



MARKET PULSE

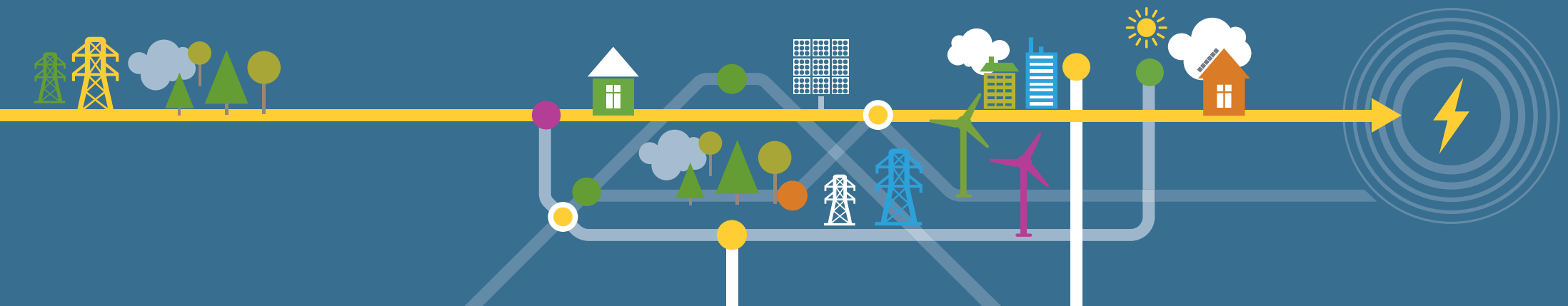
FOR THE UK ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS SUPPLY CHAIN

BEAMA QUARTERLY MARKET PULSE – APRIL 2025

Market Pulse

This quarterly review is developed and published by BEAMA, the representative trade association for energy infrastructure and systems.

Investment in the supply chain for electrical products is essential for delivering the UK's Net Zero requirement, while there is significant scope for industrial growth and job creation in the evolving electricity sector. Given the Government's pressing Clean Power by 2030 target and further challenges to come, pressure is now mounting to build capacity and ensure a cost-effective energy transition. This report is aimed at providing a measure for how well we are delivering against known targets and if we are on track to achieve the growth needed.



Contents

Foreword	4
Introducing BEAMA	5
Our members	6
Our approach to data	8
BEAMA's modelling in 2022 shows significant investment in the supply chain will be required.	9
Policy tracker	10
LATEST FINDINGS	11
BEAMA members' trends survey 2024	12
SALES PAST QTR 2024 Q4	13
BUSINESS OPTIMISM PAST QTR 2024 Q4	14
CAPACITY UTILISATION PAST QTR 2024 Q4	15
UNIT COST BALANCE PAST QTR 2024 Q4	16
INVESTMENT INTENTIONS NEXT 12 MONTHS 2024 Q4	17
INVESTMENT INTENTIONS 5 YEAR VIEW 2024 Q4	18
SKILLS & EMPLOYMENT HIRING INTENTIONS 2024 Q4	19
HEAT PUMP INSTALLATIONS	20
SMART METER INSTALLATIONS	21
VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS – All Fuel Types	22
WEIGHTING OF PROPORTIONS OF GDP FOR MANUFACTURING	23
Electricity Networks Infrastructure	24
ECA Heatmap for Electrical Apprenticeship Starts 2022/23	28
Conclusion	29





Yselkla Farmer
CEO
BEAMA

Foreword

This latest edition of Market Pulse comes at a time of both great opportunity and severe threats to the state of the UK electrical and energy products market. As we have reported in previous editions, investment in our electricity system will need to be greatly accelerated to deliver Clean Power by 2030 and electrify transport and heat. For some BEAMA sectors this could mean scaling up their production to 10 times¹ what it is today, bringing huge growth possibilities for the UK economy. At the same time, the turmoil in global trading conditions caused by a rise in protectionist approaches, exemplified by the recent imposition of unprecedented new tariffs on exports to the USA, brings enormous uncertainty to UK manufacturing.

The resilience of BEAMA's manufacturing sector has been proven through difficult times repeatedly over the decades. Most recently, the impact of Brexit and ensuring uninterrupted supply to the UK energy and construction sectors through material and component shortages in the COVID pandemic indicate the resilience of our members. There are inevitably limits to how far investment can be maintained and increased in the UK and the uncertainty generated by this global trading turmoil stretches those limits.



#ACCELERATING
ELECTRIFICATION

Where this global turmoil prompts wavering on existing Government positions and policies, it may prompt companies with UK operations but global options for investment to relocate that resource to other markets. Our survey of BEAMA members has shown that business optimism in our sector dropped dramatically as we entered 2025 in the knowledge of the disruptions to come. The single largest factor cited by our members as determining their optimism, or lack of optimism, was Government. Uncertainty over the direction of policy and regulation is consistently cited as the primary concern for investment decision-making. In addition to direction of policy and regulations, there remains a significant issue in the enforcement of well-intentioned regulations to deliver a steady pipeline of upstream equipment demand.

We currently await the publication of the UK Industrial Strategy, to which BEAMA and our members have submitted large amounts of evidence and provided workshops for Government officials. To achieve the goals of growth in Advanced Manufacturing and in Clean Energy, support for the electromechanical supply chain and for electrification is essential. While financial support may be required in many areas to match what is being made available by other major economies, the key ask of our members is for certainty. Certainty of demand for their products, certainty of policy direction and certainty of government backing for the innovation, investment and growth they are seeking to deliver.

¹ BEAMA, Energy Systems Catapult, Growing a supply chain for a net zero energy system, March 2022

Introducing BEAMA

The trade association for energy infrastructure & systems, BEAMA is the UK manufacturing representative body for the electrotechnical sector, providing leadership, expertise and independent influence in the areas of product safety, performance, energy efficiency, digitalisation and sustainability. Our activities span a broad spectrum of technology groups, from energy networks through to electrical infrastructure and service technologies in the built environment.



#ACCELERATING
ELECTRIFICATION

Our sector

UK TURNOVER

£14
BILLION

90,000

PEOPLE
EMPLOYED
IN THE UK

EXPORTING

£5
BILLION
WORLDWIDE

Low carbon potential

£1tn

GLOBAL MARKET
OPPORTUNITY

400,000

NEW UK JOBS
NEEDED BY 2050



Our members





#ACCELERATING
ELECTRIFICATION



Our approach to data

It is important that policymakers utilise the findings of our Market Pulse in decision making. Data sources on delivery from outside of BEAMA could be improved to help analyse progress and to help our members make investment decisions. BEAMA also has a rich data history from our long-running work on member statistics, tracking trends in our industry, and publishing our globally renowned and respected Contract Price Adjustment indices.

Market Pulse provides a snapshot of a larger body of work as we work closely with Government and other key stakeholders, including utilities, to analyse our market data and build up the information we can share. Understanding the position of the UK's electrotechnical and energy supply chain is the key to devising a successful industrial strategy, to driving growth and investment in UK advanced manufacturing and to delivering clean power. Market Pulse provides the background to gaining the clarity needed for an evidence-led policy and regulatory framework.

There is a lot of data we have that can help us understand what is needed from the market today. The Future Energy Scenarios National Grid NESO database² is an important resource in setting the benchmark for successful delivery but data on delivery is still patchy, and in some areas, we are unable to confidently analyse progress without more complete datasets and monitoring. We comment on this in places in the report but will pick this up in more detail with Government and stakeholders going forward as we develop this work.

Modelling from our 2022 report with the Energy Systems Catapult demonstrated clearly the 6th Carbon Budget necessitates early action and the next 5 -10 years will be a crucial period of investment in manufacturing capacity for electrical products to support the energy transformation. We can therefore provide evidence that Labour's Clean Power 2030 Mission is absolutely the right way to go.

² [Future Energy Scenarios \(FES\) | ESO \(nationalgrideso.com\)](#)



BEAMA Energy
Systems Catapult –
Growing the Supply
Chain for a Net Zero
Energy System

85%

of our members expect
to scale up by

20-100%

to meet future needs, with
some expecting to scale up

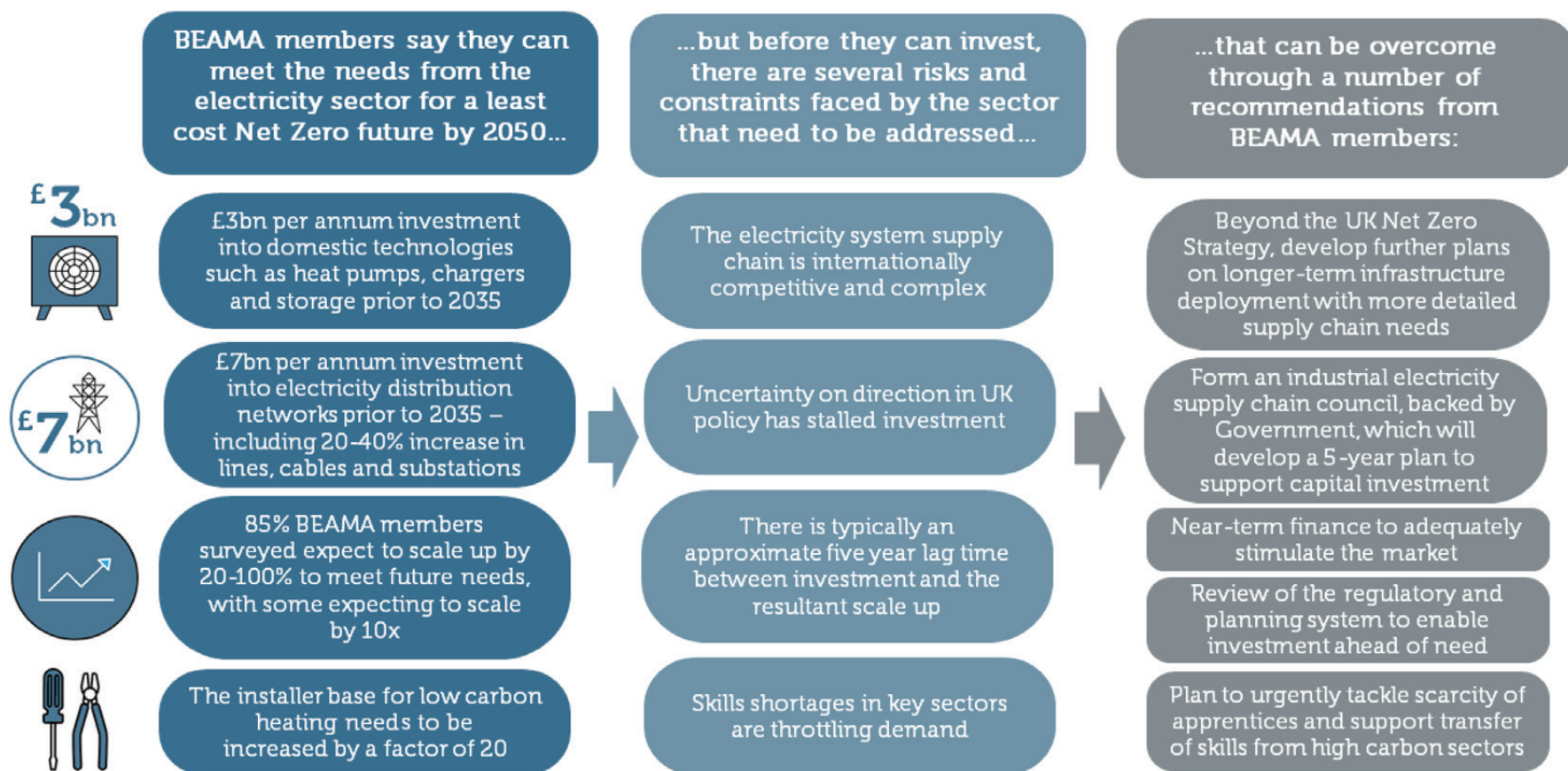
10 times

current capacity

BEAMA's modelling in 2022 shows significant investment in the supply chain will be required.

