***	***All***
11.00 – 12.00	Regional Future Energy Scenarios **Interactive voting**	Jonty Haynes – Energy Analyst (Regen) Joel Venn – Head Analyst (Regen)
12.00 – 12.20	Local Network Plans	Trung Tran – Network Strategy Lead (SSEN)
12.20 – 12.30	**Q&A session and close**	Graeme Keddie and presenters

Test question! Which is your favourite?



Introduction to SSEN and RIIO-ED2

Andrew Roper - ED2 Director, SSEN

SSE's Seven business units

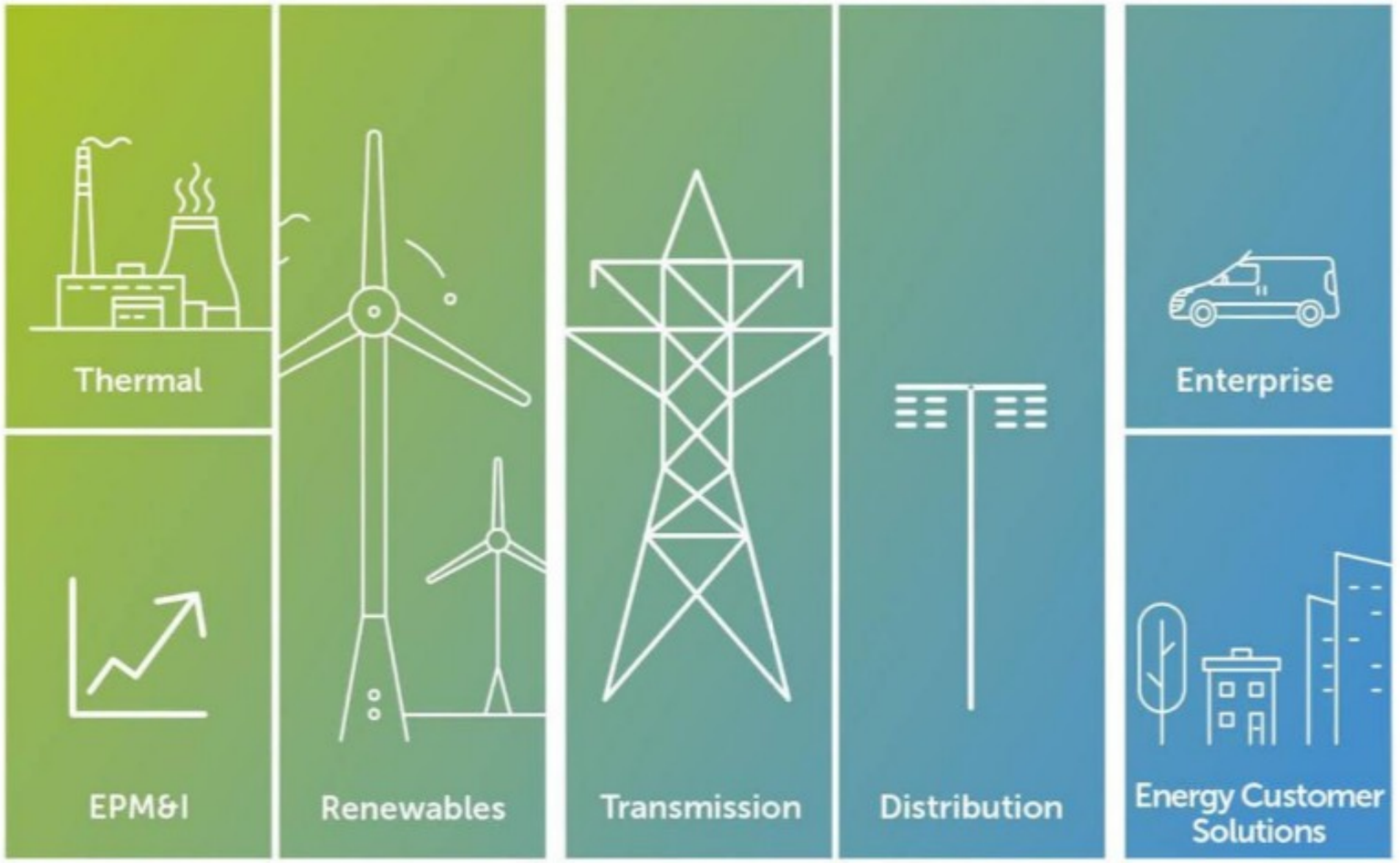
£8bn
NETWORKS RAV

4GW
RENEWABLE CAPACITY

COMBINED £1.5BN EBIT
FY19 EBIT SPLIT*

Renewables Networks Other

* Excluding Energy Portfolio Management



About SSEN

Our electricity distribution and transmission networks carry electricity to over 3.8 million homes and businesses across the north of the Central Belt of Scotland and Central Southern England.

Our skilled teams live and work in the communities they serve, supported by engineering and customer service teams based in major offices and depots in centres like Reading, Portsmouth, Perth and Inverness.

Our network at a glance

over **4,000** employees, working from 85 depots and offices in the heart if the community

130,000km of overhead lines and underground cables

106,000 substations

100+ subsea cables powering island communities

Power distributed to over **3.8m homes and businesses**

700,000+ vulnerable customers identified on our Priority Services Register

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

Our Coronavirus Response – Four Key Priorities

Maintain critical operations and protect our employees

Support our customers, communities and partners

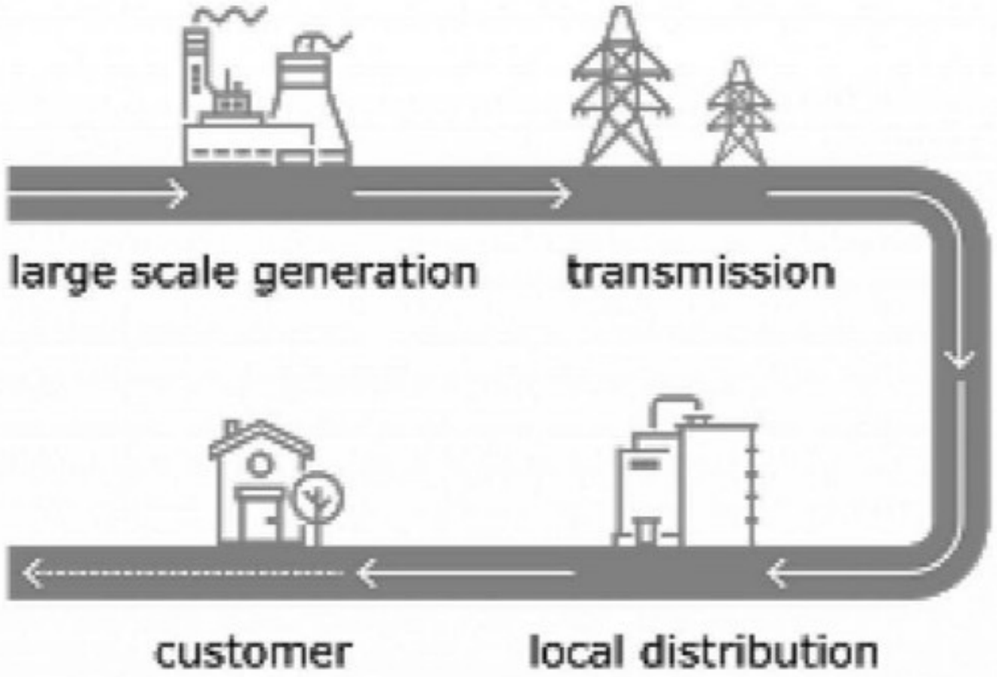
Emerge financially sound

Play our full part in the green recovery

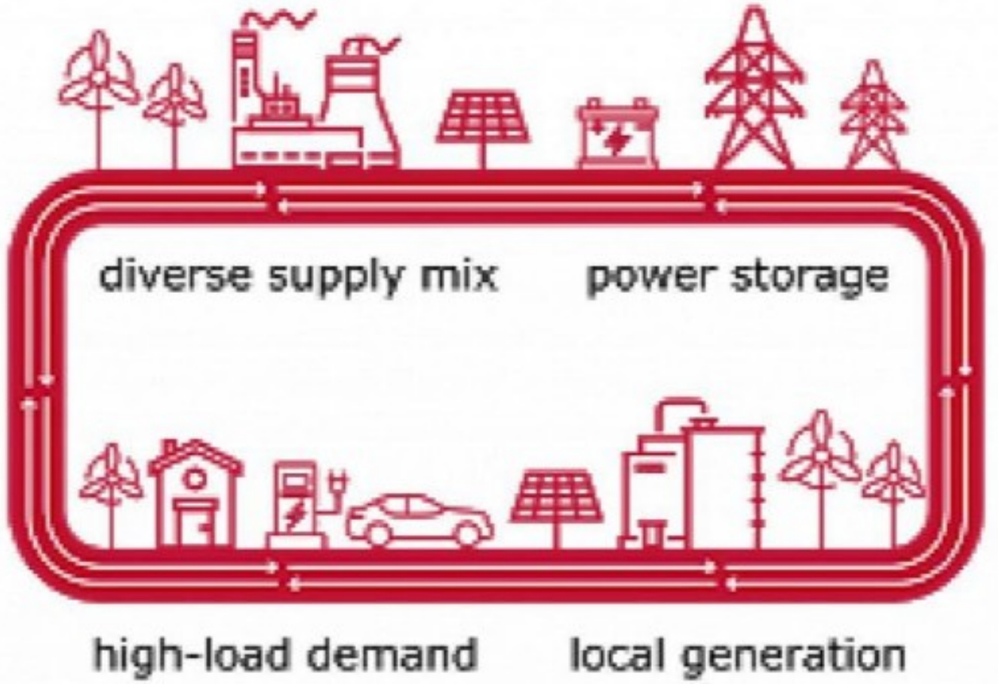
Coronavirus (COVID-19)

We welcome your ongoing feedback and suggestions…

Networks are changing to meet future needs



traditional model



new thinking

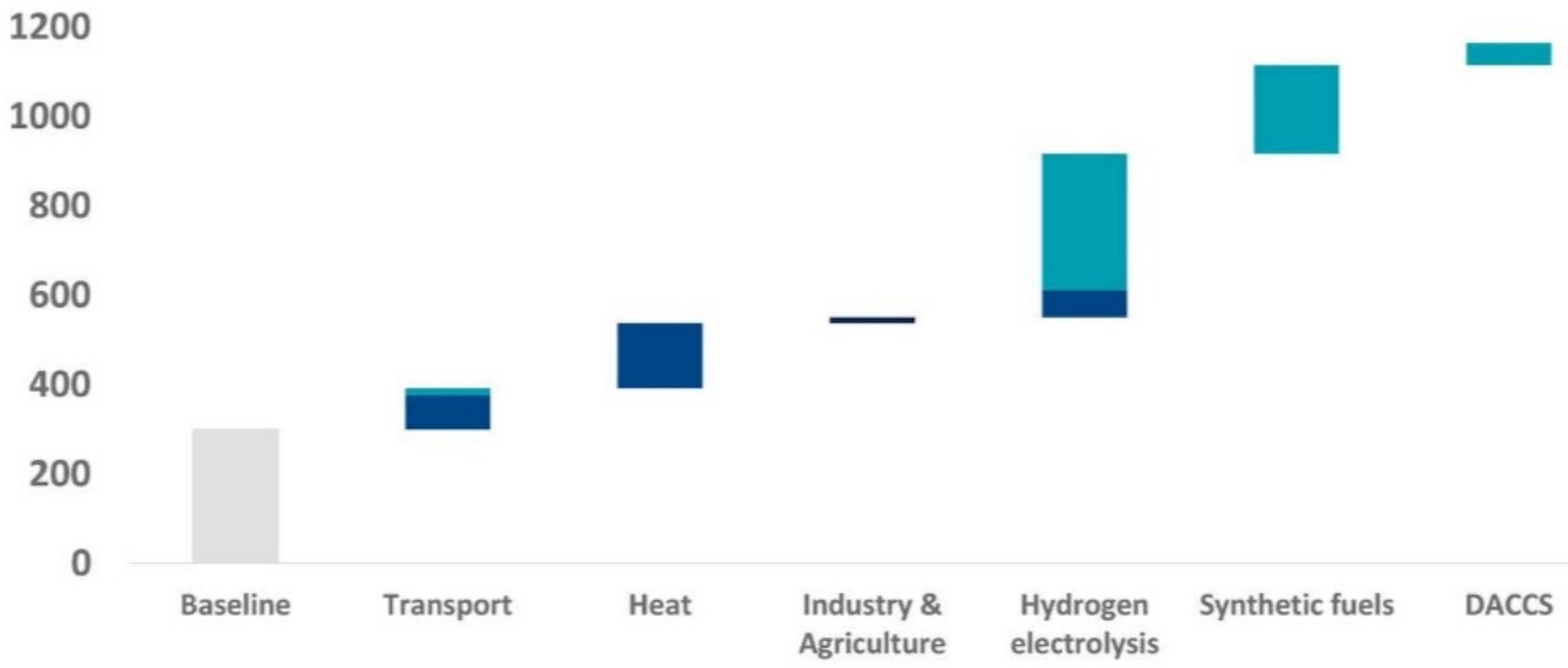
- Transmission level generation
- One way power flows
- Network sized for maximum demand
- Market limited to suppliers & generators

- Generation and storage at all levels of network
- Local and national two way power flows
- Demand and supply flexible to meet customer needs
- Consumers can be prosumers – take part in market

Net Zero will fundamentally reshape electricity demand

Government advisers, the Committee on Climate Change, predict an **electrification of the economy**

POTENTIAL NEW ELECTRICITY DEMANDS TO 2050 TO MEET NET ZERO (TWh/year)



Committee on Climate Change

Electricity demand could increase by 2 or 3 times by 2050

RIIO-ED2 Regulatory Timeline

- RIIO-ED2 is a five year 'price control' period from April 2023 to March 2028
- Each DNO must put forward a business plan to the energy regulator, Ofgem, on the investment it requires for this period.
  - Initial business plan to be submitted by 1st July 2021
  - Full business plan by 1st December 2021
  - Determination by Ofgem to take place in late 2022

Our RIIO-ED2 Strategic Outcomes

Based on stakeholder feedback we have set out **four strategic outcomes** for our business plan, aligned to **three core principles**.

CORE PRINCIPLES

VALUE FOR MONEY

…focusing on efficiency and creating value for customers and communities

INNOVATION

…embracing new ways of doing things for the benefit of customers and communities

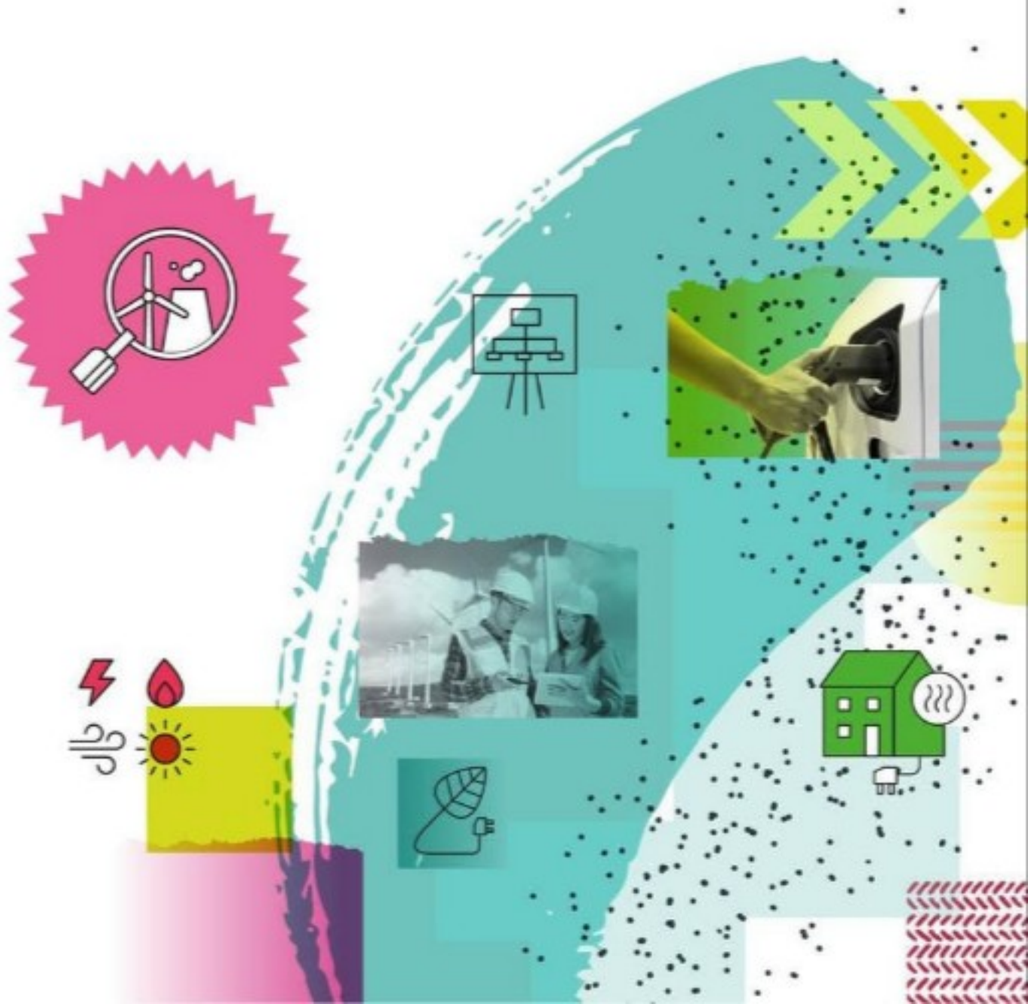
TRANSPARENCY

…being open and accessible in our activity and engagement

Planning Local Energy Systems

- Bunmi Adefajo - Business Lead - Modelling, Energy Systems Catapult
- David Lee - Energy Systems Modelling Consultant, Energy Systems Catapult

