Renewable Energy Development in the Gulf Cooperation Council: A Revival

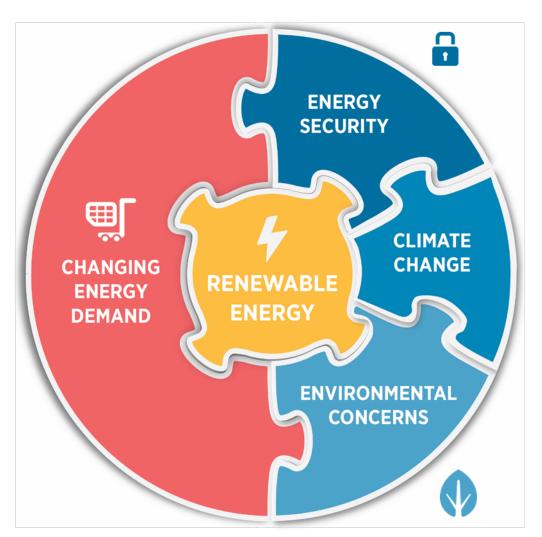
Rabia Ferroukhi, Deputy Director Knowledge, Policy and Finance, IRENA

4th Annual MENA Clean Energy Forum December 8, 2015



The global energy sector is transforming

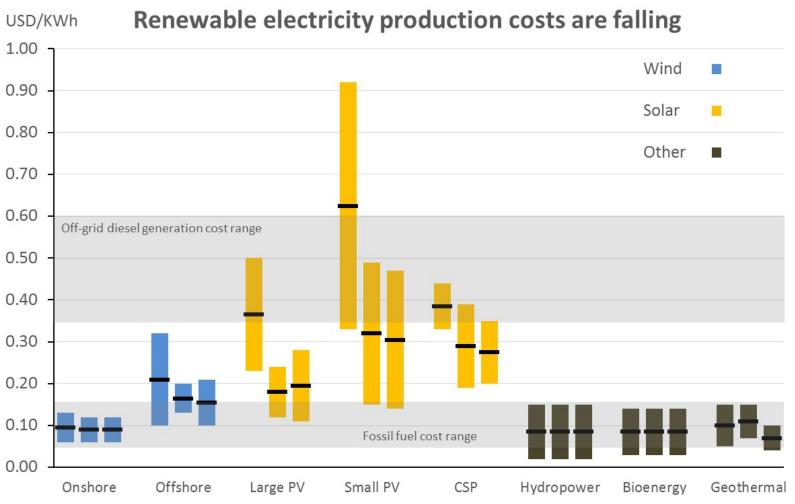






Electricity generation costs are falling



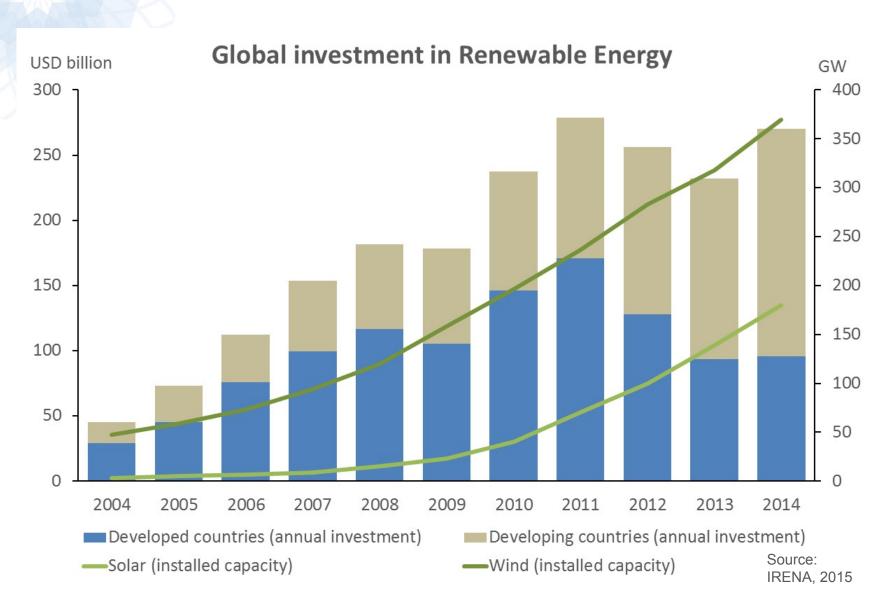


Production costs by technology in 2010, 2013 and 2014, based on Levelised Cost of Electricity (LCOE) calculations

