

#### Renewable Energy in the United Kingdom

2002 to 2013

### Performance, Costs, Warnings

Dr John Constable
Director

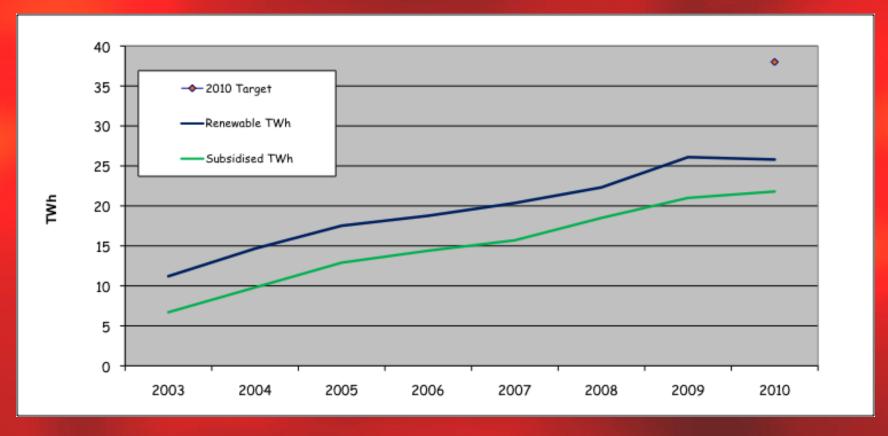
October 2013

#### 2002 Renewable Electricity Target for 2010

- 10% of electricity to be renewable
  - Instrument: Renewables Obligation (RO)
  - Subsidy =£50 / MWh
    - In addition to wholesale price (£25 / MWh)
- Subsidy level set by least economic technologies / sites
  - Major over-support for lower cost technologies / sites
- Rising wholesale price (1£50 / MWh) created hyperprofits and overheated the renewables sector
  - Poor site choice; Bad PR; Rent seeking...

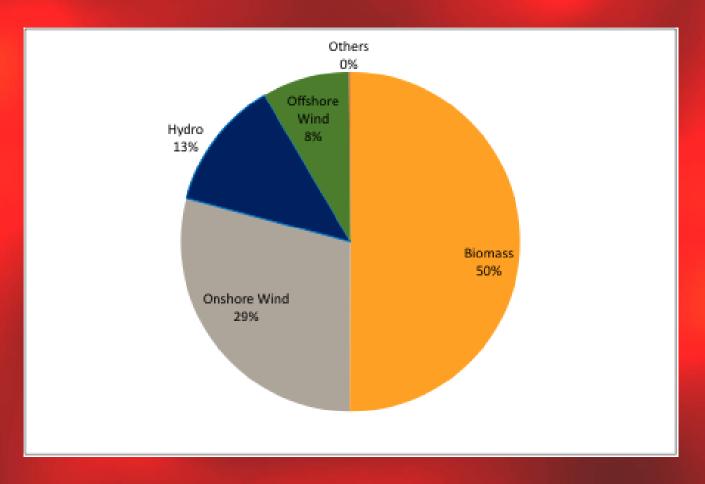
### 2010 Target Was Missed

- 6.5% of UK electricity consumption was renewable in 2010
- Total subsidy cost: £5 billion (2002–2010)
- Annual cost: £1.1billion (in 2010)



Source: DECC, Ofgem data, REF estimates. Chart by REF.

