

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)

Supplementary Estimate 2024-25: Estimates memorandum

1 Overview

1.1 Objectives

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) leads on the government's mission to make the UK a clean energy superpower and aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- Enhance energy security
- Protect bill payers
- Create economic growth for the UK and generate and protect jobs
- Reduce the UK's emissions

Details of which spending programmes relate to which outcome is given at Section 3.1.

1.2 Spending controls

DESNZ's spending is broken down into several different spending totals, for which Parliament's approval is sought.

The spending totals which Parliament votes are as follows.

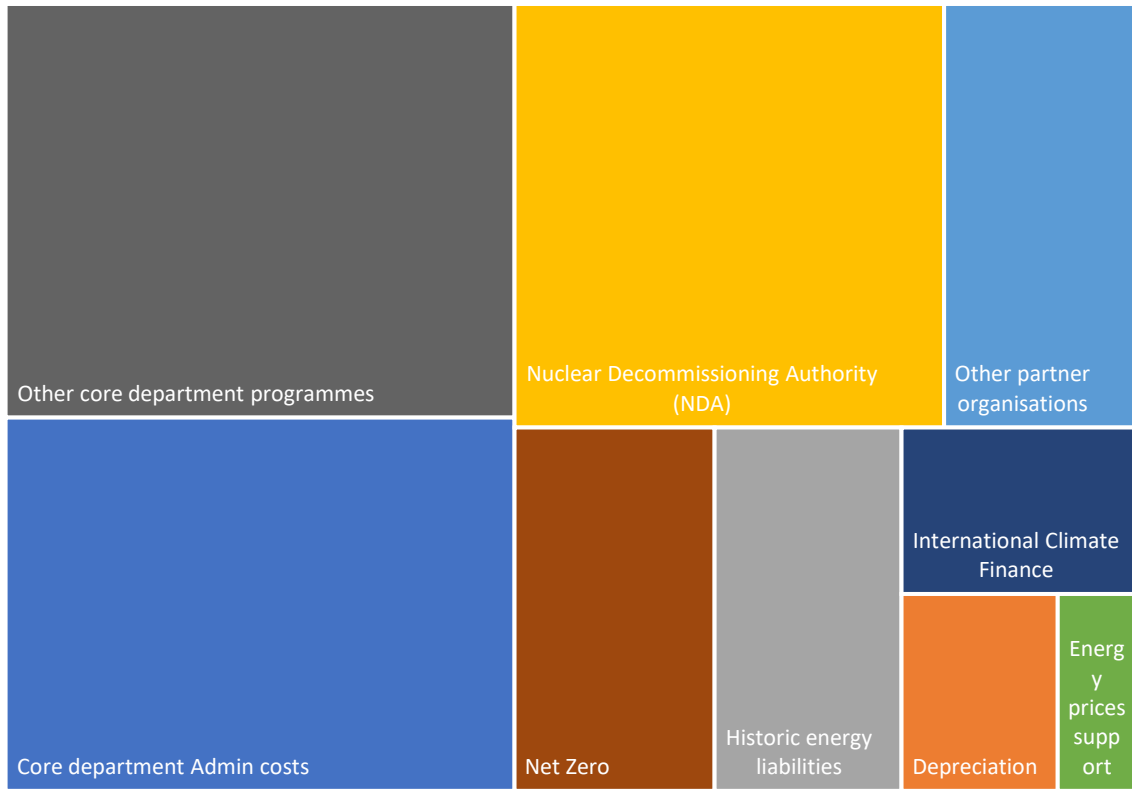
- Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit ("**Resource DEL**") - day to day running costs;
- Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit ("**Capital DEL**") - investment in infrastructure, Research and Development;
- Resource Annually Managed Expenditure ("**Resource AME**") - less predictable day to day spending: in DESNZ's case, mainly the Energy price support schemes, the Renewable Heat Incentive, movements in the value of nuclear decommissioning and other provisions, and movements in the fair value of liabilities incurred for Contracts for Difference (CfD) for the supply of low carbon electricity; and
- Capital Annually Managed Expenditure ("**Capital AME**") - largely movements in surpluses in Coal Pension schemes and working capital loans.

In addition, Parliament votes a net cash requirement, designed to cover the elements of the above budgets which require DESNZ to pay out cash in-year.

