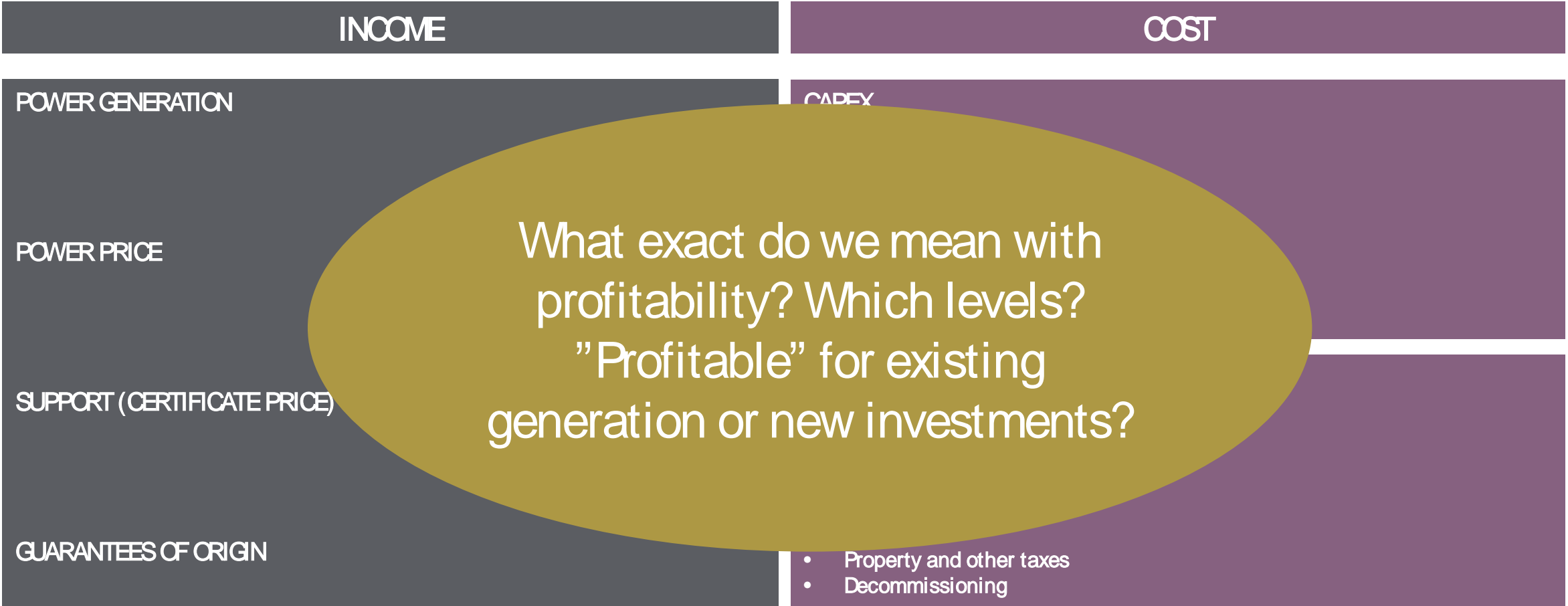


# KRAFTMARKEDET OG DE LANGE LINJENE – BLIR DET EN LØNNSOMREISE MOT 2030?

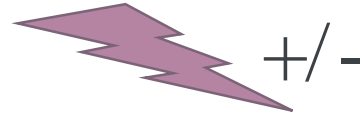
# In order to assess profitability one has to look at both income and cost



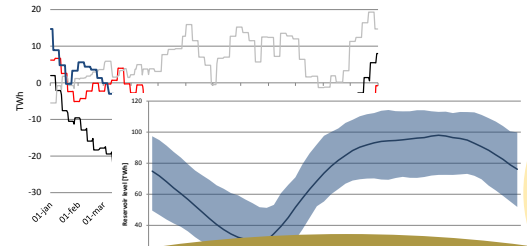
What exact do we mean with profitability? Which levels?  
 "Profitable" for existing generation or new investments?

# Future power prices – a number of important market and political drivers to consider

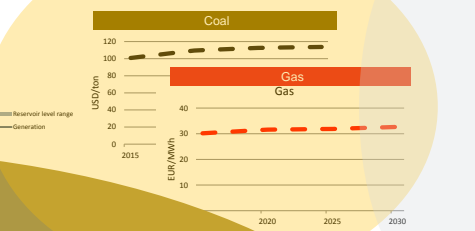
## Nordic balance



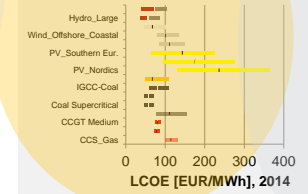
## Hydrology



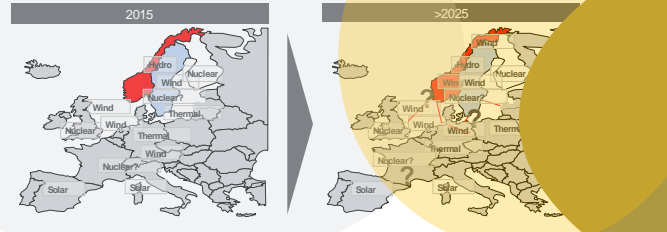
## Fuel Prices



## Technology development

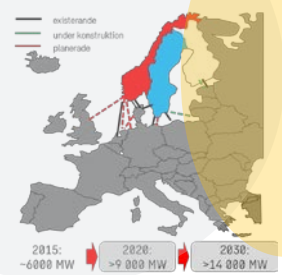


## Changes in the European power system and market design

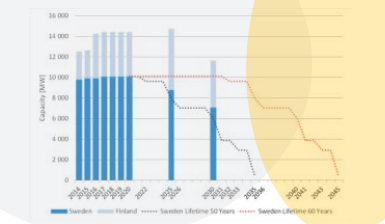


Power prices: we can calculate them but *how good are we at predicting them long-term?*

