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RENEWABLE

































DINEA Banish Wind Export Association









Asociación Mexicana

de Energía Eólica











CLEAN ENERGY COUNCIL







Outline:

- 1. Status of global power markets
- 2. Status of global wind power markets
- 3. Short term projections
- 4. Global Wind Energy Outlook Scenarios
- 5. New markets
- 6. Conclusions and Looking Ahead





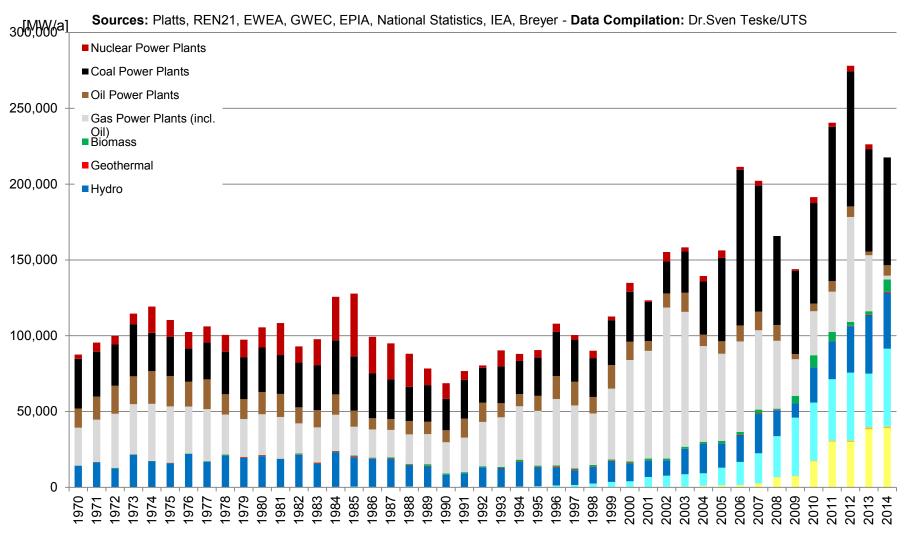
The Current Renewable and Power Market

Washington





Global Power Plants - Annual Market 1970 - 2014

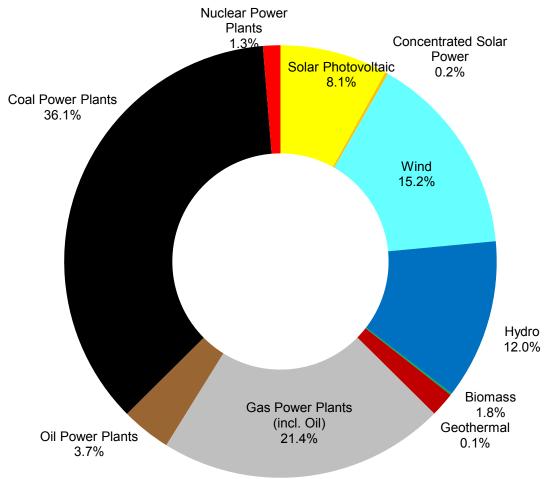






Global Power Plant Market Conditions:

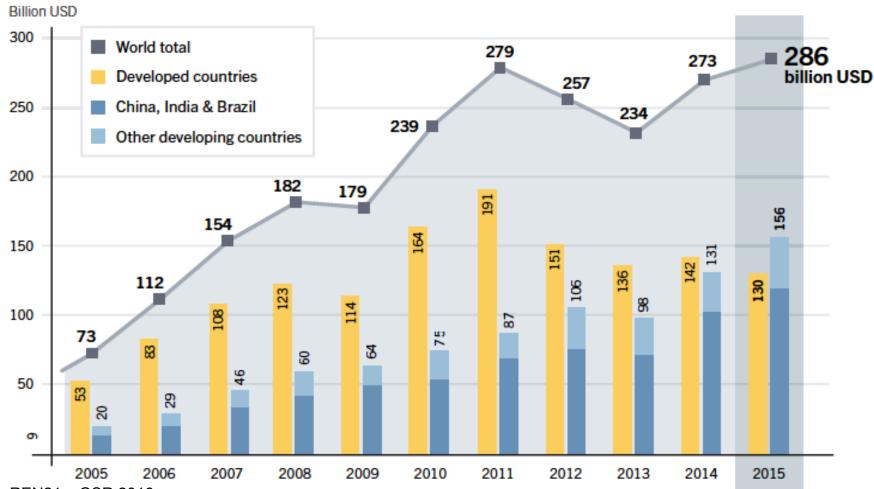
Global: Power Plant Market Shares: 2004 - 2014







Global New Investment in Renewable Power and Fuels, Developed, Emerging and Developing Countries, 2005–2015