Project overview

Growing the supply chain for a Net Zero Energy System



Policy tracker



#ACCELERATING
ELECTRIFICATION

Immediately after July's general election, we shared with the new Government how to make great strides towards our vision for a low carbon, flexible and secure energy system, identifying policy measures that could help rectify current difficulties in the supply chain.

There has been progress on many of these policies, but most changes are yet to be implemented. Understanding the work that remains, and the close link between regulation and investment, helps to explain some of the latest findings from our member survey that are set out in the following section.

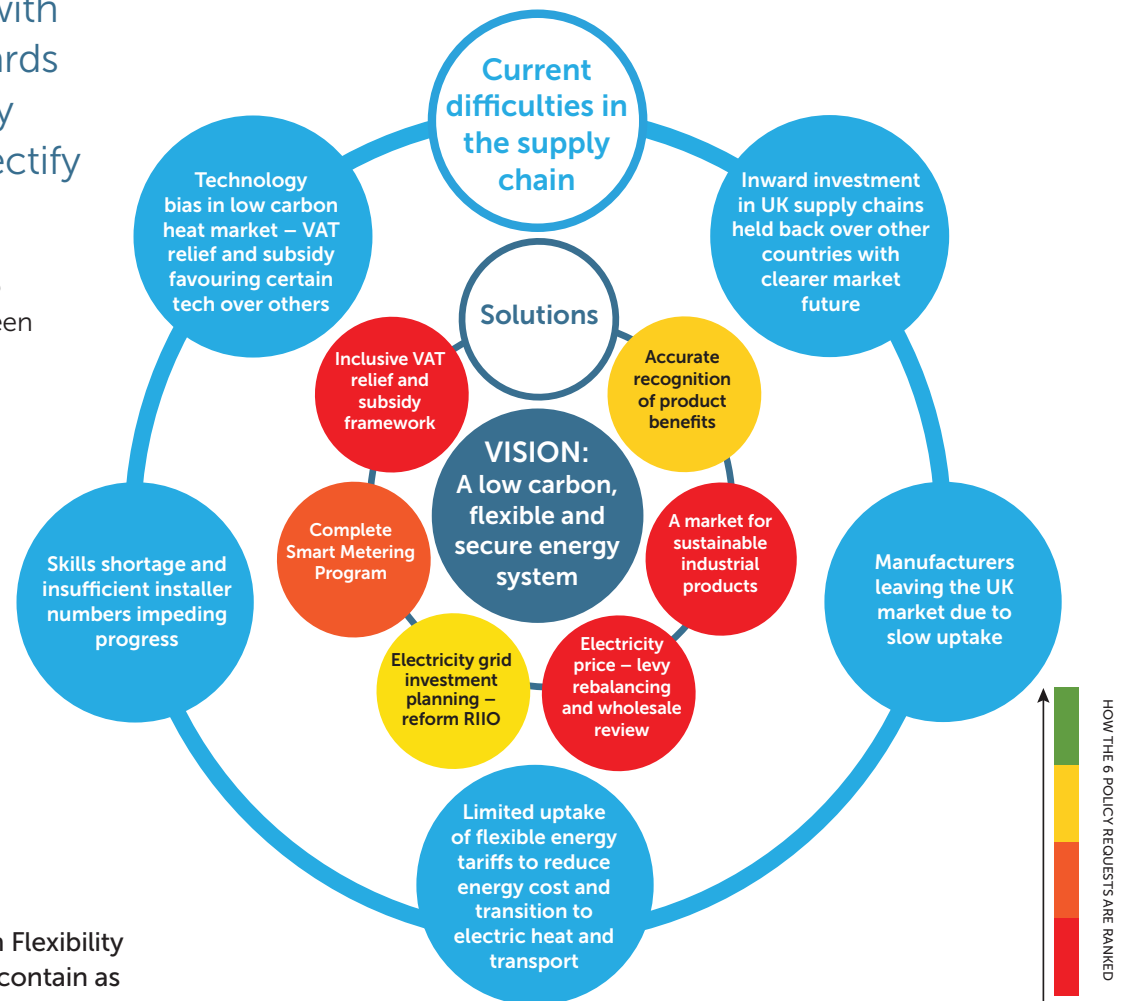
The updated diagram on the right shows where most progress is being made, and where work needs to be accelerated. If we see sustained momentum on a policy package that moves us closer to making low carbon options the best choice for consumers, this will encourage investment and we will see improvements in the indicators covered in our member survey.

This is reflected in our Industrial Strategy White Paper, which emphasised:

- Strong and clear demand is a prerequisite for investment
- Demand is heavily determined by policy and regulation
- Action is needed now to allow industry time to react to positive signals

Specific policy priorities for the next quarter should be:

- Publish a consultation on electricity pricing
- Ensure that the Warm Homes Plan, Industrial Strategy, and Low Carbon Flexibility Roadmap are published around the Spending Review as promised and contain as much delivery detail as possible
- Increase momentum in smart meter rollout, grid development, EV charging deployment and building metric improvements
- Align with BEAMA's industrial decarbonisation roadmap



LATEST FINDINGS

BEAMA members' trends survey 2024

BEAMA surveys members on a quarterly basis to gauge the state of the **electrical and energy equipment** industry by gathering data on sales, exports, unit costs, capacity utilisation, hiring, investment intentions and their business optimism.

The results for Q4 2024 and across 2024 provide some startling information for the industry and especially for Government in seeking to provide **Clean Power** for 2030 and to devise an **Industrial Strategy** for growth in **Advanced Manufacturing**:

- ▶ **Sales:** manufacturers report a three-year high in Sales for Q4 2024, partly attributable to the usual autumn/winter boost for heating products but still very encouraging for **growth** on the face of it. This is severely tempered though by the projection for early 2025 dropping back to below the 5-year average.
- ▶ **Business Optimism:** While this had shown a steady climb through 2024, for Q4 it tumbled to **below** the 5-year average as manufacturers foresaw a difficult 2025. The largest single factor in their reports on this, beyond all market and industry-based issues, was **Government**.
- ▶ **Unit Costs:** these had diminished dramatically as a concern over the past two years but jumped back in Q4, with **employment costs** being cited as the primary issue.

- ▶ **Capacity Utilisation:** despite some members reporting near 100%, the average remained bubbling **slightly under** the 5-year average at 76% showing the potential for growth and reflecting the disappointing immediate sales prospects.
- ▶ **Investment Intentions:** also disappointing on the 12-month forecast, hovering below the 5-year average. Much more encouraging on the 5-year view, with members planning investment in **Innovation**, citing e-business (including AI), plant & equipment, product improvement and R&D as key areas for investment.



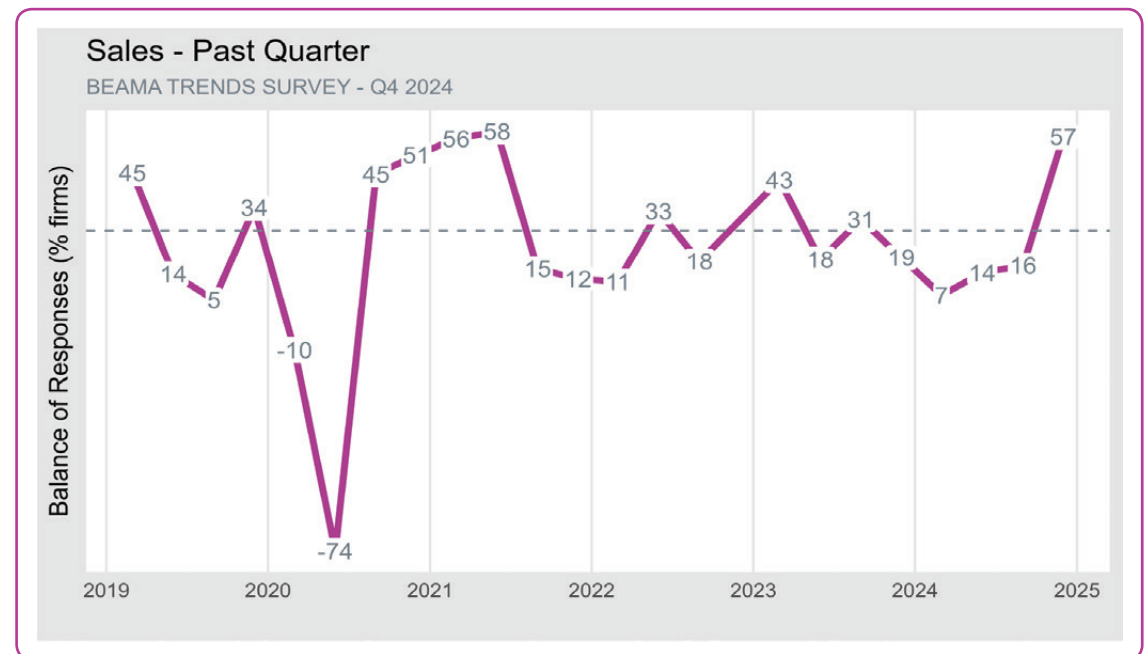
- Sales balance jumped to a 3-year high in 2024 Q4
- Prospects for 2025 Q1 more moderate

How have sales volumes during the current quarter changed compared with the previous quarter?

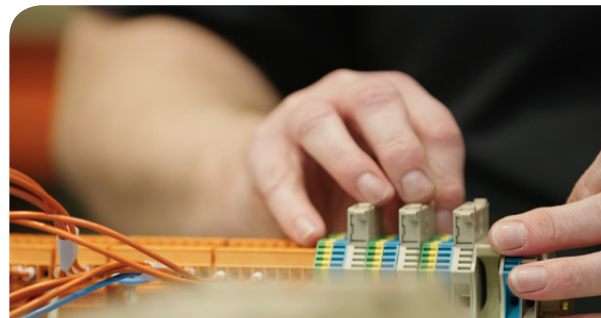
BEAMA members reported on balance an extremely strong sales performance in Q4 of 2024, the strongest in 3 years and effectively as strong as it has been over the past 6 years.

