







# COST OF ENERGY STORAGE AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

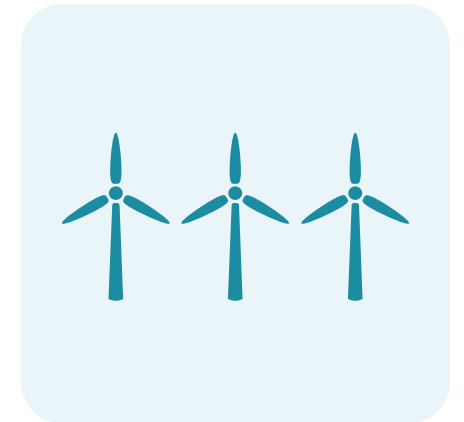
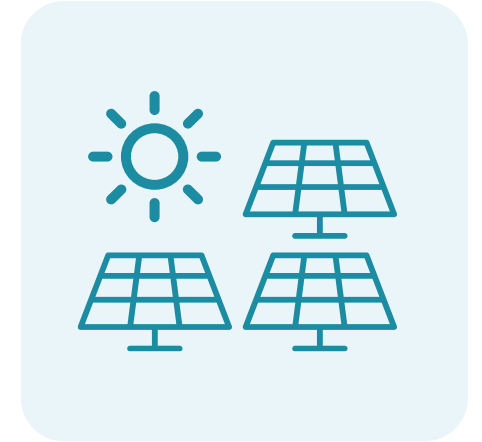
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# THE COST OF TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE

IS IT POSSIBLE?



# WE ARE NOT FAR AWAY!

South Australia runs on more than 100 pct net renewables in last week of winter

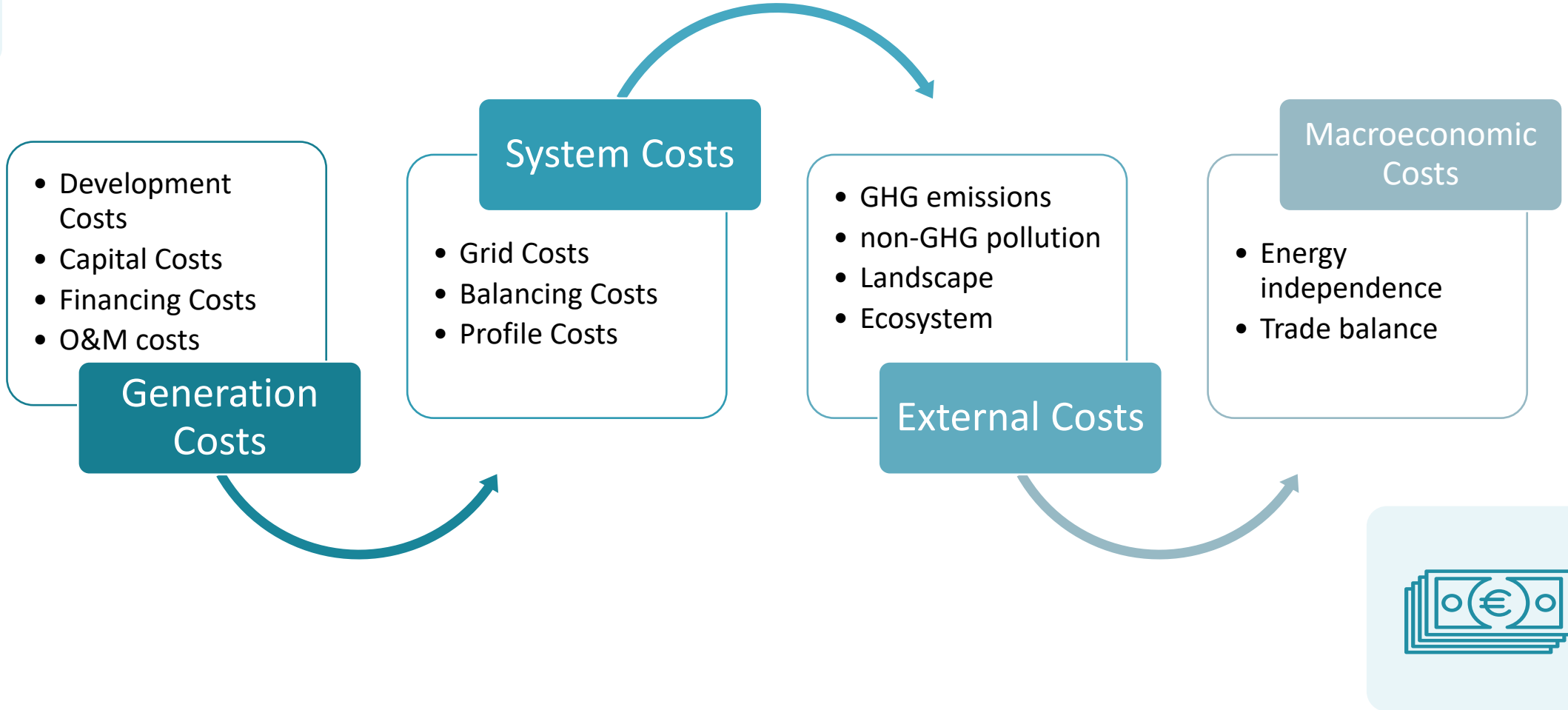


Even without hydro or geothermal!

But with gas and electricity import / export...



