

Timely thematic topic: European power struggles

A faster energy transition is the only answer to Europe's unprecedented energy crisis

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Decarbonisation is bringing unprecedented tightness to European power markets. After decades of oversupply driven by the substantial build-out of gas power plants during the late 1900s and the progressive decline in demand as a result of de-industrialisation, Europe's power market is now heading into its tightest period in over a generation as highly productive nuclear and coal power plants are phased out at an accelerated pace, hydroelectric plants are forced to operate at reduced rhythm due to changing weather patterns, and renewable capacity additions lag far behind the necessary run rate to compensate.



Power prices in Europe have trebled in two years

Source: Bloomberg. As of 2/16/2022.

The perfect storm for power prices: structural tightness, a global energy crisis and technical issues. The impact of increasing structural tightness on European power prices has been further exacerbated by rising gas and carbon prices, both hitting all-time highs throughout 2021 and early 2022, and technical issues across a number of French nuclear power plants, which according to our estimates, will reduce overall European power production by about 1-2% in both 2022 and 2023. Power prices across Europe have risen to unprecedentedly high levels to reflect this, and now risk making electricity bills unaffordable to businesses and consumers alike in the medium term.

Faster energy transition is the only sustainable solution. Governments across Europe have endeavoured to find quick fixes for the problem of rising electricity prices, some by reaching into the pockets of the utilities and some by shifting the financial burden onto taxpayers, neither of which represents a sustainable long-term solution. Accelerating the build-out of renewables, which more than ever in the current price environment have established themselves as the cheapest source of electricity by a wide margin, appears to be the only rational solution to achieve a structural reduction in power prices while meeting decarbonisation objectives. Greater renewable power production would also increase Europe's energy independence by reducing its reliance on imported fossil fuels - an aspect whose intrinsic benefits are particularly pronounced at a time when geopolitical tensions are leading to significant uncertainty and volatility in energy markets.



Renewable are the cheapest source of electricity by a wide margin

Source: Lazard. As of 10/28/2021.

Necessity is the mother of invention. Significant challenges such as the energy crisis that Europe is currently engulfed often represent fertile ground for innovative solutions. In our view, the rational equilibrium that policymakers will reach in response to this crisis incorporates three key elements: 1) an acceleration of renewable capacity additions through more ambitious targets and more conducive regulatory environments (e.g. more frequent auctions, standardised frameworks for corporate PPAs); 2) the provision of necessary incentives to accelerate the buildout of enabling infrastructure for renewable integration, including greater high voltage interconnection and long-duration energy storage solutions such as hydrogen; 3) a review of market design with greater duration matching of prices and underlying production costs (i.e. fixed cost technologies like hydro and nuclear most likely moving off marginal cost pricing and onto long-term contracts).

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