

1 February 2017

# MARKET TRENDS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY ACCESS

SREP Pilot Countries Meeting

Takehiro Kawahara

**Bloomberg**  
NEW ENERGY FINANCE

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# PRODUCTS TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THE FUTURE OF ENERGY



Solar



Wind



Other  
Renewables



Gas



Energy Smart  
Technologies



Advanced  
Transport



Carbon &  
RECs Markets



Americas



Europe, Middle East  
& Africa



Asia Pacific

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Renewable energy market trend in emerging countries

Off-grid solar

Policy

Summary

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# 1. RENEWABLE ENERGY MARKET TREND IN EMERGING COUNTRIES

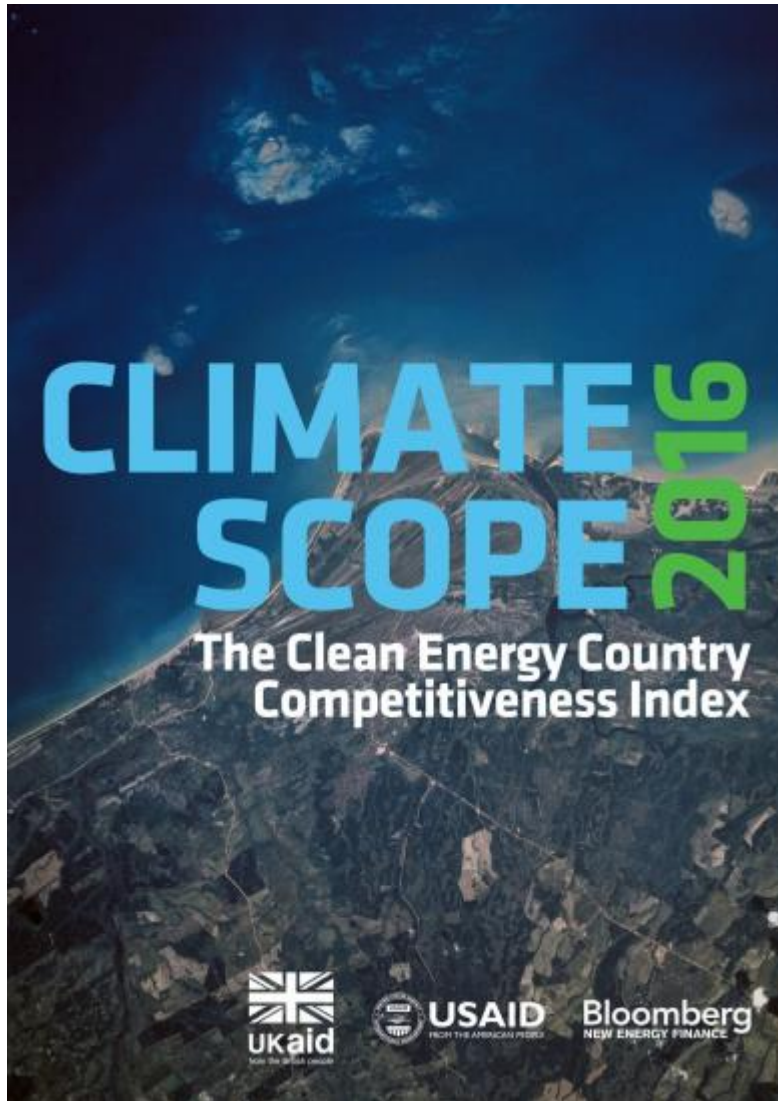
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# KEY FINDINGS FROM CLIMATE SCOPE PROJECT

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**FOUR PARAMETERS – Enabling framework, investment, low carbon business, GHG management**

**UPDATED OFF-GRID METHODOLOGY AND QUARTERLY OFF-GRID MARKET UPDATES**

**UPDATED WEBSITE**

**26 COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

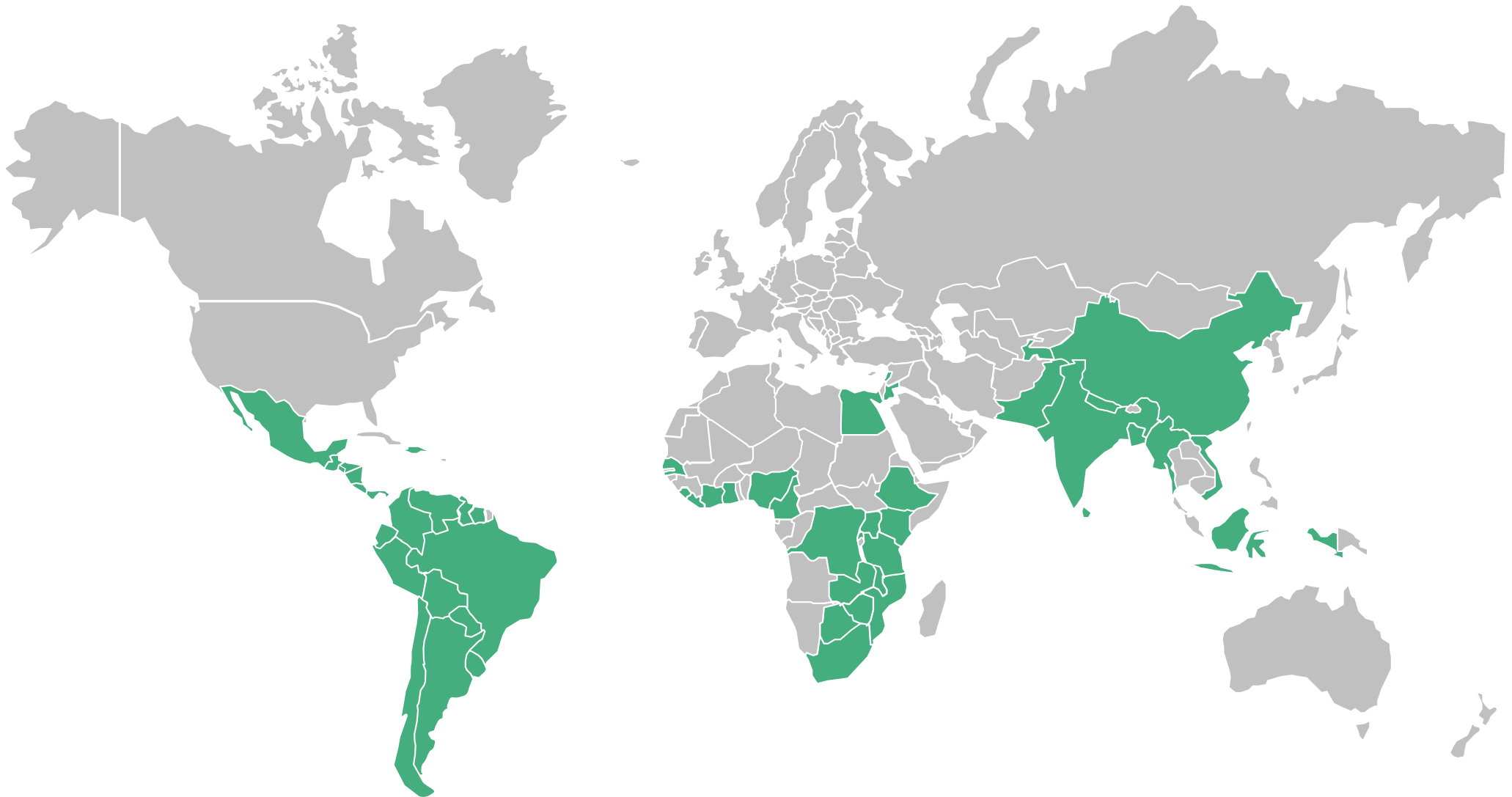
**19 COUNTRIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

**10 COUNTRIES IN ASIA, 6 INDIAN STATES**

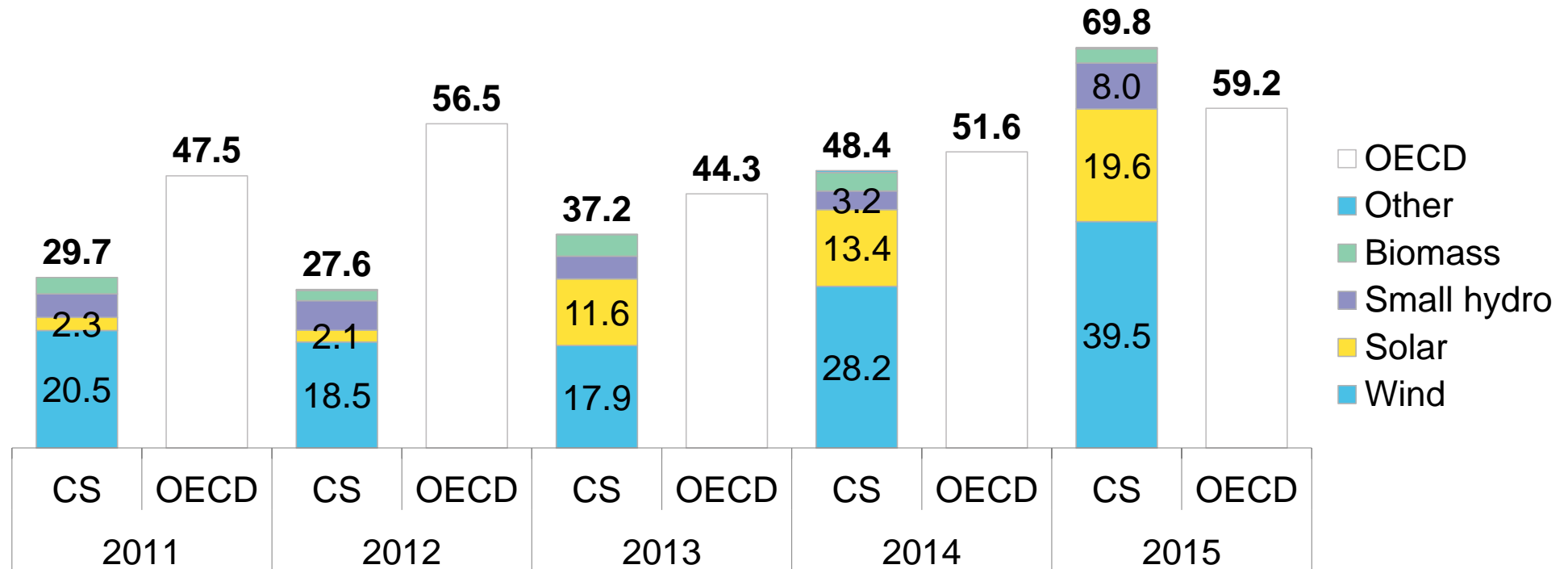
**3 COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**



## 58 developing nations and 6 Indian states



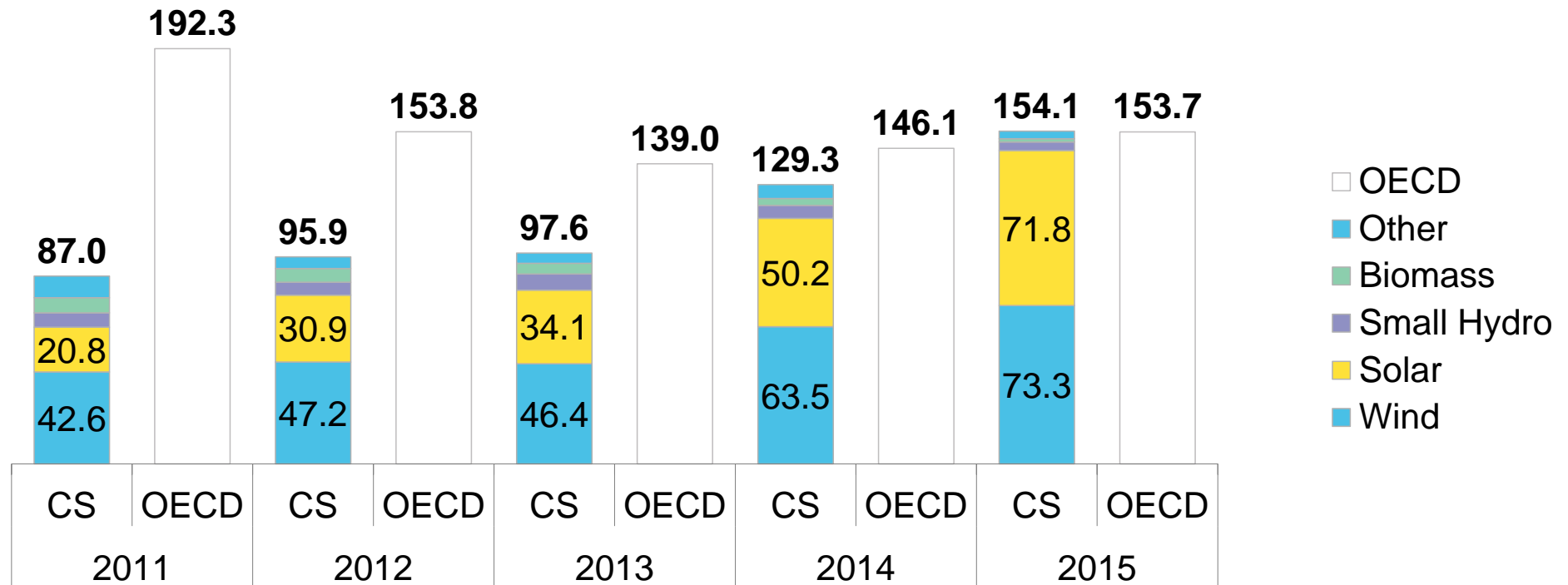
# ANNUAL CLEAN ENERGY CAPACITY ADDITIONS, CLIMATESCOPE VS OECD COUNTRIES (GW), 2011-2015



Note: Climatescope and OECD countries account for more than 95% of global annual

Source: Climatescope 2016

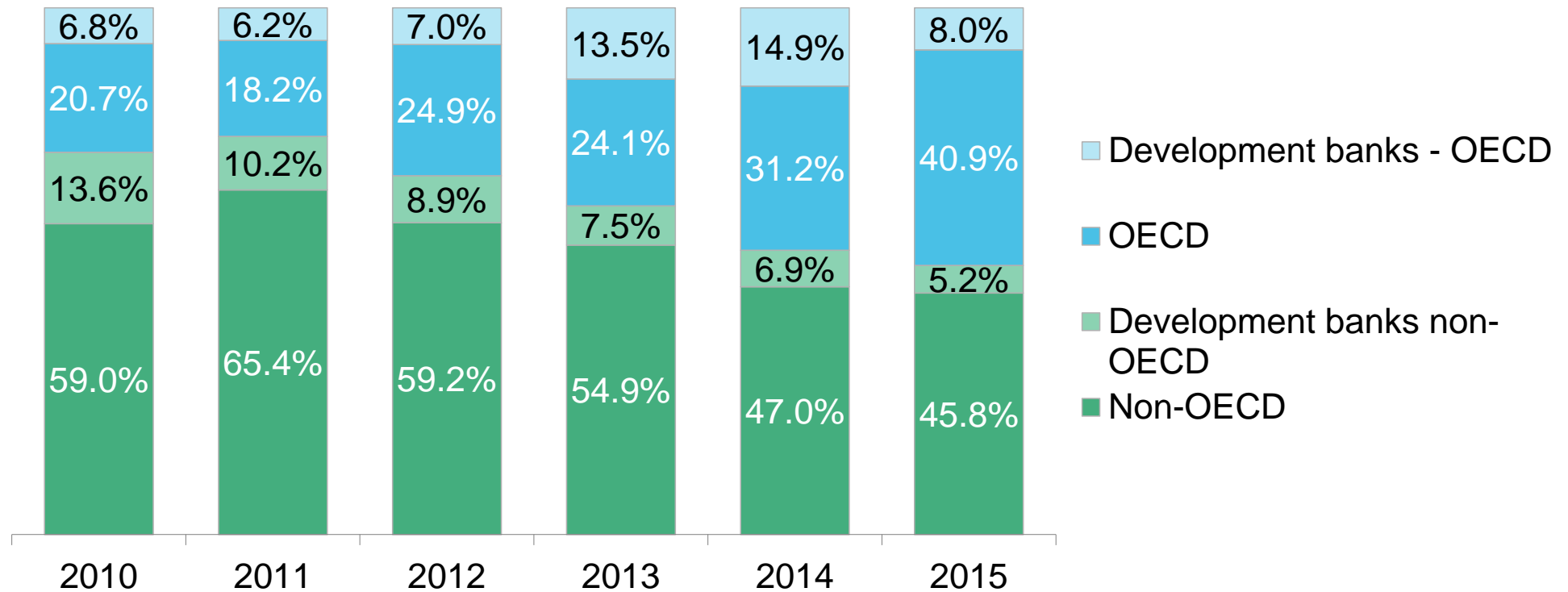
# ANNUAL CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT, CLIMATESCOPE VS OECD COUNTRIES (\$BN), 2011-2015



Note: Climatescope and OECD countries account for more than 95% of global new clean energy investment over 2011-2015. Climatescope figures include three new MENA states added in Climatescope 2016. Projects smaller than 1MW are not included. Chile and Mexico are included in both OECD and Climatescope.

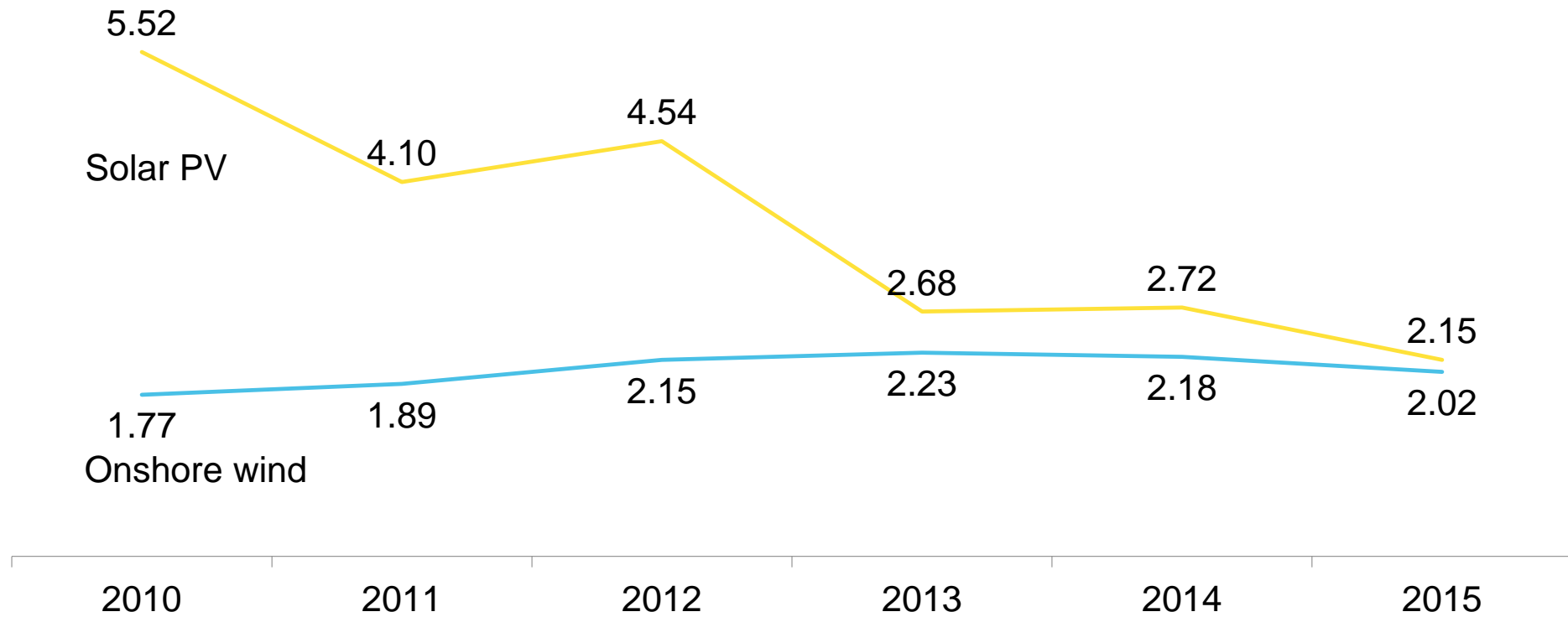
Source: Climatescope 2016

# NON-OECD VS OECD SHARE OF CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT INTO CLIMATESCOPE COUNTRIES (%), EXCLUDES INVESTMENT IN CHINA), 2010-2015