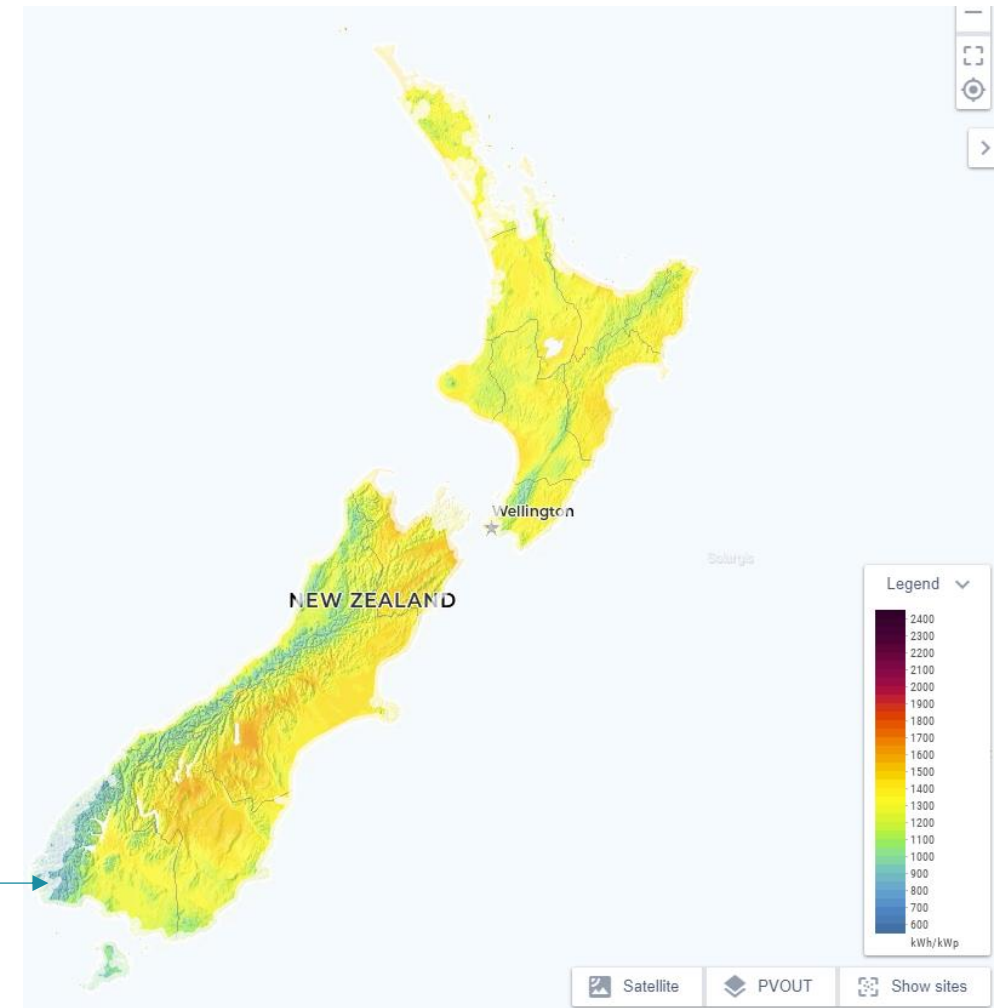
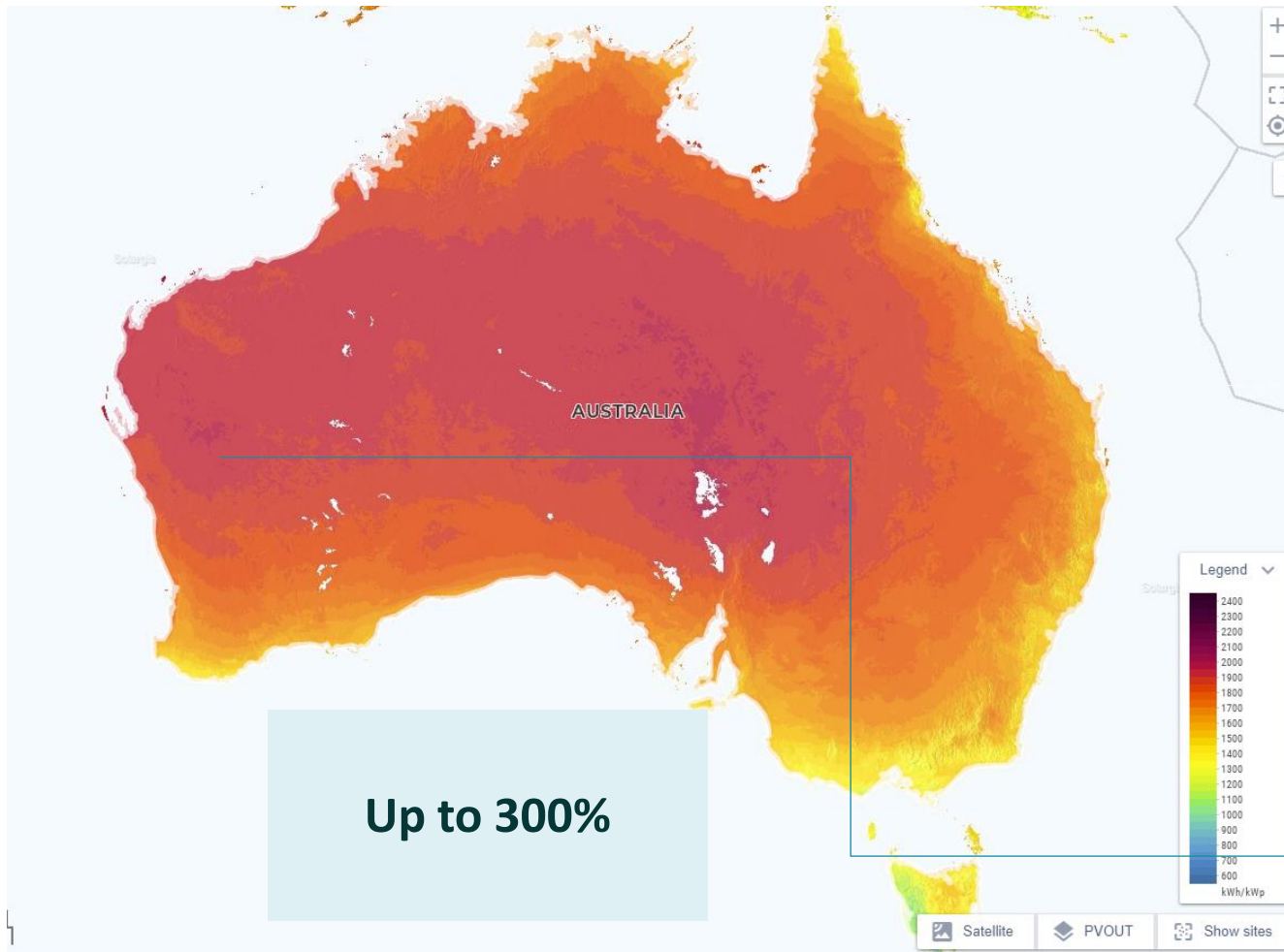
# DEFINING COST