Source: IRENA, 2015

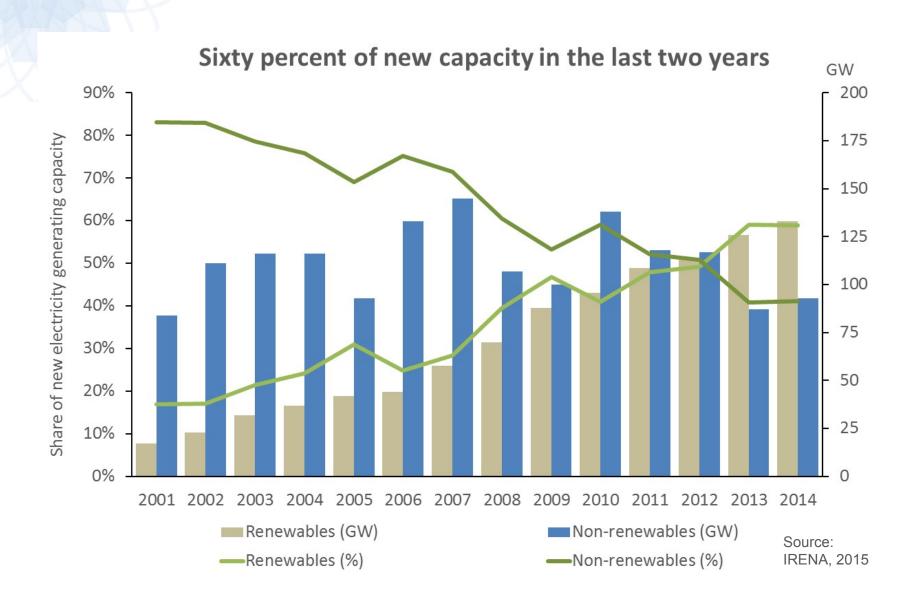
Investments in renewables





Rapid capacity expansion







Benefits of the transition to renewable energy at the global scale

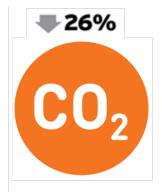
IRENA's REmap 2030 analysis emphasises that doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix is achievable and can lead to remarkable socioeconomic benefits



Demand for oil and natural gas can be reduced by around 15%, creating more energy security for fossil-fuel importing countries



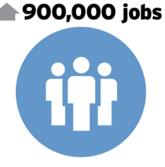
Demand for coal can decline by 26% resulting in reduced carbon emissions and cleaner air



CO₂ emissions can be cut by 8.6 Gt, a 26% reduction compared to Business as Usual.



Global health-related costs can be reduced up to \$200 billion annually



Doubling the global share of renewable energy would create a net gain of 900,000 jobs in the energy sector in 2030

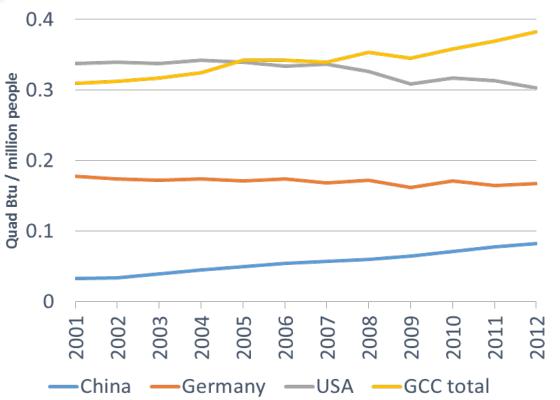
Growing demand in GCC

IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency

Energy and power

The GCC per capita energy consumption is increasing rapidly,

22% in the last decade



Power demand has doubled in last decade while the per capita demand has increased by 30%



Rising Populations



Harsh climate (Cooling and Desalination)



Industrialization (steel, aluminum & petrochemical)