Planning Local Energy Systems



David Lee, Bunmi Adefajo
Energy Systems Catapult

Sept 2020

@EnergySysCat LinkedIn

Contents

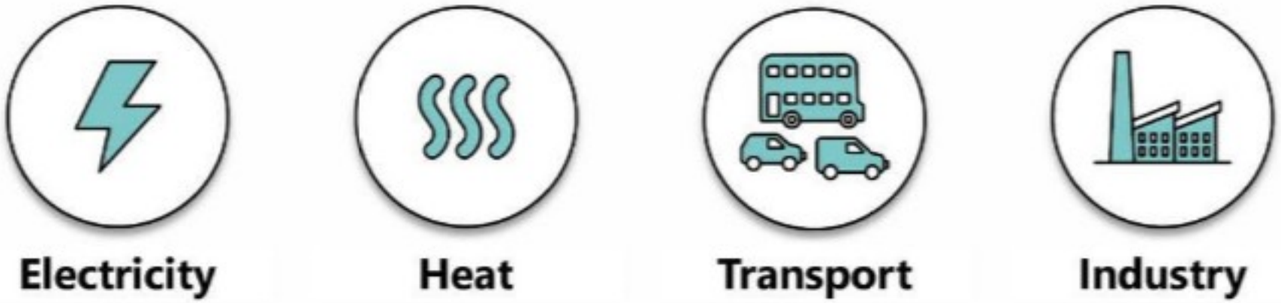
- Introduction to ESC
- Overview of approaches to planning local energy systems
  - Alignment with SSEN's Local Network Plans (LNP)
  - Best Practices
- Local area energy data
- Summary

About Energy Systems Catapult

MISSION

Unleash innovation and open new markets to capture the clean growth opportunity

WHOLE SYSTEM EXPERTISE AND APPROACH



Our capabilities and assets

CATAPULT Energy Systems

Modelling

- National Energy System Modelling
- Local Energy System Modelling
- Building Energy System Modelling

Consumer Insight

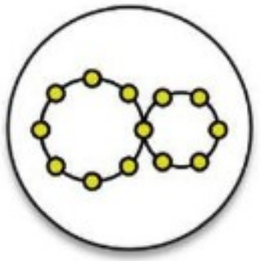
- Research
- Design
- Trials

Markets, Policy and Regulation

- Economic Analysis
- Corporate Positioning
- Policymaker interactions

Digital

- Home Energy Services Gateway
- Living Lab
- Data Science
- Data Systems
- Energy Knowledge eXchange™



Systems Integration

- Systems Engineering and Integration
- Business Model Innovation
- Dynamic Energy System Architecting and Simulation
- Energy System Integration Guides
- Future Power System Architecture
- Utility 2050

Infrastructure and Engineering

- Bioenergy
- Carbon Capture and Storage, Industry and Hydrogen
- Networks and Energy Storage
- Nuclear
- Renewables
- Transport

Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP)

Context

Energy Systems

Decarbonisation - net zero by 2045 (Scotland) & 2050 (UK)

Rapid transformation of the energy system

What needs to happen – when and where?

To be cost-effective solutions will be dependent on place

Cost of meeting UK net-zero target: 1-2% (c . **£50bn**) of GDP in 2050[1]

Delivering the Paris Agreement will require annual global **investment** of **$1.6 – 3.8tn** on average **until 2050**[1]

https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Net-Zero-The-UKs-contribution-to-stopping-global-warming.pdf

Some of the toughest challenges for decarbonisation will likely require local and regional coordination and action

How to decarbonise buildings and what combinations of fabric upgrades, heating systems and infrastructure in different local areas

The future of the gas network (including the potential of hydrogen)

How to minimise the costs of the transition for consumers, including integration of electric vehicles and low carbon heating

Significant ambition and commitment from local areas to decarbonise ahead of national carbon budgets

Glasgow - aims to become the UK's first net-zero emissions city and is co-hosting COP26 in 2021

Bristol - ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030

Isle of Wight – aiming to be net zero by 2030

London - committed to being carbon neutral by 2030

Greater Manchester - ambition to be carbon neutral by 2038

What is Local Area Energy Planning?

Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP) is a concept developed by the ESC to enable data-driven, spatial and collaborative planning of local energy systems – summarised by these 7 steps.

Each local area is different - its people, geography, building stock, energy networks and ambitions and priorities

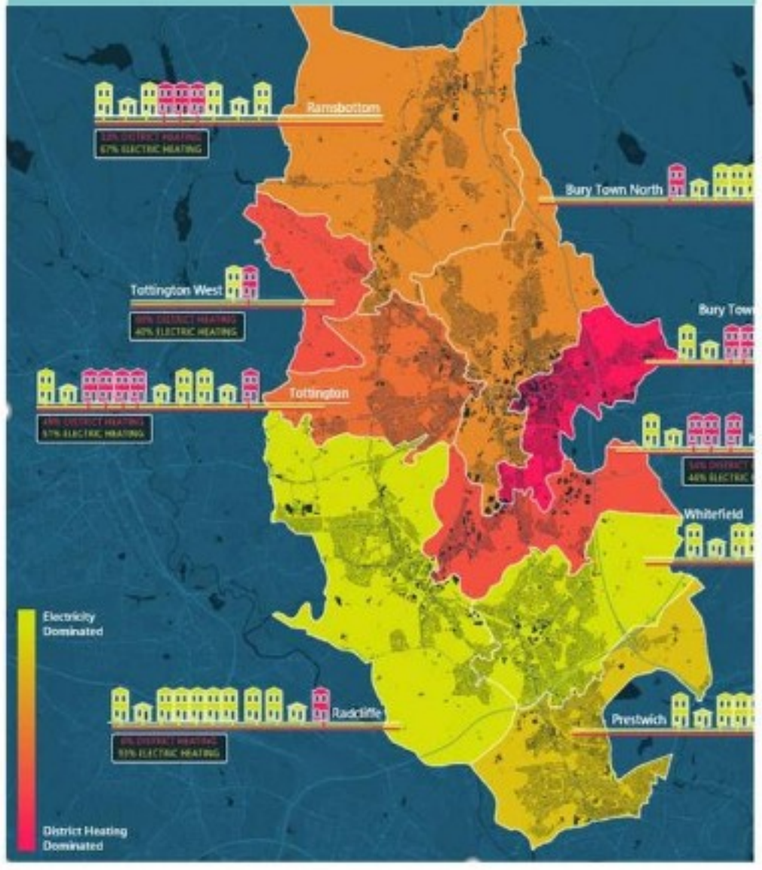
Local Area Energy Planning provides a data driven, spatial and collaborative means, involving local government & network operators, of exploring a range of possible future local energy scenarios to cost-effectively decarbonise

Resulting in the identification of energy network and system choices to support carbon neutral aspirations - informing what local action is needed and where

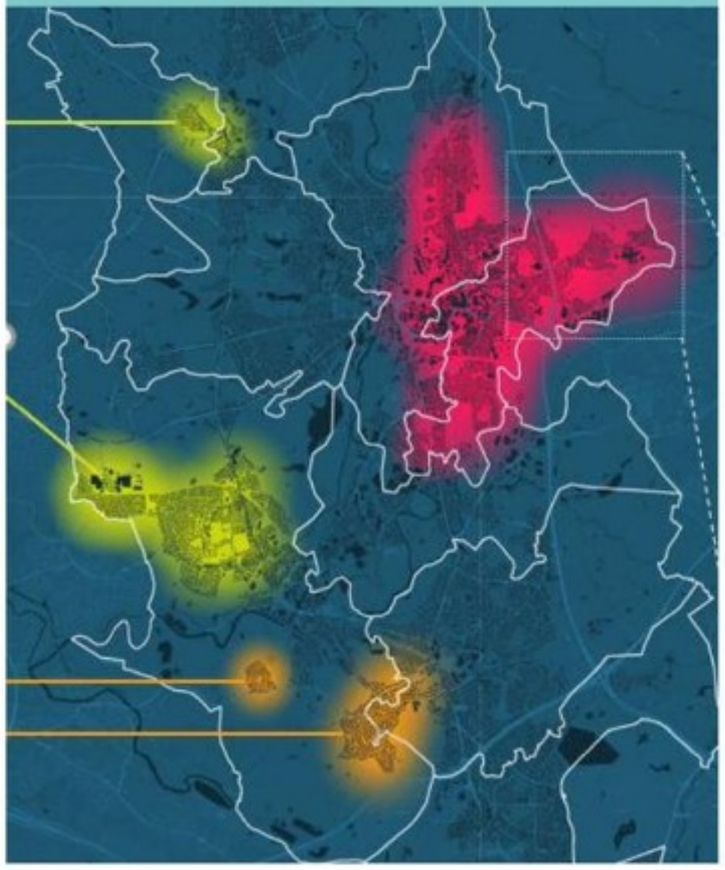
Developed a structured & repeatable framework to produce a Local Area Energy Plan

Understand **local options and choices for heat** in whole system context

Collaboratively develop a **long term evidence based plan** to decarbonise



Resulting in data and insight to **target innovation and deployment** projects



Piloted in three different UK cities

Smart System Heat Phase 1 & 2: Piloted local area energy planning with three different local areas

Bridgend

Newcastle

Greater Manchester

Based on these pilots, we developed the approach with Ofgem to produce guidance for a future LAEP methodology and also on the Energy Data Task Force to set out **Data Best Practice Principles** to help networks open up relevant data.

LAEP – The Best Practice Method

There are 4 key elements that constitute LAEP:

The use of **robust technical evidence** produced using analytical techniques which consider the whole energy system and make consistent use of available data

A comprehensive assessment of **wider non-technical factors** which need to be understood and addressed to secure change

A well designed and involving **social process** which engages appropriate stakeholders effectively, uses the technical evidence appropriately, and manages vested interests effectively, thus ensuring the resulting plan can be seen as an informed and legitimate representation of local intent in relation to energy system decarbonisation

A credible and sustained approach to **governance and delivery**

SSEN Local Network Planning

- As you will hear shortly, SSEN are undertaking local network planning to better understand the plans of their supply areas impacts on their network.

- This helps SSEN make strategic investment decisions that will support decarbonisation in their network areas.

- As led by SSEN, the local network planning approach focuses on the electricity side of the system, at a level of detail that allows coverage of the network area

- This acts as key component of the technical part of a local area energy planning process and is a crucial stepping stone to the full process – which would also include:

    - The other energy vectors
    - A greater level of spatial detail
    - A wider social engagement process
    - Consideration of socio economic impacts and benefits for the local areas
    - Assessment of future uncertainty

The full process would need the local authority and all local network operators to work together

Local Energy Data

Create & understand the local area energy system

The Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP) process involves assessment and creation of a baseline energy profile for a specific local area. ESC has developed a Local Energy Asset Representation (LEAR) tool to aid this.

Local Energy Asset Representation (LEAR) is built on national data:

Ordnance Survey

Office for National Statistics

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Valuation Office Agency

National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory

ZAP MAP

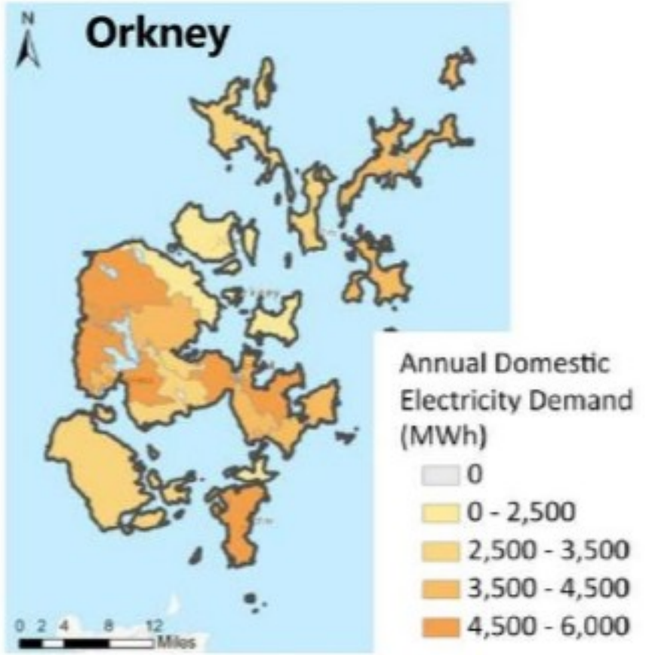
Have you...

- ❑ Understood the local area's current energy system, demands and other relevant characteristics?
- ❑ Identified the resources and approach to create a local area representation?
- ❑ Considered how data will be collated, assessed and utilised in the future to maximise its potential?
- ❑ Created a spatial representation of the local area's current energy system and future energy requirements?

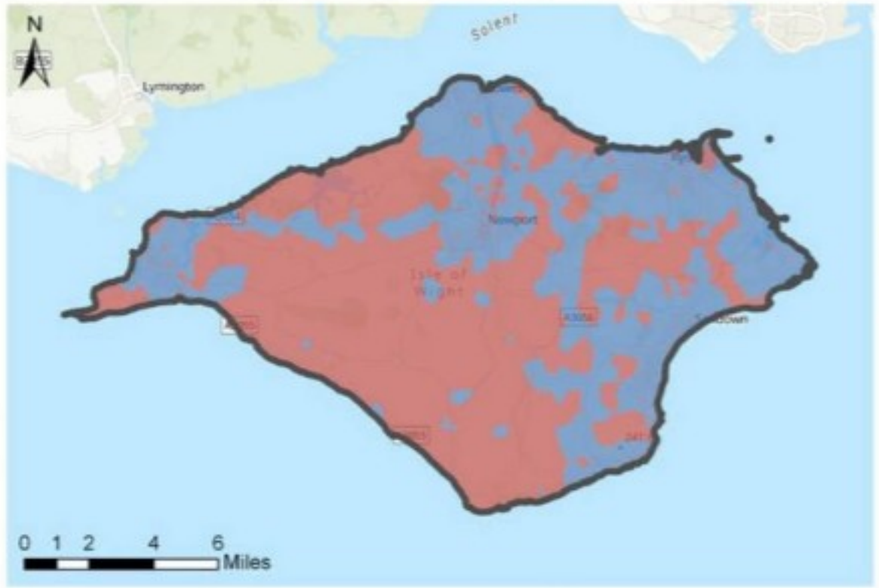
Create & understand the local area energy system

LEAR can represent the energy assets of a local area including:

- Houses
- Energy Networks
- Social Data
- Commercial and public buildings
- Energy Demands
- Embedded Generation
- EVs and Charge points
- Listed Buildings and Heritage Sites
- Data Quality and Completeness



Isle of Wight Postcodes not on Gas Network



LEARs also include Automated Spatial Analysis

- such as to identify off-street parking and rooftop PV sites

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Homes with potential space for off-street parking for charging electric vehicles