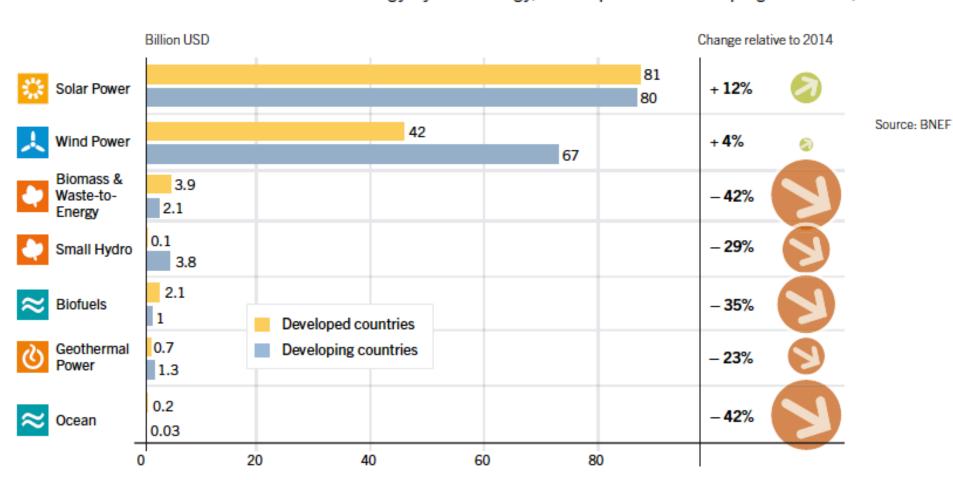


Source: REN21 - GSR 2016





Global New Investment in Renewable Energy by Technology, Developed and Developing Countries, 2015

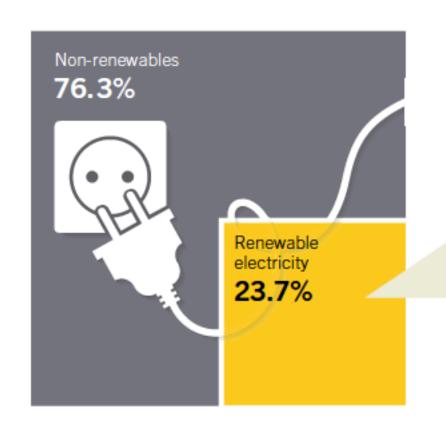


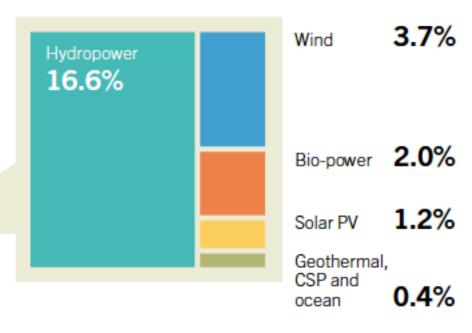
Source: REN21 - GSR 2016





Estimated Renewable Energy Share of Global Electricity Production, End-2015





Based on renewable generating capacity at year-end 2015. Percentages do not add up internally due to rounding.