# GENERATION

# COST OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE ENERGY

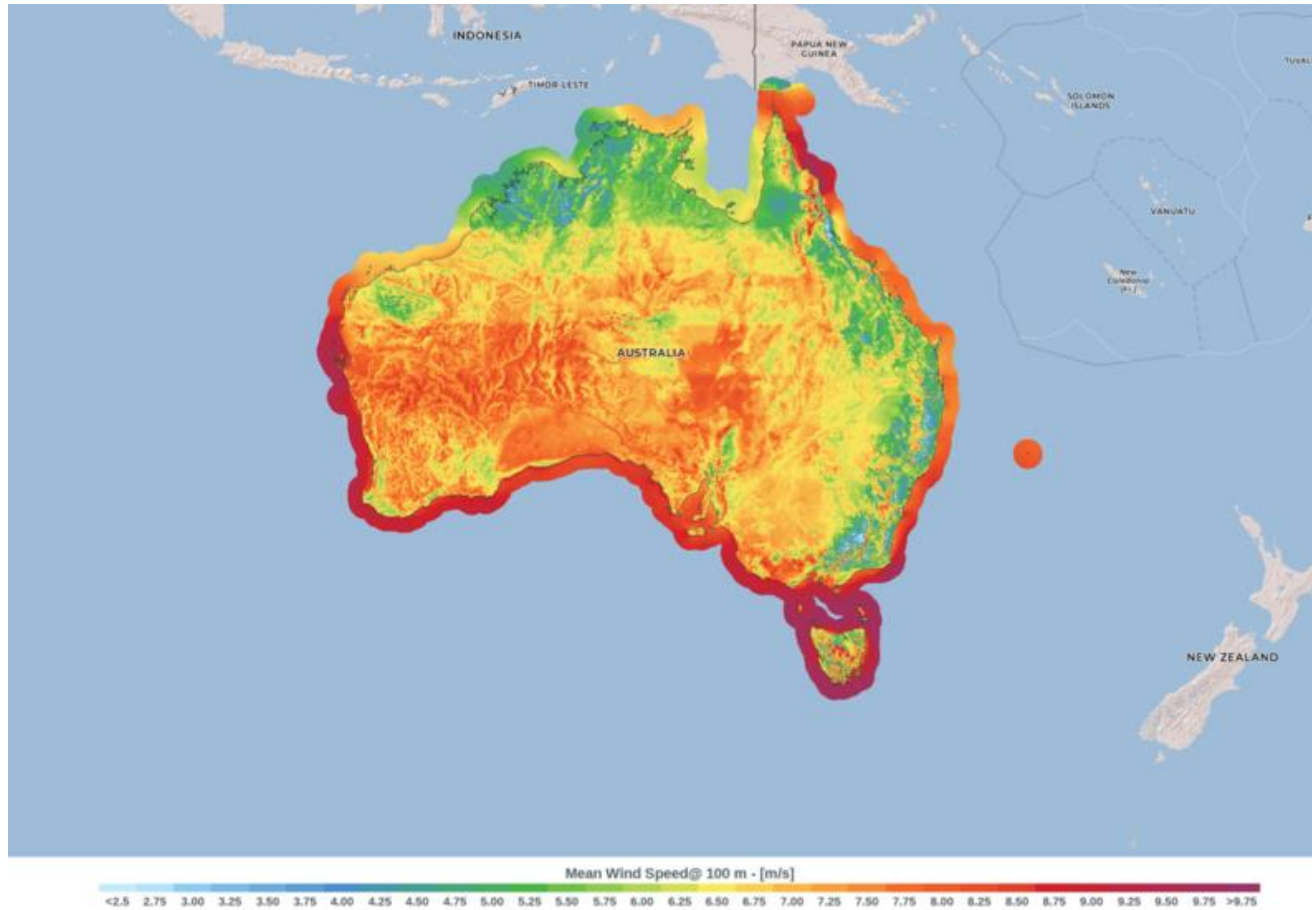
KEY DRIVERS – SOLAR RESOURCE





# COST OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE ENERGY

## KEY DRIVERS – WIND RESOURCE



- Wind speed ranging from 4 to 8.5 m/s at 100m height.
- Production is proportionate to the cube of the wind speed.
- **Ratio of 10** depending on the location!



# COST OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE ENERGY

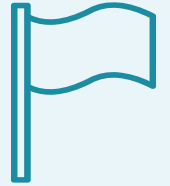
KEY DRIVERS – COST OF FINANCING



- Renewable energy projects are **capital intensive**.
- Financing conditions can be very different from one country to the other.
- 1 point on the interest rate can increase the electricity tariff by 10%.



Cash Rate



Country



Technology



Agreement

# COST OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE ENERGY

## KEY DRIVERS – LOCATION

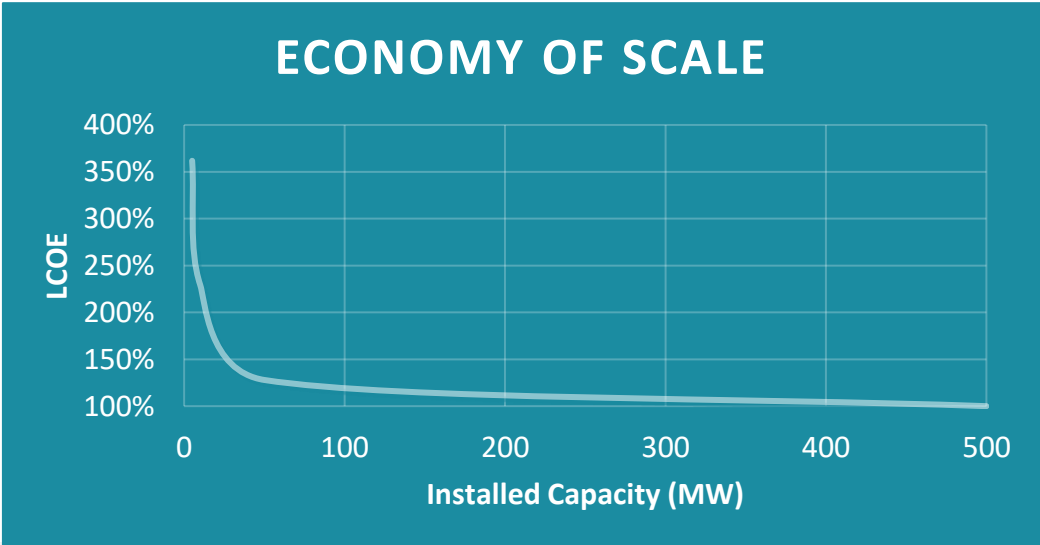
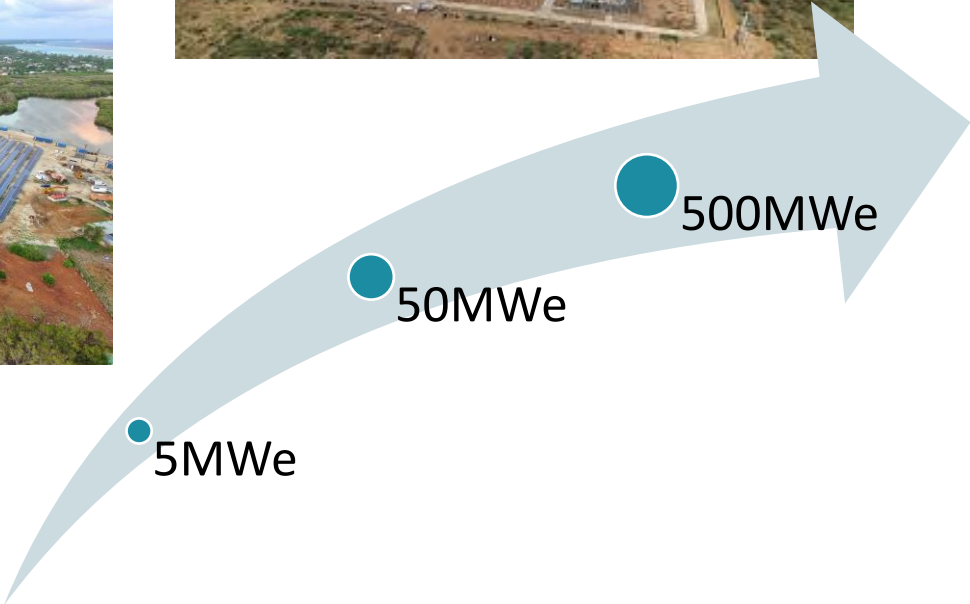
- Most pacific islands are subject to harsh environment (cyclones, corrosion, earthquakes, etc.).
- Cost and availability of the manpower impacts significantly construction and capital cost.
- The power plant must be designed to cope with such conditions.
- These factors can significantly impact the capital cost of the project (PV plant: up to 20%).



# COST OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE ENERGY

KEY DRIVERS –ECONOMY OF SCALE

The bigger, the better!