Source: Climatescope 2016

# AVERAGE DISCLOSED CAPEX FOR ONSHORE WIND AND PV PROJECTS IN CLIMATESCOPE COUNTRIES (\$M/MW)



Source: Climatescope 2016





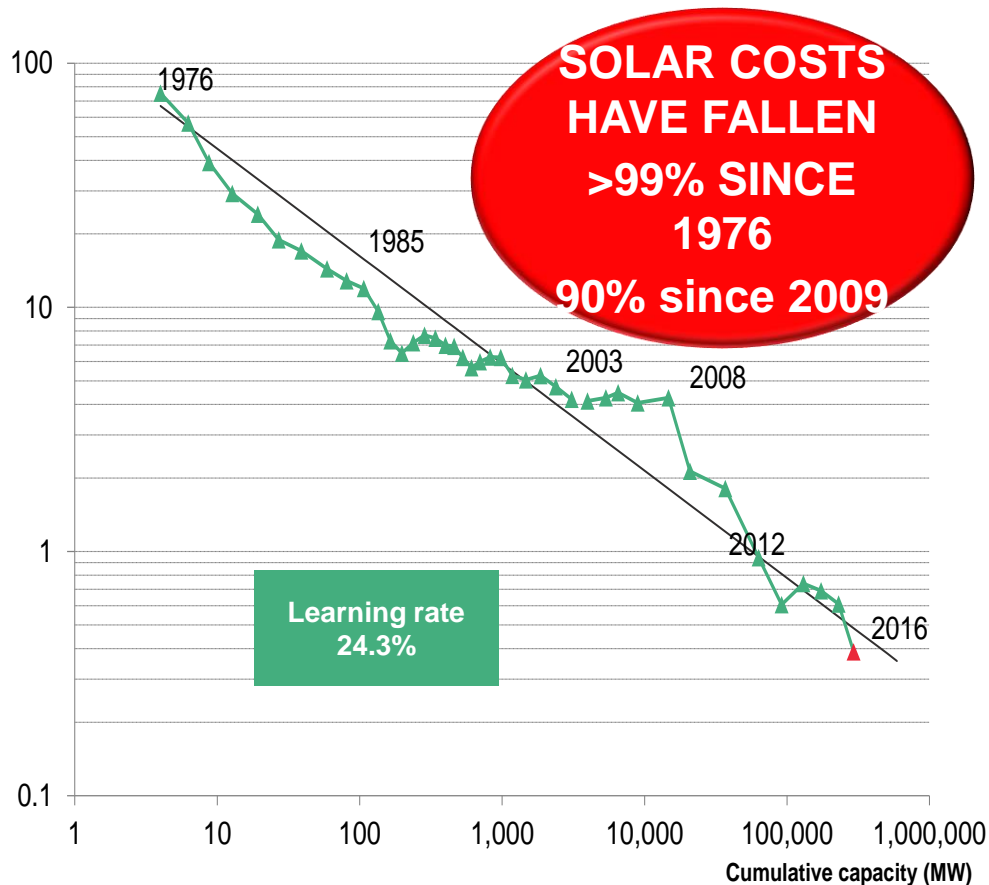
# **COST OF RENEWABLES**

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$$\text{LCOE} = \frac{\text{Total life cycle costs}}{\text{Total lifetime energy production}}$$

# SOLAR AND WIND EXPERIENCE CURVES

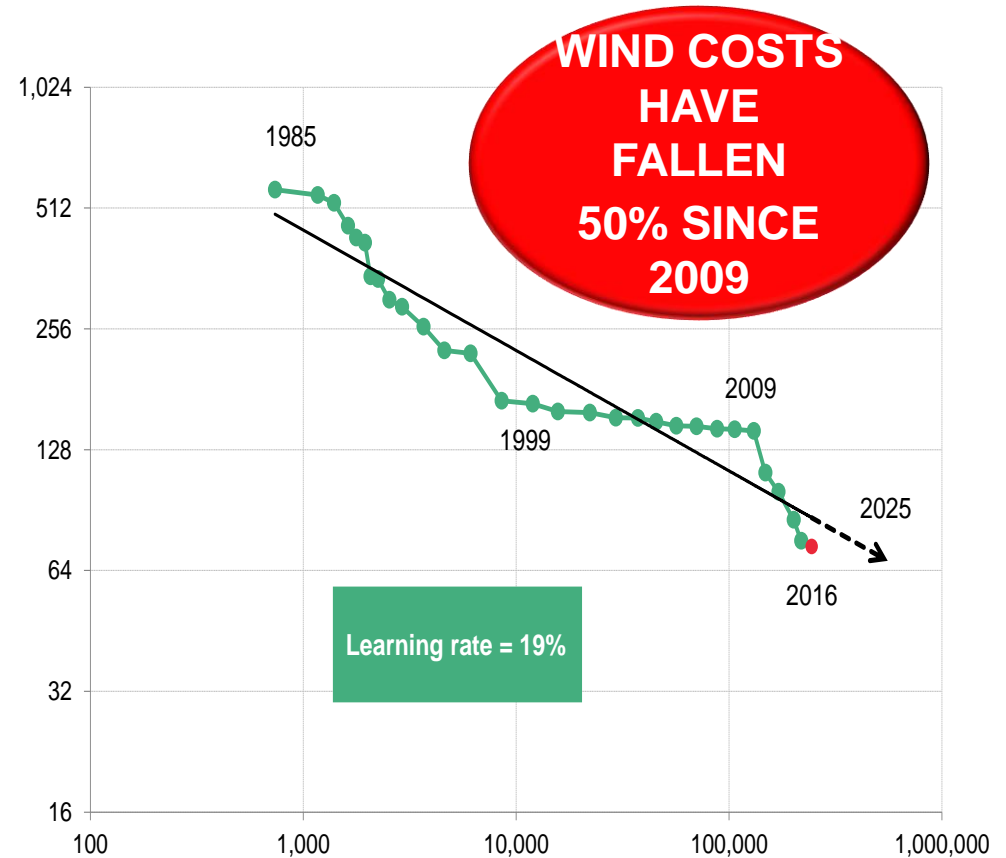
## SOLAR PV MODULE COST (\$/W)



Note: Prices are in real (2015) USD. 'Current price' is \$0.4/W

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Maycock

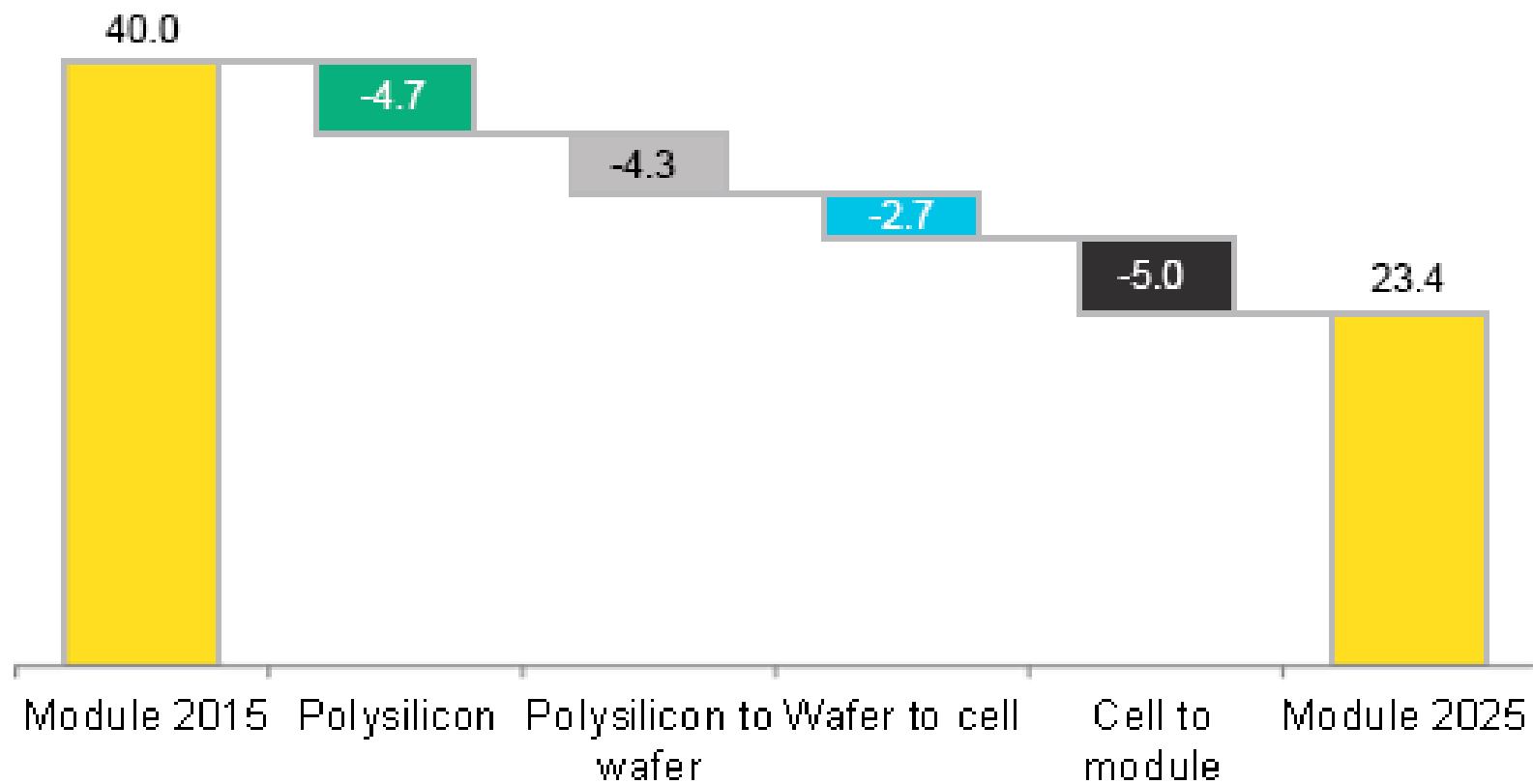
## ONSHORE WIND LEVELISED COST\* (\$/MWH)



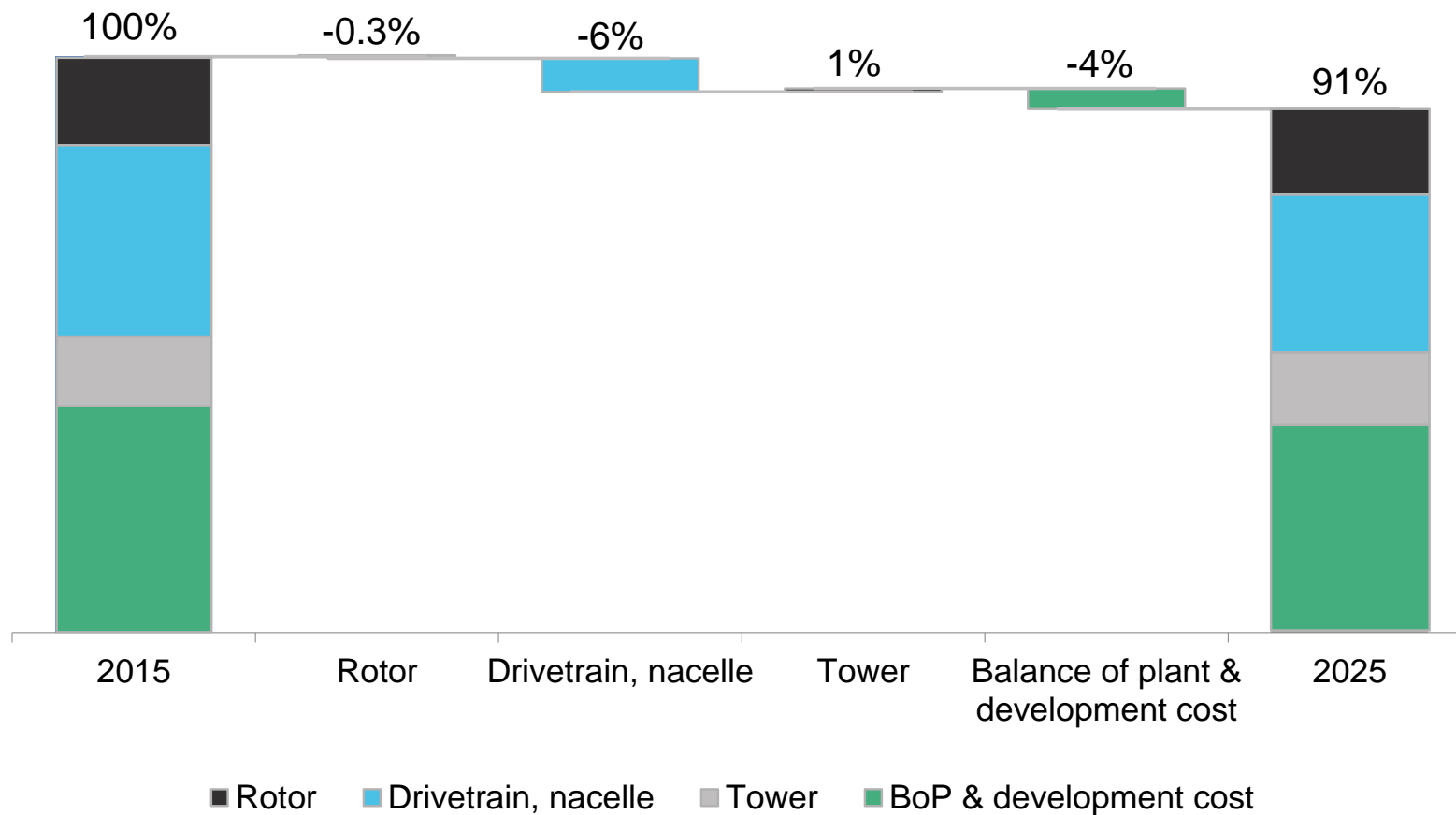
Note: Pricing data has been inflation corrected to 2014. We assume the debt ratio of 70%, cost of debt (bps to LIBOR) of 175, cost of equity of 8%. \*Data is for Northern Europe.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

# FORECAST OF INTEGRATED PRODUCTION COST FOR C-SI MODULE (US CENT/W)



# WIND PROJECT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COST (PER MW NAMEPLATE CAPACITY) REDUCTION DRIVERS (%)



Note: The reduction magnitude is our best indicative estimate of the potential impact. The magnitude could vary depending on the technological advancements and efficiency improvements.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance



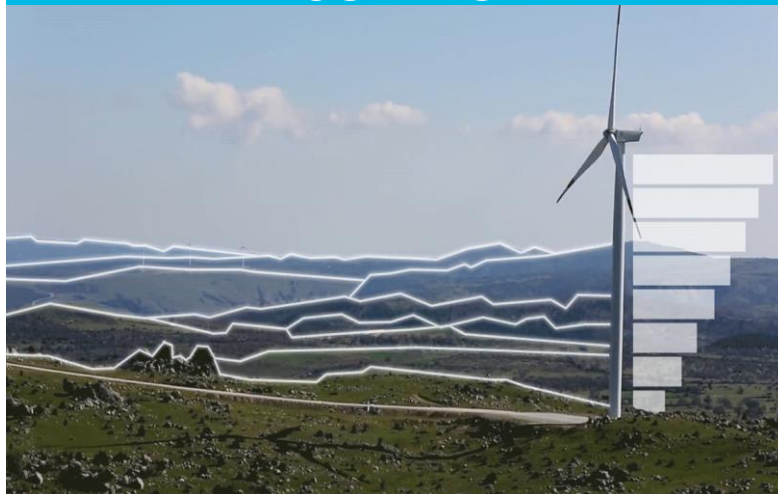
## LONGER BLADES



## LOW-WIND TURBINES AT HIGH-WIND SITES



## SITE-OPTIMISED POWER CURVES

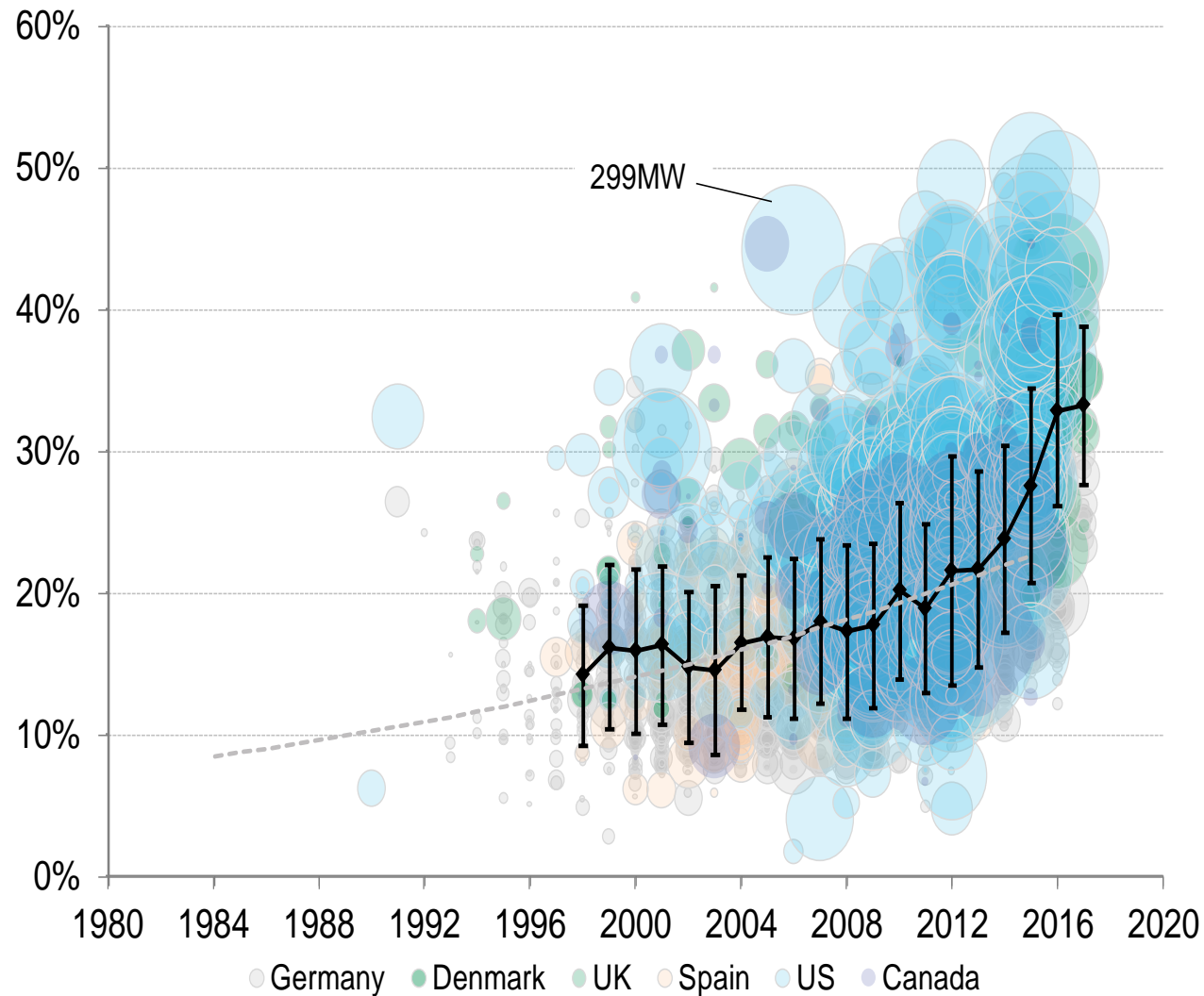


## HIGHER TOWERS



Source: Siemens, Nordex, GE, Vestas

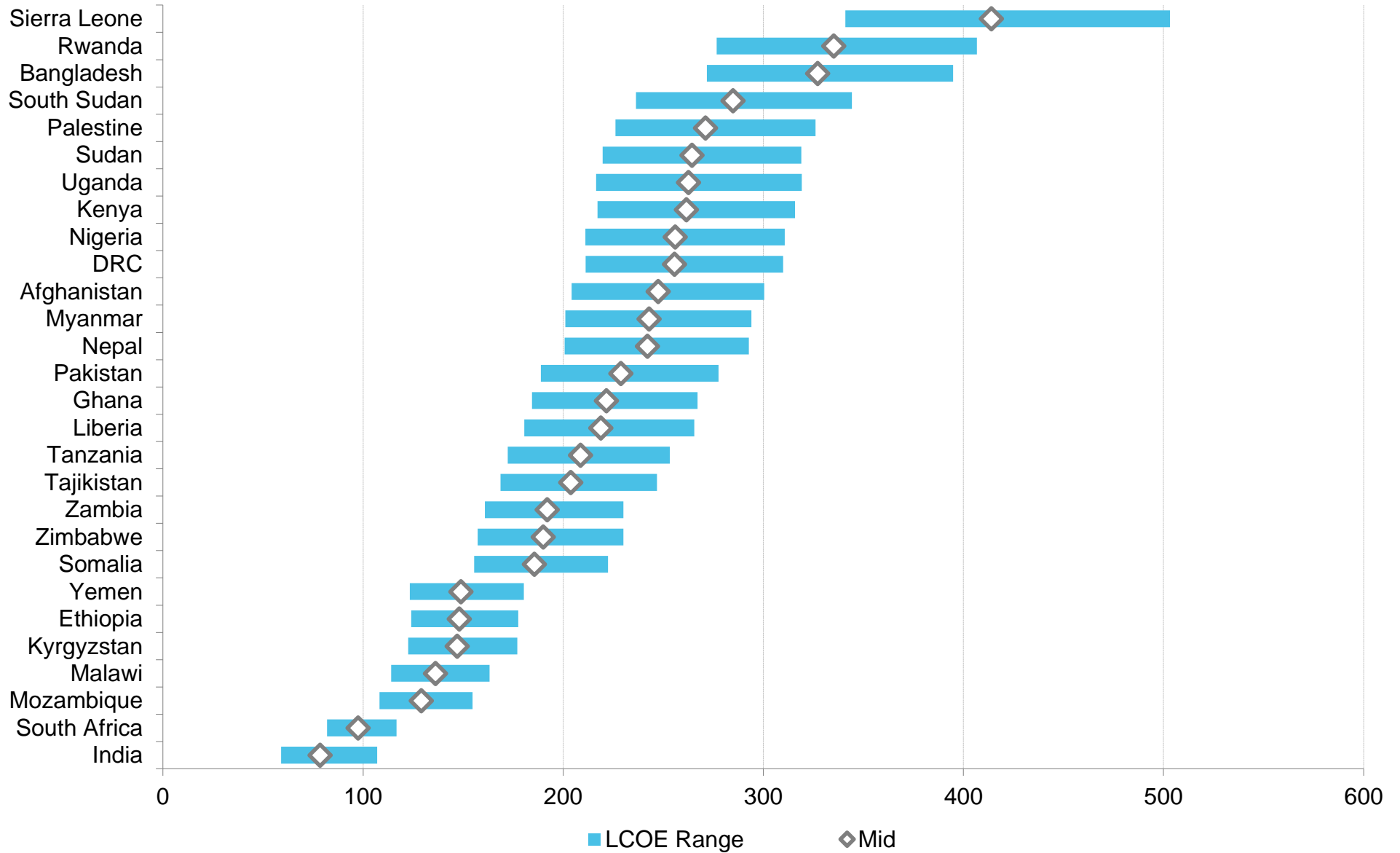
# GLOBAL (EX. CHINA) ONSHORE WIND CAPACITY FACTOR IMPROVEMENTS, 1997-2015 (%)



