Scotec

Fra Fossil til Fornybar Satsning

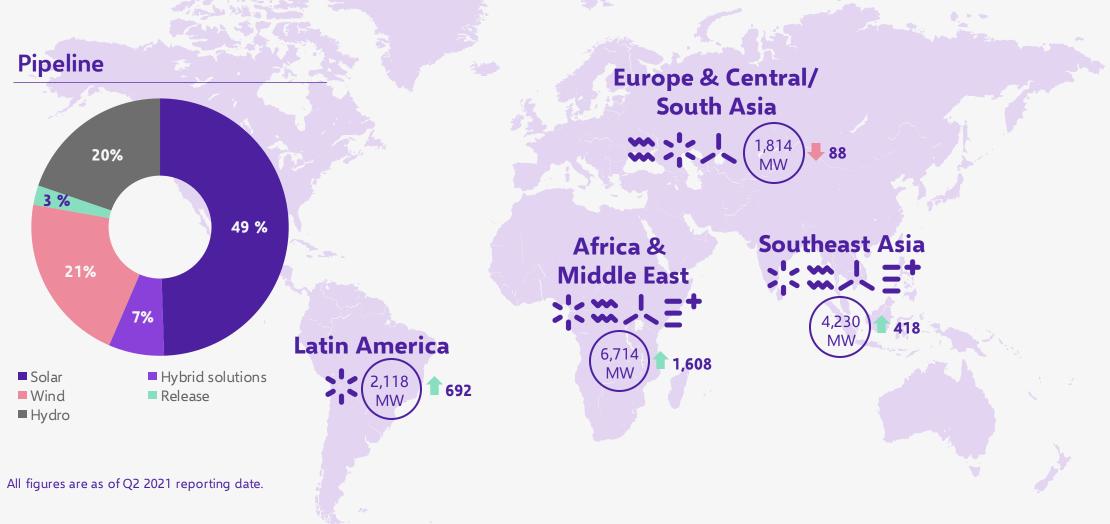
Balansert utbygging og omlegging

Øyvind Engelstad, SVP Projects Hydropower, Scatec ASA

Scatec in brief



Project backlog & pipeline of more than 14 GW

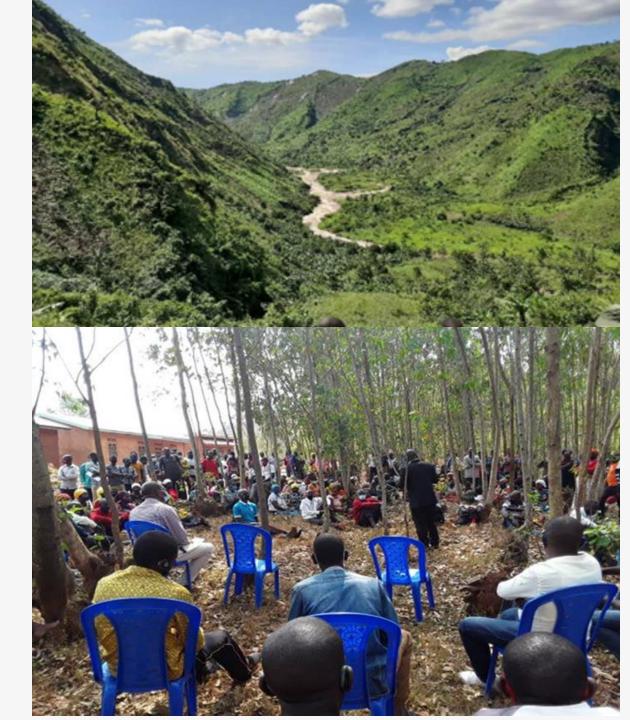


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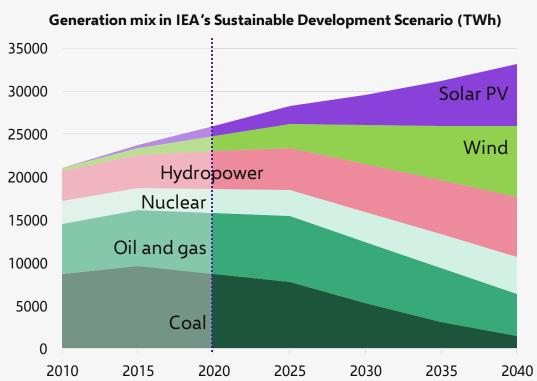
On the road to 15 GW in 2025