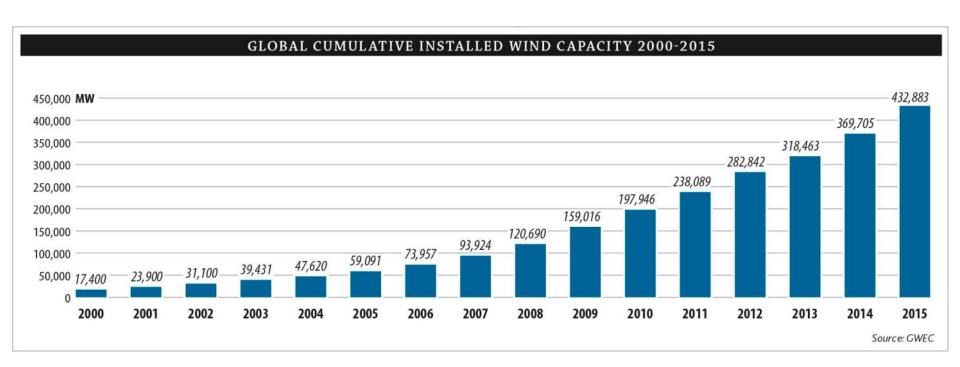




Status Wind Power Market



2015 growth: 17%

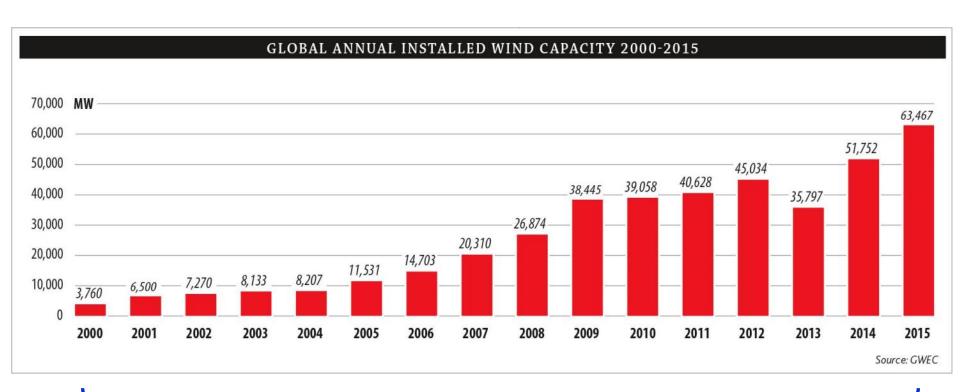


16 yr avg. growth: 24.2%

Washington

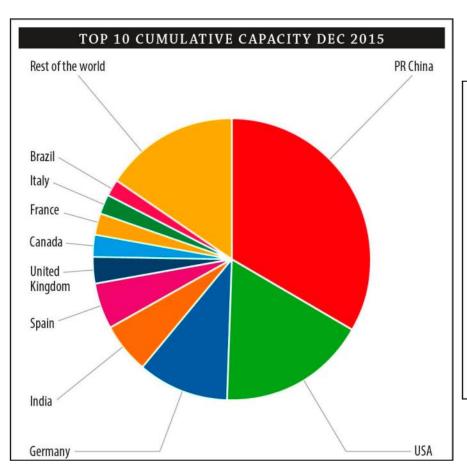


2015 growth: 22%



16 yr avg. growth: 24.9%

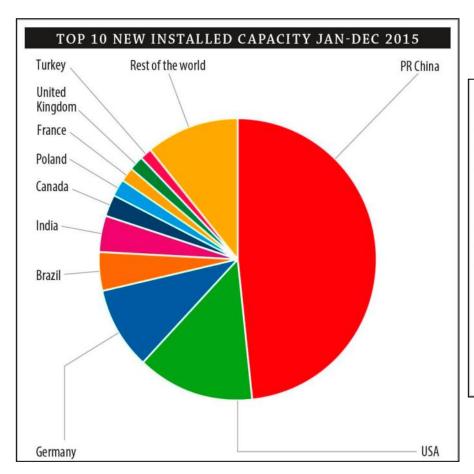




Country	MW	% Share	
PR China	145,362	33.6	
USA	74,471	17.2	
Germany	44,947	10.4	
India	25,088	5.8	
Spain	23,025	5.3	
United Kingdom	13,603	3.1	
Canada	11,205	2.6	
France	10,358	2.4	
Italy	8,958	2.1	
Brazil	8,715	2.0	
Rest of the world	67,151	15.5	
Total TOP 10	365,731	84.5	
World Total	432,883	100	
		Source: GWEC	

Beijing

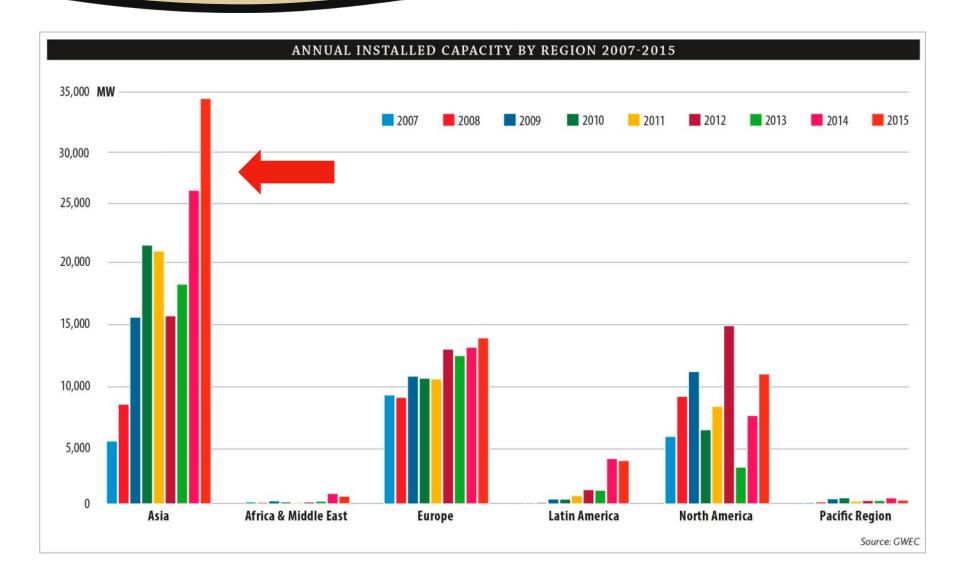




Country	MW	% Share	
PR China	30,753	48.5	
USA	8,598	13.5	
Germany	6,013	9.5	
Brazil	2,754	4.3	
India	2,623	4.1	
Canada	1,506	2.4	
Poland	1,266	2.0	
France	1,073	1.7	
United Kingdom	975	1.5	
Turkey	956	1.5	
Rest of the world	6,950	11.0	
Total TOP 10	56,517	89	
World Total	63,467	100	
		Source: GWEC	

