

Wind and solar get increasingly cheaper

Wind and solar energy are expected to gain cost competitiveness over fossil fuel and nuclear power in 2021. Increasingly, it is becoming cheaper to add new wind and solar capacity compared to new fossil fuel power plants or nuclear power plants



Source: ING

The anticipated 35 GW addition of wind and solar capacity will likely add to price volatility in European power markets in 2021, as large scale power storage facilities, such as batteries and electrolysis, remain relatively small.

First tipping point: gifts of nature

The price development of wind and solar is marked by three important tipping points (see table). First, wind and solar power have always benefited from close to zero marginal costs. Once the panels and turbines are in place they are the cheapest technology to produce an extra MWh of electricity, as wind and sun are freely available whereas fossil power plants need to pay for gas or coal. In short, existing wind and solar projects outcompete existing coal and gas power plants. Renewables drive out fossil fuel production once they enter the power mix.

Overview of renewable energy price tipping points: competition continues in 2021

Indicative ranking for the cost competitiveness of wind and solar (renewables) versus fossil and nuclear power (non-renewables)

Tipping point	Holds in 2021?
1. Existing renewables versus existing non-renewables	
It is (much) cheaper to produce power with existing wind turbines and solar panels compared to existing coal and gas fired plants	Yes
2. New-build renewables versus new-build non-renewables	
It is cheaper to build new wind and solar plants compared to fossil fuel or nuclear plants:	
a) When investments in grid infrastructure to accommodate renewables are excluded	Yes
b) When investments in grid infrastructure to accommodate renewables are included	Sometimes
c) When the costs for curtailment are included in case of subsidy free solar and wind projects	Sometimes
d) When the costs for energy storage are included: for example wind and solar projects with battery storage	No
3. New-build renewables versus existing non-renewables	
It is cheaper to build new wind and solar plants compared to running existing fossil fuel and nuclear plants*	No

* In economic terms: the Life Cycle cost Of Electricity of solar and wind are lower than the marginal costs for coal and gas fired power plants. A distinction between a) to d) also applies to this third tipping point, but none of them is valid for renewables in 2021 and therefore left out.

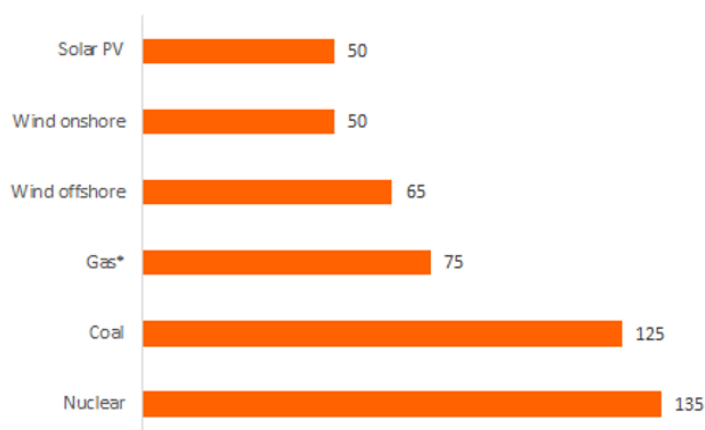
Source: ING Research

Second tipping point: new-build wind and solar cheaper than new-build coal, gas and nuclear plants

For investment decisions, one must also include the initial investment through capital costs and the maintenance costs to keep the technology running. The Life Cycle cost Of Electricity (LCOE) does just that and can be viewed as the total cost to produce a MWh of electricity during the lifespan of the asset. Nowadays, even new-build renewables are, on average, cheaper than new-build fossil fuel or nuclear power plants (see graph). We expect this gap to widen further in 2021. First, solar panels and wind turbines continue to get cheaper and experience favourable tender conditions in the current economic environment. Second, we expect upward pressure on fossil and carbon prices in 2021. Lastly, an estimated 35 GW of solar and wind capacity is expected to enter European power systems, which will lead to lower utilisation rates of fossil fuel power plants.

Wind and solar are cheapest ways of power generation

Average Life Cycle cost Of Electricity (LCOE) for major power technologies in Europe in 2019 in euro/MWh



*Combined Cycle Gas Turbines or CCGT power plants. The LCOE for gas peaker plants is much higher.

Source; IEA World Energy Outlook 2020, ING Research.

This tipping point of new-build wind and solar projects being cheaper compared to new-build fossil fuel power plants is likely to get more nuanced in 2021 and the years beyond. It holds in most cases if the cost for investment in the power grid are not taken into account. But power grids are increasingly showing their limitations to accommodate renewables in areas with a high supply of renewables (e.g. large wind and solar farms in rural areas) or strong growth in power demand (e.g. new data centres in urban areas).