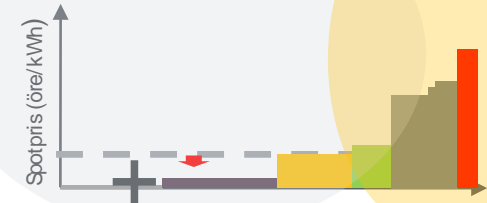
## Physical market integration



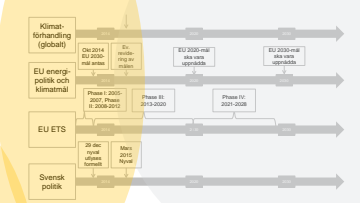
## Nuclear


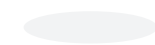


## Build-out



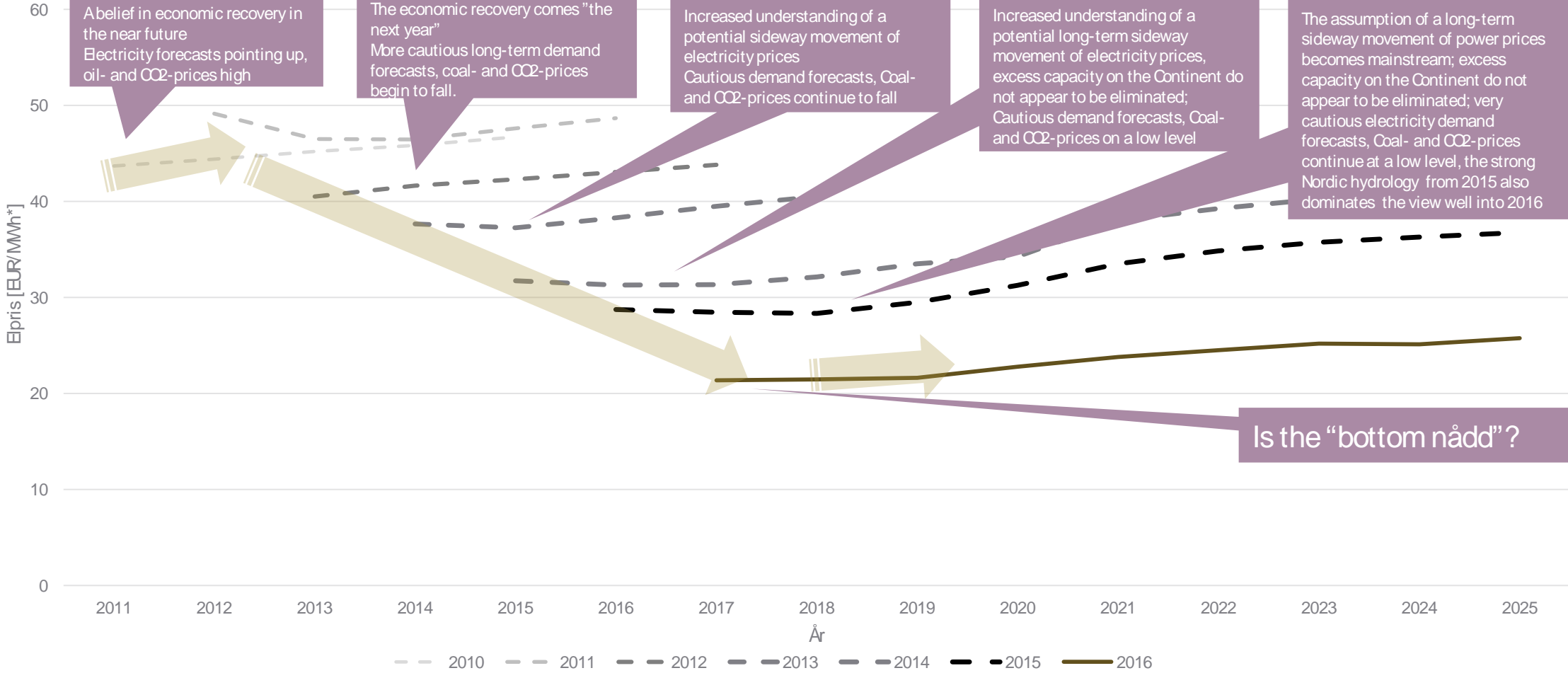
## CO2 - EU ETS



 Market-driven  
 Politically influenced

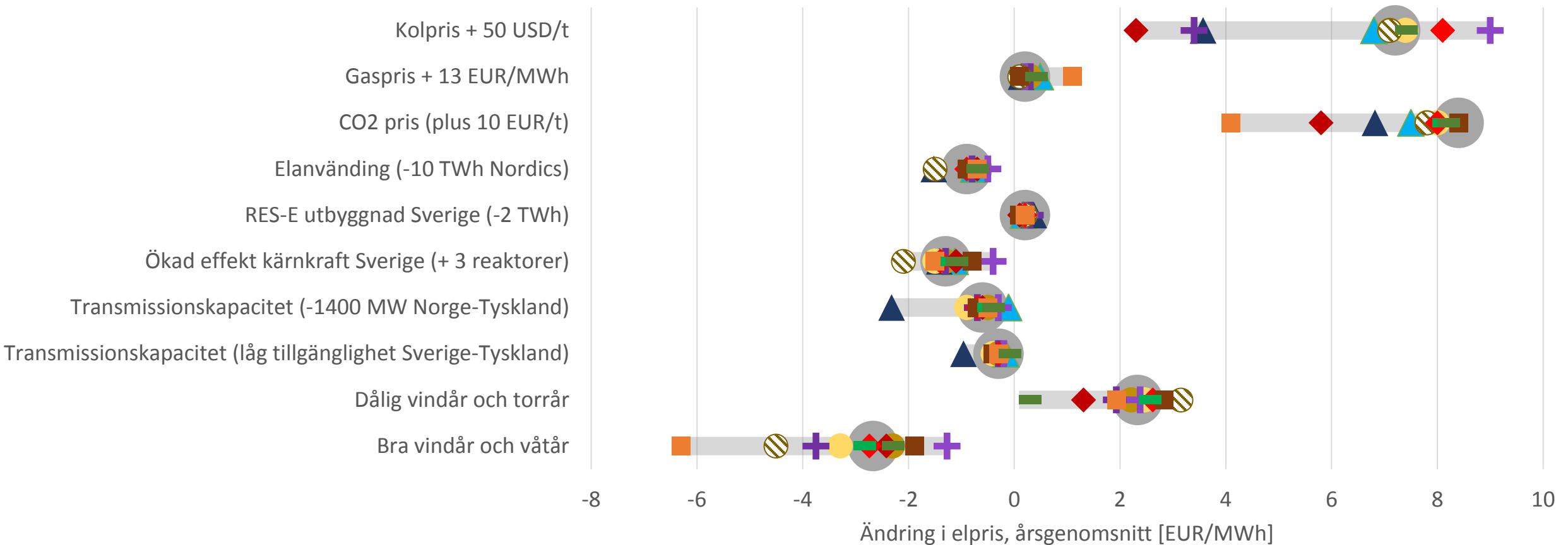
# Do forward prices give the answer?

The "Market" is *always* right/wrong – forward prices for electricity (for the year 2016) January 2010-2015



# Economic conditions for power production – looking at sensitivities

Quantification of the most price driving factors towards 2020



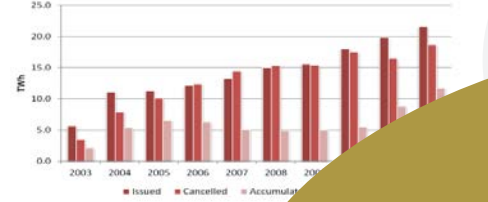
- Diff High - Low
- Referens
- ▲ Låg tillrinning + vind
- ▲ Hög tillrinning + vind
- Elanvändning + 10 TWh
- CO2 pris +10 EUR/t
- Elanvändning - 10 TWh
- CO2 pris 0 EUR/t
- Låg transmissionskapacitet
- ◆ Gaspris + 13 EUR/MWh
- Kolpris - 30 USD/t
- Gaspris - 5 EUR/MWh
- Kolpris + 40 USD/t
- RES-E Sverige (+2 TWh)
- RES-E Sverige (-2 TWh)

# Price formation for certificates is complex too, in real life

The principle is simple, but real life is much more difficult...

Cert prices: we can calculate them but *how good are we at predicting them* long-term?  
 Are we too static in our interpretation?