Percentage of dwellings on road with potential for off-street parking

- 0% - 20%
- 20% - 40%
- 40% - 60%
- 60% - 80%
- 80% - 100%
- N/A

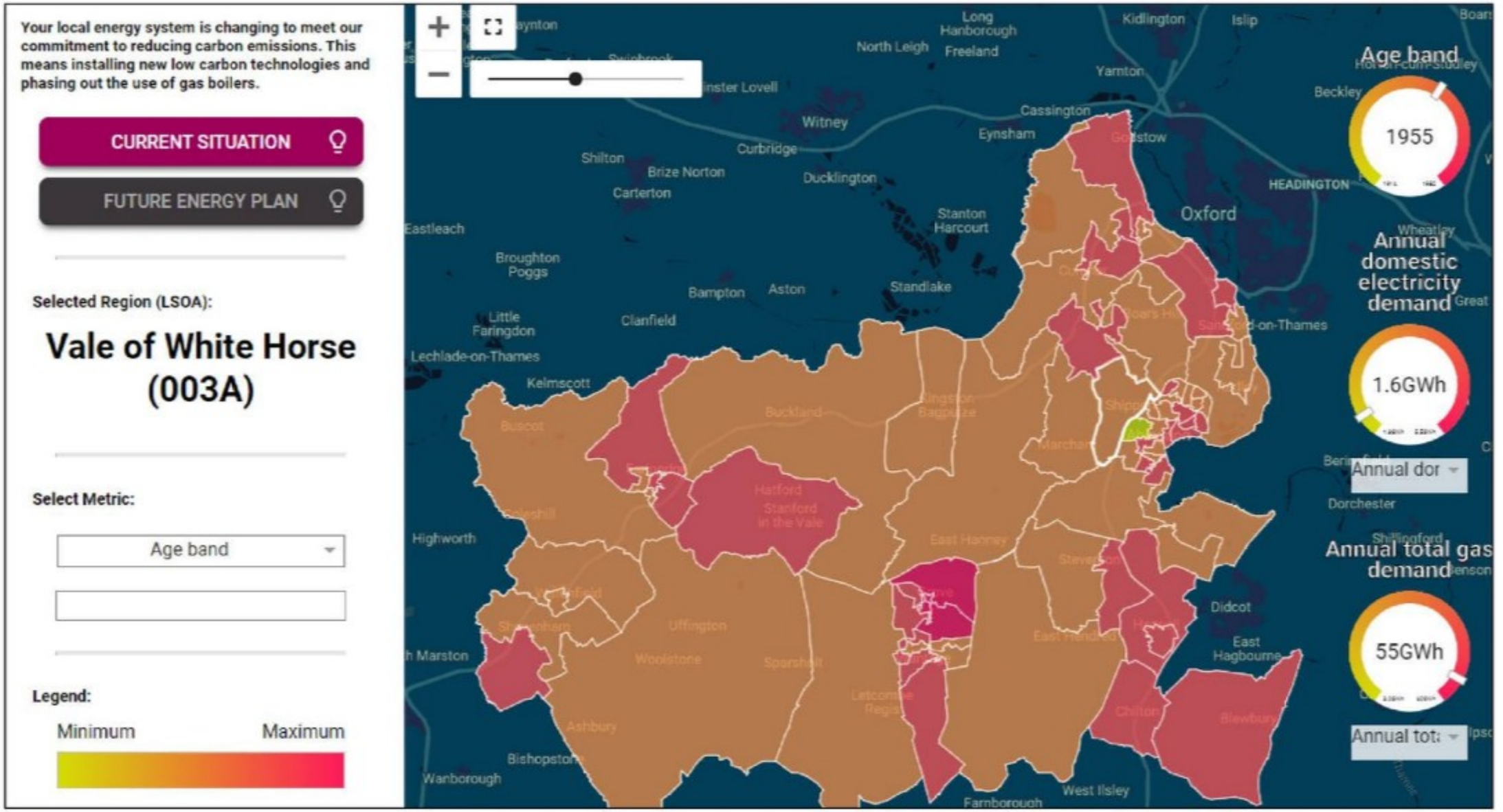
Homes suitable for rooftop solar panels

- Not suitable
- Suitable

Dwellings eligible for PV in area: 587

Combined capacity of these dwellings: 1,358kW

Data Visualisation



Summary

Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP) is a process to enable data-driven, spatial and collaborative planning of local energy systems, to ensure cost-effective decarbonisation of local areas

There are 4 key elements that constitute LAEP:

- robust technical evidence
- wider non-technical factors which need to be understood and addressed to secure change
- well designed and involving social process which engages appropriate stakeholders
- credible and sustained approach to governance and delivery

Data is Key – our work on the Energy Data Task Force sets out Data Best Practice Principles to help networks open up relevant data, and unlock innovation to help decarbonise local areas

A question for the break - how would you rank these benefits of a whole system approach to Local Area Energy Planning for your local area?

Distribution Network Future Energy Scenarios (DFES)

- Jonty Haynes - Energy Analyst, Regen
- Joel Venn - Head Analyst, Regen

A bit about Regen...

Not-for-profit centre of energy expertise and market insight based in Exeter, Devon

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We have a mission is to transform the world's energy systems for a zero carbon future

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We have delivered Distribution Network Future Energy Scenarios (DFES) assessments for electricity and gas network operators since 2015

In this session we will be...

- Briefly summarising what DFES' are and how we do them
- Asking for your views on future energy technologies in the Southern region
- Giving you an opportunity to ask us some questions about DFES

DFES analysis is part of wider future forecasting and network planning processes

The DFES uses the National Grid ESO Future Energy Scenarios 2020 framework:

Credit & source: National Grid ESO, July 2020

- Underlying societal/economic framing of scenarios
- Future technology assumptions
- National UK trends
- Regional datasets (where available)

The DFES assesses:

1) Key distributed generation and electricity storage projects that are (or will) directly connect to SSEN's electricity distribution network – projected in electrical capacity (MW_e):

Renewable generation

Waste technologies

Electricity storage

Fossil fuel generation

H_2

Hydrogen electrolysers

The DFES assesses:

2) Key low carbon technologies that might connect to SSEN's network at lower voltages:

Electric vehicles

Electric vehicle chargers

Heating technologies

Domestic rooftop PV

The DFES assesses:

3) Strategic new developments that local authorities are aware of within the licence areas:

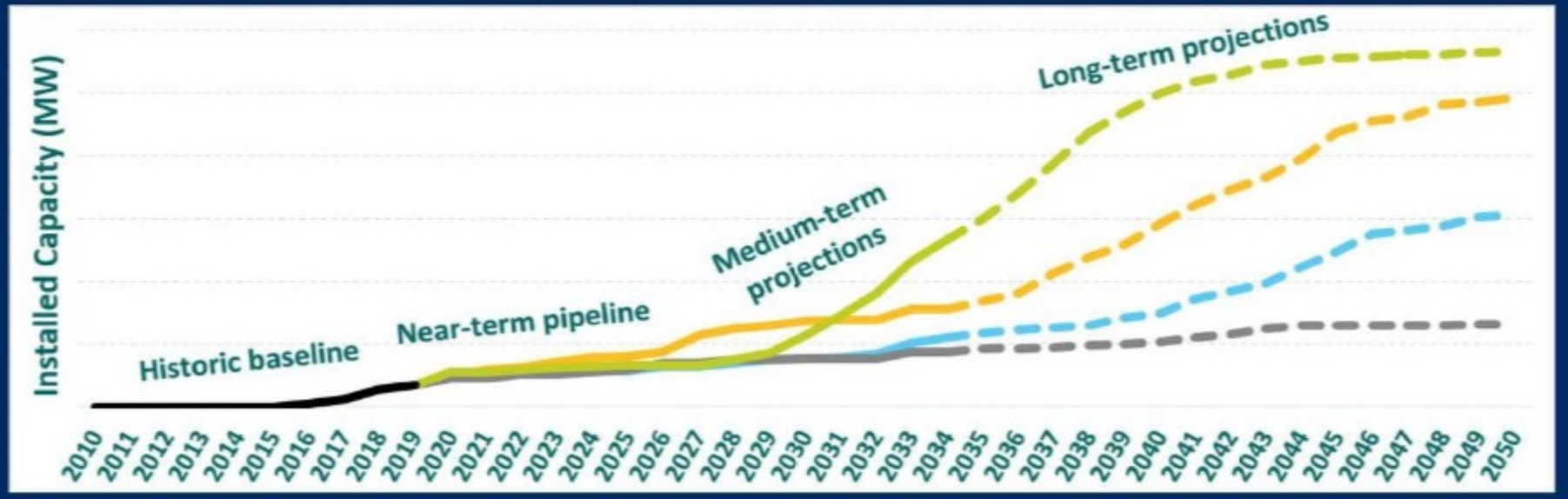
New homes / domestic developments

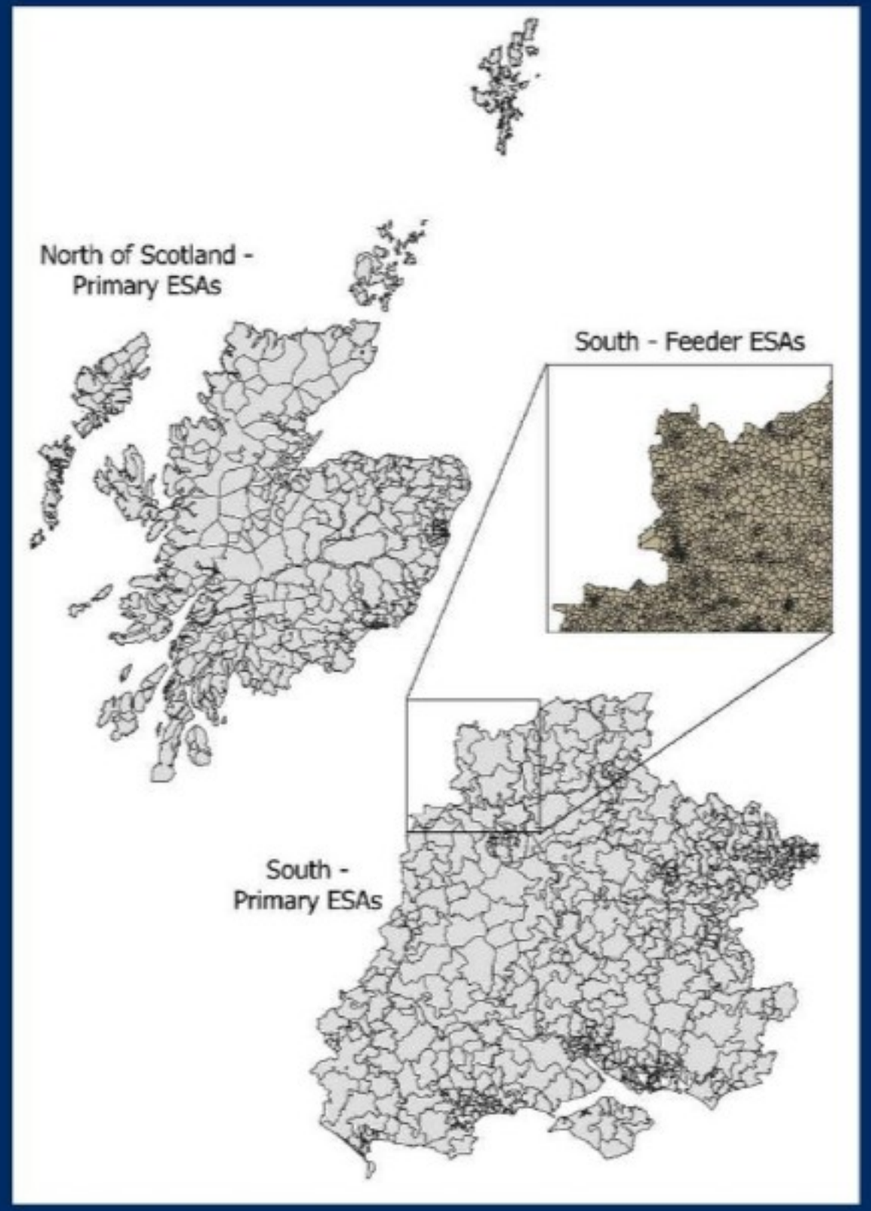
New non-domestic developments

Sharepoint data exchange (thankyou!)

The DFES follows a four-stage process where, for each of the technologies in-scope, it:

1. Determines the existing baseline
2. Assesses the near-term pipeline
3. Develops medium and long term projections out to 2050
4. Geographically distributes these technologies/capacities within the licence areas





The DFES distributes its projections into **Electricity Supply Areas (ESAs)**

Using technology specific geographical factors

Generation & storage projections - 11kV substation level

LCT projections – feeder/secondary substation

A bit more about you...

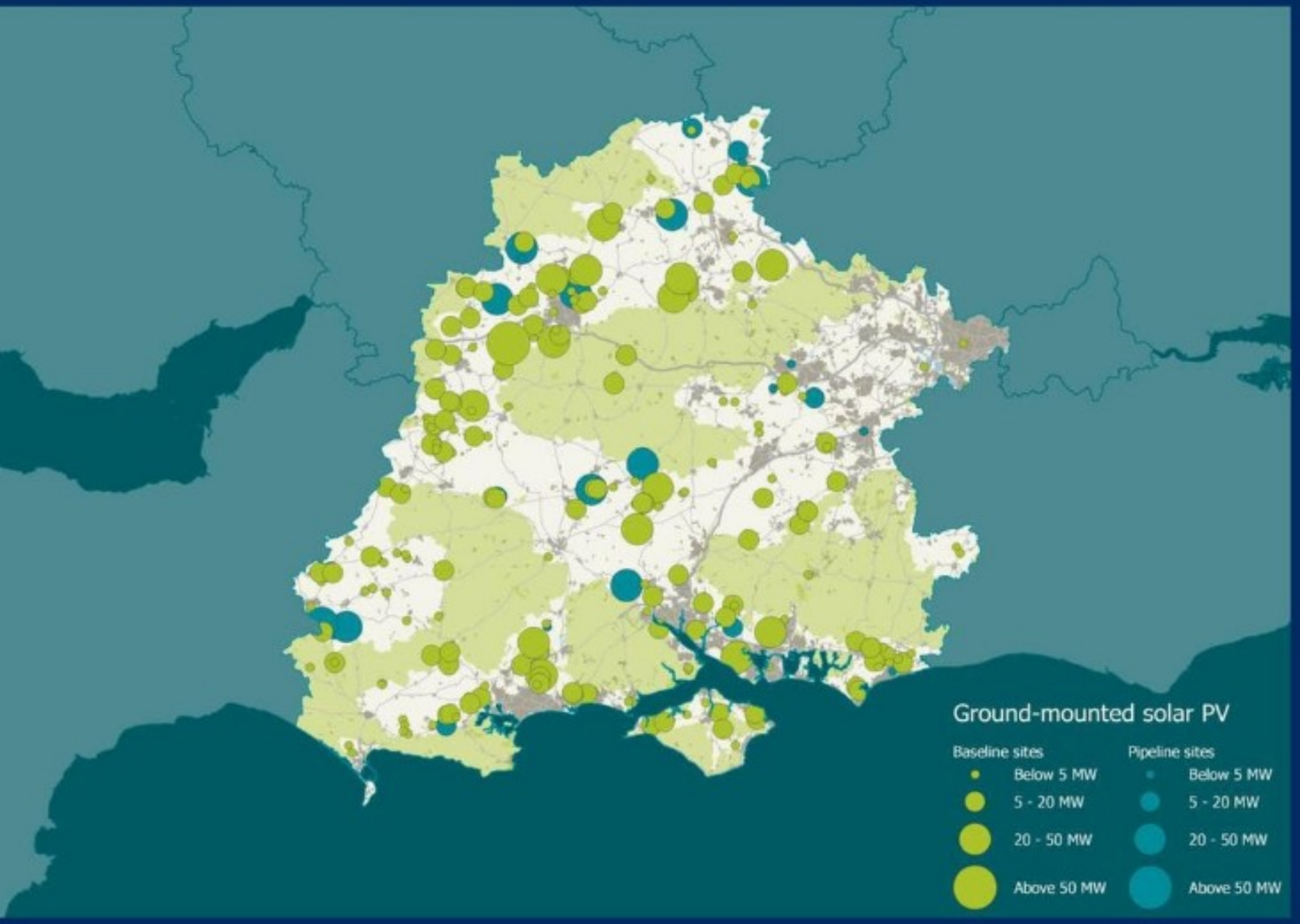
What is your name?

Who do you work for?

What sector do you work in?

