

Dipl.-Ing. Sven Teske Renewable Energy Director



Future projections for Renewable Energy Markets

energy [r]evolution A SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL ENERGY OUTLOOK



global power plant market 1970-2010, excluding china





Global annual power plant market - the past 40 years and a projection of the next 40 years





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figure 6.7: japan: annual power plant market 1970-2010



source PLATTS, IEA, BREYER, TESKE.





Turning the nuclear crisi into an (renewable) opportunity:

the energy [r]evolution for Japan



report 2" edition 2011 japan energy scenario



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1. Energy Efficiency:

the advanced Energy [R]evolution scenario takes the ISEP efficiency concept into account:

2. Power Generation

- Faster uptake of renewables (especially solar photovoltaic and wind power due to their short construction times) and increased capacity factors for existing gas power plants are at the core of the emergency concept
- Gas: increase average capacity factor of all gas power plants and use them as base load power plants over the coming years. By 2020, the average capacity factor will be back on "standard levels".
- Back-up power: Use gas power plants to counter flexible generation. Gas power plants will be used to cover dips in flexible generation, and no additional capacity will be needed as current gas power generation capacity is more than enough to cover the entire time period 2012 – 2020.
- Wind: increase average annual market from 220 MW in 2010 to 5000 MW/a between 2012 and 2015 and around 6000 MW/a between 2016 and 2020.
- Photovoltaic: increase average annual market from 990 MW in 2010 up to 5000 MW/a between 2012 and 2015 and around 6700 MW/a between 2016 and 2020.





figure 1.4: japan - emergency plan: nuclear generation replacement strategy





table 1.2: summary: power generation and installed capacity development between 2012 and 2020:

INSTALLED CAPACITY IN GW - EXCLUDING CHP	2007	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coal	49.6	48.1	47.3	46.5	45.7	40.4	35.2	29.9	24.6	19.3
Gas	54.7	58.0	59.7	61.3	63.0	62.2	61.5	60.8	60.1	59.4
Oil	46.4	46.2	46.0	45.9	45.8	44.4	43.1	41.7	40.4	39.0
Diesel	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Nuclear	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biomass	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
Hydro	19.0	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.7	23.3	23.9	24.5
Wind	1.5	8.3	13.3	18.3	23.3	29.4	35.6	41.7	47.9	56.0
Photovoltaics	1.7	8.9	13.9	18.9	23.9	30.6	37.3	44.1	50.8	57.0
Geothermal	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.4	5.3	6.1	6.9
Ocean Energy	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.6



table 0.1: japan - overview energy [r]evolution immediate nuclear energy phase out

	UNIT	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NUCLEAR GENERATION REPLACEMENT	TWh/a	135	135	135	135	121.0	106.9	92.66	78.3	63.8
Increased power generation from gas powe plants via higher capacity factors	r TWh	98.0	90.8	83.7	76.3	64.1	53.1	42.3	31.7	17.3
Required capacity factor for gas power pla	nts h/a	7,565	7,335	7,115	6,900	6,780	6,675	6,570	6,465	6,290
Annual demand reduction 1.7% per year (Instead of 1% per year)	TWh/a	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wind electricity to replace nuclear	TWh/a	5.8	11.7	17.7	23.5	21.8	18.8	15.3	11.4	12.0
PV electricity to replace nuclear	TWh/a	1.2	2.5	3.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.5
Total additional Wind + PV generation	TWh/a	7.0	14.2	21.5	28.6	26.8	23.9	20.4	16.5	16.4
NUCLEAR CAPACITY REPLACEMENT	GW	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	17.2	15.1	13.1	11.0	8.9
Annual wind market	GW	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Total wind capacity	GW	8.3	13.3	18.3	23.3	29.4	35.6	41.7	47.9	56.0
Annual PV market	GW	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Total PV capacity	GW	8.9	13.9	18.9	23.9	30.6	37.3	44.1	50.8	57.0
Total additional Wind + PV capacity	GW	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Annual CO2 emissions	million T CO2/a	1,267	1,261	1,254	1,247	1,171	1,095	1,018	942	866
CO₂ emissions compared to 1990 levels	%	111%	110%	110%	109%	102%	96%	89%	82%	76%

NUCLEAR PHASE-OUT 2012: REPLACEMENT STRATEGY



figure 1.5: japan - development of electricity generation structure under three scenarios

(REFERENCE, ENERGY IRJEVOLUTION AND ADVANCED ENERGY IRJEVOLUTION) I"EFFICIENCY" = REDUCTION COMPARED TO THE REFERENCE SCENARIO]





table 1.3: japan - projection of renewable electricity generation capacity under both energy [r]evolution scenarios

