## Policy Implications with Cost Drop of Battery Storage

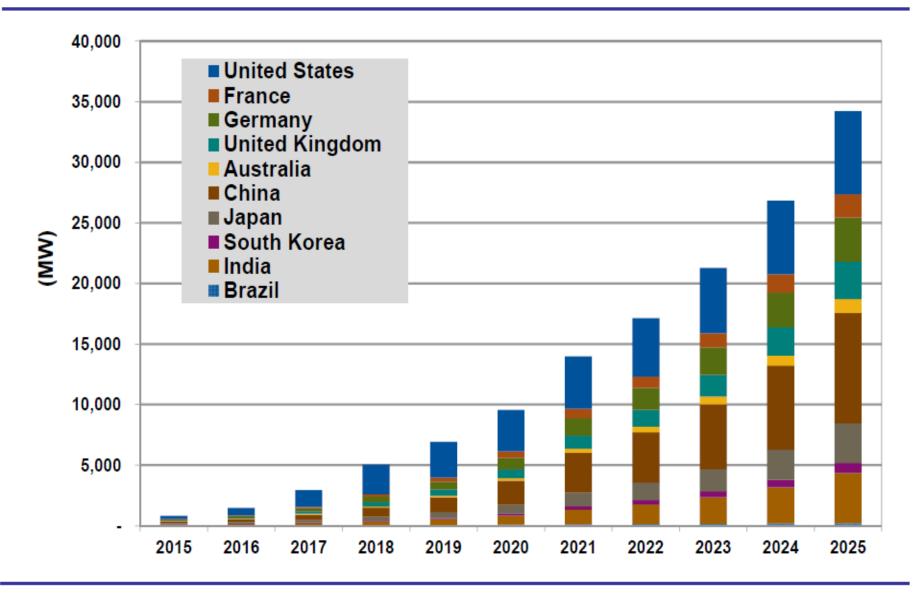
### IRENA Battery Storage Costs & Market Outlook to 2030 Energy Storage Europe 2017

Dr.-Ing. Harald Diaz-Bone Düsseldorf, 15 March 2017

### **Presentation Outline**

- Policy goals affected by cheap battery storage
- Policy implications for the electricity sector
- Policy implications for the transport sector
- Cross-cutting policy implications

#### Chart 1.1 Annual Installed Energy Storage Power Capacity, Top 10 Countries: 2015-2025



(Source: Navigant Research)

Policy goals affected by cheap battery storage

- Access to reliable and sustainable electricity
- High shares of volatile renewable energy
- Sustainable mobility
- Sustainable economic development
- Technology leadership

# Policy implications for the electricity sector

- RMI 2014: Avoid grid defection through proactive regulation
- Carbon Trust 2016: Align incentives and remove barriers, monetize system benefits, reduce policy uncertainty, engage broad stakeholder in adapting market structures, define standards for performance and operation of storage
- ACORE 2016: A variety of ESS rises "behind the meter" (backup power, demand shifting/charge management, solar self-consumption, fast-charging of EVs) -> aggregate to provide additional value as capacity or grid resources
- -> Grid regulators need to (re-)act now!

#### POSSIBLE TRAJECTORIES FOR ELECTRICITY GRID EVOLUTION

### PATH 1 INTEGRATED GRID

• EXPORT COMP. (NEM.FIT, VOST.) • TOU PRICING • LOCATIONAL HOT SPOTS • ATTRIBUTE BASED PRICING One path leads to grid-optimized smart solar, transactive solar-plus-battery systems, and ultimately, an integrated, optimized grid in which customer-sited DERs such as solar PV and batteries contribute value and services alongside traditional grid assets.

**Pricing & Rate Reform** 

New Business Models

New Regulatory Models

## PATH 2 GRID DEFECTION

COST-OF-SERVICE REGULATION . STRANDED ASSETS Another path favors non-exporting solar PV, behind-the-meter solar-plus-battery systems, and ultimately, actual grid defection resulting in an overbuilt system with excess sunk capital and stranded assets on both sides of the meter.

·PERFORMANCE-BASED REGULATION · NY REV · CAMORE THAN SMART · ENERGIEWENDE Solar PV and batteries play an important role in the future electricity grid, but decisions made today will encourage vastly different outcomes.