Members do not anticipate the same increases into 2025 although one-third expect to see further growth and just over half expect to maintain the same volume.

It is difficult to match up the strong increases in sales volume with the severe drop in optimism over business prospects into 2025. Of course, one measure is looking back and the other looking forward but the fact that so many members' optimism has dropped despite extremely strong sales performances suggests considerable disquiet over the state of markets.



Source: BEAMA



- Business optimism plummeted to 6-quarter low in Q4 2024.
- This is despite extremely strong sales data

Are you more, or less, optimistic than you were 3 months ago about the general business situation in your industry?

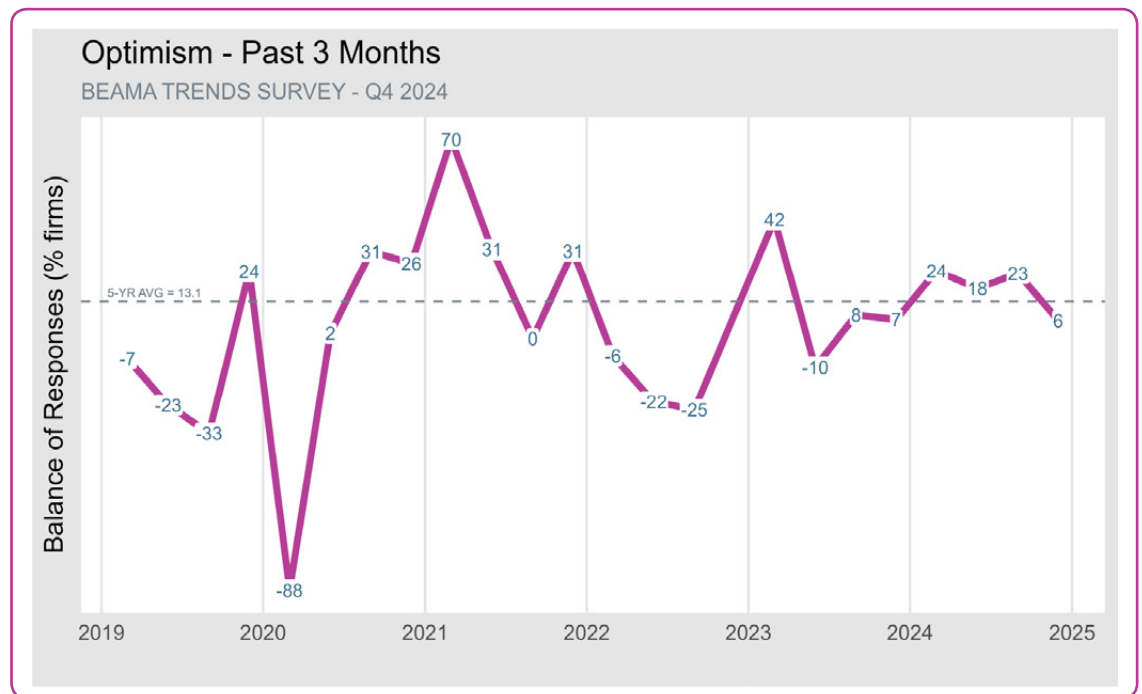
BEAMA tracks the business optimism of members. After a strong showing in the first three quarters of 2024, optimism plummeted following Q4.

Comments on the factors affecting members' optimism levels featured uncertainty over energy prices, the trade relationship between the USA and UK and government policy on environmental strategy.

Fears over the state of the Construction industry, tariffs for US and other trading and the consequences on employment costs from the Government Budget were also cited.

Those in more positive mood referenced improved Government engagement and progress on policy reviews that had previously stalled.

In our previous edition we expressed disquiet that although Business Optimism was above the 5-year average, this was a poor showing at a time when there should be a number of positive signs for our industry sector. The fact that this has now dropped below the 5-year level to the lowest figure in 6 quarters is alarming.



Source: BEAMA





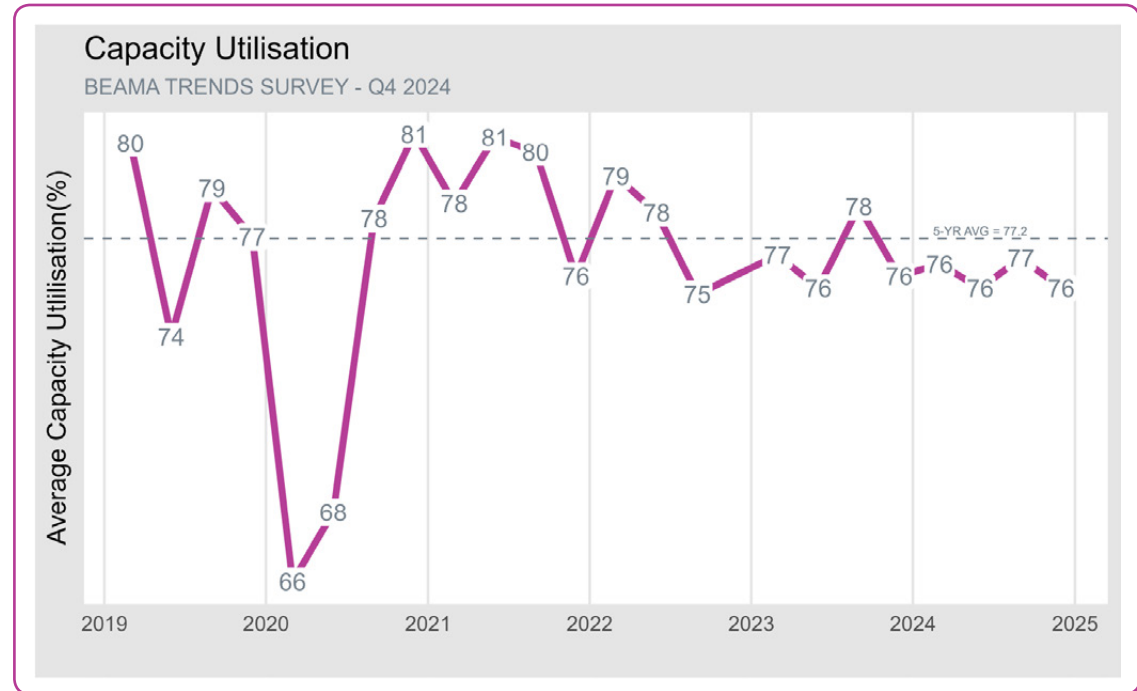
Average capacity utilisation edged lower in 2024 Q4 despite some parts of the supply chain reporting operating at full capacity

What is your estimate of the current level of capacity utilisation?

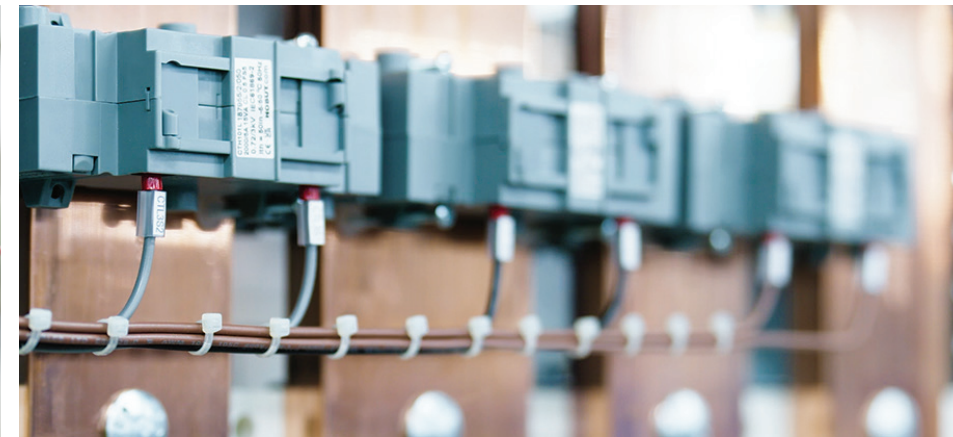
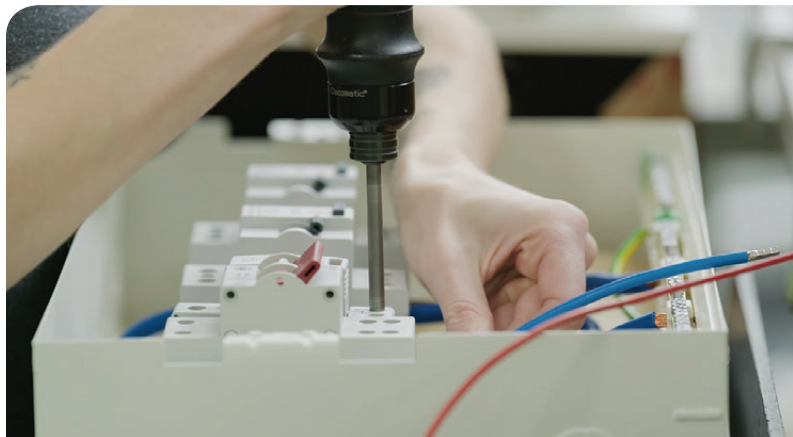
This asks BEAMA members the extent of their manufacturing capacity that is fully utilised, i.e. what scope there would be to increase production in the event of new orders arriving.

Although nearly 20% of respondents reported operating at over 90% capacity, and 55% were between 71% and 90%, this still leaves 25% at under 70%, despite extremely strong sales volumes and increasing demand in a number of sectors.

Although some members reserve some capacity for unexpected orders, the great majority do not so it is a continuing concern that overall, capacity utilisation is consistently below the 5-year average.



Source: BEAMA





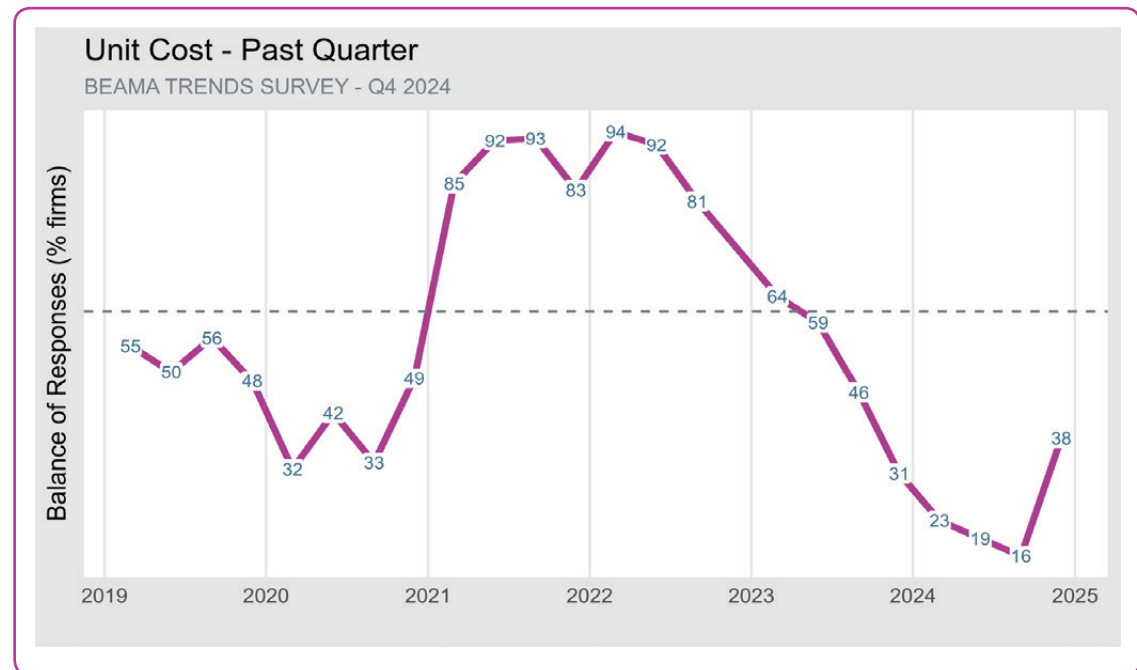
Unit Cost balance hits 5-quarter high in 2024 Q4

How have unit costs during the current quarter changed compare with the past 3 months?

