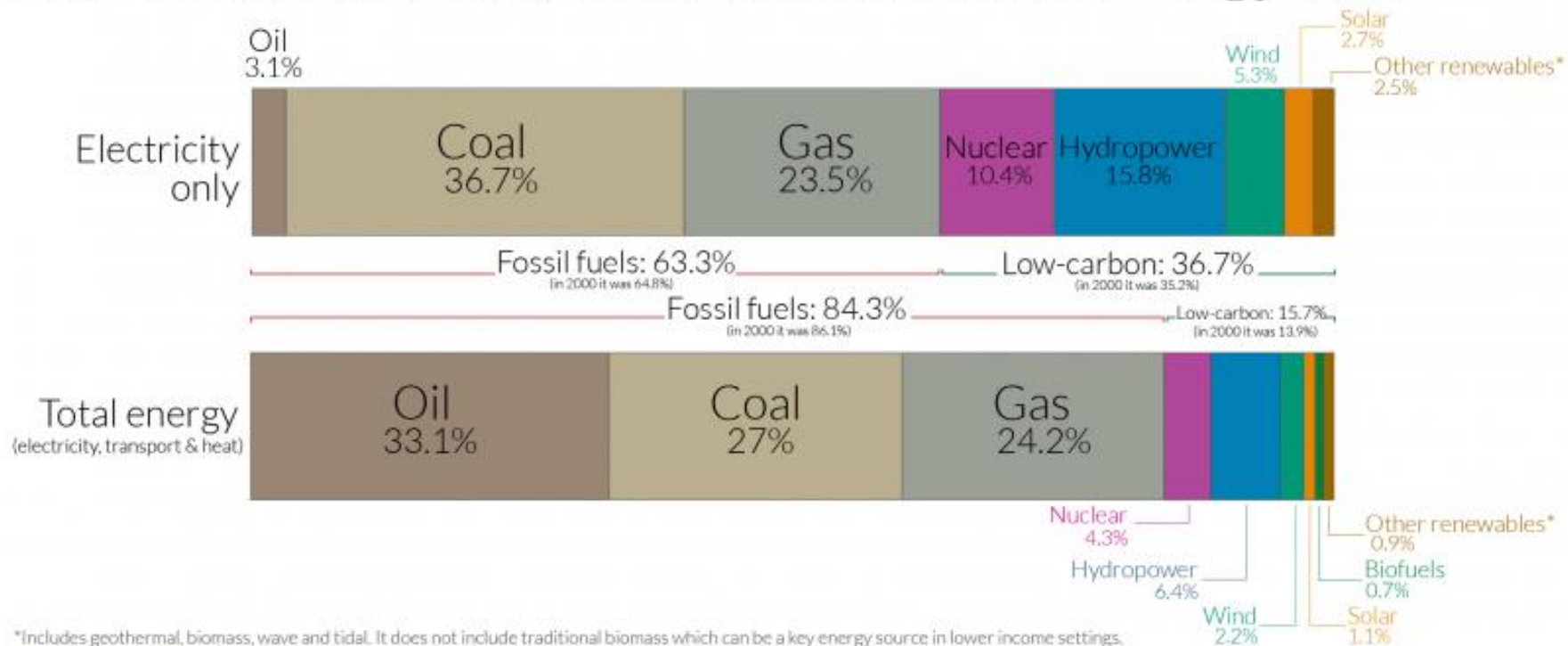


# Renewable energy and money

# Transition optimists, calm down

More than one-third of global electricity comes from low-carbon sources; but a lot less of total energy does



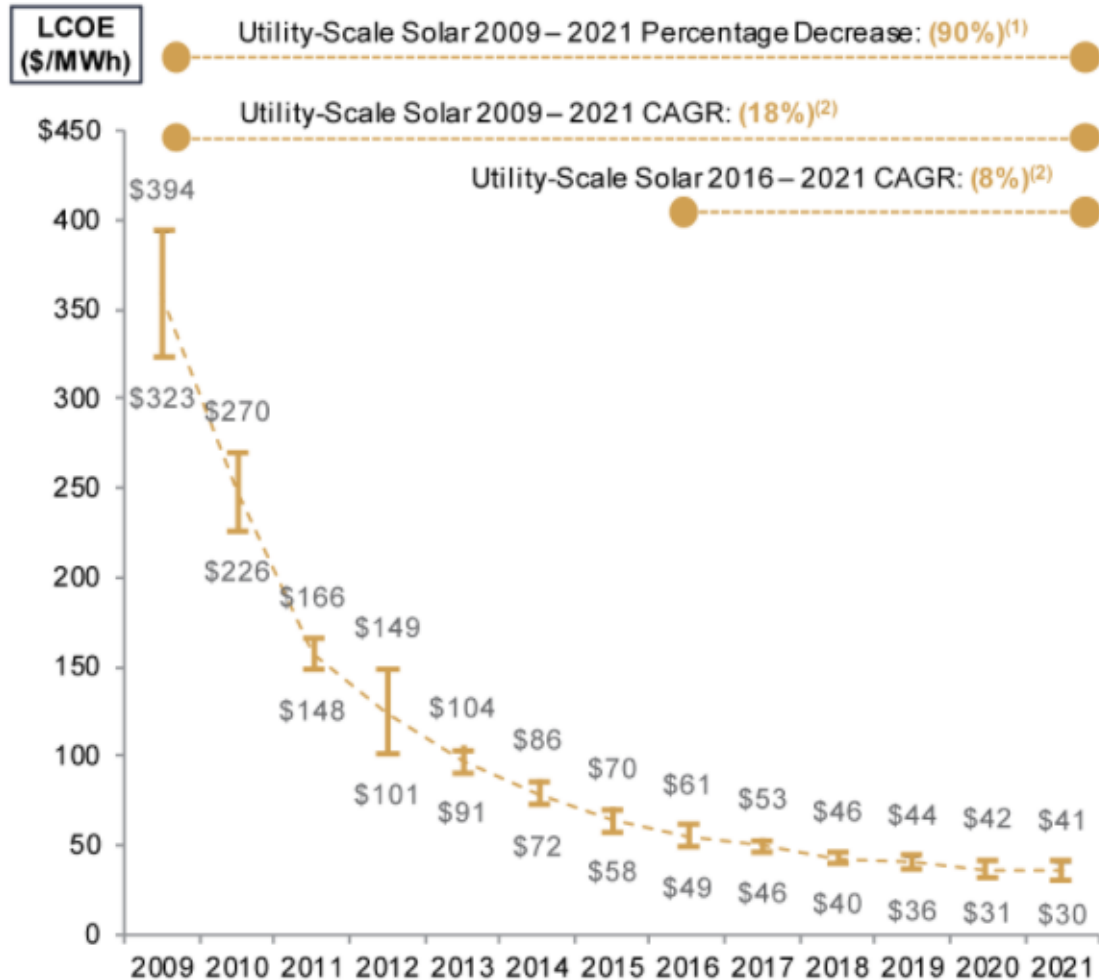
OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Source: Our World in Data based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2020). Based on the primary energy and electricity mix in 2019.

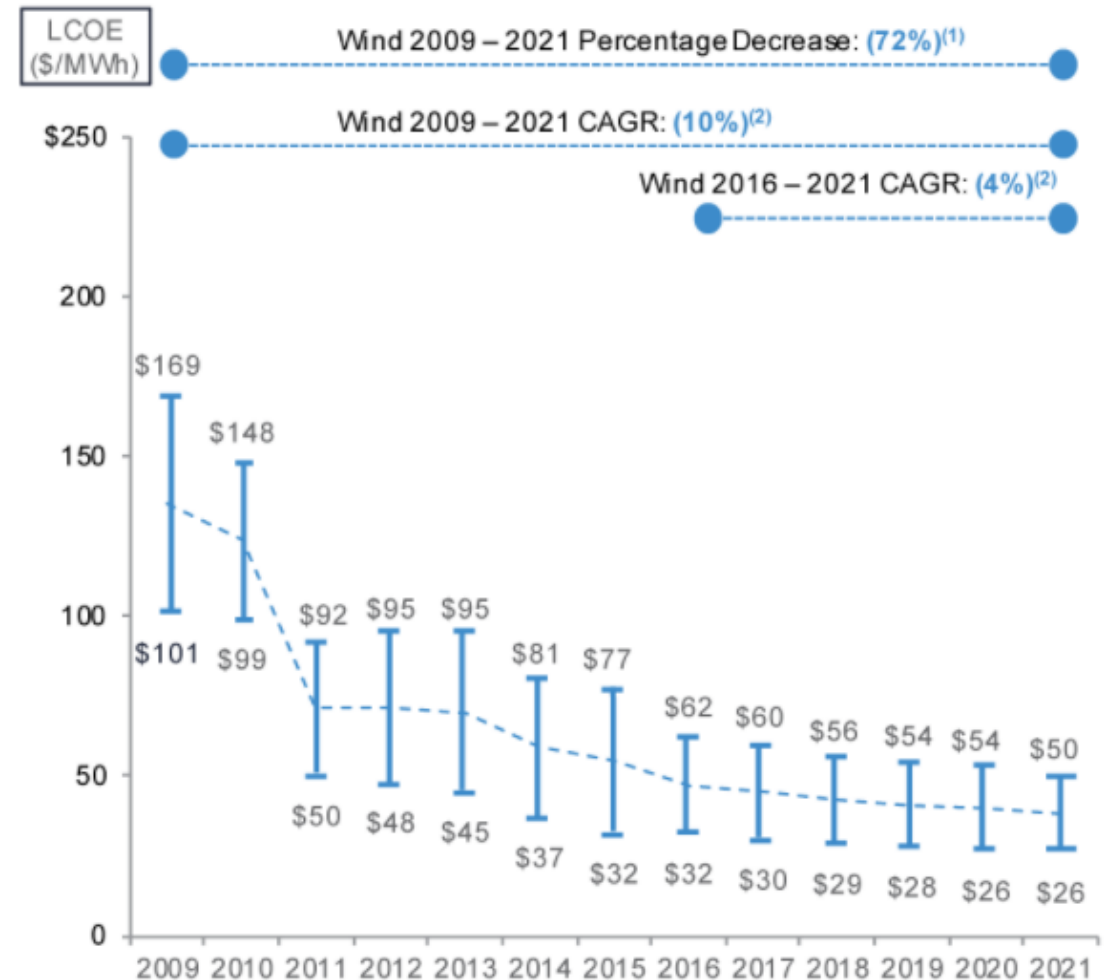
Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