# RO Output (Apr. 2002–Mar. 2012): 149.3 TWhs 50% of all RO MWhs were from Biomass

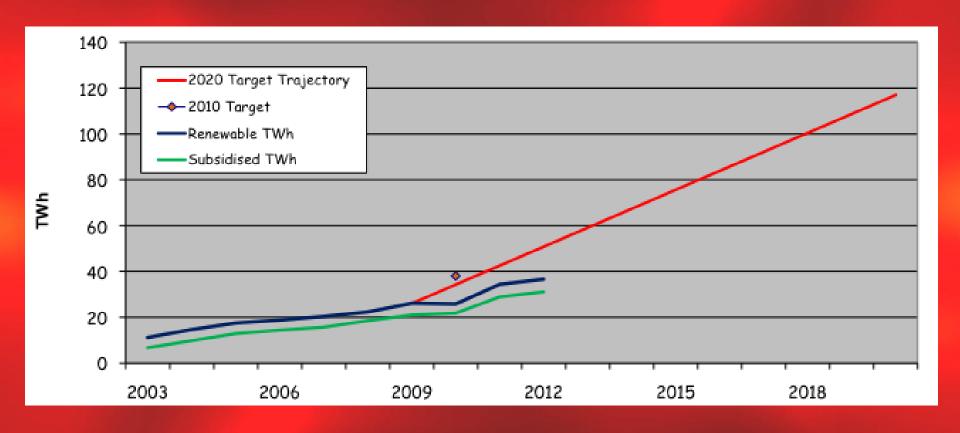


Source: REF Calculations from Ofgem Data

#### European Union Renewables Directive (2009)

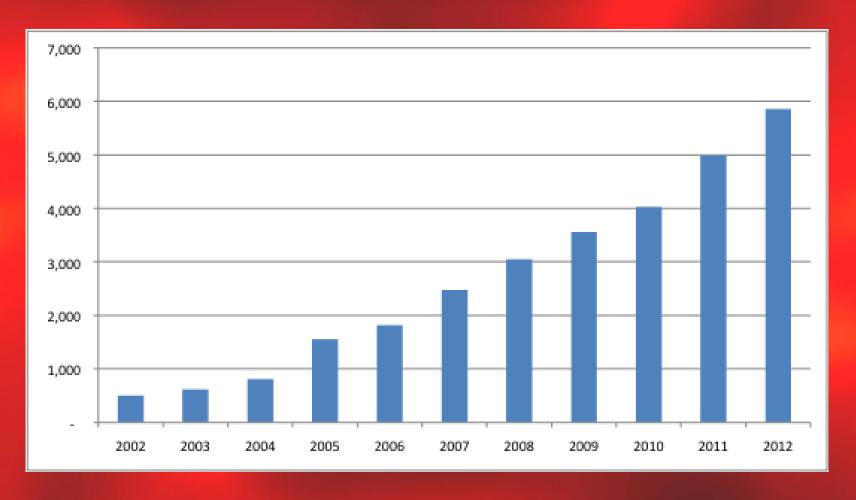
- 20% of EU 27 Final Energy Consumption (FEC) in 2020 to be from renewable sources
- UK burden share: 15% of FEC
  - Largest increase of any major state
  - > 25% of EU-wide costs fall on the UK
- UK FEC = 150 mtoe x 0.15 = 22.5 mtoe = 260 TWh
- Electricity target 120 TWh (30% of UK electricity)
- 140 TWh from transport fuel (10%) and heat (12%)

### Can the 2020 Electricity Target be Met?



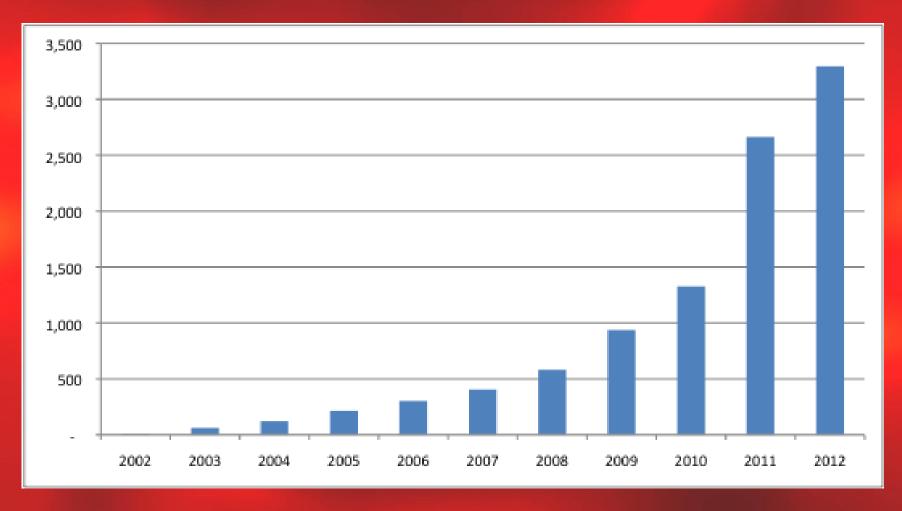
Source: DECC, Ofgem data, REF estimates. Chart by REF.