### Certificate surplus



+ weather factors

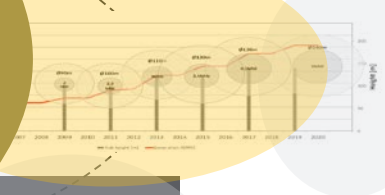
### Changes in the quota curve



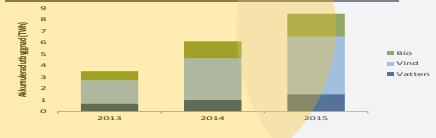
### The supply curve



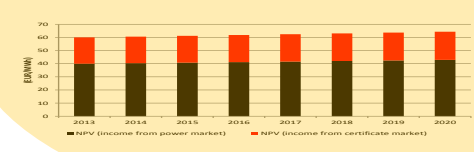
### Technological development



### Build-out or not?



### Necessary long-term profitability

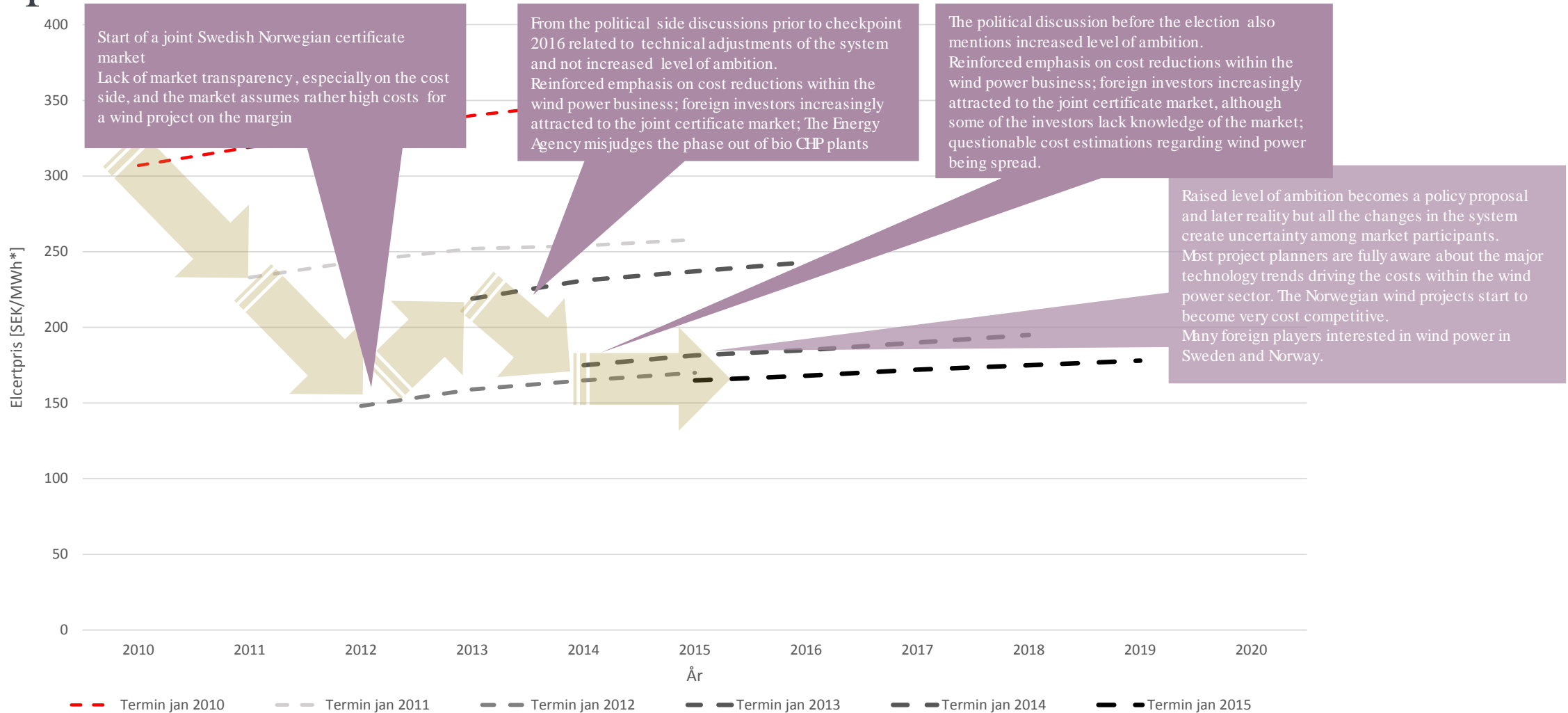


- Large projects – against Norway
- New investors with lower rate of return has increasingly entered the market and copes with lower certificate prices
- 1% lower rate of return roughly means 3 öre/kWh lower cost of production
- Lot of capital "needs" to be invested

- Large potential in terms of volume and cost reductions in the certificate market (Hydro and wind power)
- The potential is much larger than what is needed until 2020 => Great competition
- New turbines, larger generators and larger rotor blades at higher hub heights lowers LCOE => reduce the need for high certificate prices
- In theory the certificate price should cover the difference between LCOE and the power price. "Investor behaviour" and lower rate of return "disturbs" the picture

Market-driven  
 Politically influenced

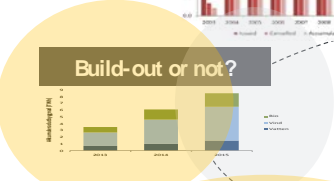
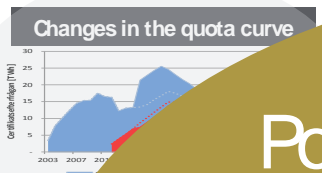
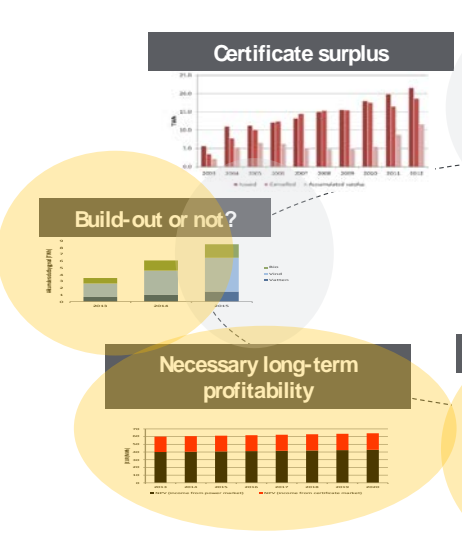
# ”The future is always bright” – price formation in the certificate market more complex than one might think but forecasts too simplistic



# As if it wasn't complex enough already...

## The most important factors in the certificate market

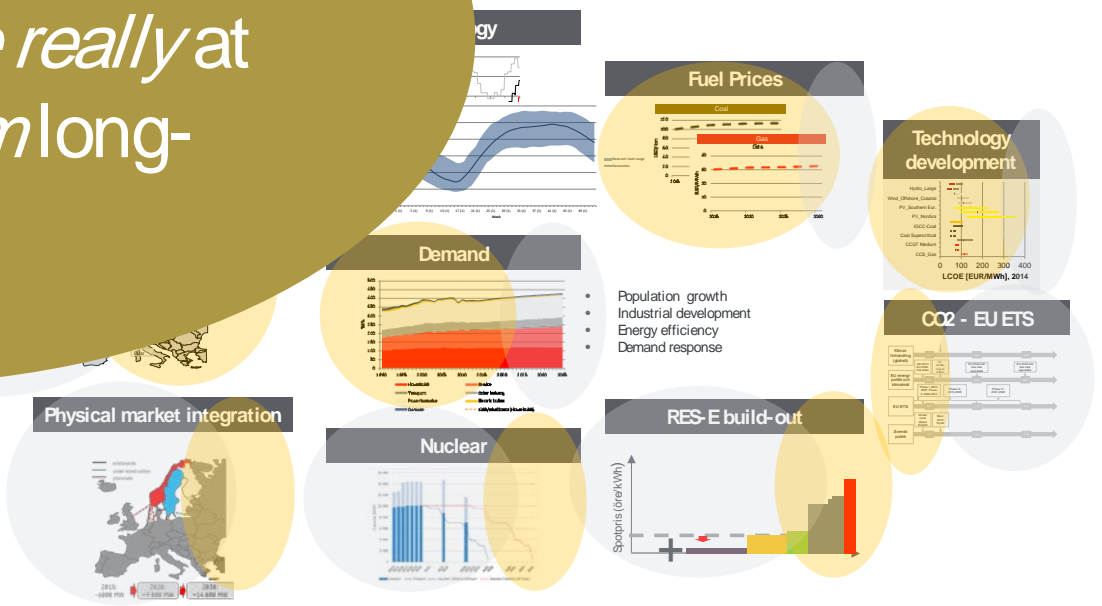
Power and Cert prices: we can calculate them but *how good are we really at predicting them long-term?*



- Investment**
- Earlier projects...
  - New investment has increased...
  - and copes with...
  - 1% lower rate of return...
  - öre/kWh lower cost of capital...
  - Lot of capital "needs" to be...