IN GW

	advanced E[R]	24	152	218	248	277
Total	E[R]	24	110	161	199	215
	advanced E[R]	0	3	5	10	14
Ocean energy	E[R]	0	2	5	8	10
	advanced E[R]	0	53	96	112	125
PV	E[R]	0	51	80	104	113
	advanced E[R]	1	7	12	16	22
Geothermal	E[R]	1	3	6	9	11
	advanced E[R]	2	51	64	68	71
Wind	E[R]	2	23	34	38	37
	advanced E[R]	3	13	14	15	18
Biomass	E[R]	3	7	10	13	17
	advanced E[R]	19	24	26	27	27
Hydro	E[R]	19	23	25	26	27
		2007	2020	2030	2040	2050



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Renewable energy employment – Japan projection versus Germany's status quo

table 2.1: electricity sector jobs in the three scenarios

			REFERENC	E	ENERG	GY ERJEVOL	UTION	ADVANCED ENERGY [R]EVOLUTION			
Thousand Jobs	2010	2015	2020	2030	2015	2020	2030	2015	2020	2030	
Coal	4.9	10.0	11.4	7.6	5.1	3.8	1.8	4.5	1.9	0.3	
Gas, oil and diesel	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.6	9.1	8.3	7.3	9.6	8.8	7.9	
Nuclear	24.8	17.4	12.2	4.4	6.3	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Renewables	42.3	44.0	42.3	34.8	240	131	109	312	188	136	
Total Jobs	81.5	81.8	76.8	57.4	260	147	119	326	198	144	





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The "mother of all RE investments": The Feed-in law





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Feed-in Tariff Law for Japan

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Technology	Investment Costs				Fi	nancing Costs					FIT
Classification	Installed and connected to the grid - global average market price (example)	Credit share of the overall investment	Upfront Investment	Financial costs	Total Costs	Operation &	Maintainance	Capacity Factor	Full Load Hours per year	FIT Payment	Required tariff
		loput				loput		cale	8760	Input	
			[Vere]	[Vee]	[Vee]		[Ver/e]		0700 [b/a]	Input [a]	
00.1144		[%]	[Yen]	[Yen]		[%/a]	[Yen/a]	[%/a]	[n/a]	[a]	[Yen/Kvvn]
< 30 KW	274.833	70	82.450	127.935	402.768	2,00%	8.055	19	1650	20	17
< 100 KVV	247.350	70	74.205	115.141	362.491	2,00%	7.250	19	1650	20	15
> TOUKW	197.000	70	59.504	92.113	209.995	2,00%	5.800	19	1050	20	12
onshore	148 410	70	44 523	69.085	217 495	2 00%	4 350	20	1750	20	9
offshore	329 800	70	98 940	69.085	398 885	2,00%	7 978	40	3500	20	8
floating offshore	439.733	70 0	131.920	69.085	508.818	2,00%	10.176	51	4500	20	8
Small Hydro											
< 500 kW	439.733	70	131.920	204.696	644.429	2,00%	12.889	51	4500	20	10
< 10 MW	384.767	70	115.430	179.109	563.875	2,00%	11.278	51	4500	20	9
< 20 MW	351.787	70	105.536	163.757	515.543	2,00%	10.311	51	4500	20	8
< 50 MW	329.800	70	98.940	153.522	483.322	2,00%	9.666	51	4500	20	8
> 50 MW	329.800	70 0	98.940	153.522	483.322	2,00%	9.666	51	4500	20	8
Geothermal											
< 5 MW	1.319.200	70	395.760	614.087	1.933.287	2,00%	38.666	68	6000	20	23
<10 MW	1.209.266	70	362.780	562.913	1.772.180	2,00%	35.444	68	6000	20	21
< 20 MW	1.099.333	70	329.800	895.544	1.994.877	2,00%	39.898	68	6000	20	23
> 20 MW	989.400	70	296.820	460.566	1.449.965	2,00%	28.999	68	6000	20	17
		0									
Bio energy											
< 150 kW	384.767	70	115.430	179.109	563.875	2,00%	11.278	57	5000	20	8
< 500 kW	357.283	70	107.185	166.315	523.599	2,00%	10.472	57	5000	20	7
< 5 MW	329.800	70	98.940	153.522	483.322	2,00%	9.666	57	5000	20	7
5 MW - 20 MW	302.317	70	90.695	140.728	443.045	2,00%	8.861	57	5000	20	6

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Total payment under advanced E[R] for a FIT regulation between 2012 and 2020



Feed-in tariff Payments 2012 - 2040

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FIT versus Conventional generation costs

FIT Costs versus Conventional Generation Costs



Extra Casta par k/Mb

Extra Costs per kWh

With an average consumption per household of 4000kWh/a this would mean that each house hold will not pay more than 2500 – 3000 Yen/a extra to finance the FIT program.



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Thank you very much!

More information: www.energyblueprint.info

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