

# Revision 2012 – New renewable direction for Japan JREF, 9 March 2011 Tokyo



# **Background IEA-RETD**



# The mission of IEA-RETD is to accelerate the largescale deployment of renewable energies

RETD stands for "Renewable Energy Technology Deployment".

IEA-RETD is a policy-focused, technology cross-cutting platform that brings together the experience and best practices of some of the world's leading countries in renewable energy with the expertise of renowned consulting firms and academia.

- Created in 2005, IEA-RETD is an Implementing Agreement that functions under the legal framework of the International Energy Agency.
- Currently 9 countries are members of the IEA-RETD: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom.
- IEA-RETD commissions annually 5-7 studies. The reports and handbooks are publicly and freely available on the RETD's website at <a href="https://www.iea-retd.org">www.iea-retd.org</a>.
- In addition, IEA-RETD organizes at least two workshops per year and presents at national and international events.

### **RE markets and costs**



# **Contents**

Costs and misperceptions about costs

Markets

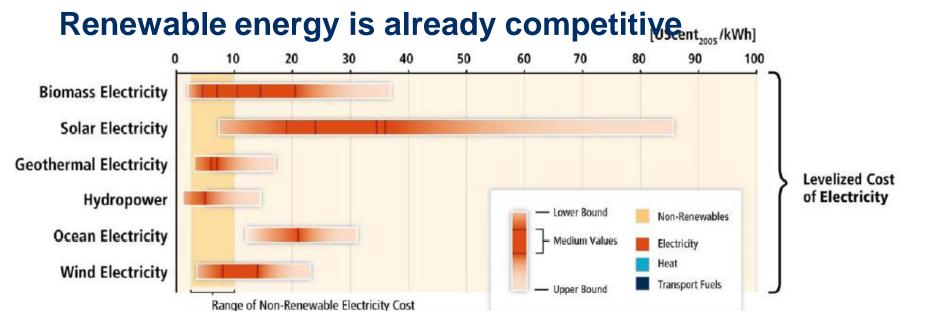


# Levelised costs of energy

### The facts:

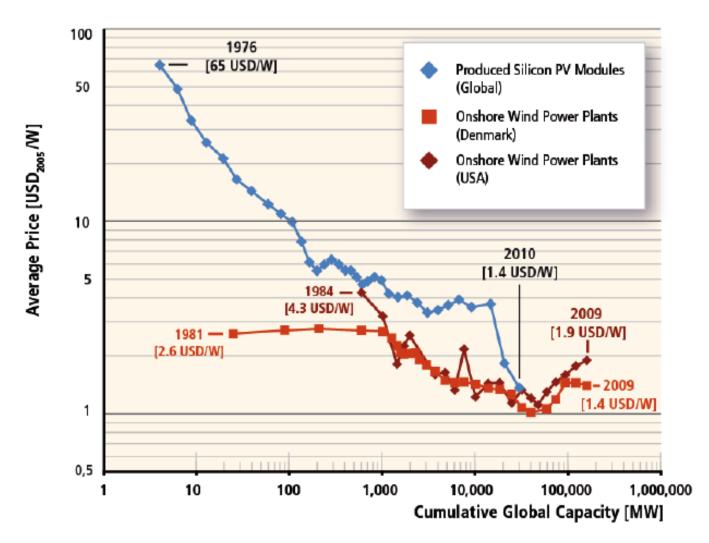
- Renewable energy is already competitive in many regions
- Costs are declining rapidly
- Lower (or negative) learning rates for fossil and nuclear energy
- Fossil energy prices: increasing and volatile