 Market-driven  
 Politically influenced

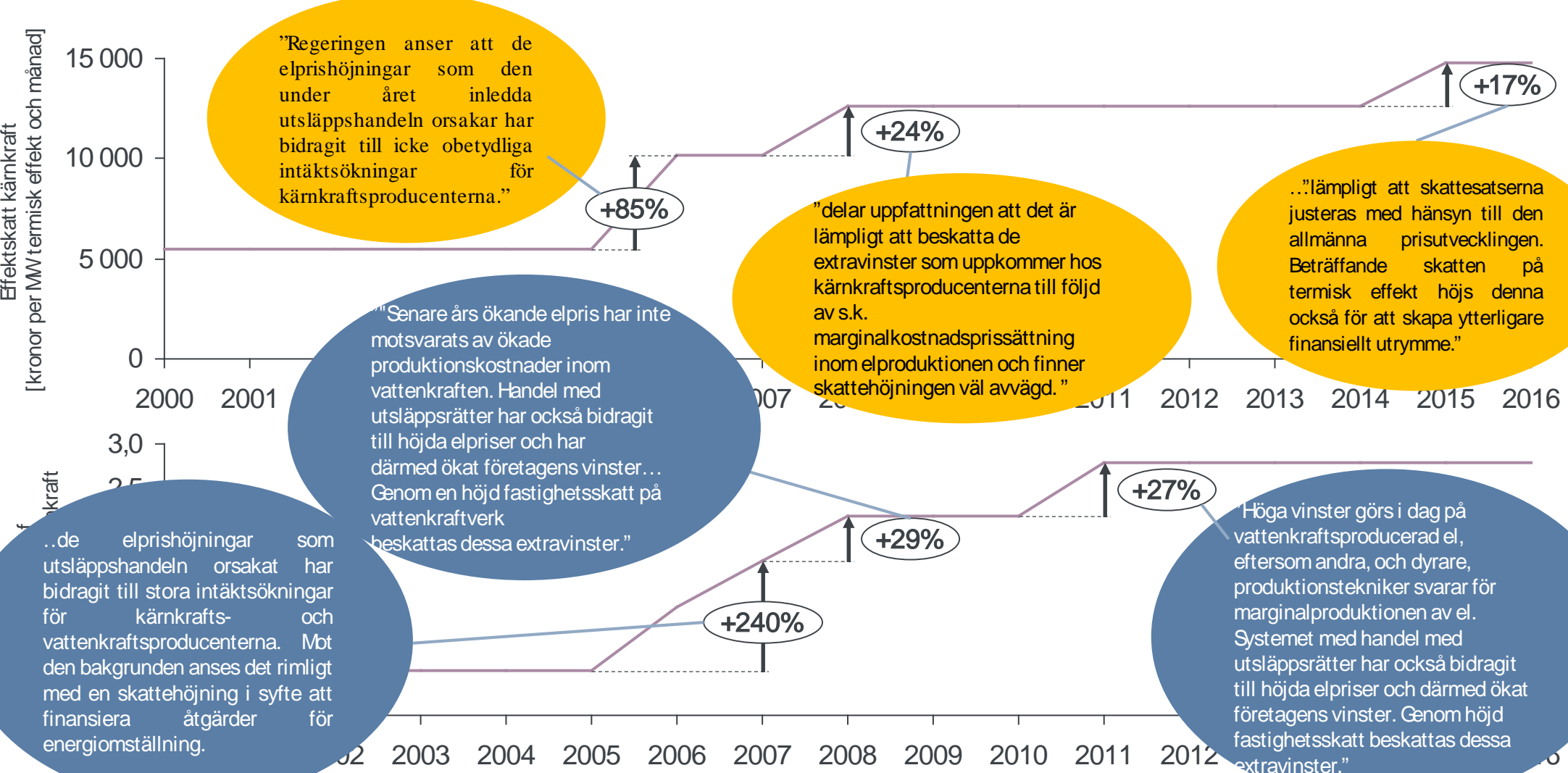
## Factors in the power market





# Example Swedish taxes: even cost base is "dynamic"

Higher margins from EU-EIS have been used as argument for increased taxes several times

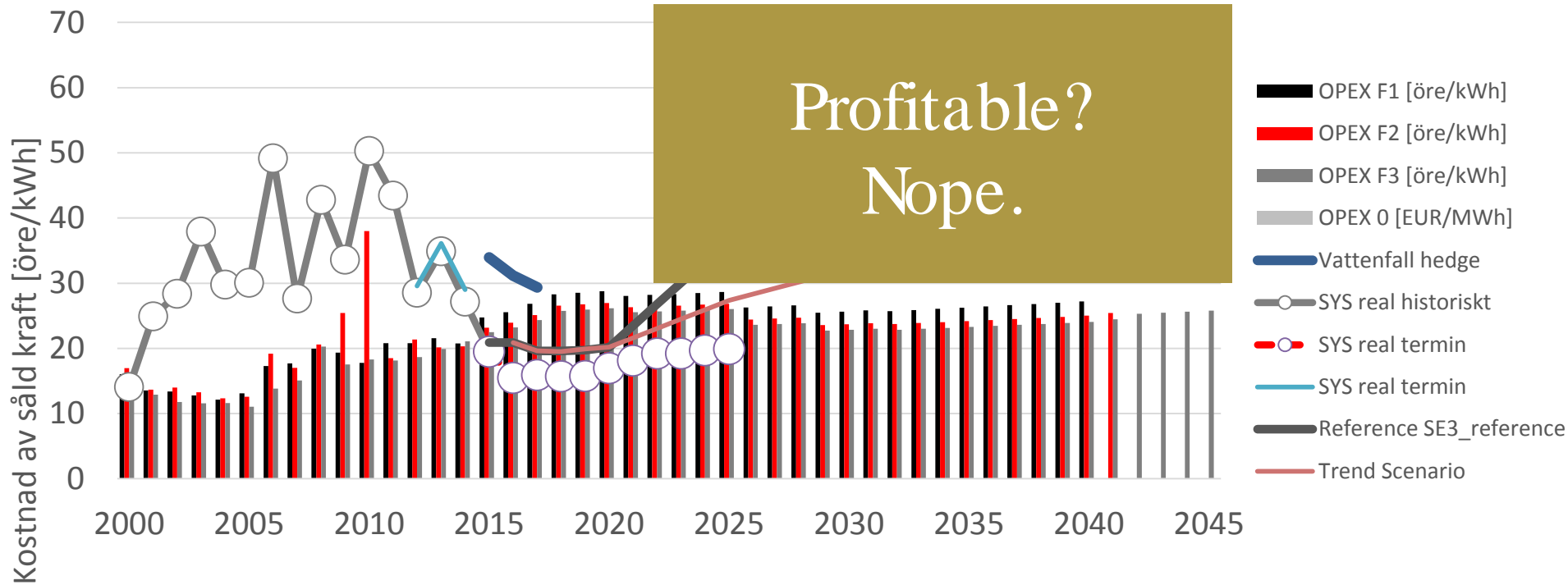


Kärnkraft

Vattenkraft

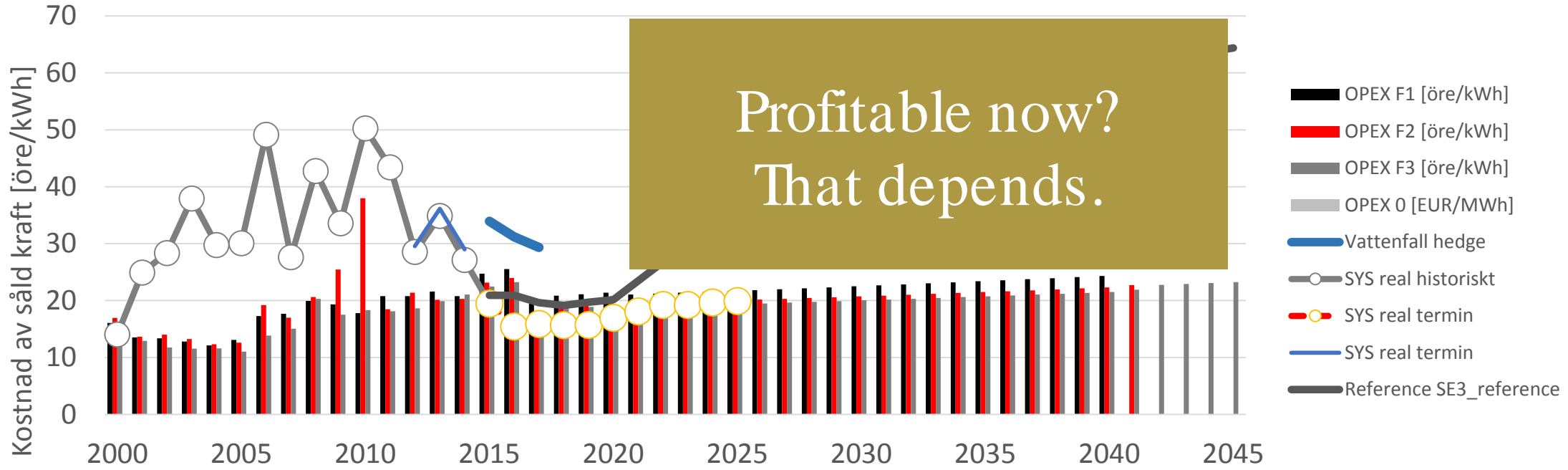
# It's not only a question about income - what about costs?