Unit costs – the expenditure incurred by a company to produce, store and sell one unit of a particular product or service, can include raw materials, components, labour, energy, logistics and transport.

During 2024, unit costs had continued to drop to a new 6-year low, having been the most significant issue reported by members for 2022 and 2023. For Q4 2024, respondents overwhelmingly reported that unit costs were either rising or remaining stable, reversing this trend.

Raw material costs, energy costs and, overwhelmingly, wages and salaries were reported as showing increases and having a material impact.



Source: BEAMA



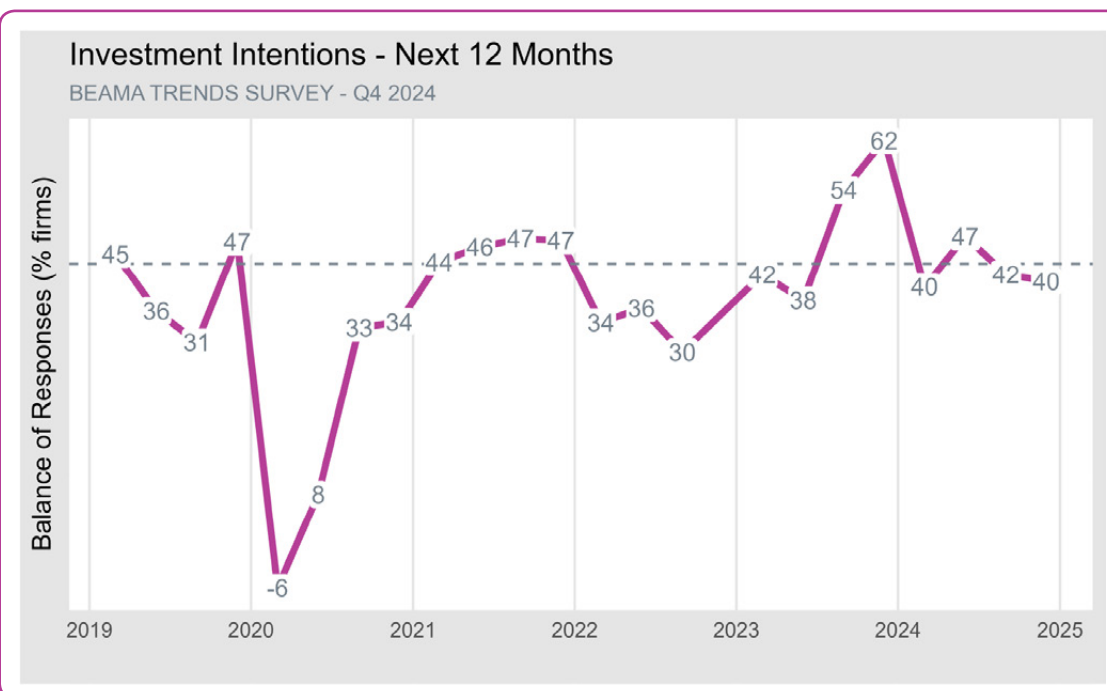


A continuing reduction in positivity for investment intentions for the next 12 months does not reflect the electrification needs for the UK. Uncertainties over demand and the assurance of future markets are hindering investment and growth.

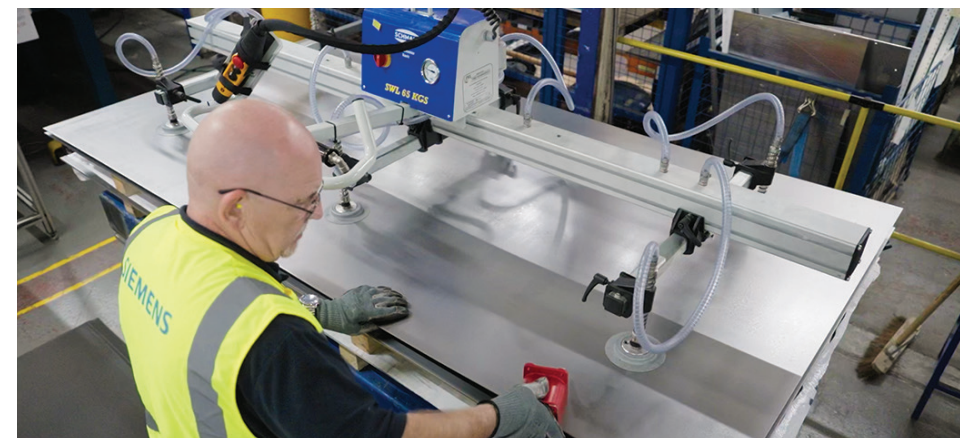
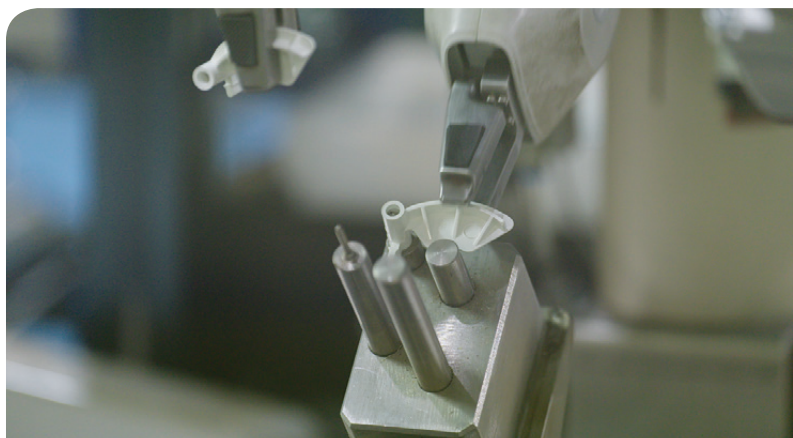
How will your capital investment change in the next 12 months?

Tracking BEAMA members' intentions for investment in their UK businesses.

Despite strong sales volumes at the end of Q4 2024, respondents' shorter term investment intentions for the coming year remain relatively modest and on a very slight decline. This is surprising given the strong business prospects to be expected in some sectors but may reflect the sharp decline in business optimism expressed.



Source: BEAMA



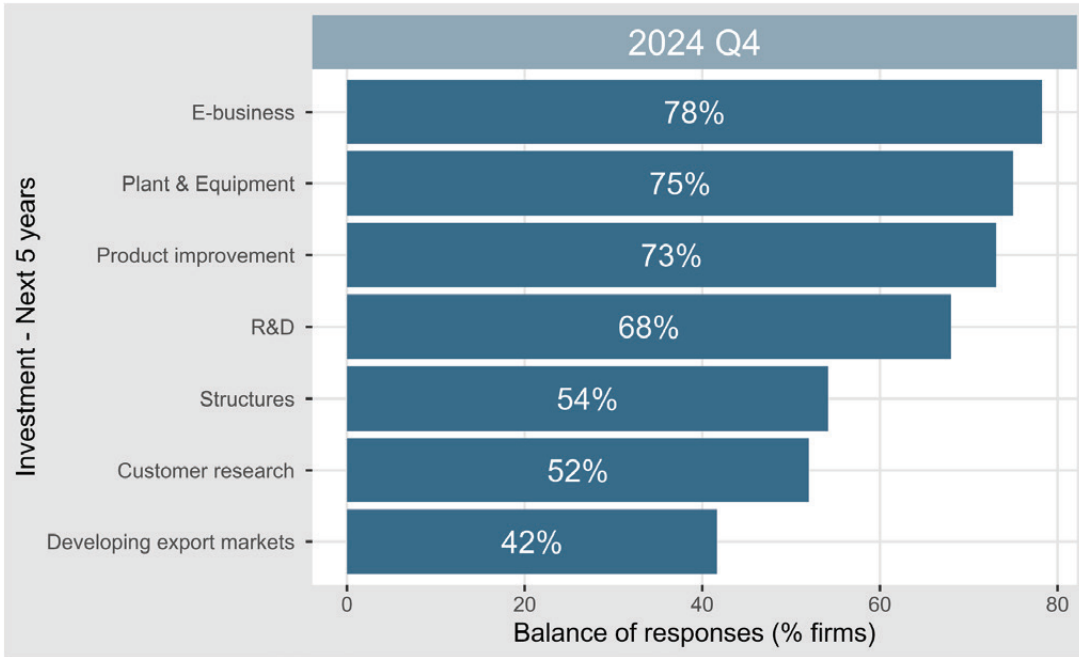
Investment intentions over the longer term show greater positivity, with a view to innovation.

How do you expect your capital investment to change during the next 5 years in the following areas?

BEAMA members report universal plans to maintain or increase investment over the next 5 years in all areas.

There has been a consistent focus from BEAMA member on R&D in recent quarters, this remains strong but there is an equivalent or greater focus on translating that into direct product improvement, upgrade of plant and equipment and especially e-business, which includes investment into Artificial Intelligence.

It is encouraging that although short-term investment prospects are constrained, the view to an innovative future is extremely positive. We need to ensure that investment conditions and incentives improve to turn these ambitions into reality.



