

Global Wind Development Update

Ben Backwell, GWEC

Vietnam Wind Power,

Hanoi, 12 June 2019

Rue d'Arlon 80
1040 Brussels, Belgium
T. +32 2 213 18 97
info@gwec.net
www.gwec.net



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Korea Wind Energy Industry Association

TUREB
TWEA

SAWEA
South African Wind Energy Association

VDMA

Wind
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GWEC
GLOBAL WIND ENERGY COUNCIL

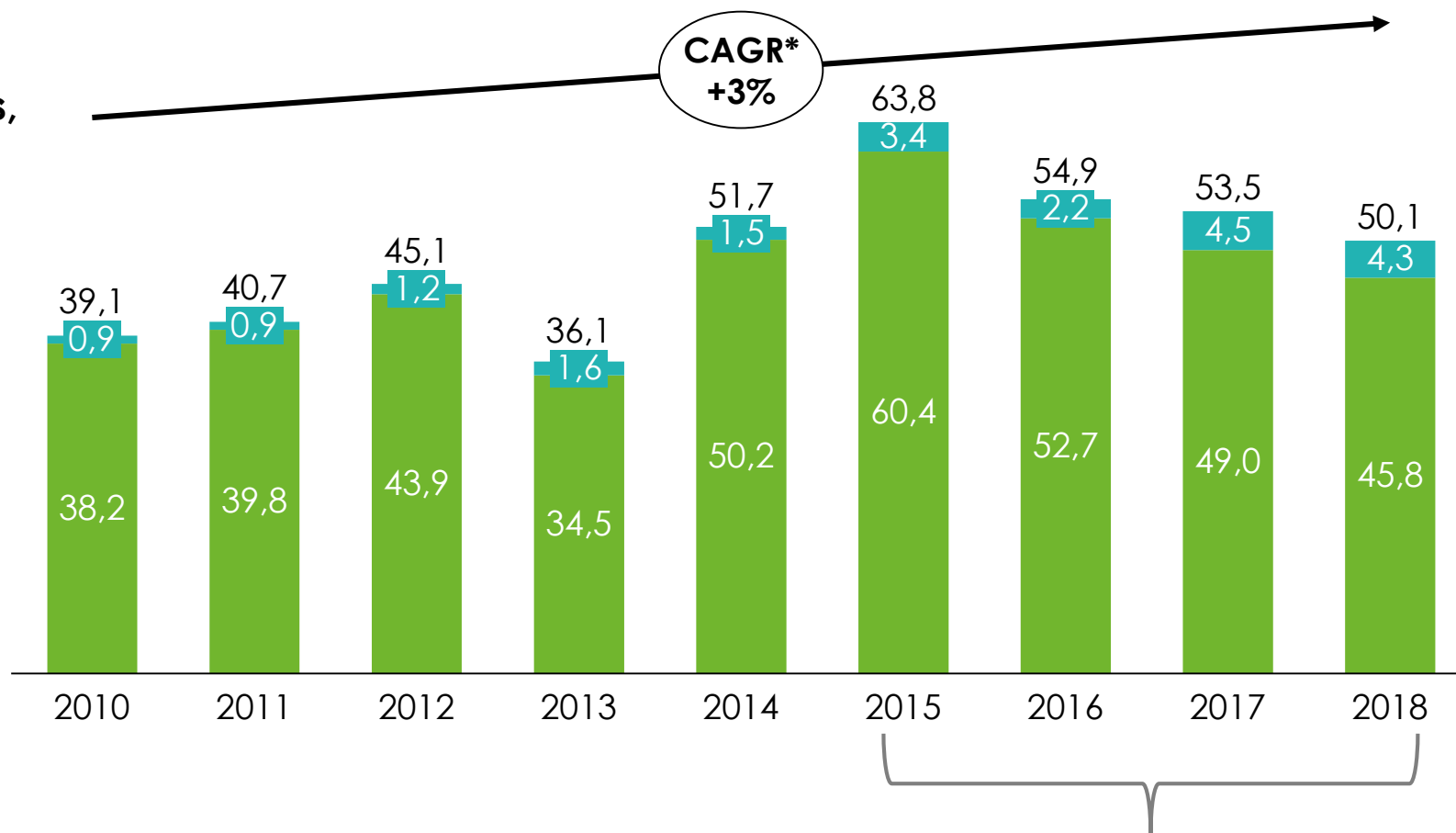
GWEC – Representing the global wind energy industry

- GWEC is **the trade association for the global wind energy industry**
- It's membership is made up of **the leading international wind developers, turbine and other equipment manufacturers and service companies**
- GWEC also groups together all the **leading wind energy associations** around the world (e.g. Wind Europe, AWEA, ABEEOLICA, IWTMA etc)
- It is **the most active lobbying body for the sector**, and plays a leading role in opening up and developing new markets for the wind industry
- It works with the **leading global institutions which influence policy for the wind industry**, eg IRENA, IEA-RIAB, UNFCCC, World Bank IFC, and has good relationships with adjacent technologies such as solar PV and storage

Impressive growth for the wind energy industry

New installations,
GW

Offshore
Onshore



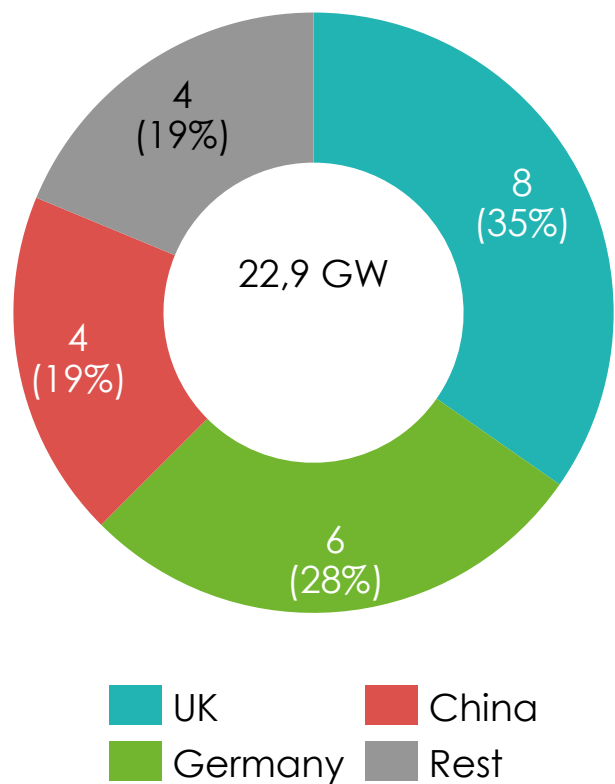
- Over **200 GW new capacity** added during the last four years
- That is **over two-thirds of the total** installed capacity of 600 GW

* CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate

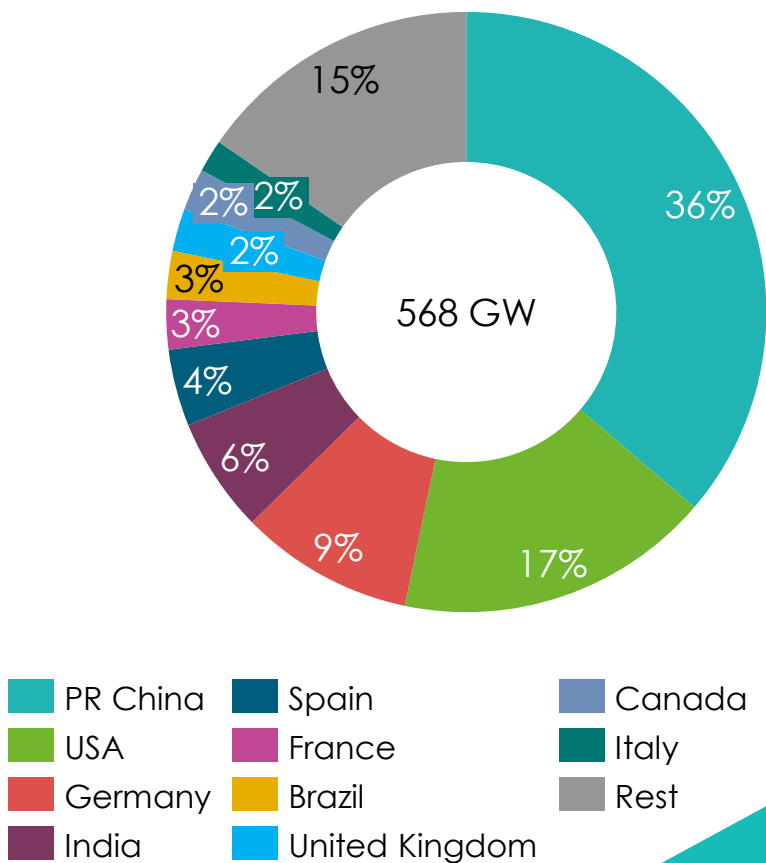
Source: GWEC Market Intelligence Global Wind Report 2018

Wind energy is a truly global market

Total offshore installations,
GW and per cent



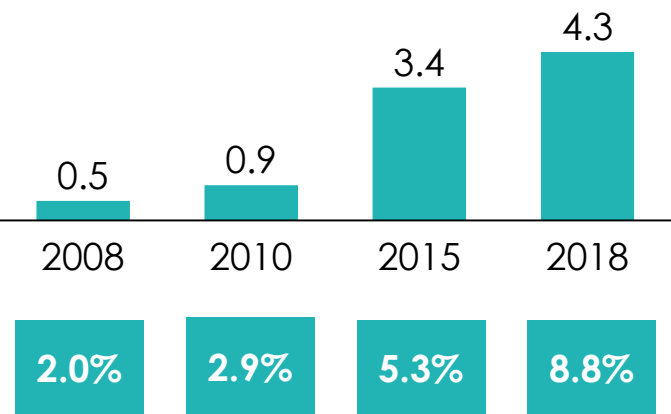
Total onshore installations,
GW and per cent



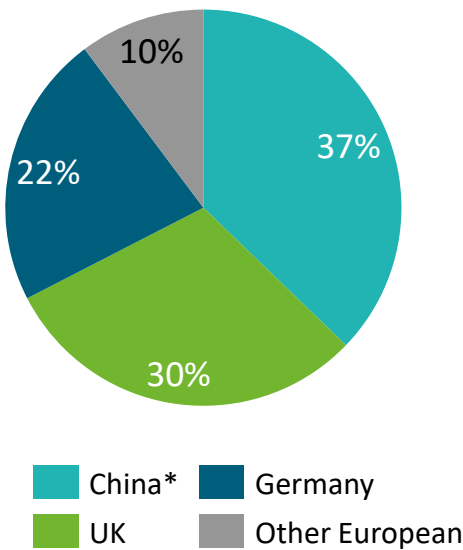
Source: GWEC Market Intelligence Global Wind Report 2018

Offshore wind growing globally and gaining ground

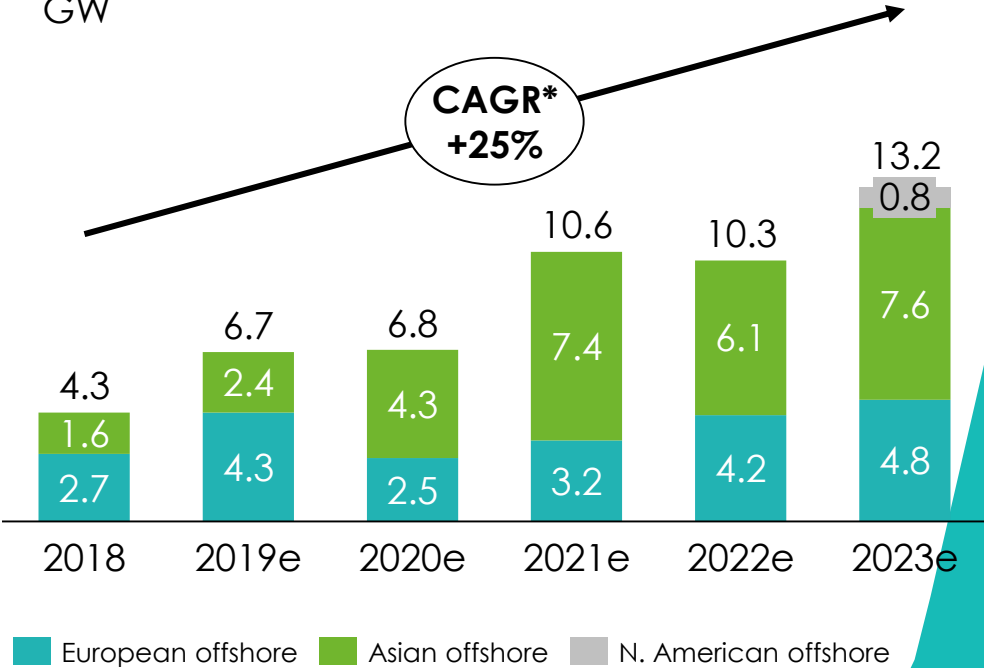
New offshore installations and offshore share of total installations, GW and per cent