Side-kick Swedish nuclear - Forsmark BAU (including nuclear tax)



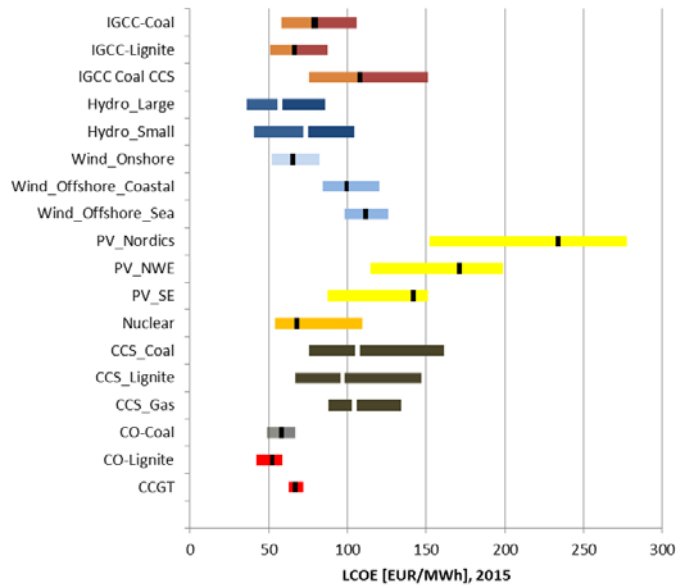
# It's not only a question about income - what about costs?