Generation & storage deployment

- Ground mounted solar PV
- Onshore wind generation
- Battery storage



Ground mount solar in the Southern licence area

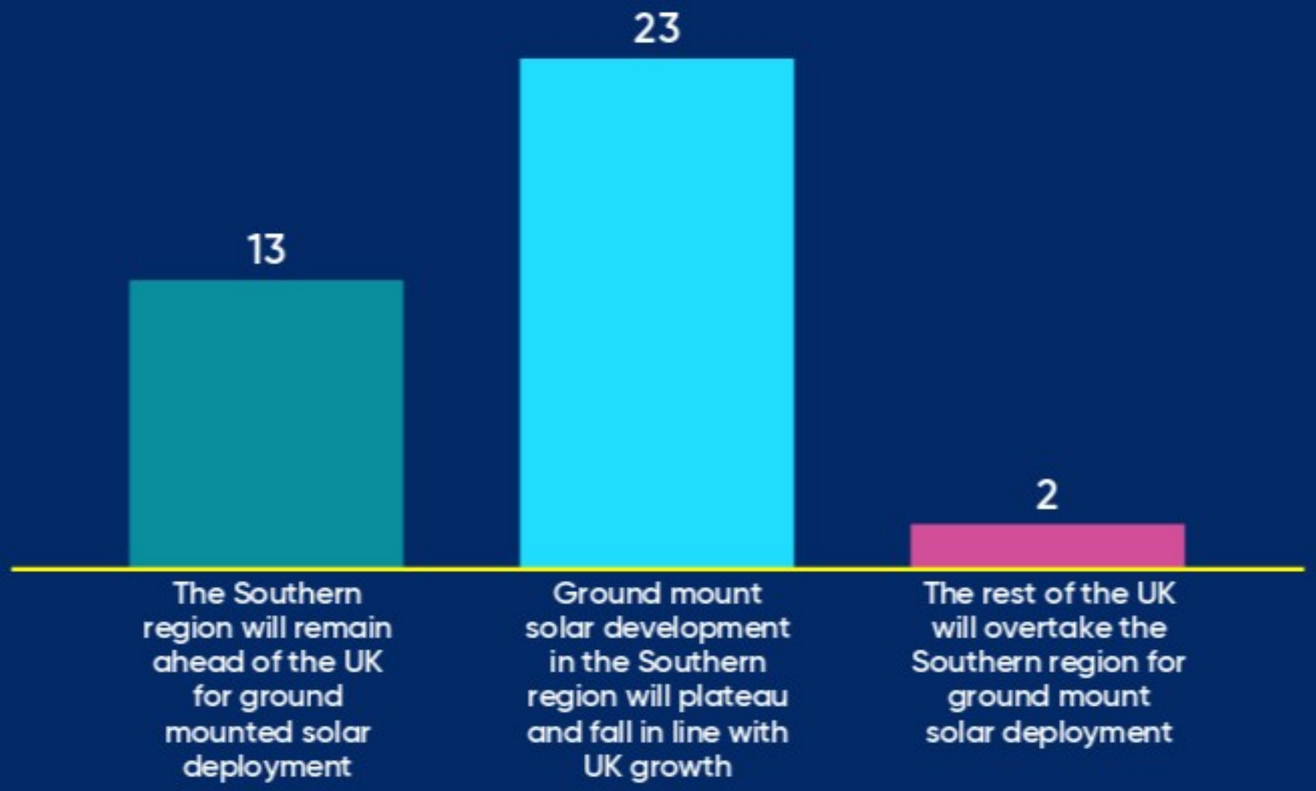
Baseline (up to 2020)

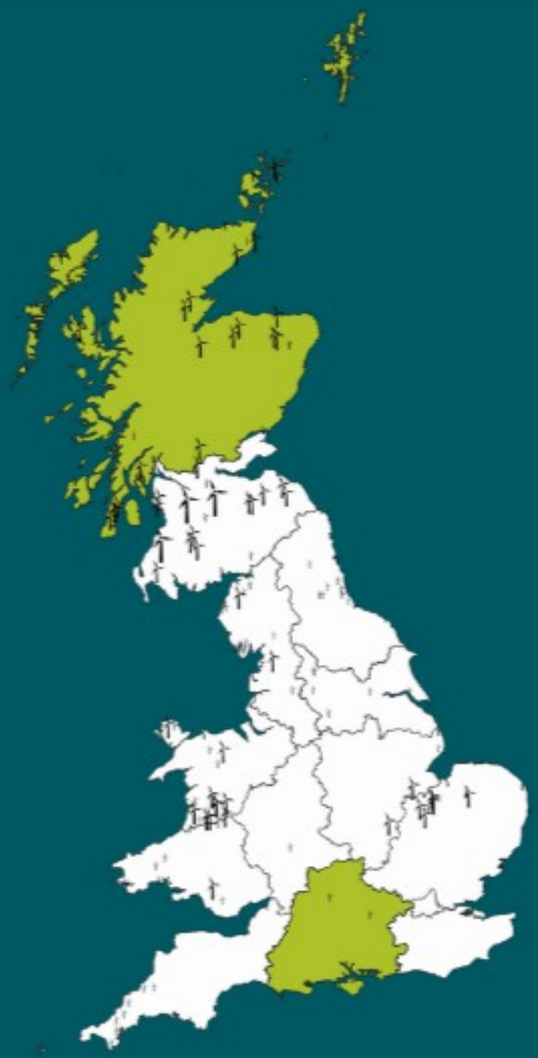
- **217** solar arrays currently connected
- Total capacity of c.**2GW**
- Average array capacity of **9MW**

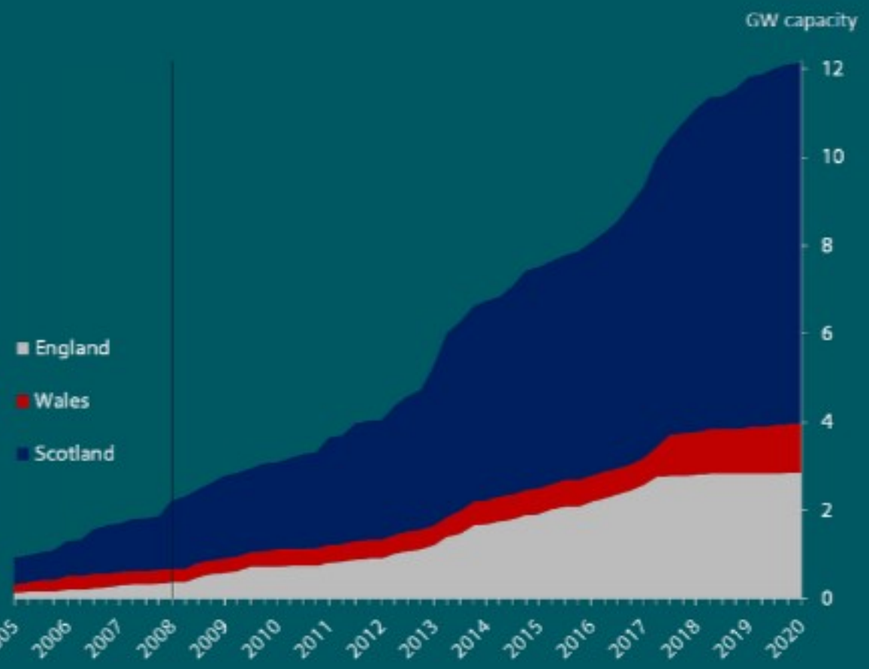
Pipeline

- **30** new arrays
- Total capacity of **530MW**
- Average array capacity of **18MW**

How might ground mounted solar PV development in the Southern licence area compare to the rest of UK out to 2050?



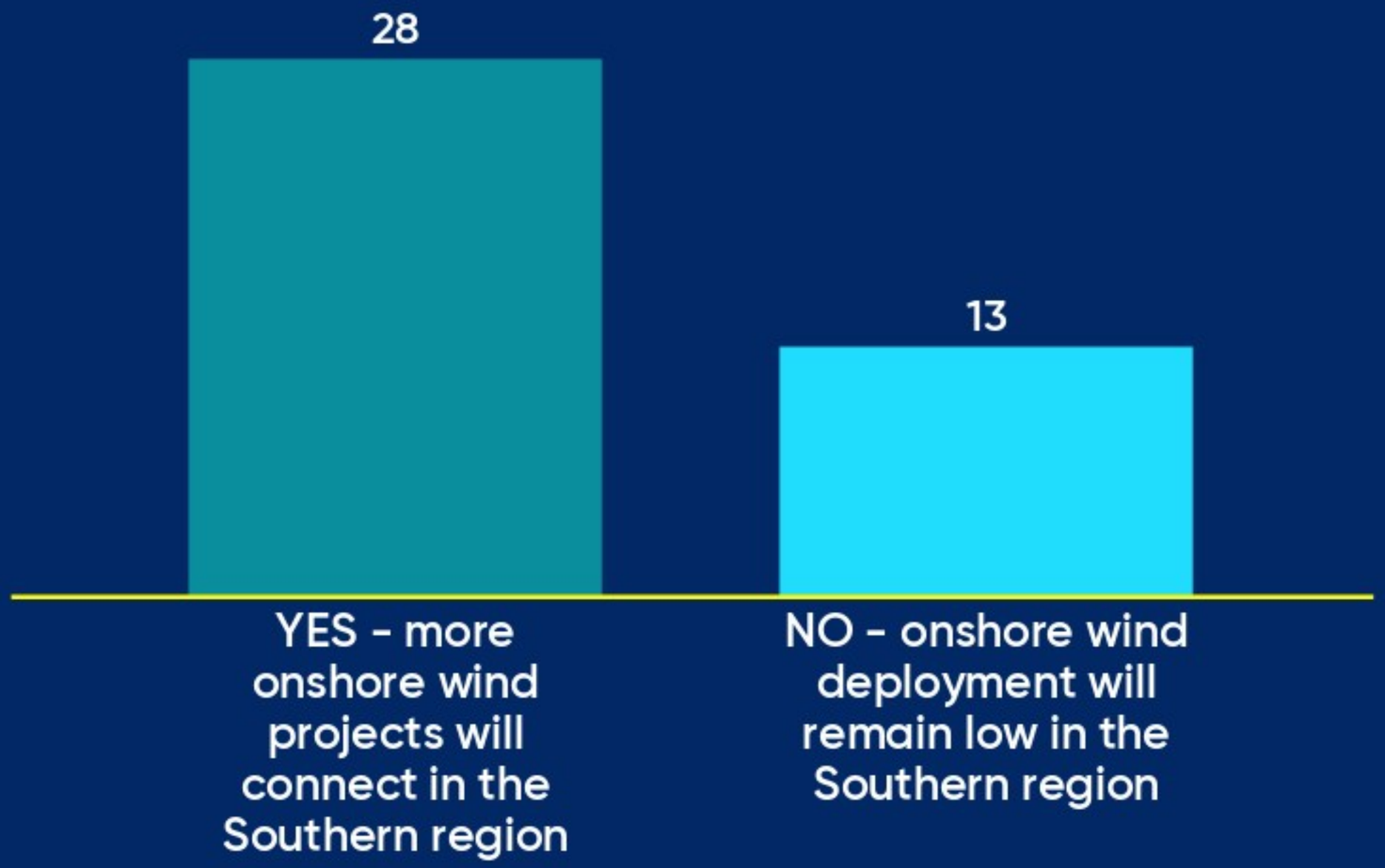




2008-01-28

Onshore wind totals only c.0.3% of distributed generation in the licence area

Will distributed wind generation start to pick up in the Southern licence area out to 2050?



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Battery storage

- Business models
- Locational factors

regen transforming energy

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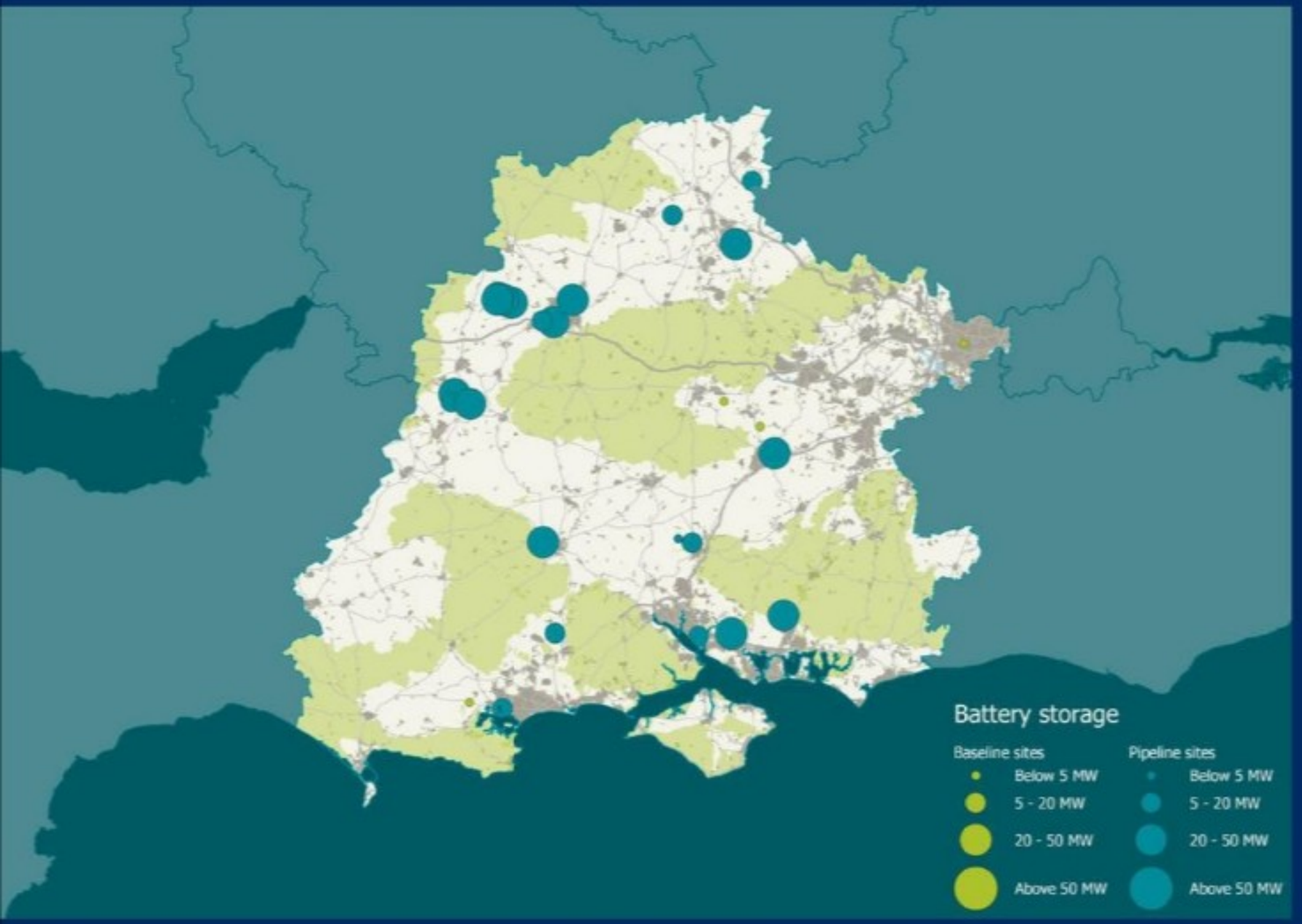
DFES categorises electricity storage projects into 4 key business models:

Storage business model	Description	Typical size / scale	Energy storage duration
Standalone grid services	Dedicated storage projects providing balancing services to the network	Multiple MW (potentially up to 50/100MW)	Between 30mins and 2-4 hours (increasing out to 2050)
Generation co-location	Typically co-located with a solar, wind or potentially gas generation sites	Multiple MW (somewhat linked to generation project size)	Potentially 2-6 hours Varies by generation technology (increasing out to 2050)
Behind-the-meter high energy user	Co-located with a large energy consumer	Hundreds of kW to low MW scale (could be industry specific)	2-4 hours Could vary by industry
Domestic batteries	Home battery units, used with rooftop PV and for back-up	Typically up to 10kW-20kW scale	2-4 hours



Battery storage in the Southern licence area

Baseline (up to 2020)

- **4** projects currently connected
- Total capacity of c.**1.8MW**
- Average battery power capacity of **c.500kW**

Pipeline

- **24** new projects in the pipeline
- Total capacity of c.**800MW**
- Average battery power capacity of c.**30MW**

Which business model do you think will see the most capacity (MW) growth by 2050?

5

Standalone battery projects

26

Generation co-location projects

3

Behind-the-meter large energy users

9

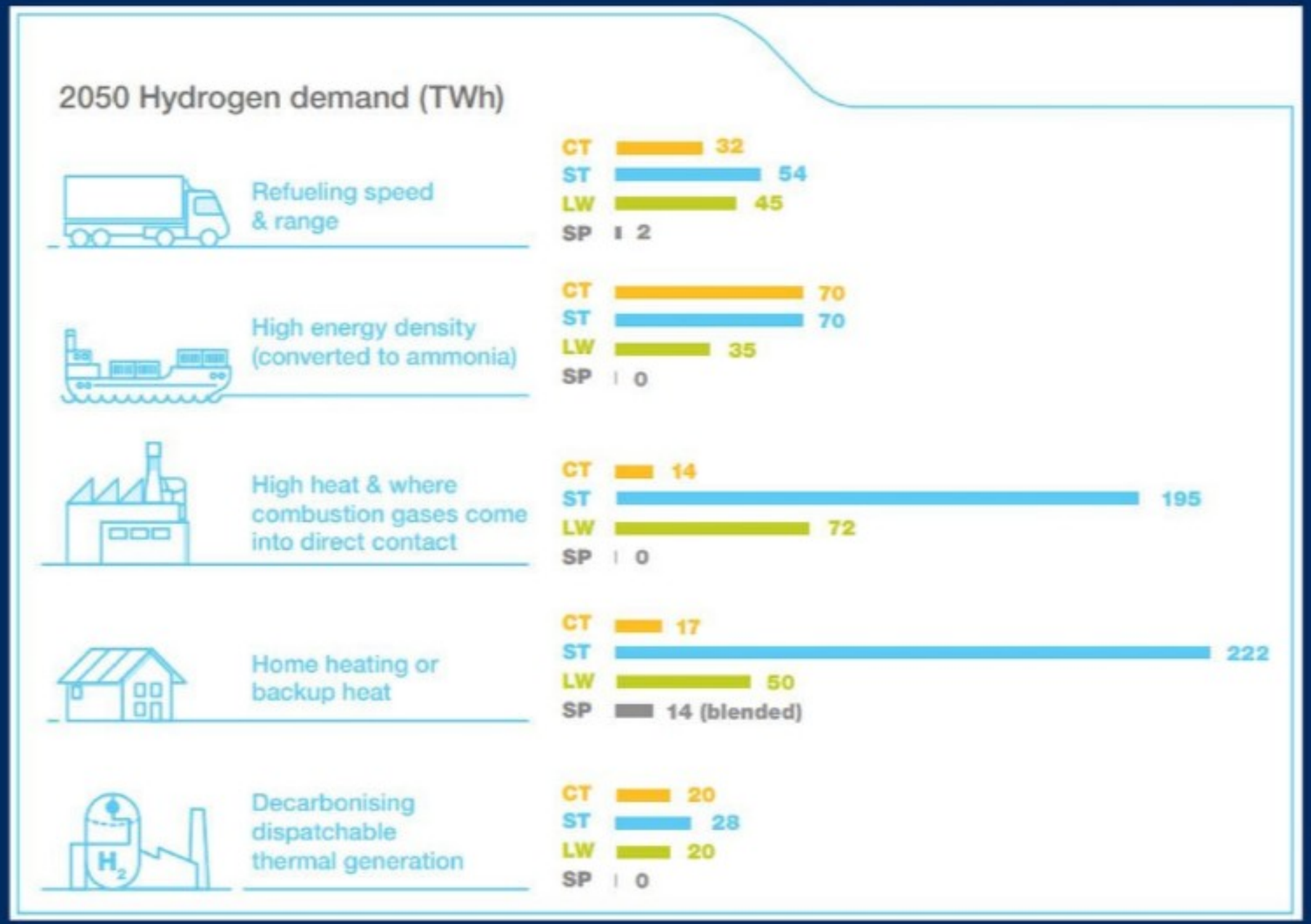
Domestic batteries

43

For a battery storage project, how would you rank these factors for where it could be located?