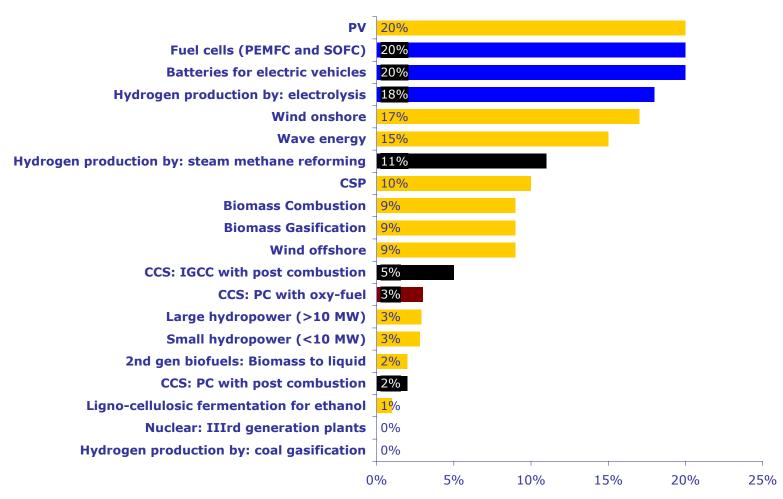


# **Costs are declining rapidly**



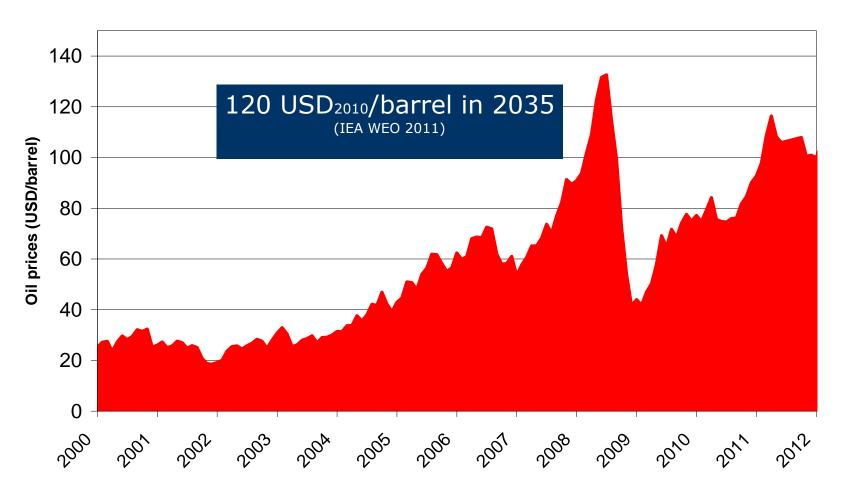


# Renewables have highest learning rates





# Fossil energy prices: increasing and/or volatile





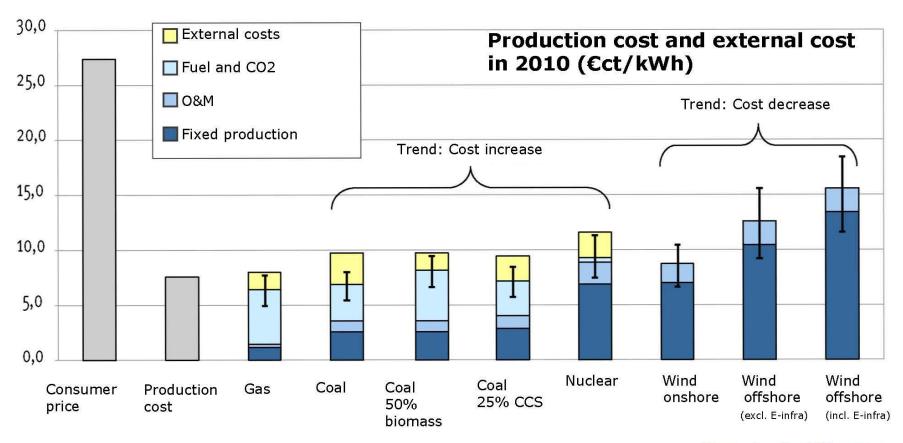
# **Misperceptions**

- Externalities of energy production are not included in energy prices
- Hidden subsidies
- System integration aspects (costs and) <u>benefits</u> or renewable energy
- Lower risk profiles for incumbent technologies
  - Trust in proven technologies and/or confidence in new step-wise developments
  - No or lower policy risk
- Comparing costs of <u>new</u> technologies with <u>existing</u> (depreciated) stock

In a level playing field situation, many renewable energy technologies can compete with nuclear or coal fired power plants already.