Side-kick Swedish nuclear - Forsmark no nuclear tax post 2018

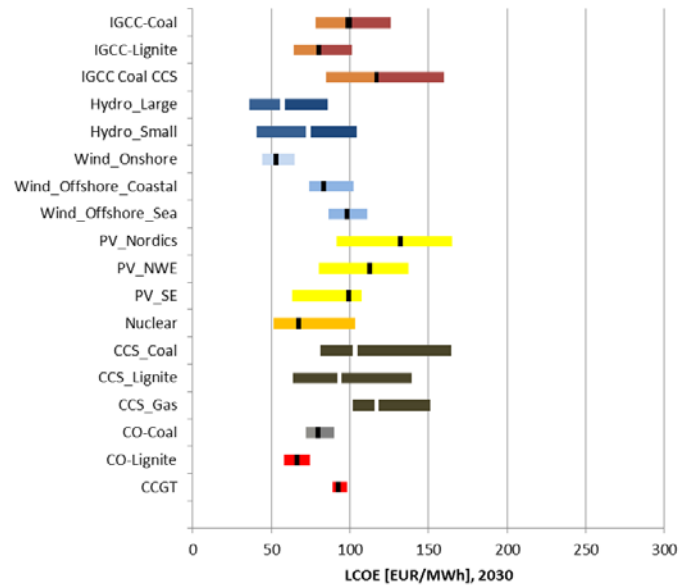


# Technology (cost) development will be important

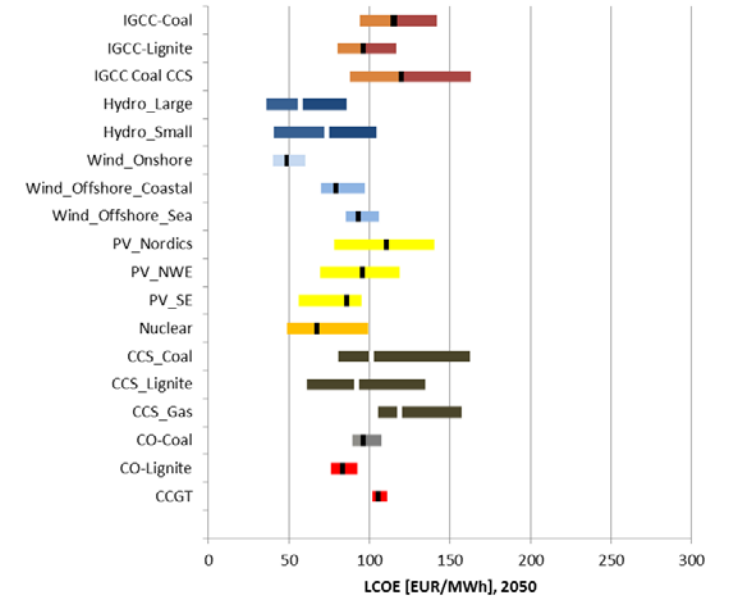
2015



2030

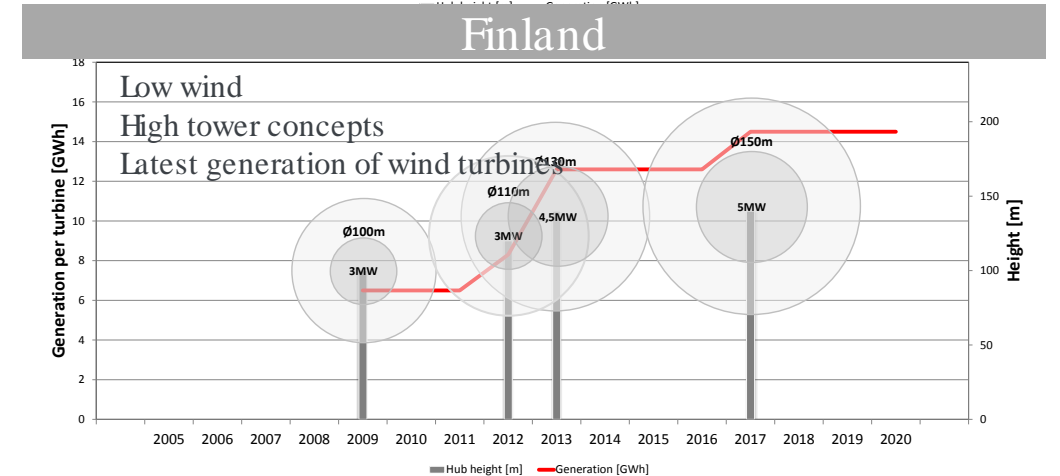
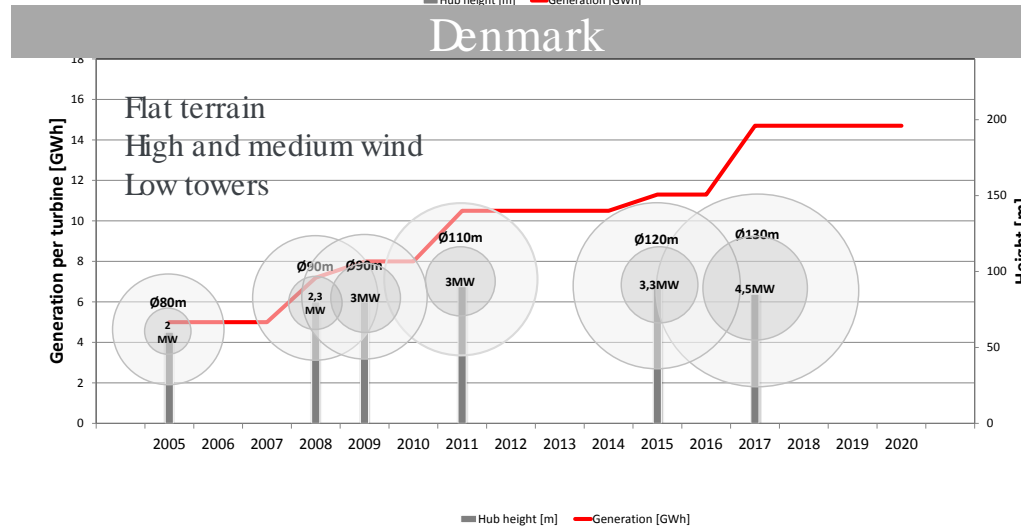
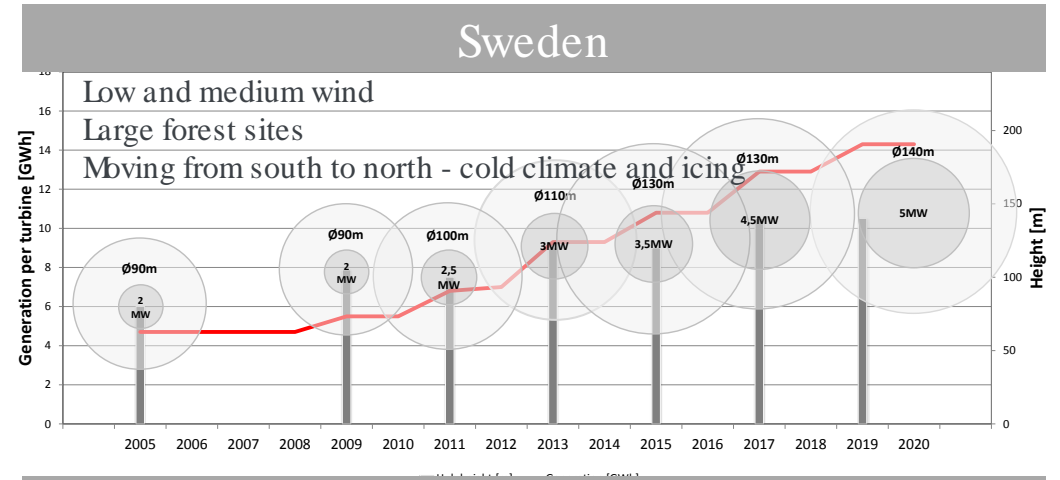
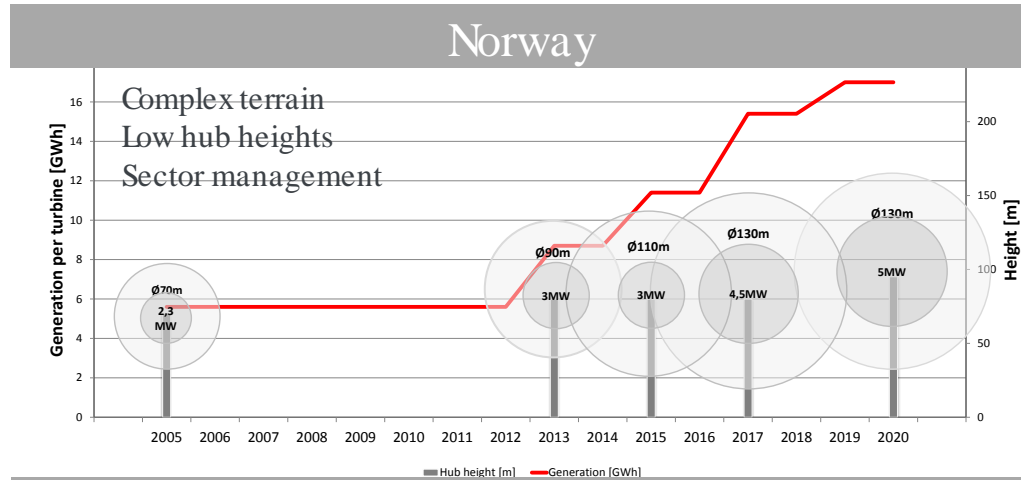


2050

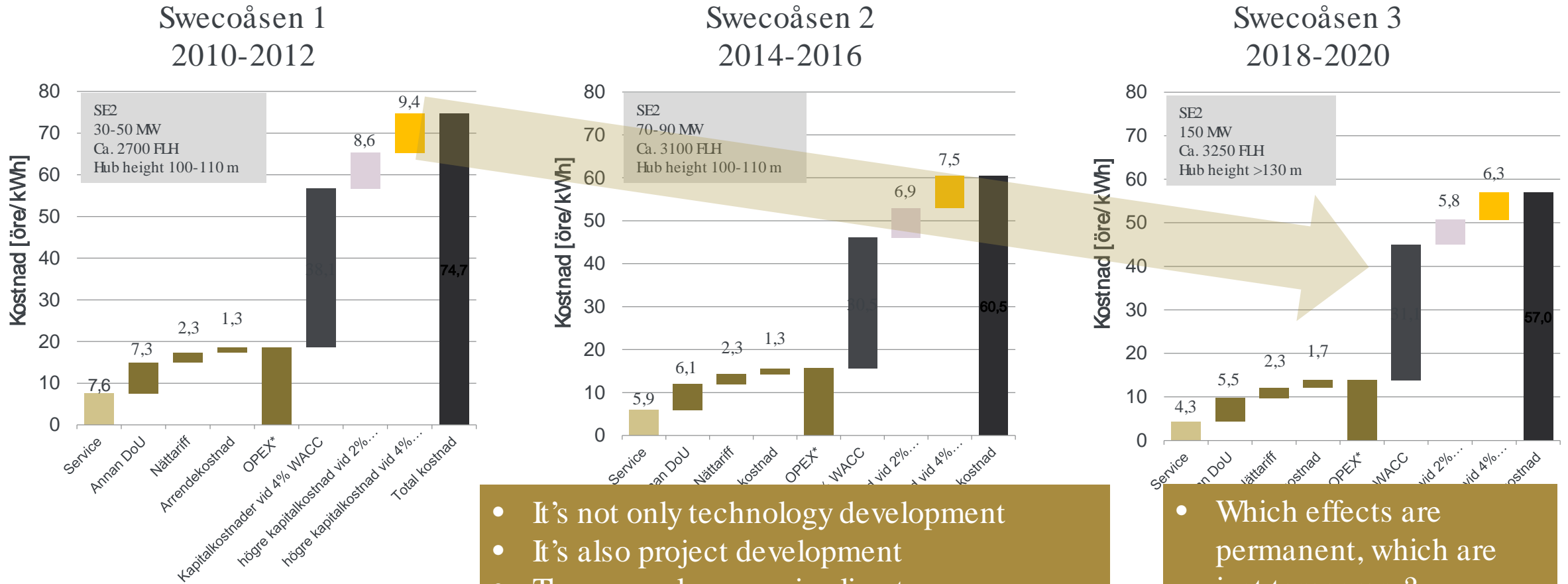


# Understanding resource and technology cost development is important for evaluation of future profitability

Illustrative example



# Onshore wind cost has without doubt developed quickly, but is it all just "technology development"?



- It's not only technology development
- It's also project development
- The general economic climate
- ..and different actors entering the market

- Which effects are permanent, which are just temporary?

# Summary – be prepared!

## • Income

- A considerable number of main price drivers hinges or will be influenced by political decisions, from EU ETS over renewable targets to thermal capacity regulation
- What your neighbouring countries do matters
- Support schemes will still matter for the foreseeable future
- Hard to watch (and even harder to forecast) all developments, but monitoring the most important ones is crucial

No support for hours with low or zero power prices?

## • Cost

- Technology cost development expected to continue strongly for less mature technologies
- However, other cost developments are harder to predict: they might simply be heavily politically influenced, e.g. nuclear taxes, grunrenteskatt etc.

Carry more of your own costs  
Alignment of producer taxes in the Nordics?

