The Renewable Energy Industry and Drivers

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Agenda

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Any Questions?

Introduce RES

Overview of the Industry in the UK

Review the drivers for renewables

Challenges



The Foundations of RES



Sir Robert

Established 150 years ago





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Our Vision



To create a future where everyone has access to affordable zero carbon energy

RES Overview







RES in pictures



Example Storage Project



Location: Near Broxburn, West Lothain, Scotland

> Power rating 20 MW

It will be Scotland's first battery energy storage system to provide a dynamic frequency service in sub-second timescales to the National Grid.







RES Heritage





Current state of the industry



WIND, SOLAR OUTPUT IN EUROPE'S BIG 5, JUNE 2019



Current state of the industry

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- Subsidy removal and emergence of Contracts for Difference auctions
- Renewables is the cheapest form of generation/ retiring thermal-based generation
- Technological Innovation Floating offshore, kites, all types of energy storage
- Continuing cost reduction
- Subsidy-free projects are a reality and being
- Investors

The electric power industry has changed enormously over the last ten years. Ten trends shaped this transition:

- Decline of coal power
- Rapid growth of natural gas
- Grid parity of renewables (i.e., cost of alternative energy equal or less than traditional energy forms)
- Load defection (i.e., large companies and others bypassing their utility company to buy renewable energy directly from supplier)
- Utilities getting into solar energy
- Changing design of utility rates (e.g., what just happened in Spain)
- Modernization of electricity grid (to be able to meet needs of renewable energy)
- Utilities buying energy storage (e.g., batteries)
- Utilities becoming more customer centric
- Utilities changing their business models

Industry Drivers

• IPCC Report

In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned that if humans do not limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2040, we will be unable to reverse the damage caused by climate change. 2019 has seen mass protests against climate change, from global school climate strikes to the Extinction Rebellion protests in London. Following these protests, on 1st May 2019, Parliament declared a 'climate change emergency', and on 12 June Prime Minister Theresa May pledged to end the UK's contribution to climate change by 2050.

This strong government action means that the UK is leading the way in legislating for zeroemissions among the G7. Already, low carbon technology and clean energy contribute £44.6 billion to the UK's economy each year, 400,000 people are employed in the low-carbon sector across the country and the renewable energy sector has grown by over 230% since 2009. In 2019, London created the world's first 24 hour Ultra Low Emission zone, reducing both emissions and pollution in the Capital. Supermarkets and retailers are under increasing pressure to reduce the prevalence of single-use plastics, and local authorities and housing associations are increasingly expected to commit to a low-carbon, low-emissions agenda.

Industry Drivers

- Expected rise in demand decarbonisation of heating and transportation
- Carbon net-zero by 2050

"UK electricity demand almost doubles to 2050 under a net zero emissions scenario, necessitating the use of carbon capture in hydrogen production, power generation and industry, UK system operator National Grid said July 11. Achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 implies a 140% increase in UK generation capacity, from 108 GW in 2018 to 264 GW in 2050, with nearly 50 GW of natural gas-fired capacity fitted with carbon capture, usage and storage equipment, National Grid said in its 2019 Future Energy Scenarios report."

 Power Purchase Agreements – where corporate buy green power directly from the owner of the renewable generation.



Thank you