Source: BEAMA



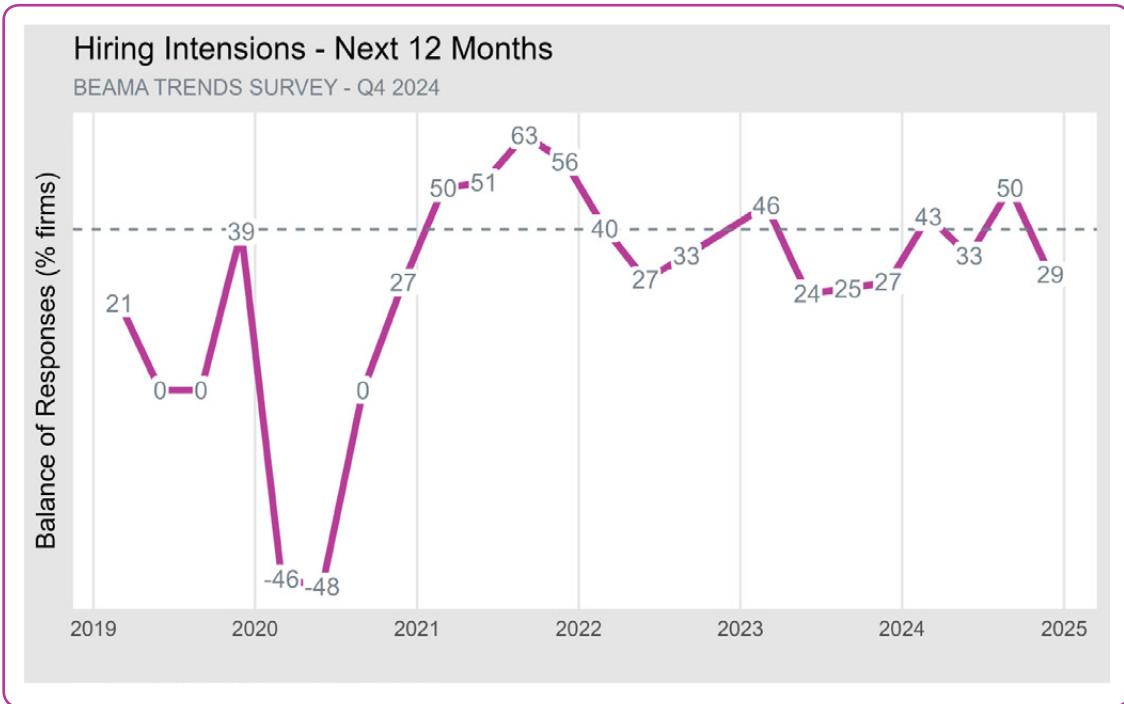


Hiring intentions took a drop in Q4 2024 as members report severe challenges in filling vacancies and satisfying salary expectations and employment costs.

How do you anticipate your number of employees will change over the next 12 months?

Widespread challenges in filling vacancies continue to be reported as expectations took a drop in Q4 2024. Salary expectations are widely reported as a challenge and the impact of increased employment costs from government budget announcements are reported as a deterrent to employment and investment.

Skills shortage and availability of locally accessible workforce continues to be a significant challenger to growth in manufacturing.



Source: BEAMA



HEAT PUMP INSTALLATIONS



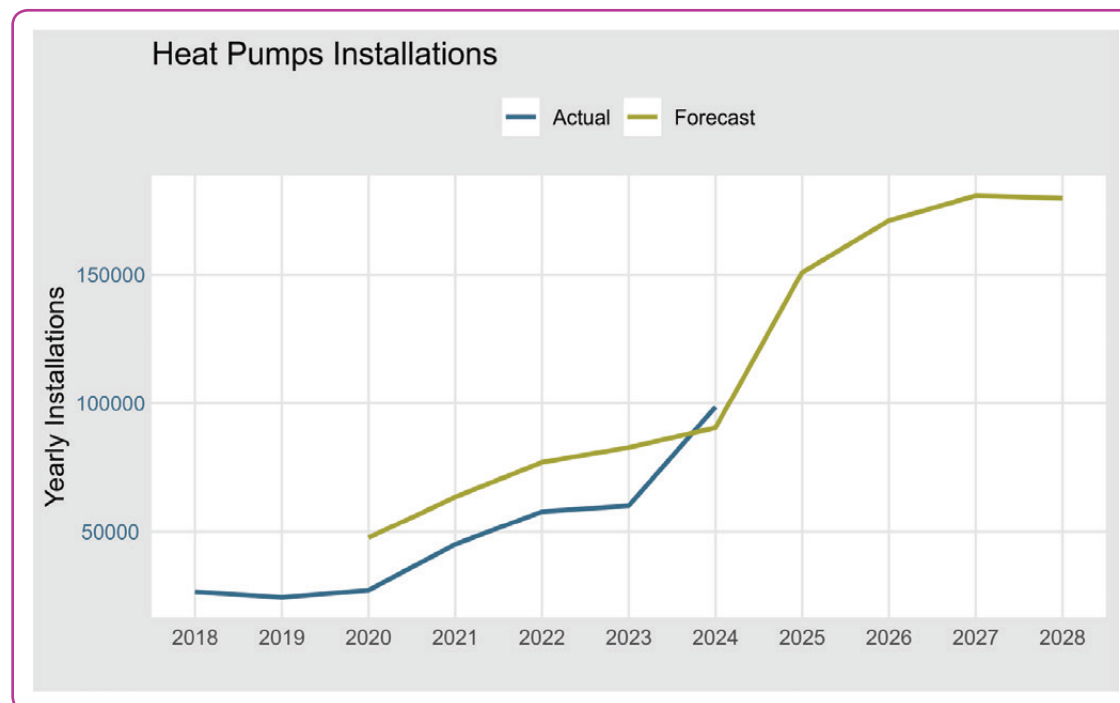
#ACCELERATING
ELECTRIFICATION

2024 saw encouraging increases in heat pump installations, pushing just above the forecasted levels required for the government 2028 target. It is unclear whether the huge jump required in 2025 for the FES forecast can be achieved. What is clear is that government support is essential to even get close.

Actual installations reported by the Heat Pump Association

To achieve 2028 targets the UK will need to:

- Address the spark gap, i.e. the excessively high price of electricity compared to gas.
- Continue to increase the number of heat pump installers by training the same number each year until 2028.
- Simplify installation challenges including EPC reform to acknowledge fully the benefits of low carbon heating.
- Issues with the uptake of heat pumps include the currently high upfront costs of a heat pump system relative to a fossil-fuelled heating system.
- Improve incentives for consumers to install heat pumps given the high upfront costs compared to fossil fuel heating, e.g. a reduction in council tax.
- Tackle the disinformation put out in the media to create distrust in heat pump efficacy.
- Remove the myopic approach to heat electrification which discounts many thermal storage technologies and focuses on a single technology solution.



Source: HPA/ OFGEM (FES forecast)



Through expanding the 'basket of heat electrification' measures, Government can offer light touch entry points for installers on their journey towards electrification and address the 20% non heat pump dwellings, and beyond.

SMART METER INSTALLATIONS

We are 11 years away from having a complete smart metering system to support a smart flexible energy system in the UK. This will not enable us to meet our Net Zero targets.

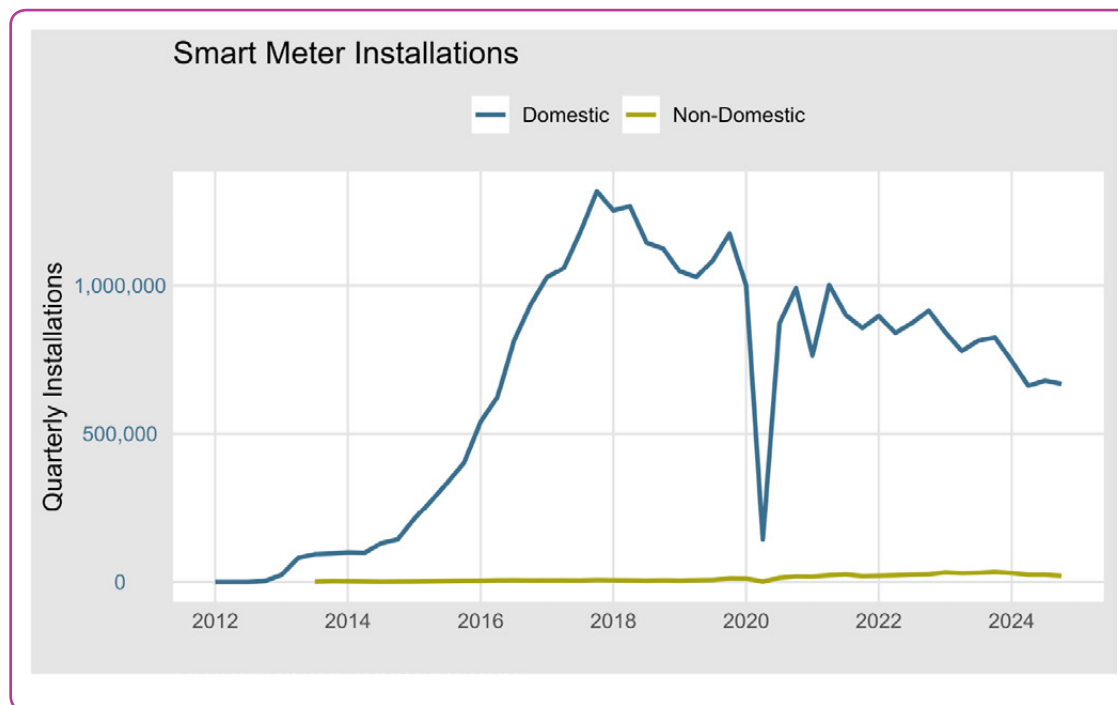
Manufacturers leave UK market due to slow down in smart meter deployment.

The market is currently operating 1 million units per annum below expected levels.

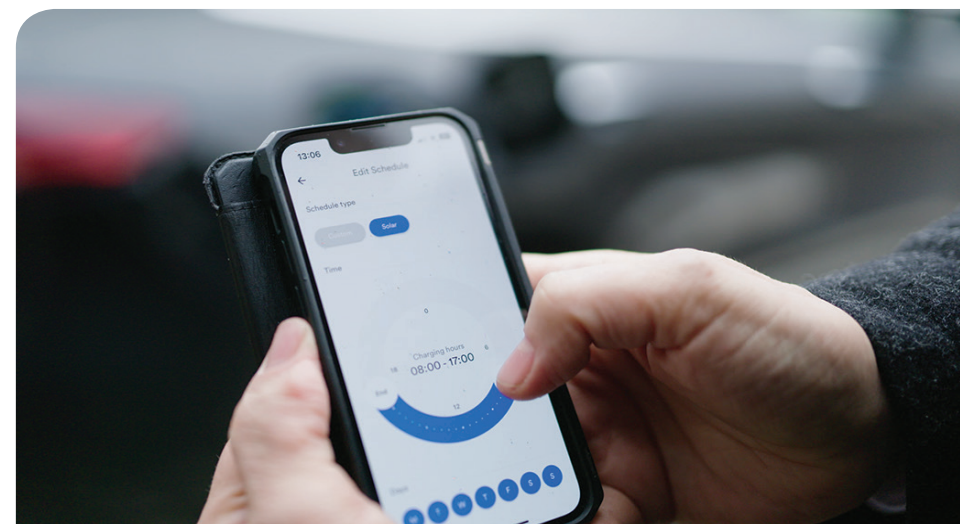
This is approximately 25% down on what the supply chain has been told to expect and as a result we are seeing a number of companies withdraw from the UK market entirely. There are currently only a handful of manufacturers active in supplying domestic electricity smart meters. The pressures of making a highly complex product which is entirely bespoke to Great Britain, at a commoditised price, is driving long-established manufacturers out of the market.