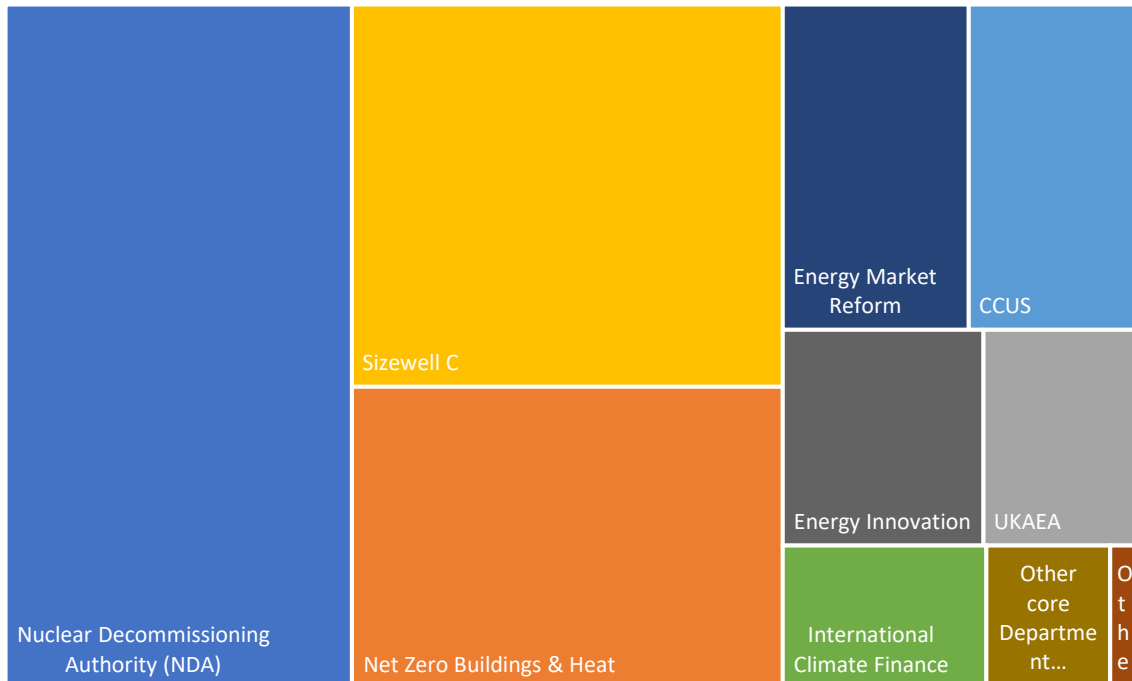
1.3 Main areas of spending

The graphic below shows the main components of DESNZ's proposed budget for the current year, after taking account of the latest Supplementary Estimate, and the proportions of funds spent on its main activities.