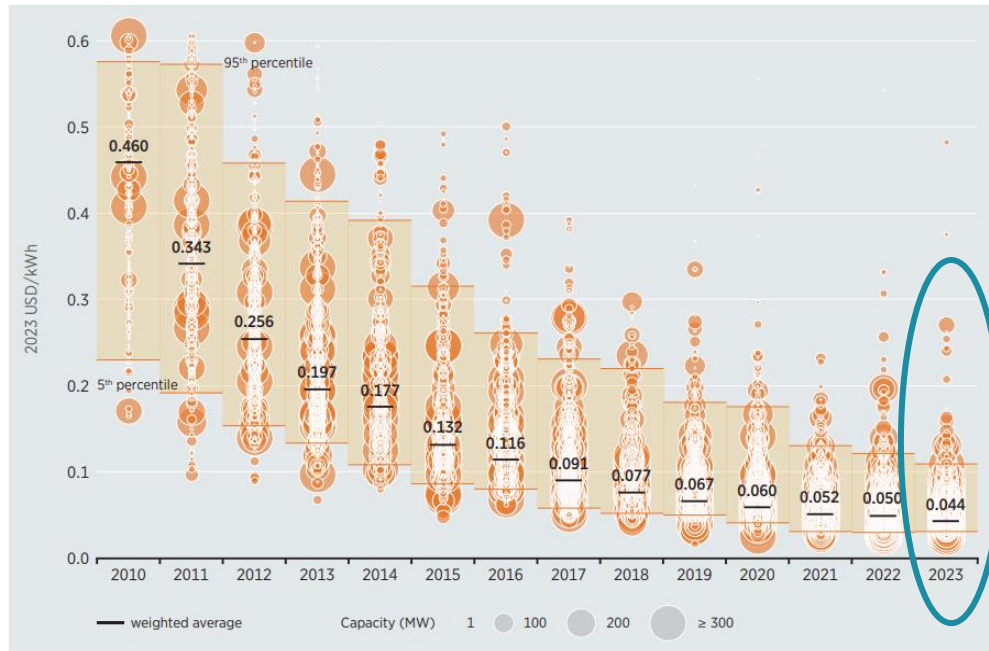




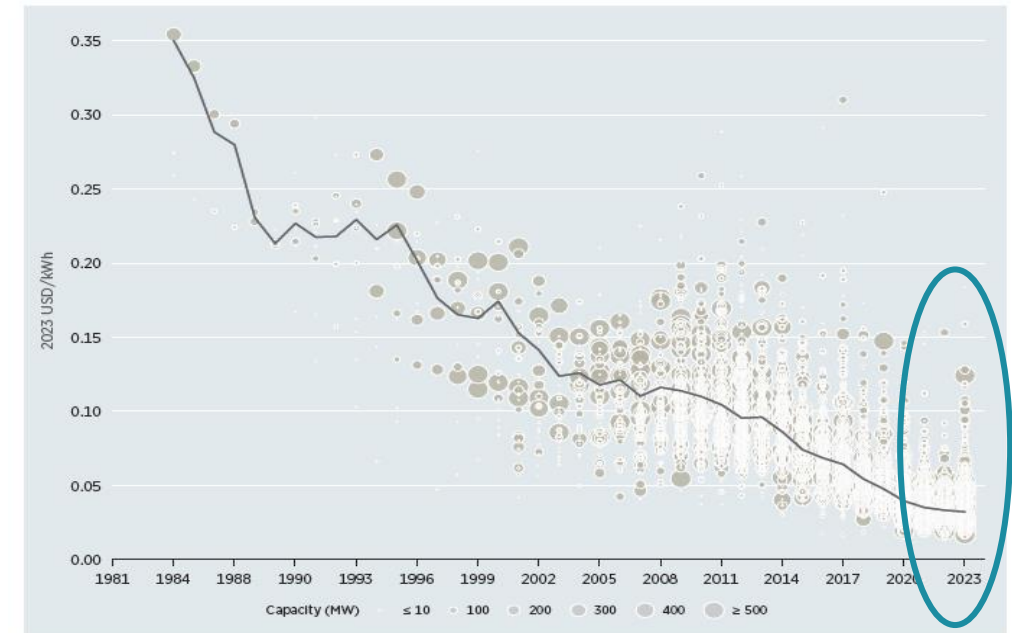
# COST OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE ENERGY

SOLAR AND WIND - LCOE

**Figure 3.10** Global utility-scale solar PV project LCOE and range, 2010-2023



**Figure 2.11** LCOE of onshore wind projects and global weighted average, 1984-2023



- The cost of variable renewable energy is country specific, especially in the pacific islands that are characterized by relatively small power systems and a unique environments.

02

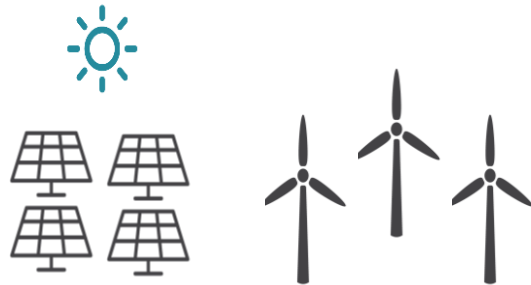
## POWER SYSTEM

# CHALLENGE ASSOCIATED WITH VRE

The biggest challenge associated with VRE

1

Variable renewable sources...



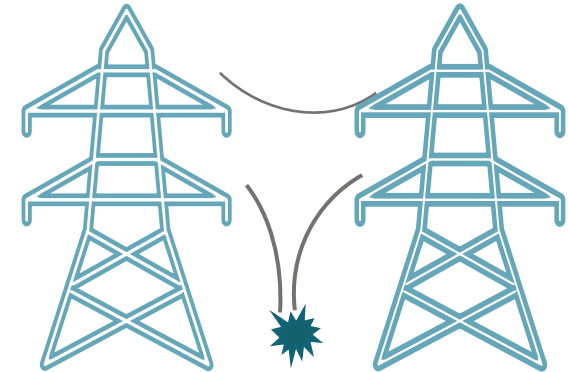
2

...cause mismatches between supply and demand...