# However, vRES are the success story of the decade

## Unsubsidized Solar PV LCOE



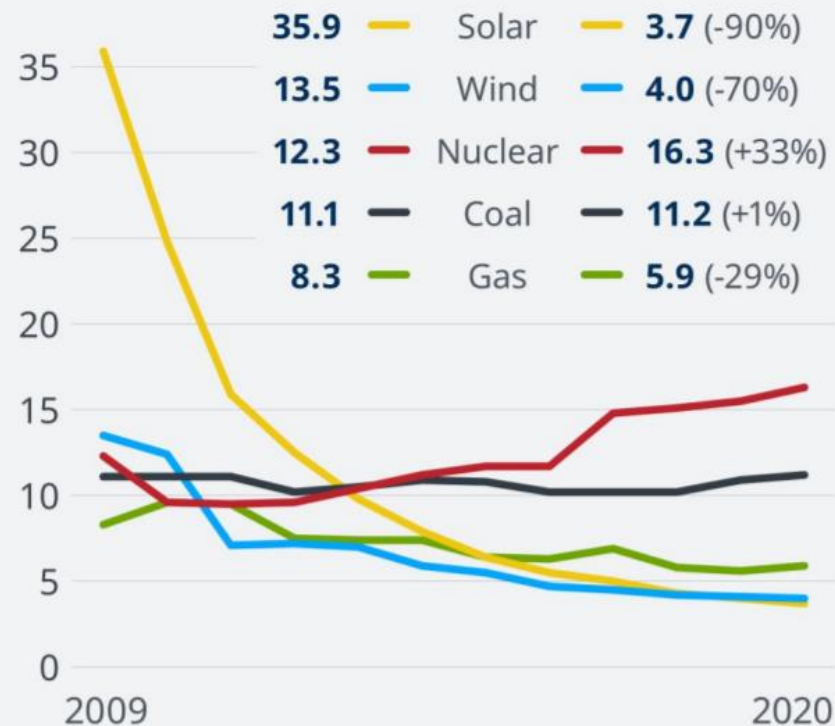
## Unsubsidized Wind LCOE



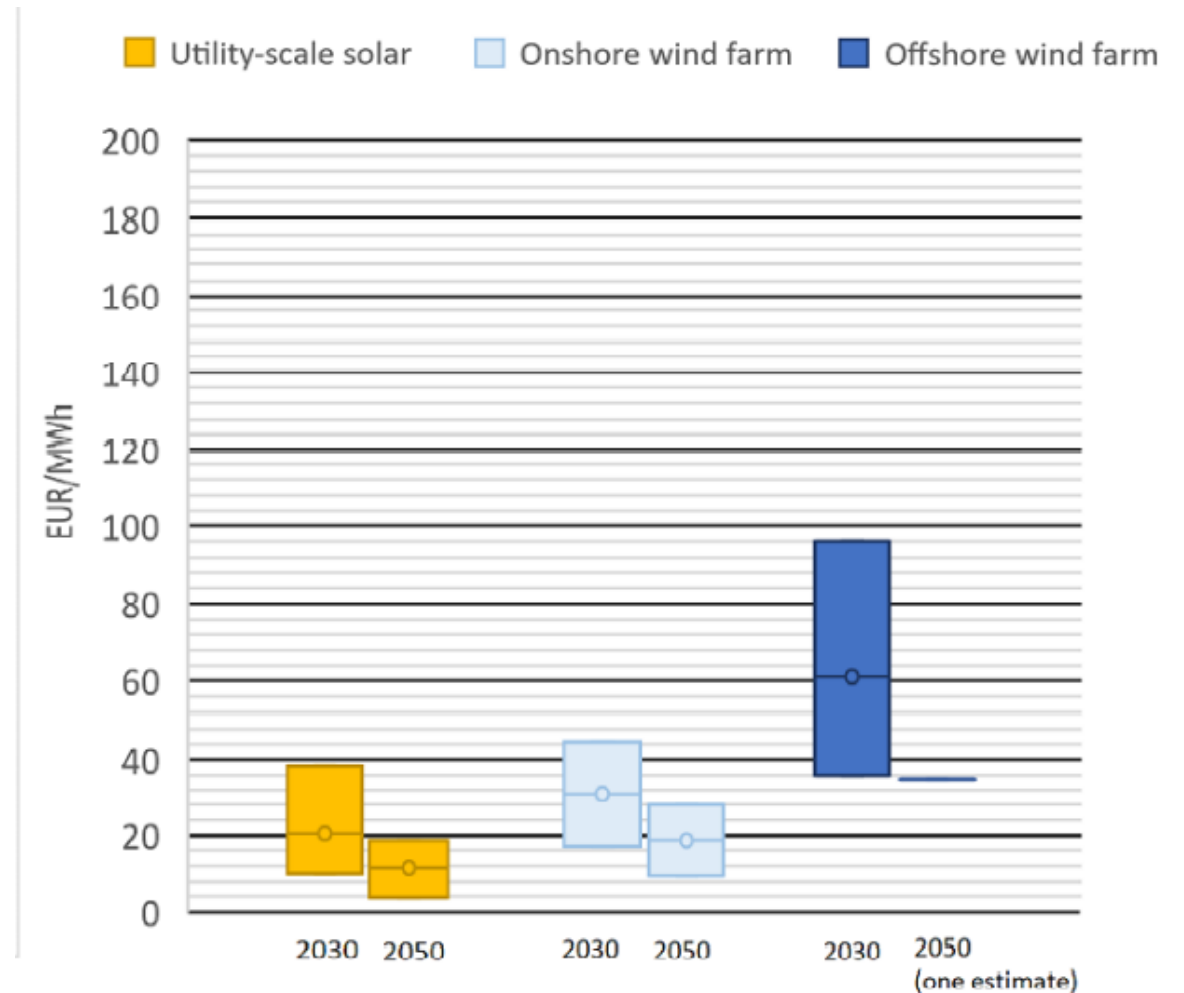
# Recent and future worldwide LCOE estimates

## Worldwide energy prices over the last decade

Generation costs in cents (US\$)



Source: WNISR, Lazard

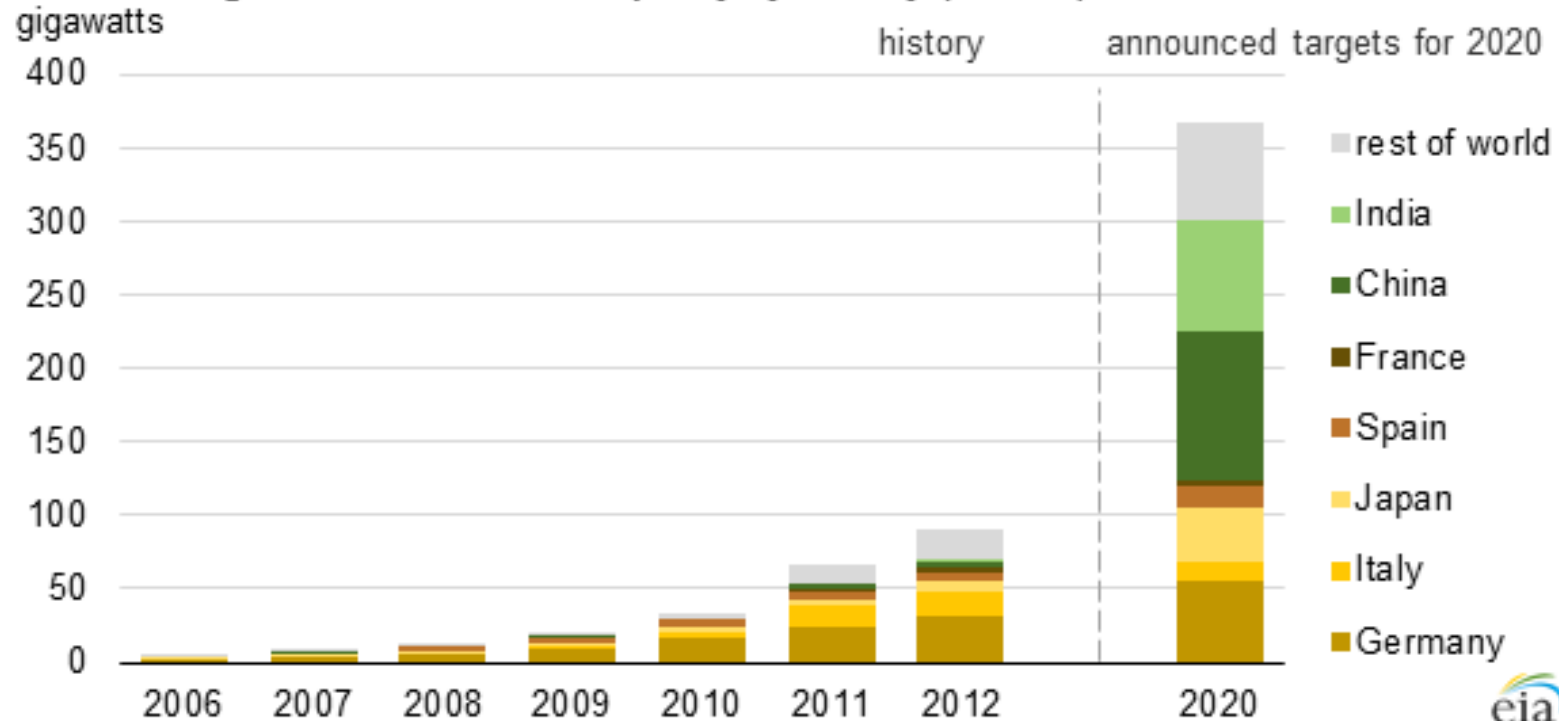


Source: [FSR](#) using data from: IEA (2020), BloombergNEF (2020), IRENA (2020), Lazard (2020)

# How did we get here?

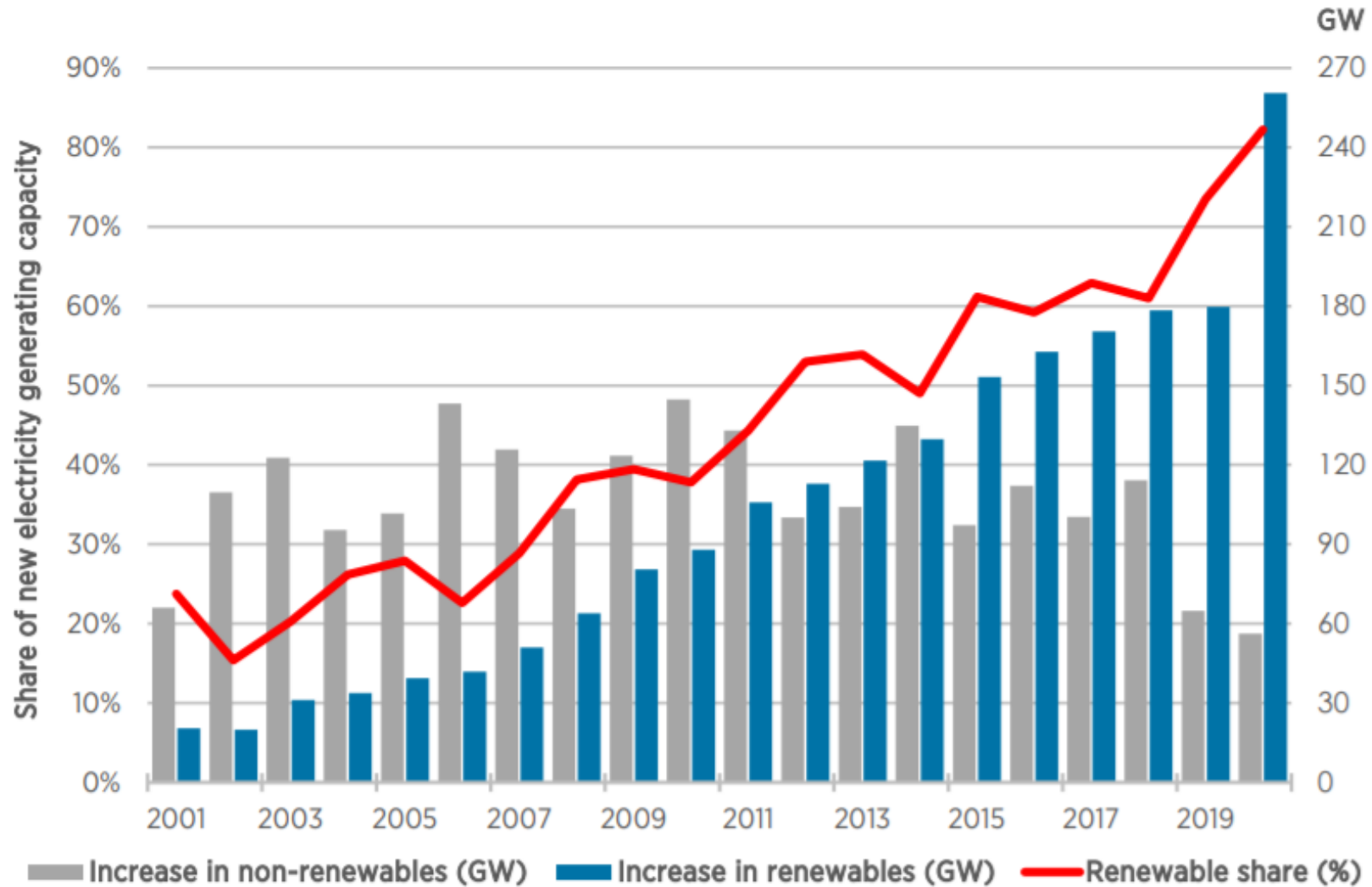
- Demand pull
- Low barriers to entry
- Homogenous products
- Mature silicon industry (PV)

Cumulative global solar installed capacity by country (2006-12)



# Future in the making

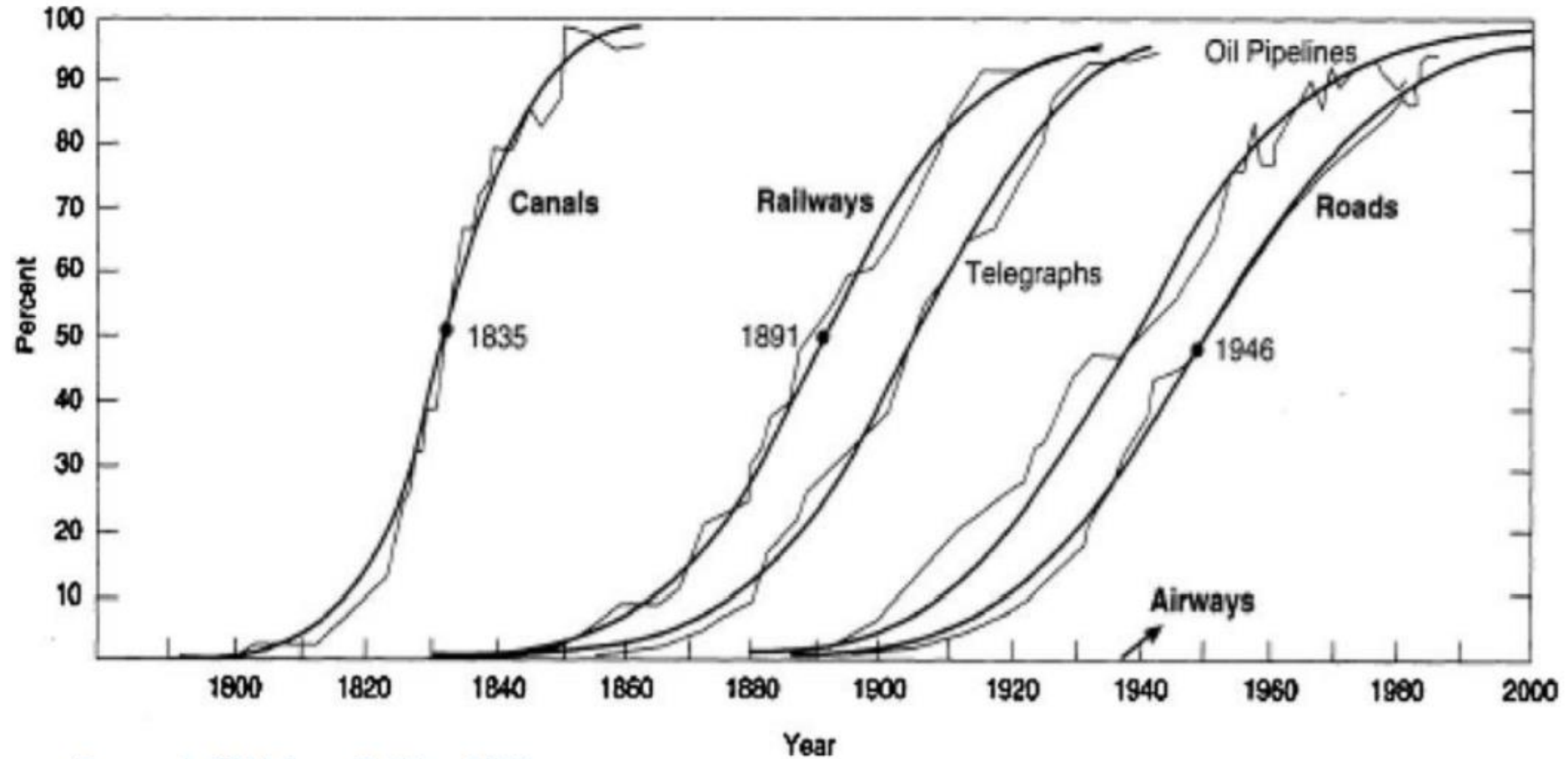
Renewable share of annual power capacity expansion