Hydrogen in the Southern licence area

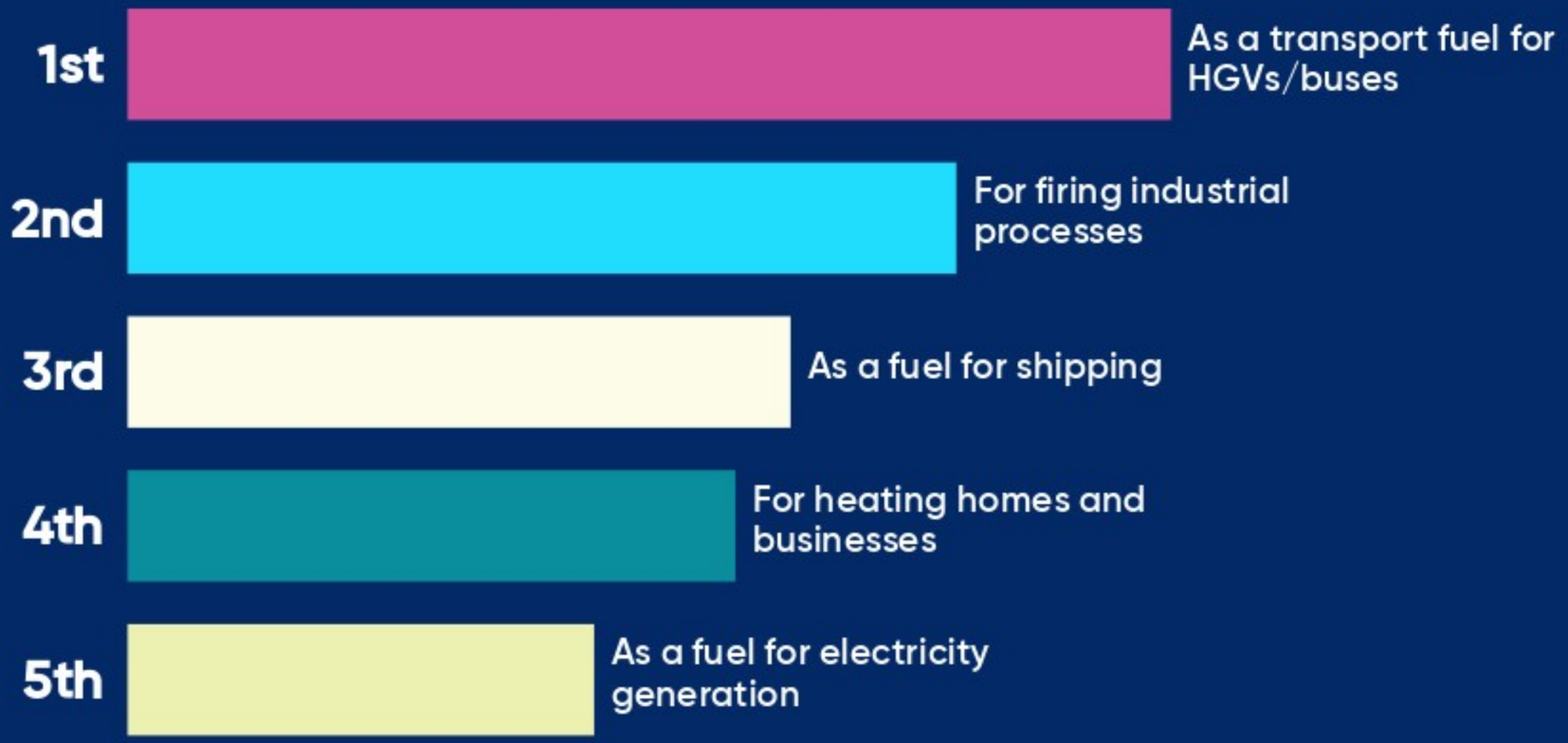
- Future use cases for hydrogen
- Electrolysis

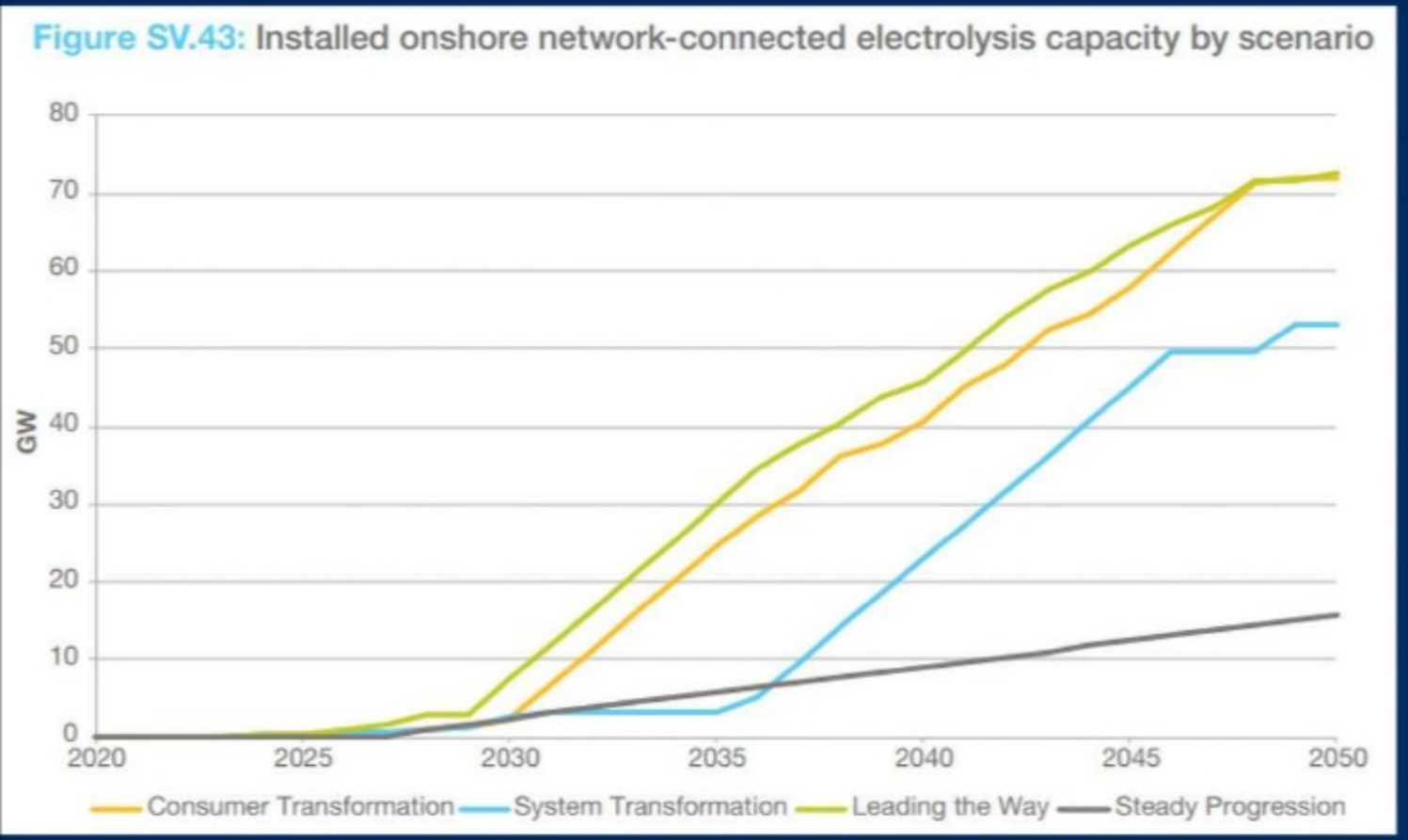


Significant range in the volume of hydrogen in the UK across the 4 x scenarios by 2050

Source & credit: National Grid ESO, Future Energy Scenarios 2020 document, July 2020

How would you rank these potential uses of hydrogen in Southern licence area in the future?



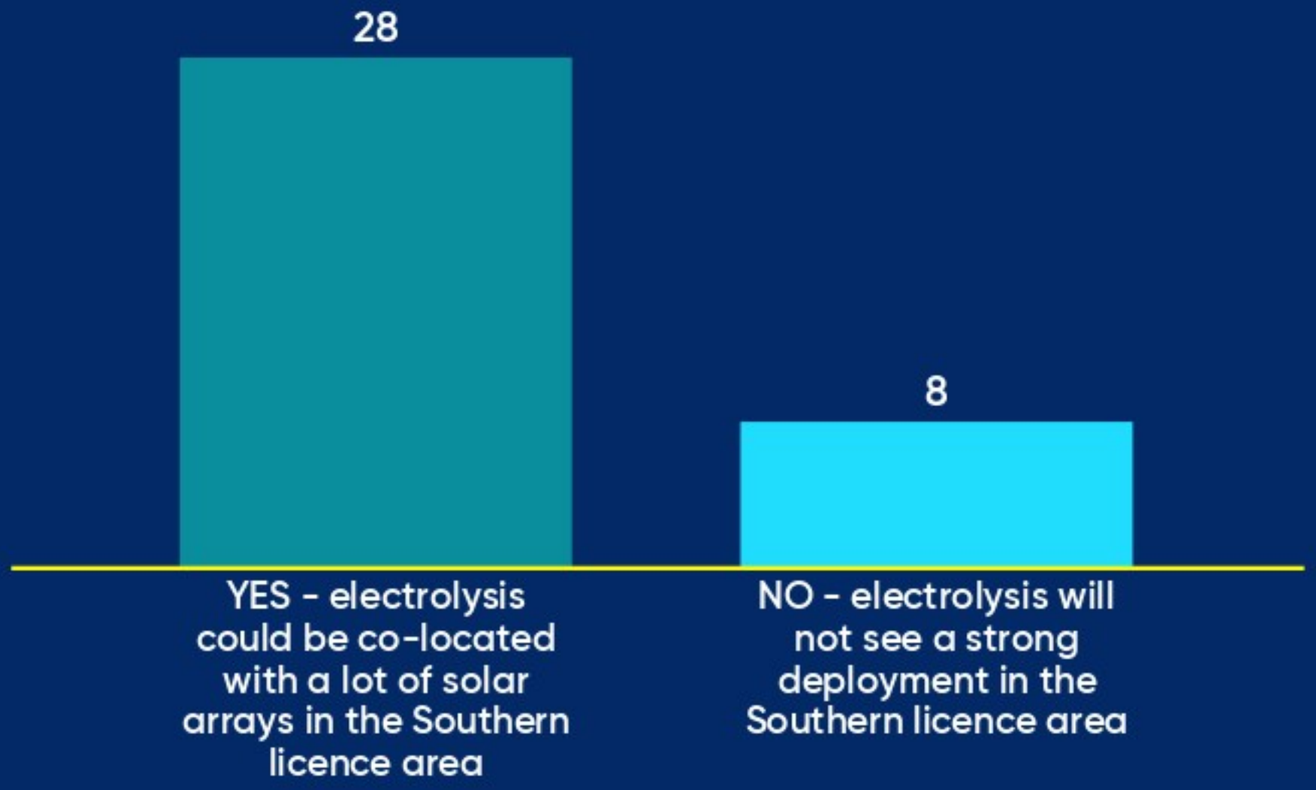


Source and credit: National Grid ESO, *Future Energy Scenarios 2020*

Hydrogen electrolysis could be a key flexibility technology to achieve net zero by 2050

In some scenarios, total UK electrolyser capacity could reach c.72GW by 2050

With a strong solar deployment history and pipeline, will electrolysis be a significant opportunity in the Southern licence area?



Transport

- EV uptake
- EV charger infrastructure

EV and EV charger uptake in SSEN's licence areas

Region	Public EV chargers per 1,000 households	EVs per 1,000 households	EV chargers per 1,000 EVs in region
SSEN Scotland	1.1 ↑	6 ↓	202 ↑
SSEN South	0.7 –	13 ↑	49 ↓
GB	0.7 –	10 –	70 –

High granularity projections for low carbon technology uptake - electric vehicle, heat pumps and solar PV
SSEN, June 2020

Data sources: SSEN, Regen, DfT, ZapMap, ONS

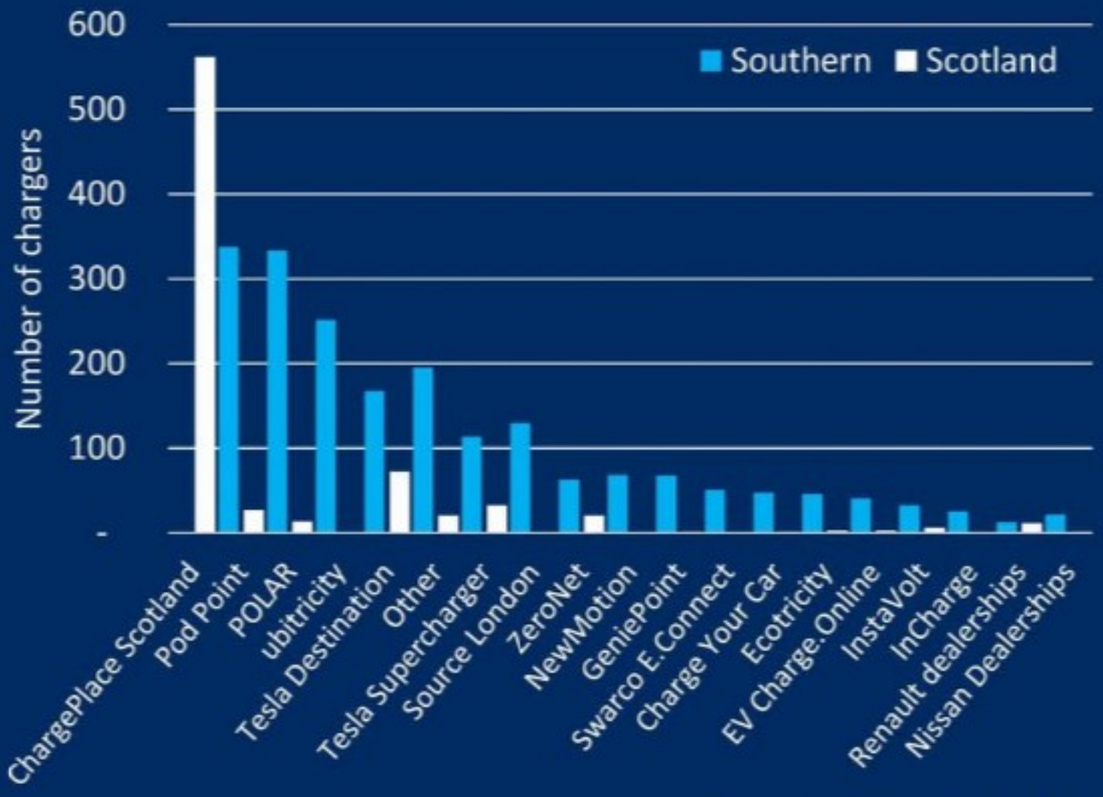
When might the Southern licence area's EV uptake align with the rest of the UK?

Existing EV charging infrastructure in SSEN's licence areas

EV chargers in the North Scotland SSEN licence area are more centralised

EV chargers in the Southern SSEN licence area are more decentralised

50% of existing chargers in the Scottish SSEN licence area are operated by just three private installers



Data source: ZapMap

What is the future of on-street EV charging infrastructure in the Southern licence area?