Washington

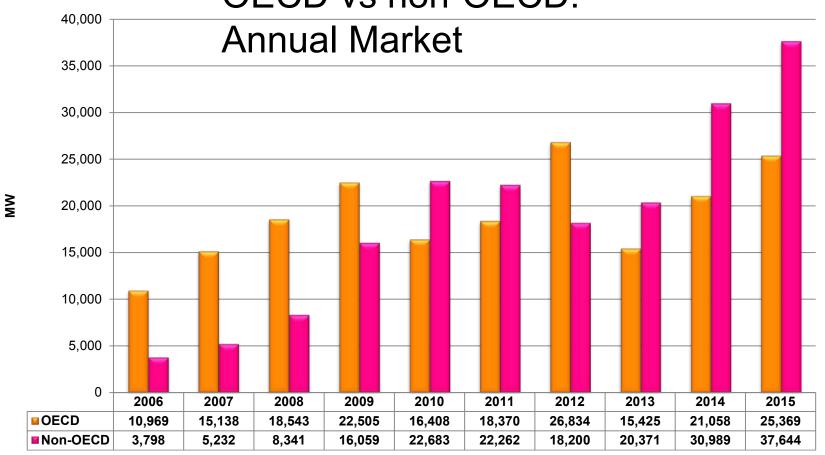




Beijing

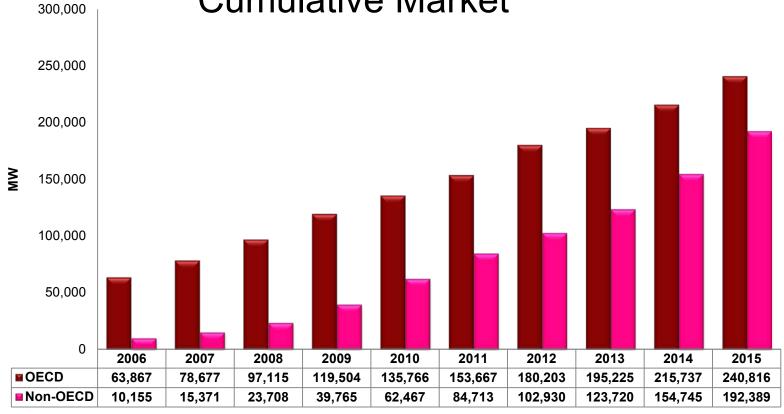




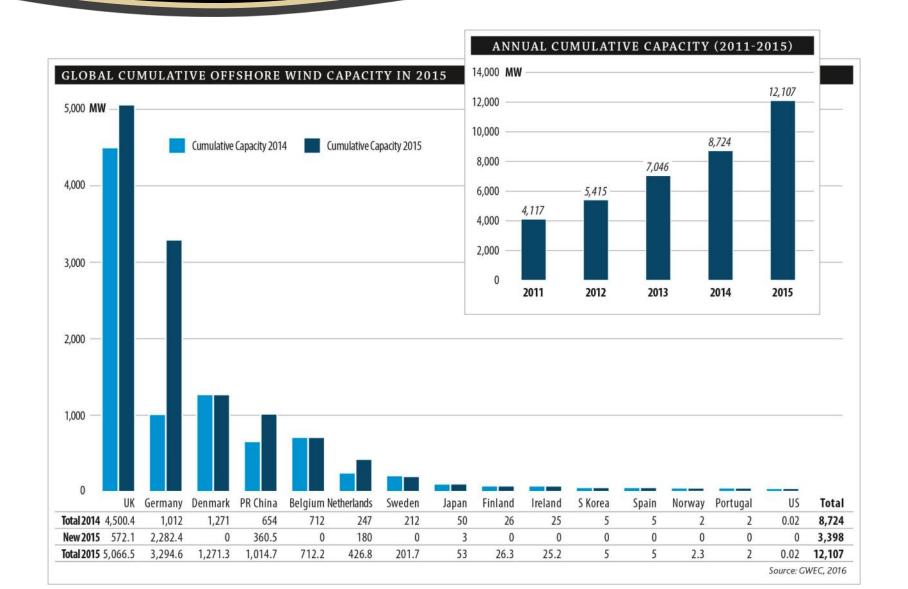




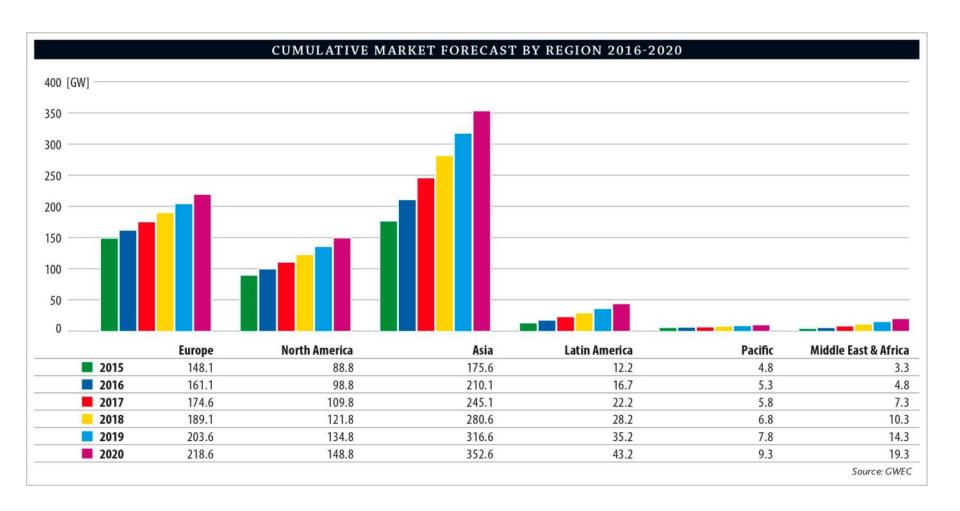
OECD vs non-OECD: Cumulative Market





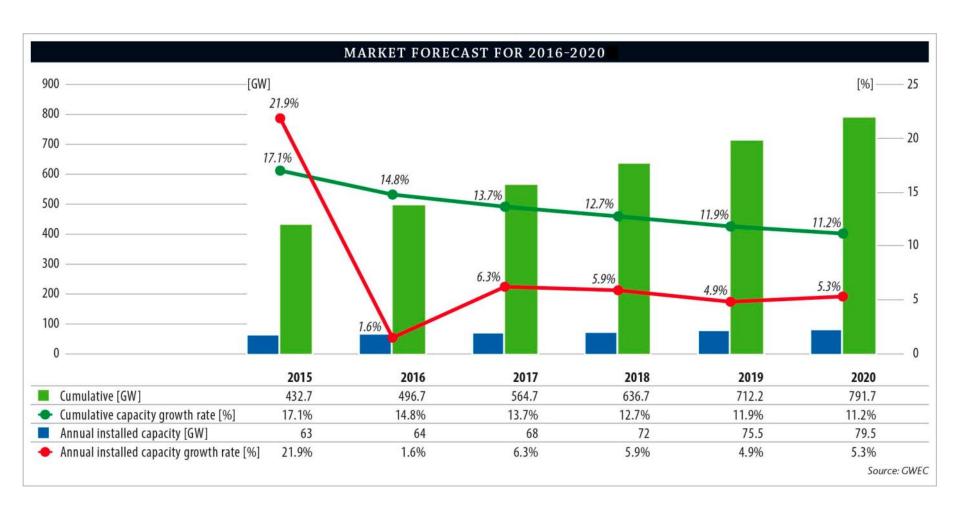






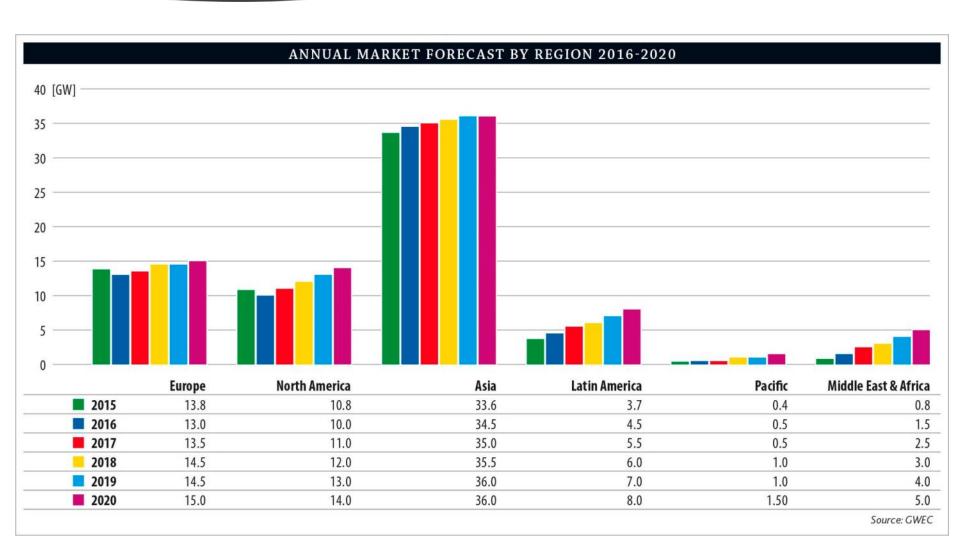
London





London







Key Findings

- Unexpected growth (22%) in 2015, mostly China, US and Germany. 2016 should be less spectacular.
- Wind supplied about half of all global power generation growth in 2015, more than any other technology
- 28 markets with more than 1,000 MW; 9 with more than 10,000 MW; Proliferation of new markets in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- Technology evolution continues, but incrementally, not spectacularly, except perhaps in offshore.
- Costs continue to come down and wind is the cheapest way to add capacity in a growing number of markets in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as the in US and Canada. Offshore costs still coming down the learning curve, but dramatic progress of late