New installations 2018
Per cent
100% = 4.3GW



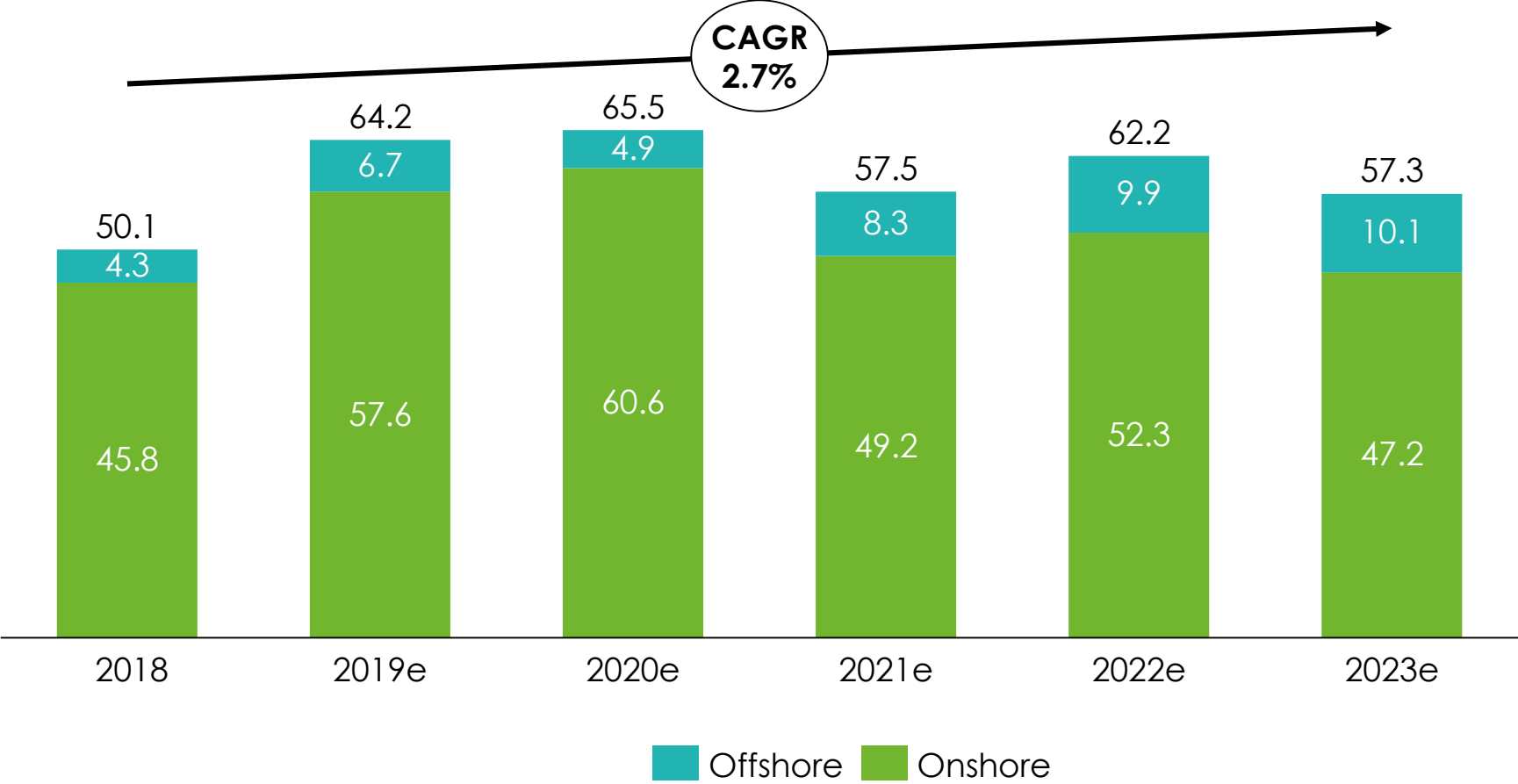
New installations - GWEC's Market Outlook on the global offshore market, GW