Some highlight projects in backlog and construction:

- 206 MW Ruzizi III HPP Rwanda, DRC, Burundi
- 350 MW Mpatamanga Malawi
- 125 MW Volobe HPP Madagascar
- RMIPPP 560 MW PV + 225 MW (1142 MWh) BESS, South Africa
- 900 MW ACME PV, India
- Sukkur 150 MW PV, Pakistan
- 120 MW Kinguélé + Tchimberle HPP, Gabon



S With large amounts of new RES entering the future energy systems, what will be the role of hydropower?



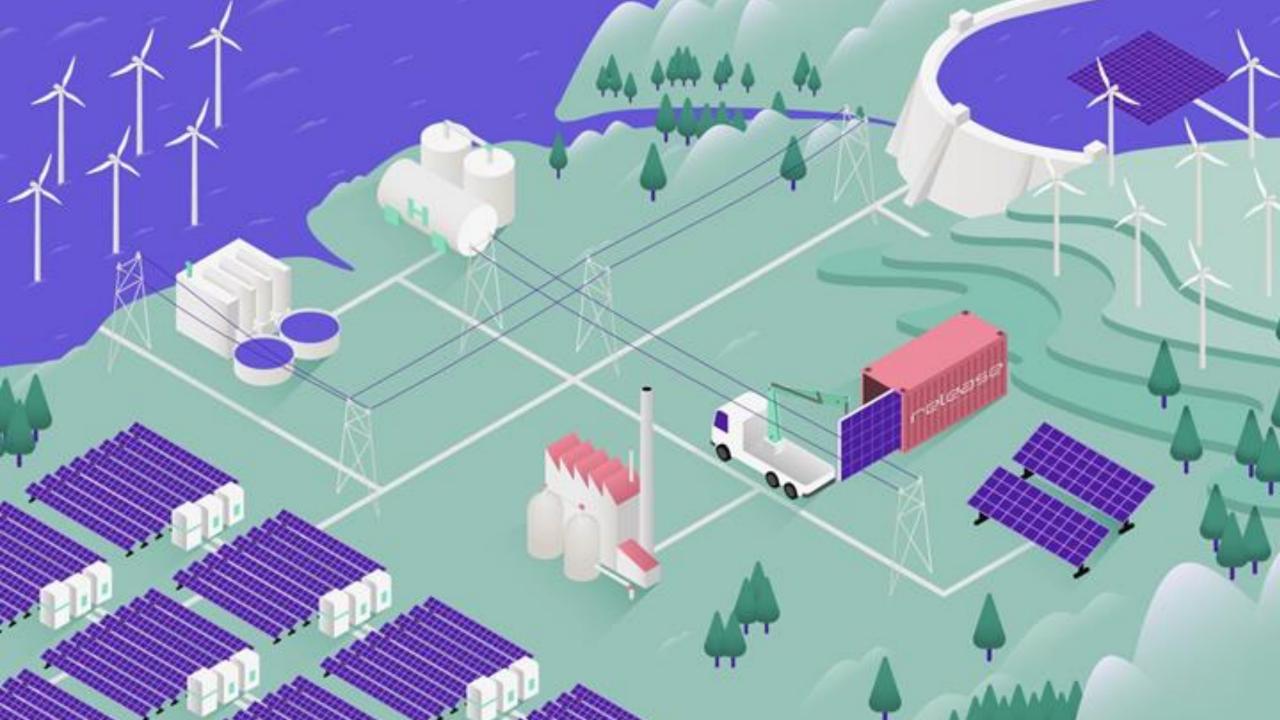
New renewables are expected replace fossil fuel generation and meet new demand