3

...which results in a lot of pressure being put on the power system



**The power system must be adapted to cope with Variable Renewable Energy.**



# THE NEED FOR GRID AUGMENTATION

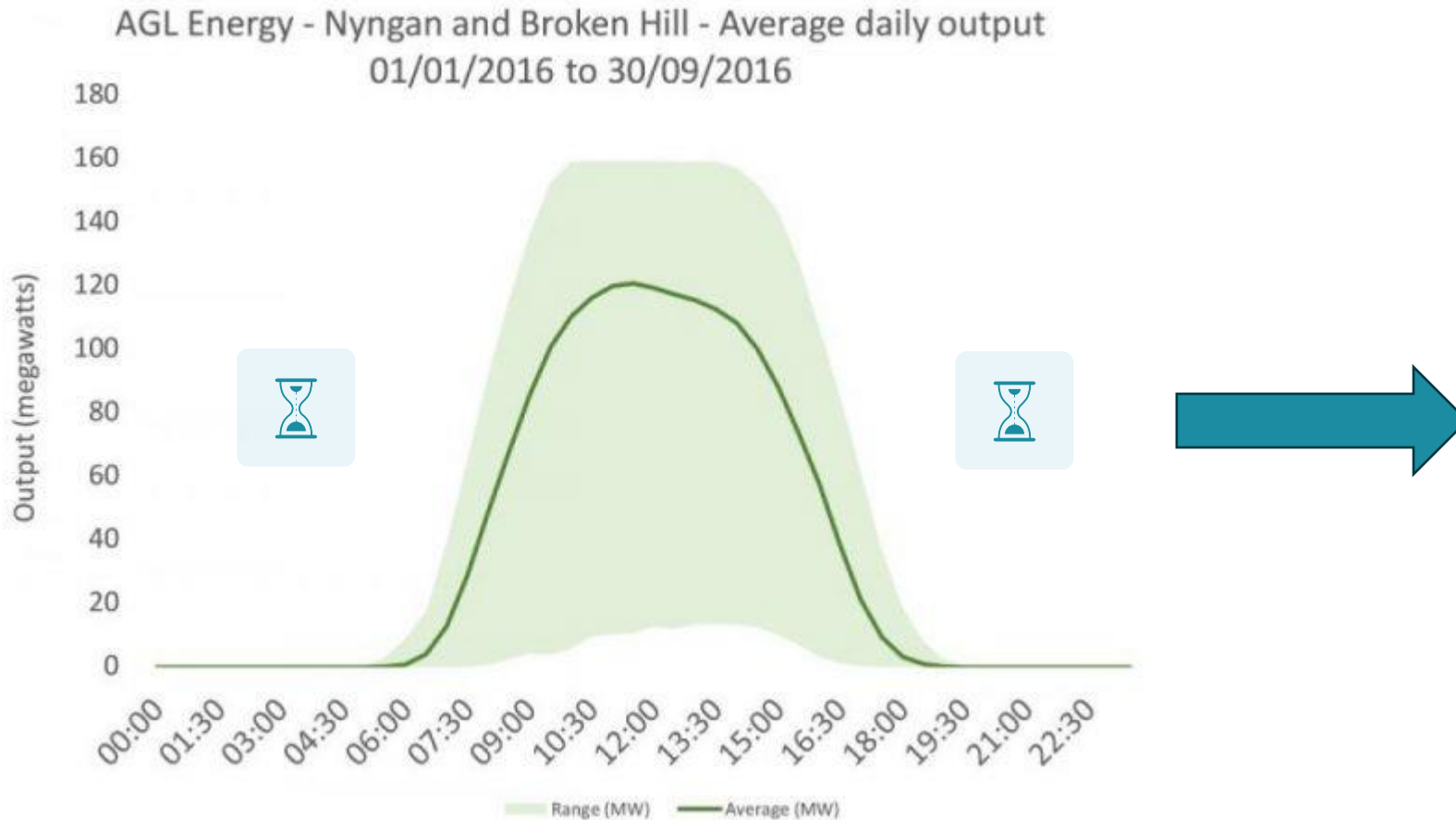
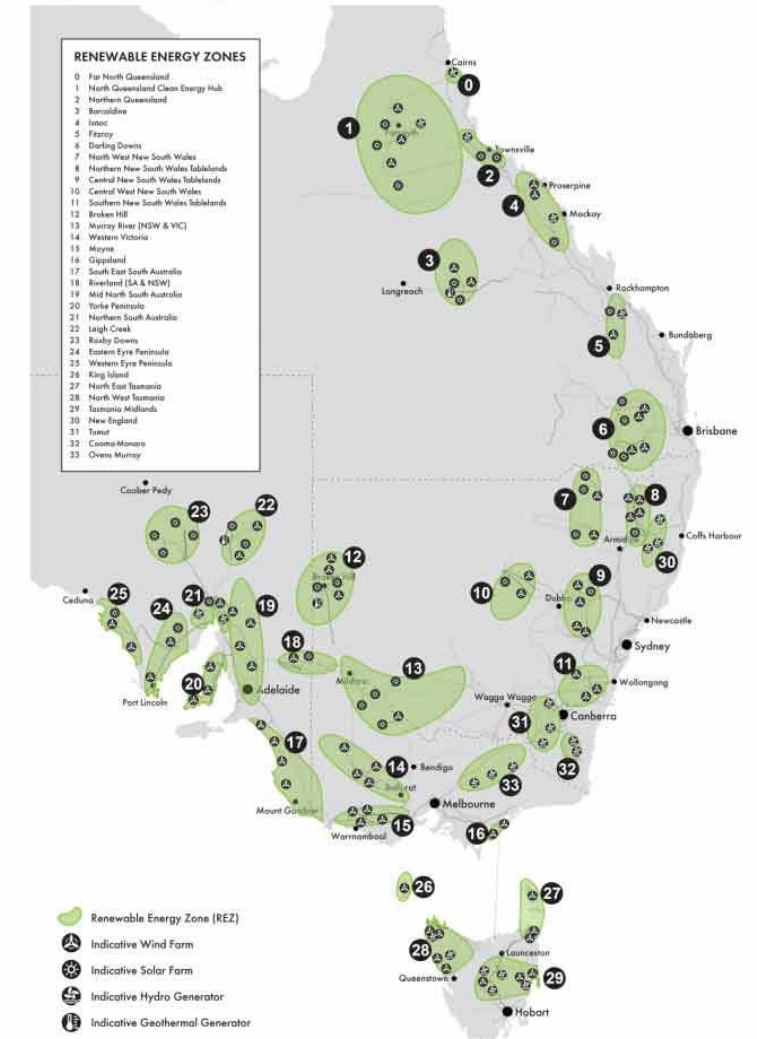