Based on the current trajectory and rate of installations it would take approximately another 7 years to complete the rollout, factoring in additional SMETS1 meters that will need replacing to be compatible with 4G we are likely to be 11 years away from having a robust smart metering system that would support a smart flexible energy system in the UK. This will not enable the UK to meet our Net Zero targets.

The rate of smart meter installations continues to fall even as more and more technologies and stakeholders come to depend on a full roll-out to ensure take-up of smarter heating and other home electrical needs, along with the monitoring of networks by energy companies.



Source: DESNZ

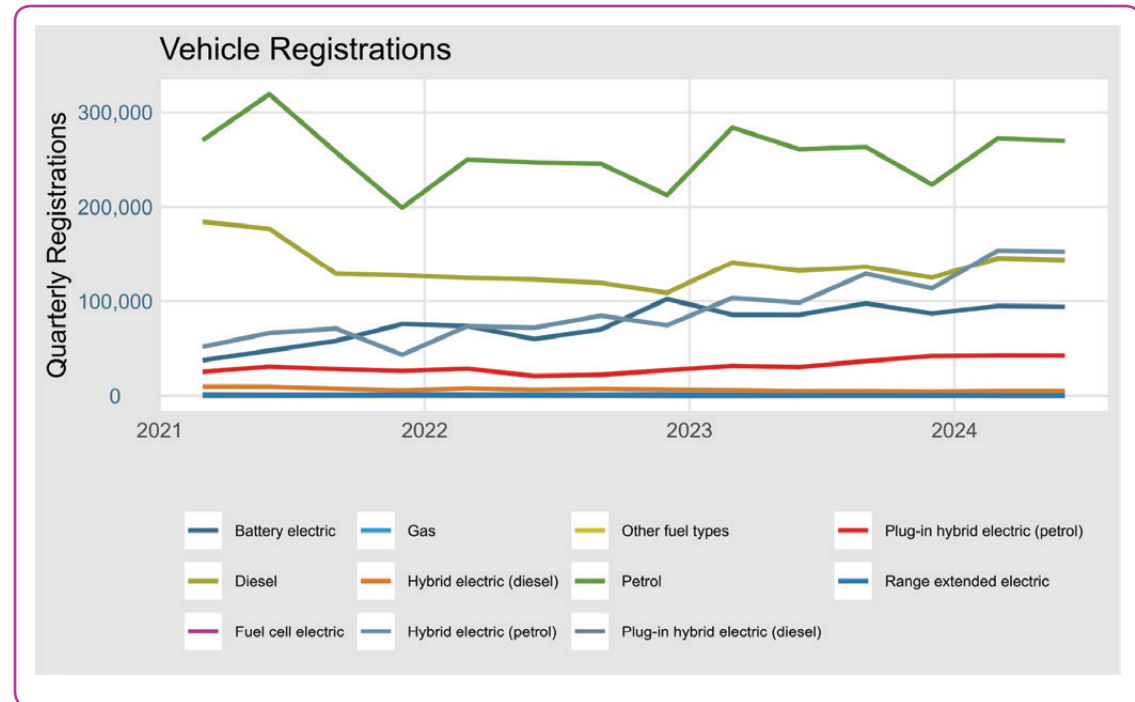


VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS – All Fuel Types

Battery EV sales are continuing to rise but take-up is still too low to assure progress to the levels required.

The proportion of Electric Vehicles sold in comparison to Internal Combustion Engines continues to increase, but at a slower pace than is needed.

The maintenance and improvement of incentives to purchase EVs is essential to maintain growth in the market, linked to increased provision of EV charging infrastructure.

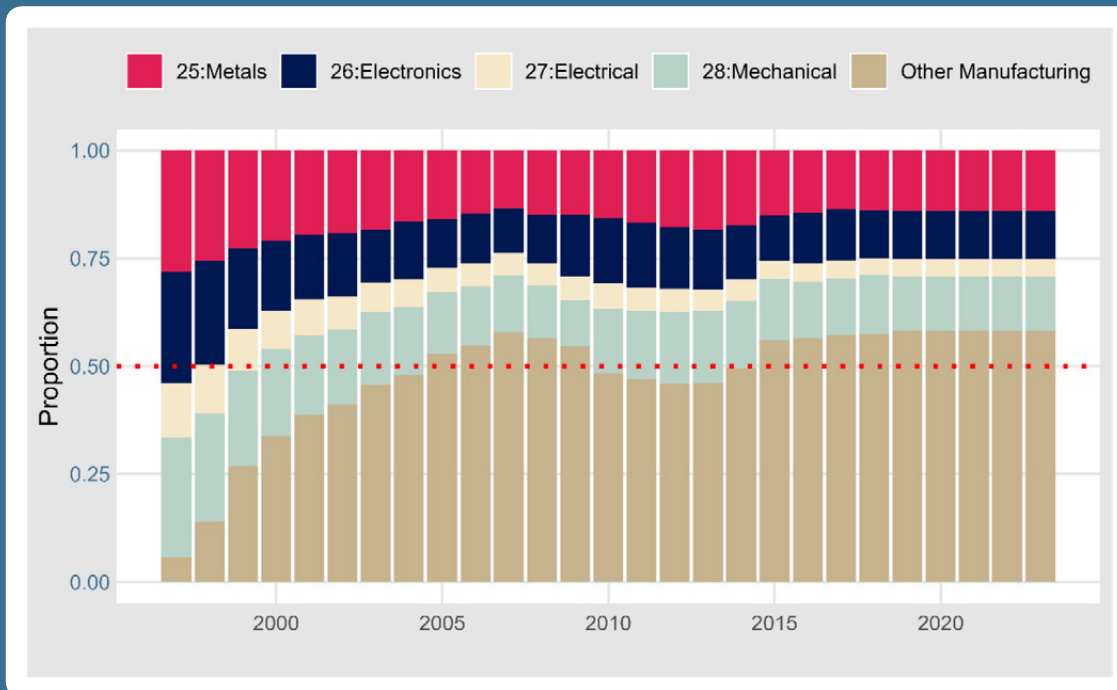


Source: Department for Transport

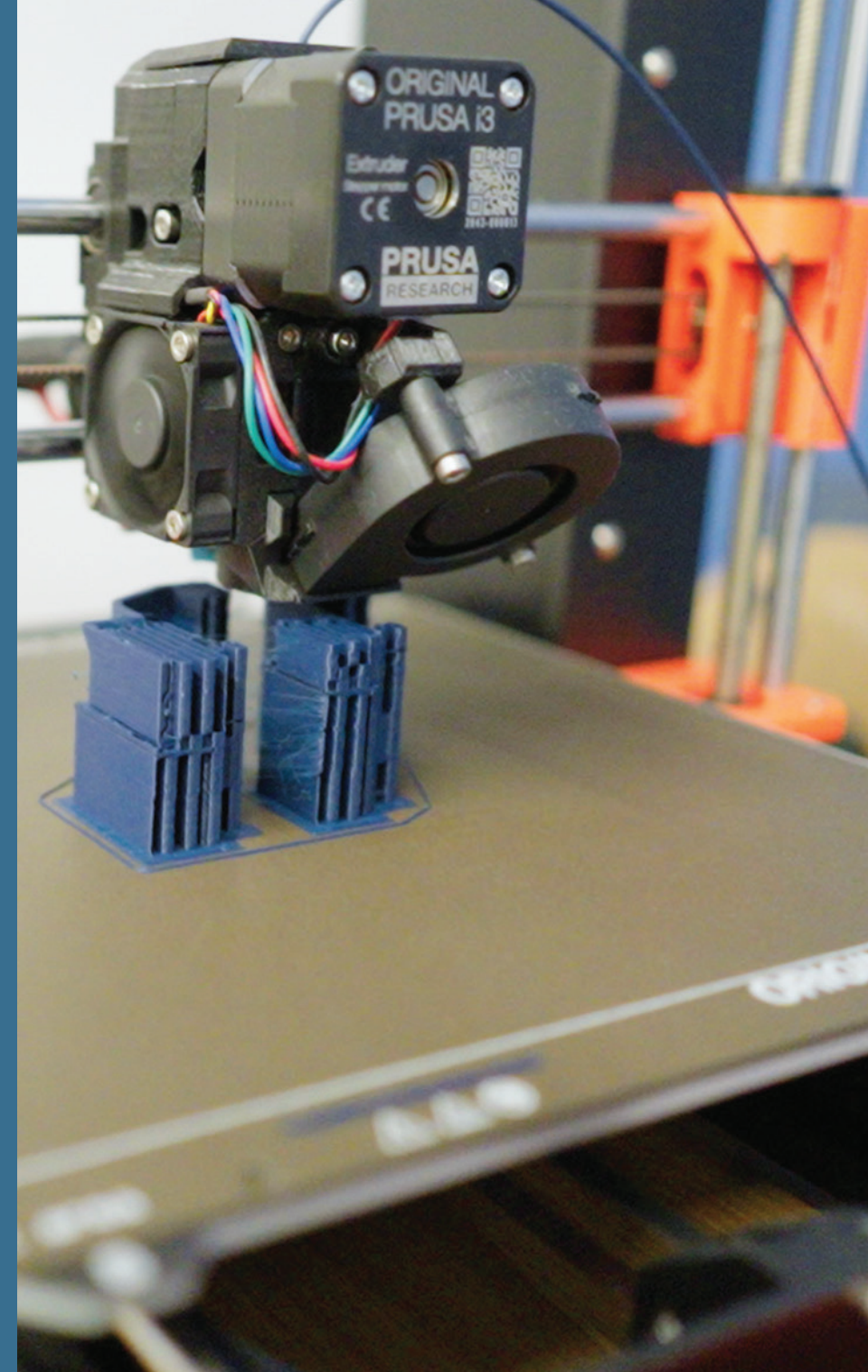


WEIGHTING OF PROPORTIONS OF GDP FOR MANUFACTURING

The proportion by value of electrical manufacturing in the UK has declined dramatically from 12.6% of manufacturing in 1997 to only 4% in 2023. The challenge to drive growth and improve supply chain availability is clear.



Source: ONS



Electricity Networks Infrastructure



Investment in electricity networks as projected will have to increase significantly in the coming decades to enable the electrification of heat, transport and industry. Electricity lines, cables and substations will have to increase in quantity by roughly 20-50% by 2050, which could translate to up to £105 bn until 2035³.

There has been an increase in confidence in the transmission network sector since Ofgem's decision to accelerate transmission network spend approvals. However, the supply chain still needs stronger and earlier signals to grow capacity. In the distribution network sector, there has been less progress because the regulatory regime and DNO procurement practices are still working on a 'just-in-time' basis, giving the supply chain inadequate signals to ramp up production.

In light of the Clean Power2030 Mission, it is especially worrying that DNOs are currently significantly underspending their ED2 allowances for reinforcement. The supply chain in the distribution sector is not getting signals to ramp up production. Ofgem should consider how it will ensure that DNOs give their supply chain improved visibility of future requirements and reinforce networks adequately during ED2. The aim should be to reinforce networks early ahead of need, to ensure the timely connection of renewable generation, EV charging stations and electric heating.