Source: [IRENA](#)

# Transition pessimist, calm down

THE S-CURVES OF TECHNOLOGY SHIFTS

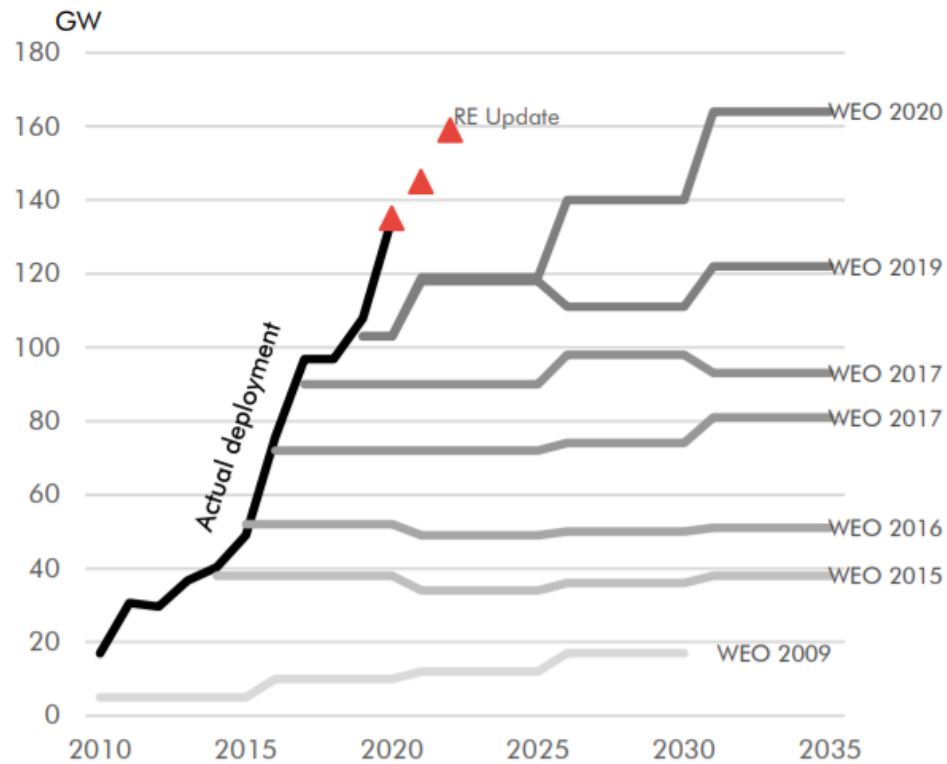


Source: Sovacool, 2016 from Grubler, 1991

Source: [Carbon Brief](#)

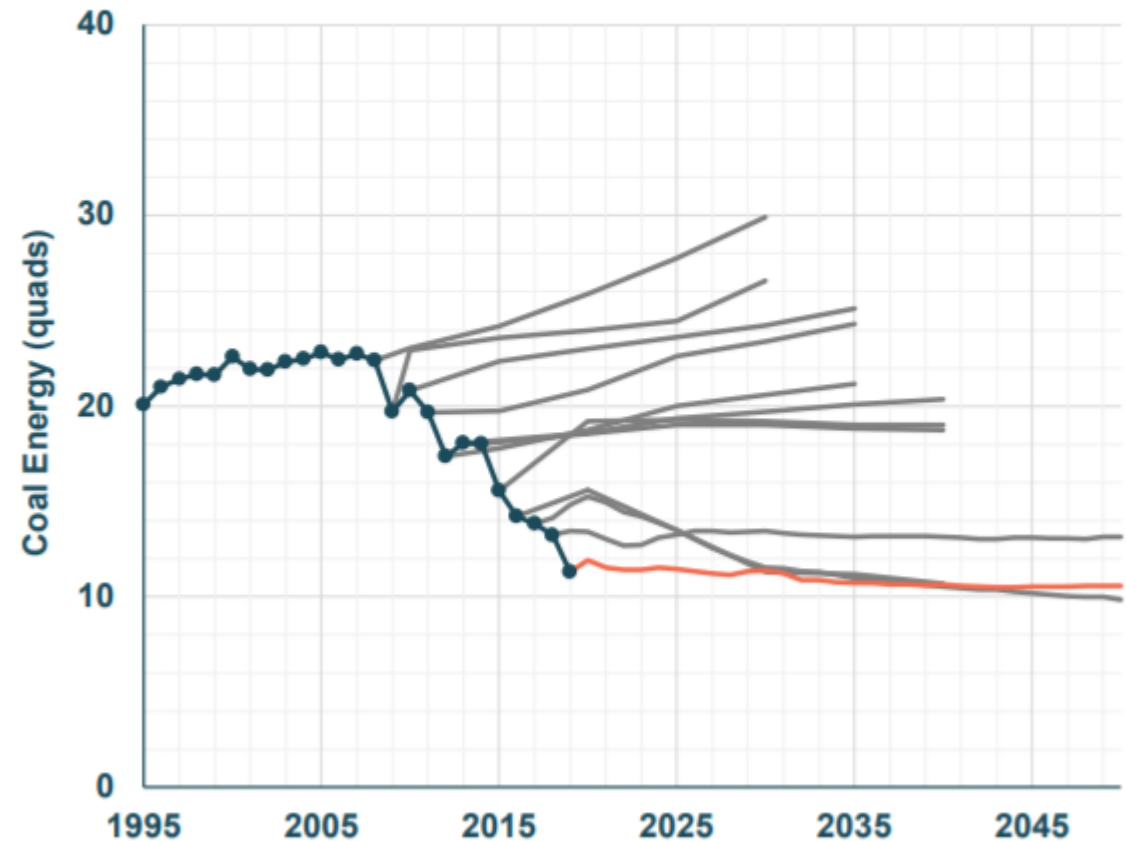
# Where next? The transition feedback loops

## 3.1 IEA FORECASTS OF SOLAR DEPLOYMENT



Source: Carbon Brief; Notes: projections represent the IEA's Stated Policies Scenarios (STEPS) taken from the World Energy Outlook (WEO); RE Update from the IEA's Renewable Energy Market Update<sup>30</sup>

Figure 6. Disruption of Coal Power in the United States

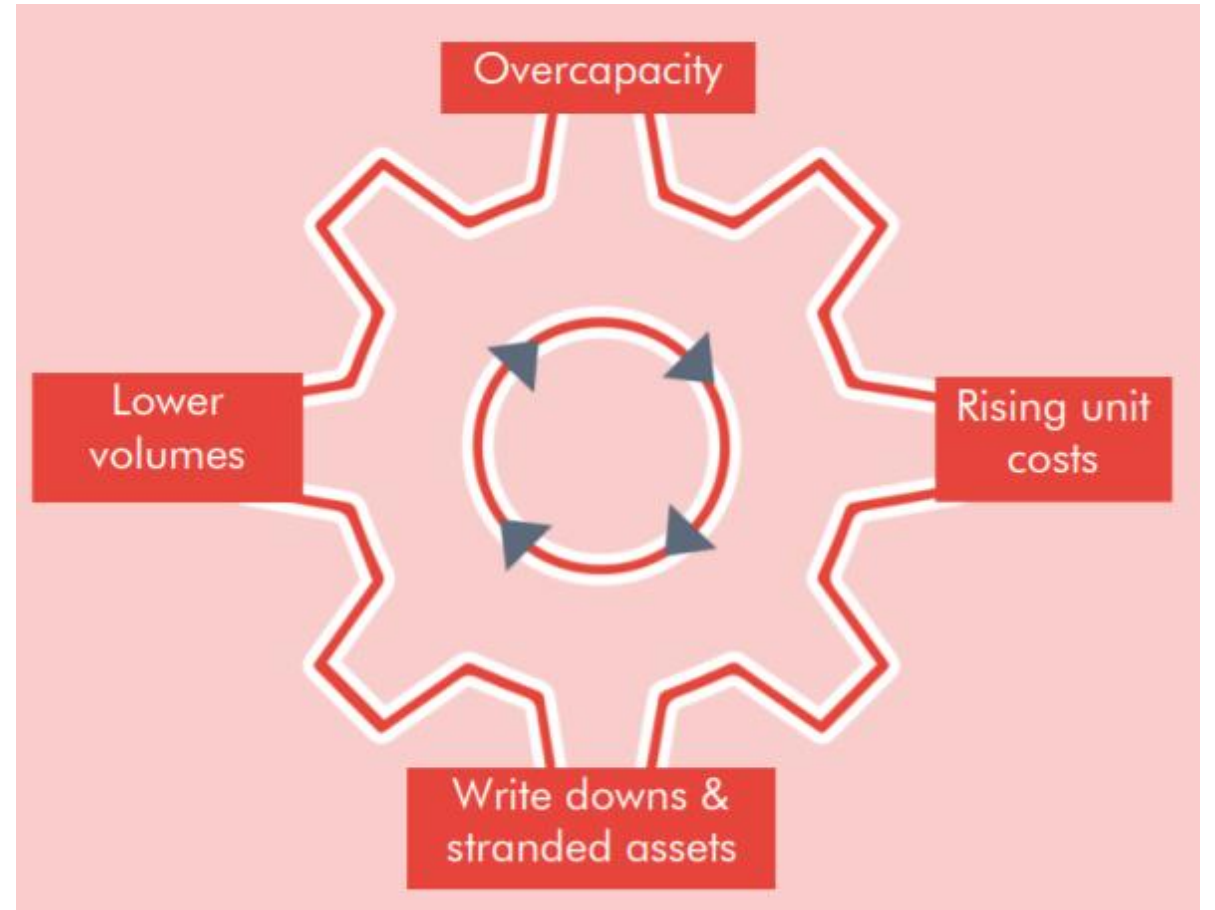
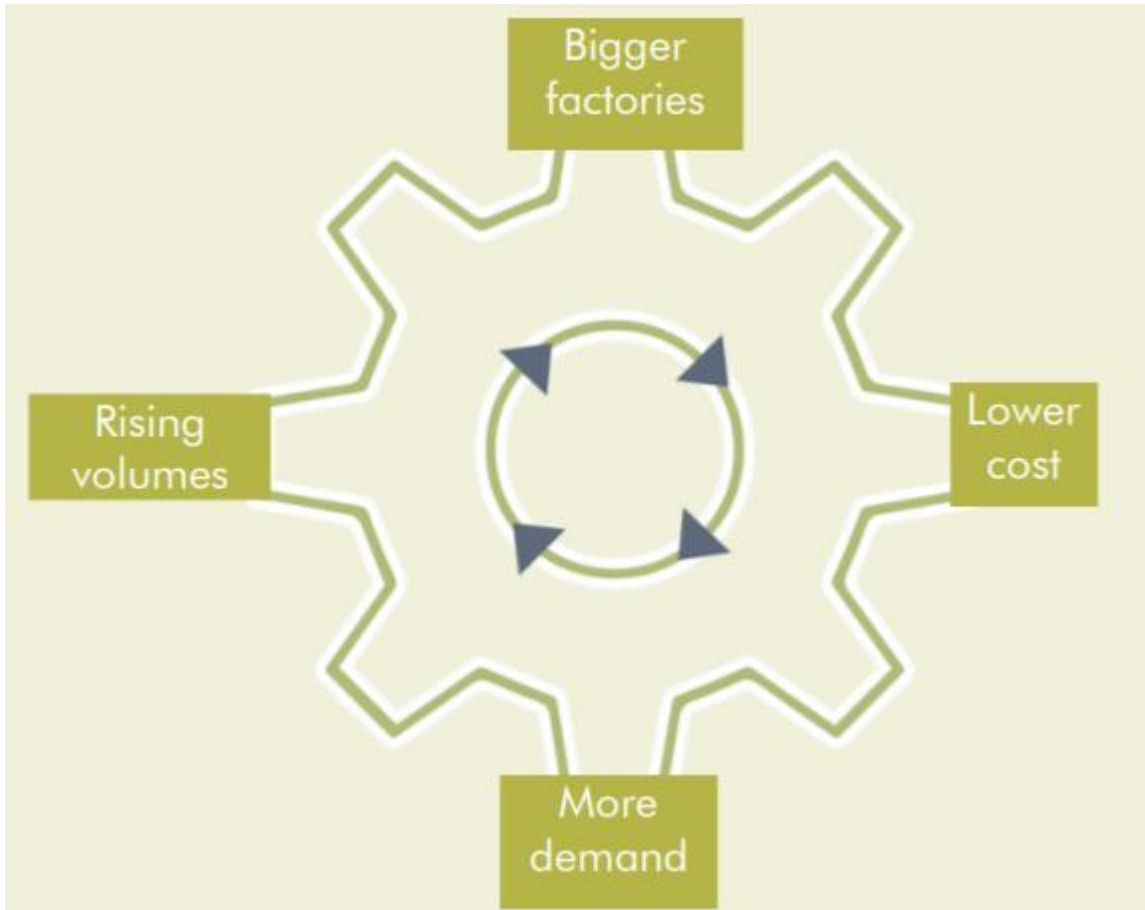