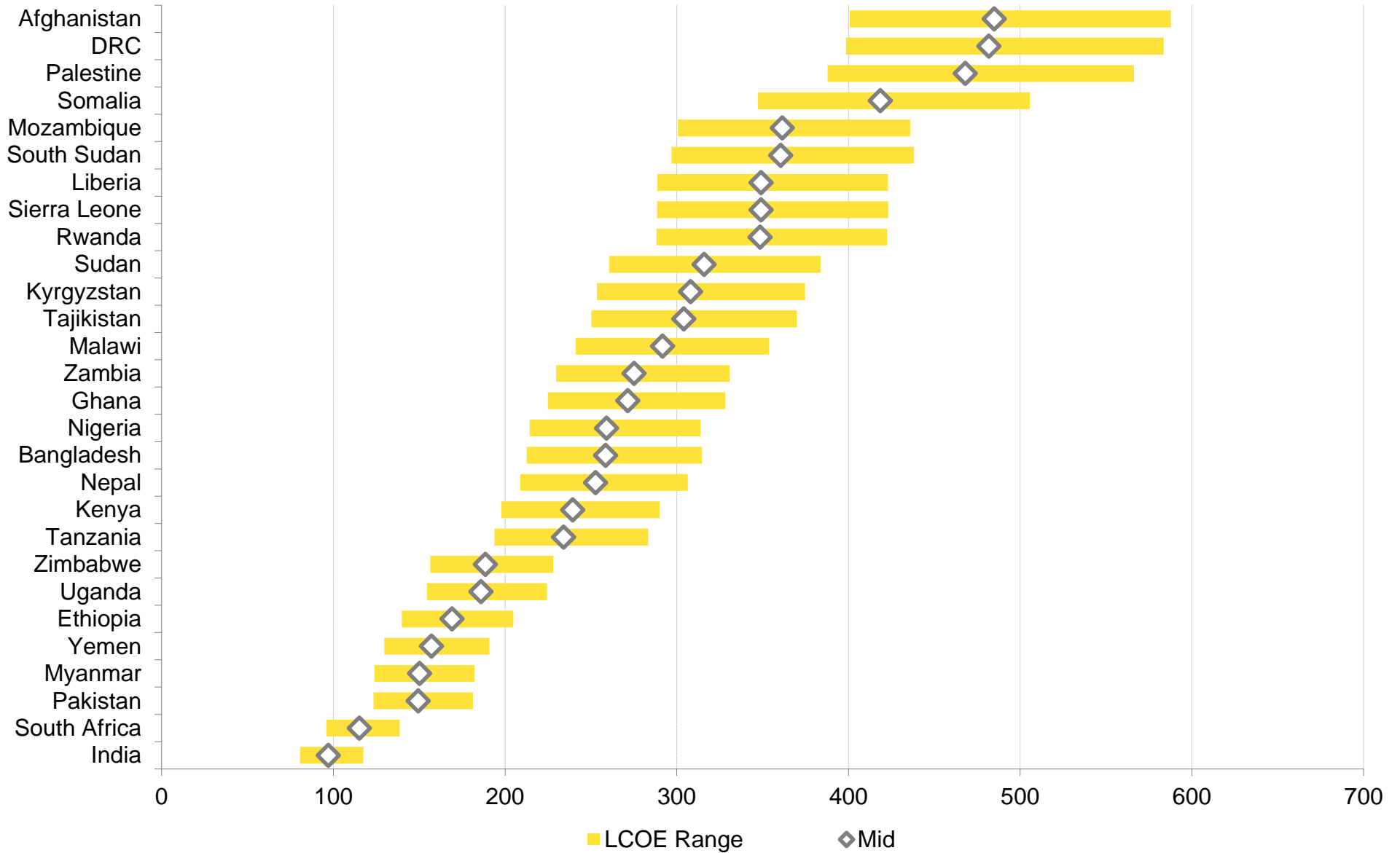
Note: Averages are capacity-weighted. We calculate the capacity factor with our proprietary [Wind Farm Capacity Factor Tool](#) using real project data and wind resource data provided by 3TIER by Vaisala. We assume P90 value in the capacity factor tool.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

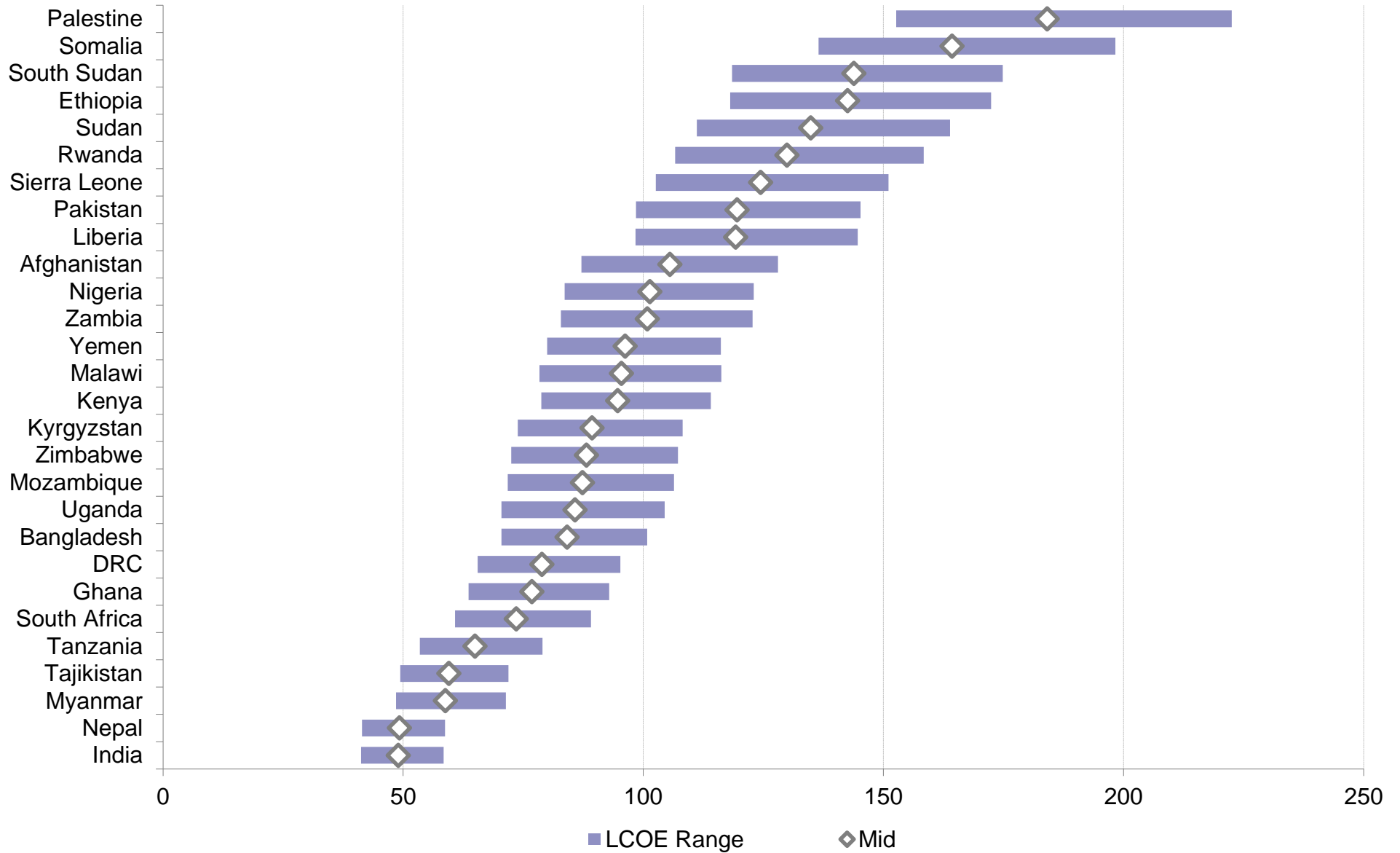
# ONSHORE WIND LCOE BY COUNTRY (\$/MWH)



# SOLAR PV LCOE BY COUNTRY (\$/MWH)

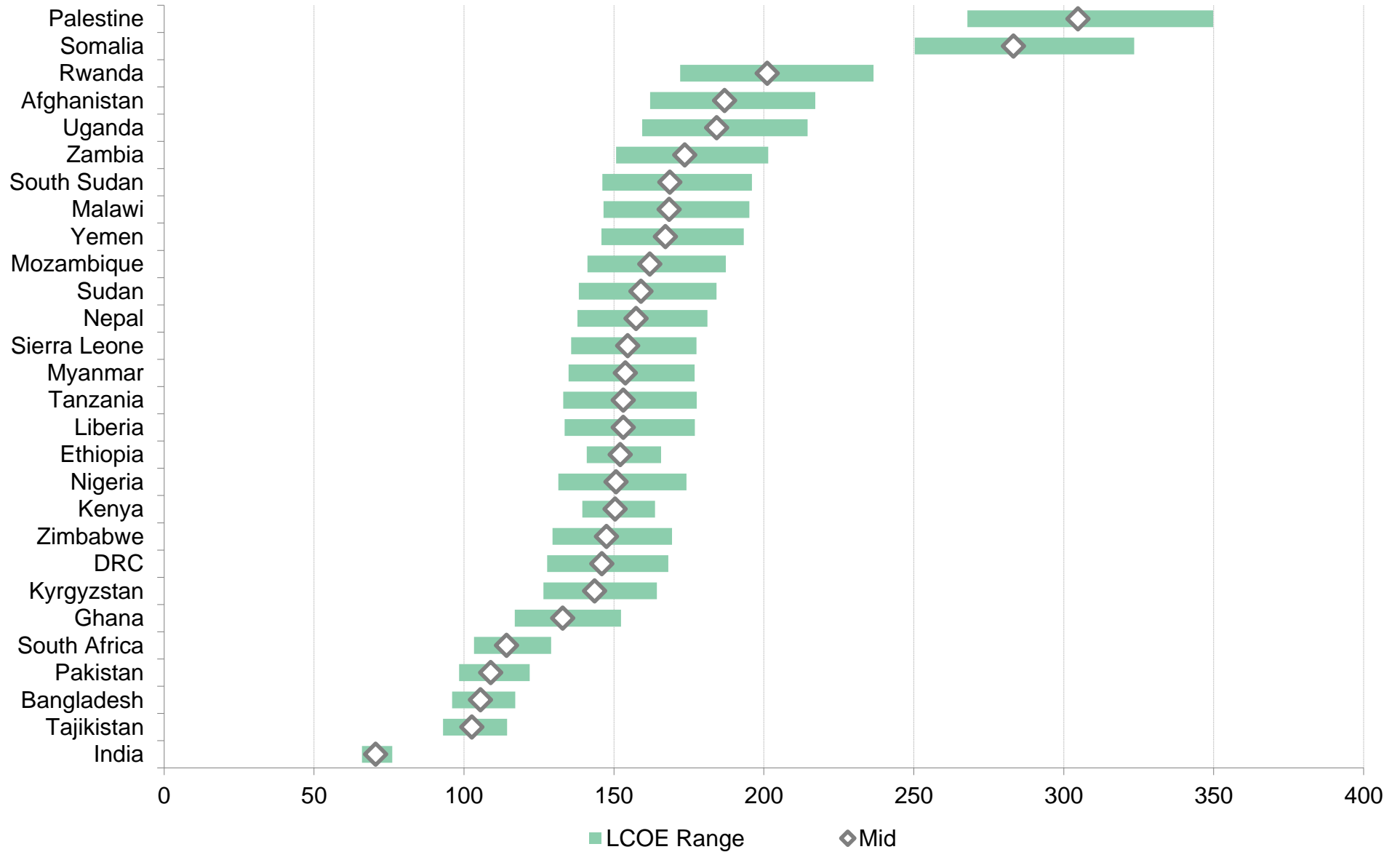


# SMALL HYDRO LCOE BY COUNTRY (\$/MWH)

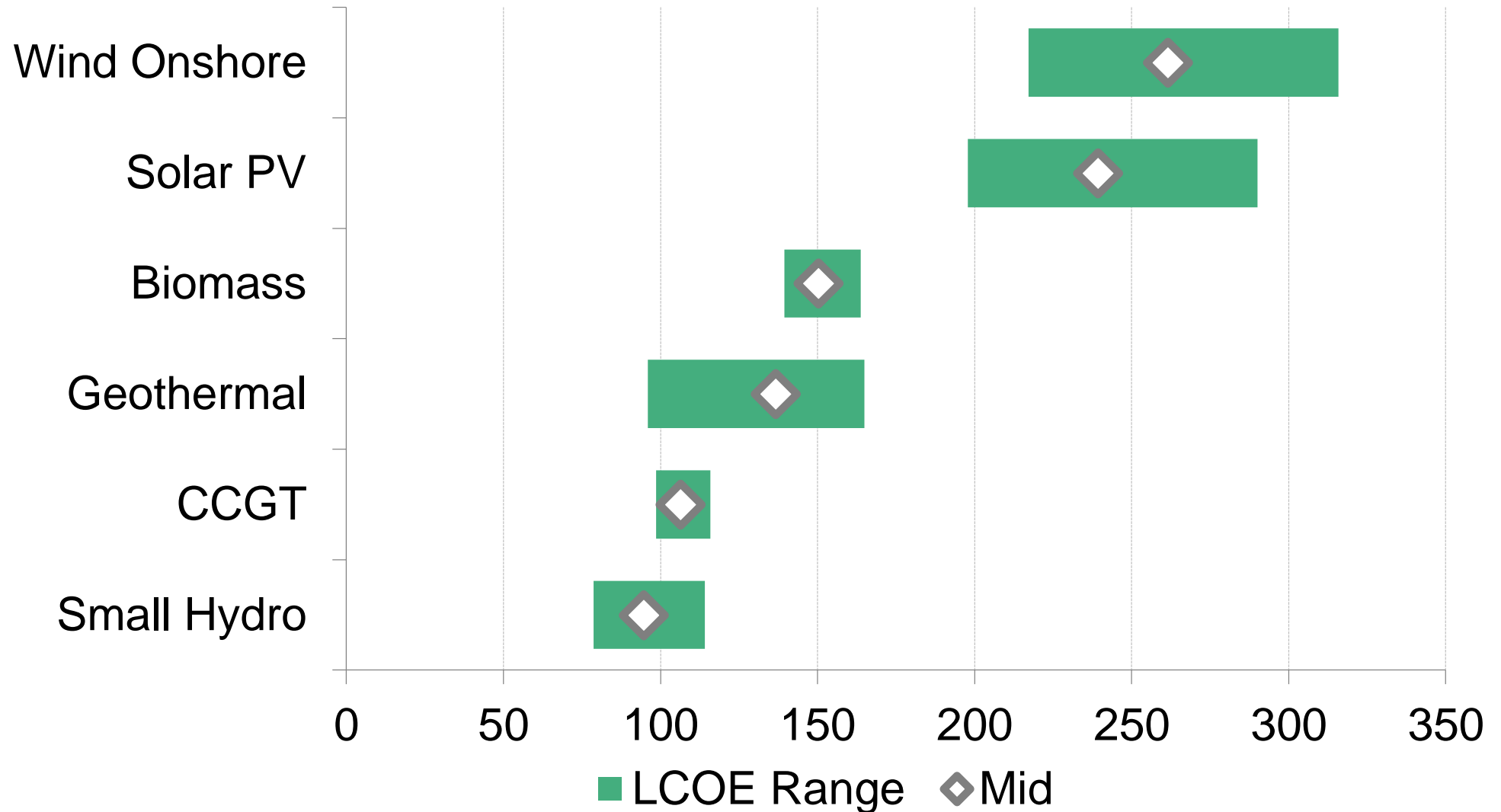




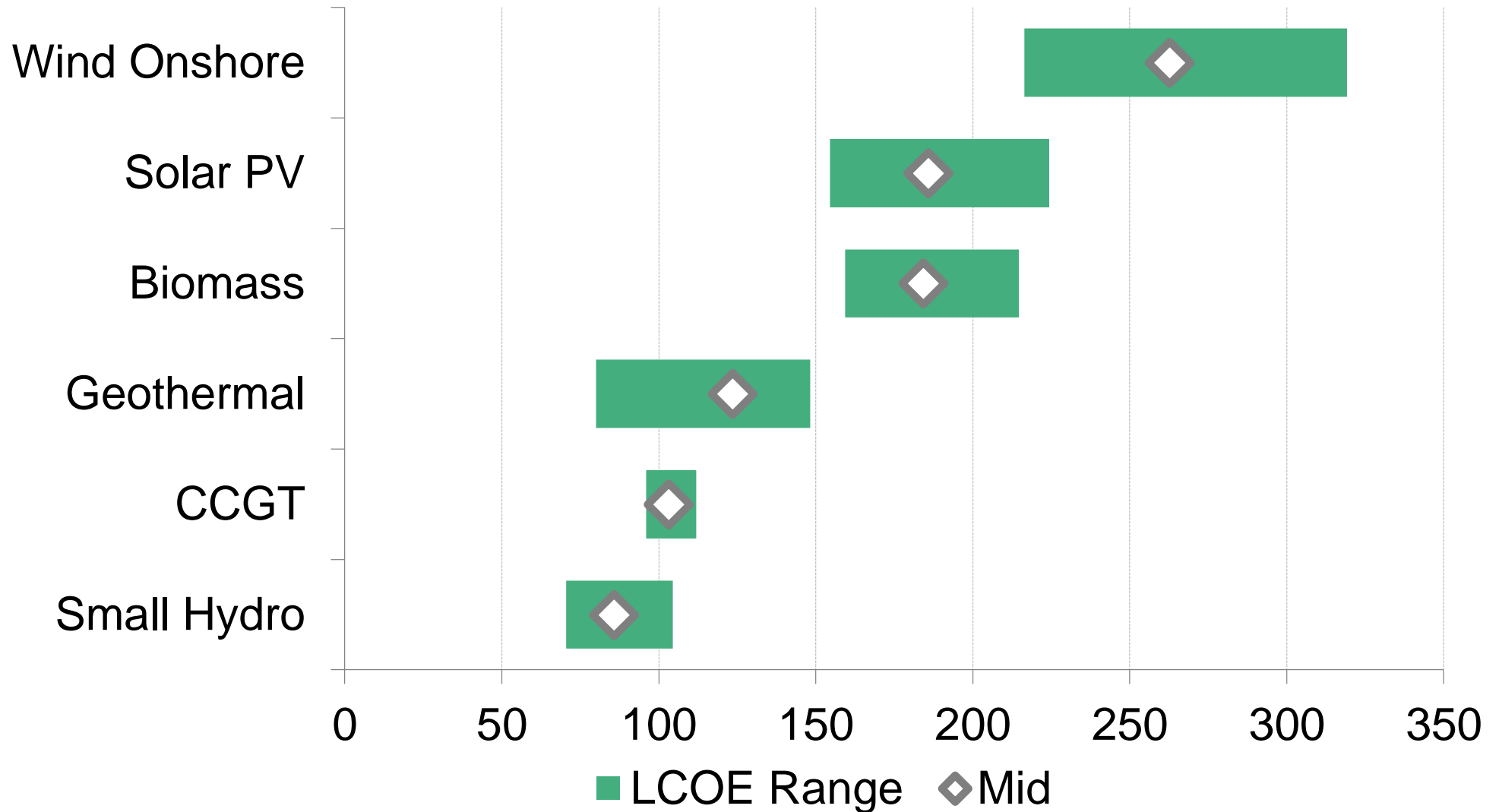
# BIOMASS INCINERATION LCOE BY COUNTRY (\$/MWH)