* Compound Annual Growth Rate
Source: GWEC Market Intelligence

GWEC's outlook on the growth of the wind industry

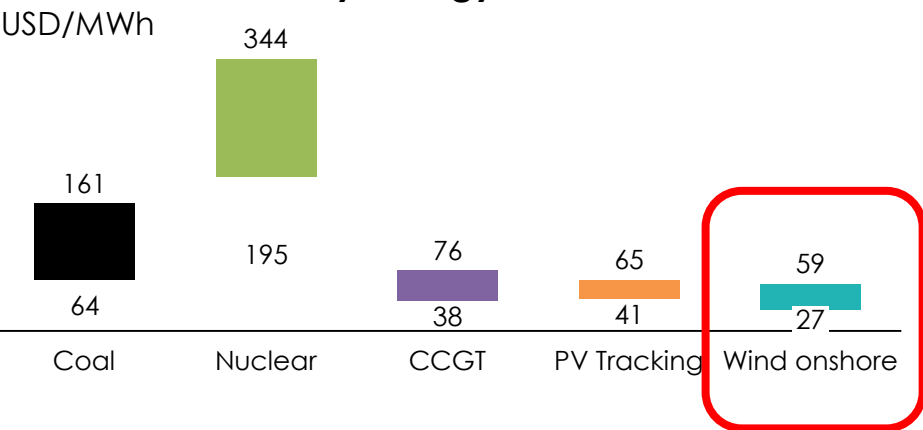
New installations
GW



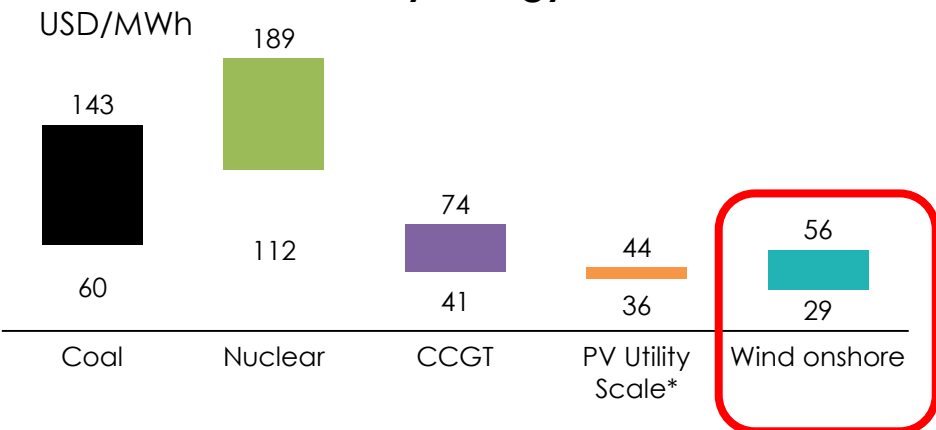
* Market size for 2018 adjusted based on updated installation figures for China as of April 2019
Source: GWEC Market Intelligence

Wind energy is cost-competitive vs other power sources

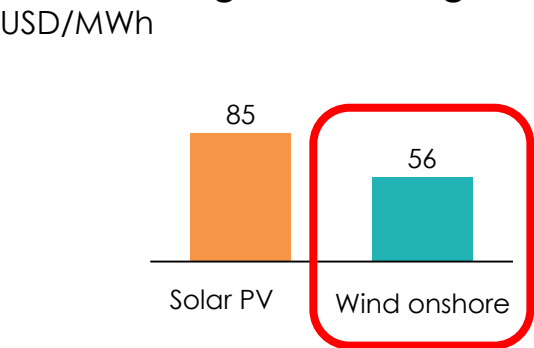
BNEF – LCOE for key energy sources in the US



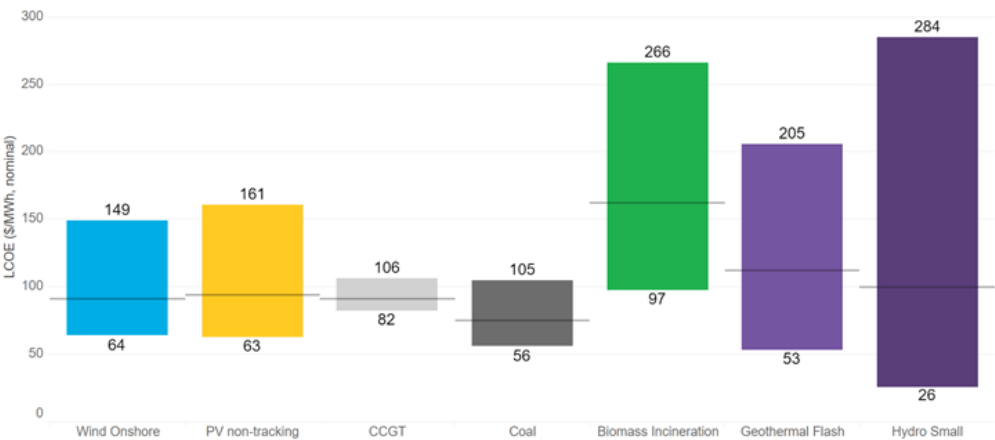
Lazard – LCOE for key energy sources in the US



IRENA – Weighted-average cost of electricity



Current LCOE Range (\$/MWh, nominal) - Vietnam, 2019 H1



* Lower end refers to tracking, higher end refers to fixed system
Source: Lazard November 2018, BloombergNEF LCOE Update Q1 2019

Wind energy is a maturing and competitive industry

Decreasing turbine pricing

Onshore, USD/ MWh

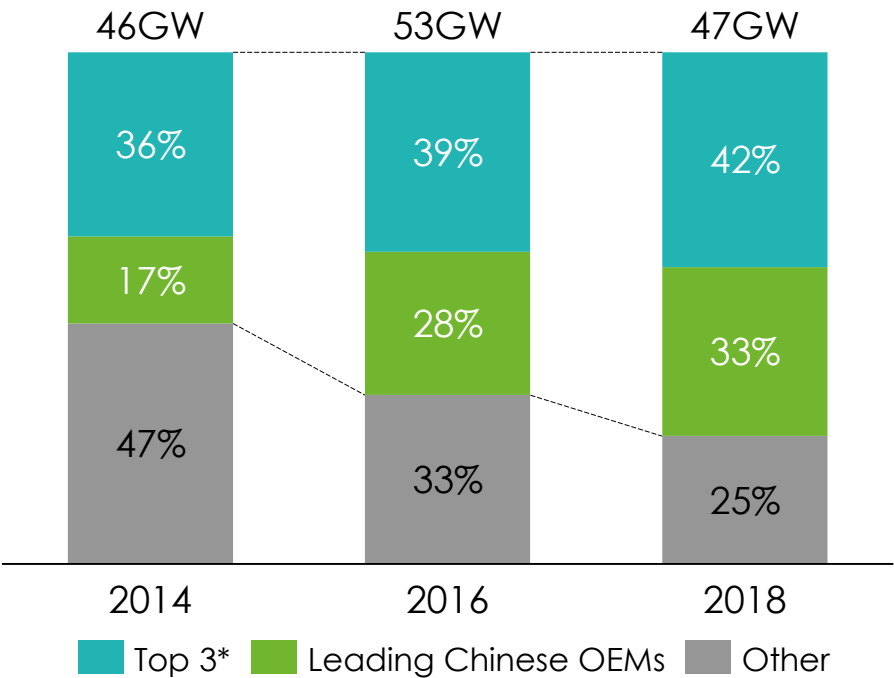
Turbine price by delivery date



* Siemens and Gamesa combined for 2014 and 2016
Source: GWEC Market Intelligence, BloombergNEF H2 2018 Wind Turbine Pricing Index