Source: US EIA Annual Energy Outlook series, 1995-2020.<sup>14</sup>

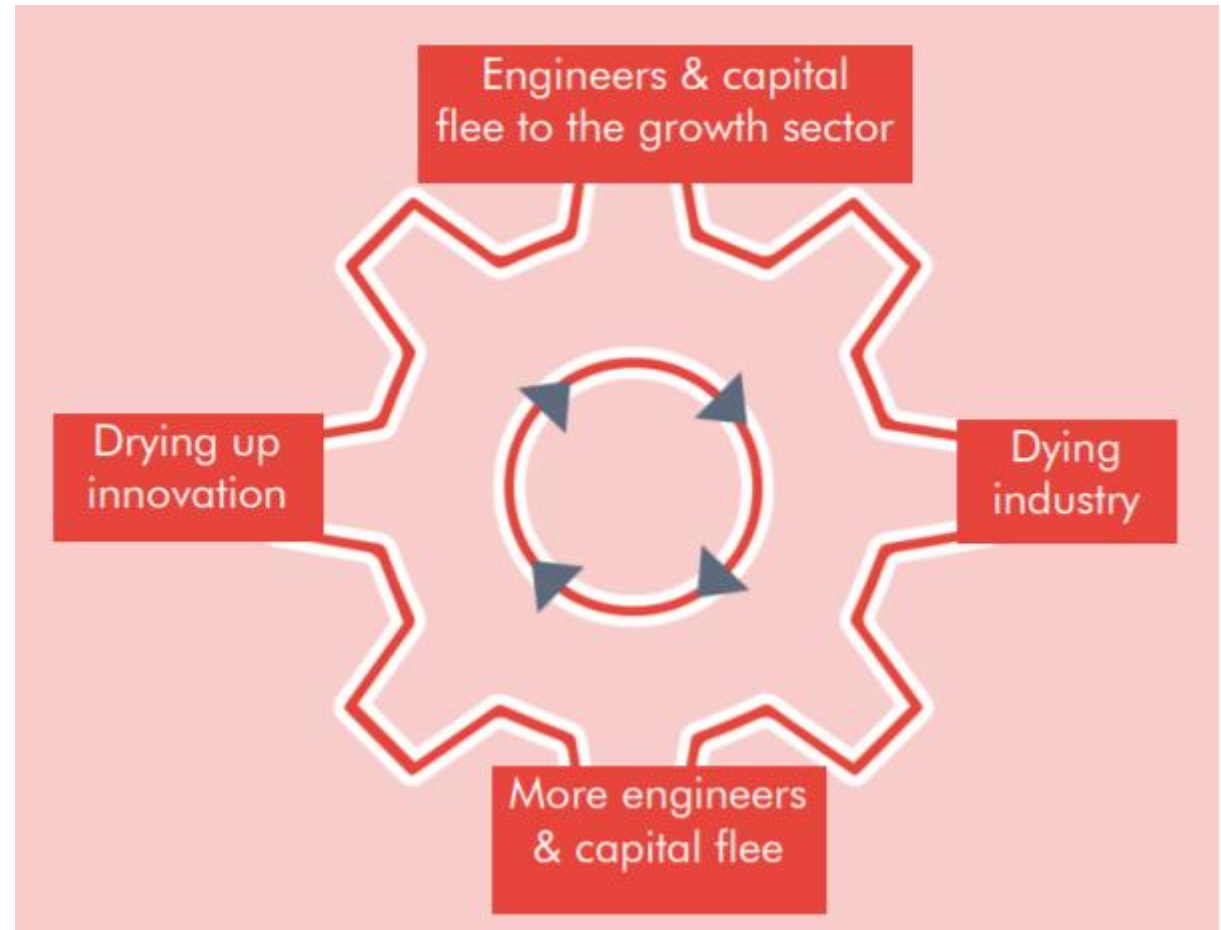
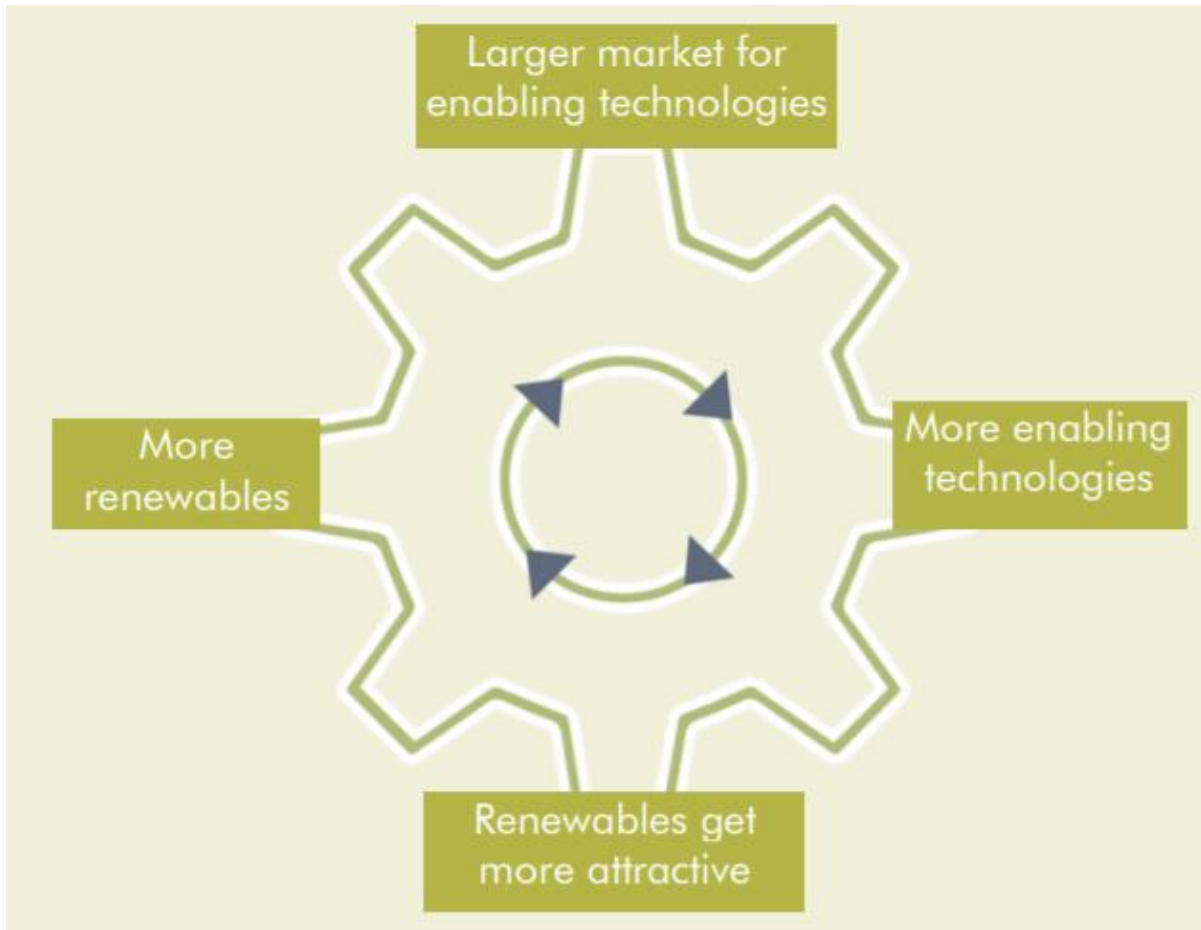
Sources: [Carbon Brief](#), [RethinkX](#)



# The volume-cost loop

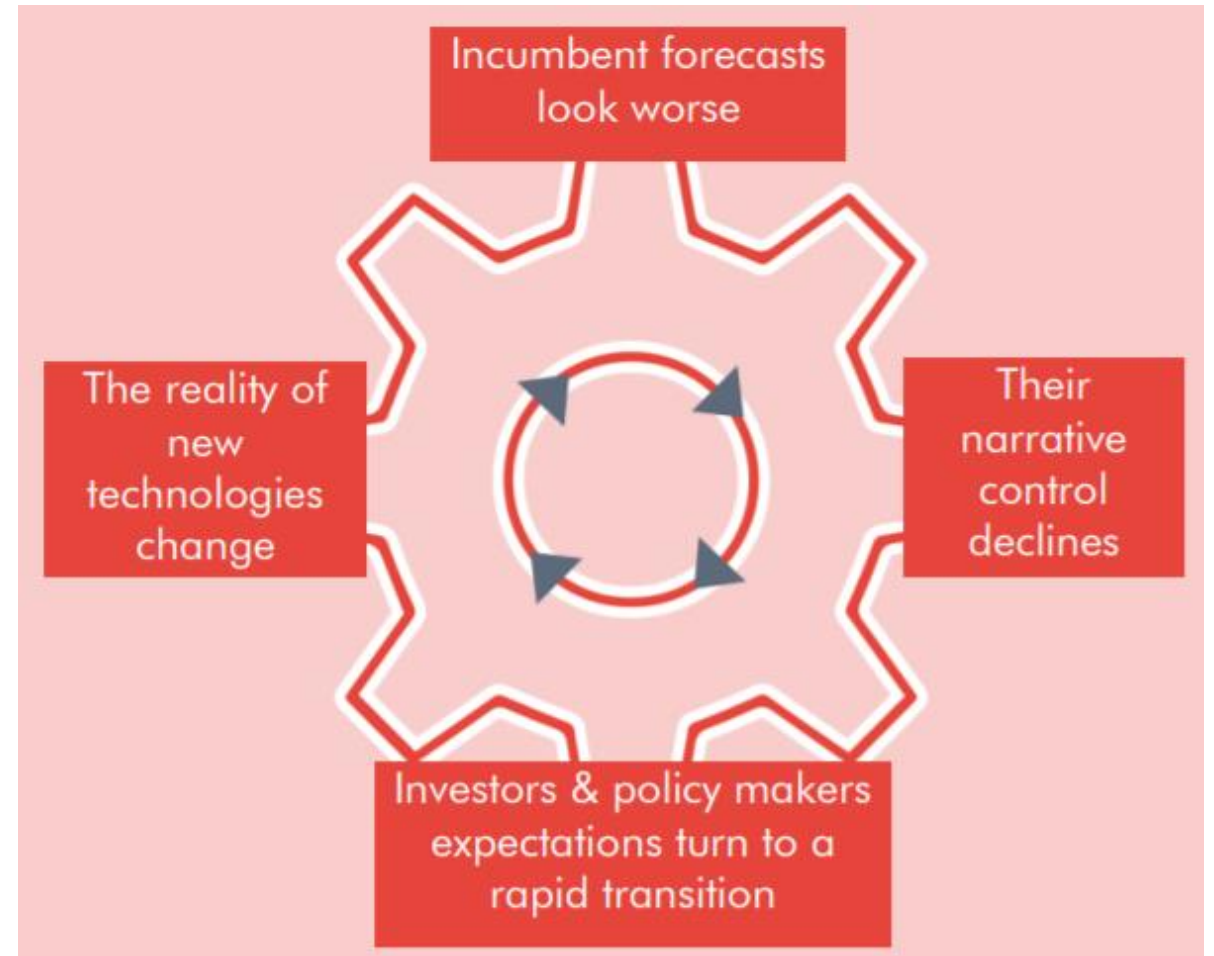
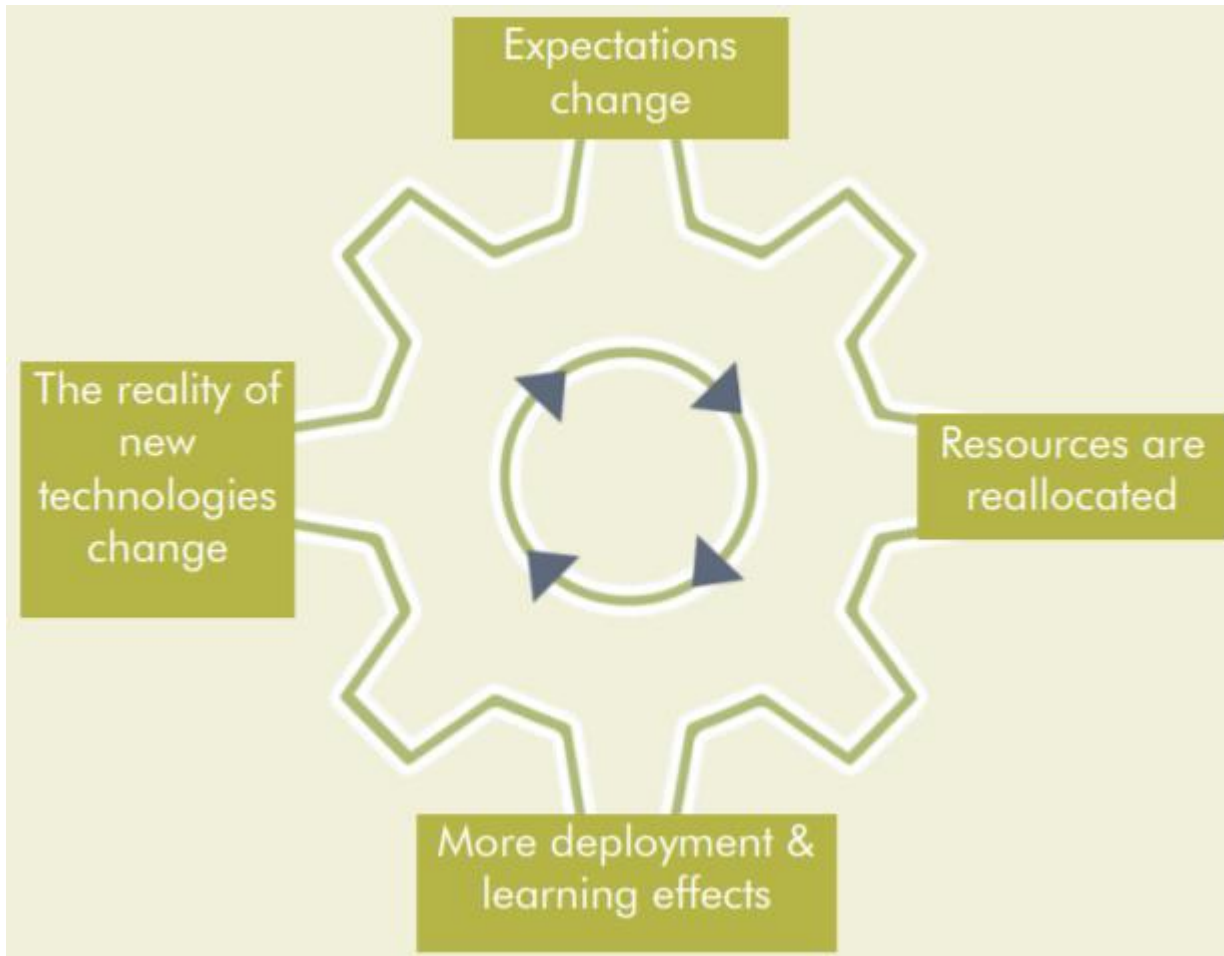