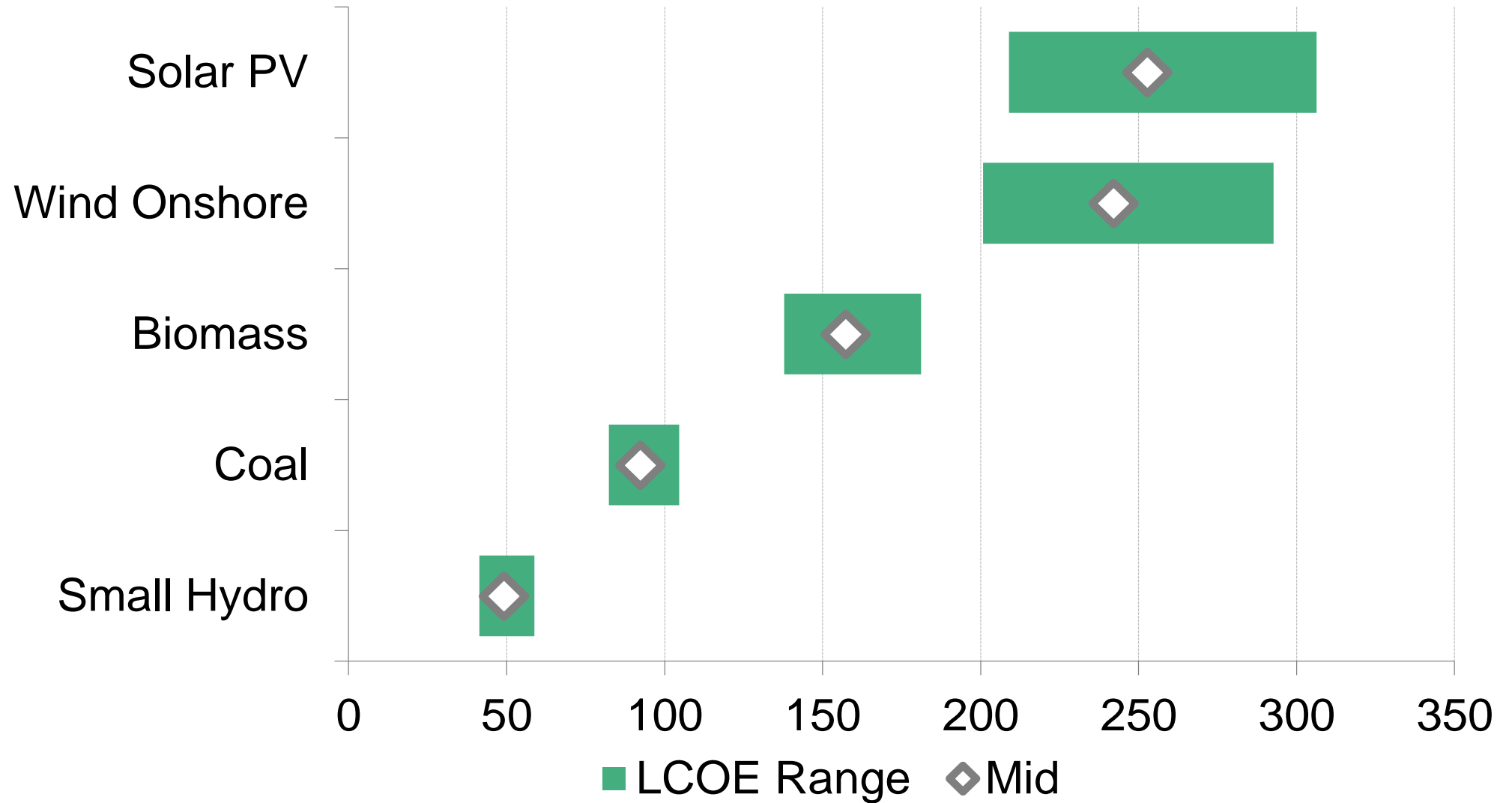
# KENYA LCOE RANGES (US\$/MWH), 2015



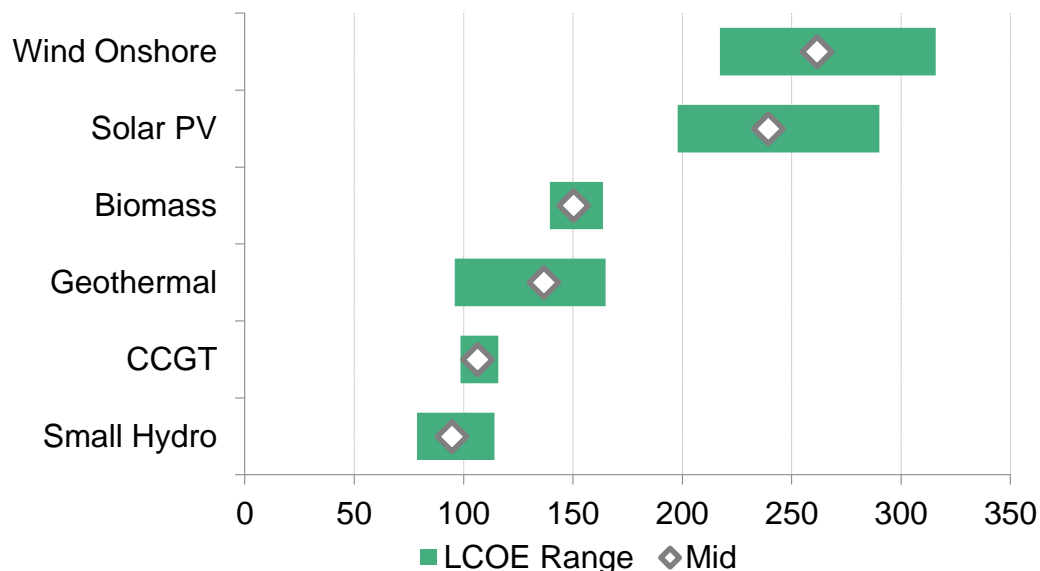
# UGANDA LCOE RANGES (US\$/MWH), 2015



# NEPAL LCOE RANGES (US\$/MWH), 2015

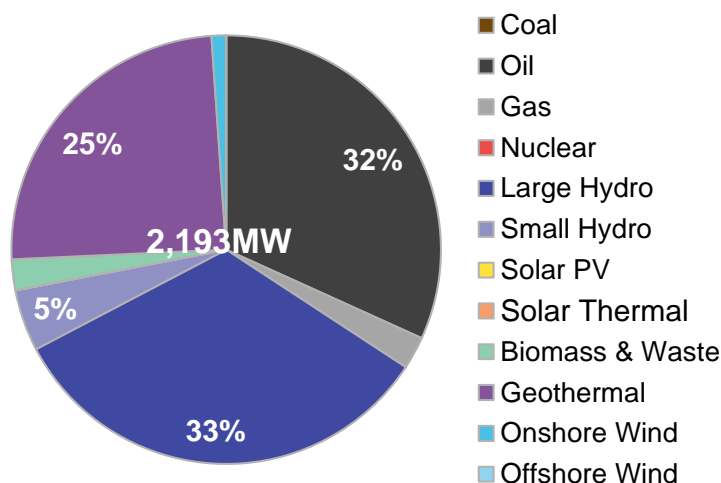


## Kenya LCOE ranges (US\$/MWh), 2015



- Around 32% of Kenya's installed capacity comes from oil. These plants were commissioned in the 1980s and 1990s when diesel was relatively cheap. As oil prices rose, other technologies such as geothermal (25%) and hydro (38%) and more recently wind have been developed.
- Kenya plans to make clean energy a significant part of its ambitious 'Least Cost Power Development Plan' which targets 22.7GW of capacity by 2033
- Capex for wind is still high in Kenya at around \$2.6m/MW. This figure is based on disclosed data from the Isiolo I wind farm. Recently a number of other projects were financed, including the 310MW Lake Turkana wind farm.
- The country has good potential for small hydro as well as significant geothermal resources (estimated at 10GW) which is to undergo a fast track development plan by the government owned Geothermal Development Company (GDC).
- Solar has struggled to gain a footing in Kenya despite the country's feed-in-tariff, as the rate offered has proven to be too low for project developers.
- Kenya has no proven domestic reserves of natural gas or coal however it does have some existing natural gas capacity which suggests supply is available.

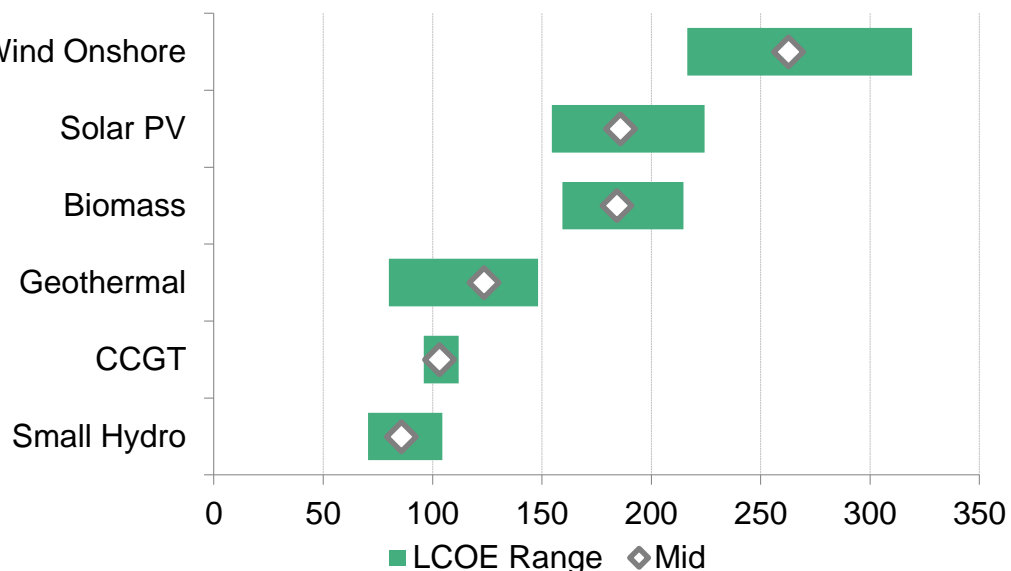
## Kenya capacity mix, 2014



	Coal	CCGT	Wind Onshore	Solar PV	Small Hydro	Geothermal	Biomass
<b>Capex (\$m/MW)</b>	-	1.41	2.60	2.12	2.66	4.04	2.34
<b>Capacity factor</b>	-	75%	21%	19%	60%	80%	80%
<b>Fixed O&amp;M (\$/MW/yr)</b>	-	29,797	38,000	35,000	70,000	60,616	58,000
<b>Debt ratio</b>	-	72%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
<b>Cost of debt</b>	-	11.6%	12.1%	12.6%	12.1%	13.6%	12.6%
<b>Cost of equity</b>	-	14.6%	15.1%	15.6%	15.1%	16.6%	15.6%
<b>LCOE (\$/MWh)</b>	-	<b>106.4</b>	<b>261.6</b>	<b>239.4</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>150.4</b>

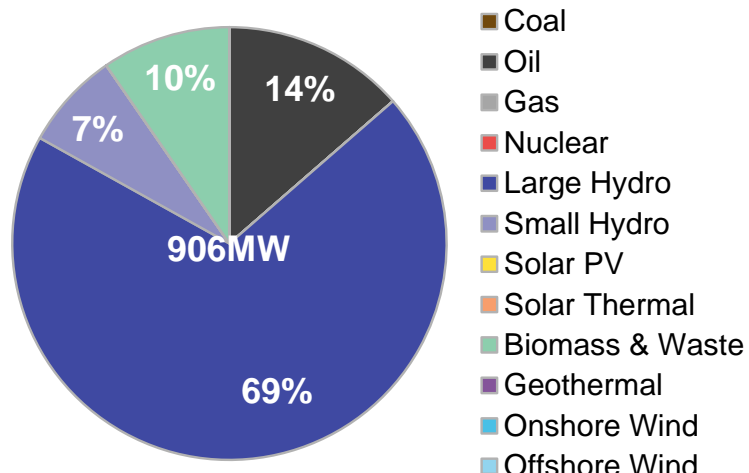


## Uganda LCOE ranges (US\$/MWh), 2015



- Uganda is rich in hydro resources, which has thus shaped its energy mix. However the country has only 18% electrification.
- Small hydro – which currently accounts for 7%, or 66MW of installed capacity – is the cheapest of the technologies assessed. This is due to relatively low capex and O&M costs which reflect local experience. The country currently has around 60MW under construction and a further 100MW in the pipeline. Small hydro could be the only remaining hydro option when considering a 2008 report from Aldwych that suggests the completion of the Bujagali and Karuma large hydro projects have exhausted the larger scale options available outside the Murchison National Park.
- The same Aldwych report also mentions biomass as a feasible alternative to expensive emergency oil generation capacity, citing the benefits of local fuel supplies and an estimated \$4.3m/MW capex costs (converted to \$4.95m/MW in 2015 dollars). Despite this, at \$184/MWh, the cost of new biomass appears relative high on a regional basis.
- Uganda has proven gas reserves, but no domestic production and no installed gas-fired power capacity. Applying a low capacity factor of 55% due to uncertainty about fuel availability, we estimate an LCOE for CCGT at \$103/MWh.
- At \$1.57/W, Uganda’s solar PV capex is one of the lowest in the region. This reflects all-in bids by solar developers as low as \$163.8/MWh. The country has around 72MW of solar PV in the pipeline.

## Uganda capacity mix, 2014



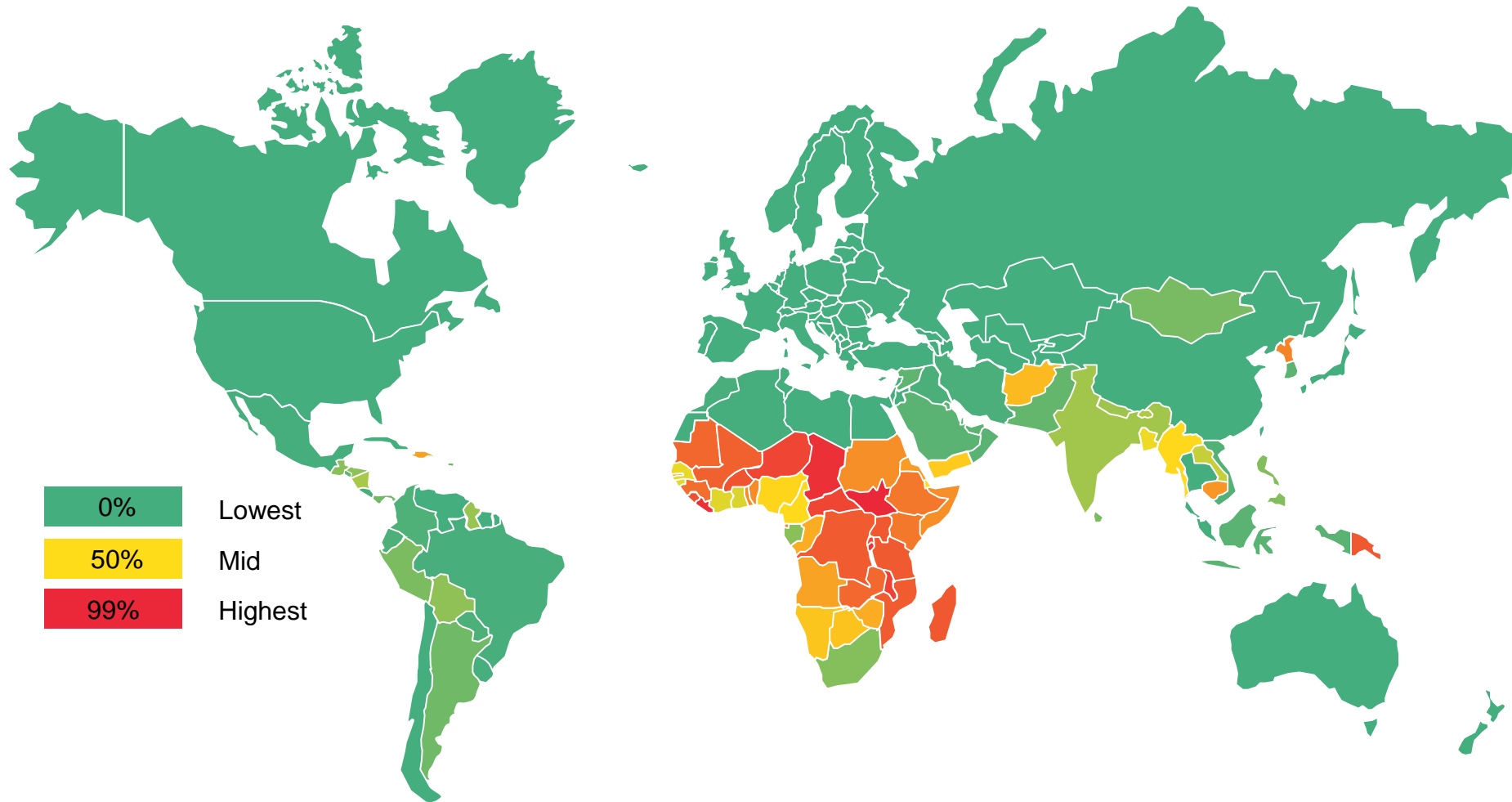
	Coal	CCGT	Wind Onshore	Solar PV	Small Hydro	Geothermal	Biomass
Capex (\$m/MW)	-	1.01	2.56	1.57	2.43	3.98	4.95
Capacity factor	-	55%	18%	18%	50%	80%	70%
Fixed O&M (\$/MW/yr)	-	26,048	17,841	39,067	9,767	55,419	111,325
Debt ratio	-	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Cost of debt	-	10.7%	11.2%	11.7%	11.2%	12.7%	11.7%
Cost of equity	-	13.7%	14.2%	14.7%	14.2%	15.0%	14.7%
LCOE (\$/MWh)	-	<b>103.2</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>184.2</b>

- New utility-scale wind and solar PV are still more expensive than coal and gas-fired power
- Deployment experience is needed to build supply chains and to reduce cost
- Small-scale hydro can be more cost effective than utility-scale renewables
- Auction mechanism can generate competition amongst developers and drive down cost
- Carbon constraints or carbon pricing can increase lifetime cost of fossil-fuel power plants

## 2. OFF-GRID SOLAR

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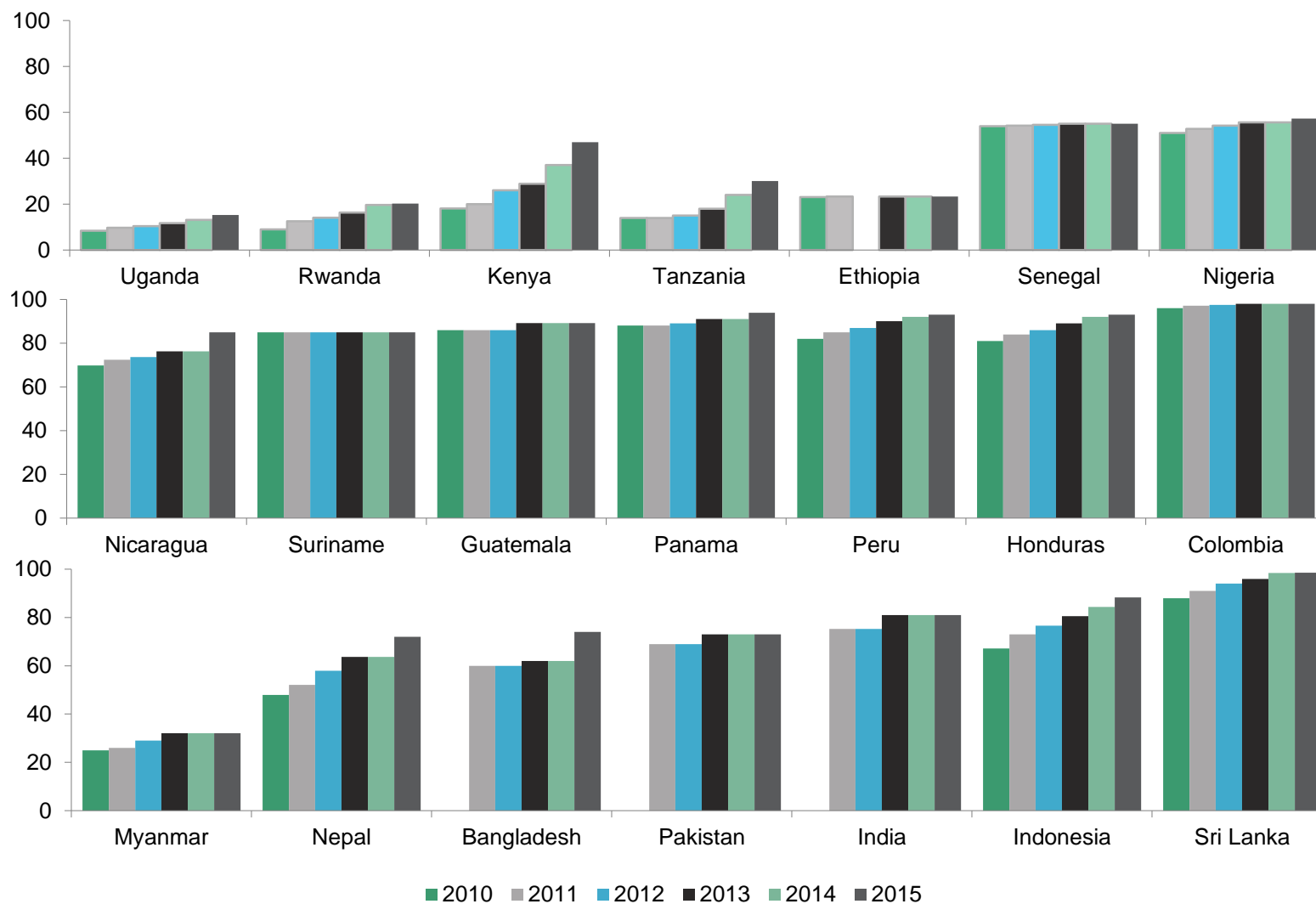
# SHARE OF POPULATION WITHOUT GRID ACCESS (% OF TOTAL)