# Onshore Wind Capacity Build (Cumulative MW)



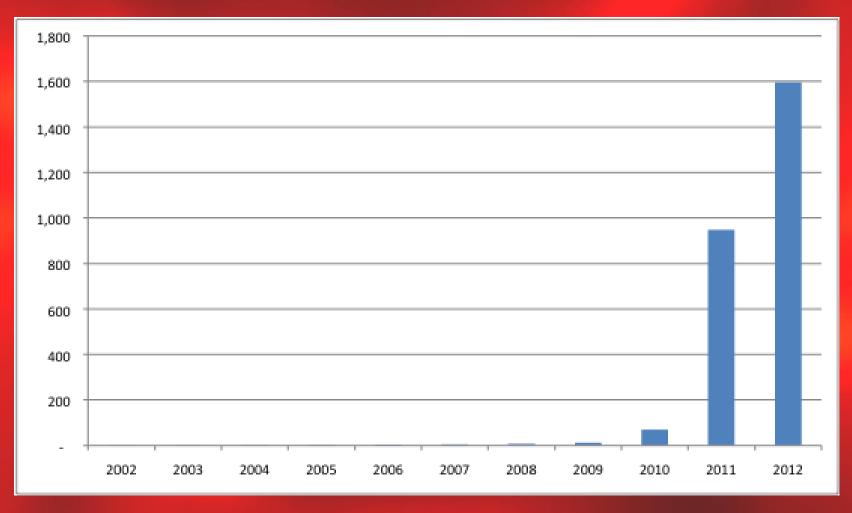
Source: DECC, Ofgem data. Chart by REF.

# Offshore Wind Capacity Build (Cumulative MW)



Source: DECC, Ofgem data. Chart by REF.

# Solar PV Capacity Build (Cumulative MW)



Source: DECC, Ofgem data. Chart by REF.

# Capacity & Performance in 2012

Technology	Sites	Installed Capacity (GW)	2012 Generation (TWh)	2012 Load Factor	Share of UK Renewable Electricity
All	376,364	16.3	38.4	28.8%	100%
Wind	5,179	9.3	19.4	22.7%	51%
Onshore	5,157	5.9	11.9	22.5%	31%
Offshore	22	3.3	7.5	30.6%	20%
Biomass	716	2.8	12	48.9%	31%
Hydro	619	2.3	4.5	41.8%	12%
Solar	369,829	1.6	1.4	7.5%	4%
Waste	17	0.4	1	30.4%	3%

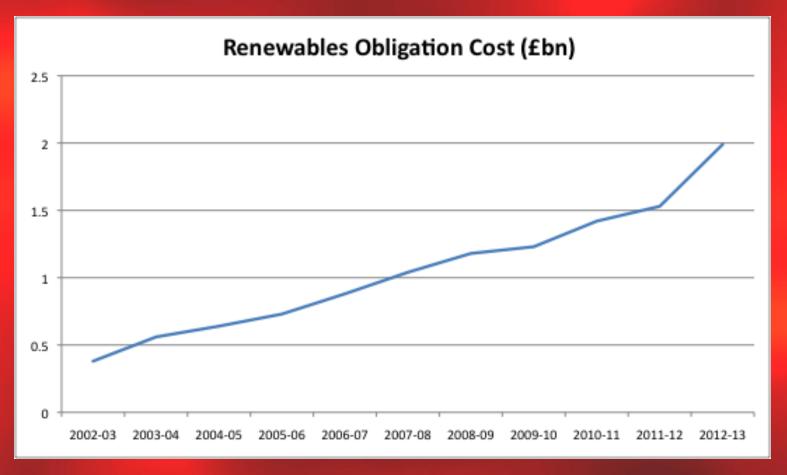
Source: REF Calculations from Ofgem / DECC / Elexon Data.

# RO, Unsubsidised, and FiT (2012)

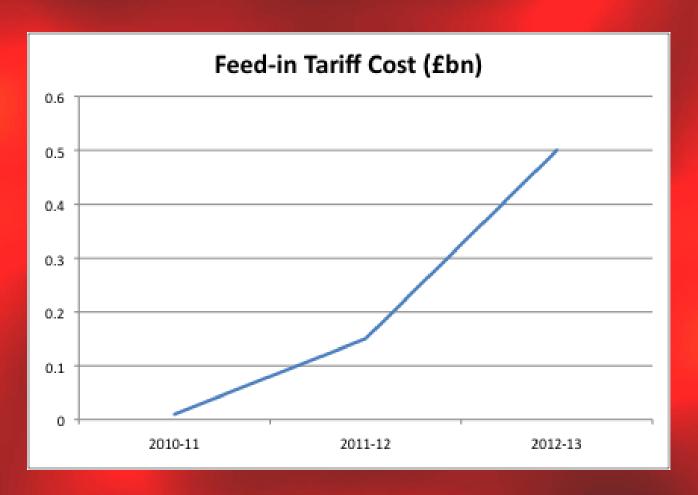
Support	Sites	Installed Capacity (GW)	2012 Generation (TWh)	2012 Load Factor	Share of UK Renewable Electricity (%)
RO	1,664	12.6	33.3	32.2%	87%
Unsubsidized	36	1.9	3.1	29.9%	8%
FiT	374,664	1.8	1.9	21.9%	5%
Photovoltaic	369,518	1.6	1.4	8.8%	4%
Onshore wind	4,716	0.15	0.3	22.9%	0.7%
Anaerobic Digestion	46	0.05	0.2	52.6%	0.4%
Hydro	384	0.04	0.1	42.1%	0.3%