# The technology loop



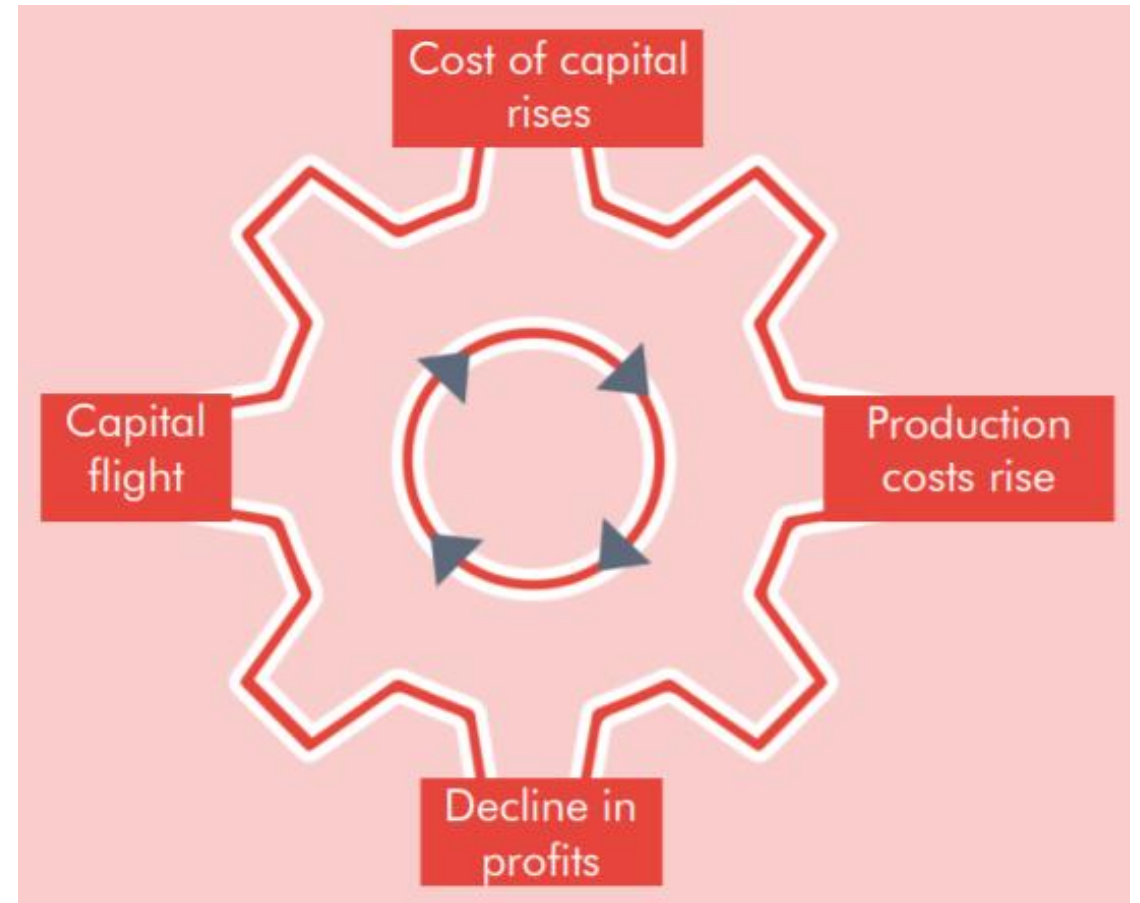
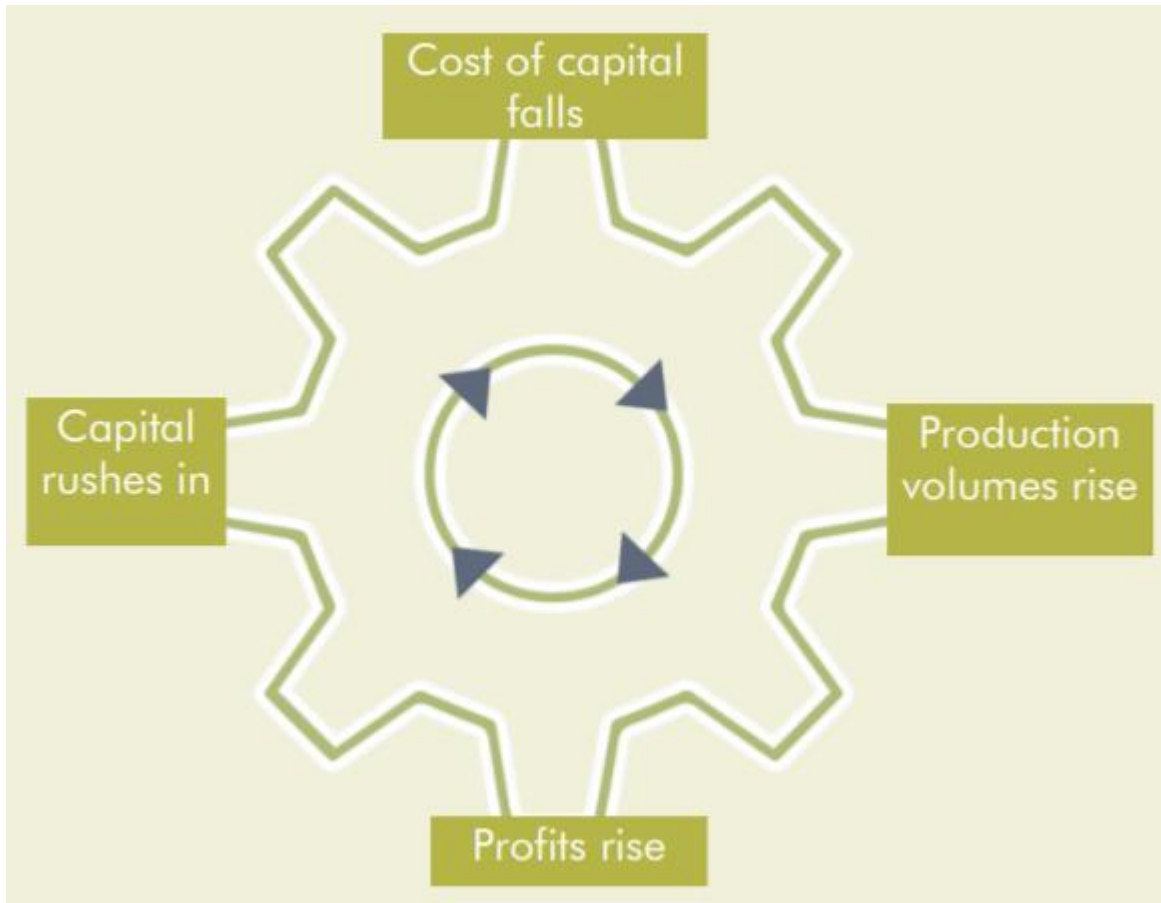
Source: [Carbon Brief](#)

