Integrating solar PVs and storage into long-term energy technology portfolio:

Business models innovation and lessons from Singapore

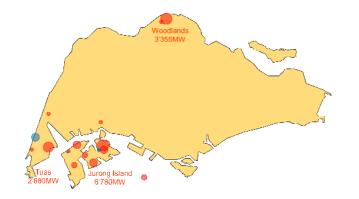
Liu Yang
Senior Research Fellow
Asia Clean Energy Forum, Manila
6th June 2018





Singapore's energy transition

- ➤ Shift from highly centralized and natural gas-based system to a more distributed and sustainable energy system
- > LCOE of Solar PV has reached grid parity in Singapore

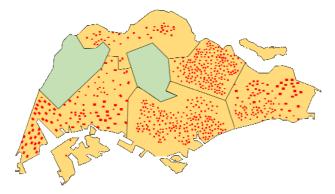


Conventional on-demand power from centralised plant clusters

In 2017, 97% of electricity from a handful of CCGT/co-gen/tri-gen plants

Fossil fuel generating capacity (03/17)

Licensed: 13'348MW



Source: EMA (www.ema.gov.sg)

Weather-driven power from dispersed small-scale PV plants (~2'000 sites)

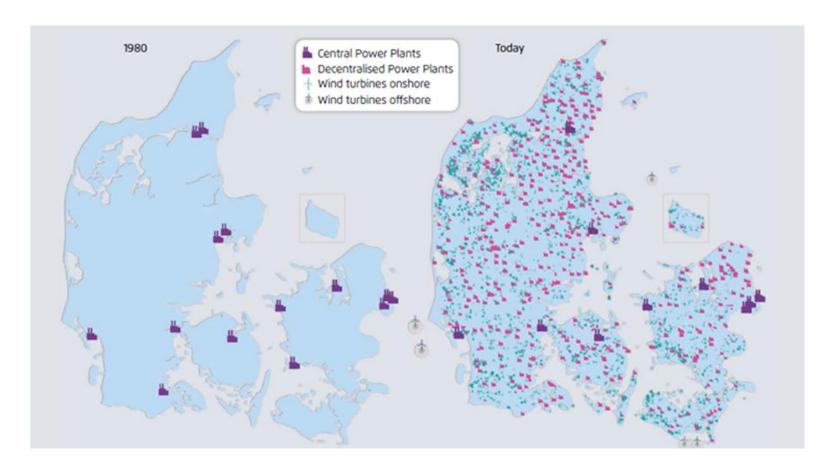
	-
Installed PV:	136MWp
Backlog PV:	>100MWp
Central:	442
East:	379
NE:	491
North:	239
West:	405
Total sites (30/06/17):	1′956





Nordic experience from central to distributed generation

➤ Denmark's energy transition: CHP heat/power + decentralised solutions

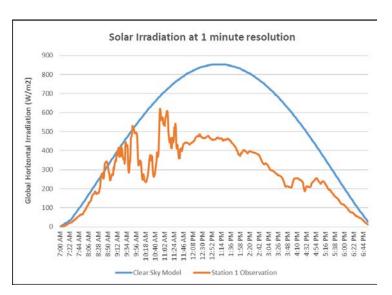




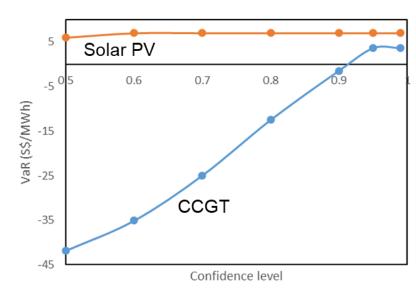
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However, Singapore faces challenges

➤ Intermittency: the risk of a solar PV is higher than a CCGT



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Source: Data from the National Environment Agency

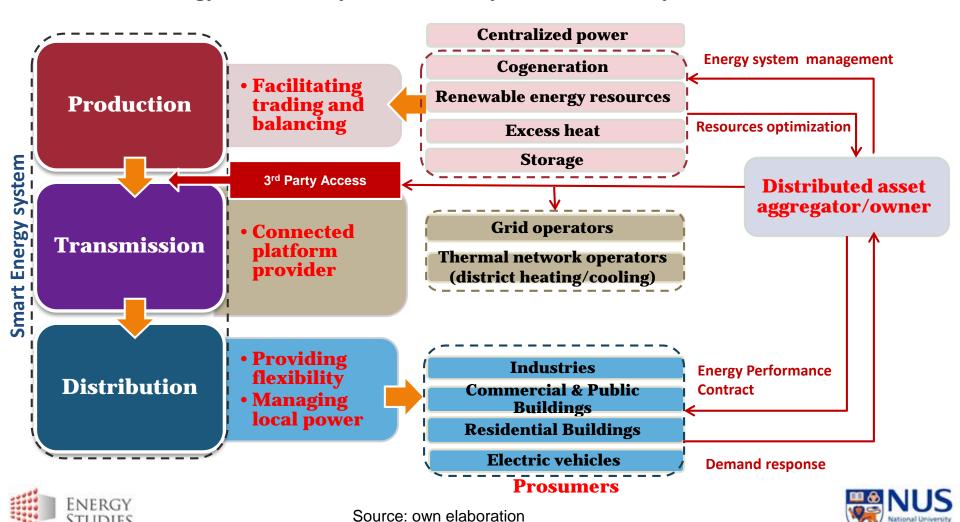
Source: Own study

- ➤ Land space: with technical maximum solar installation limit 10 GW, solar share can increase to 18.7% (on the basis of simulation results from our optimization electricity dispatch model).
 - Launched the world's largest floating solar photovoltaic (PV) test-bed worth USD 11 million in 2016

New market players and new roles

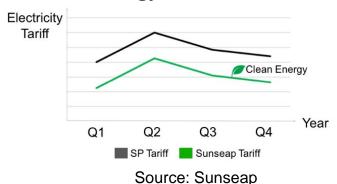
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> Provide energy services beyond electricity as a commodity



Aggregator's business model

- > Rooftop solar leasing + electricity retail+ green solutions
 - Rooftop leasing
 - Eg. Microsoft and Sunseap signed agreement on largest-ever 60 MW solar project in Singapore this year.
 - Electricity retail
 - Customise your energy mix with up to 100% clean energy
 - Enjoy up to 20% off your electricity bill



- Green solution
 - Verification of green electricity via the platform of Tradable Instruments for Global Renewables (TIGRs)





Rewarding storage in Singapore

- ➤ Key findings from our recent study:
 - Arbitrage benefits from peak and off-peak electricity prices cannot make gridlevel and behind-the-meter storage applications (storage alone and storage + solar PV) economically viable despite future storage cost reduction
 - The value of storage and DSM is only apparent when the renewable penetration is >10% in Singapore. The value is storage is 1% of the annual system costs.





Which solutions?

- ➤ The Intermittency Pricing Mechanism: internalise the frequency and magnitude of any output loss, and distribute the reserves costs.
- ➤ Rewarding storage and flexible loads requires a detailed analysis of the various value components.
 - Test-bed grid-level storage solutions with capacity of 4.4 MWh under Singapore's hot, humid and highly urbanised environment.

Energy services Avoided capacity Grid Support Financial Additional benefits ■ Energy Generation ■ Reactive power ■ Fuel price hedge ■ Grid security ■ Tranmission and ■ Transmission and ■ Voltage control ■ Market price Environmental/ distribution losses carbon emissions distribution ■ Frequency support Socio-economic ■ Operating reserves development

Source: IEA (2017)







Thank you!

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