Figure 24 Renewable Energy Zone candidates

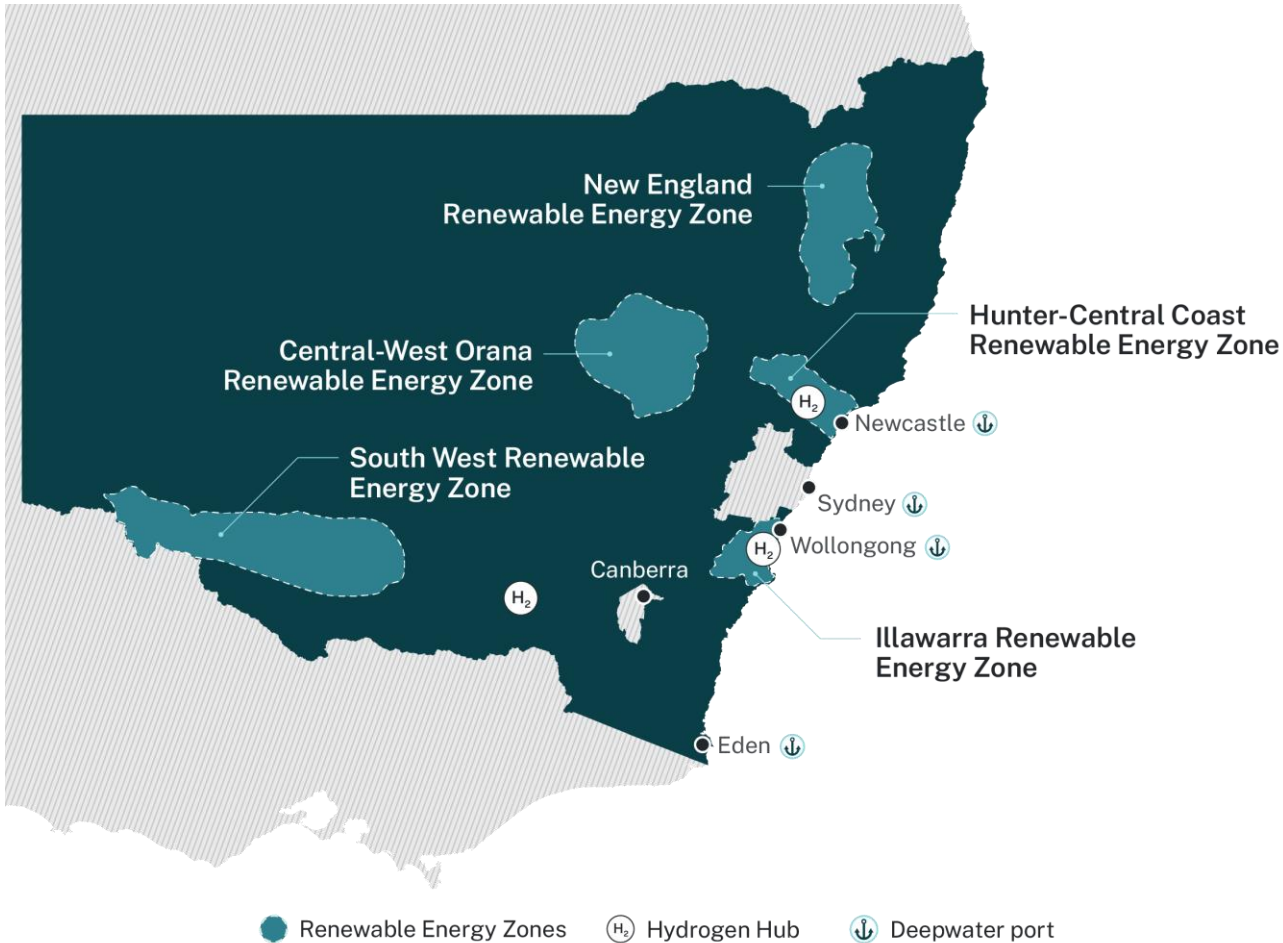


➤ VRE can create congestion to the grid. To provide the same amount of energy, there is a need for grid augmentation.

# COST OF GRID AUGMENTATION

## AU\$9.3 Billions

- The cost of grid augmentation is often underestimated.
- The higher the penetration share, the higher the grid augmentation costs.



# COST OF GRID BALANCING

BASE LOAD POWER

GRID-FOLLOWING

GRID FORMING

BLACK START

SHORT CIRCUIT





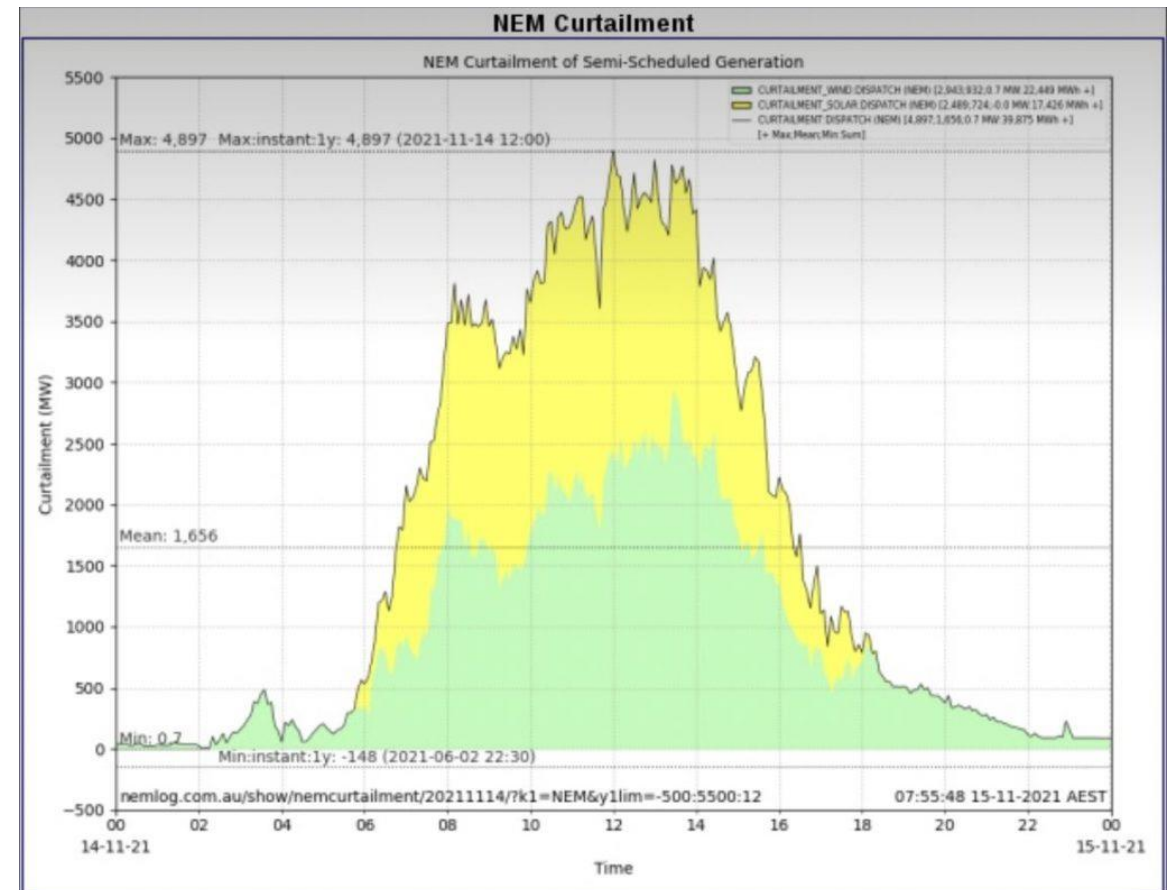
# COST OF GENERATION PROFILE

**South Australia curtailed nearly as much wind and solar on Sunday as it used**

Profile Cost

Curtailment  
Cost

Stand-by



# COST OF POWER SYSTEM

Type of Cost	Renewables		
	Onshore Wind	Offshore Wind	Solar PV (Utility-Scale)
Sum of plant-level costs (w/o CO <sub>2</sub> costs) (central values; ranges in parenthesis)	5.5 (2.3–8.3)	7.6 (4.7–11.1)	4.6 (3.0–6.2)
Grid costs	1.0	1.0	1.0
Balancing costs	0.3	0.3	0.2
Profile costs (additional costs for VRE plants for shares of around 35% for wind and 15% for solar PV)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sum of system costs	3.8	3.8	3.7

- System Costs can be as high as variable renewable energy costs.
- The higher the penetration of VRE, the higher the system costs.