Market shares of top 3 and Chinese OEMs show market dominance

Onshore, per cent

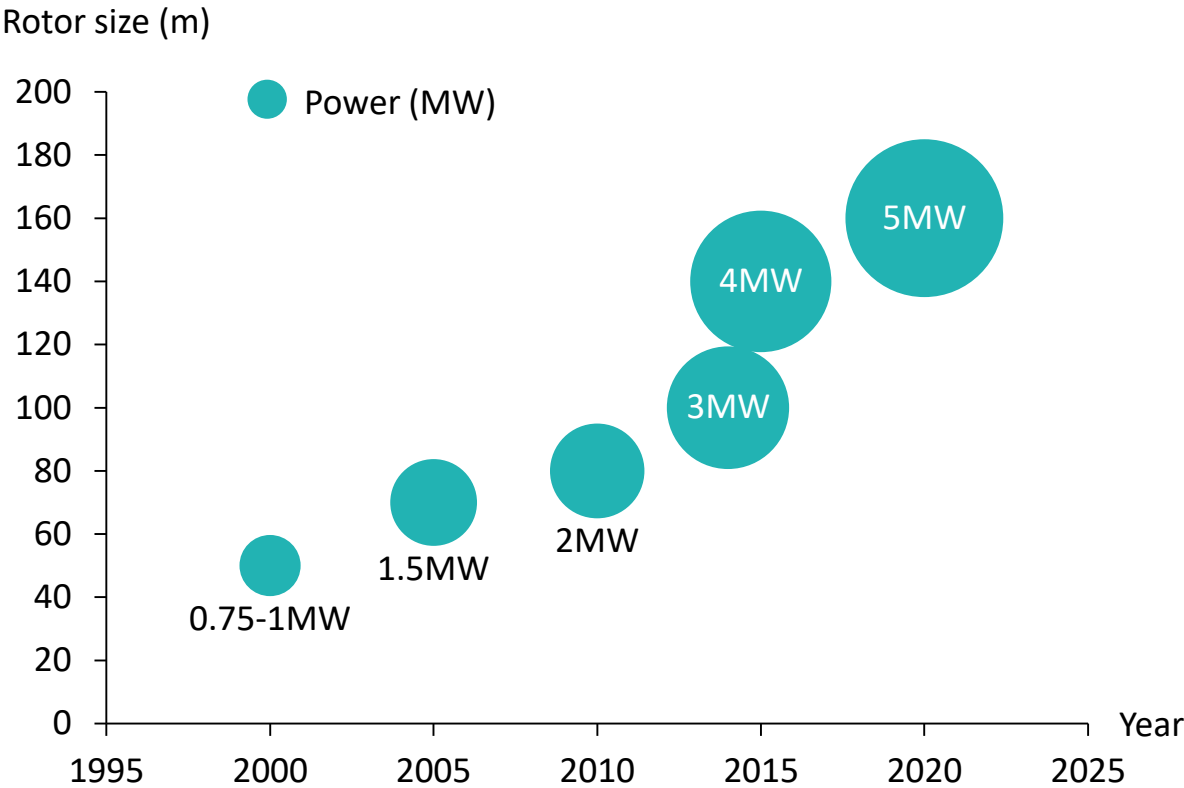


Top 3 – Vestas, GE
Renewables, Siemens
Gamesa Renewables*
Leading Chinese OEMs –
Goldwind, Guodian
Mingyang, Envision