Transmission

The significant growth in networks will require investment in increasing manufacturing capacity. The move to strategic transmission planning by the National Energy System Operator (NESO) and Ofgem decisions to accelerate transmission investment have given some improved confidence to the market. Further confidence in a pipeline of orders will be required for manufacturers to invest in growing capacity to meet Net Zero needs. Ofgem's decision to introduce an 'Advanced Procurement Mechanism' (APM) will hopefully allow TOs to place firm orders with the supply chain earlier.

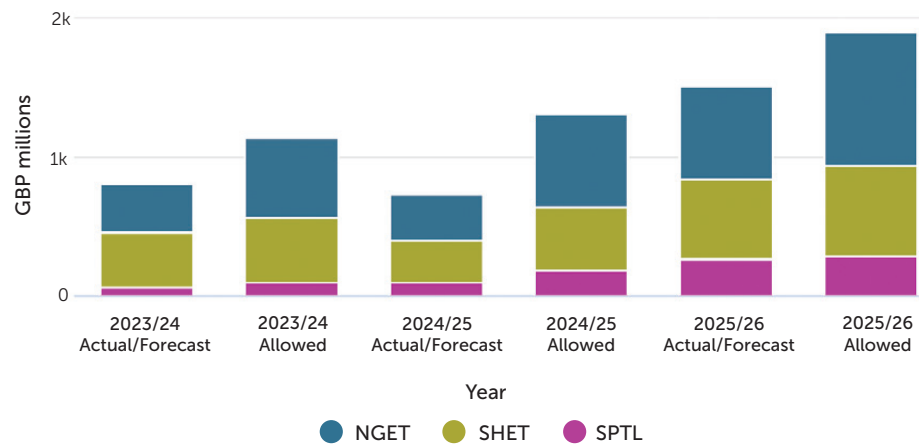
BEAMA welcome Ofgem's decisions to accelerate the delivery of RIIO T2 and RIIO T3 investment plans through the Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) programme, worth £20bn. However, in order to meaningfully compete for sparse capacity globally, and indeed drive further investment in additional capacity, TOs need to further evolve their procurement models towards truly strategic, long-term procurement with commitment on volumes of equipment. Companies must procure programmes of work (rather than procuring project by project). Ofgem's regulatory frameworks may also need to evolve further to enable this change.



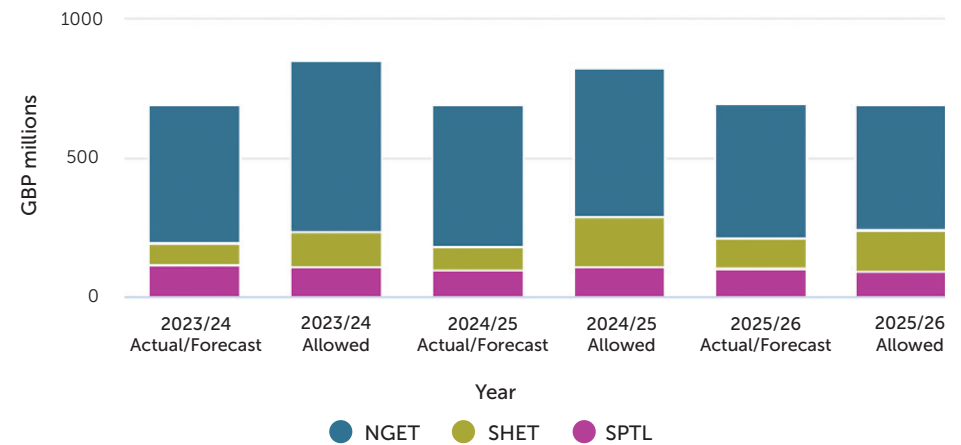
³ BEAMA 2022 [Growing the Supply Chain for a Net Zero Energy System](#)

Comparing actual spend with TOs' allowances (including uncertainty mechanisms and baseline), BEAMA's data analysis shows that SSEN Transmission and Scottish Power Transmission are modestly underspending their allowances. NGET are underspending their allowances to a larger extent.

ET2: Load Related Capex – Allowed vs Actual/Forecast



ET2: Non-Load Related Capex – Allowed vs Actual/Forecast



Source: Ofgem 2025 Price Control Financial Model (PCFM) ED2 and ET sectors.

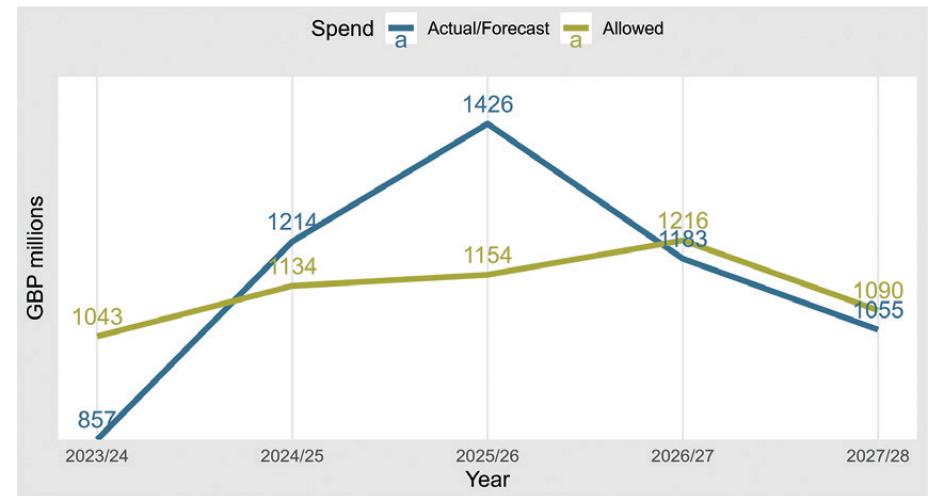
Distribution

RIIO ED2 provided allowances of £2.36bn across all of the DNOs for the period 2023- 2028 for network reinforcement, alongside uncertainty mechanisms to increase and decrease allowances. In year one of RIIO-ED2, total DNO reinforcement spend averaged less than half the annual allowance. DNOs state the reasons for the underspend include lower electricity demand than forecast some areas, as well as delivery issues linked also to problems mobilising the supply chain, especially for installation of equipment⁴.

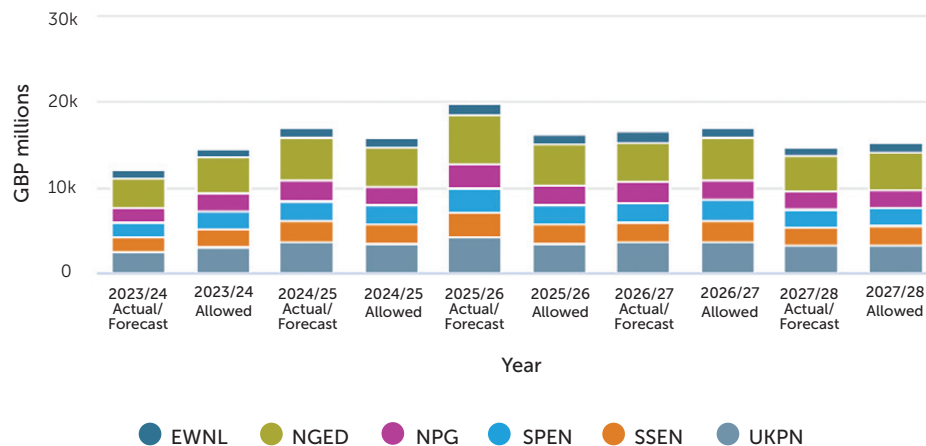
It is imperative that the DNOs now begin to invest early ahead of need and give the supply chain the orders required to increase manufacturing capacity, and mobilise the workforce to install equipment. A sudden steep increase for load related expenditure could put worrying pressure on the supply chain, so investment needs to be brought forward.

The BEAMA analysis shows that DNOs are underspending load related allowances as well as non-load related capex allowances.

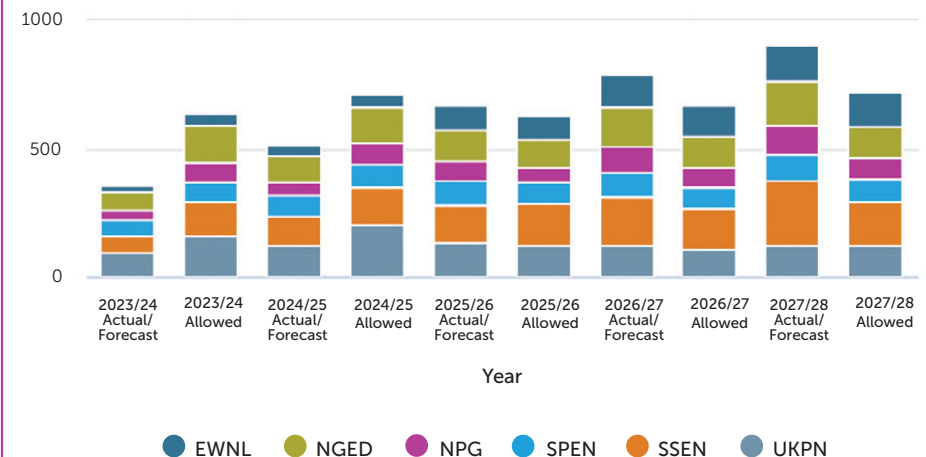
ED2 – Non-Load Related Capex



ED2: Non-Load Related Capex – Allowed vs Actual/Forecast



ED2: Load Related Capex – Allowed vs Actual/Forecast



Source: Ofgem 2025 Price Control Financial Model (PCFM) ED2 and ET sectors.

⁴ Historical and forecast Load Related Expenditure, electricity distribution. Ofgem 2024 Framework consultation: electricity distribution price control (ED3), published 6 November 2024, p. 38.
Ofgem website https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-11/ED3_Framework_Consultation.pdf

LCT connections to NGED's network are rising – or more connections are being registered

The numbers of LCT connections to NGED's network are increasing, showing the need to reinforce networks at pace to enable decarbonising power, heat, transport and industry (NGED is one of six DNOs and covers an estimated 25% of the GB network area.) It is important to note that for residential LCTs connected the numbers may not be complete, as asset registration is not 100% reliable, but it should be improving. This also means that some of the increase in monthly connections reported could be linked to increased registrations rather than actual adoption.

Better data on the connections of Low Carbon Technologies (LCTs) to the networks is important in enabling strategic planning and realistic assumptions. BEAMA fully supports the ongoing initiatives to address data gaps in LCT grid connections. However, to ensure these efforts deliver successful outcomes, greater urgency and focus are needed. Accelerating the development, implementation and integration of these projects will be critical in overcoming existing challenges, enabling timely infrastructure planning and ensuring the manufacturing sector is prepared to meet the demands of a low-carbon future.