Note: Figures refer to 2012 data.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, World Bank, GOGLA, IFC Lighting Global

# NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION RATES (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Climatescope

## Grid extensions



### Pros:

- (Mostly) cheapest per kWh
- Allows industrial use

### Cons:

- Slow regulatory and development cycles
- Fixed capital cost

## Mini-grids

### Pros:

- Allows productive use
- Standard appliances
- Modular development



### Cons:

- No clear business model yet
- Requires collective action and density

## Stand-alone systems

### Pros:

- Buyer and seller are the only stakeholders
- 'Self-powered appliances'
- It's a product, not an electron

### Cons:

- Costly per kWh
- Requires new appliance universe
- Limited productive use





## Grid extensions



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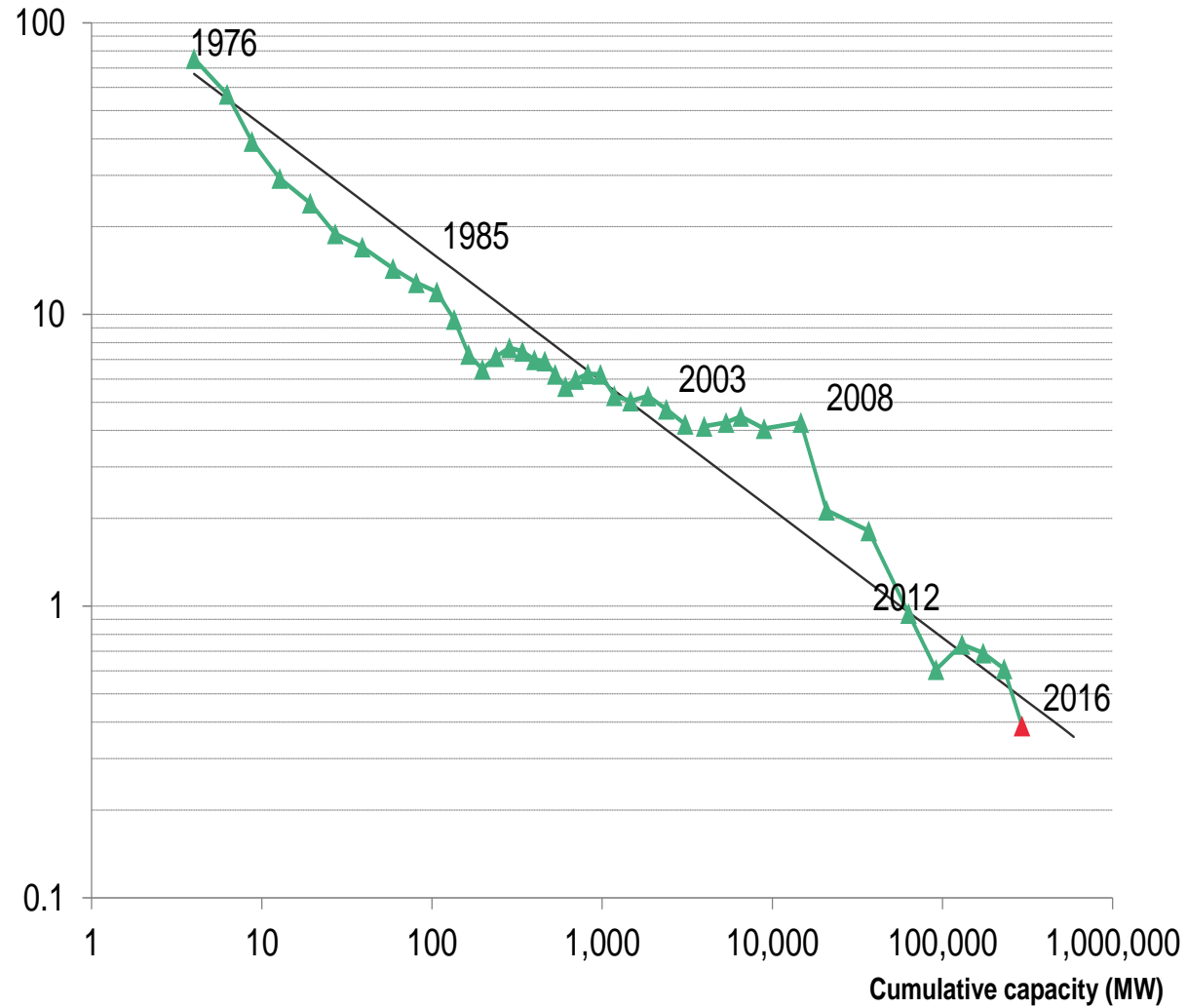


On  
demand  
power

On demand access



# PV MODULE COST EXPERIENCE CURVE (USD/W)

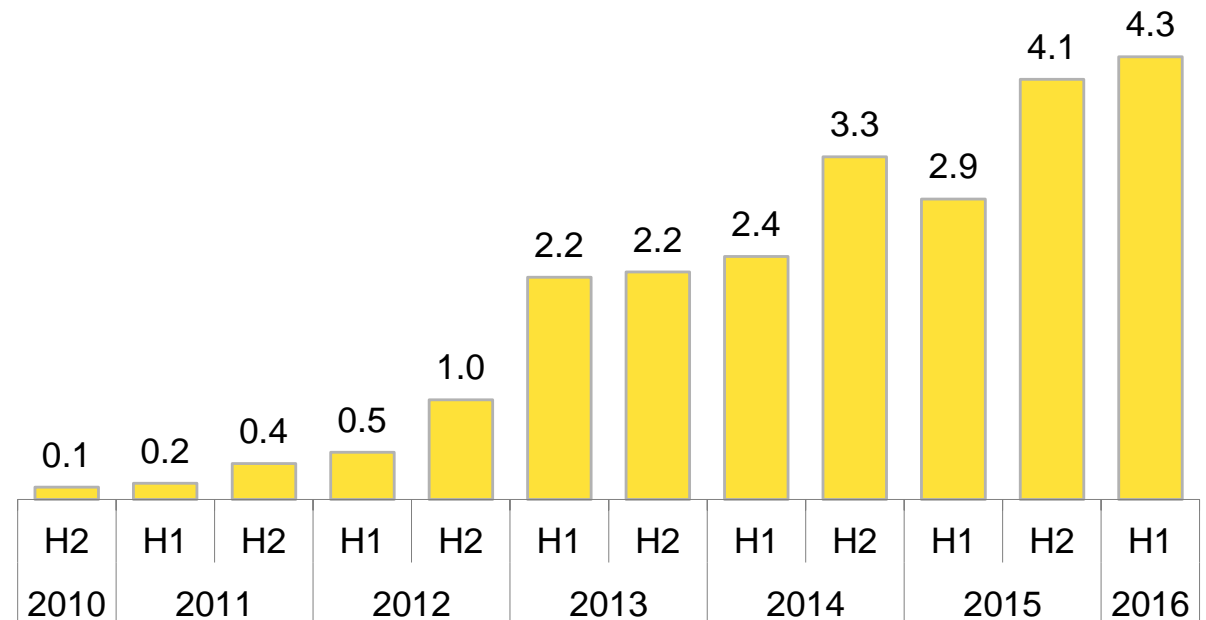


Note: Prices are in real (2015) USD. 'Current price' is \$0.61/W  
Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Maycock

## UNIT SALES OF SOLAR KITS\*

MILLIONS OF UNITS

- Sales are rising again after 2015 dip
- Average unit price is increasing
- Replacement sales?



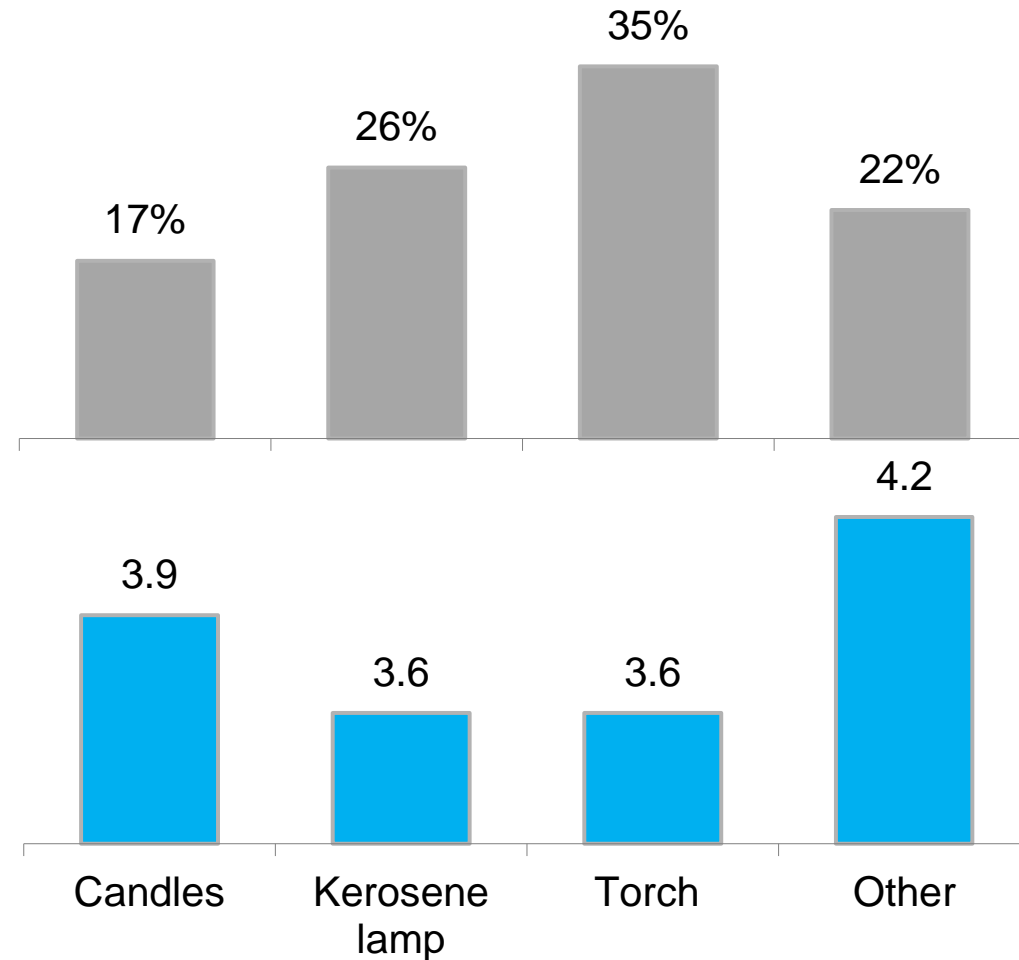
Note: \*GOGLA members and IFC associates only

Source: GOGLA, Lighting Global, Berenschot

# WHO BUYS SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS?

## SURVEY DATA FROM RWANDA

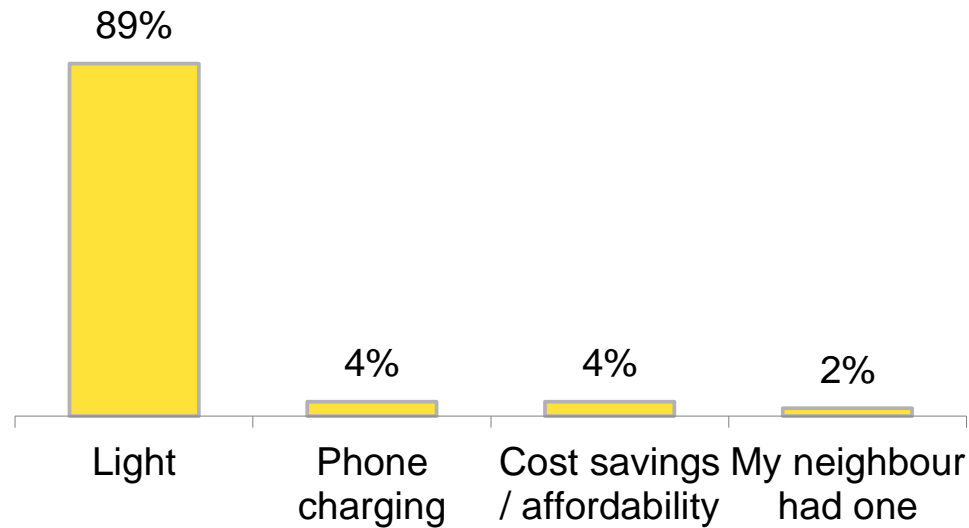
Previously used technology...



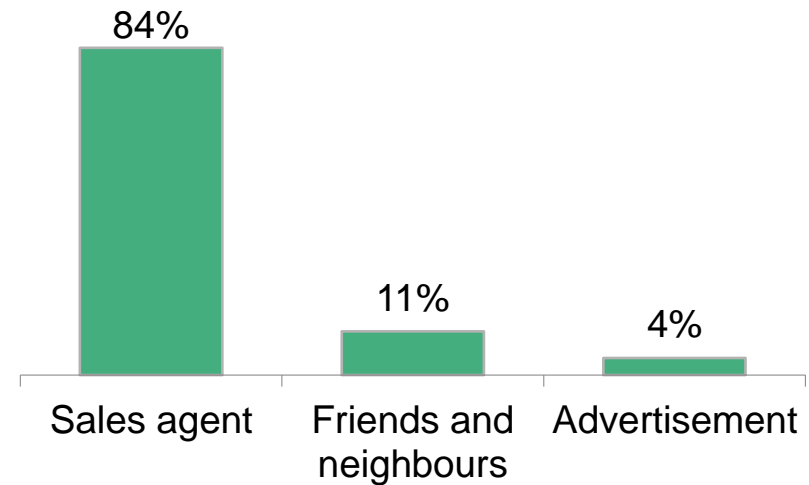
...and its cost  
(USD/month for  
median user)

Source: Ignite Power survey. N=250

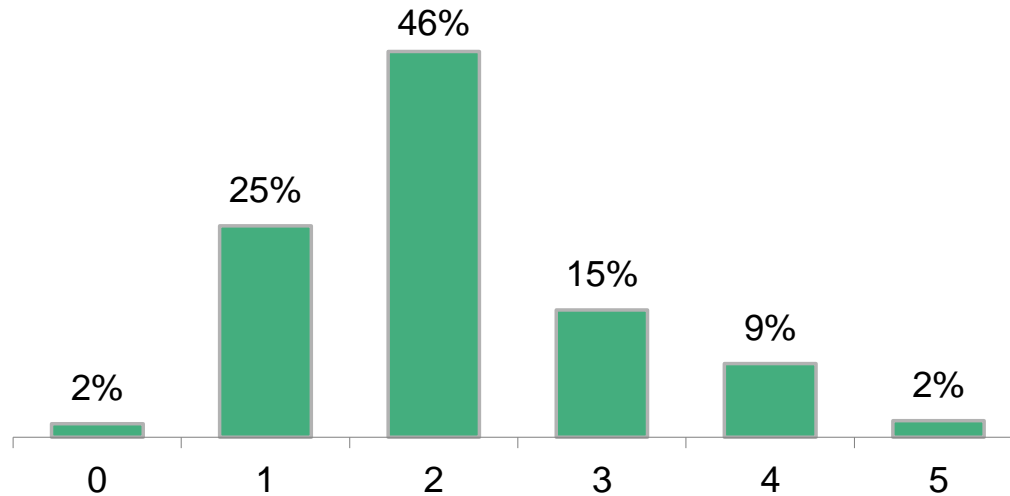
## WHAT WAS THE KEY CONSIDERATION WHEN YOU BOUGHT THE SYSTEM?



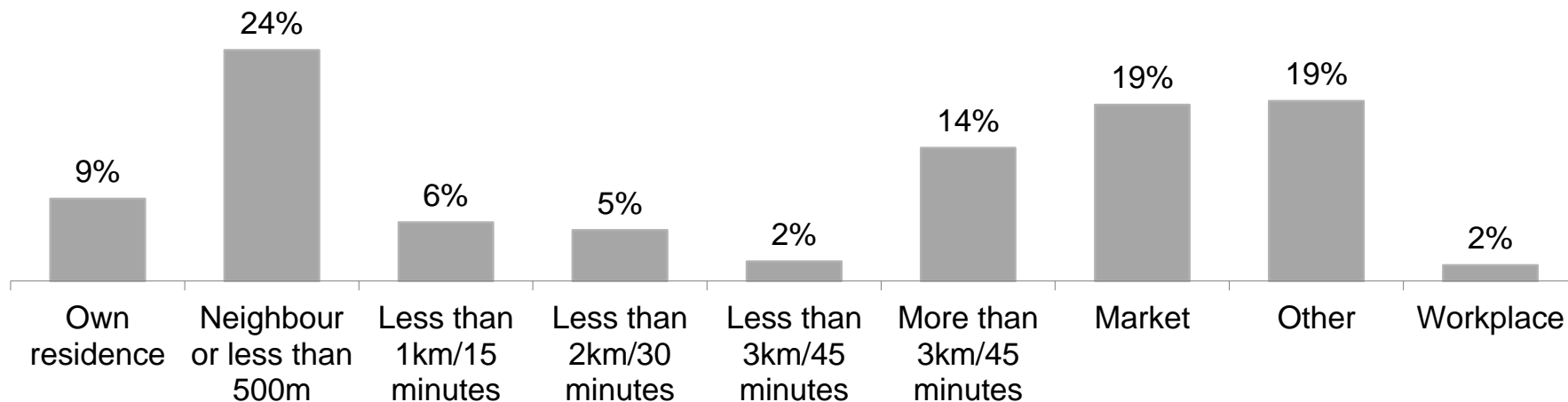
## HOW DID YOU HEAR OF SOLAR?