Resource DEL: total budget £1.7 billion, 2024-25



Capital DEL: total budget £5.8 billion, 2024-25

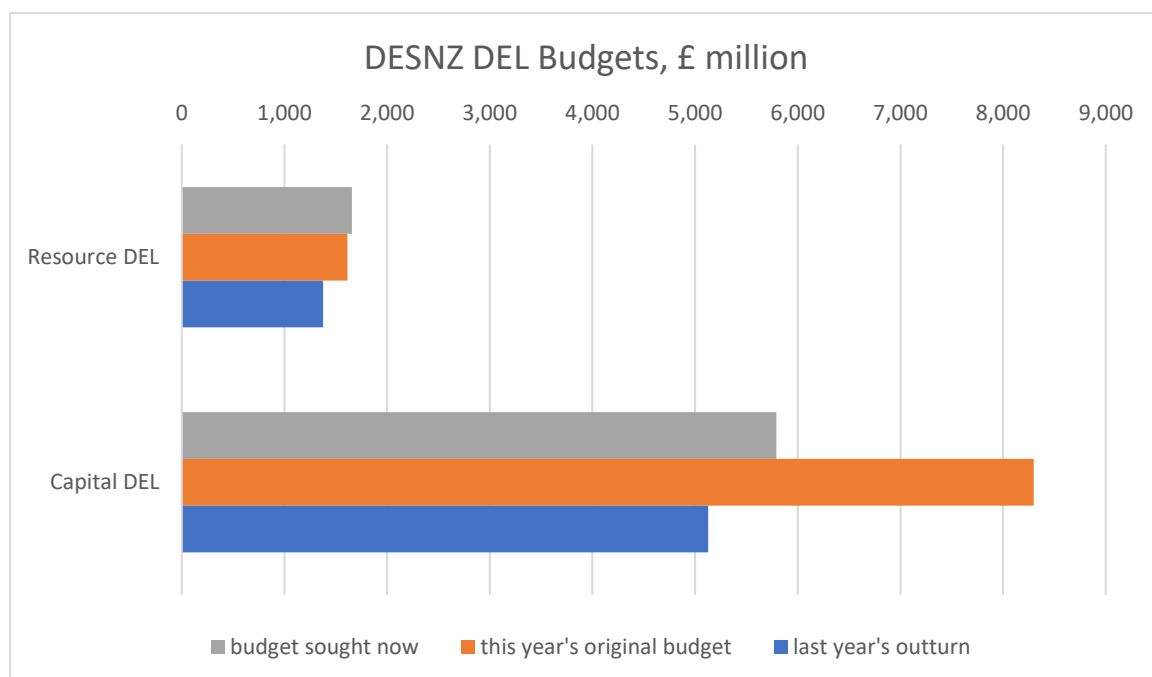


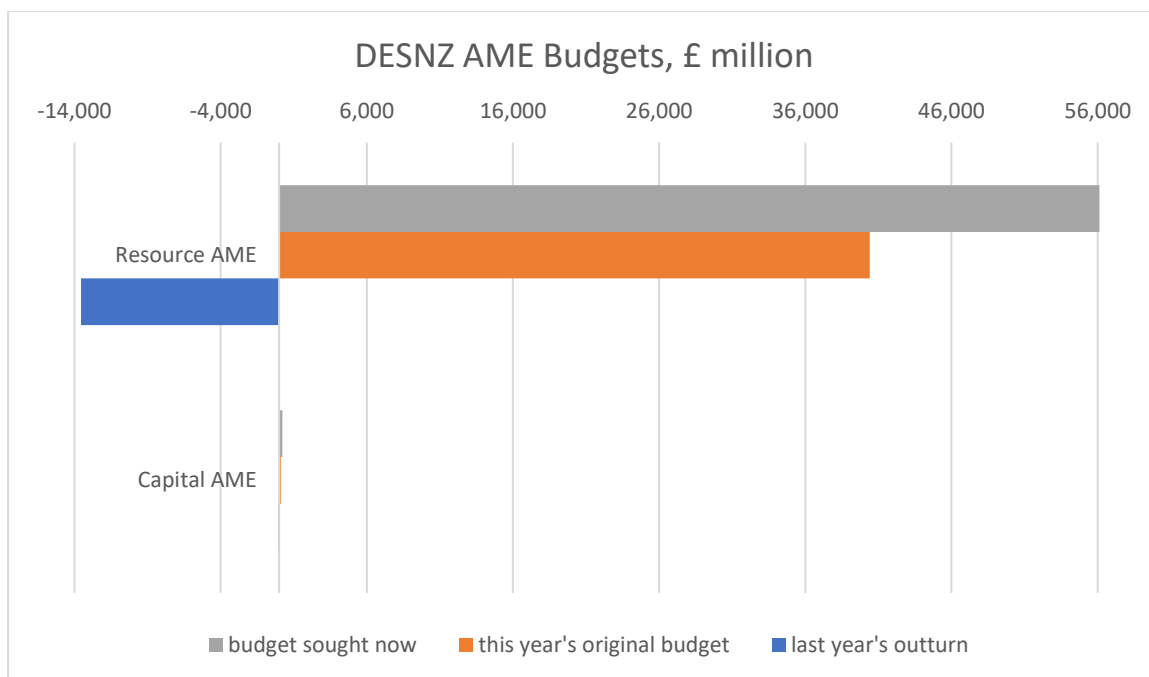
¹ Note the Capital DEL chart above does not show the Bulb income of £(2.8) billion

1.4 Comparison of spending totals sought

The table and graphic below show how the totals sought for DESNZ compare with the Main Estimate and outturn for last year:

Spending total Amounts sought this year (Supplementary Estimate 2024-25)		Compared to original budget this year (Main Estimate 2024-25)		Compared to final outturn last year (Outturn 2023-24)	
		£ m	%	£m	%
Resource DEL	£1,656.5m	+\$42.5m	+2.6%	+\$280.2m	+20.4%
Capital DEL	£5,790.3m	-\$2,508.6m	-30.2%	+\$662.8m	+12.9%
Resource AME	£56,123.4m	+\$15,724.0m	+38.9%	+\$69,670.0m	+514.3%
Capital AME	£218.1m	+\$108.5m	+99.0%	+\$278.0m	+464.1%





1.5 Key drivers of spending changes since original budget

The main causes of the changes in Resource DEL are as follows:

- £29.0 million additional funding for the wind down of Energy price support schemes
- £28.2 million additional funding for costs associated with the sale of Bulb
- £(15.6) million budget cover transfer to the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) for International Climate Finance (ICF).

The main causes of the changes in Capital DEL are as follows:

- £418.0 million additional funding announced in the Autumn Budget for Carbon Capture Usage and Storage;
- £121.0 million additional funding announced in the Autumn Budget for Hydrogen;
- £(20.0) million budget cover transfer to Department of Health and Social Care for Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme for NHS;
- £(96.0) million surrender of unspent funding;
- £(301.0) million surrender of Budget under the Budget Exchange system of which £200.0 million is for Carbon Capture Usage and Storage;
- £(2,633.0) reduction in budget reflecting income from the sale of Bulb.

The main causes of the changes in Resource AME are as follows:

- £8,206.0 million increase in movement in Fair Value of Contracts for Difference
- £7,016.0 million increase in Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Nuclear Provisions (largely due to movements in the discount rate);
- £529.0 million increase for costs of energy price support schemes payments.

The main causes of the changes in Capital AME are as follows:

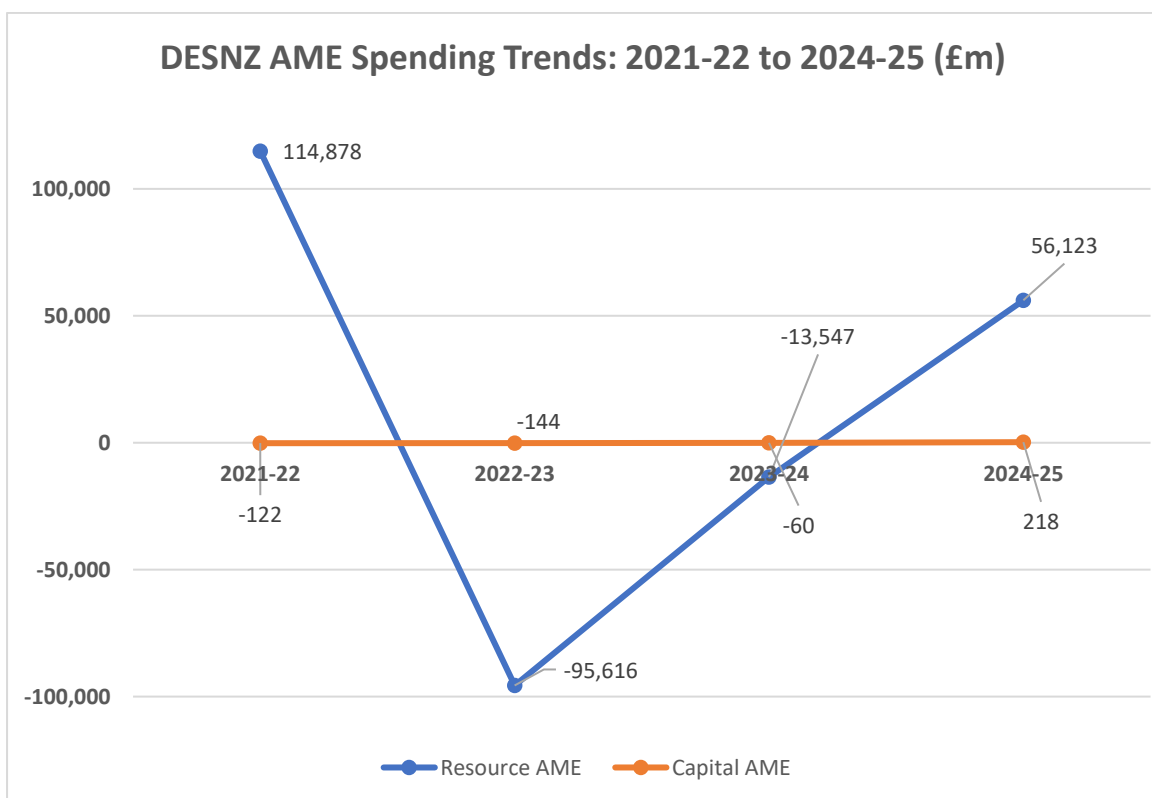
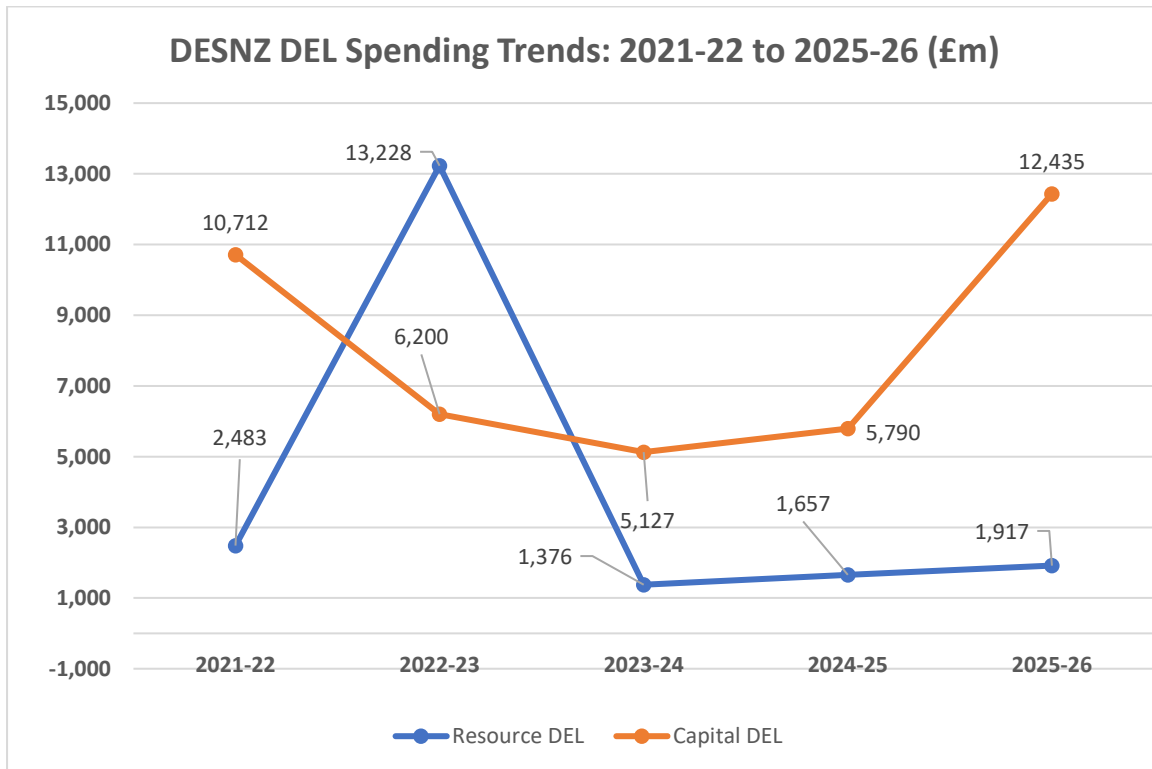
- £105.4 million increase due to the removal of the Coal Pension Scheme surpluses income.