03

**RENEWSTABLE®**

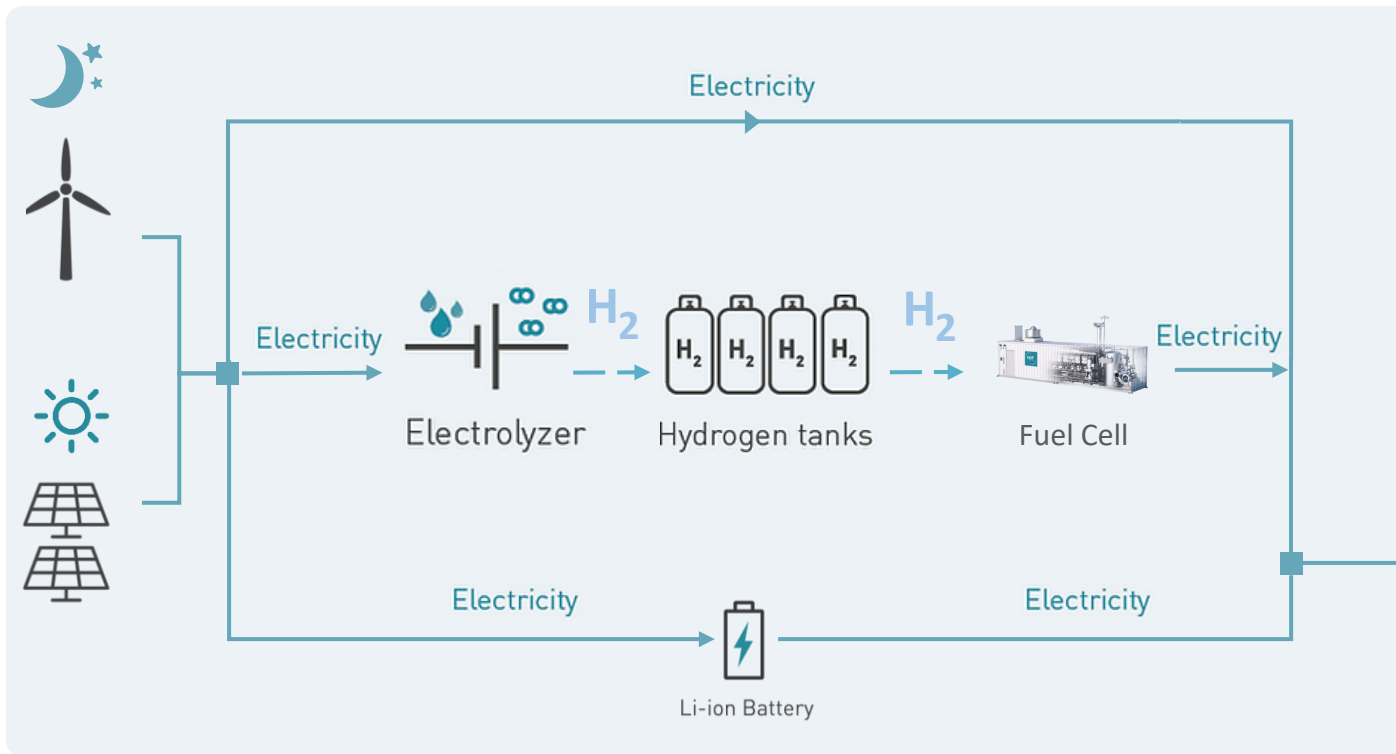




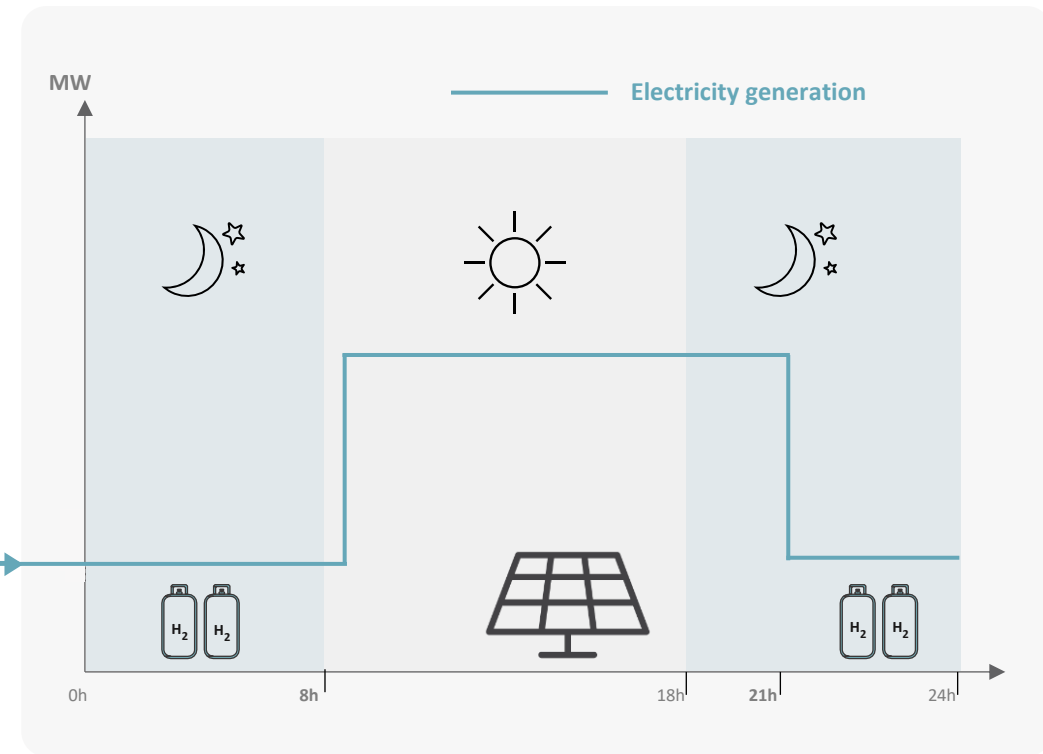
**HYDROGEN POWER COMPANY**

# RENEWSTABLE®

Power-to-Power  
Long term hydrogen storage



Fully dispatchable  
green electrons



# RENEWSTABLE<sup>®</sup>

**Renewstable<sup>®</sup>** provides the following services (adaptable to multiple use-cases):

## Power flexibility

- ✓ On demand energy
- ✓ Load following
- ✓ Morning and evening **peak response**
- ✓ Load management control