Sources: IEA (2019), World Energy Outlook

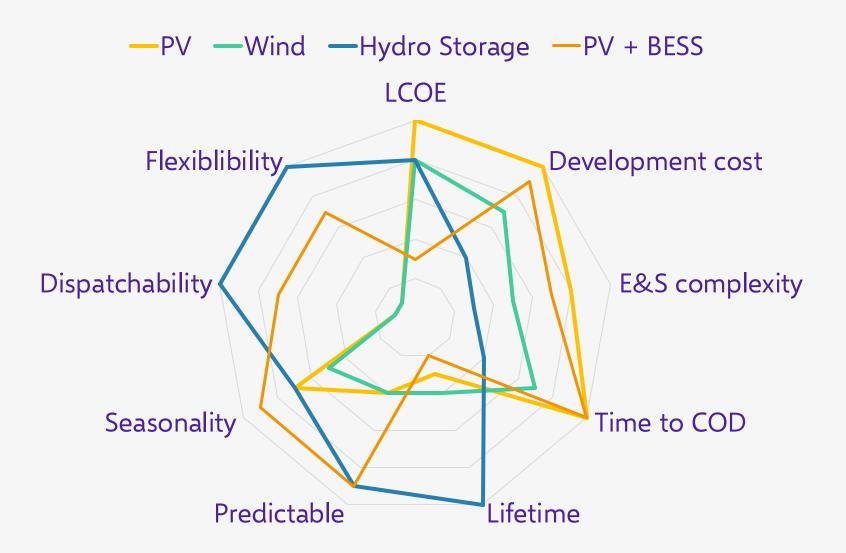
Higher shares of VRE generation will increase the demand for flexible generation

Time scale	Role of flexibility	Product
Seconds	Maintaining grid stability by adjusting power output in response to unforeseen events	Reserved capacity
Minutes		
Hours	Maintaining the supply- demand balance by scheduling energy generation to meet expected demand	
Days Weeks ++		Flexible energy

As the dispatchable oil and gas portion of the market decreases and intermittent energy increases, hydropower will play a more important role in securing sustainable energy supply and