Innovation and efficiency are key growth drivers

Turbine sizes and power rating to increase

Onshore wind turbine size development*

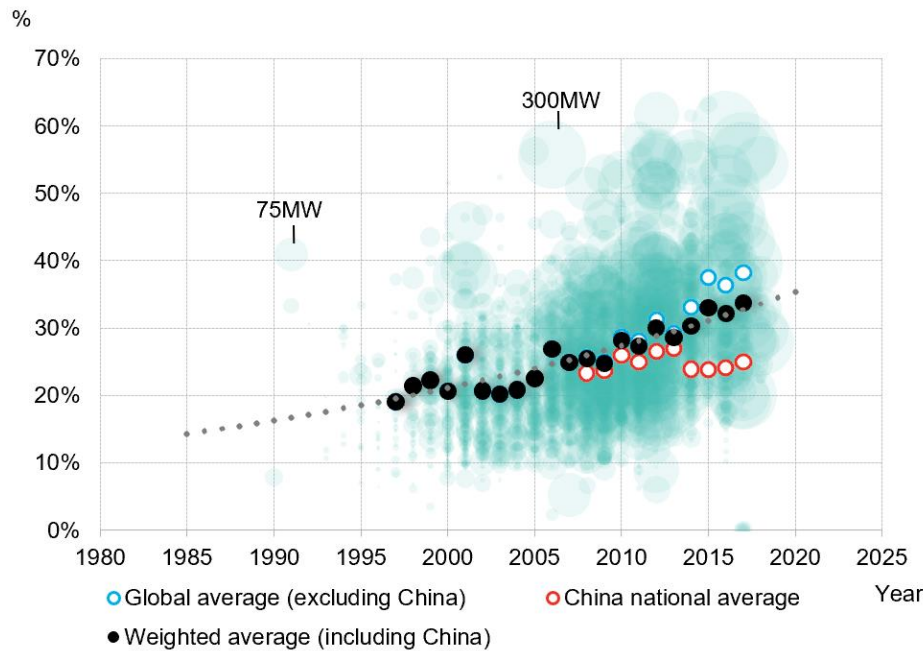


* Average turbine size

Source: GWEC Market Intelligence, WindEurope, BNEF

Capacity factors continue to improve

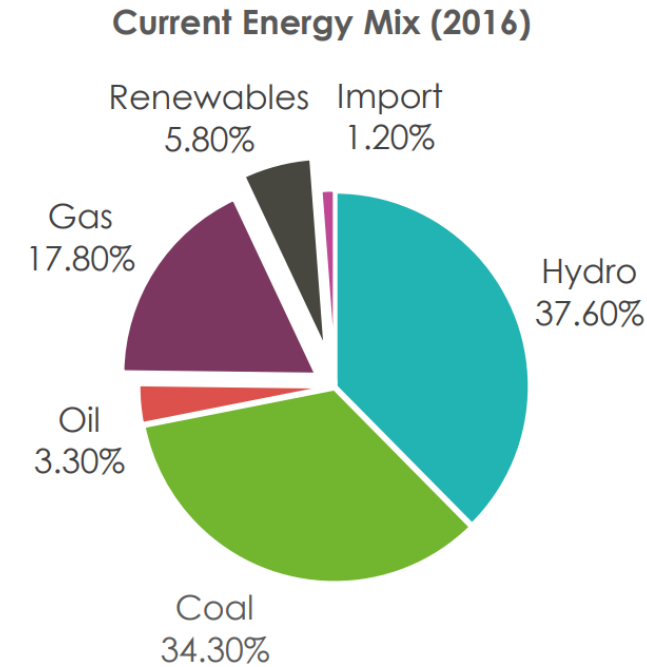
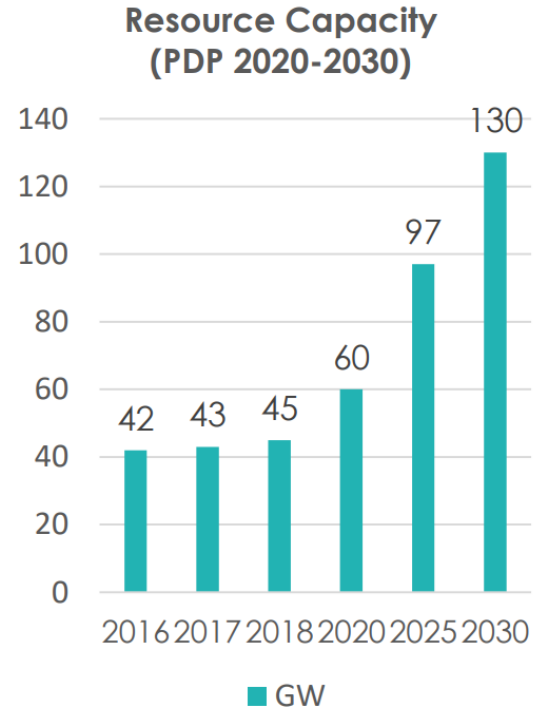
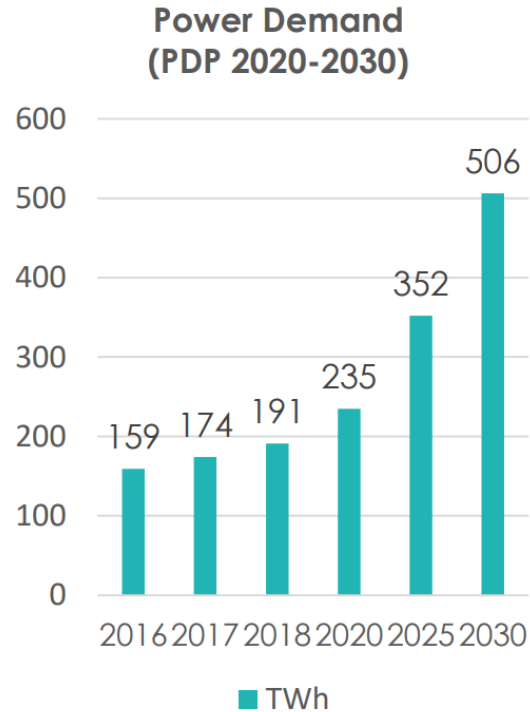
Development of onshore wind capacity factor, per cent



Vietnam's economic growth needs competitive power

- Vietnam's GDP is growing by 7% per year, with population reaching 100mn
- Vietnam's power demand is growing at a rate of 10% per year and installed capacity is set to reach 12.5GW by 2030 from 47GW at present, overtaking that of the United Kingdom, by the mid 2020s
- This growth in generation capacity requires **\$150bn in new investment over the coming decade - almost twice the \$80bn Vietnam has spent on its power sector since 2010**
- Vietnam has abundant and strong wind resources both onshore and offshore and is an attractive investment destination, so the sector has a huge opportunity to develop and build the capacity that the country needs

Huge potential for onshore and offshore wind in Vietnam



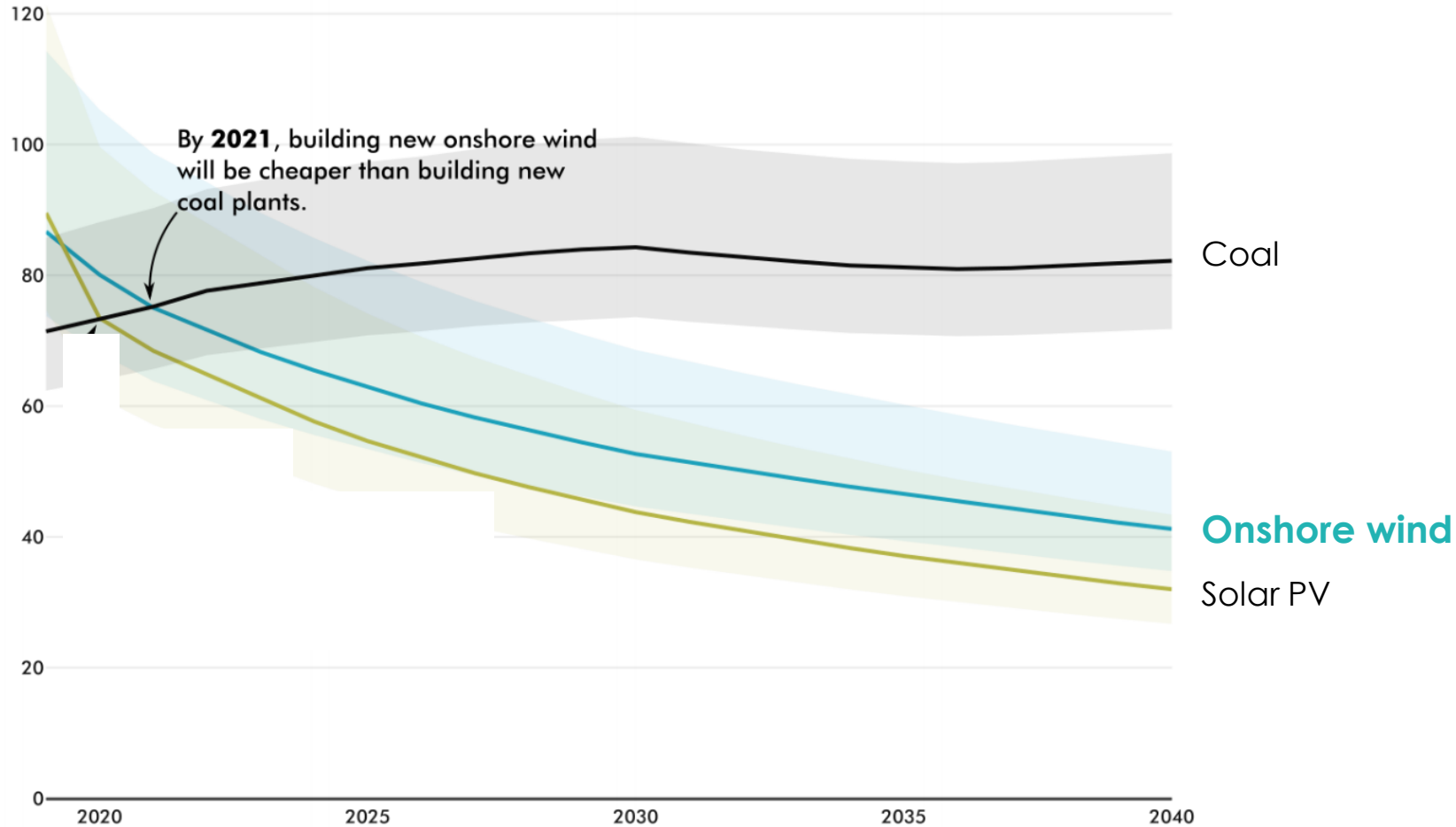
Vietnam's wind revolution is underway...