Source: REF Calculations from Ofgem / DECC / Elexon Data

# Total RO Costs to 2013: £11.6 billion Annual Cost in 2012: £2 billion



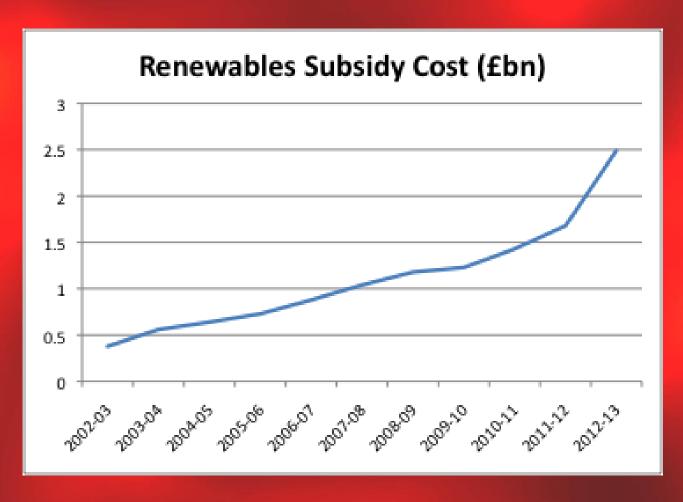
# Total FiT Costs 2010–2013: £660m Annual Cost in 2012: £500m



Real 2012/13 prices. Source: DECC. Chart by REF.

#### RO + FiT Costs

Cumulative: 2002–2013: £12.2bn
Annual in 2012/13: £2.5bn and rising....



Source: DECC. Chart by REF. (Real 2012 / 13 prices.)

# RO and FiT Costs Compared

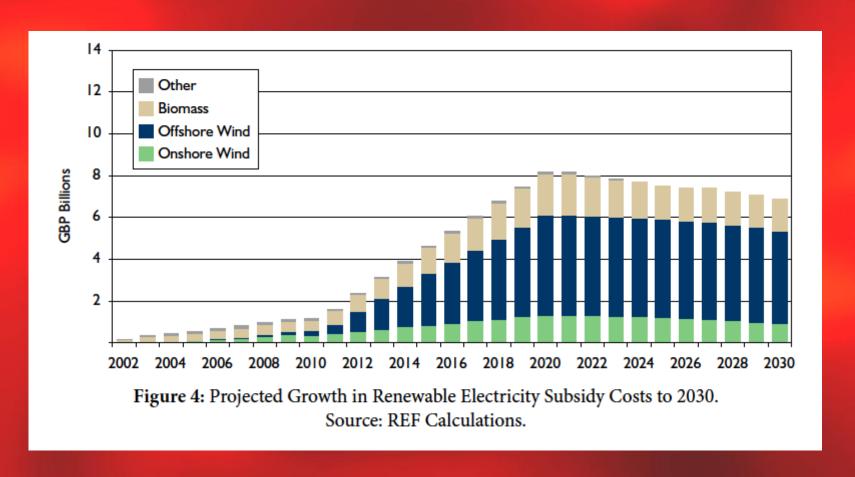
- FiT accounted for 5.4% of subsidised renewable electricity in 2012
  - 1.9 TWh / 35.3 TWh
- FiT accounted for 20% of renewables subsidy cost
  - £500m / £2.5bn
- Average subsidy costs:

FiT: £260 per MWh

RO: £58 per MWh

# Renewable Electricity Subsidies

- Subsidy cost: £8bn per year in 2020
- Cumulative subsidy Cost 2002–2030: ca £130bn