# The expectations loop

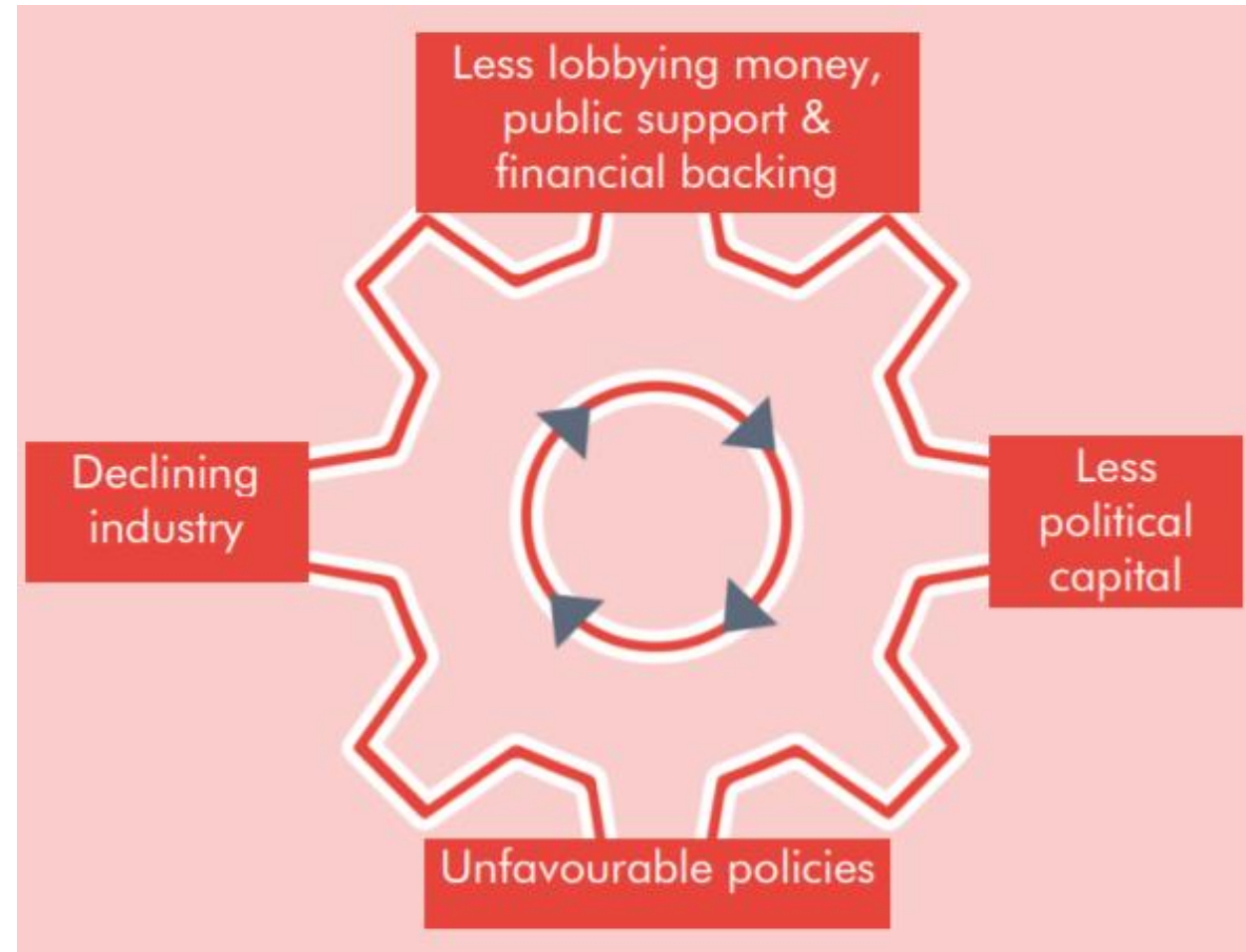
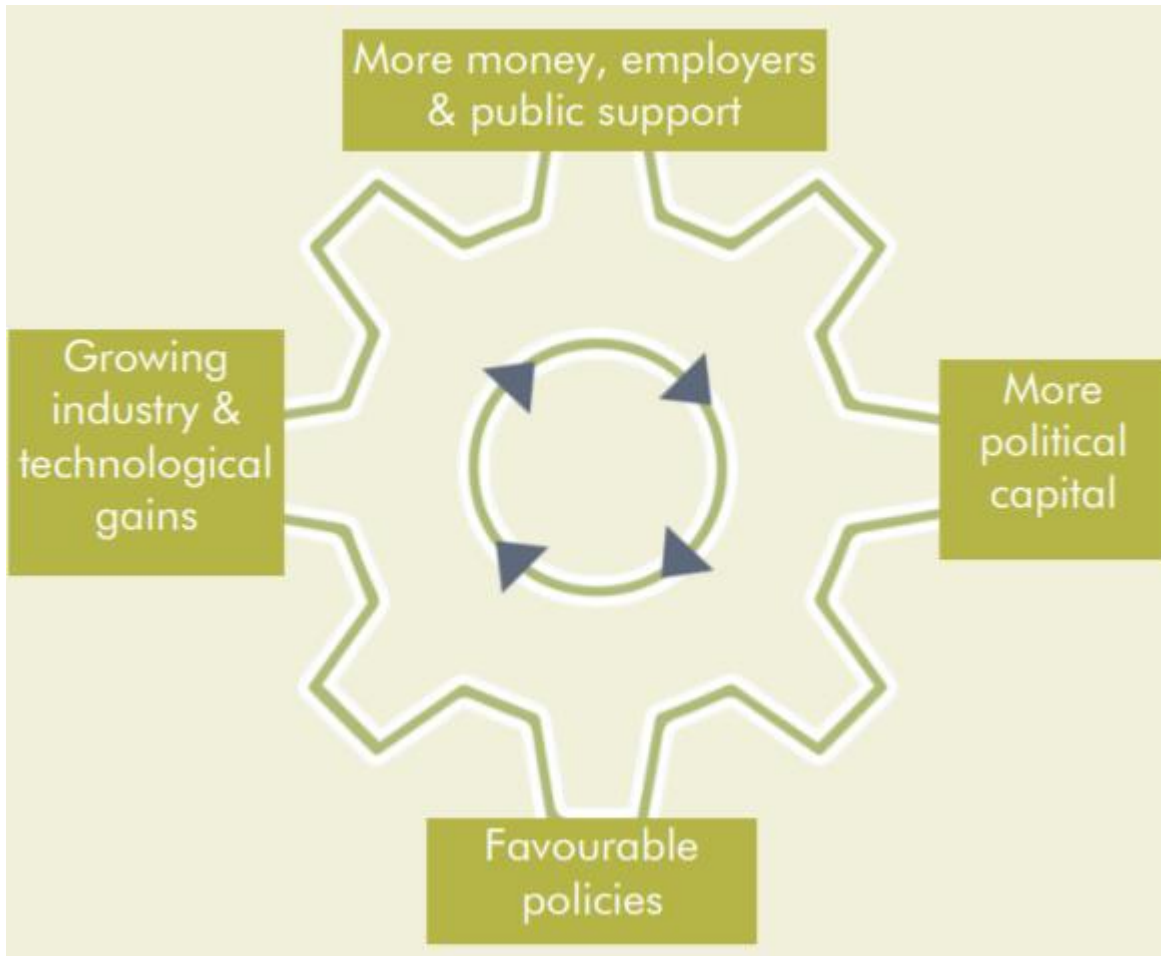


Source: [Carbon Brief](#)

# The finance loop



# The politics loop



Source: [Carbon Brief](#)

# Getting there: support policies

- Feed-in tariffs and quotas
- Feed-in premium
- Auctions
  - RES in
  - Fossil fuels out

*Additional info on auctions:*

[https://auresproject.eu/sites/auresproject.eu/files/media/documents/design\\_elements\\_october2015.pdf](https://auresproject.eu/sites/auresproject.eu/files/media/documents/design_elements_october2015.pdf)

## 4.1. AUCTION-SPECIFIC DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 4.1.1. Price-only/multi criteria auctions
- 4.1.2. Type of auction: auction formats and pricing rules
- 4.1.3. Price ceilings and minimum prices
- 4.1.4. Other
  - 4.1.4.1. Seller concentration rules
  - 4.1.4.2. Information provision
  - 4.1.4.3. Web-based vs. in-person auctions
  - 4.1.4.4. Secondary market

## 4.2. ADDITIONAL RES AUCTION-SPECIFIC DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 4.2.1. Targets/Scope/Volume auctioned
  - 4.2.1.1 How to set the volume auctioned?
  - 4.2.1.2. Energy or capacity-related remuneration
  - 4.2.1.3. Volumes auctioned
  - 4.2.1.4. Number and frequency of rounds
  - 4.2.1.5. Volume auctioned in each round
  - 4.2.1.6. What to do with the amounts not awarded and not built
- 4.2.2. Diversity: Technological, size, actors, geographical
  - 4.2.2.1. Technological diversity
  - 4.2.2.2. Size diversity
  - 4.2.2.3. Geographical diversity
  - 4.2.2.4. Actor diversity
  - 4.2.2.5. Other diversity types
- 4.2.3. Prequalification criteria
- 4.2.4. Duration of contract
- 4.2.5. Penalties for non-compliance/delays
- 4.2.6. Updating of remuneration over time
- 4.2.7. Other design elements
  - 4.2.7.1. Local content rules
  - 4.2.7.2.. Deadlines and grace periods.

## Country-specific conditions

- Potential of renewable energy resources
- Financing costs
- Installation and building costs (land, labour, energy, etc.)
- Ease of access to equipment
- Foreign exchange rates
- General fiscal legislation



## Investor confidence and learning curve

- Credibility of the off-taker and additional guarantees
- Presence of a stable and enabling environment that is conducive to market growth
- Past experience with auctions for both auctioneer and developers



## Policies supporting renewables

- Renewable energy targets and national plans that provide a trajectory for the sector
- Fiscal and financial incentives for RE projects
- Grid access rules
- Risk mitigation instruments
- Policies to promote broader development objectives (incl. socio-economic benefits and industrial development)



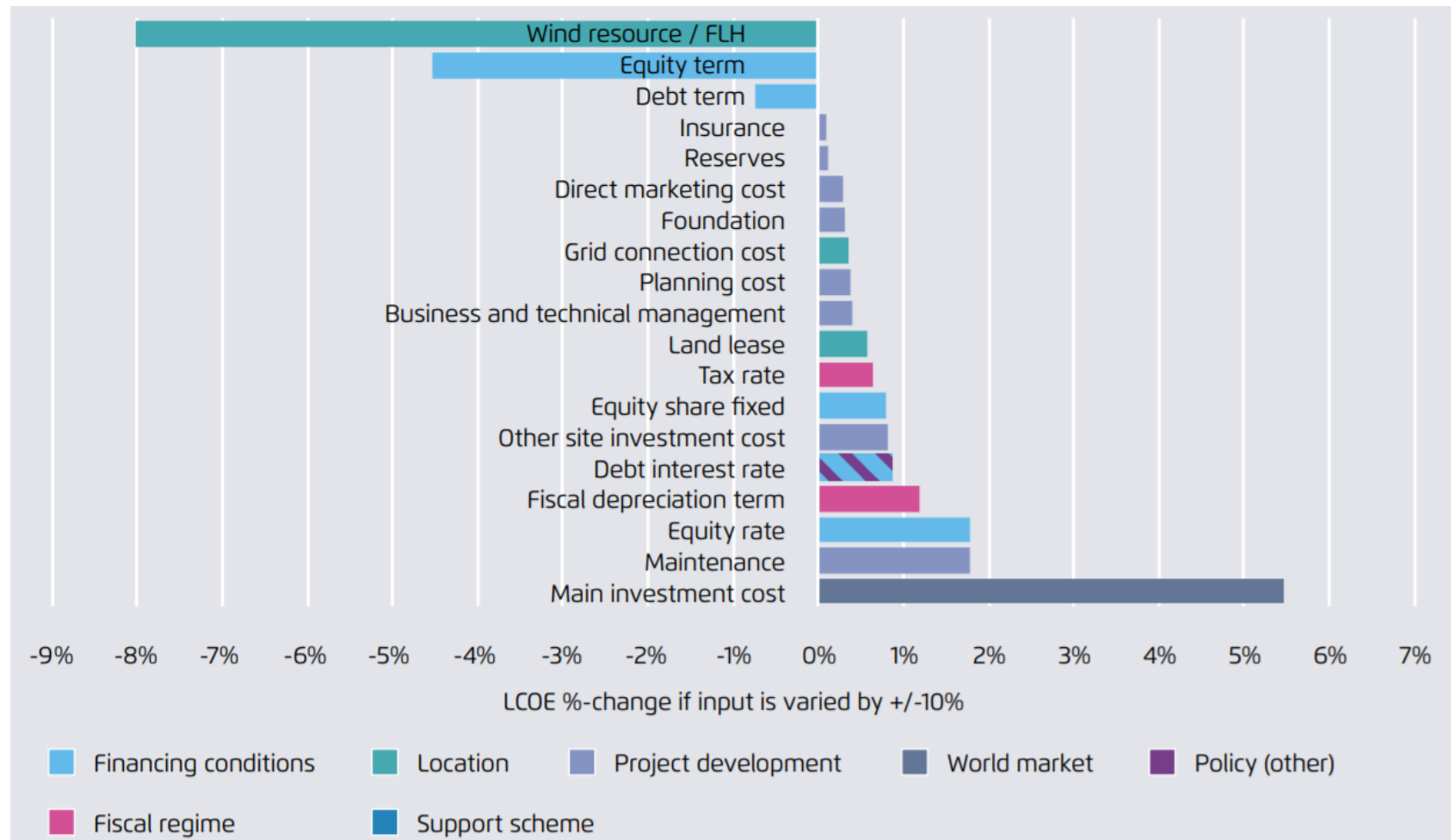
## Auction design

- Trade-off between lowest price and other objectives:
- Auction demand (auctioned volume, off-taker, regularity of auctions)
  - Qualification requirements
  - Winner selection method and criteria
  - Sellers' liabilities (compliance rules, distribution of financial and production risks)



**Price resulting from an auction**

# Market design matters: LCOE sensitivity to a +/- 10% change in input parameters (onshore wind, PEF)



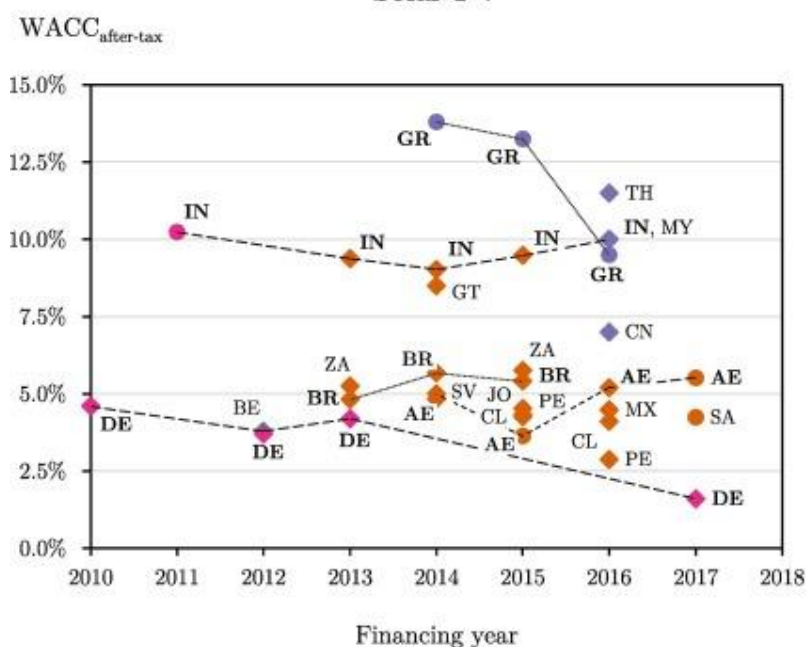
PEF: At, Be, Fr, De, Lux, NI, Sui

Source:  
[Agora EW](#)