- Vietnam has installed wind power capacity of 327 MW at present according to GWEC figures, and is set to hit 1GW of capacity in 2021 and 6GW of capacity by 2030.
- There are around 80 further wind projects are registered with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), as developers seek to benefit from FITs for projects operational by 2021.
- Large-scale offshore projects are also advancing – although outside of those already in advanced permitting stages, offshore projects face a narrow margin of time to get commissioned ahead of the 2021 deadline.
- **This is based on what is already planned. But we think Vietnam can and must go a lot further in developing its wind resources**

LCOE forecast for Vietnam shows costs will decrease steadily

LCOE for coal, onshore wind and solar PV in Vietnam

USD/MWh



Source: GWEC Market Intelligence, Carbon Tracker "Here comes the sun and wind" June 2019) based on BloombergNEF 2018/19

Current trajectory for coal use is unsustainable

- Coal use rose by 75% in the five years to 2017, **faster than any other country in the world.**
- So while power demand is set to double, coal's share would grow from 33% to 56% under the current scenario, putting Vietnam on an **unsustainable path in terms of its carbon emissions, in terms of national security, and in terms of the health impact on its people**
- IEEFA estimates that Vietnam already spends each year 1.3bn USD on coal imports. If the present course continues, imports could reach as high as 110mn tonnes per year between 2030-2040, compared to current annual demand of 63mn tonnes
- Meanwhile, the cost of wind power and solar continues to fall undermining the investment case for new capacity. If Vietnam continues to invest in coal, the government will need to subsidize coal in order to prevent rising cost of coal from impacting consumer prices
- **Coal is a technology of the 19th and 20th centuries, while wind power is a technology of 21st Century, that will allow Vietnam to continue to industrialise efficiently and compete in the digital economy**

Wind and renewables are set to play an increased role....

- **We believe the level of new build coal capacity currently foreseen will not be built, given the risk of creating tens of billions of dollars of stranded assets and the impacts on Vietnam that we have outlined**
- The revised PDP 7 already marked a significant change of emphasis towards renewable energy when it was published in 2016, foreseeing 10.7% of power demand to be supplied by renewables in 2030, including 6GW of wind power.
- And we are confident that PDP 8, when it is published this year, will continue to shift emphasis towards the installation of more new renewable energy capacity
- As the benefits of joining the wind energy revolution become ever clearer, the government and people of Vietnam will move decisively to build its wind energy industry and phase out reliance on coal

“One of Vietnam’s priorities is to develop renewable energy sources to gradually reduce its reliance on traditional sources of electricity to protect the environment,” Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade Cao Quoc Hung

Addressing risks to deploy wind energy in Vietnam

1	Land Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenges around land ownership and acquisition• Unclear processes to mark land as usable for wind energy
2	Financial Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local processes not in place to mitigate financial risk due to lack of experience
3	Technical Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack and poor quality of wind data• Inexperienced balance of plant contractors• Insufficient grid capacity and transmission upgrades
4	PPA Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Credit risk of national offtakers• Falling below international contractual standards (e. g. arbitration, force majeure)
5	Construction Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of qualified local workforce

Wind sector will develop quickly to create conditions for accelerated growth

- There is of course, still lots to do to create a dynamic sustainable wind industry in Vietnam
- Market design for the period following the expiry of Feed-in-Tariffs in 2021 needs to be defined
- And crucially **we need to build the supply chain and create the skills and jobs that will allow the wind sector to grow and put down strong roots in Vietnam**

GWEC – working with you to build a new energy system

- GWEC is very committed to partnering with Vietnam to build a future energy system and attract large amounts of investment to the sector – collectively the industry invested \$204bn in 2018 alone
- We have experience of working with governments around the world on policy issues and technical issues and taking the best experiences and knowledge from countries that have already built successful wind industries.
- And we have experience of setting up trade associations and industry forums which play a vital role in creating a local supply chain and jobs.
- Working together, we can create a sustainable energy future for Vietnam
- Thank you!

GWEC Market Intelligence “Insights on Vietnam”



Full report available on
GWEC's Market Intelligence
website

Strong fundamentals for wind power in Vietnam



Growing population
of 96.7million



GDP Growth Rate of ~7%



Energy Load Growth Rate of
8-10% by 2030

“Window of opportunity” closing by November 2021

In September 2018, the Vietnam government increased its Feed-in-Tariff for all projects (onshore and offshore) in operation by November 2021. The support system projects being installed after November 2021 is yet unclear; a planned solar auction might set the direction of moving towards auctions as the main capacity allocation tool in Vietnam.

The risk is that low and thus unattractive auction bids would compound the challenges of current risks, especially around bankability of PPA.