Energy-intensive hydrocarbon industry serving world demand

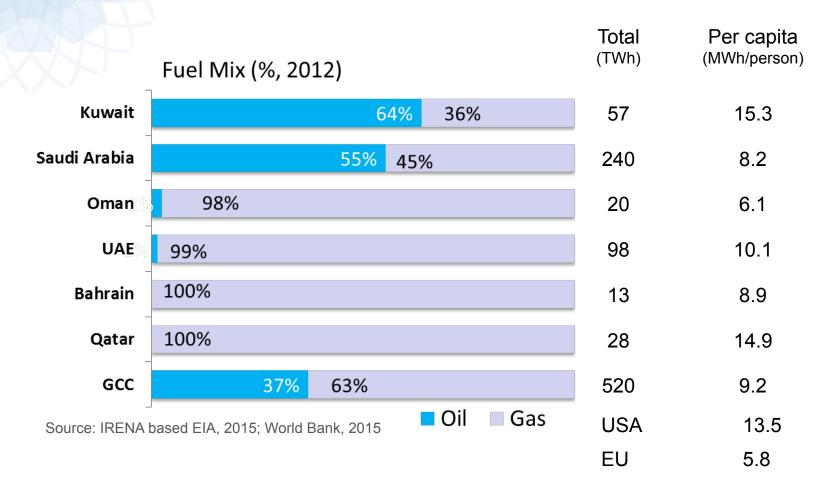


Young and fast growing infrastructure

Heavy reliance on fossil fuels



Power Sector



By 2020, the GCC electricity consumption is expected to reach **856 TWh** requiring an additional 100 GW capacity

Rationale for diversification

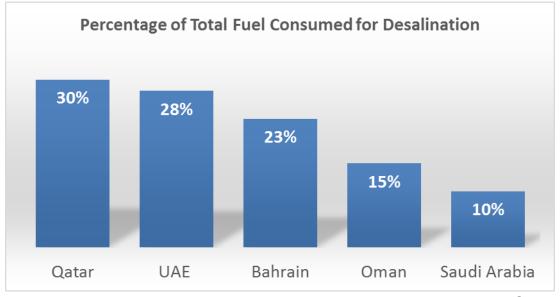


- Resource constraints Gas and Oil
- Forgone earnings from fossil fuels exports
- Pressure on government budgets
- Interlinkages between resources
- High per capita carbon footprints

Countiles	
	countries 9% – 28% government revenue

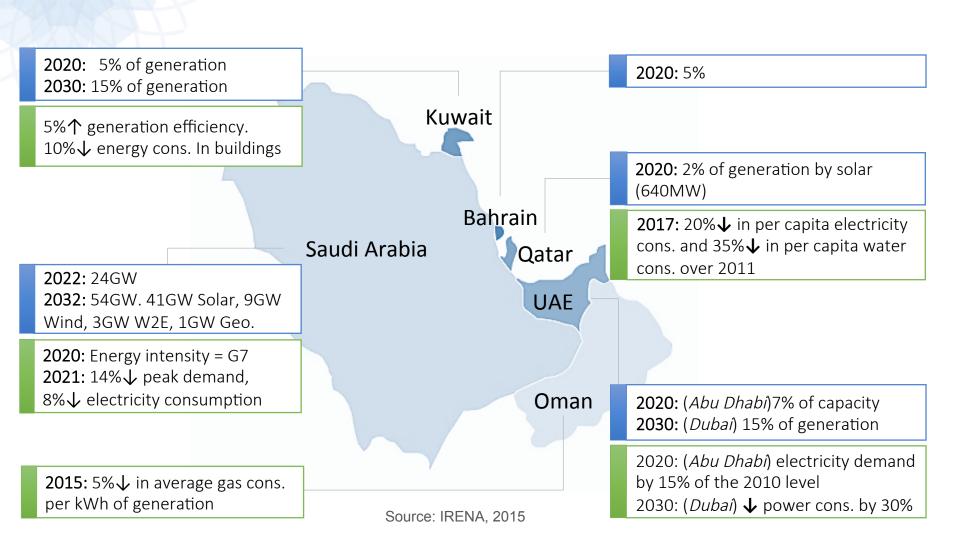
Subsidy costs in GCC

	tCO ₂ per Capita
GCC	19
United States	17
European Union	7
China	5
World	4



Plans for RE and EE in GCC





Seeds of enthusiasm for renewables



Kuwait

- MEW/KISR—Shagaya Wind turbine 10MW bidders selected
- MEW/KISR-Shagaya Solar Thermal 50 MW bidders selected
- MEW/KISR-Shagaya PV 10 MW bidders selected
- Al-Abdaliyah ISCC project 60 MW planned
- · KOC Umm Gudair PV 10 MW permitted

Qatar

Kuwait

Bahrain

∫Qatar

UAE

Oman

- KAHRAMAA–Solar Energy Power Plant 230 MW Announned
- Mesaieed waste to energy plant 40MW Completed

· Waste to Energy Plant 25MW Planned

BAPCO Bahrain PV Plant 5 MW Commissioned
 Petro Solar-Manama Solar PV Park 5 MW Completed