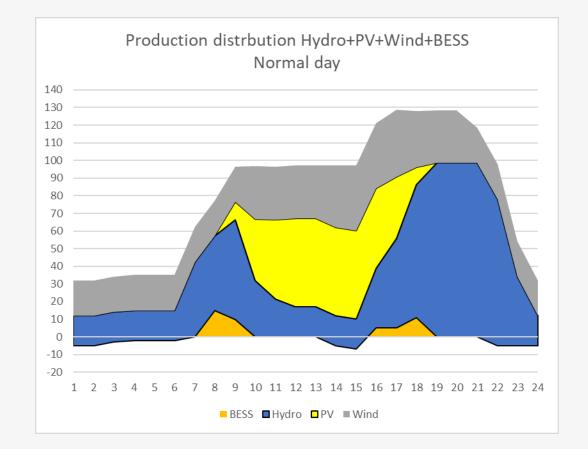


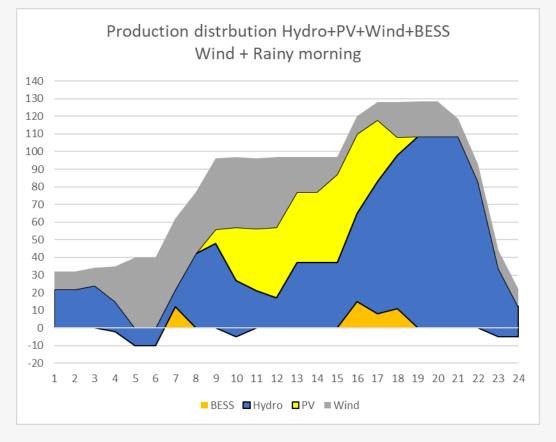
Comparing characteristics of renewables





Hydro + Battery + Solar + Wind





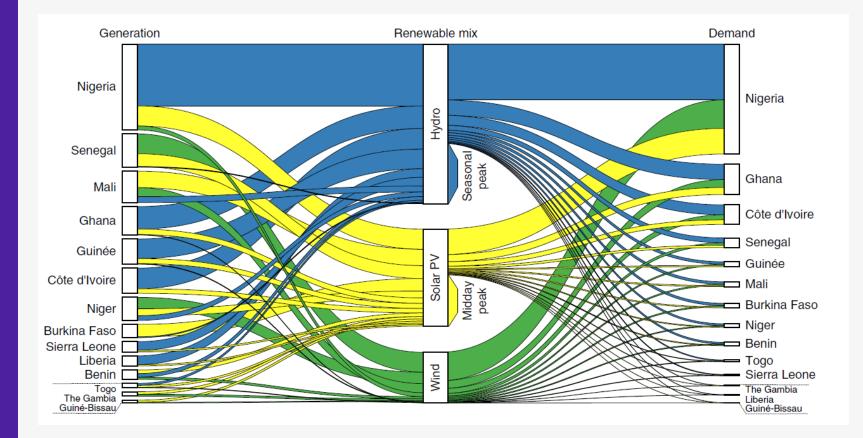
Optimisation of hybrid systems requires good forecasting of intermittent energy and optimisation of dispatch within the technical constraints of the resources in the grid

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Regional balancing Example West African

- Hydro is the dominant part of the energy mix in West Africa with solar and wind providing the remainder.
- Smart management of hydropower plants in West Africa can support substantial grid integration of solar and wind power
- Potential may be higher in the CAPP and SAPP
- Source: Sterl et al, 2020, Nature Sustainability

To achieve a transition from a largely fossil based energy supply situation to a sustainable renewable energy future, regional interconnection and a balanced and optimised development of various technologies working in collaboration (hybridization) is essential.



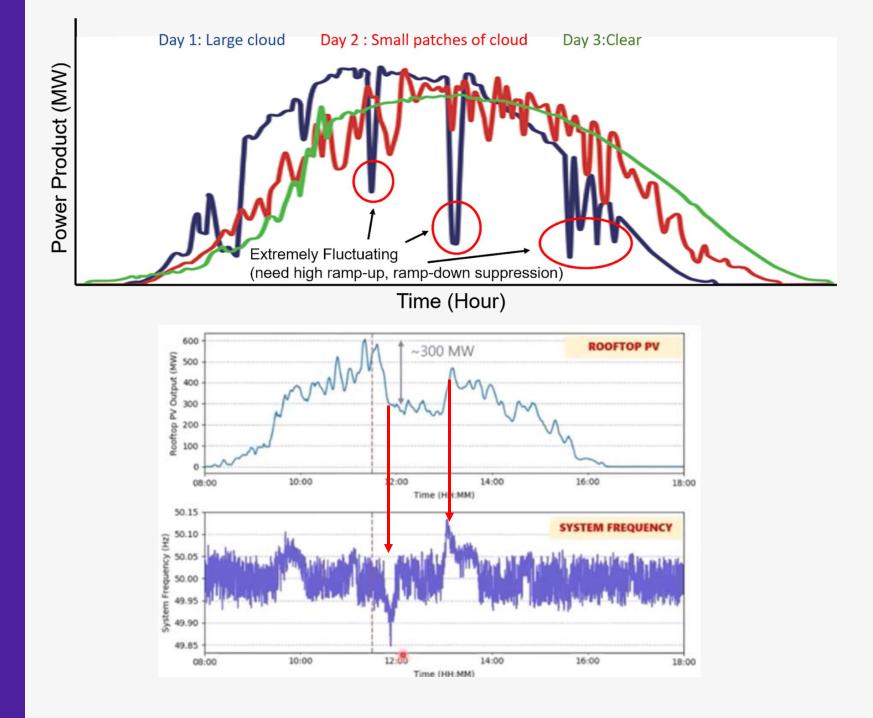
Challenges with high RE penetration

Challenges:

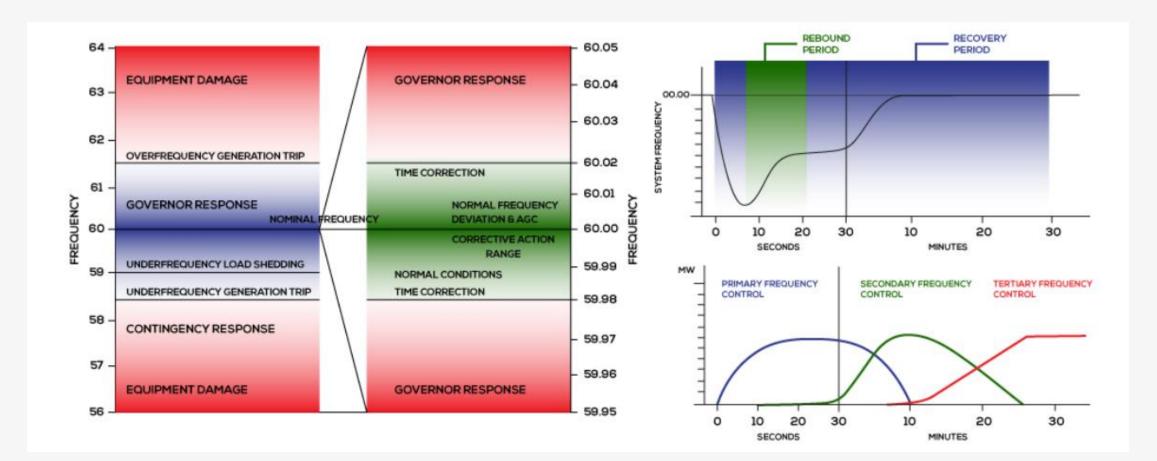
- Frequency and voltage anomalies
- Overloading of existing transmission lines
- Demand and supply mismatch

Solutions:

- Central storage and rapid dispatch / load response (PSHP, BESS, Hydrogen)
- Distributed storage (Home BESS, EV discharge,...)
- Smart grid load control (delay in loading of non critical components)

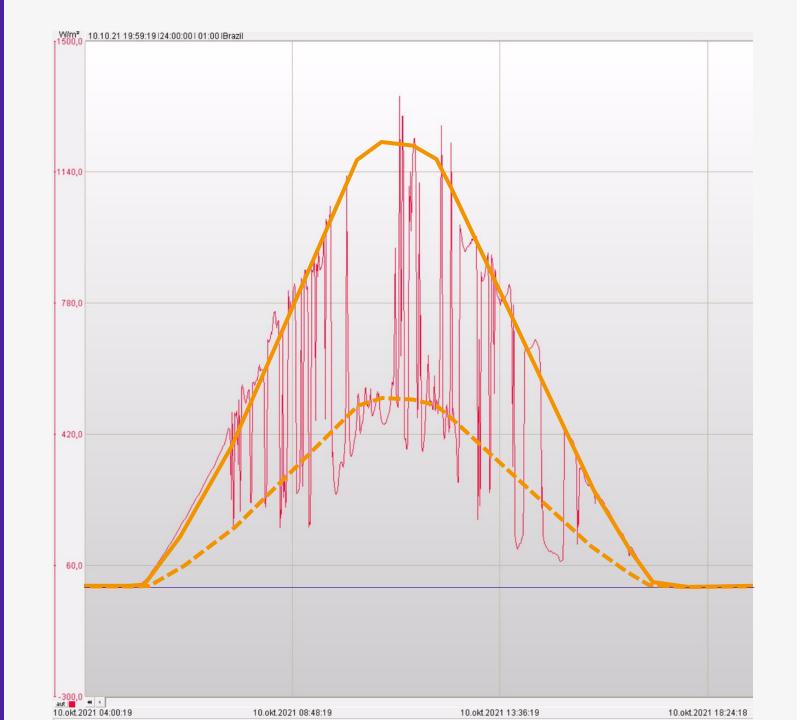


Frequency response (60 Hz nominal)