Continued widely distributed residential on-street charging

Neighbourhood EV charging hubs

Shift towards centralised charging infrastructure

Heating technologies

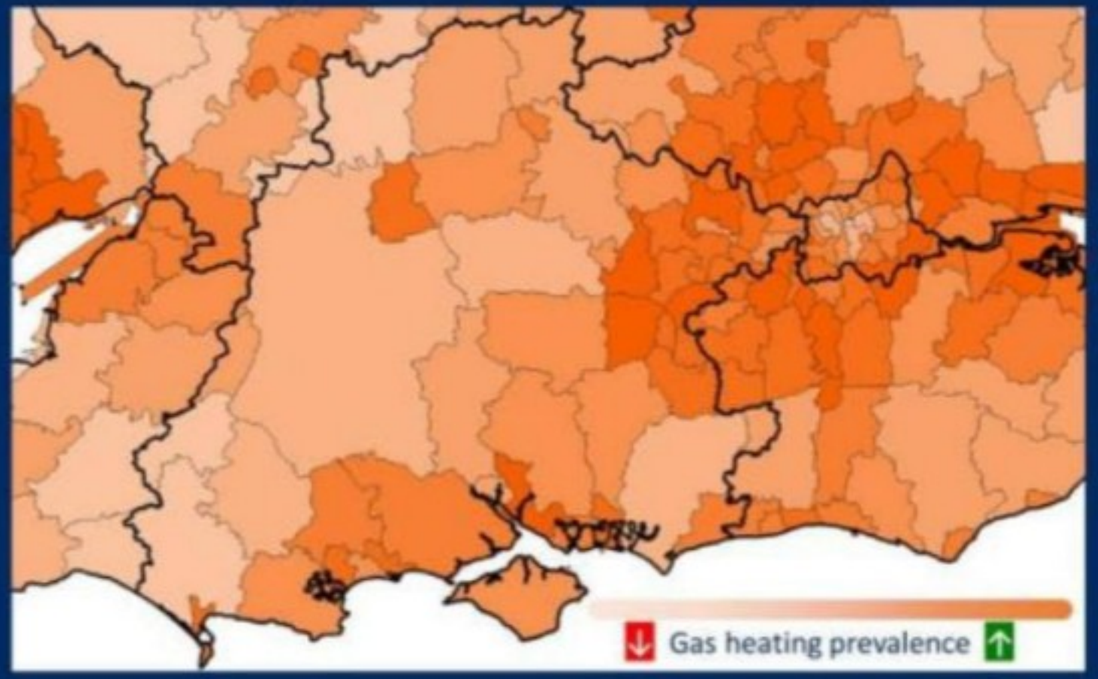
- Current baseline (boilers and electric heaters)
- Future heating technology adoption
- Hybrid heating systems

Domestic heating in the Southern licence area

The Southern licence area has slightly below average proportion of gas heated homes compared to GB

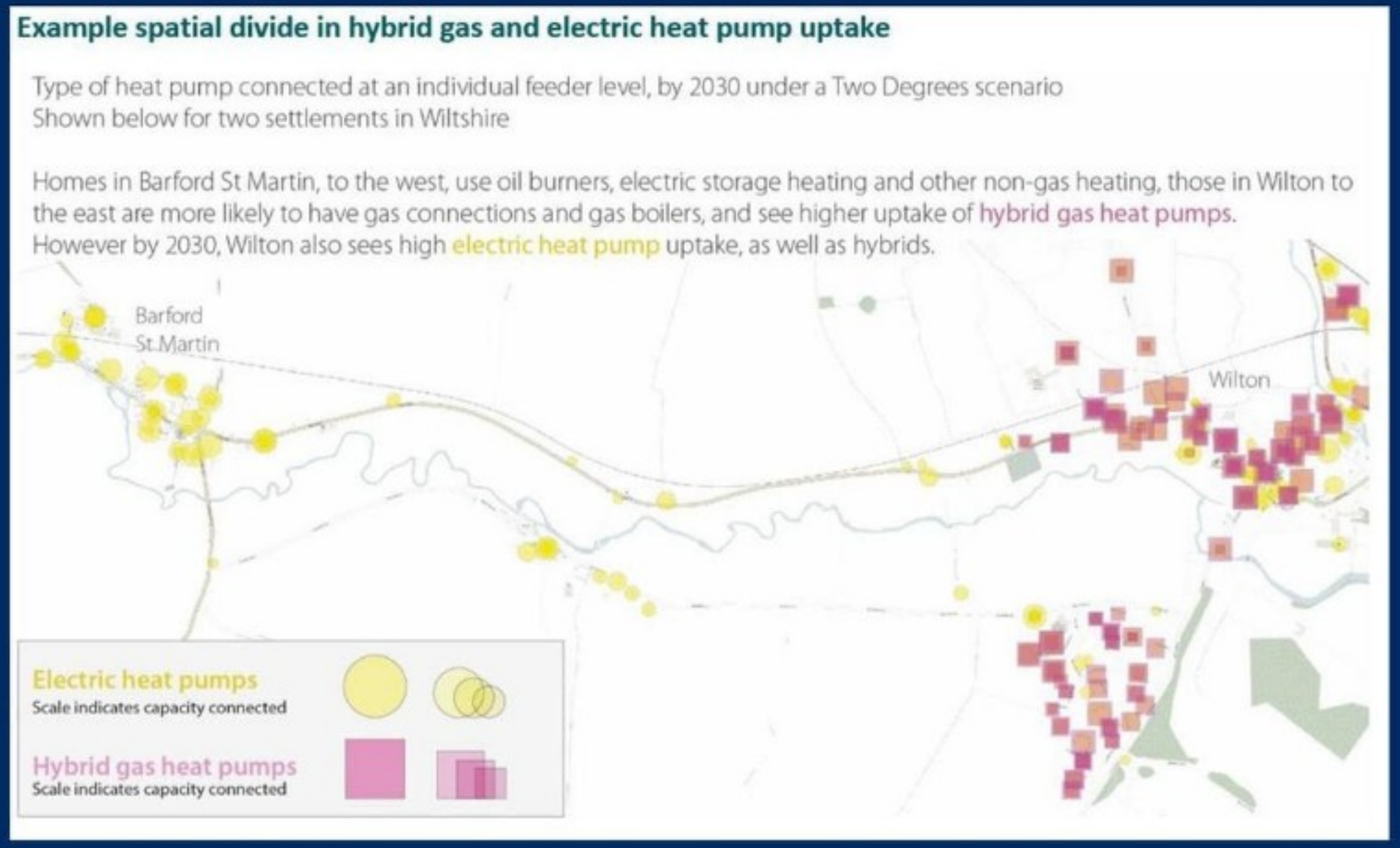
Percentage of homes heated by different fuels/ technologies					
	Gas boilers	Direct and storage electric heating	Oli, LPG and solid fuel	Other	Heat pumps
SSEN Scotland	57%	20%	20%	2%	1%
SSEN South	79%	11%	8%	2%	1%
GB	85%	7%	5%	2%	1%

Gas heating is concentrated in local authorities that are predominantly urban, or in the east or south of the licence area



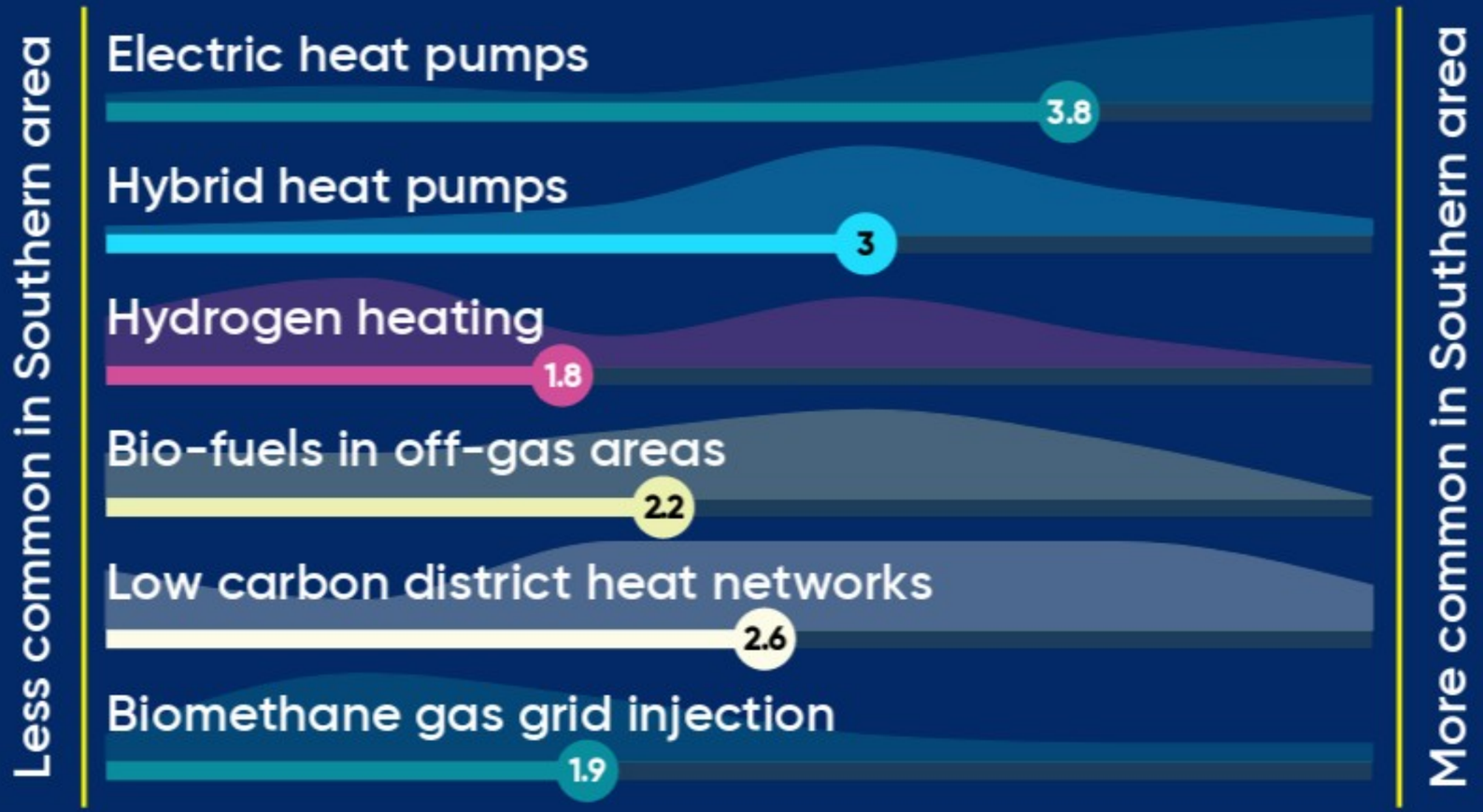
Data sources: Census, FES 2020, EPC

Example spatial divide in hybrid gas and electric heat pump uptake



High granularity projections for low carbon technology uptake - electric vehicle, heat pumps and solar PV
SSEN, June 2020

In the Southern licence area, how would you rate the opportunity for deployment relative to the UK?



Distribution Future Energy Scenarios

- Ray Arrell - Head of Technical Development
- Joel Venn - Head Analyst

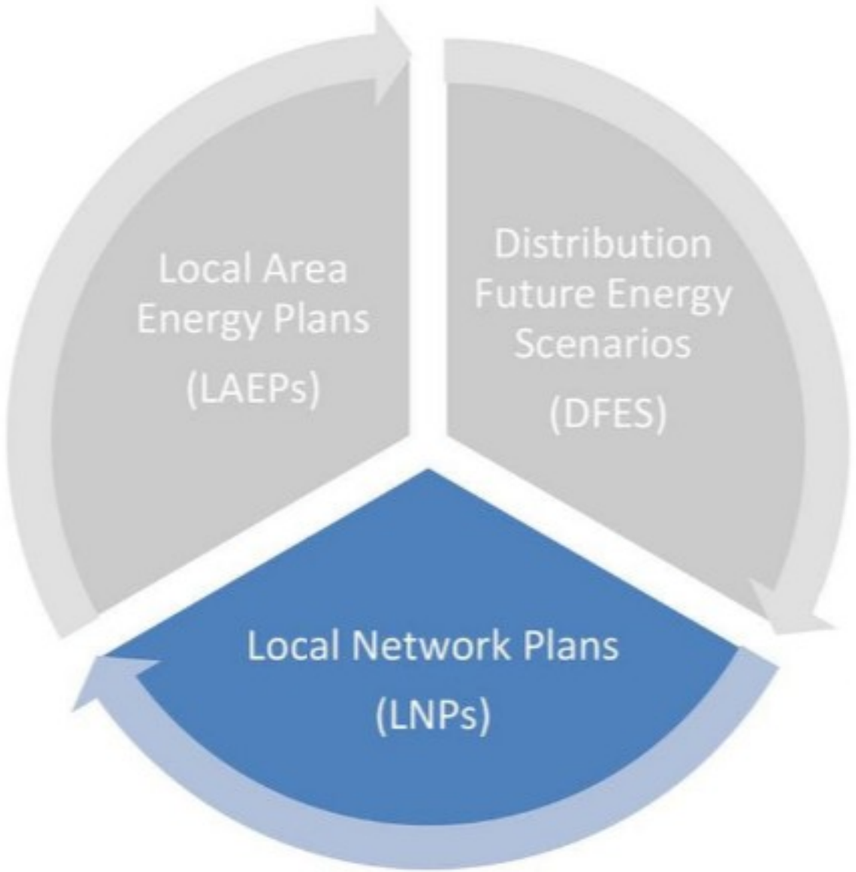
Local Network Plans

→ Trung Tran - ED2 Network Strategy Lead, SSEN

How do the pieces fit together?

CATAPULT Energy Systems

Network capacity and investment



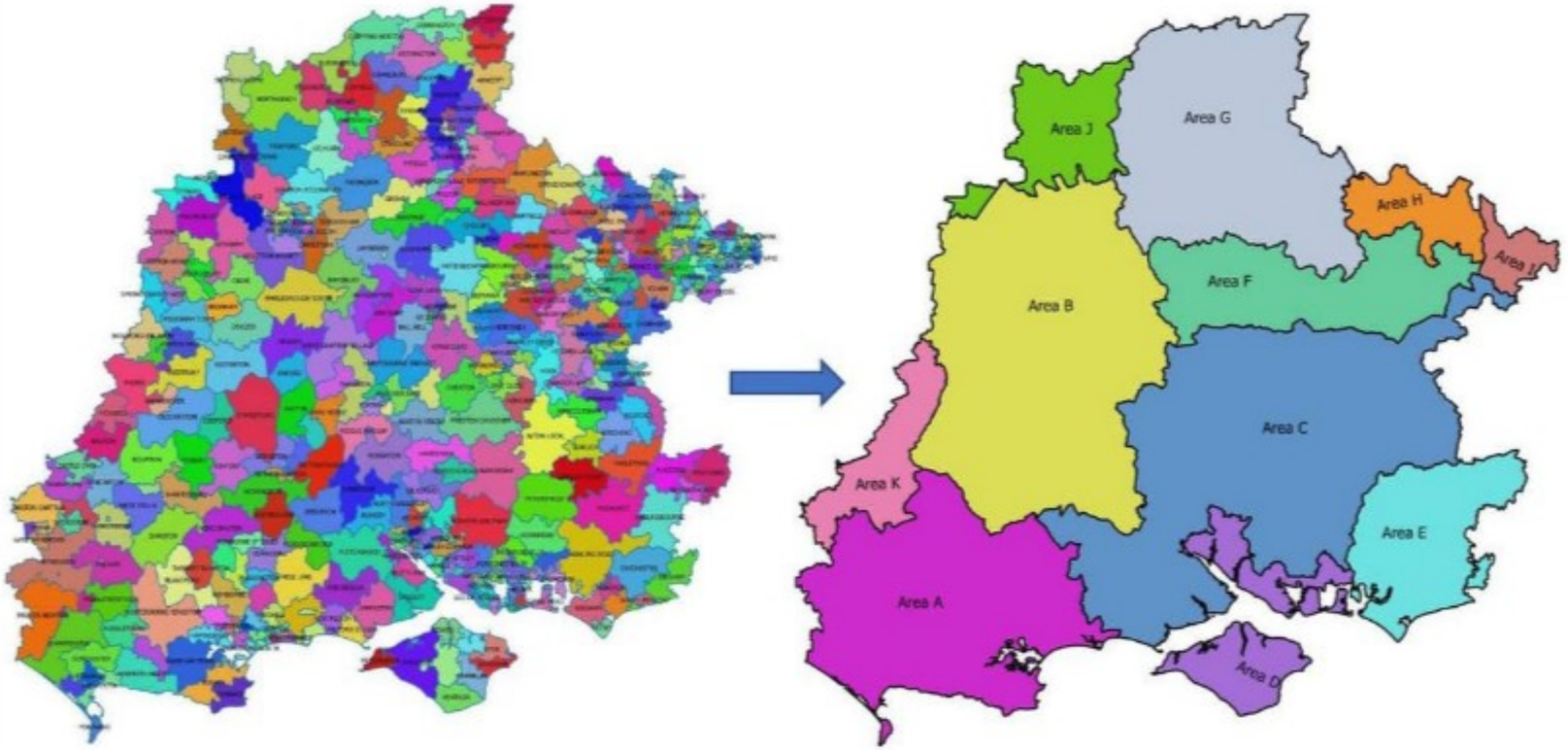
regen transforming energy

Demand and generation forecasts

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

Local Network Plans - SEPD

The proposed Areas in the South are formed on the basis of the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) regions. These are the groupings of adjacent Local Authorities supported by the Energy Hubs.