## HOW MANY MOBILE PHONES ARE THERE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

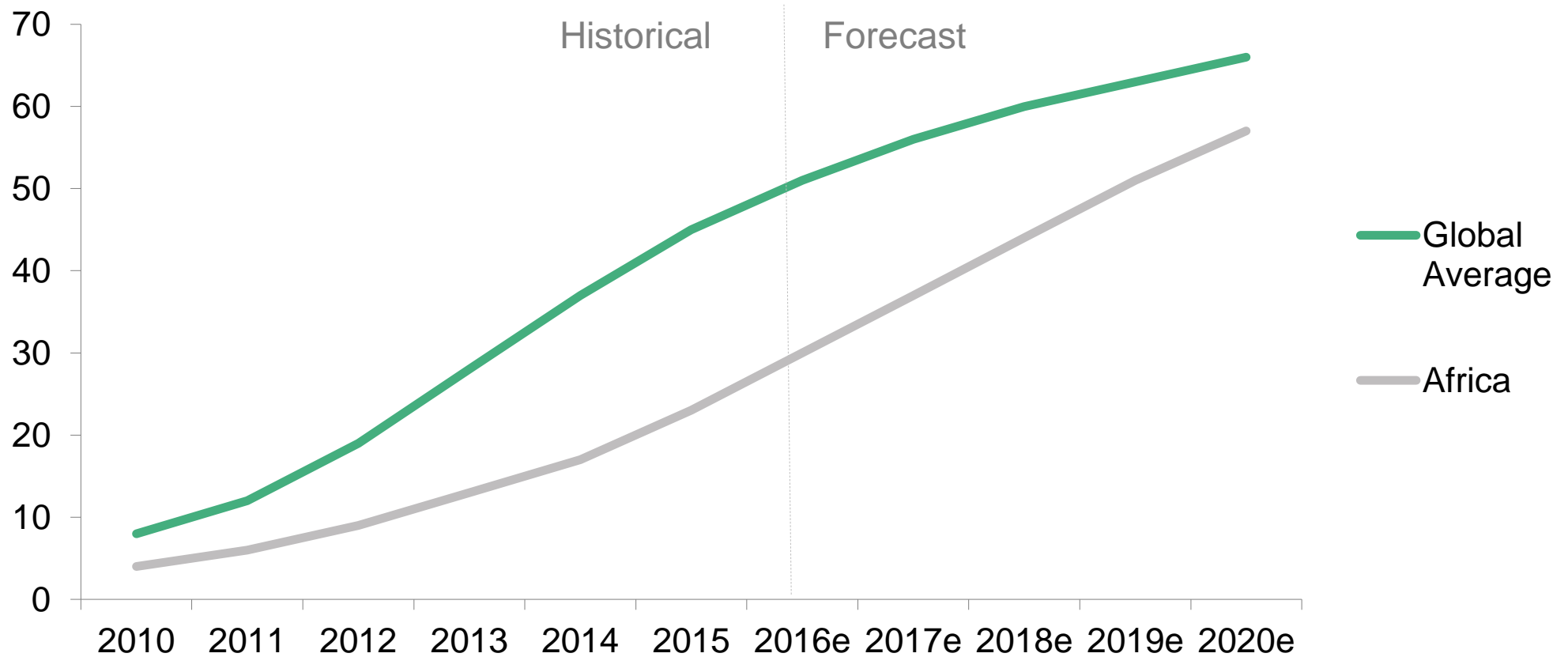


## WHERE DID YOU CHARGE YOUR PHONE PREVIOUSLY?



Source: Ignite Power survey. N=250

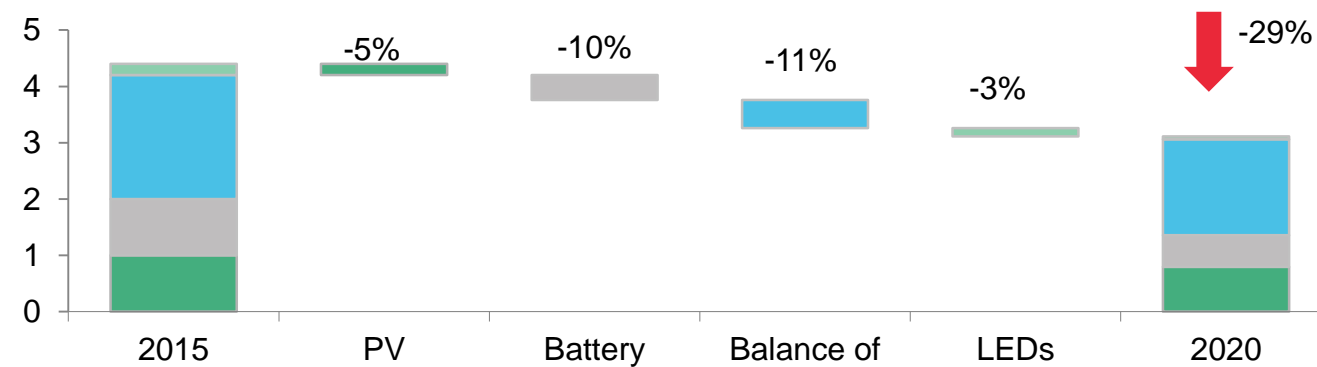
# SMARTPHONE ADOPTION (%)



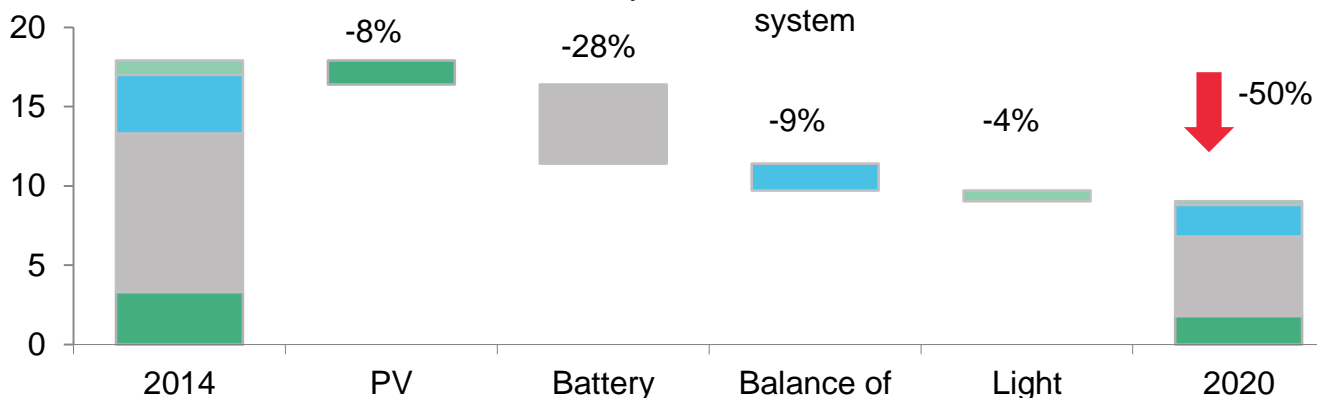
Source: GSMA

# PRODUCTION COST DEVELOPMENTS, NOMINAL \$ PER UNIT

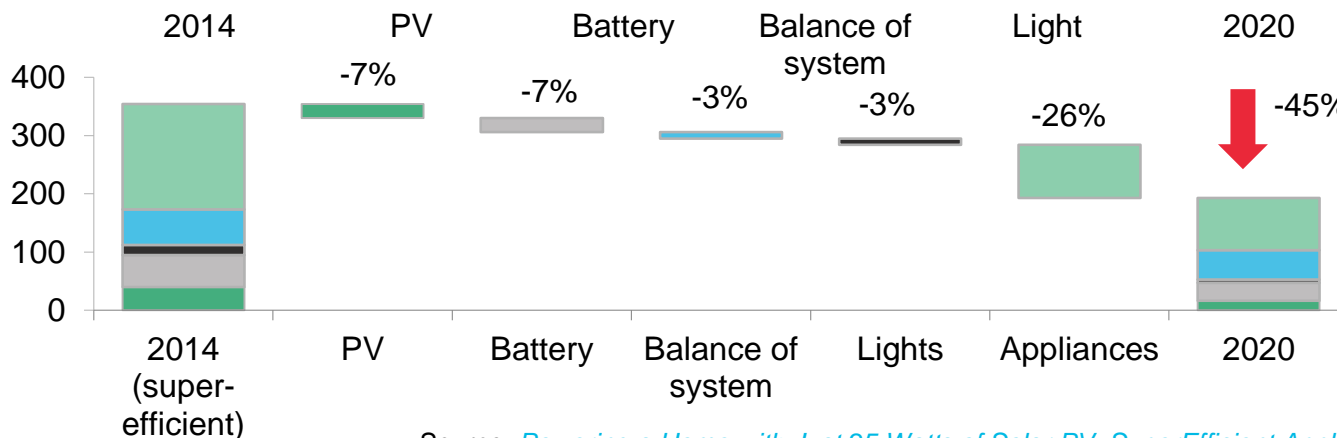
Entry-level portable light, eg d.light S2



Large portable light, eg d.light s300



Solar home system with TV, radio, lights



Source: [Powering a Home with Just 25 Watts of Solar PV: SuperEfficient Appliances Can Enable Expanded Off-Grid Energy Service Using Small Solar Power Systems](#), Dalberg, EERE Solid-State Lighting Programme, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, GOGLA, IFC Lighting Global



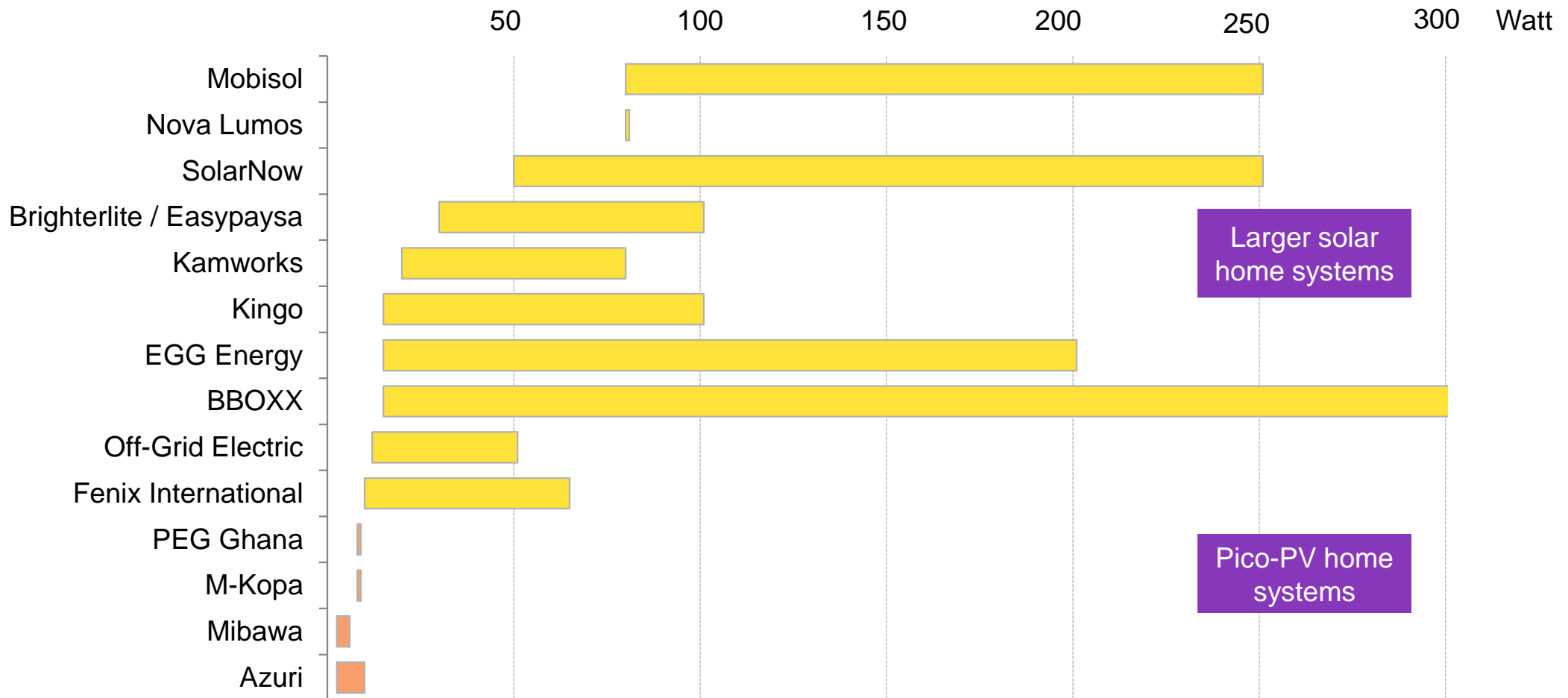


**PAY-AS-YOU-GO**

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# SOLAR PANEL SIZE OF SELECTED PAY-AS-YOU-GO COMPANIES (W)

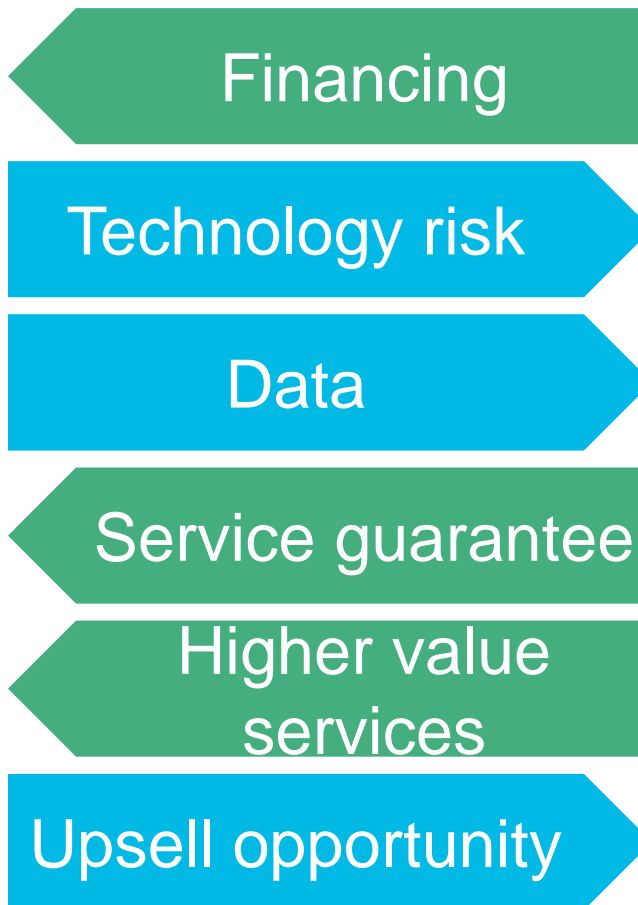
The majority of pay-as-you-go firms offer home systems designed to power more than just a few lights and a phone charger.



Note: Pico-PV is defined as <10W.

Source: GOGLA, IFC Lighting Global, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, company websites

# THE SHIFT TO PAYG CHANGES THE DYNAMICS BETWEEN THE CUSTOMER AND THE PROVIDER

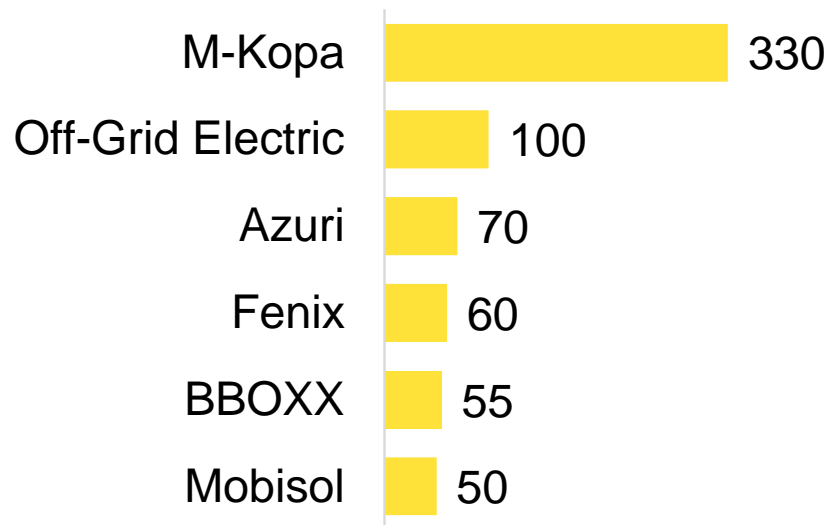


Stronger relationships between customer and provider

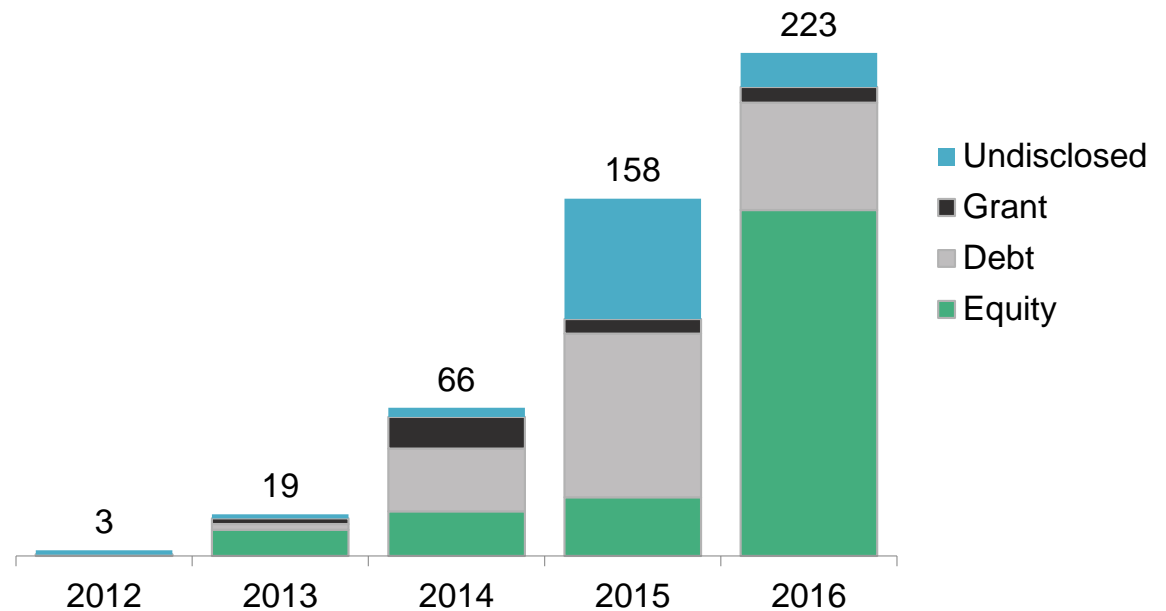
Note: The list of companies represents a sample and does not claim to be comprehensive.

Source: GOGLA, IFC Lighting Global, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

## CUMULATIVE UNIT SALES OF SELECTED PAY-AS-YOU-GO SOLAR COMPANIES (THOUSAND UNITS)



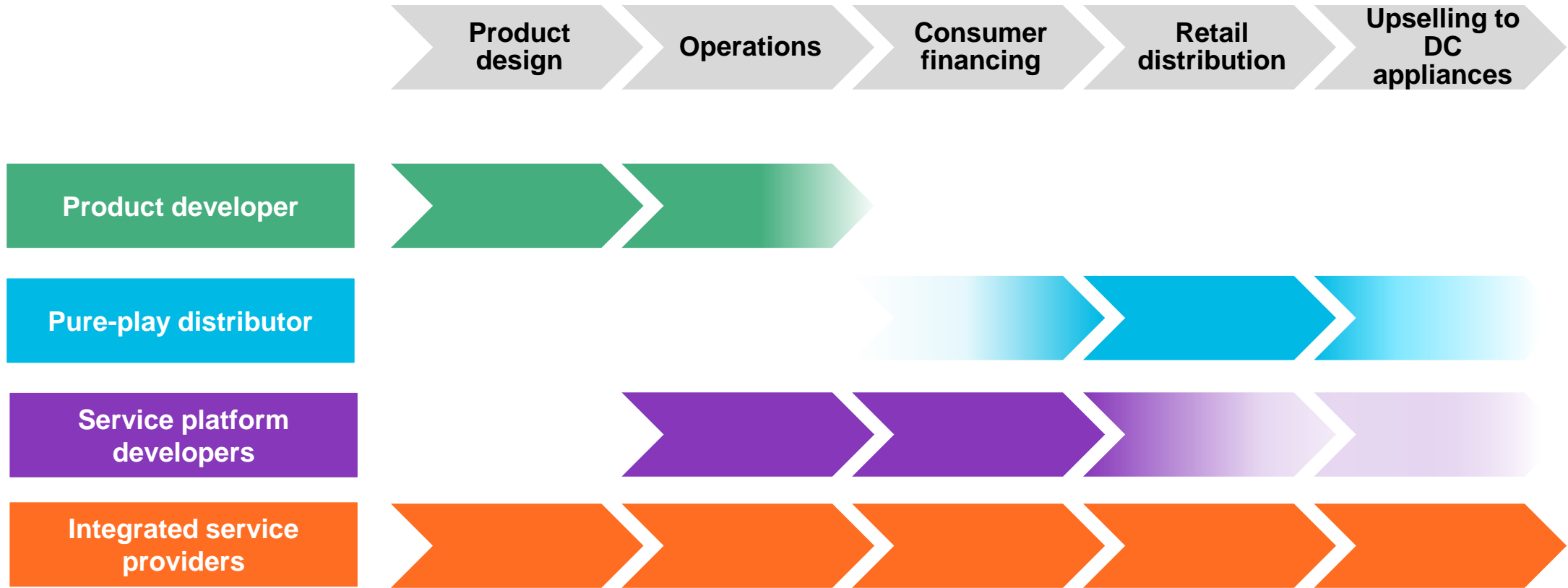
## INVESTMENTS IN PAY-AS-YOU-GO SOLAR COMPANIES (\$M)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, news reports, company websites. All figures in the left chart are either latest or published between Jan – July 2016