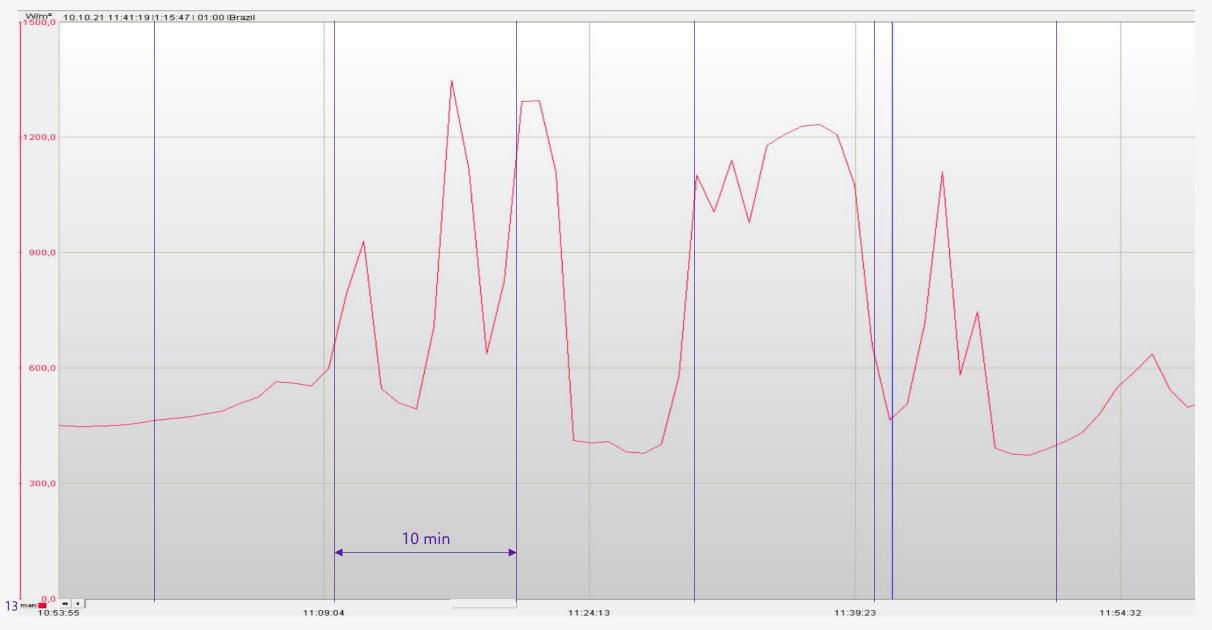


The PV challenge

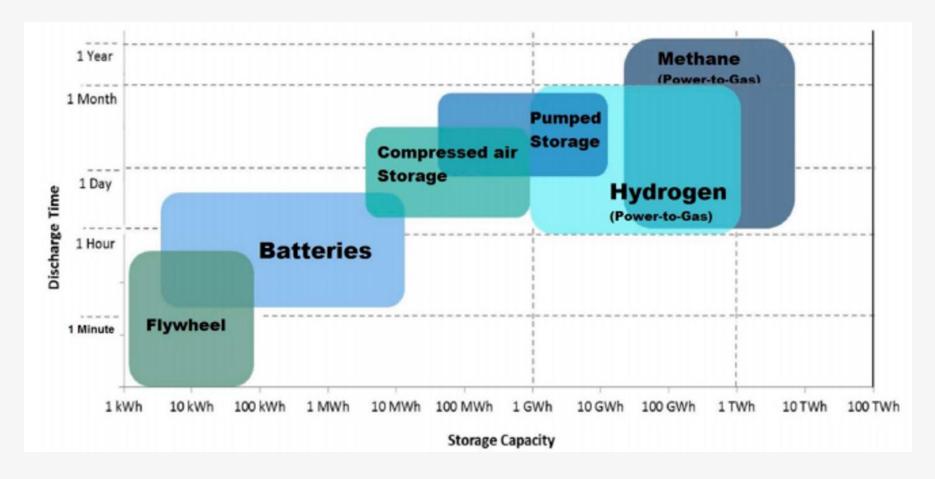
- Cloudy day volatility in irradiation leads to rapid drops and spikes in voltage and frequency.
- Ramp up can be dampened by inverters
- Rapid drop must be compensated by inertia in the grid or BESS.



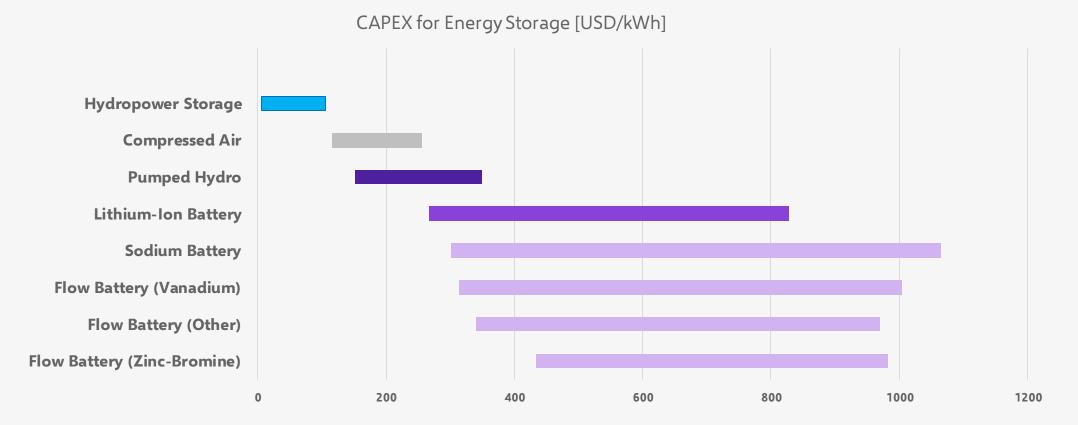




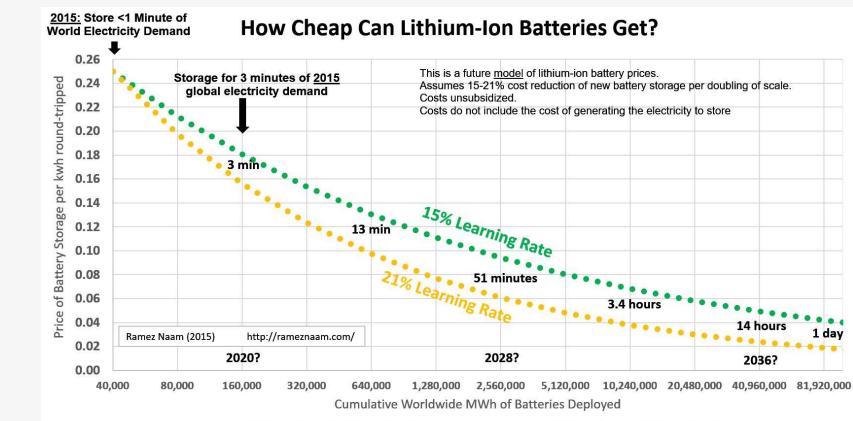
Storage will be an essential component in the future renewable energy mix



Cost of Energy Storage Solutions



Source: https://www.c2es.org/content/electric-energy-storage/



• • • Battery LCOE per Kwh - 15% Learning Rate • • • Battery LCOE per Kwh - 21% Learning Rate

Project organization

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Support: Equity Contribution: **Total:** 79 mill. NOK ≈ 50 mill. NOK ≈ **130 mill. NOK**