GRID

DEFECTION

+ NO EXPORT PRICING + FIXED CHARGES

NTRAL GENERATION · VERTICALLY INTEGRATED UTILITIES

IONG INTEGRATED

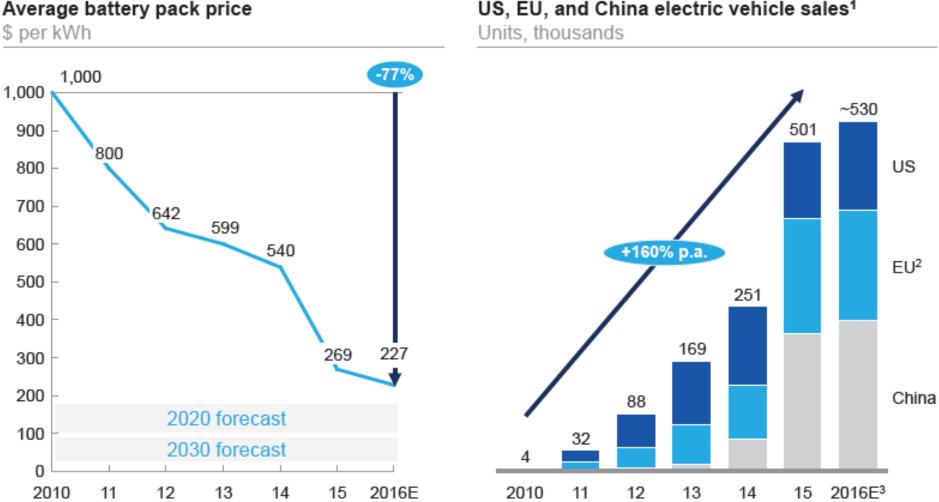
#### Source: Rocky Mountain Institute

# Policy implications for the transport sector

- McKinsey 2017: Automobile consumer demand is shifting in favour of e-mobility, key technologies improve faster than anticipated -> accelerate investment in charging infrastructure at national, regional, and city levels
- TonySeba 2016: Disruption of the automobile market before 2030
  -> avoid stranded investments in traditional car technologies
- Shift in transport paradigm towards driverless, shared e-mobility has strong implications on the labour market, traffic rules, consumer behaviour and mobility patterns

### -> Transport policy makers need to (re-)act now!

Rapid decreases in battery prices have helped accelerate EV sales, especially in Europe and China

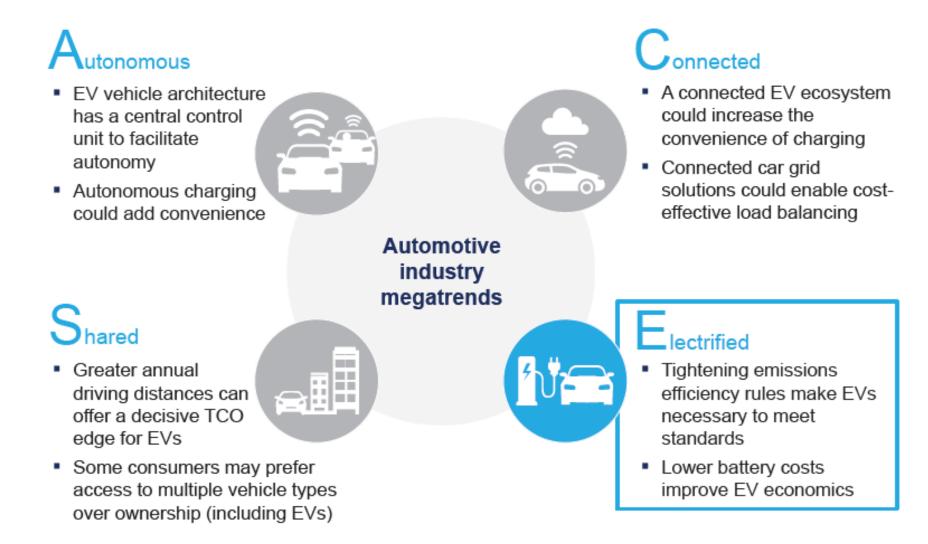


US, EU, and China electric vehicle sales<sup>1</sup>

1 Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and battery electric vehicles; excludes low-speed vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles without a plug 2 Includes Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and the UK 3 Extrapolated based on Q1-Q3 2016 IHS data and assuming continued growth in all three markets in Q4 SOURCE: IHS, Bloomberg, New Energy Finance

Automotive industry megatrends are self-reinforcing and will likely accelerate the transition to e-mobility in the long term

Examples of potential EV reinforcement points from other automotive megatrends









#### **Tony Seba**

How Silicon Valley Will Make Oil, Nuclear, Natural Gas, Coal, Electric Utilities and Conventional Cars Obsolete by 2030.