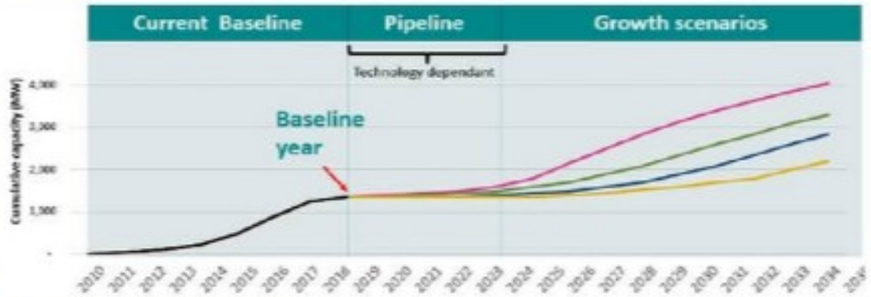


LNPs	LEP naming	Local Authorities
Area A	Dorset (10)	Weymouth and Portland, West Dorset, Purbeck, North Dorset, East Dorset, Poole, Bournemouth, Christchurch
Area B	Swindon and Wiltshire (32)	Swindon, Wiltshire
Area C	Enterprise M3 (11)	New Forest, Test Valley, Winchester, Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Hart, Waverley, Rushmoor, Guildford, Surrey Heath, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Hampshire
Area D	Solent (28)	Isle of Wight, Southampton, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Portsmouth, Havant
Area E	Coast to Capital (5)	Chichester, Arun, Horsham, Mole Valley, West Sussex
Area F	Thames Valley Berkshire (34)	West Berkshire, Reading, Wokingham, Bracknell Forest, Windsor and Maidenhead, Slough
Area G	Oxfordshire (26)	Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, South Northamptonshire, Aylesbury Vale
Area H	Buckingham shire (2)	Wycombe, Chiltern, South Bucks
Area I	London (23)	Richmond upon Thames, Hounslow, Hillingdon, Three Rivers, Harrow, Ealing, Hammersmith and Fulham, Brent
Area J	Gloucesters hire (12)	Cotswold, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
Area K	Heart of the SW (16)	Mendip, South Somerset, Bath and North East Somerset

Stakeholder Engagement Process for LNPs

Step 1: takes account of specific local/geographical attributes

Local demand and generation forecasts



Identify network constraints and investments

- High level investment costs
- All four scenarios

Step 2: co-create the baseline investment scenario.

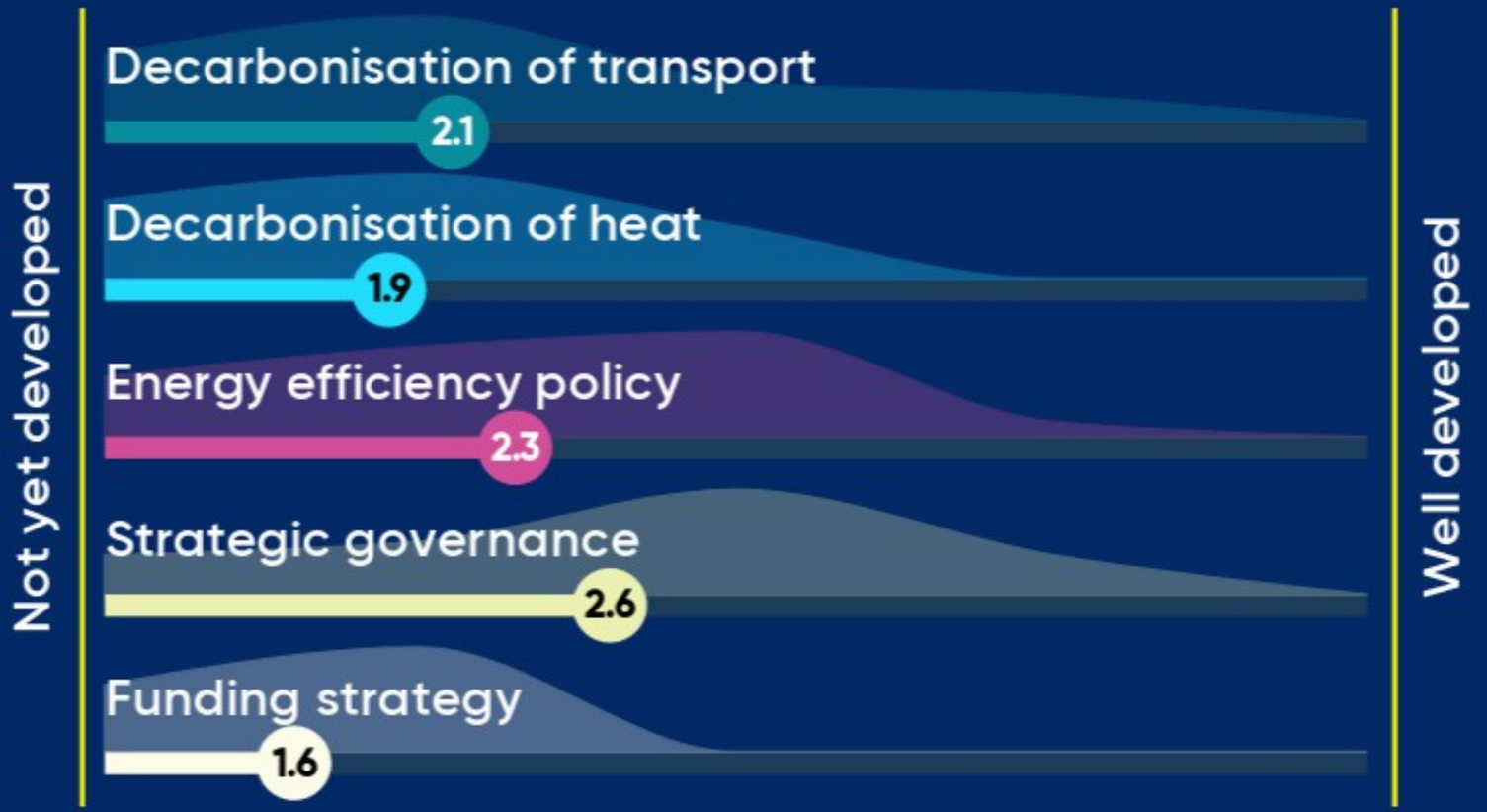
Stakeholder engagement

- Create LNPs for all four scenarios
- Determine the best view investment scenario

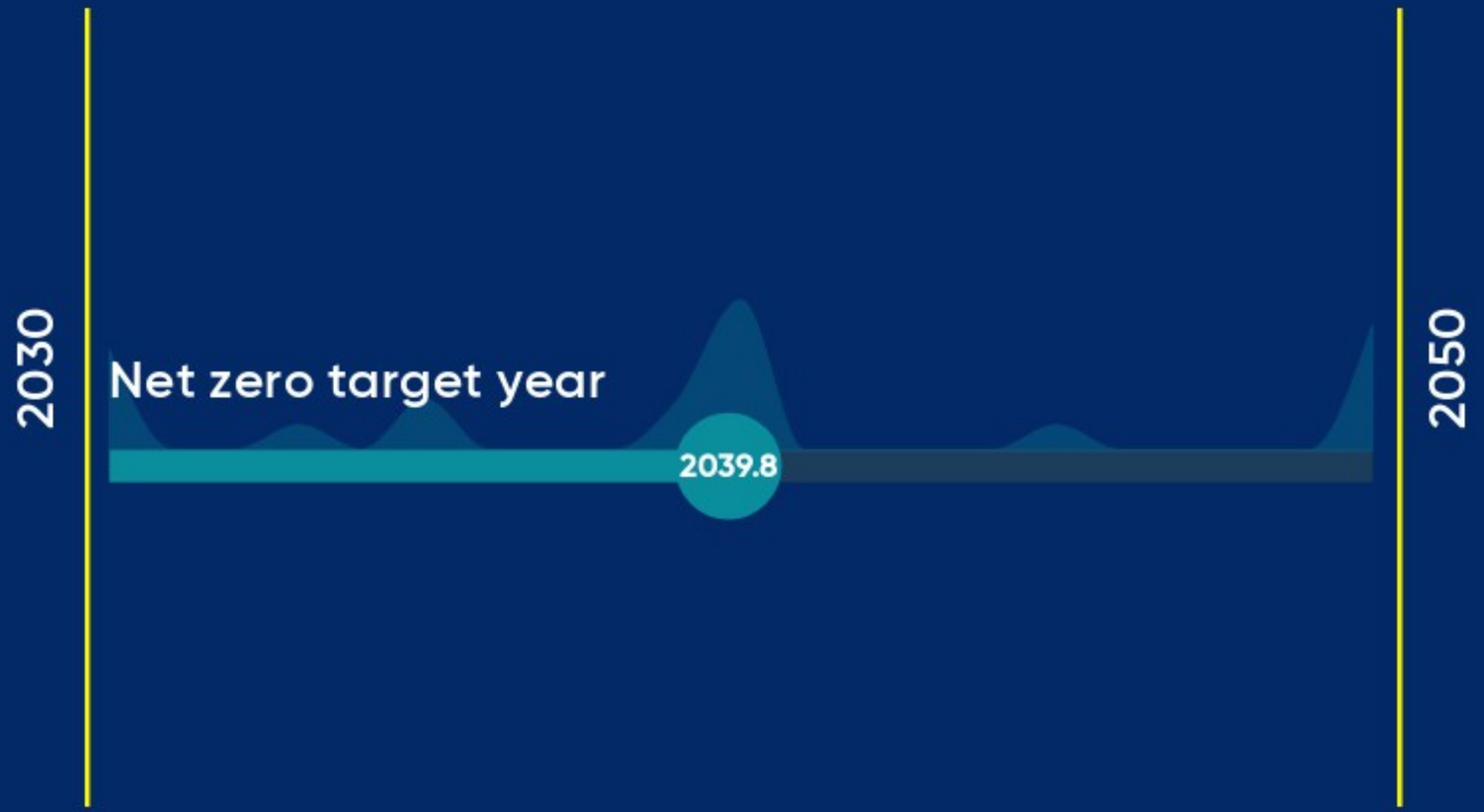
Stakeholder-led LNPs

- Best view investment scenario informed by stakeholders

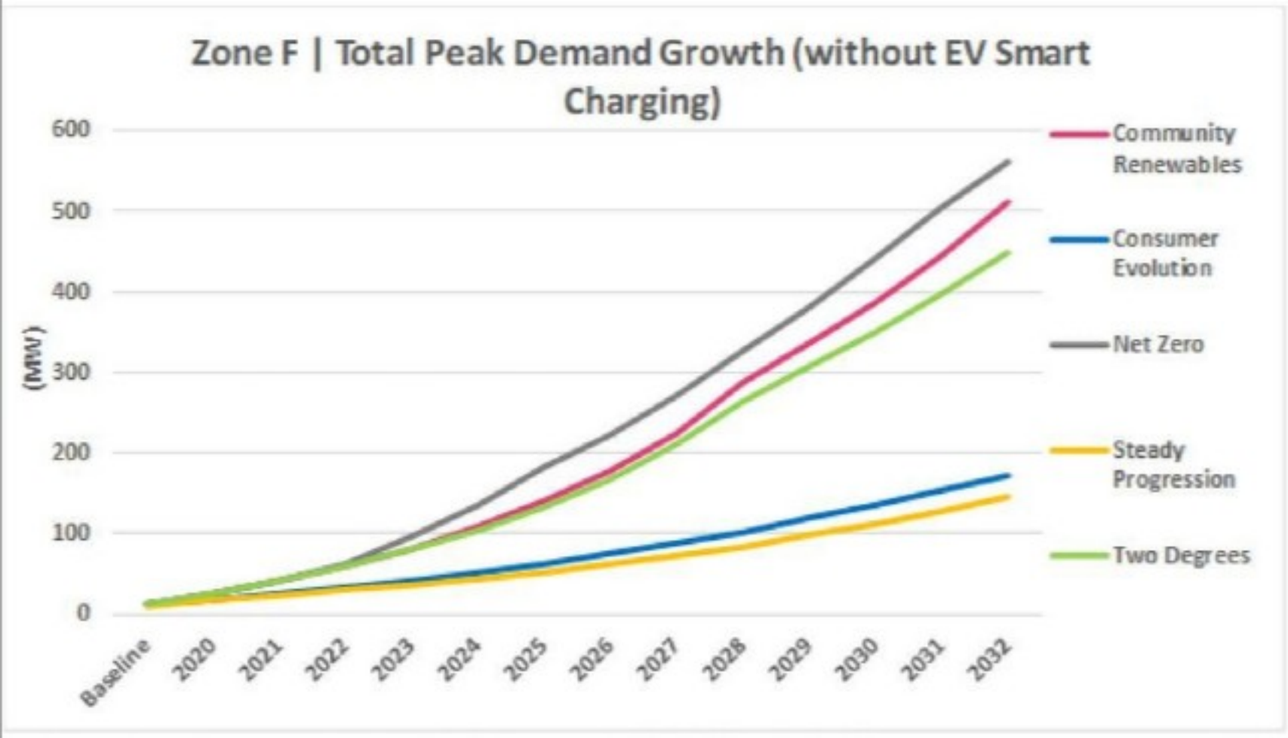
How established are your future local energy strategies?

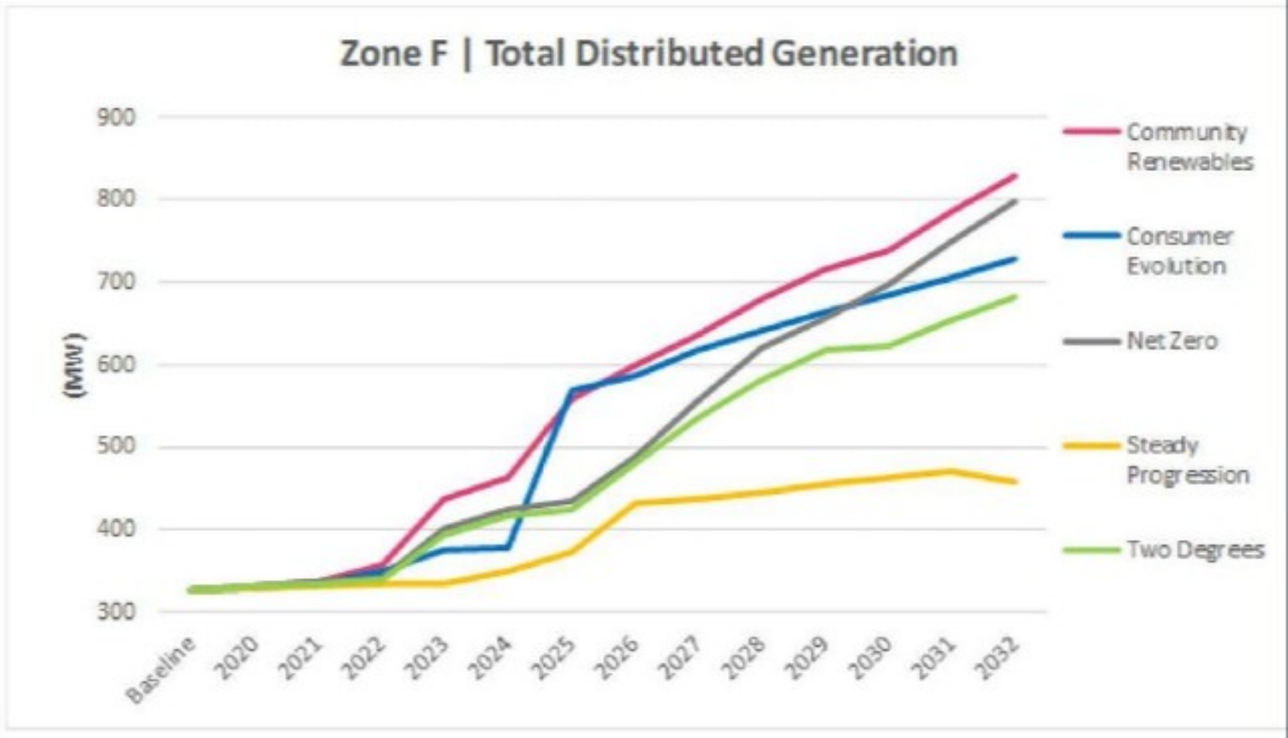


What is your local area's Net Zero target year?