Source: GWEC Market Intelligence, GWEC Global Wind Report 2018

GWEC | South East Asia Market Update June 2019 | 11

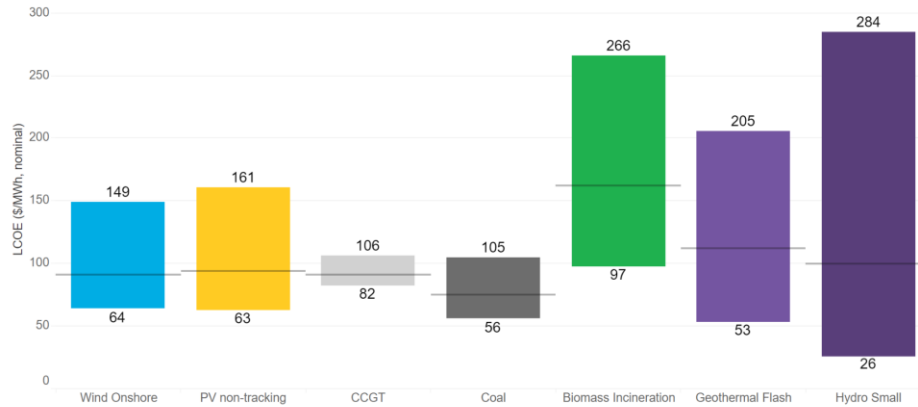


Back-up

Benefits of wind energy in South-East Asia

Onshore wind is a cost-competitive solution – Example Vietnam

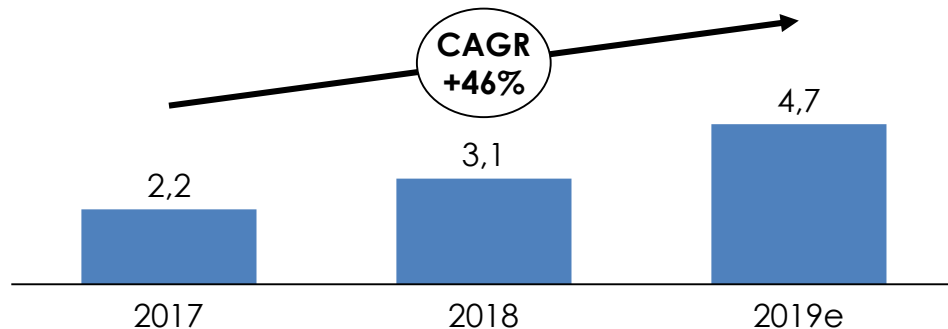
Current LCOE Range (\$/MWh, nominal) - Vietnam, 2019 H1



Source: BloombergNEF LCOE Update H1 2019

Over the past three years, onshore wind was able to double its generation

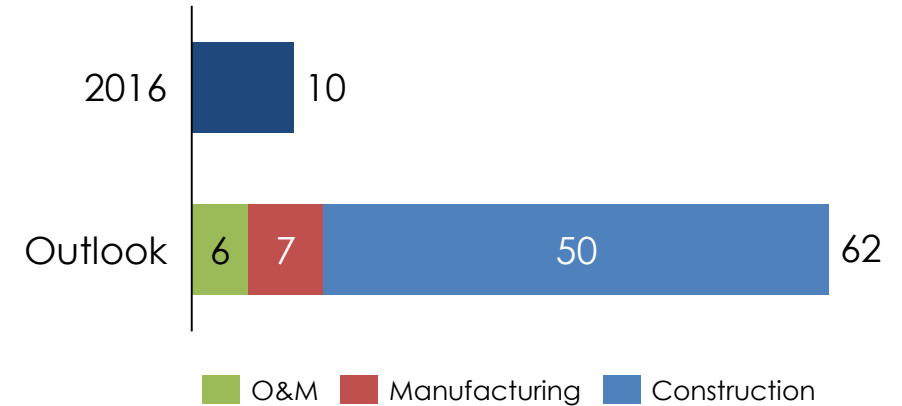
TWh, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam



Source: IEA Renewable 2018

Steady job growth expected for wind energy

'000 jobs



Source: IRENA Renewable Energy Market Analysis – South East Asia

Investment in wind energy in SEA during 2016

589 mn USD

295 mn USD from Develop. Banks

Despite large investment in fossil fuels, during 2016 almost 600bn USD were invested in wind energy in SEA markets

Wind is the third largest investment area for renewable energy in SEA

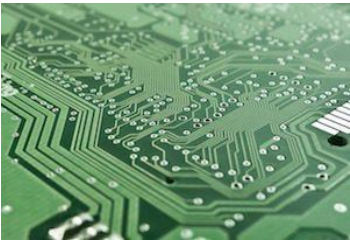
Source: IRENA Renewable Energy Market Analysis – South East Asia

Modularization to improve cost competitiveness of wind energy

Areas impacted by modularization	Rational for modularization	Expected cost reduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product design• Component Sourcing• Manufacturing/ Assembly• Transport/ logistics• Installation• Service/ maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Better and faster response to changing market conditions• Increased options for configuration• Easier scalability (e. g., rotor extension) without major design changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standardization of components and larger production volume for large components• Reduced installations time• Reduced logistic and transportation cost

Digitalization – potential to revolutionize wind energy

Technical applications/ Internet of Things



Data analytics



- Improved **reliability** and **availability**
- Better **predictability** of maintenance needs
- More data insights for better **asset management** across fleets

Unlocking potential

Performance

Risk Mgmt.

Productivity

- ⇒ Increased Annual Energy Production, increased return opportunities
- ⇒ Better risk management, improved maintenance
- ⇒ Safe return opportunities increase attractiveness to invest in wind energy

Increased focus on system integration an opportunity for wind

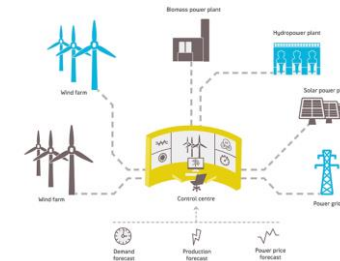
Co-location, Hybrid solution

- Wind energy plus another energy source and/or a storage solutions
- Fully integrated or combination of several projects
- Sharing of grid access as key element



Complementary solution/ virtual power plant

- Two wind energy projects in different locations
- Virtually managed as complementary solution



Financial solution

(Corporate Sourcing models, free market mechanism/trading)

- Financial solution with or without physical delivery of electricity
- Includes tools like corporate PPAs, risk management and revenue swaps



Onsite provision, off-grid solutions

- Micro-grid or decentralized solution
- Can include storage or complimentary energy source to secure supply



Thank you!

For more information please contact:

Ben Backwell | ben.backwell@gwec.net

Liming Qiao | Liming.qiao@gwec.net

Rue d'Arlon 80
1040 Brussels, Belgium
T. +32 2 213 18 97
info@gwec.net
www.gwec.net