1.6 New policies and programmes; ambit changes

There are no significant changes to DEL and AME Budgets which relate to new policies and programmes; and there are no changes to the ambit in this Supplementary Estimate.

1.7 Spending trends

The charts below show overall spending trends for the last three years, plans presented in Estimates for 2024-25, and DEL plans for 2025-26 announced in Autumn Budget 2024.



DEL Budgets

- The increase in Resource DEL to £14.1 billion in 2022-23 is largely driven by the Energy Bills Support Scheme.
- Capital DEL included an additional £5.6 billion budget for the Nuclear Liabilities Fund in 2021-22 and an additional £0.9 billion in 2022-23 for the Energy Special Administration Regime (SAR).
- Capital DEL for 2025-26 includes an additional £3.7 billion for on-balance sheet costs for CCUS and Hydrogen projects as announced in Autumn Budget 2024.

AME Budgets

- Resource AME is subject to significant fluctuation from year to year due to non-cash costs arising from movements in the fair value of Contracts for Difference and the impact of changes to discount rates on provisions. Changes to discount rates can have a particularly significant impact on the large, long-term provision for nuclear decommissioning held by the NDA, as can be seen by the substantial variations in all years.
- The new energy price support schemes for households and business (EPG and EBRS respectively) were included for the first within Resource AME in 2022-23; and
- Capital AME has remained largely stable as receipts of coal pension surpluses have remained unchanged over the period up to 2023-24.

1.8 Administration costs

Administration costs including depreciation are set to increase by £80.6 million, or 23.5% compared to the Main Estimate.

Spending total Amounts sought this year (Supplementary Estimate 2024-25)		Compared to original budget this year (Main Estimate 2024-25)		Compared to final outturn last year (Outturn 2023-24)	
		£ m	%	£m	£ m
Administration costs	£424.0 m	+£80.6 m	+23.5%	+£27.1 m	+6.8%

The Department has switched £76.8 million from RDEL-Programme to RDEL-Administration for the core Department to match expenditure profiles.

The remaining movement in Administration since the Main Estimate is due to several small budget cover transfers with other departments totalling a net increase of £2.6 million together with additional funding of £1.2 million from the Reserve for Shared Outcomes Fund projects and a net cash management scheme rebate of £0.005 million.

1.9 Funding: Spending Review and Budgets

The levels of DEL funding for DESNZ for 2024-25 are based on plans originally published for the then Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) in Spending Review 2021. Since that time, the Government has made a number of changes to 2024-25 spending plans, notably the creation of DESNZ and additional funding announced in Autumn Budget 2024. Details of funding changes are set out in the Table at Annex B.

1.10 Funding: other spending announcements

Spending announcements made during the year not listed at Annex B largely relate to the allocation of money within existing planned limits, rather than additional money.

These include:

- allocation of Research and Development funding;
- allocation of International Climate Finance funding; and
- grant funding for projects developing novel technology and processes that reduce the cost of deploying CCUS (Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage).

2. Spending detail

As shown in the table in Section 3.1, departmental expenditure can contribute across a number of different strategic objectives, in particular spend assigned to the 'Capability' subhead. However, due to Parliamentary rules, budgets must be assigned only to one specific Estimate subhead, even though spending often contributes to other lines.

2.1 Explanations of changes in spending

Resource DEL

The table below shows how spending plans for Resource DEL compare with the Main Estimate.

Subheads	Description	Resource DEL				see note number
		£ million		%		
		<i>This year (2024-25 Supplementary Estimates budget sought)</i>	<i>This year (2024-25 Main Estimate budget approved)</i>	change from Main Estimate		
A	Delivering affordable energy for households and businesses	256.6	227.4	29.2	12.8%	1
B, G	Ensuring that our energy system is reliable and secure	126.6	99.9	26.7	26.7%	2
C, H	Taking action on climate change and decarbonisation	224.1	229.8	-5.7	-2.5%	
D, I	Managing our energy legacy safely and responsibly	226.4	227.6	-1.3	-0.6%	
E, J	Science and Research	19.9	15.1	4.9	32.5%	
F	Capability	464.6	294.2	170.4	57.9%	3
K	Government as Shareholder	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	
L, M	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	338.4	520.1	-181.7	-34.9%	4
	Total voted and non voted	1,656.5	1,614.0	42.5	2.6%	

Differences of more than 10% which are more than £10 million (and other significant or unusual changes) are explained below. Numbers relate to the relevant row in the table above. Further detail of spending within these totals is given in the Table at Annex A.

1. Delivering affordable energy for households and businesses

Resource DEL spending under this subhead is, overall, forecast to increase by £29.2 million, or 12.8% since the Main Estimate. This is driven largely by the additional funding included in Autumn Budget 24 of £29.0 million for the wind down costs of the energy affordability schemes.

2. Ensuring that our energy system is reliable and secure

Resource DEL spending under these subheads is, overall, forecast to increase by £26.7 million, or 26.7% since the Main Estimate.

This is driven largely by:

- An increase of £28.2 million for Bulb Energy Special Administration Regime (SAR) wind up costs;
- £(1.7) million decrease to align with final opening internal budgets; and
- a £0.3 million budget cover transfer from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) for Strategic Stability Civil Nuclear.