## System restoration

- ✓ Black start
- ✓ Island mode
- ✓ Operating reserves



## Ancillary services

- ✓ Frequency control
- ✓ Voltage control
- ✓ Network support control

## Long term storage and Back-up capability

- ✓ Capacity contract
- ✓ Green **hydrogen** availability

# FLAGSHIP PROJECT: CEOG

## PROJECT CHALLENGES



Aging diesel generators



Unstable power grid

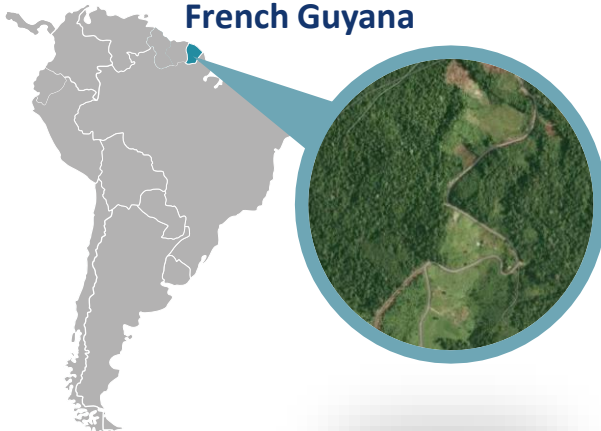
CO<sub>2</sub>

High carbon emissions



High electricity costs

CEOG project,  
French Guyana



## OUR SOLUTION



CAPACITY

10 MW/ 3 MW

8am – 9pm / 9pm – 8am



GENERATION

54,000

people



COST REDUCTION

LOWER  
per year



CO<sub>2</sub> REDUCTION

39,000 tons  
per year

OFFTAKER



25 year  
PPA with



EPC

SIEMENS  
energy

EQUITY PARTNERS



Status : Under Construction



# WHY A RENEWSTABLE FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS?



**Easy**



**Bankable**



**Clean**



**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**



**IFC**

**International  
Finance Corporation**  
WORLD BANK GROUP

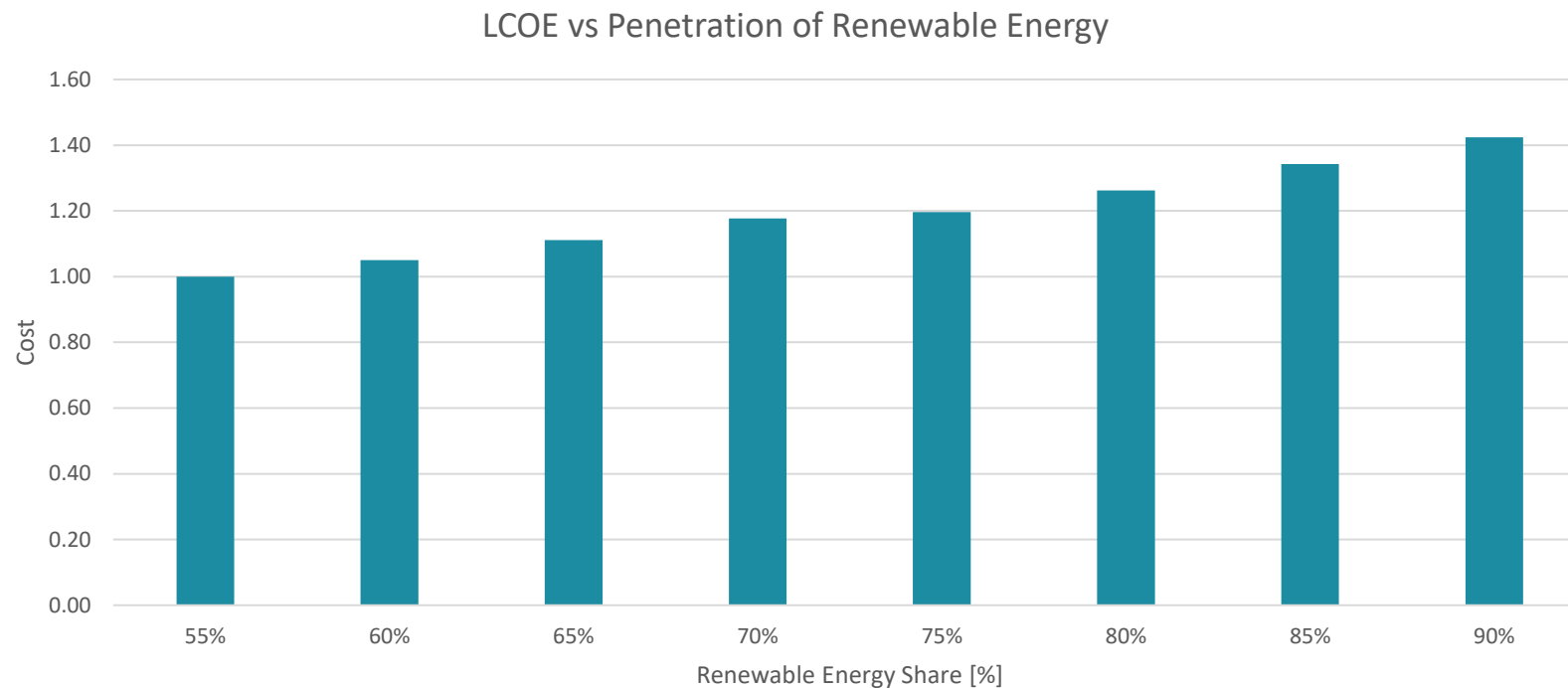
*Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities*



**European  
Investment Bank**

# COST OF GENERATION VS RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE

The cost of generation increases with the penetration of renewable energy as there is a need to integrate more and more storage.



Moving from 60% to 90% RES might increase the cost of electricity by around 40%.

# EXTERNAL COSTS



**Climate Change**



**Landscape**



**Environment**



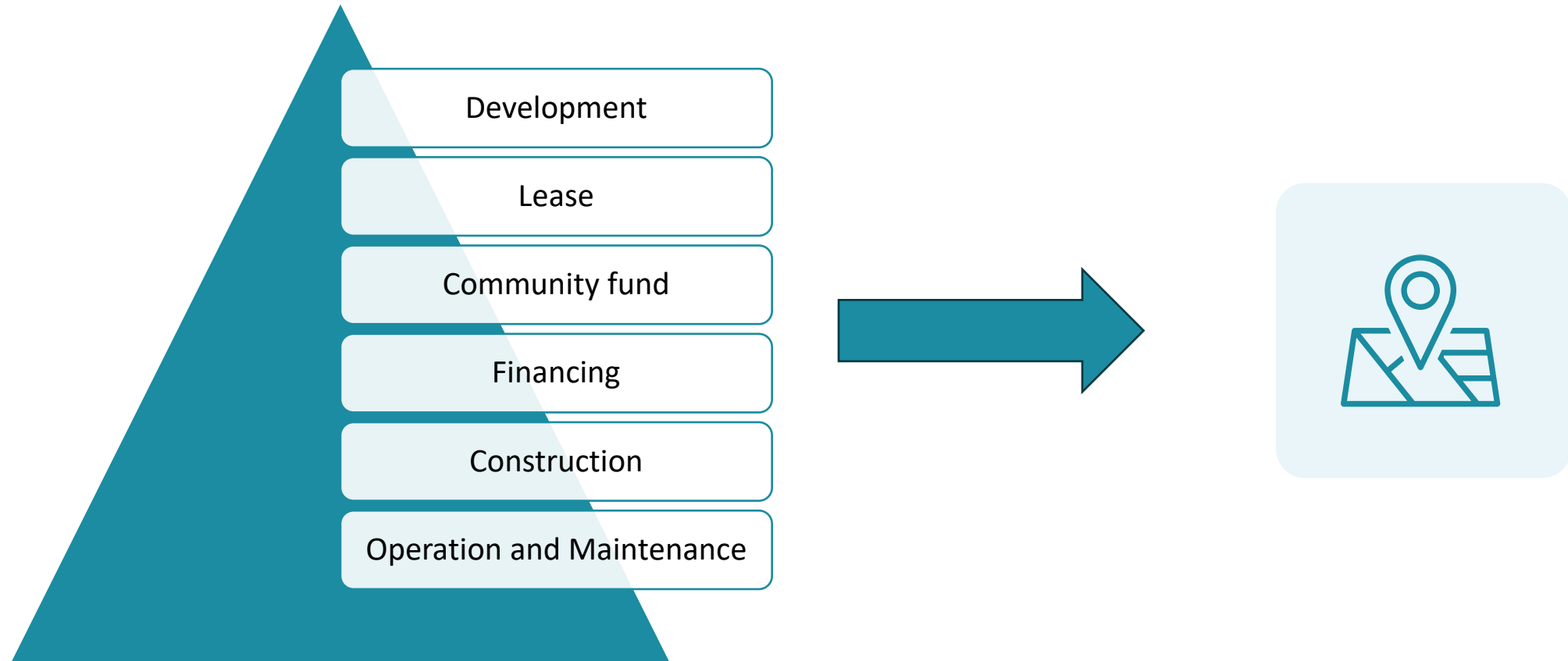
**Health**

When comparing power generation technology, decision makers should also consider the impact of the solution on climate change, health pollution and the local environment.

# MACROECONOMY

Many pacific islands are relying on the import of fossil fuels for power generation. In most cases, fossil fuels is the biggest import which adversely impacts the commercial balance of these countries.

Conversely, renewable energy projects can boost the local economy significantly. **Up to 45%** of the cost of a renewable energy project in the pacific islands might be channelled directly to the local economy.





# TAKEAWAY

- ❑ The cost of Variable Renewable Energy is **country specific** and depends on several factors such as the **solar / wind resource**, **size** of the project and the **bankability** of the project / off-taker.
- ❑ Power Utilities shall take into consideration the **impact on VRE on its power system** and **reward integrated solutions**.
- ❑ The Renewstable® is a **fully-integrated solution** which provides **stable** and **dispatchable** renewable energy.
- ❑ Decision makers shall take into consideration **external costs** and the **macroeconomic costs** when setting renewable energy goals.



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