# Costs of capital (WACC)

### Solar PV



#### Elicitation of project finance data

- ◆ Egli et al 2018
- ◆ Shrimali et al 2013

#### Survey of expert estimates

- ◆ Angelopoulos et al 2017
- ◆ Kumar et al 2017

#### Replication of auction results

- ◆ Apostoleris et al 2018
- ◆ Dobrotkova et al 2018

#### Analysis of financial market data

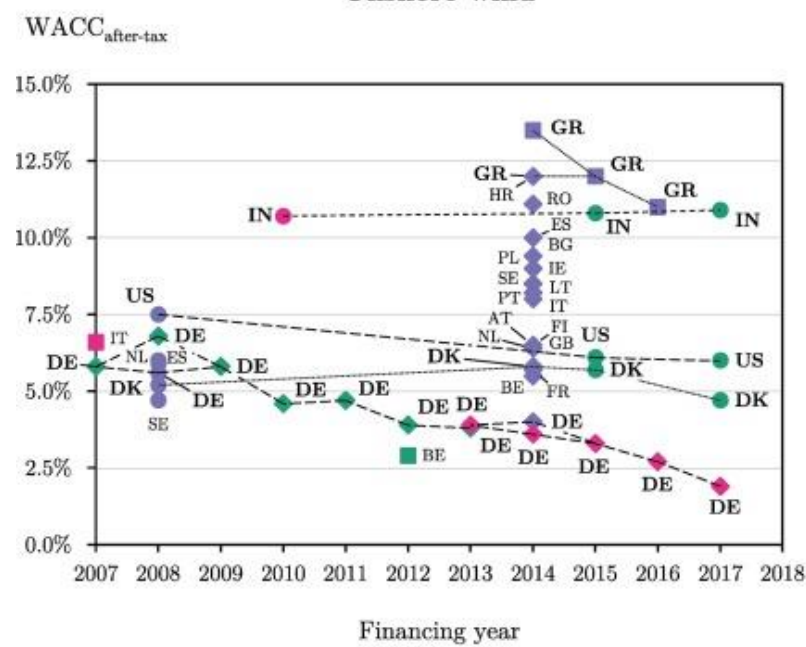
- ◆ Estache/Steichen 2015

#### Abbreviations:

AE United Arab Emirates, BR Brazil, BE Belgium, CL Chile, CN China, DE Germany, GR Greece, GT Guatemala, IN India, MX Mexico, MY Malaysia, PE Peru, JO Jordan, SA Saudi Arabia, SV El Salvador, TH Thailand, ZA South Africa

Note: Only countries with at least 50 MW installed capacity end of 2017 are shown.

### Onshore wind



#### Elicitation of project finance data

- ◆ Egli et al 2018
- ◆ Lorenzoni/Bano 2009
- ◆ Shrimali et al 2013

#### Survey of expert estimates

- ◆ Angelopoulos et al 2016
- ◆ Angelopoulos et al 2017
- ◆ Wood/Ross 2012

#### Analysis of financial market data

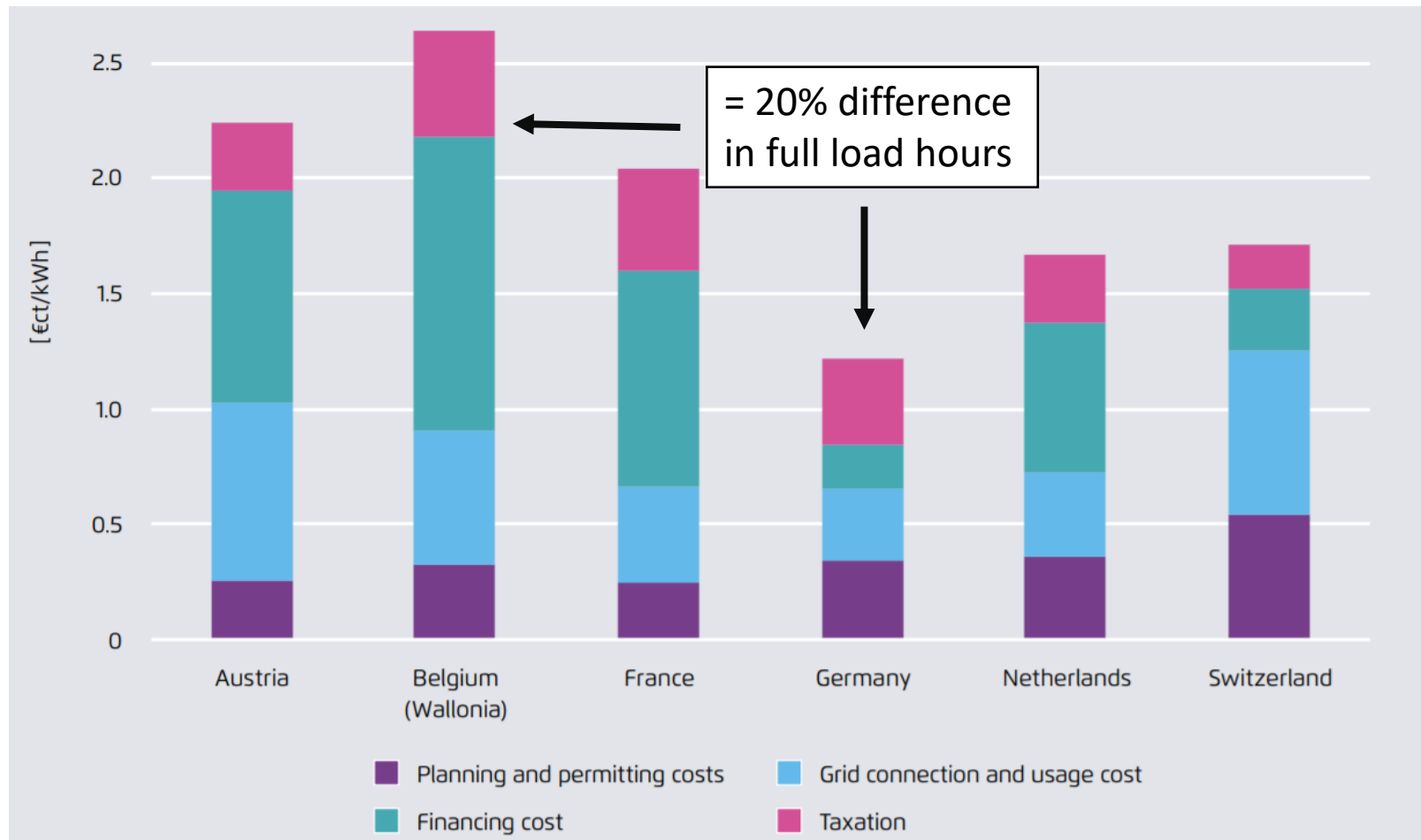
- ◆ Estache/Steichen 2015
- ◆ Partridge 2018
- ◆ Werner/Scholten 2016

#### Abbreviations:

AT Austria, BG Bulgaria, BR Brazil, BE Belgium, DE Germany, DK Denmark, ES Spain, FI Finland, FR France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, HR Croatia, IE Ireland, IN India, IT Italy, LT Lithuania, NL Netherlands, PL Poland, PT Portugal, RO Romania, SE Sweden, US United States

Note: Only countries with at least 50 MW installed capacity end of 2017 are shown.

# LCOE breakdown (onshore wind, PEF)

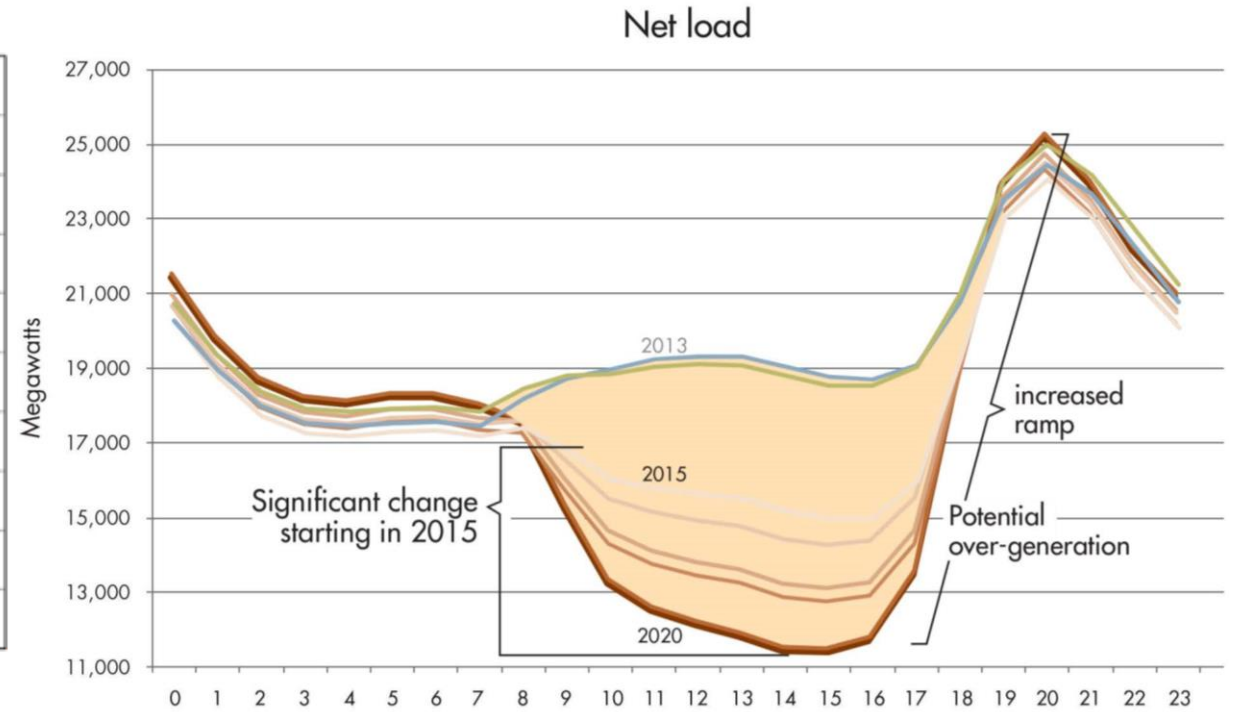
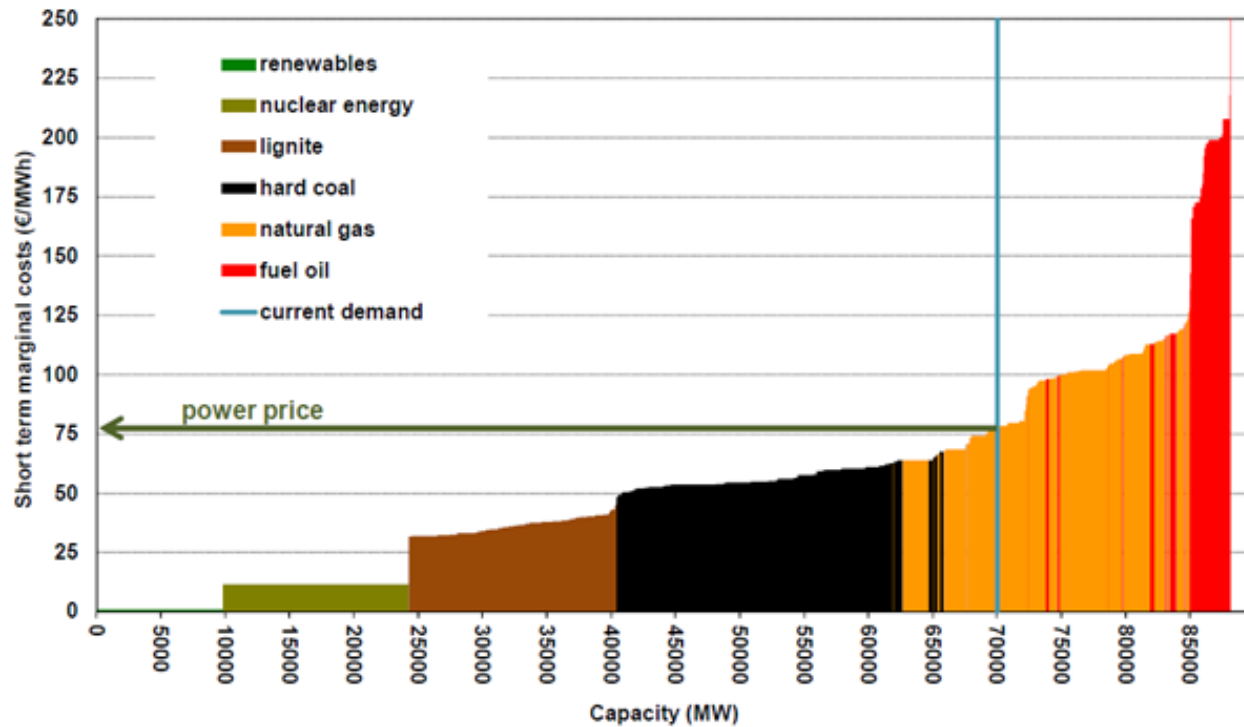


PEF: At, Be, Fr, De, Lux, NI, Sui

Source: [Agora EW](#)

=> regulatory environment effects can be larger than cost effects from differences in resource availability