London





Development of Long Term Wind Market Projections

Washington





The Scenarios – Main Assumptions

IEA New Policies scenario:

- based on International Energy Agency (IEA) 2015 World Energy Outlook
- IEA assessment has then been extended up to 2050 from UTS-ISF

IEA 450 scenario:

- based on International Energy Agency (IEA) 2015 World Energy Outlook: sets out an energy pathway consistent with the goal of having about a 50% chance of limiting the global increase in average temperature to 2 °C / 450 parts per million of carbon-dioxide equivalent (ppm CO2-eq
- IEA assessment has then been extended up to 2050 from UTS-ISF

GWEC Moderate scenario:

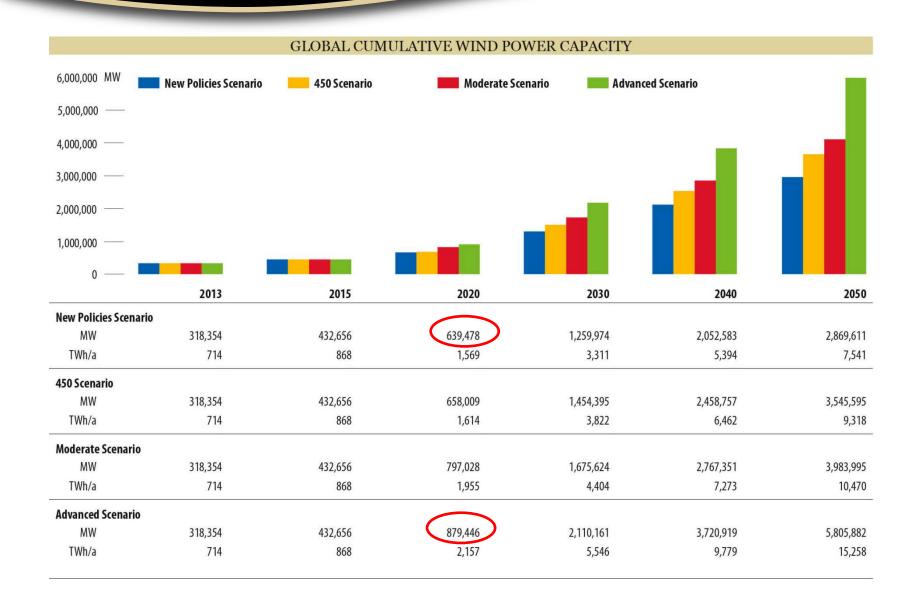
- takes into account all policy measures to support renewable energy either under way or planned around the world
- assumes that renewables or wind targets set by many countries are successfully implemented

GWEC Advanced scenario:

 assumption is that all policy options in favour of renewable energy are selected and the political will is there to carry them out