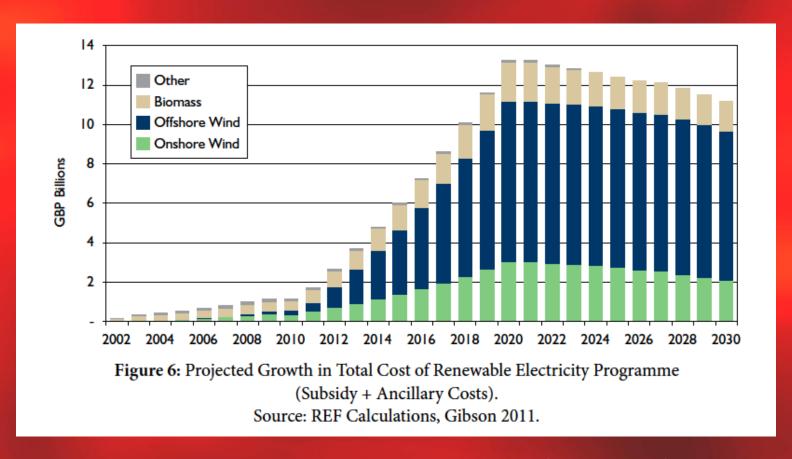


# Policy Impacts on Electricity Price in 2020 DECC Models

- Domestic Households
  - Low fossil price scenario: + £54/MWh (+ 44%)
  - High fossil price scenario: + £45/MWh (+ 26%)
- Medium Sized Businesses
  - Low fossil price scenario: + £48/MWh (+74%)
  - High fossil price scenario: + £37/MWh (+33%)
- Even in DECC's High Fossil Price scenario prices rise by ca. 30% due to climate and other policies

# Integration Costs (+ Subsidy)

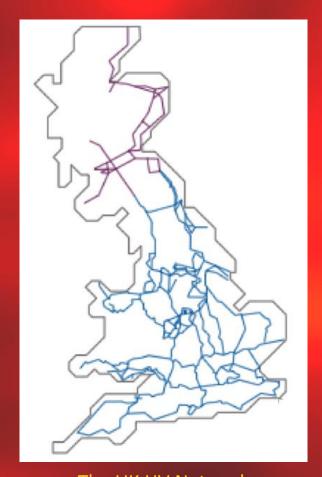
- Total cost in 2020: £13bn per year in 2020
- Total Cost 2002–2030: ca. £175bn



Source: REF, Energy Policy & Consumer Hardship (London 2011)

# Integration Problems: Constraint Payments to Wind Power

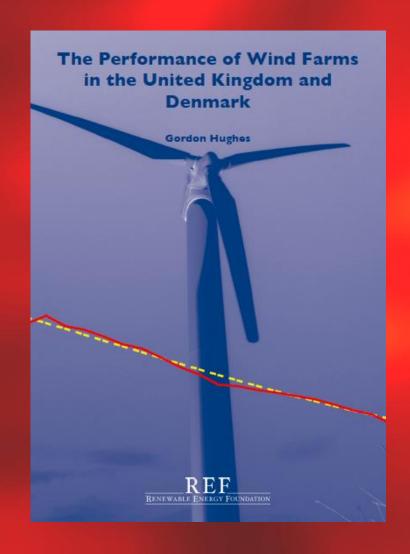
- Total 2010 to present day: £41.6m
  - £22.7m in 2013 alone
- Average price to reduce generation: £145/MWh
  - Three times lost income
- But constraining wind off the system may be cheaper than building more network
  - Colin Gibson, Former National Grid Power Networks Director



The UK HV Network Source: National Grid

#### **Economic Lifetime of Wind Turbines**

- Gordon Hughes, The Performance of Wind Farms in the United Kingdom and Denmark (REF: London, 2012).
- The normalised load factor for UK onshore wind farms declines from a peak of about 24% at age 1 year to 15% at age 10 years and 11% at age 15 years.
- Significant negative implications for levelised cost and capital refreshment cycle



### Conclusion: Acute & Cumulative Costs

- Policy costs are:
  - Acute and Chronic: £14bn a year up 2040
  - Cumulatively vast: £175bn up to 2030
- Higher energy costs will be embedded in capital stocks and in cost of supporting labour
  - All "Non-energy" business input costs will rise
- UK now embarking on infrastructure renewal
  - Higher costs will be embedded in major capital stocks, increasing cost of use for decades to come

#### But Acute Costs are Now a Political Issue...

- Ed Miliband, Labour party leader, has promised to freeze electricity prices for two years after the 2015 election
- Conventional <u>and</u> renewables investment now uncertain



Reports suggest £4.5bn of cost (ca. 50% due to renewables)
 that cannot be passed through to consumers