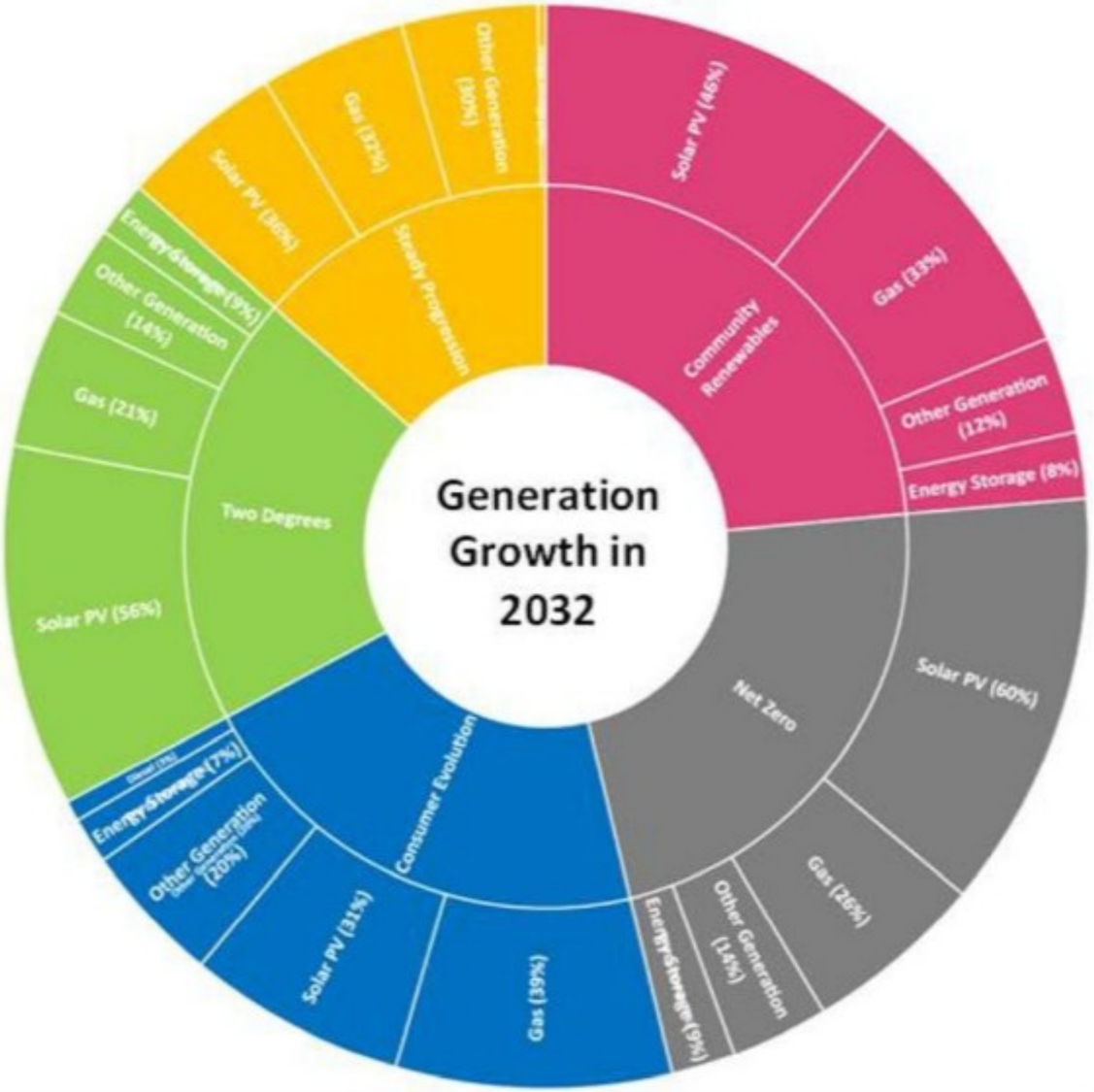


Example - Demand and Generation Forecast for Thames Valley

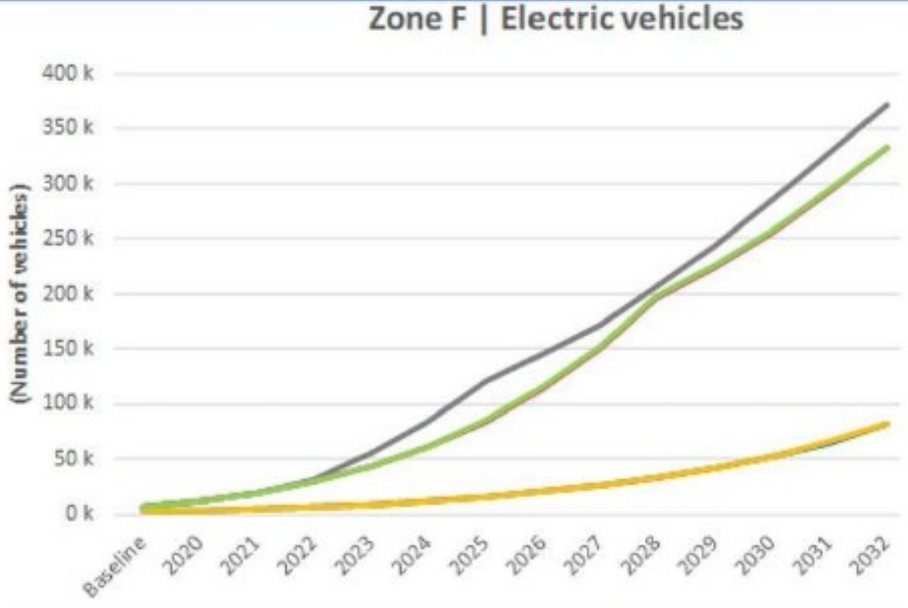


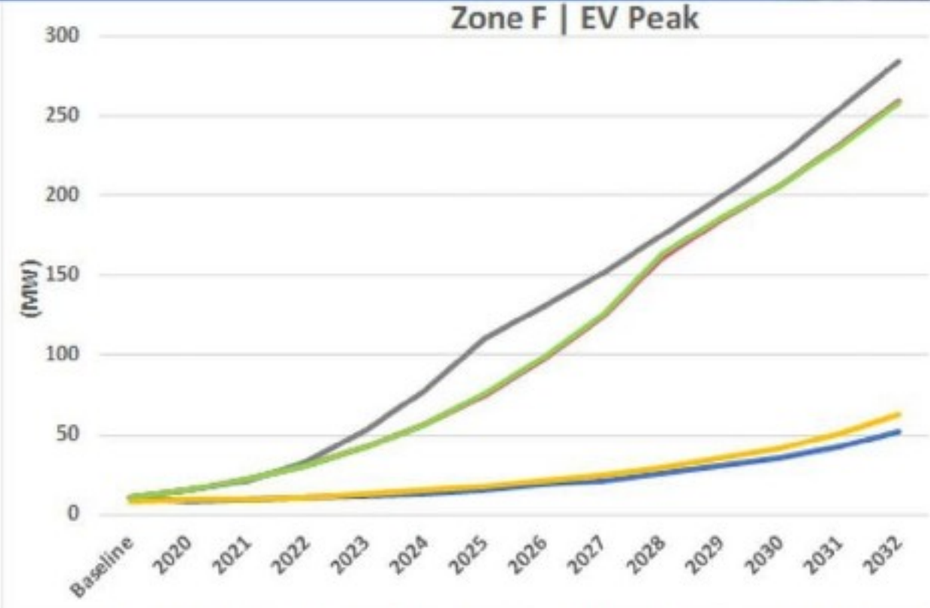


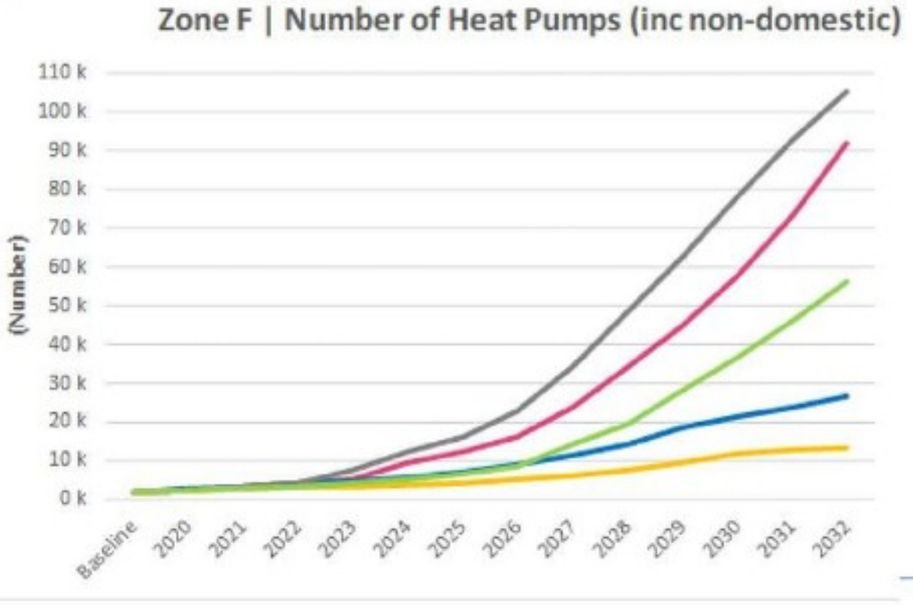
Example - Demand and Generation Forecast Breakdown in Thames Valley

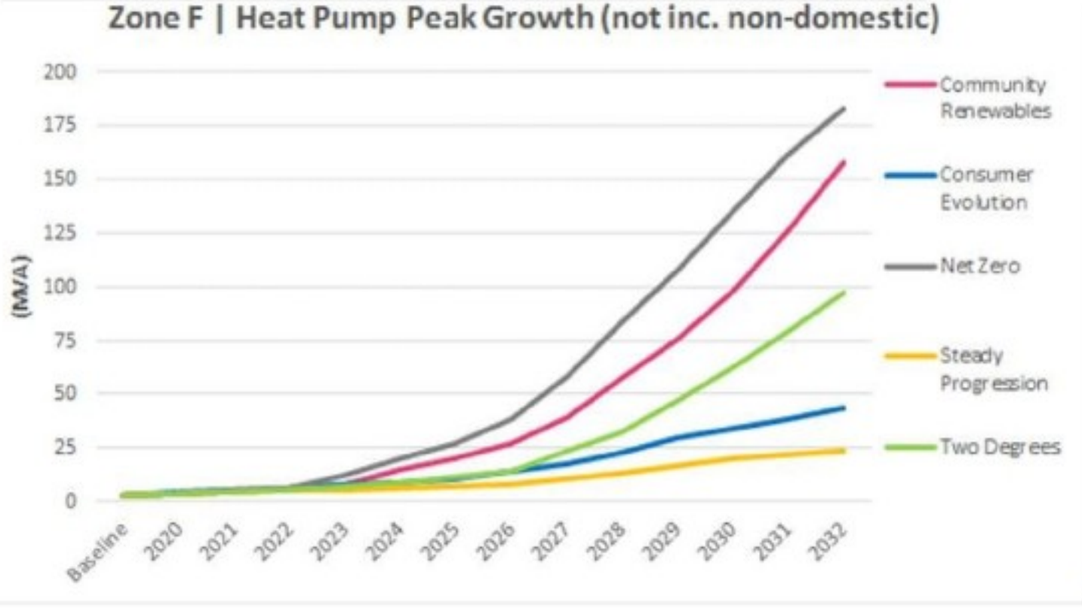


Example - Low Carbon Technologies Forecast for Thames Valley









Example – Thames Valley Local Network Constraints by 2027/28

Zone F - BSP Capacity 2027/28

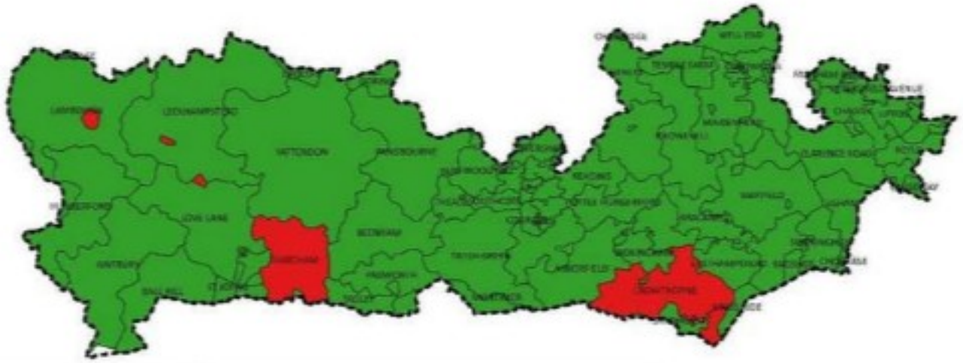
Overloads

Network capacity available

Zone F - Primary Capacity 2027/28

Overloads

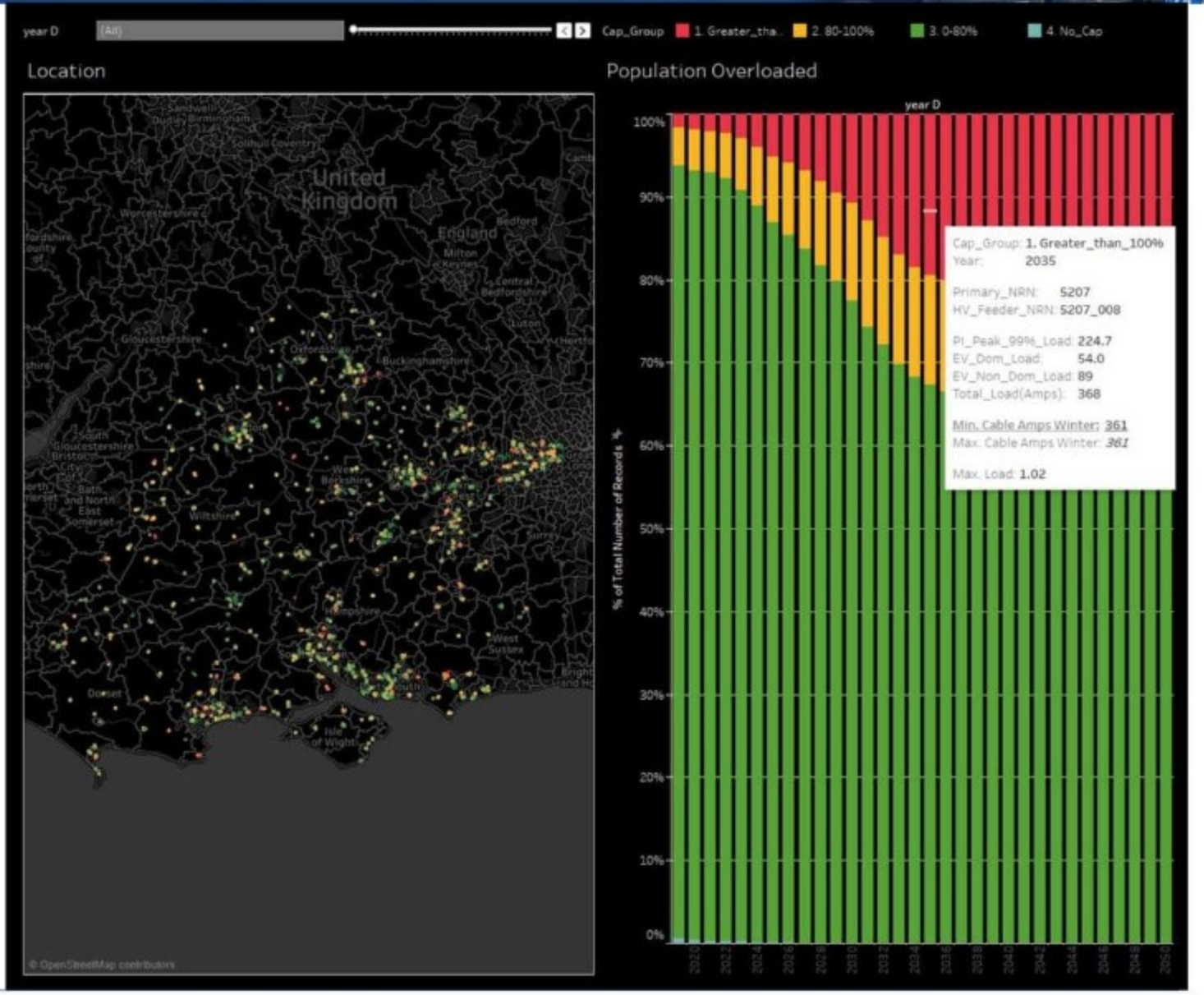
Network capacity available



Network Constraint	Primary	BSP	Voltage of Constraint	Asset Details	Scenarios			
					Community Renewables	Consumer Evolution	Steady Progression	Two Degrees
Circuit	BURGHFIELD	BURGHFIELD	33 kV	3.83 km	✓			✓
Circuit	CAMBERLEY	CAMBERLEY	33 kV	7.98 km	✓			
Circuit	CAMBERLEY	CAMBERLEY	33 kV	3.38 km	✓			
Substation	CROWTHORNE	CAMBERLEY	33/11 kV	15/15/15 MVA	✓			✓
Circuit	WYCOMBE MARSH	LOUDWATER	33 kV	2.47 km	✓			✓
Circuit	WYCOMBE MARSH	LOUDWATER	33 kV	2.42 km	✓			✓
Circuit		MAIDENHEAD	132 kV	5.25 km	✓			✓
Circuit		MAIDENHEAD	132 kV	5.06 km				✓
Circuit	STAINES	STAINES	33 kV	4.53 km			✓	
Circuit	STAINES	STAINES	33 kV	4.56 km			✓	
Substation		THATCHAM	132/33 kV	117/103.5/90 MVA	✓			
Circuit	THATCHAM	THATCHAM	33 kV	15.97 km	✓			✓

Low Carbon Technology Hotspots

https://www.ssen.co.uk/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=19141



Summary

- Local Network Plans (LNPs) is our way of communicating the distribution network information for your developing of LAEPs.
- Understanding your Net Zero ambitions/strategies/plans is key to building the baseline of our RIIO-ED2 strategic investment.
- Follow-up ‘bilateral’ sessions with the local decision makers in October 2020 will help us drill down the detail.
- In these sessions, we would like to hear from you how best to share data.

Q&A panel session

Graeme Keddie
Director of Corporate Affairs, Regulation
& Stakeholder Engagement

Thank you for joining us today