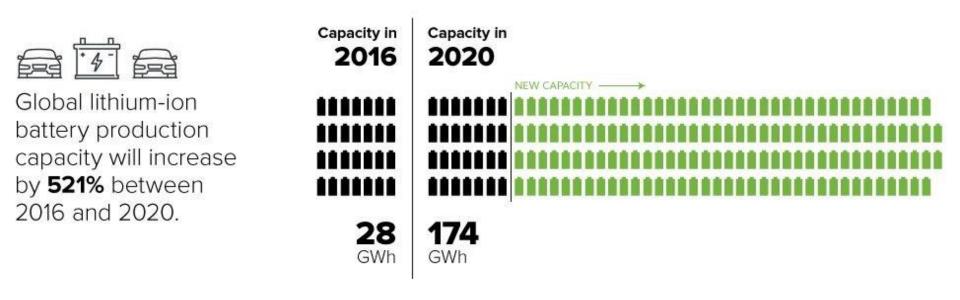
## **Cross-cutting policy implications**

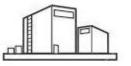
- Attract investment in battery production and new products and services
- Remove barriers and hurdles for the private sector to engage in new business plans around battery storage
- Ensure transparency through national reporting requirements on energy storage services and devices
- Agree on common reporting guidelines for energy storage services and technologies at international level (e.g. IRENA)

The race for new opportunities around ESS has already started.

### **CHINA IS LEADING THE CHARGE**

Lithium-ion megafactories in China to grow capacity 6X by 2020

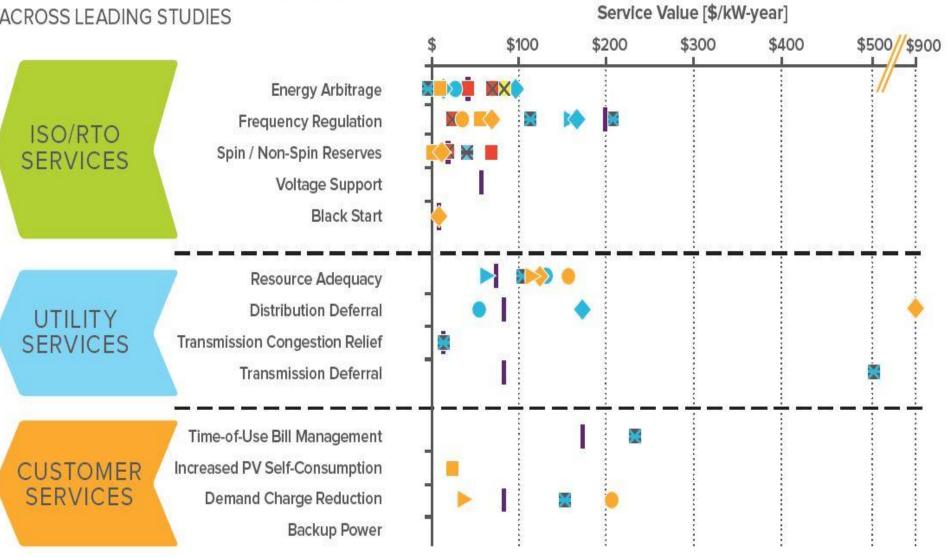




China's battery sector continues to be a hub for most of this growth.

Source: http://www.visualcapitalist.com/china-leading-charge-lithium-ion-megafactories/

	2016 Capacity (GWh)	2020 Capacity (GWh)	% of Global Total (2020)
United States	1.0	38.0	22%
China	16.4	107.5	62%
Korea	10.5	23.0	13%
Poland	0.0	5.0	3%
Total	27.9	173.5	100%



#### ENERGY STORAGE VALUES VARY DRAMATICALLY ACROSS LEADING STUDIES

Source: Rocky Mountain Institute



#### Events

IRENA event on 'Battery storage cost and market outlook 2030' 15 – 16 March 2017 Düsseldorf, Germany

Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue 20 – 23 March 2017 Berlin, Germany

Kick-off Meeting for RRA Mali 3 – 6 April 2017 Bamako, Mali

More Events

IRENA Report Shows Renewables Are Gaining Ground in Nearly Every Measure