NGED are the only distribution network operator reporting low carbon technology connections to their network at present such that it allows us to analyse the data in this manner.

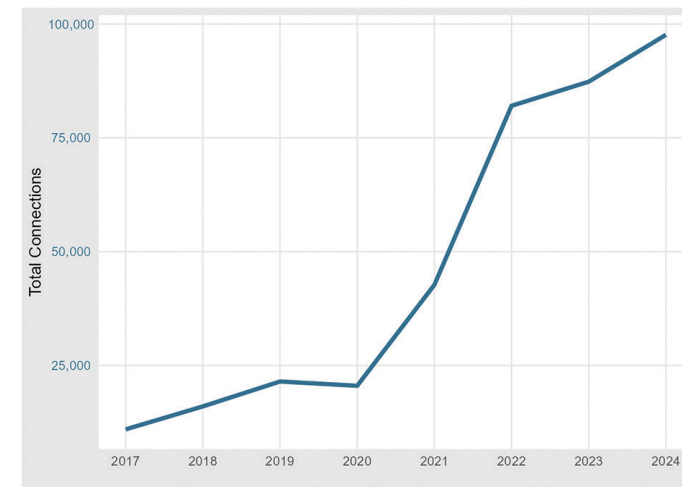
Assumptions about demand flexibility

The underlying assumptions regarding load growth will likely need review. The DNOs undertook an exercise in 2018 to develop a common base for their scenarios⁵ and have been publishing their Distribution Future Electricity Scenarios (DFES) annually since. DNOs and NESO are best placed to assess the overall implication of these trends for expected network demand and required investment. However, it is important to factor in realistic, evidence-based assumptions about the flexibility of HPs, to ensure that DNOs do not underestimate expected maximum demands and network loading, and as a result assume too slow a rate of network reinforcement.

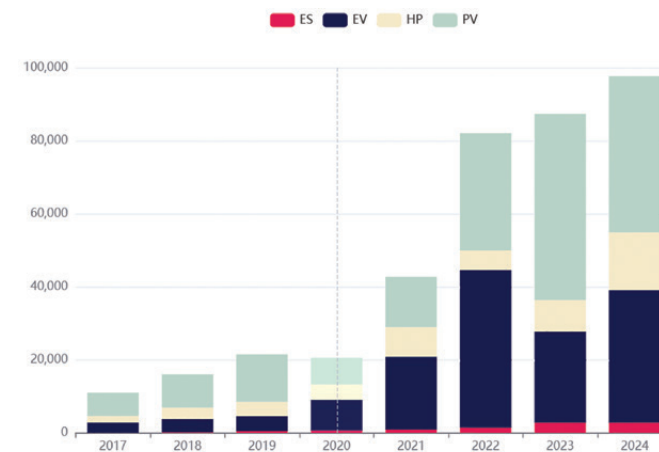


#ACCELERATING
ELECTRIFICATION

LCT Connections – Total

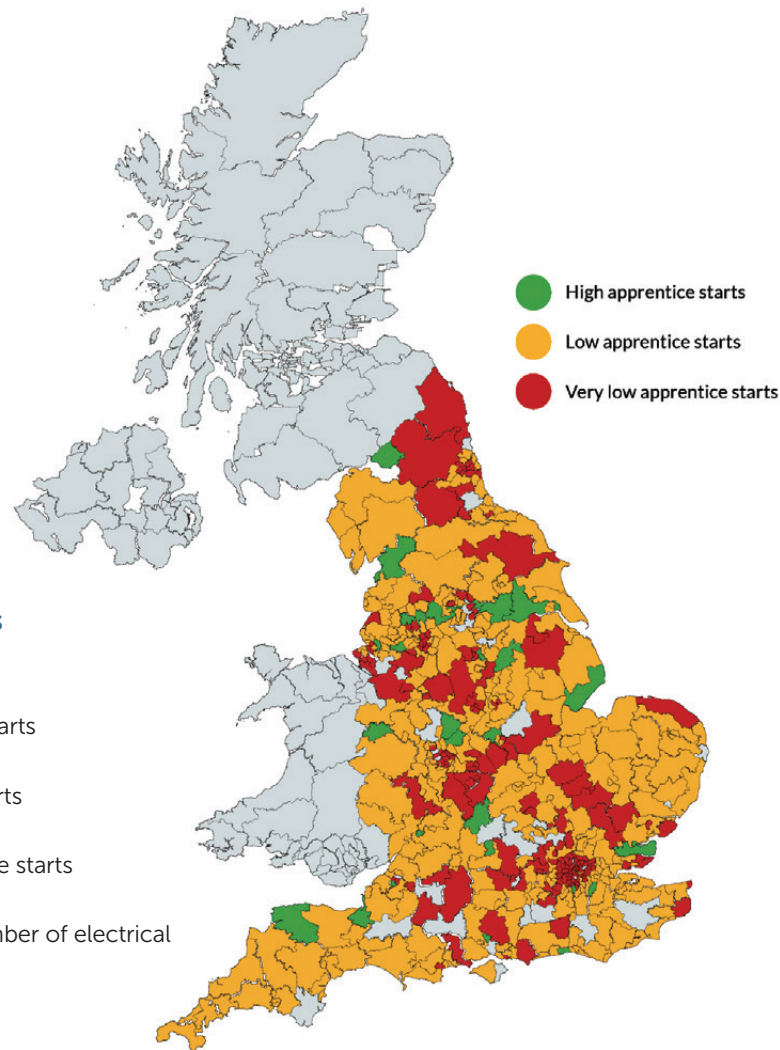


LCT Connections - By Technology



⁵ ENA Common Scenario Report, 2018

ECA Heatmap for Electrical Apprenticeship Starts 2022/23



Mapping the electrical skills fault in England

- high electrical apprentice starts
- low electrical apprentice starts
- very low electrical apprentice starts

The data represents the number of electrical apprentices in 2022/2023.

**The data for the number of apprentices in each constituency is based on old constituency boundaries, which may affect the accuracy of the data, but not the ranking of the constituency itself. The constituencies which underwent significant boundary changes with a material impact on the accuracy of the data have been marked in grey.

The United Kingdom's Net Zero ambition is at risk – not due to a lack of technologies, but because of a lack of skilled electricians to install and maintain them. Electrical apprenticeship starts in England have fallen by 10% this year, and a projected shortfall of 15,000 electricians over the next five years signals that the workforce needed to deliver electrification is at risk of shrinking at the very moment it is needed most.

The electrical industry is the backbone of the Net Zero transition, yet it struggles to train new talent at the required pace and scale. The problem extends beyond recent declines in apprenticeship numbers – there is a fundamental disconnect between education and employment.

Fewer than 8% of individuals in 2024 completing government-funded, classroom-based electrical courses progress to apprenticeships within a year. This means thousands of aspiring electricians eager to enter the industry are unable to do so because the system doesn't have the capacity to support them.

The growing shortage of qualified electricians year on year, risks delaying the rollout of key infrastructure projects and technologies, including EV charging stations, energy storage systems, and heat pumps – directly impacting the UK's ability to meet ambitious Net Zero targets.

Without a stronger talent pipeline, labour costs for electrical installations will rise, making green technologies less accessible for businesses and consumers.

The Electrical Contractors' Association (ECA) has been leading efforts to close this gap through targeted initiatives; launching Recharging Electrical Skills Charter in England, the Electrical Skills Index. Using baseline data from 2023, the Electrical Skills Index shows, at a granular level just how severe the electrical skills shortage in certain regions of England. The heatmap gives a graphic illustration of the poor progression rates from classroom based electrical courses into apprenticeships within the industry.

Conclusion

Broadly we recognise a gap between projected need and actual delivery, although in places (grid) patchy data doesn't allow us yet to fully analyse where we are against future need. Overall electrification in the real world (transport and heat) is not delivering at the speed needed to meet the 2050 target, and certainly not aligned with Clean Power by 2030 delivery.

The most significant and concerning shortfall is in the low carbon heat market, where we see a growing gap emerging between actual and projected delivery. We do not believe this can be filled through heat pump deployment alone and we need to expand the basket of heat electrification measures to reach the 20% of homes not suited for heat pump deployment at the very least – this includes the full range of heat storage solutions.

Neglecting this and the overall need for a robust home retrofit plan across the UK will fundamentally limit progress to 2050.

Further to this ensuring the post 2025 plan for Smart Meter rollout supports energy suppliers to increase installations of SMETS2 smart meters, maintaining connection of SMETS1 and resolution to current connection issues is absolutely central to the 2030 clean energy target. We will not achieve a decarbonised energy system if we don't have engaged consumers. Currently 11 years away from having a complete working network, we are at risk of seriously delaying progress on the widespread adoption of flexible energy management which is a key enabler for electrification. BEAMA will be publishing more on this in the coming weeks.

We would like to analyse electricity network investment figures in more detail and understand to which extent strategic planning and regulatory frameworks are driving network owners to invest at the ambitious rate required to enable networks ready for an electrified economy and connecting the required aligned low-carbon generation capacity. It is essential that network companies reinforce ahead of need and RII03 will need to encourage anticipatory investment to be fit for purpose. Anticipatory network investment will be central to avoid steep inclines in demand for infrastructure equipment that would put pressure on supply chains. Starting reinforcement early and making a steady pipeline of orders visible will allow the supply chain to prepare and invest. We do have a concern that network owners may not be planning to invest against realistic projections for electrification and required asset replacement associated with ageing assets. This could leave scope for under-investment in network reinforcement and the supply chain.

The key message for Government and policy and regulatory teams is that optimism and confidence is very far from the level required to build a growing and sustainable supply chain in the UK. Investment cycles can have long lead times and are built on a level of certainty. The particular challenge rests with innovators who have been operating in the electrification space for some time (particularly related to heat electrification) but are finding commercialisation at scale a very difficult prospect due to the slow progress with policy support and uncertainty over the construction sector outlook.

As stated in the report, the detail and implementation plans for GB Energy, the Warm Homes Scheme and other fiscal measures, the Home Energy Model, the Future Homes Standard, EPC reform and other instruments related to the built environment are now business critical. Without clarity in the lead up to the end of 2024, we foresee a downturn in optimism and possibly businesses unable to sustain their journey; a journey built on the rhetoric of successive Governments to push for an energy market transition.

This report marks the start of what we hope will evolve into a substantial record of supply chain statistics tracking progress on the delivery of the UKs 2030 and 2050 target.

We want to ensure this starts a conversation around how we bridge the gap between projected delivery and actual figures, and the journey we need to go on to drive investment into the manufacturing supply chain. We know planning is central to the 2030 clean energy mission and as a supply chain we will continue to contribute our survey work into Mission Control. Working also through the UK Electricity Products Supply Chain Council we hope to collaborate with other Trade Associations in the sector to collate data and develop much clearer understanding of the whole supply chain today.



#ACCELERATING
ELECTRIFICATION





#ACCELERATING ELECTRIFICATION



Rotherwick House
3 Thomas More Street
London E1W 1YZ
www.beama.org.uk

Follow us on:

