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Solar energy: What's next?

by

Hayk Hovhannisyan
Trade Representative of Armenia to Switzerland

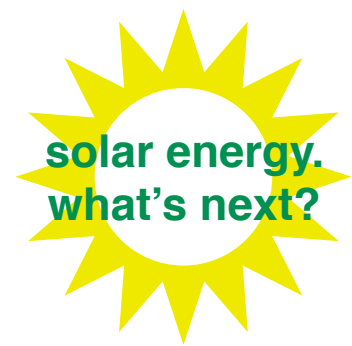
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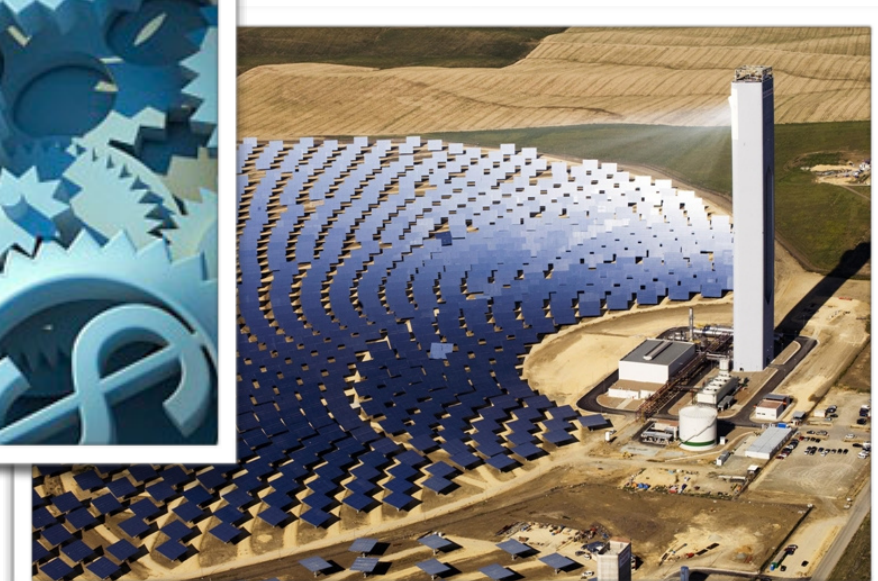
**solar energy.
what's next?**

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- * **Solar energy supplies only 2% of the global electricity mix**
- * **This has to increase 10-15-fold to limit global warming to 2C° by mid-century**
- * **In the last decades solar energy has achieved:**
 - * **technological efficiency growth**
 - * **cost decrease**
 - * **explosive investments**
- * **The road for solar to achieve a higher share in global electricity mix:**



- * **Financial Innovation**
- * **Technological Innovation**
- * **Systemic Innovation
(Sivaram, 2018)**



- ✱ **Established incentive schemes (Green Rhino Energy):**
 - ✱ **Premium feed-in tariffs**
 - ✱ **Tax credits**
 - ✱ **Quotas**
- ✱ **Large investments needed for solar to reach 1/3 of global electricity mix**
- ✱ **Institutional investors manage over \$100tn (OECD, 2016), but solar violates two important requirements (Sivaram 2018):**
 - ✱ **Liquidity**
 - ✱ **Preference for few large-chunk projects**
- ✱ **Value Deflation of solar energy:**
 - ✱ **Value of solar falls by half, if solar reaches 15% penetration, and by two-thirds if reaches 30% (Sivaram, 2018)**
 - ✱ **Solar traded at zero cents for more than a 100 days in Chile in 2016 (Bloomberg, 2016)**
 - ✱ **146 hours of negative power prices in Germany in 2017 (Clean Energy Wire, 2018)**
- ✱ **More than 1 billion people in the world lack electricity supply (IEA, 2017; WEF, 2018)**

* Solutions:



- * **Copy real estate and automotive industries for securitisation of solar loans and leases - data collection and analysis crucial (Sivaram, 2018)**
- * **Off-Grid solar and Pay-As-You-Go payment mechanisms (Global Opportunity Explorer, 2018; Sivaram, 2018)**
- * **Micro-Grid expansion (IEA, 2017; WEF, 2018, Sivaram 2018)**
- * **Government policies**
 - * **Currency hedging can add 7p.p. to the cost of debt (Climate Policy Initiative, 2015)**
 - * **“Green Bonds”, \$600bn+ climate aligned bonds (Climate Bonds Initiative, 2016, World Bank Group, 2015)**
 - * **MLP legislation, YieldCo (Sivaram, 2018)**
- * **MDB credit enhancement mechanisms (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2016; Sivaram 2018)**
 - * **Loan and other guarantees**
 - * **Loan syndication**
 - * **Support with feasibility studies and due-diligence**