3. Capability

Resource DEL spending under this subhead is, overall, forecast to increase by £170.4 million, or 57.9% since the Main Estimate.

This is driven largely by:

- £129.6 million increase, offset by a similar decrease in Capital DEL, to match NDA Budget splits between Resource and Capital DEL for nuclear decommissioning costs;
- £51.2 million increase to align with final opening internal budgets;
- £(1.6) million decrease reflecting the allocation of funding for IFRS16 to partner organisations;
- £(3.0) million increase in income from other Government department's reflecting their contributions to the Climate Change Committee (whose expenditure is included under *Taking action on climate change and decarbonisation*); and
- £(5.5) million decrease reflecting the allocation of additional funding for Great British Energy.

4. NDA and SLC expenditure

Resource DEL spending under these subheads (covering the expenditure of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and the subsidiary Site Licence Companies (SLC) is, overall, forecast to decrease by £181.7 million, or 34.9 % since the Main Estimate.

This is due to:

- £(52.1) million decrease in net Resource (largely offset by a £50.0 million increase in Capital DEL) to align with opening Budgets for the year; and
- £(129.6) million decrease, offset by a similar increase in Capital DEL, to match the expected split between Resource and Capital DEL for nuclear decommissioning costs.

Capital DEL

The table below shows how spending plans for Capital DEL compare with the Main Estimate.

Subheads	Description	Capital DEL				see note number
		£ million		%		
		<i>This year (2024-25 Supplementary Estimates budget sought)</i>	<i>This year (2024-25 Main Estimate budget approved)</i>	change from Main Estimate		
A	Delivering affordable energy for households and businesses	1,451.2	1,550.2	-99.0	-6.4%	
B, G	Ensuring that our energy system is reliable and secure	-217.0	2,534.7	-2,751.7	-108.6%	5
C, H	Taking action on climate change and decarbonisation	1,452.7	1,282.8	169.9	13.2%	6
D, I	Managing our energy legacy safely and responsibly	46.9	34.8	12.1	34.7%	7
E, J	Science and Research	406.5	385.0	21.5	5.6%	
F	Capability	12.8	72.4	-59.5	-82.3%	8
K	Government as shareholder	-	-	-	-	
L, M	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	2,637.2	2,439.0	198.2	8.1%	9
	Total voted and non voted	5,790.3	8,298.9	-2,508.6	-30.2%	

Differences of more than 10% which are more than £10 million (and other significant or unusual changes) are explained below. Numbers relate to the relevant row in the table above. Further detail of spending within these totals is given in the Table at Annex A.

5. Ensuring that our energy system is reliable and secure

Capital DEL spending under these subheads is, overall, forecast to decrease by £2,751.7 million, or 108.6 % since the Main Estimate.

This is driven largely by:

- £191.0 million increased budget for the purchase of the National Energy System Operator (NESO)²;
- £9.1 million increase budget for National Nuclear Laboratory;
- (£4.1) million budget cover transfer to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government for Energy Transition Zone;
- £(109.4) million decrease to align with final opening internal budgets; and
- £(2,837.9) million reduction in budget reflecting the income from the sale of Bulb Energy.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-publicly-owned-national-energy-system-operator-to-pave-the-way-to-a-clean-energy-future>

6. Taking action on climate change and decarbonisation

Capital DEL spending under these subheads is, overall, forecast to increase by £169.9 million, or 13.2 % since the Main Estimate.

This is driven largely by:

- £418.0 million additional funding announced in the Autumn Budget for on balance sheet costs for Carbon Capture Usage and Storage (CCUS);
- £2.6m increase for IFRS16 pressures for partner organisations;
- £(50.7) million decrease to align with final opening internal budgets; and
- £(200.0) million decrease reflecting the surrender of budget under the Budget Exchange system for CCUS for carry over to 2025-26.

7. Managing our energy legacy safely and responsibly

Capital DEL spending under these subheads is, overall, forecast to increase by £12.1 million, or 34.7 % since the Main Estimate.

This is driven by:

- £7.6 million budget cover transfer from Security and Intelligence Agencies for Nuclear Security;
- £2.6 million increase for IFRS16 pressures for partner organisations; and
- £1.8 million increase for nuclear skills.

8. Capability

Capital DEL spending under these subheads is, overall, forecast to decrease by £59.5 million, or 82.3 % since the Main Estimate.

This is driven largely by:

- £185.1 million increase to align with final opening internal budgets;
- £24.5 million increase from underspends across the Department to offset the surrender outlined below;
- £(0.3) million budget cover transfer to Cabinet Office for Government Property Agency;
- £(44.0) million decrease to fund IFRS16 pressures in partner organisations;
- £(96.0) million surrender of General Capital underspends; and
- £(129.6) million decrease, offset by a similar increase in Resource DEL, to match NDA Budget splits between Resource and Capital DEL for nuclear decommissioning costs;

9. NDA and SLC expenditure

Capital DEL spending under these subheads (covering the expenditure of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and the subsidiary Site Licence Companies (SLC)) is, overall, forecast to increase by £198.2 million, or 8.1 % since the Main Estimate.