# Towards a new market design



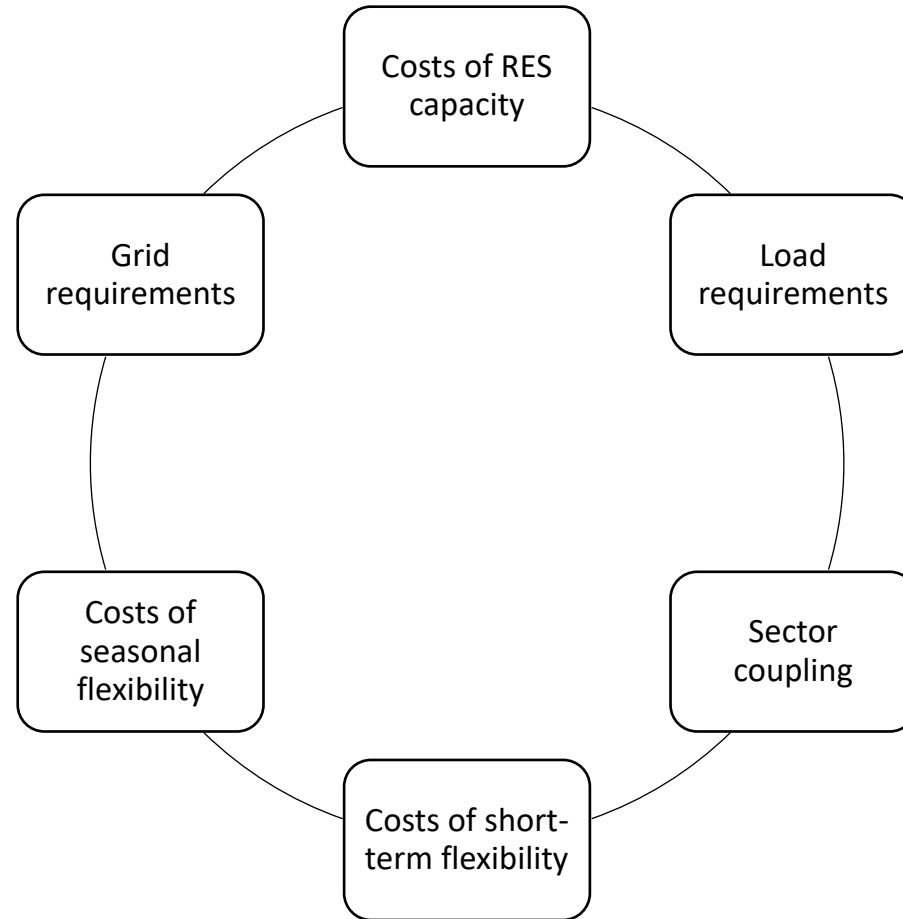
# Integrating RES: re-imagining the market

A few examples from

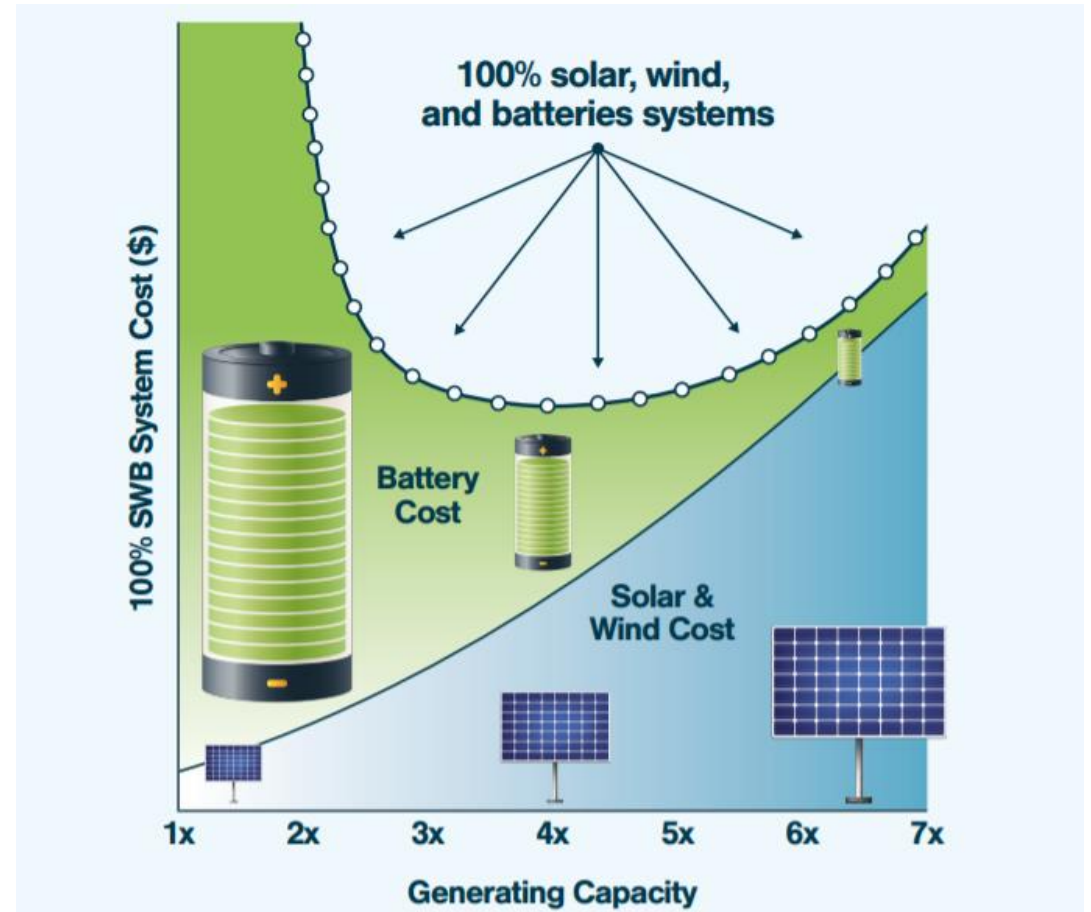
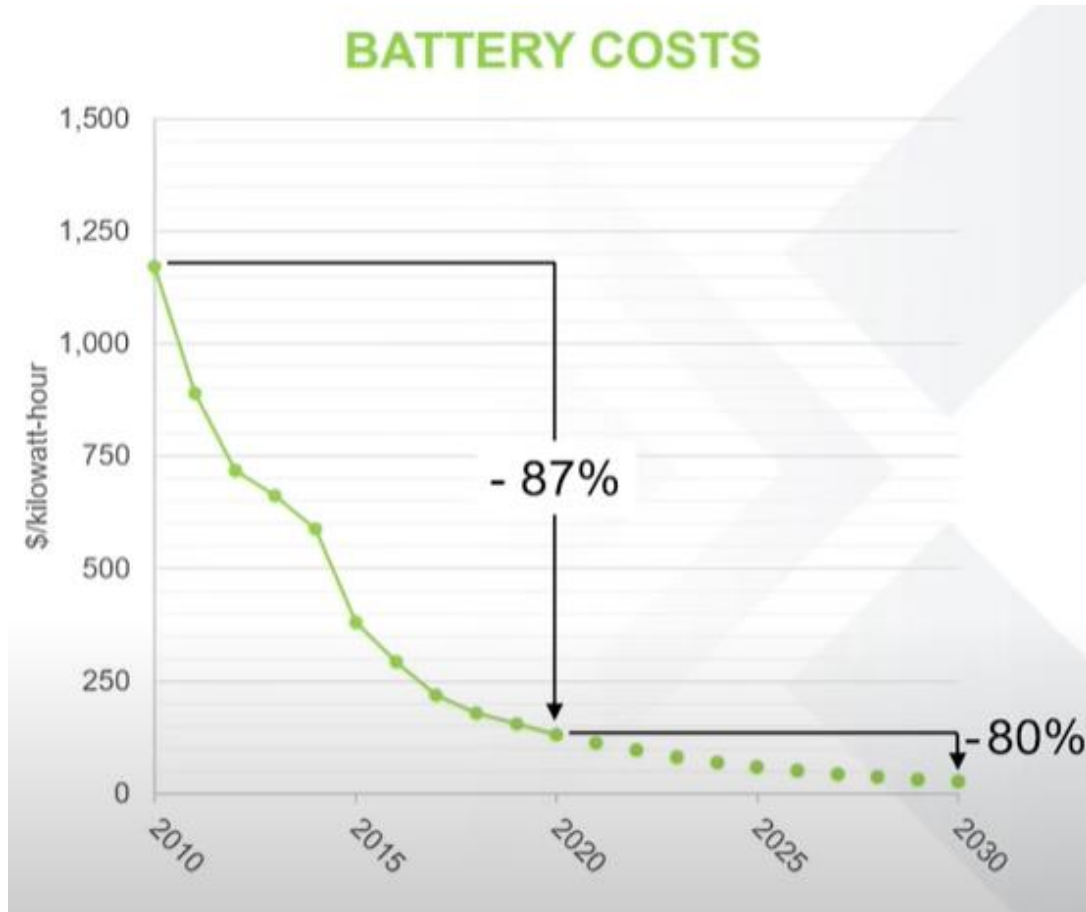
[FSR's design ideas overview](#)

- Power-only market
- National + local energy markets
- Capacity + flexibility markets

# Future market inputs

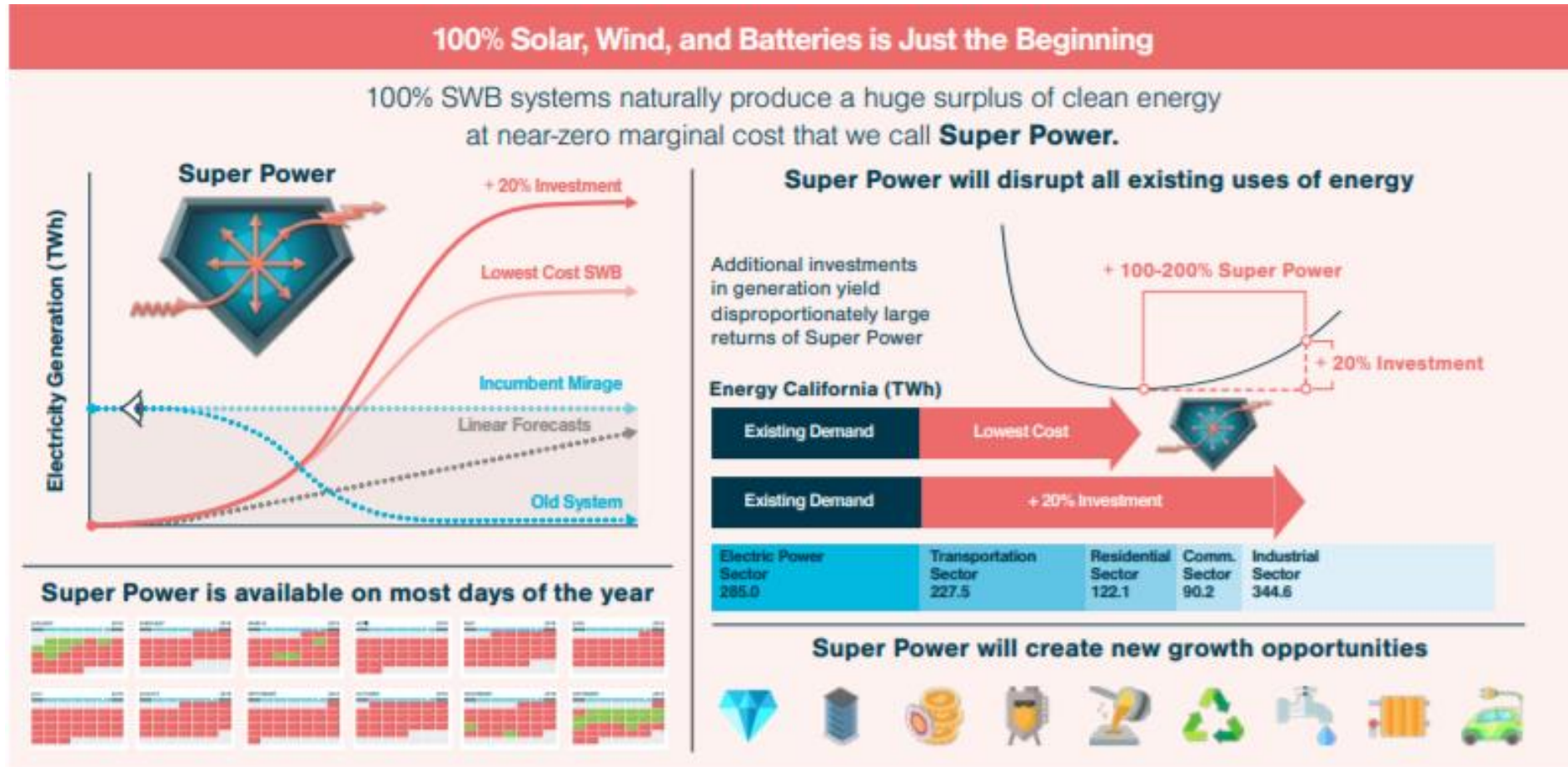


# Where next? Solar, wind, battery systems



Source: [RethinkX](#)

# Towards extreme abundance?



Source: [RethinkX](#)