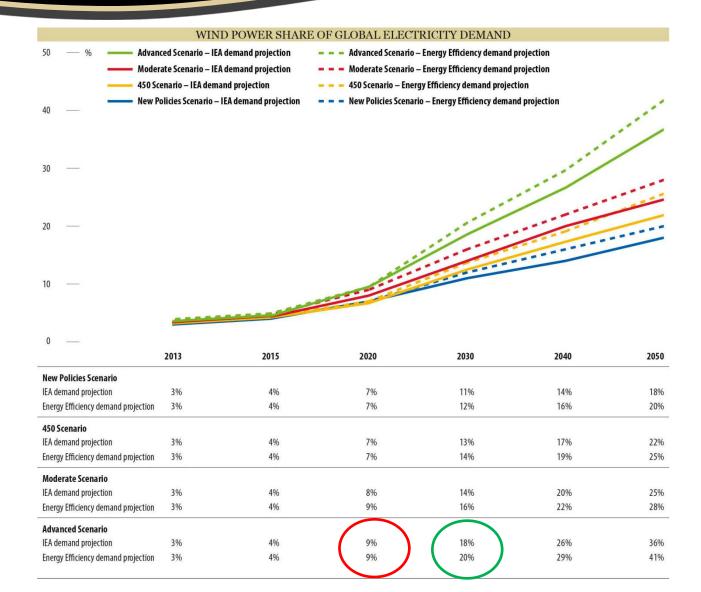








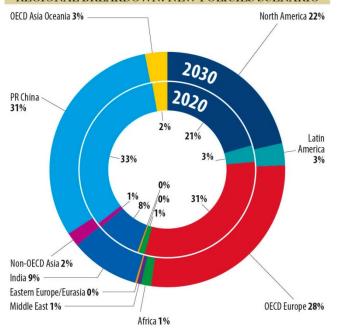




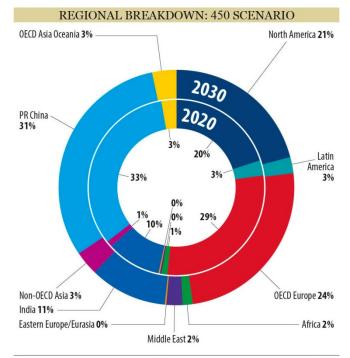




REGIONAL BREAKDOWN: NEW POLICIES SCENARIO



Global Total / MW	639,478	1,259,974	
OECD Asia Oceania	15,322	34,598	
PR China	201,178	364,801	
Non-OECD Asia	5,213	21,796	
India	50,063	111,938	
Eastern Europe/Eurasia	668	1,117	
Middle East	1,072	8,009	
Africa	6,575	15,908	
OECD Europe	186,878	323,091	
Latin America	18,749	36,196	
North America	126,961	252,784	
	2020	2030	



Global Total / MW	658,009	1,454,395
OECD Asia Oceania	16,836	47,295
PR China	216,806	452,081
Non-OECD Asia	6,411	49,250
India	67,098	155,736
Eastern Europe/Eurasia	722	1,982
Middle East	1,501	30,124
Africa	7,207	23,005
OECD Europe	190,855	355,769
Latin America	18,913	35,830
North America	131,659	303,322
	2020	2030



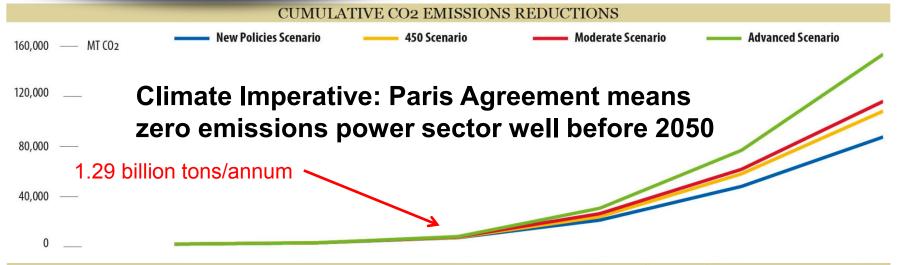
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN: MODERATE SCENARIO North America 20% OECD Asia Oceania 2% 2030 2020 PR China 34% 2% 19% Latin 38% America 8% 6% 0% 6%/2% Non-OECD Asia 1% India 8% Eastern Europe/Eurasia 0% Middle East 0% OECD Europe 23% Africa 4% 2020 2030 North America 149,120 318,390 Latin America 42,997 129,491 OECD Europe 207,955 358,554 Africa 16,805 60,852 Middle East 777 4,995 644 1,895 Eastern Europe/Eurasia India 44,734 116,257 Non-OECD Asia 2,344 14,842 PR China 291,439 541,577 OECD Asia Oceania 13,364 32,887 Global Total / MW 797,028 1,675,624

OECD Asia Oceania 3% North America 21% 2030 2020 PR China 34% 2% 20% Latin 37% America 6% 5% 27% Non-OECD Asia 2% OECD Europe 21% India 8% Eastern Europe/Eurasia 0% Africa 4% Middle East 1% 2020 2030 North America 165,181 413,970 Latin America 38,203 124,494 **OECD Europe** 227,217 398,691 Africa 18,337 72,229 Middle East 10,234 1,017 Eastern Europe/Eurasia 650 2,835 India 56,297 163,473 Non-OECD Asia 4,296 41,659 PR China 313,061 666,500 OECD Asia Oceania 17,242 57,084 Global Total / MW 879,446 2,110,161

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN: ADVANCED SCENARIO







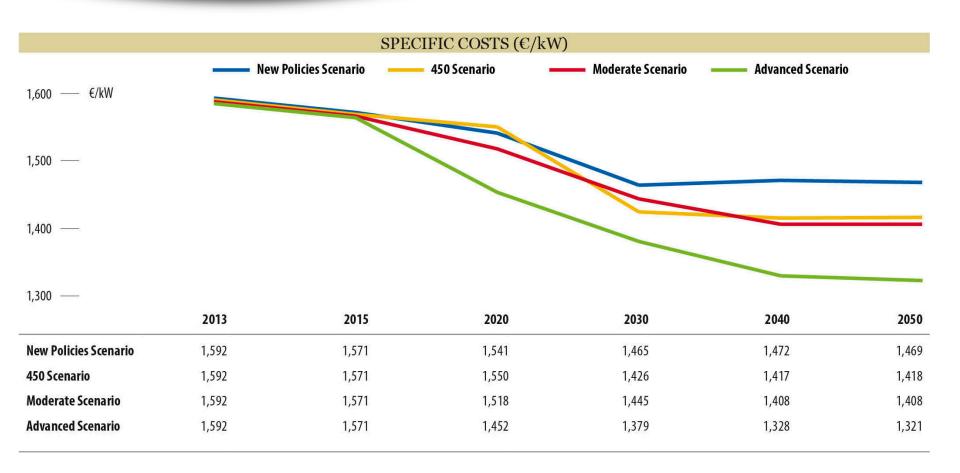
ANNUAL AND CUMULATIVE CO2 EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS (MT CO2)

	2013	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
New Policies Scenario						
Annual CO ₂ savings	428	521	941	1,987	3,237	4,525
Cumulative CO2 savings	2,112	3,105	7,247	21,223	48,137	87,610
450 Scenario						
Annual CO ₂ savings	428	521	968	2,293	3,877	5,591
Cumulative CO2 savings	2,112	3,105	7,279	22,730	54,687	102,639
Moderate Scenario						
Annual CO ₂ savings	428	521	1,173	2,642	4,364	6,282
Cumulative CO2 savings	2,112	3,105	7,850	26,393	61,770	116,043
Advanced Scenario						
Annual CO ₂ savings	428	521	1,294	3,327	5,867	9,155
Cumulative CO2 savings	2,112	3,105	8,153	30,702	76,953	153,634

Beijing

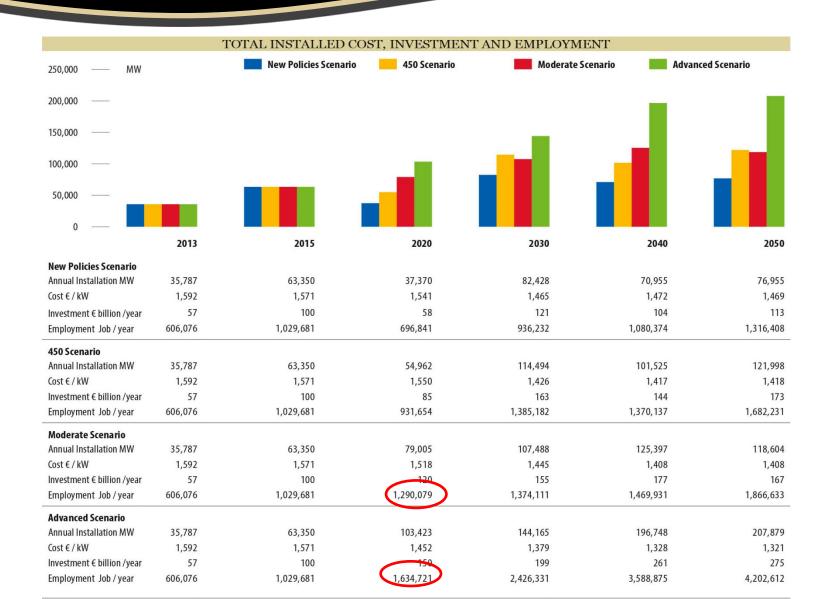














New Markets





How to stay on the Advanced Scenario track

- The industry has been back on the Advanced Scenario track for the past two years.
 How to stay there?
- Governments are still subsidizing fossil fuel production and consumption to the tune of somewhere between \$US 500 billion and \$US 6 trillion per annum. This has to stop, and soon.
- New market designs are necessary to drive both electricity system transformation and the proper valuation of carbon-free and flexible generation. The old utility model is dead or dying just about everywhere;
- International institutions have to stop talking out of both sides of their mouths and top financing fossil fuel projects with international development finance.
- Renewables have won or are winning the price war; now we have to win the struggle over the system design;
- Any decision to build a fossil fueled power plant today means either: a) investing in a stranded asset; or b b) governments weren't serious in Paris



Conclusions

- Asian market driving global growth Asia is power hungry
- European market uncertain, especially after 2020
- North America uncharacteristically stable through 2020
- Largest growth markets by percentage are in Africa and Latin America
- Downward price pressure continues
- Accelerating consolidation of players in the OECD and to some extent in China, but new players continue to emerge in Africa, Asia and Latin America



Looking Ahead – Climate Policy

- ~4% of global electricity supply now, should be 6-8% by 2020, 18-20% by 2030, around 1/3 by 2050 if we are to get to grips with the climate problem;
- With the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, governments now need to demonstrate that they're serious about implementing the targets;
- Early implementation key to have any chance to meet 2 degrees C target;
- Either the 2 degrees target and especially the 1.5 degrees target means complete decarbonisation of the power sector well before 2050.
- Any decision to build a fossil fueled power plant today means: a) investing in a stranded asset; b) governments weren't serious in Paris



Looking Ahead (2)

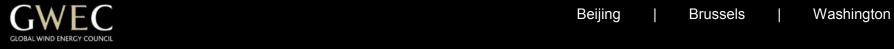
The Paris Agreement needs to be embedded in concrete action plans in order for wind power to achieve its maximum potential, but for the short term we will continue to face...

Uncertainty:

- in international political landscape, and in various countries
- in the future of the carbon markets
- in 'new' climate-related funds

Focus on national/regional legislation and markets

Market drivers all still in place, and increasingly prominent: energy security; cost stability; macroeconomic security; local economic development and job creation; local environment and climate





Thank you!

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