# Level playing field – RES-E



Bron: Ecofys/CE, 2011

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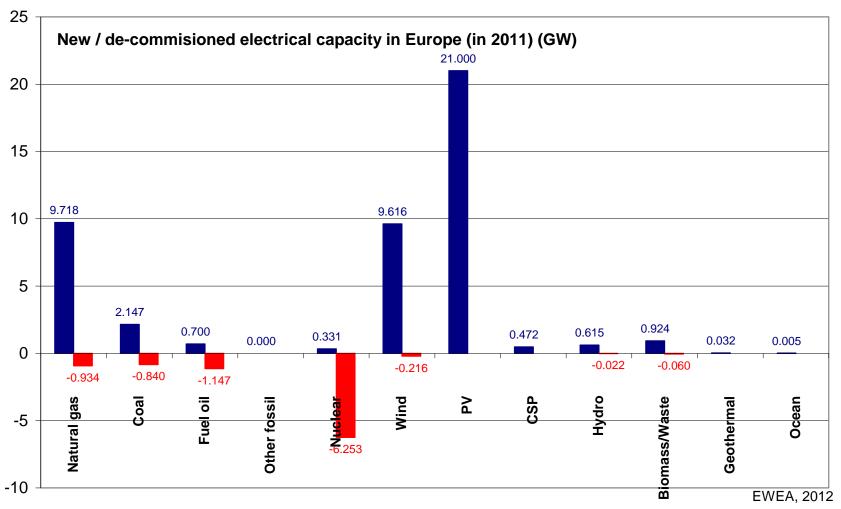
# Renewable energy is mainstream in many regions (1)

Continuous record-breaking developments:

- World: 211 billion USD of investments in 2010 in renewables.
- Europe: renewables dominate installed capacities (next slide):
  - 1. PV +21 GW
  - 2. Gas +10 GW
  - 3. Wind +10 GW
- China: 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2011-2015): major push for renewable energy



# Renewable energy is mainstream in many regions (2)

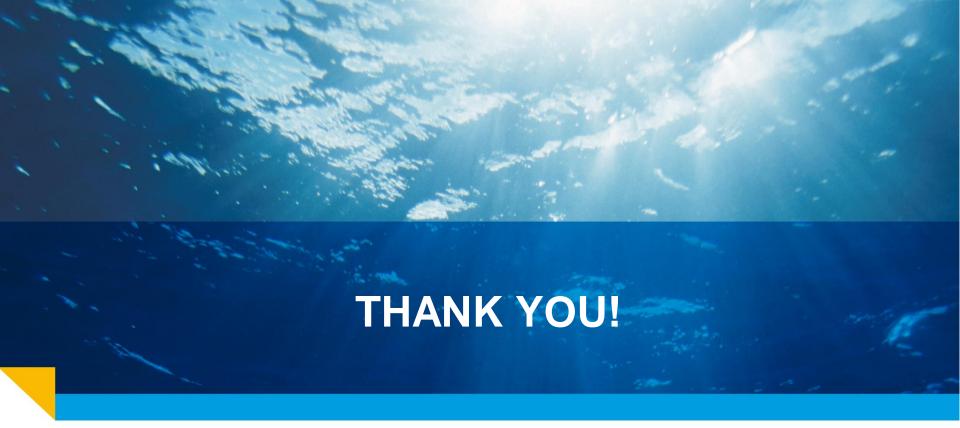


### **Conclusions**



### Conclusion

- Renewable energy is growing as never seen before
- Policy action is needed to permanently secure the position of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and to reap the full benefits of such a strategy
- Challenges
  - Integration into energy systems
  - Integration into institutional and economic systems
  - Opposition by incumbent fossil and nuclear stakeholders
  - Misinformation and misperceptions on renewable energy
  - Cooperation among many stakeholders



### For additional information on RETD

Online: <u>www.iea-retd.org</u>

Contact: <a href="mailto:learning-right">IEA RETD@ecofys.com</a>

