# **Energy Outlook**

**April 2025** 



We're through the first quarter of 2025 and coming out of winter mostly okay. The oil, gas, and power markets have been up anddown, affected by weather, gas storage, the economy, and global events. In this update, we'll look at how prices have changed, why, and what to expect in the next few months.

## **Energy price history**

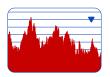
The chart below illustrates how UK energy prices have developed since early 2023:



Oil prices have moved between \$70 and \$80 per barrel since the start of the year, reflecting the busy first few months of Trump's second term. The new U.S. government will strongly affect energy marketsthrough its policies and global decisions. But with some actionspushing prices up and others pushing them down, we can expectmore ups and downs, without a clear direction

World events will keep affecting UK energy prices, but we must focuson what we can control. UK and European gas storage is at its lowestin three years, at just 34% full. Replenishing it before summer ends iskey to getting through next winter.

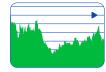
#### Oil



Oil prices hit a high in January due to OPEC cuts and sanctions on Russia and Iran. After passing \$80/barrel, prices dropped as the U.S. increased production, considered easing sanctions on Russia, and threatened tariffs, hurting global growth. In asurprising move, OPEC will lift production cuts from April, leading to higher output.

# **Electricity**

UK electricity prices are still mainly driven by gas, as it remains the main source of power. This yearhas been mixed, with low wind and solar output in the first two months, but lower UKETS carbonprices compared to Europe helped a bit. The government's Planning and Infrastructure Billaims to speed up clean energy projects, but it willtake time before we see results.



#### Gas

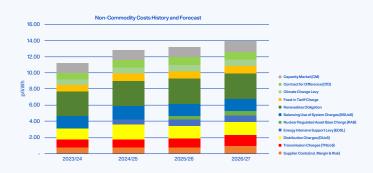


Gas prices followed oil, rising and then falling. Coldweather increased demand and lowered storage, but by February, enough LNG and Norwegian supply wasavailable to last until spring. While peace seemsunlikely, the U.S. may relax sanctions, and Russia, facing an economic crisis, might increase oil and gasexports. Some analysts even suggest the Nord Stream pipeline could restart by year-end. Short-term pricedrops may happen, but the need to refill gas storagebefore winter and competition from Asia will limit them.

# **Non-Commodity Costs**

Non-commodity costs (sometimes referred to as 'non-energycharges' or NECs) are added to bills to cover the costs of the National Grid transmission network, local distribution costs, renewable and environmental surcharges and taxes to ensuresecurity of supply by subsidising the availability of capacity. These add up to around 60% of bills today.

The chart below shows the history and forecast charges for an average customer:



Some of the charges are based on a set, predictable formula, whilst others can be variable: based upon market conditions, demand and renewable generation.

Several important changes are expected in the coming year:

### Nuclear Regulated Asset Base (RAB) Charges

The government is backing new nuclear power to provide low-carbon baseload electricity. To fund this, a new charge (RAB charge) will help invest in nuclear plants like Sizewell C. The final cost won't be clear until the plant's investment decision in June, but we estimate the charge could start at 0.03p/kWh and rise to 0.5p/kWh by the time it's running.

#### REMA (Review of Electricity Market Arrangements)

A major review of the market is considering changing the current national wholesale market into multiple regional (or 'zonal') markets to reflect the balance of localised generation and supply. As this complex proposal evolves, we will provide further details on the potential impact and any preparations needed by customers.



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