Furthermore, this tipping point needs to factor in the production profile of renewables during the day. For example, power generation from solar and wind has a strong peak at noon, especially on sunny days. Production needs to be shut down (curtailed) in case supply exceeds demand or if prices are negative and the plant is penalised for power generation^[1]. In 2021, new-build renewables could be cheaper compared to new build fossil fuel plants even if a couple of days of curtailment per year are factored in.

Curtailement could be technically avoided by adding storage facilities to solar and wind projects so that electricity can be stored during times that supply exceeds demand or when prices are too low to cover costs. However, new-build wind and solar projects combined with large scale battery storage or hydrogen electrolysis is not yet cost competitive with new-build fossil fuel plants.

^[1] This is the case for subsidy free wind and solar projects where the owners run merchant risk.

Third tipping point: new-build wind and solar cheaper than existing, gas and nuclear plants

Finally, a third and even more disruptive tipping point would emerge if the costs of building new solar and wind projects are lower than running existing coal or gas fired power plants. In that case, it would be economically viable to replace fossil fuel power generation with wind and solar energy. A considerable part of fossil fuel generation is still needed though to act as a back-up facility at

times when the sun and wind are not strong enough, especially in the absence of large scale storage facilities. This third tipping point does not hold in 2021 and power market structures are likely to change once markets reach this tipping point in order to guarantee the reliability of power systems at all times.

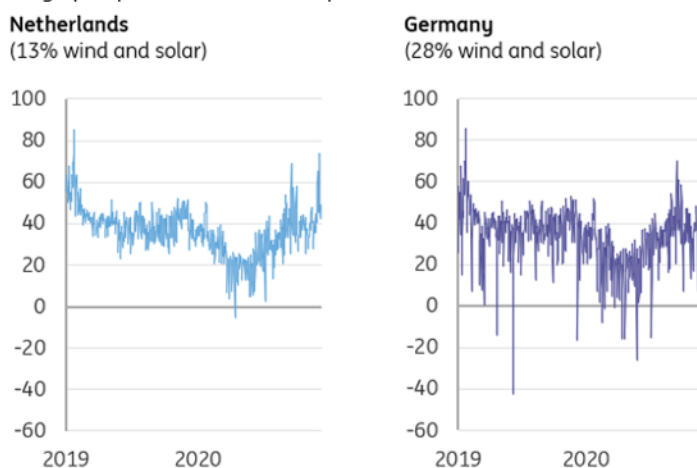
Renewables and power prices: a comparison between Germany and the Netherlands

The impact of renewables on European power prices is likely to increase. Research shows that power prices get more volatile as wind and solar leave their mark on the power mix^[2]. In that respect it is interesting to compare the German and Dutch power markets. These markets are quite similar but differ in the degree of wind and solar power generation. First, the similarities. In both countries the majority of power is generated with fossil fuels. Both countries also have strong ambitions and policies to increase wind and solar generation. The vast majority of existing wind and solar capacity is subsidy-based in both countries. Producers of wind and solar power run no or little market risk and produce as much power as possible, irrespective of the power price. In Germany, however, the share of wind and solar in the power mix is twice the share of wind and solar in the Dutch power mix (28% vs 13%). That is a major difference that sets these markets apart.

^[2] See for example the energy outlooks by Aurora Energy Research, DNV-GL and Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

More wind and solar add to volatility in power prices

Daily spot prices of baseload power in euro/MWh



Higher daily power generation from wind and solar in Germany caused power prices to be more volatile, with more days of negative prices.

Source; IEA World Energy Outlook 2020, ING Research.

Higher shares of renewables make German power markets more volatile

The higher share of renewables in Germany has two major implications for power prices (see graph). First, German power prices are more volatile as wind and solar push down the power price on sunny and windy days much further than in the Netherlands^[3]. Second, with the lack of large storage facilities for surplus power, and with most wind and solar assets producing as much power as possible (subsidy-based renewables), the higher share of wind and solar in Germany results in more days with near zero or even negative power prices. We expect this situation to continue in 2021 for two reasons. First, more renewables will enter European power markets in 2021. Second, the vast majority of power generation from renewables will be subsidy-based in 2021 despite the early trend of subsidy-free tender bids for renewables. Therefore, owners of wind farms and solar panels have little incentive to cut back on production when prices are low or negative.

^[3] In Germany, the average power price in the 2019-2020 period is €2 lower compared to the Netherlands (34 vs 36 euro/MWh). Volatility is €4 higher (standard deviation 15 vs 11 euro/MWh).

This article is part of our Energy Outlook 2020. [You can read the full report here.](#)

Author

Gerben Hieminga

Senior Sector Economist

gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.