## • Profitability

- Profitability doesn't just fall from heaven
- Market factors and politics influence heavily – some directions are harder to predict than others- watch
- Timing of investment matters
- What about investors views in an otherwise sluggish European economy?
- Hard to watch all cost and income driving developments, but monitoring the most important ones is crucial
- Power prices alone will likely not be sufficient to trigger RES-E investments shortly after 2020 without

So, is there no final answer to your question.  
*Sorry.*

## Contact information



Frank Krönert

Team leader Scenarios and Forecasting

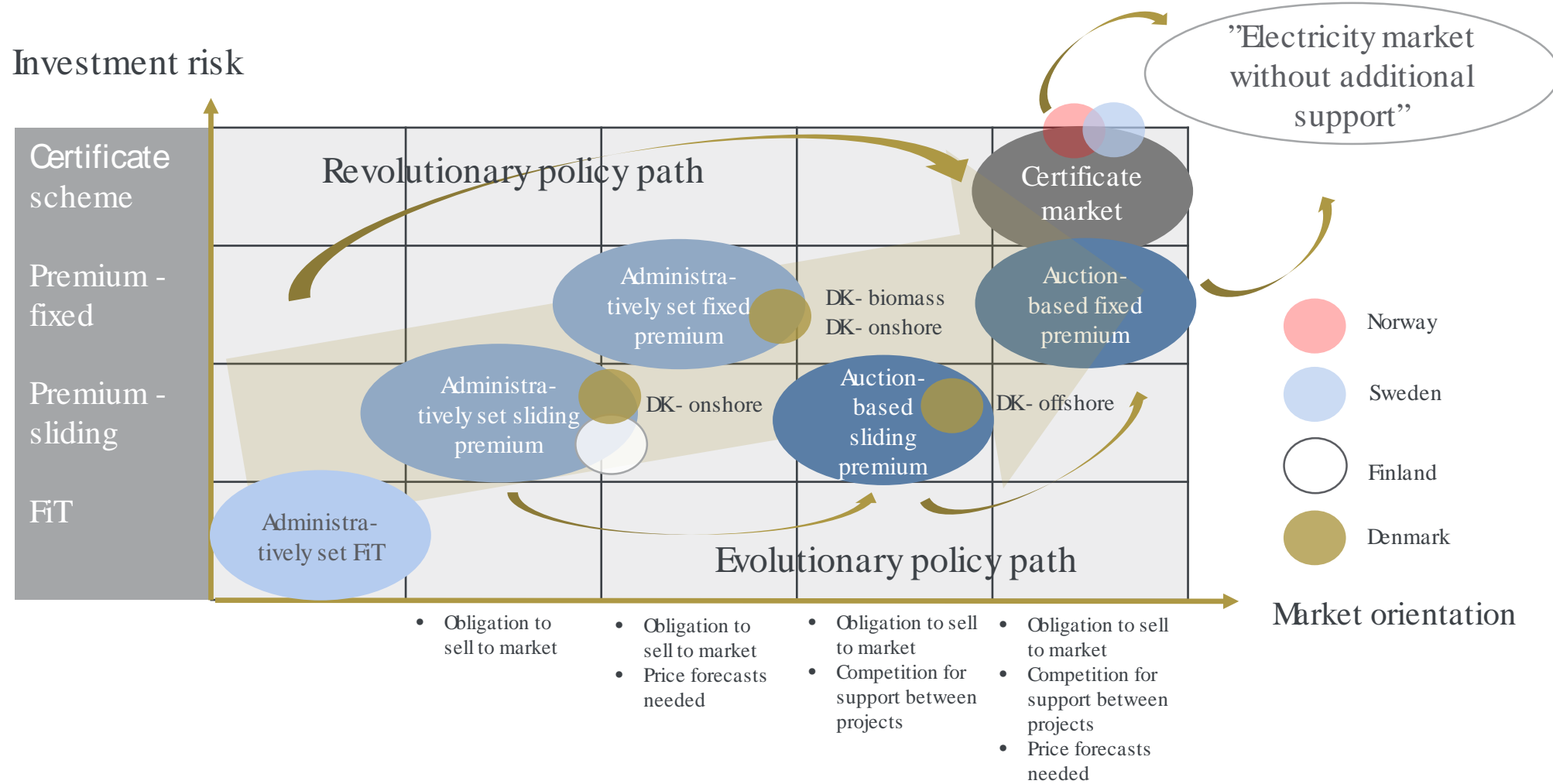
Sweco Energuide AB

Tel: +46 70 6195687

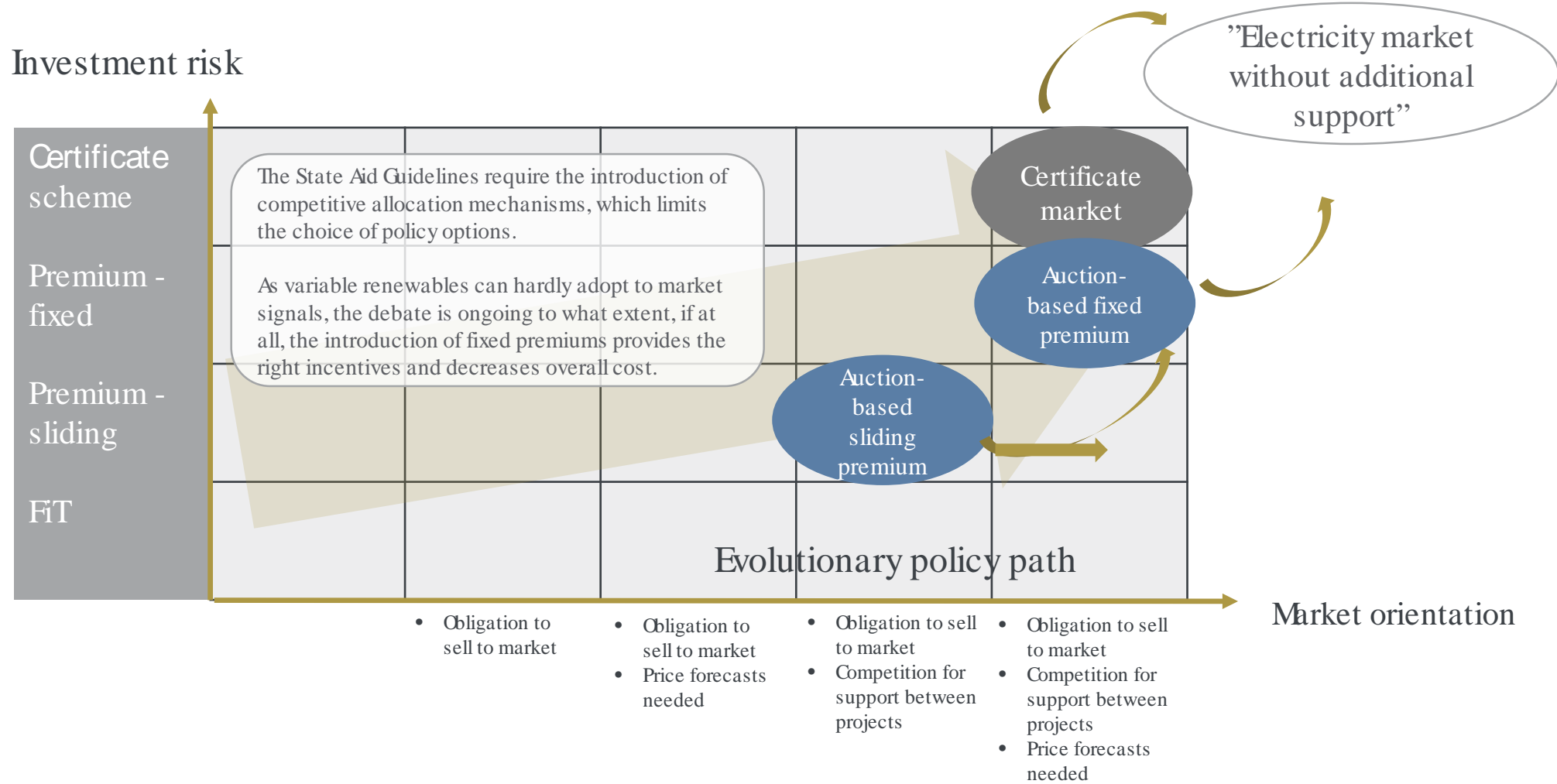
E-post: [frank.kronert@sweco.se](mailto:frank.kronert@sweco.se)