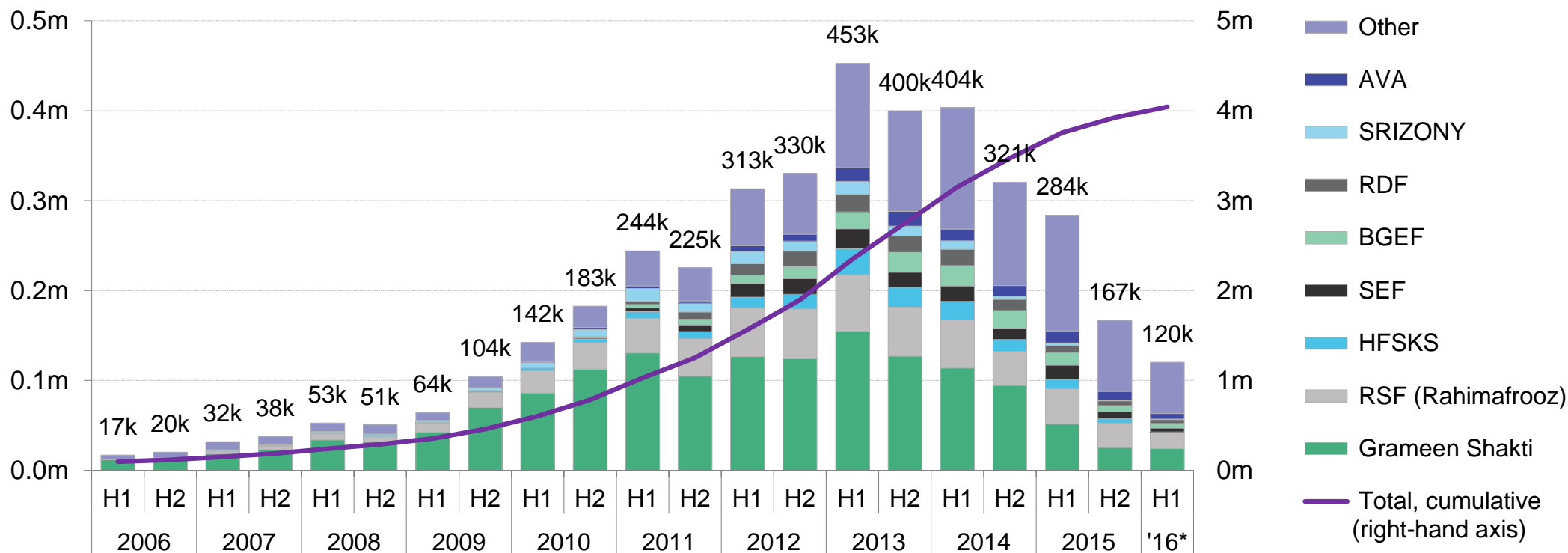
Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

# PAY-AS-YOU-GO BUSINESS STRATEGIES



Source: GOGLA, IFC Lighting Global, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

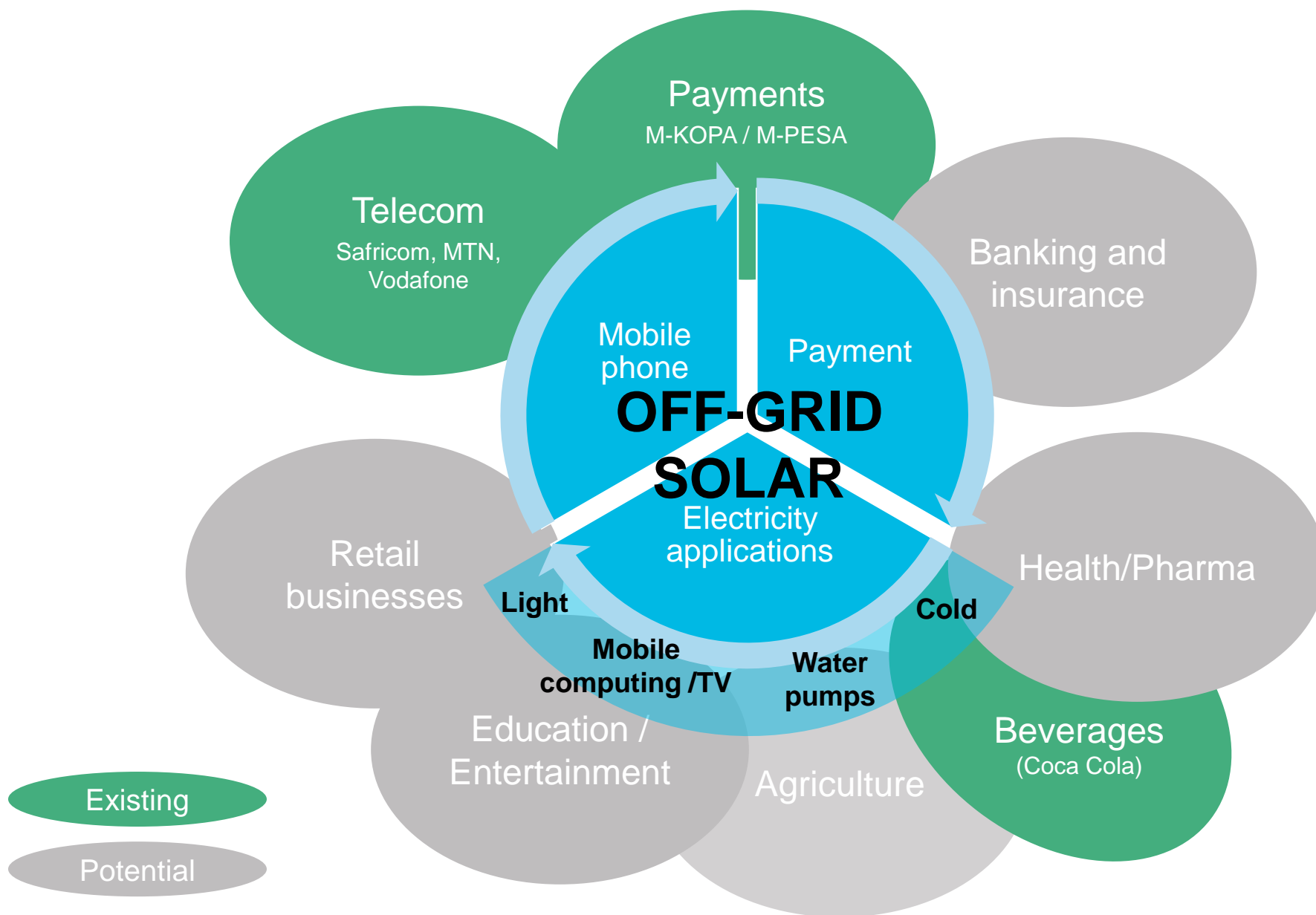
# SALES OF SHS UNDER THE IDCOL PROGRAMME BY COMPANY, H1 2006–H1 2016\* (UNITS)



Note: \*H1 2016 is estimated at 1.5x data reported up to May 2016.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, IDCOL.

# EXISTING AND POTENTIAL CROSS-INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS



Source: GOGLA, IFC Lighting Global, Bloomberg New Energy Finance



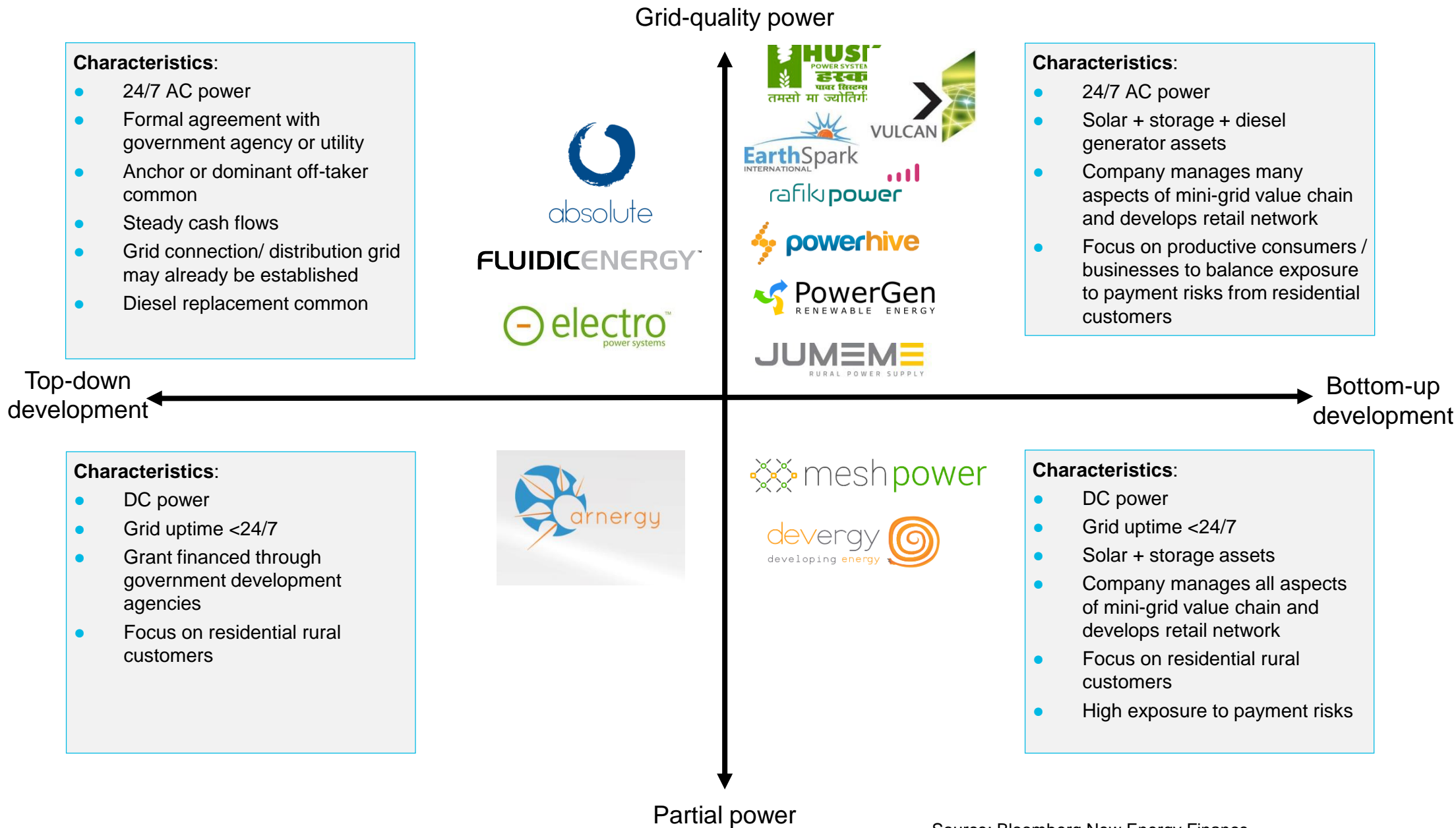
- Long lead time for building the company infrastructure
- Geographical differences in terms of business environment (eg., mobile-money infrastructure)
- Demand for debt financing will continue to outstrip supply for the foreseeable future



# MINI-GRID

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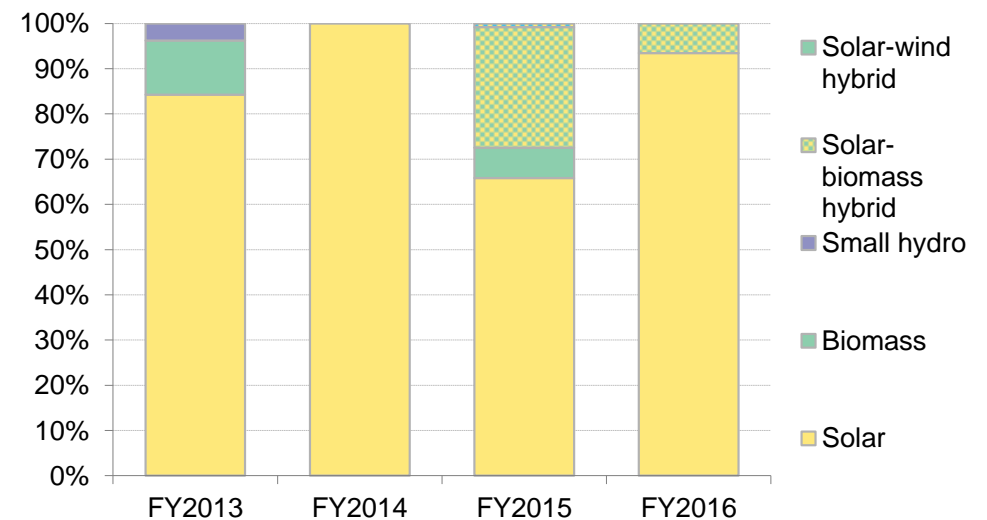
# MINI-GRID DEVELOPMENT MODELS



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

- Solar PV is rapidly becoming the main generation technology in mini-grids
- Remote monitoring mechanisms are crucial to keep costs in check
- Understanding what happens when the grid arrives remains the single largest challenge to financing

## RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES USED IN MINI-GRIDS IN INDIA



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

- Consumers are willing to pay premium tariffs
- Simple technologies create a highly competitive market
- Distribution relationships open up-sell opportunities
- Future grid arrival remains the largest challenge to finance mini-grids



## 3. SUCCESSFUL POLICY CASES

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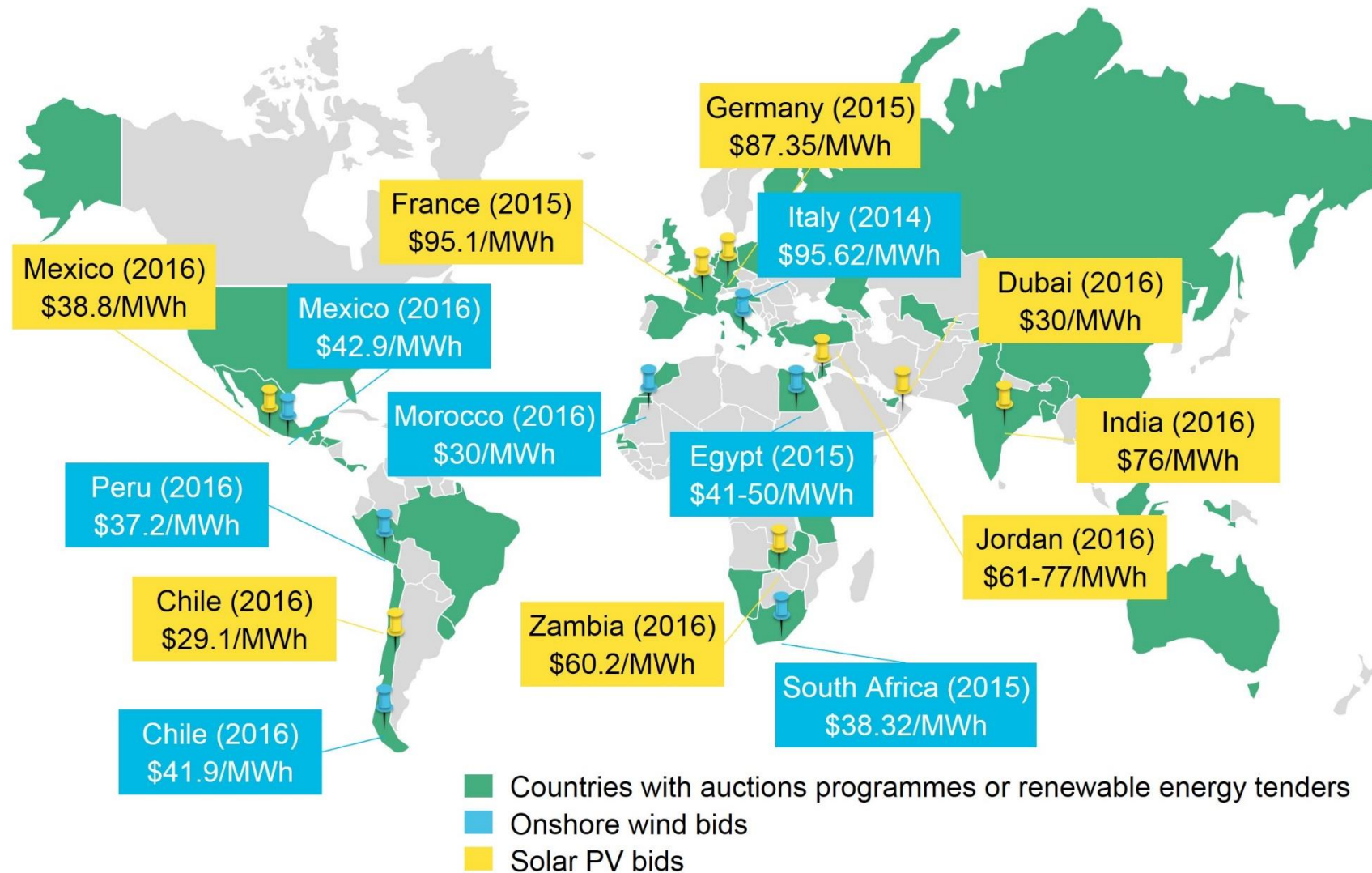


# CASE 1: RENEWABLE ENERGY AUCTION

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# COUNTRIES WITH CLEAN ENERGY TENDER PROGRAMMES AND SELECT RECENT LOWEST CLEARING PRICES, H1 2016



Note: bids are reflective of lowest bid in each country. China's auction programme is currently on hold but may be re-introduced in the near future. Tenders have been used infrequently at a state level rather than nationwide in the US and Australia. Dollar values are nominal and converted using exchange rate on the day of the result announcement.

Source: Climatescope 2016

## SOLAR PV



Location: Peru  
Bidder: Enel Green Power  
Signed: February 2016  
Construction: 2017  
Price: US\$ 4.8 c/kWh

## ONSHORE WIND



Location: Morocco  
Bidder: Enel Green Power  
Signed: January 2016  
Construction: 2018  
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh

## SOLAR PV



Location: Coahuila, Mexico  
Bidder: Enel Green Power  
Signed: March 2016  
Construction: 2018  
Price: US\$ 3.6 c/kWh

## ONSHORE WIND



Location: Morocco  
Bidder: Enel Green Power  
Signed: January 2016  
Construction: 2018  
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh



## SOLAR PV



Location: Dubai  
Bidder: Masdar Consortium  
Signed: May 2016  
Construction: 2019  
Price: US\$ 2.99 c/kWh

## ONSHORE WIND



Location: Morocco  
Bidder: Enel Green Power  
Signed: January 2016  
Construction: 2018  
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh

## SOLAR PV



Location: Chile  
Bidder: Solarpack Corporation  
Signed: August 2016  
Construction: 2019  
**Price: US\$ 2.91 c/kWh**

## ONSHORE WIND

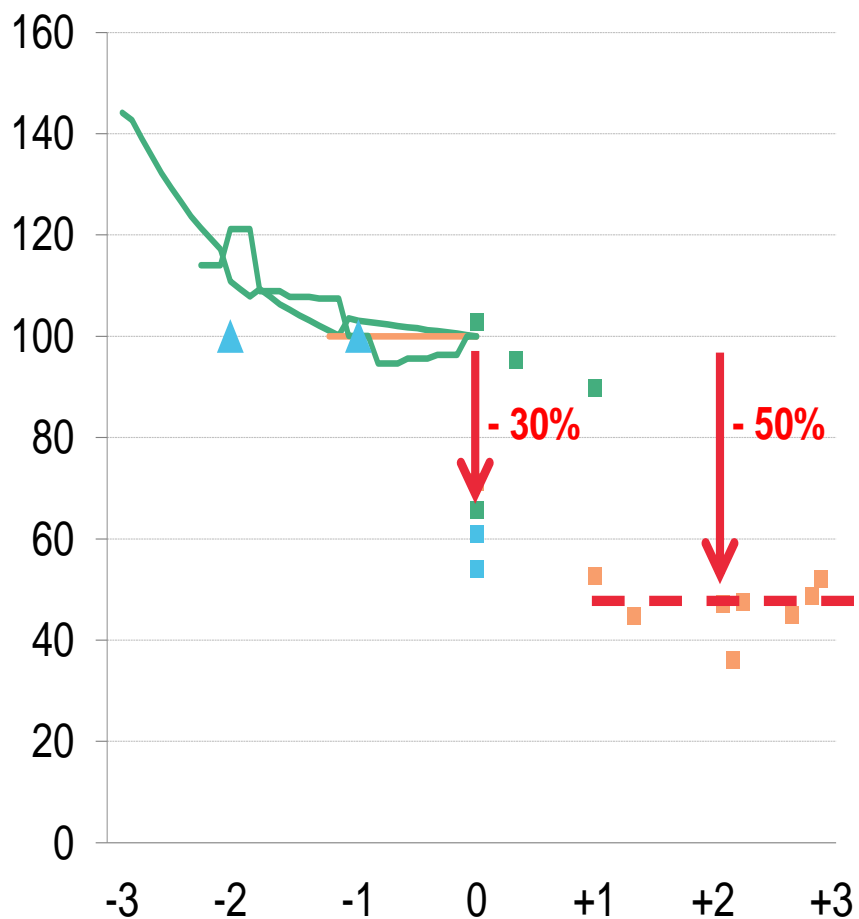


Location: Morocco  
Bidder: Enel Green Power  
Signed: January 2016  
Construction: 2018  
**Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh**