This is driven by:

- £129.6 million increase, offset by a similar decrease in Resource DEL, to match the expected split between Resource and Capital DEL for nuclear decommissioning costs;
- £50.0 million increase (offset by a similar decrease in Resource DEL) to align with opening Budgets for the year;
- £18.1 million increase for pressures arising from IFRS 16; and
- £0.5 million increased budget for Nuclear Fuel Fund.

Resource AME

The table below shows how spending plans for Resource AME compare with the Main Estimate.

Subheads	Description	Resource AME				note number
		£ million		%		
		<i>This year (2024-25 Supp Estimates budget sought)</i>	<i>This year (2024-25 Main Estimates budget approved)</i>	change from Main Estimate		
N	Delivering affordable energy for households and business	422.0	-	422.0	-	10
O, U	Ensuring that our energy system is reliable and secure	7.0	-	7.0	-	
P, V	Taking action on climate change and decarbonisation	33,205.5	25,000.5	8,205.0	32.8%	11
Q, W	Managing our energy legacy safely and responsibly	1,331.1	1,399.7	-68.6	-4.9%	
R, X	Science and Research	35.1	41.7	-6.6	-15.8%	
S	Capability	-0.3	-0.8	0.5	-61.8%	
T	Renewable Heat Incentive	1,203.0	1,203.0	0.0	0.0%	
Y	Government as Shareholder	-80.0	-80.0	0.0	0.0%	
Z	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	20,000.0	12,835.3	7,164.7	55.8%	12
	Total voted and non voted	352.2	42,461.7	-42,109.5	-99.2%	

Differences of more than 10% which are more than £10 million, are explained below.

10. Delivering affordable energy for households and businesses

Resource AME spending on this subhead is forecast to increase by £422.0 million, since the Main Estimate. This is due to additional funding for the Energy Price Guarantee Scheme of £378.0 million, £44.0 million for the Energy Bills Relief Scheme, and a £107.0 million for the Energy Bills Discount Scheme, partially offset by a credit of £(107.0) million for the utilisation of the provision for the EBDS.

11. Taking action on climate change and decarbonisation

Resource AME spending on these subheads is forecast to be £8,205.0 million, or 32.8%, higher than in the Main Estimate due almost entirely to an increase in the forecast for movements in the fair value of Contracts for Difference held by the Low Carbon Contracts Company. Although there will in practice be no net liability to government, accounting rules mean that the movement within the year in the estimated net present value of future payments to generators has to be recognised as a liability by the Low Carbon Contracts Company. As the matching receipts from electricity suppliers are classified as future taxation they cannot be recognised as an offsetting asset in the accounts.

12. Nuclear Decommissioning Authority

Resource AME spending on this subhead is forecast to increase by £7,164.7 million, or 55.8% compared to the Main Estimate. The increase is mainly as a result of applying a revised discount rate to the NDA nuclear provision.

Capital AME

The table below shows how spending plans for Capital AME compare with the Main Estimate.

Subheads	Description	Capital AME				note number
		£ million		%		
		<i>This year (2024-2 Supp Estimates budget sought)</i>	<i>This year (2024-25 Main Estimate budget approved)</i>	change from Main Estimate		
O, U	Ensuring that our energy system is reliable and secure	218.0	205.0	13.0	6.3%	
P, V	Taking action on climate change and decarbonisation	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	
Q, W	Managing our energy legacy safely and responsibly	0.0	-95.4	95.4	-100.0%	13
	Total voted and non voted	218.1	109.6	108.5	99.0%	

13. Managing our energy legacy safely and responsibly

Capital AME spending on these subheads is, overall, forecast to increase by £95.4 million, or 100.0 % compared to the Main Estimate. The increase is due to the decision to review surplus sharing from the Mineworkers Pension Scheme³, leading to the Department not receiving the income originally expected this year.

2.2 Restructuring

There are no restructuring changes included in this Supplementary Estimate.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-ends-miners-pension-injustice>

2.3 Ringfenced budgets

Within the totals, the following elements are ring fenced i.e. savings in these budgets may not be used to fund pressures on other budgets without express permission from HM Treasury. As part of this Supplementary Estimate, HM Treasury have agreed to relax a number of ringfences in order for the Department to reallocate underspends and manage pressures.

Spending total Amounts sought this year (Supplementary Estimate 2024-25)		Compared to original budget this year (Main Estimate 2024-25)		Compared to outturn last year (Outturn 2023-24)	
		£m	%	£m	%
International Climate Finance (ICF) ODA (Official Development Assistance) (Resource DEL)	£27.9m	-£15.3m	-17.4%	+£19.5m	+36.4%
International Climate Finance ODA (Capital DEL)	£323.6m	-	-	+£30.4m	+10.4%
Financial transactions	-£2,206.7m	-£2,633.0m	-617.6%	-£1,807.0m	-452.2%
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>ICF ODA</i>	£13.0m	+£13.0m	-	-£12.1m	-48.1%
<i>Energy Efficiency Loans</i>	-£43.7m	-	-	+£11.9m	+21.5%
<i>NESO</i>	£661.9m	+£191.9m	+40.8%	+£661.9m	-
<i>Energy SAR</i>	-£2,837.9m	-£2,837.9m	-	-£2,576.2m	-984.6%
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	+£107.4m	+100.0%
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (Resource DEL)	£338.4m	-£181.7m	-34.9%	-£272.8m	-44.6%
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (Capital DEL)	£2,637.2m	+£198.2m	+8.1%	+£245.2m	+10.3%
Depreciation	£57.2m	+£0.9m	+1.6%	-£21.3m	-27.1%

2.4 Changes to contingent liabilities

The list of contingent liabilities shown in Part III: Note K has been updated in line with those included in the DESNZ 2023-24 Annual Report and Accounts.