- * **Low corporate R&D spending by solar industry, but growing government spending (Sivaram 2018; BNEF, 2019)**



- * **Achieving 1/3 in electricity mix by mid-century will require (Sivaram, 2018):**

- * **cheap solar technologies**

- * **cost-effective storage**

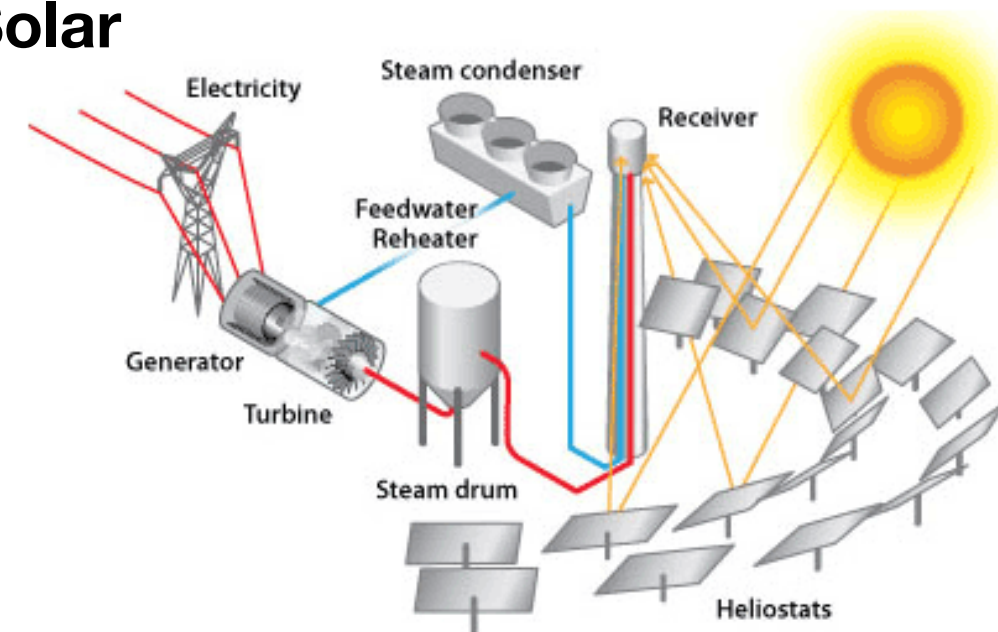
- * **converting solar to fuel**

- * **Solution: evolutions rather than revolution**

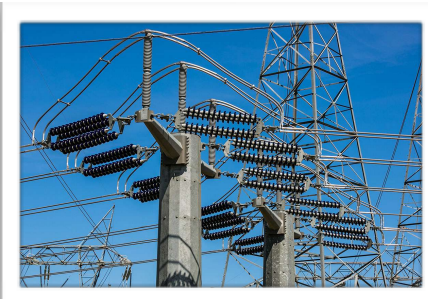
- * **Cheap solar coatings that could be printed**

- * **Solar-to-fuel: artificial leaf hydrogen**

- * **Already at commercial scale: Concentrated Solar Power Plants**



- ✳ **Systemic Innovation - physical infrastructure, economic markets, public policies (Sivaram, 2018)**
- ✳ **The grid - bigger or more decentralised?**
 - ✳ **Bigger, smaller, smarter - all at once**
 - ✳ **A hybrid grid**
- ✳ **Intermittency - is energy storage the answer?**
 - ✳ **37.8bn Tesla Powerwall 2.0 units required to fully power the US with renewables (Energy Innovation Reform Project, 2017)**
 - ✳ **Hybrid solution, connect:**
 - ✳ **energy storage**
 - ✳ **diverse energy sources**
 - ✳ **electricity system with other sectors - transport, heat, water, production, agriculture**
- ✳ **Supporting other sources (nuclear, natural gas) to go hand-in-hand with solar:**
 - ✳ **Obligate utilities to sign long-term contracts with reliable generators**
 - ✳ **Capacity markets, which pay reliable generators to sit idle until needed**
 - ✳ **Very high instantaneous price for kWh at peak demand moments**



SOURCES

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