# PRICE IMPACT OF SWITCH FROM FIT TO AUCTIONS, SELECTED COUNTRIES (NORMALISED)

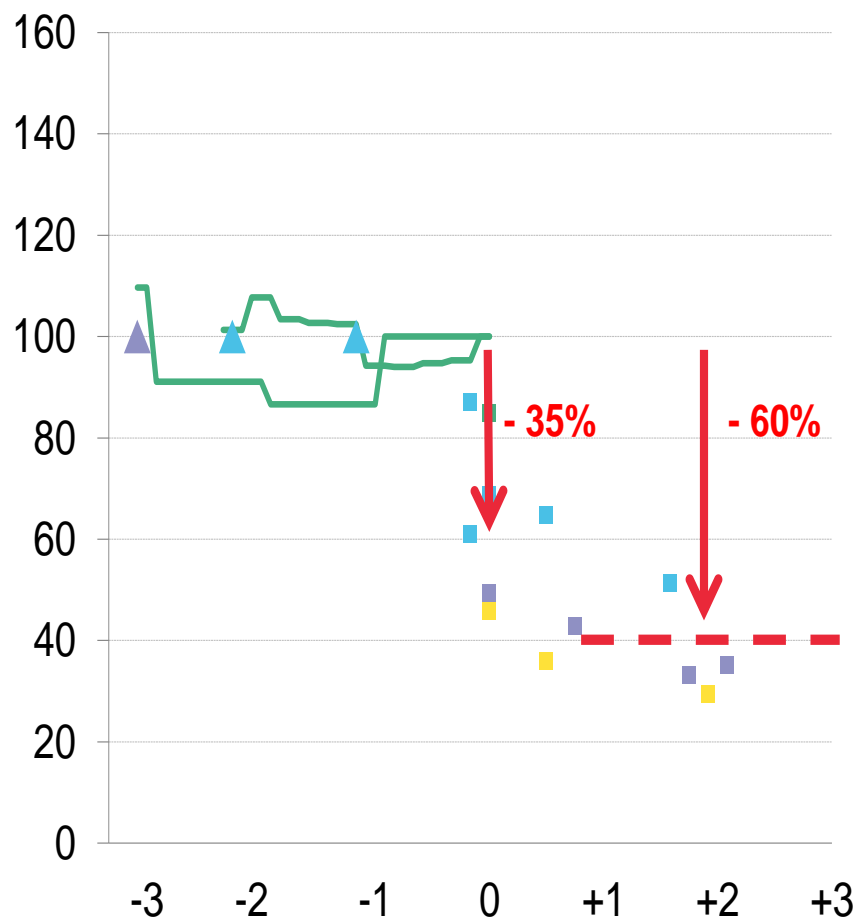
## SOLAR PV

(unit price normalised to 100 at date of first auction)



## ONSHORE WIND

(unit price normalised to 100 at date of first auction)



### KEY

- ⌋ : tariffs
- ▲ : non-tariff price signals
- : auctions

EMEA

Other LatAm

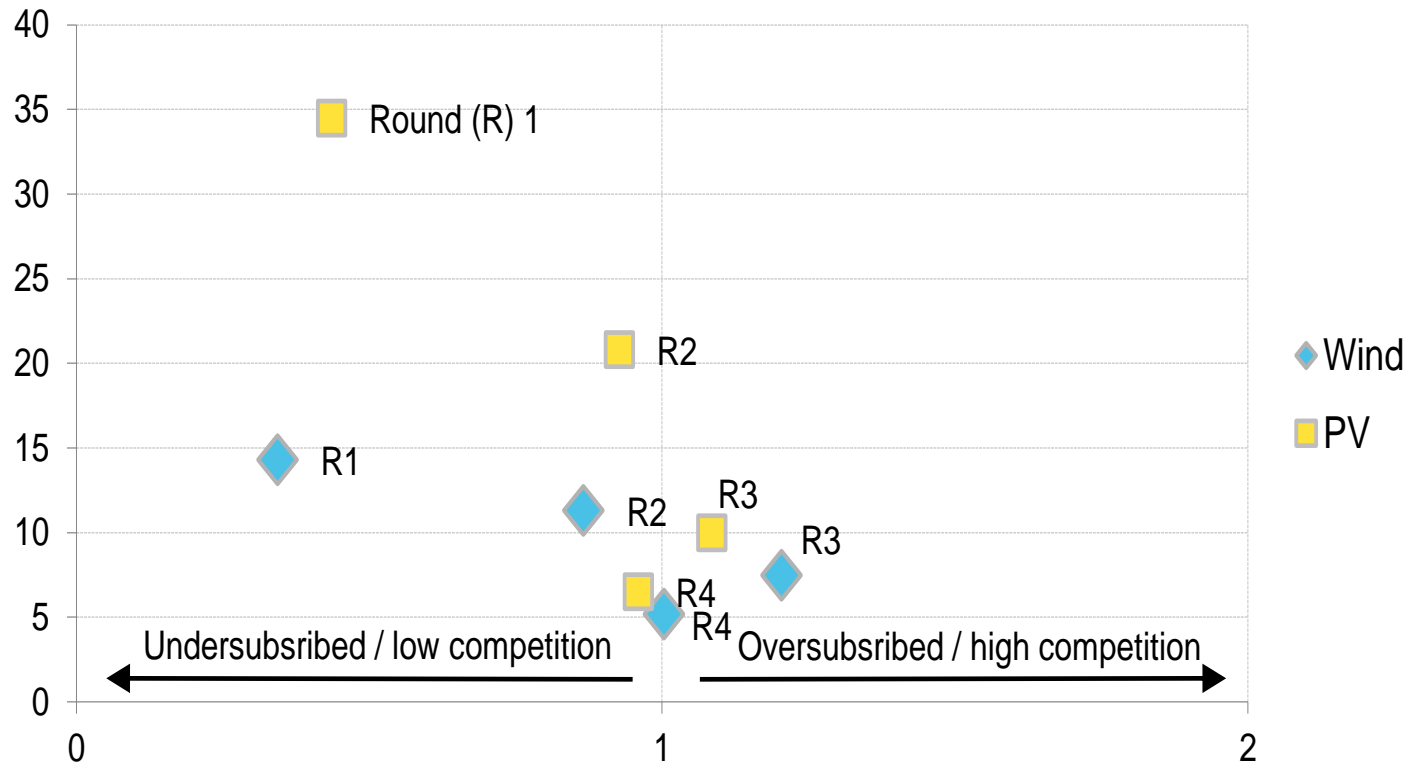
Brazil

India

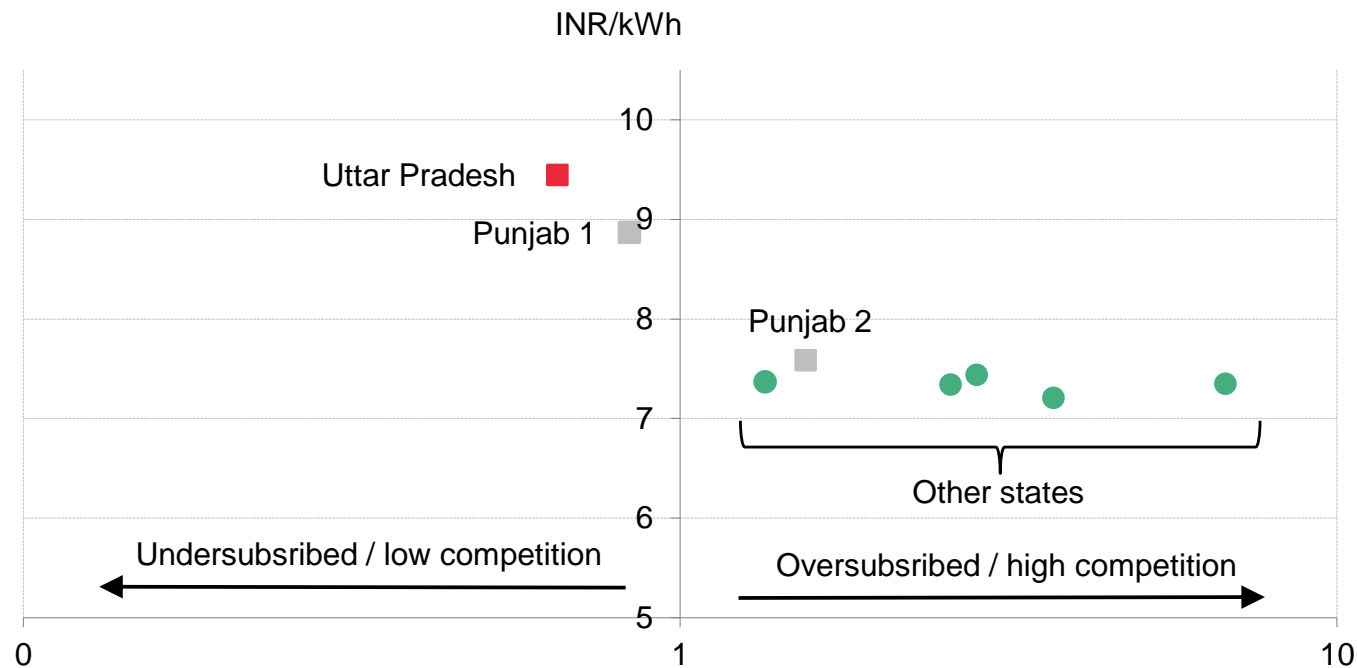
South Africa

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

# PRICE AND COMPETITION LEVEL OF SOUTH AFRICA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY AUCTIONS (\$/KWH)



# WEIGHTED AVERAGE BID PRICE OF MAJOR PV AUCTIONS IN INDIA AND COMPETITION LEVEL (INR/KWH)



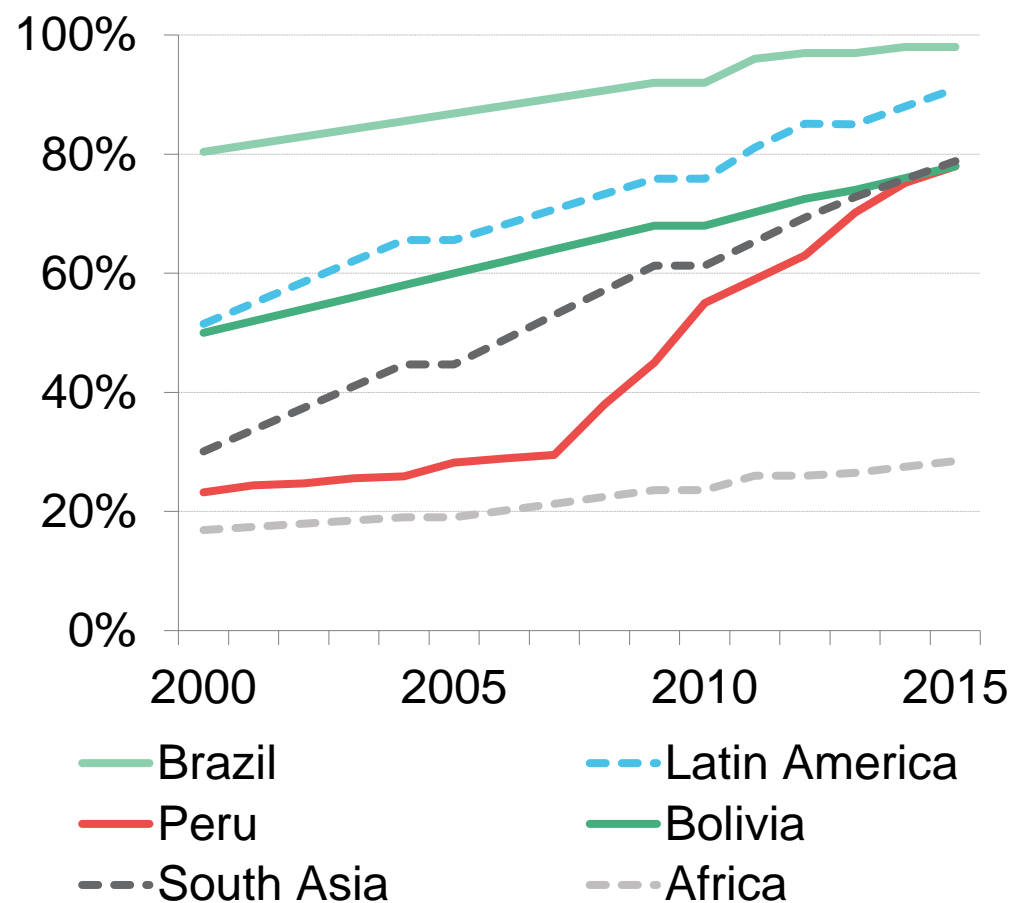




**CASE 2:  
ELECTRIFICATION  
PROGRAMME IN  
PERU**

**Bloomberg**  
NEW ENERGY FINANCE

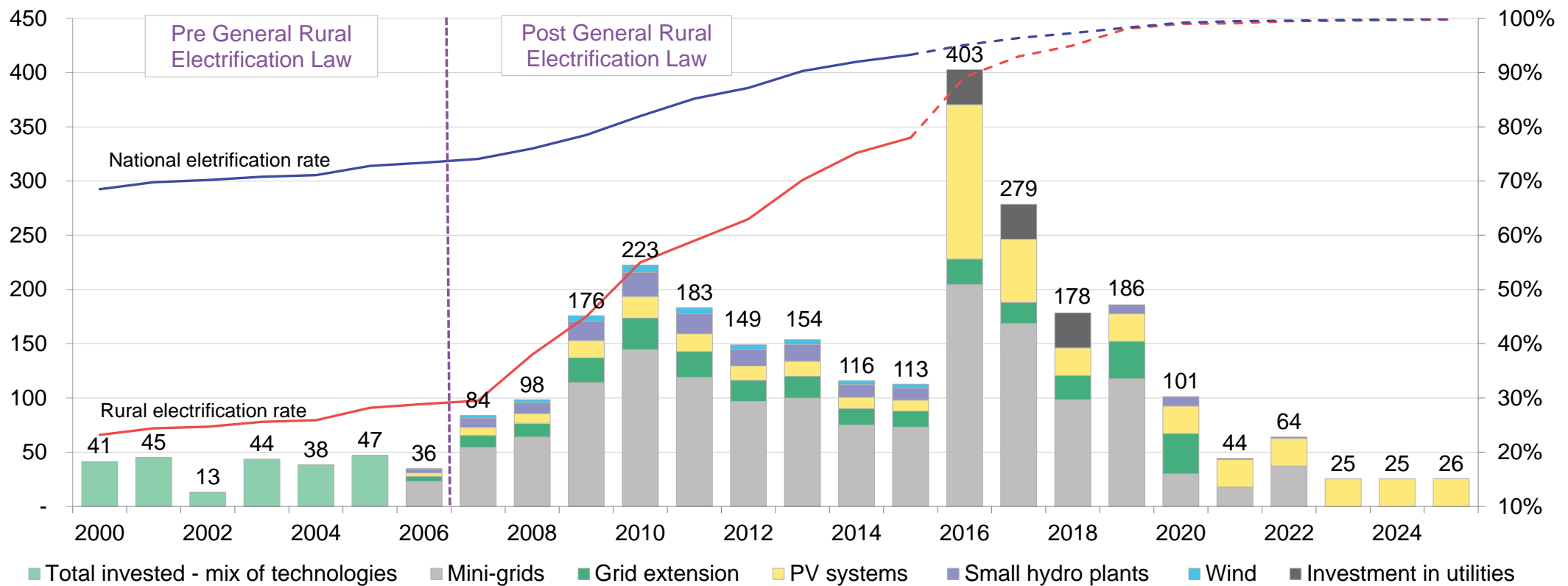
# RURAL ELECTRIFICATION RATES, 2000 - 2015



Note: South Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Source: World Energy Outlook, World Bank, Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

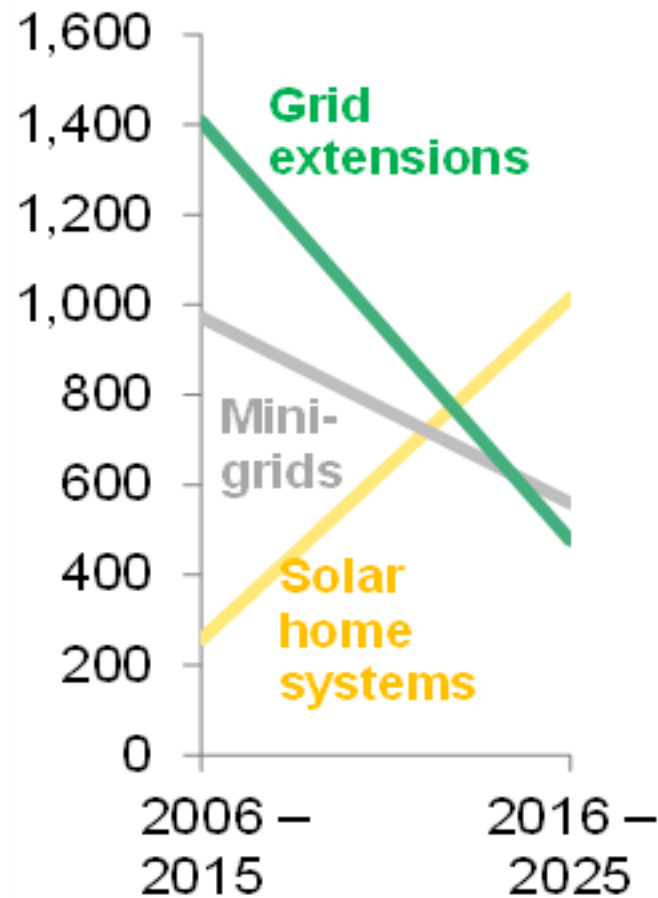
# PERU'S RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BUDGET AND ELECTRIFICATION RATES, 2000-2025



Note: 2006-2015 budget break down was estimated based on PNER 2004-2013 and PNER 2009-2018.

Source: OSINERGMIN, Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

# HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED PER \$1M INVESTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, 2006 - 2025



Source: OSINERGMIN, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

- Auction can be an effective tool to reduce cost of renewables
- Lowering risk can lead more developers to participate auction
- Rural electrification can be accelerated at achievable cost through determined action.
- Technical regulations that do not fit consumer preference may need reconsideration.



# SUMMARY

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## Utility-scale renewables

A new utility-scale solar and wind projects are still more expensive than thermal power projects. A lack of local experience and supply chain is a major factor. Deployment experience with support of development banks is a key to reduce LCOE. A small-hydro could be a cost effective option.

## Off-grid solar

Consumers are willing to pay premium tariffs for better energy services. Simple technologies can generate fierce competition amongst market players and lead them to deploy higher-valued products and services.

## Policy

In auction programmes, lowering risks for developers is a key to generate competition in market and to reduce cost. Rural electrification can be accelerated at achievable cost through determined action.





# **BNEF COVERAGE OF FRONTIER POWER**

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Home / Themes

# Reaching the Next Billion Power Consumers

Can solar and storage go where no grid has gone before?

Explore all Themes

## Sample reports

Experimenting in Tanzania

### Case study: E.ON's Rafiki Power mini-grids

9 Dec 2016

Policy intervention

### How Peru built LatAm's fastest electrification program

9 Nov 2016

Status update

### Off-grid solar market trends report 2016

3 Mar 2016

Small-scale PV in emerging markets

### Q1 2017 Off-grid and Mini-grid Market Outlook

5 Jan 2017

Market sizing

### Small-scale solar in emerging markets

5 Jan 2017

24 off-grid countries reviewed

### Climatescope 2016 - Full report

15 Dec 2016

Consumer survey

### Who is buying Rwanda's biggest solar project?

23 Sep 2016

## Off-grid

## Weak grid

## Grid extensions

Solar lanterns

Solar home systems

DC micro grids

24/7 AC mini-grids

Irrigation and agriculture mechanisation

Communication and critical infrastructure

(Back-up) diesel replacement

C&I energy in emerging markets

Uninterrupted power supply

Grid improvements

**How much kit is sold?**

**Who will own the customer relationship?**

**Who is investing in what?**

**What role can institutional investors play?**

**Can clean energy replace diesel generators?**

**How will countries electrify?**





**Michael Wilshire**  
Head of Strategy



**Itamar Orlandi**  
Head of Frontier  
Power



**Takehiro Kawahara**  
Lead Analyst



**Ankit Agarwal**  
Analyst



**Isabelle Edwards**  
Analyst



**Raksha Gosai**  
Data researcher

Climate Scope 2016

(<http://global-climatescope.org/en/>)

UK DFID LCOE Study

(<https://www.gov.uk/dfid-research-outputs/levelised-cost-of-electricity>)

Off-grid Solar Market Trend 2016

(<https://about.bnef.com/blog/off-grid-solar-market-trends-report-2016/>)

Off-Grid and Mini-Grid: Q1 2017 Market Outlook

(<https://about.bnef.com/blog/off-grid-mini-grid-q1-2017-market-outlook/>)

អរគុណច្រើន  
Thank you

Takehiro Kawahara  
tkawahara2@bloomberg.net



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[sales.bnef@bloomberg.net](mailto:sales.bnef@bloomberg.net)

Takehiro Kawahara

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