

PV Magazine Webinar March 8, 2018

**How conditions in less stable markets affect cost -
perspectives from a developer's standpoint**

Phanes Group in Brief

- What we do
 - Development of solar energy projects
 - EPC / EPC management
 - Investor
 - Investment and operation management
- Application focus
 - Utility scale PV projects
 - Industrial roof top projects
 - Off grid solar applications / rural electrification
- Regional focus
 - Africa
 - MENA
- Development portfolio
 - Nigeria 235 MWp
 - Guinea 50 MWp
 - Mali 75 MWp
 - Zimbabwe 75 MWp
 - Under development: Ghana, Mozambique
- Rural electrification Niger, Nigeria

Selected References

- Largest utility scale PV project in the Caribbean Dominican Rep., 33.4 MWp, 2015 – 2016 (Phase 2 2018)



- UK Housing Association Portfolio 3,500 homes, 10.5 MWp, 2014 - 2016



- DP World Solar Power Programme Industrial roof tops, 23.2 MWp, 2016 – 2018



- Rural electrification Niger, Nigeria
 - Pilot village Niger, solar pumping Nigeria

- Extremely low bids for electricity prices in Saudi Arabia, Chile, Mexico
 - Very large utility scale systems show electricity prices from recent auctions in some regions on extremely low levels
 - Saudi Arabia, Chile, Mexico are at approx. 0.02 \$/kWh in 2017 auctions
 - Germany recently published an average bid value of 0.043 Euro/kWh (0.053 \$/kWh)
- Cost factors for utility scale PV systems
- How can system prices develop over the next years
- Performance increase of PV systems
- What are the differences to regions such as Sub-Saharan countries

- Financial and “technical” environment
 - Countries with excellent credit rating and stable political situation
 - Access to very low capital cost and long financing terms
 - High solar irradiation levels
 - Time schedule – construction from Saudi Arabia mid 2019, Mexico 2020, Chile 2024

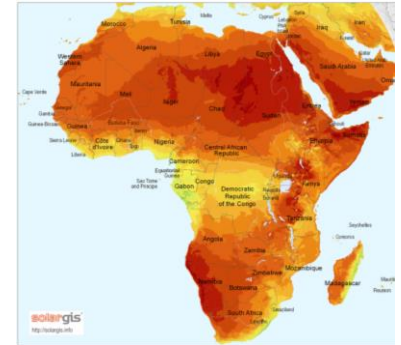
- PV system running cost requirements
 - Very low interest rates, long financing terms
 - Effective cost savings in operation and maintenance
 - No (UAE) or low (KSA) corporate taxes

- Are these tariffs real for today and other regions – no
 - Such low prices are a bid on future price development until 2020 and beyond
 - Faster decline expected than over the past years, lowest interest countries only

- Risk and returns
 - Very low single digit IRR's
 - No room for any risk and deviation from cost expectations

➤ Problems e.g. African Countries

- Lower credit rating, higher inflation cost
- Currency risk for foreign investors, political risk
- Longer project development times (cost)
- Higher installation cost (transportation, safety, etc)
- Utility scale systems - but not close to 500 – 800 MW blocks
- Lower grid capacities



➤ Results for developing countries – outlook 2024

- Ultra low tariffs are not in reach
 - Higher interest cost, shorter financing terms
 - Higher reserve accounts (DSRA)
 - Will we get low single digit interest rates
 - Will we get total system cost to levels as in the matured markets
 - Will we get to similar O&M cost
- No
No
Possible

- Cost contributors – Total 100 %
 - EPC Cost 77 %
 - PV modules 39 %
 - Inverters 6 %
 - Mounting structure 16 %
 - EPC and other BOS 35 %
 - EPCM, grid, insurances 3 %
 - Financing cost 8 %
 - Fees, legal, due diligence , DSRA
 - Project development 12 %
 - External studies, legal, labour
 - Contingency 4 %



➤ Cost contributors – Total 100 %

➤ EPC Cost	77 %
➤ PV modules	39 %
➤ Inverters	6 %
➤ Mounting structure	16 %
➤ EPC and other BOS	35 %
➤ EPCM, grid, insurances	3 %
➤ Financing cost	8 %
➤ Fees, legal, due diligence , DSRA	
➤ Project development	12 %
➤ External studies, legal, labour	
➤ Contingency	4 %



- Cost contributors without depreciation
(Example: 100 MWp, 1,100 \$/kWp; 0.08 \$/kWh; 2,000 kWh/kWp; no rent; financing 20 years at 7 % interest; 30 % equity; year 3; pre tax; 3 % inflation)

➤ Operation & maintenance	15 %
➤ Insurance	6 %
➤ Reserves (inverter etc), admin.	2 %
➤ Interest cost	40 %
➤ Debt service	37 %



- Major Factors besides - most important - tariff
 - Interest
 - Debt service
 - O&M

➤ Cost contributors – Example

➤ Debt service	40 %
➤ Interest cost	37 %
➤ Operation & maintenance	14 %
➤ Insurance	6 %
➤ Reserves (inverter etc), admin.	3 %

➤ What will be different in less developed countries

➤ Debt service	Higher
➤ Interest cost	Higher
➤ Operation & maintenance	Similar
➤ Insurance	Higher

➤ Consequences

- Higher upfront financing and development cost
- Higher running cost
- High pressure on IRR

=> Higher tariff requirement

- PV module prices increased but will continue to decline in 2018 and the future
- System EPC cost decline until 2020 / 2021 by 30 % (ITRPV) including financing and development more likely 20 % (Bloomberg)
 - Example: tariff from 0.08 \$/kWh -> 0.05 \$/kWh
 - Total system cost down 20 % at 0.05 \$/kWh
 - Operating cost down by 1/3 at same conditions
- This all helps but not is enough
- Reduce module degradation to 0.02 / 0.01 %/y
- Increase system lifetime from 25 to 30 / 40 years
- Increase system performance to increase revenues

IRR down 80 %
IRR down 53 %
IRR down 40 %

$$\text{LCOE} = \frac{\text{sum of costs over lifetime}}{\text{sum of electrical energy produced over lifetime}}$$

- System cost and O&M reductions alone are not sufficient
 - Decreasing module and BOS cost
 - Module cost: efficiency, frameless glass/glass, bifacial
 - System design 1,500 V technologies, 70 % share by 2024
 - Reduction of financing cost

- Next steps in performance increase until 2024
 - Increase module efficiency (PERC and) Heterojunction modules 10 – 15 %
 - Single axis trackers 50 % share, approx. 15 %
 - Bifacial modules 20 % share, approx. 10 – 15 %

- LCOE (Levelized Cost of Electricity) from 0.08 \$/kWh to 0.06 \$/kWh is at the horizon

- LCOE of 0.04 \$/kWh may come by 2027

- Tariffs in the 0.02 to 0.3 \$/kWh range will not be achieved in less developed countries within a 2024 / 2027 timeframe

- Extremely low tariffs realistic only in developed countries with high credit rating and investor acceptance of low IRR's (plus excellent irradiation levels)
 - PV module prices decline further (despite of current increases) but account to just 30 % of total system cost today
 - Total system cost continue to decline, unlikely below 600 \$/kWp in a 2024 time frame
 - System performances will increase due to system design and module performances
 - Less developed or less stable countries
 - Financing cost, interest rates significantly higher
 - Higher inflation rates
 - Installation cost
 - Project development risk and cost
- ⇒ Tariffs in the range of 0.02 or 0.05 \$/kWh are out of reach today, until 2024 and beyond



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