Al Duhail Solar PV Park 10 MW Announced

Bahrain





Saudi Arabia

- PV Plant Makkah 100 MW Bid Invited
- KAUST rooftop PV panels 2MW Completed
- KAPSARC PV Phase 1 3.5 MW Completed
- KAPSARC PV Phase 2 1.8 MW Completed
- · Princess Nora University solar water heating 17MW Completed
- ARAMCO, 300 MW capacity off-grid Planned
- Saudi Aramco North Park PV Project 10.5 MW Completed
- SEC Duba ISCC Power plant phase 1 CSP 50 MW Planned
- Waad Al-Shamal ISCC Project 50 MW Announced
- · Al-Aflaj Solar PV Park 50 MW Announced
- KACST Al Khafji PV desal Plant 10 MW Planned

Source: IRENA, 2015

Saudi Arabia



Oman

- Solar thermal EOR plant 1 GW Planned
- Solar thermal EOR plant (7MW) Completed
- Dhofar Wind farm 50 MW Planned
- Harweel Wind Farm (50 MW) Planned

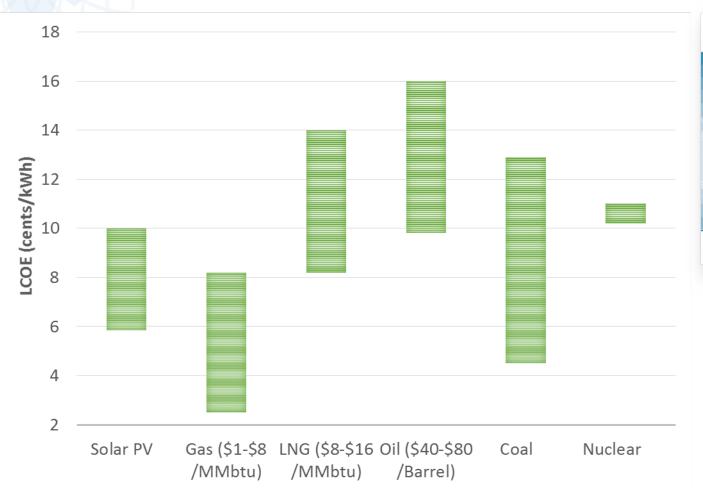
United Arab Emirates

- Sir Bani Yas Wind Energy plant 30 MW Planned
- Solar power plant, Utico, RAK 40MW Planned
- Waste to Energy, TAQA 100MW Bids invited
- Masdar City solar PV park ADFEC 10MW Completed
- Shams 1 CSP plant 100MW Completed
- Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum 1 13 MW Completed;
- Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum 2 200 MW Financial Closure
- Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum 3 800 MW Announced
- Waste to energy, Bee'ah 83 MW Announced
- Noor 1 Solar PV plant 350MW Planned

Rising competitiveness

IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency

Large scale





 $Sources: Includes information from Channell \, et \, al. \, (2015), \, MANAAR \, (2014), \, Scribbler \, (2015), \, (Utilities \, ME \, 2015) \, \, and \, others.$

Development of value chain in GCC



Medium and Large Scale

		RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS ACROSS MENA					
		DEWA 13 MW	DEWA 200 MW	SHAMS I 100 MW	OURZAZATTE I		
SEGMENTS OF THE VALUE CHAIN	Developer and/or EPC	First Solar.	Acwa power	Masdar \$\text{STATE} \\ AMENGOA SOLAR	FENER ARIES		
	Financer	dema Cr-61	First Gulf Bank samba (الماميا NCB)	BNP PARIBAS SOCIETE GENERALE MUFG	ACTINIC FRANCAIN DEVELOPPEMENT European Investment Bank The EU bank:		
	Utility	حيـوا dewa	ديـوا dewa	Masdar هم المعاملة ا	Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy		
	Equipment Providers	First Solar.	First Solar.	ABENGOA SOLAR SCHOTT Solar FLABEG	SENER FLABEG		

Development of value chain in GCC



Small Scale

Key Enablers

- Commercial opportunities for diesel replacement
- Government programmes
 e.g. Shams Dubai

Developers working with DEWA's Shams Dubai





ELECTROMECHANICAL LLC, UAE













Key issues

- Difficulties in attracting finance
- Limited public know-how and advertising costs
- Lack of local manufacturing and/or distributors limited availability of parts

Development of renewable energy of value IRENA

Local manufacturing









Key enablers of local manufacturing

- Favorable taxes regime
- Strategic location
- Infrastructure (roads, ports, etc.)

- Lower electricity costs
- Expectations from GCC market

Conclusion

Jobs Every Year

(on average)



Renewable energy development brings multiple benefits



Savings

Billion

CO₂ Savings



Thank you!