3. Priorities and performance

3.1 How spending relates to objectives

The table below shows how expenditure against each subhead contributes to Departmental priority outcome.

Outcome> Estimates subheads	1: Enhance energy security	2: Protect bill payers	3: Create economic growth for the UK and generate and protect jobs	4: Reduce the UK's emissions
A, N	X	X	X	X
B, G, O, U	X	X	X	X
C, H, P, V	X		X	X
D, I, Q, W		X	X	
E, J, R, X	X		X	X
F, S	X	X	X	X
K, Y			X	X
L, M, Z		X		
T				X

3.2 Measures of performance against each priority

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero will in due course set out the Secretary of State's high-level objectives and measures of performance for the Department, as part of the Government's Planning and Performance Framework, including in the Annual Reports and Accounts.

3.3 Major projects

The Department is responsible for eighteen major projects, as at the end of March 2024. Six are nuclear energy or decommissioning projects, and most of the remaining portfolio relates to energy networks and systems:

- Box Encapsulation Plant Product Store (BEPPS2)
- CCUS (Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage)
- Geological Disposal Facility Programme (GDF)
- Great British Nuclear
- Green Heat Network Fund
- Home Upgrade Grant and Local Authority Delivery (HULA)
- Hydrogen Allocation Round 1 (HAR1)
- Low Cost Nuclear Programme (Rolls Royce SMRs Challenge)

- Net Zero Hydrogen Fund
- Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS)
- Replacement Analytical Project (Sellafield)
- Review of Electricity Market Arrangements (REMA)
- Sellafield Product and Residue Store Retreatment Plant
- SIXEP Continuity Plant (Sellafield)
- Sizewell C
- Smart Metering Implementation Programme
- Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund
- Spherical Tokamak for Energy Production

The Infrastructure and Projects Authority [reports](#) on delivery of major projects annually. Data for DESNZ can be found [here](#).

4. Other information

4.1 Breakdown of Administration Budget

Spending total Amounts sought this year (Supplementary Estimate 2024-25)	Compared to original budget this year (Main Estimate 2024-25)		
	£ million	£ million	%
Wages and salaries / Purchase of goods and services/other	£479.1m	+£109.2m	+29.5%
Depreciation	£25.2m	+£2.1m	+9.0%
Sale of goods and services/other income	£(120.5)m	-£27.2m	-29.1%
OGD income for Committee on Climate Change	£(5.0)m	-£3.0m	-149.2%
Total core department & Agency administration	£378.8m	+£81.1m	+27.3%
Civil Nuclear Police Authority	£(1.1)m	-£1.8m	-238.0%
Committee on Climate Change	£8.2m	+£3.1m	+59.0%
Coal Authority	£5.9m	-£0.1m	-2.2%
Oil and Gas Authority	£0.4m	+£0.4m	n/a
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	£31.7m	-£2.1m	-6.1%
Total Partner Organisations administration	£45.2m	-£0.5m	-1.1%
Total Administration Budget	£424.0m	+£80.6m	+23.5%

4.2 Additional tables for Nuclear Decommissioning Authority

NDA DEL Budgets	£ million			
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 plans
Resource DEL expenditure	1,427.9	1,492.4	1,582.9	1,496.7
Resource DEL income	-693.9	-1,032.2	-971.8	-1,158.3
Net Resource DEL	734.1	461.3	611.1	338.4

<i>of which Admin</i>	35.5	29.5	32.0	31.7
Capital DEL expenditure	2,023.1	2,237.3	2,392.0	2,637.2
Capital DEL income	-	-	-	-
Net Capital DEL	2,023.1	2,237.3	2,392.0	2,637.2
Total Net DEL	2,757.1	2,698.7	3,003.1	2,975.6

NDA AME Budgets	£ million			
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 plans
Depreciation/Impairments	145.7	187.3	141.3	180.0
Movement in Provisions/other non-cash	100,459.3	-110,552.7	-18,513.1	19,820.0
Total AME	100,605.1	-110,365.4	-18,371.8	20,000.0

5. Accounting Officer Approval

This memorandum has been prepared according to the requirements and guidance set out by the House of Commons Scrutiny Unit, available on the Scrutiny Unit website.

The information in this Estimates Memorandum has been approved by David Thomas as Chief Financial Officer, on behalf of Jeremy Pocklington, Head of Department and Accounting Officer of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, who is responsible for this Estimate.

David Thomas

Chief Financial Officer

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

11 February 2025