# RES-E policy evolution – where are we in the Nordics?

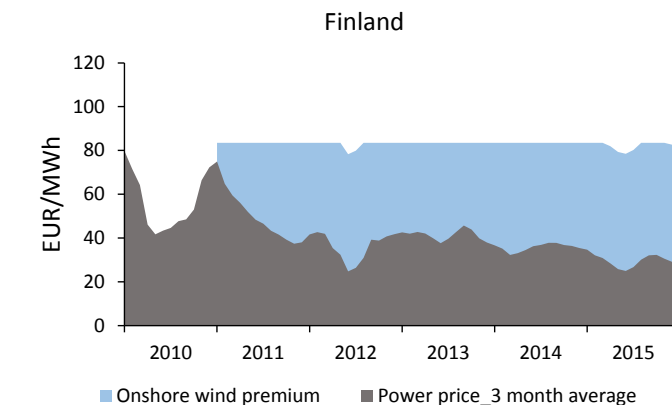
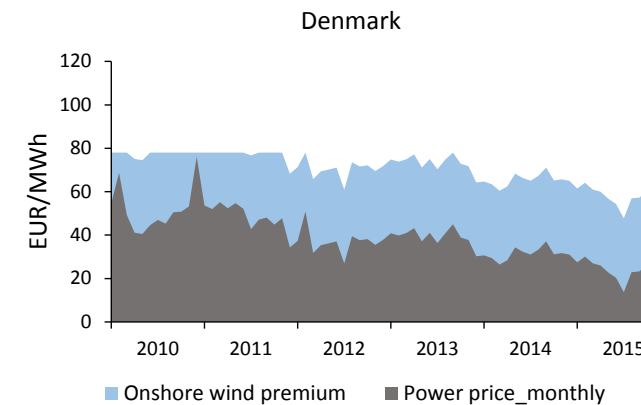
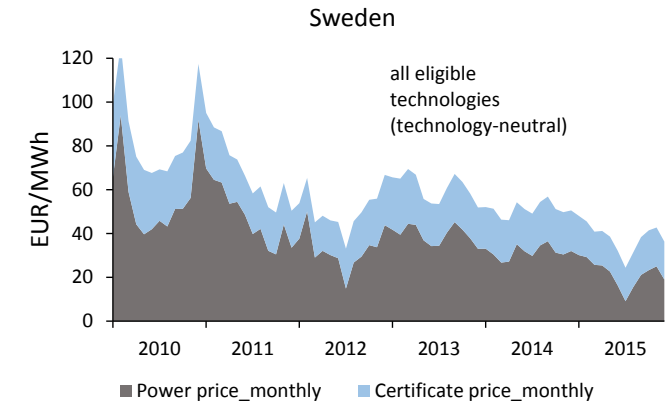
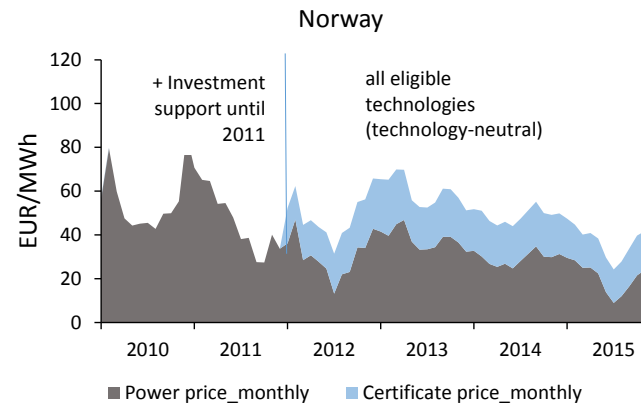


# RES-E policy options for the Nordics beyond 2020



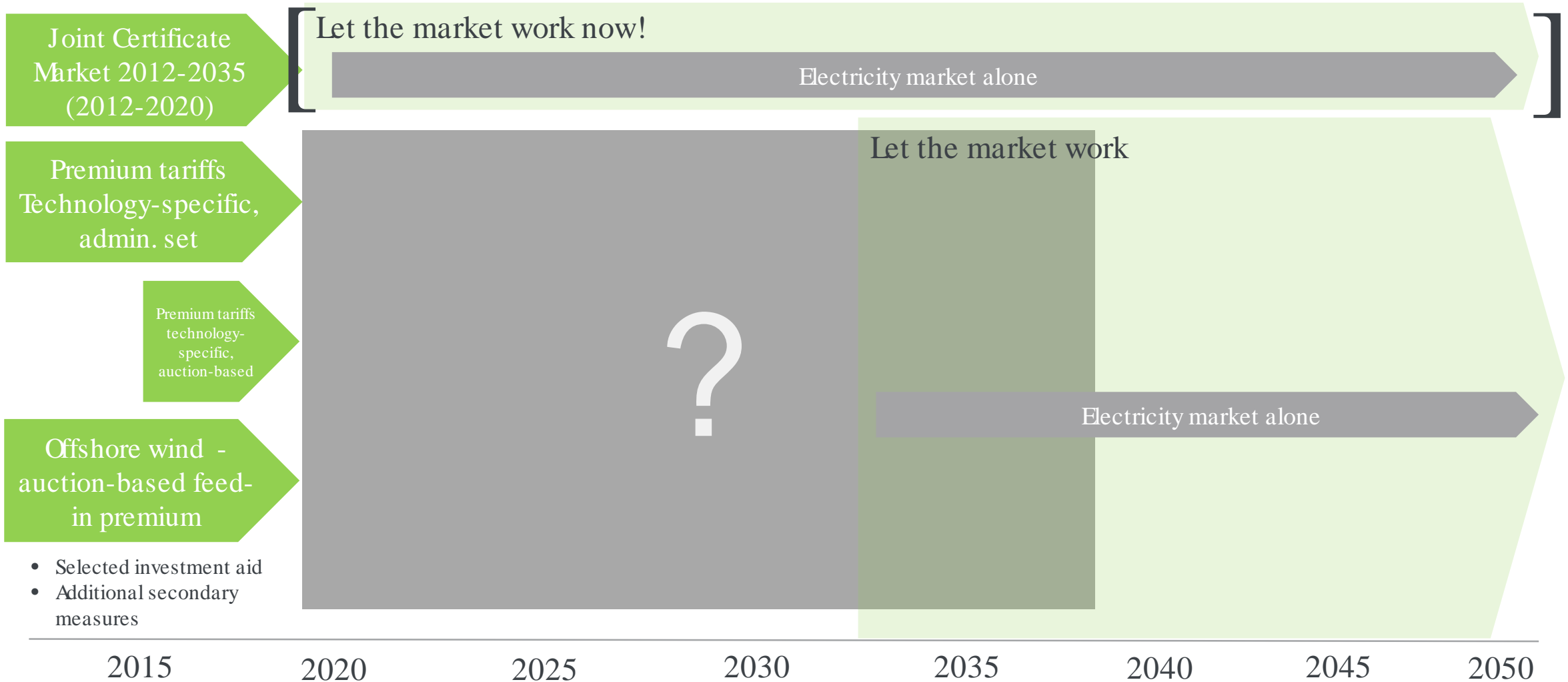
# Different support schemes and support levels for the same technology in the Nordics

- Resource conditions differ across the Nordic countries
- Most countries use a mix of a *main support scheme* and *supporting measures*
- Both national and joint schemes are used
- For mature technologies, all Nordic countries use aid during operation over investment aid
- The Nordic schemes differ considerably in terms of degree of market integration and investor risk
- Financing differs, policy costs are increasing but capped in principle (either by duration, level or both)



# Talking about RES-E support schemes

What about policy path options for Nordic RES-E support?



# Sweco - Economic conditions for power production (2016)

<b>Customer</b>
Swedish Energy Commission
<b>Overview</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of costs for different forms of power production vs different price scenarios</li> <li>• Pedagogic analysis and visualization of different market conditions and political decisions</li> </ul>
<b>Added value of Apollo</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantitative power price scenarios</li> <li>• Sensitivity analysis of various 2020 and 2030 (focus on politically influenced effects)</li> </ul>
<b>Key observations</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment challenges ahead for Swedish nuclear, but also considerable re-investment needs for Swedish hydro</li> <li>• Nuclear tax decisive for safety upgrade decisions and therefore potential short-term nuclear phase-out</li> </ul>



<http://www.energi Kommissionen.se>  
<http://www.energi Kommissionen.se/aktuellt/rapport-fran-sweco-om-de-ekonomiska-forutsattningarna-for-befintlig-svensk-elproduktion/>