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Renewable Energy & Critical Minerals Superpower

Ethinvest

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The challenge facing Australian industry policy in light of the US IRA

1. The Global Energy Transition

2. Energy Transition: China leads the world; and this is a global technology and investment race

3. The US IRA Changes Everything – A race to the top
   • South Korea re batteries

4. The Australia-US Compact: Climate change, critical minerals and clean energy is the third pillar of the Australia-US alliance; Australia’s Critical Minerals Strategy; Australian Exports – Embodied Decarbonisation

5. Stock market examples of Energy Transition

Australia needs another $100bn of public strategic capital to crowd-in $200-300bn of private capital

Tim Buckley, Climate Energy Finance, Sydney – Please note this is public interest research, CEF does not provide general or specific financial advice.
1. The Global Energy Transition

The move to zero emissions renewable energy is deflationary, in absolute terms, and recently relative to hyperinflation of fossil fuel commodities.

The Cost of Renewable Energy Has Plummeted

Cost of building and running new power plants, in dollars per megawatt hour

1. The Global Energy Transition

Emissions must fall to zero by mid-century to meet global target

Source: Bloomberg NEF July 2023
1. The Global Energy Transition

Global Investment Needed to reach Net Zero by 2050

Source: Bloomberg NEF July 2023
1. The Global Energy Transition

EU ETS – World leading, but yet to be replicated. The Australian Safeguard Mechanism is a good start. We need a CO$_2$ pollution price.

1. The Global Energy Transition

There is nothing slow, orderly or ambiguous about global momentum in the energy transition; but still insufficient yet to align with the science.
1. The Global Energy Transition: Solar

Solar Growth is Accelerating, Globally. BNEF forecasts 392GW in 2023, +56% yoy, and module prices of US$0.145c/w by end 2023.

Global Solar Installations Expected to Rise 56% in 2023
Volume of photovoltaic modules has gone up - while prices fall

Source: Bloomberg NEF 5 September 2023 https://about.bnef.com/blog/3q-2023-global-pv-market-outlook/?utm_source=social-o&utm_medium=Twitter_BNEF&utm_term=11254255846&utm_campaign=732078&tactic=732078&linkId=233347849
2. China Leads the World in Renewable Energy

China installed 156GW of VRE in 8MCY2023 (+120% yoy), and is on track to deliver their 1,200GW by 2030 RE target 6 years early.
2. China Leads the World in EVs

8MCY2023, BYD sold 1.78 million plug-in electric cars, up 83% yoy.

Supply chain security, cheap RE and resource ownership means Australia should be leveraging our new competitive advantages to lead the global energy transition.

Source: IEA Securing Clean Energy Technology Supply Chains July 2022
2. China Leads the World in Batteries

China has 5 of the top 9 battery manufacturers

Source: Climate Energy Finance
www.climateenergyfinance.org
2. China Leads the World in Renewable Energy

Solar manufacturing scaling up at unbelievable speed

Think of ~1,000GW pa of solar installs globally by 2030

- The IEA APS assumes 290GW pa 2022-2030 (~400GW by 2030);
- NZE scenario assumes 462GW pa 2022-2030 (~600GW by 2030)

Source: Bloomberg, Multiplying Solar and Battery Factories Put Net Zero in Closer Reach, 25 May 2023
2. Massive solar Supply Increase => Lower Prices

Polysilicon prices down 77% in 2023 YTD, modules -33%

Costs have come down across the board...

...but cell prices haven’t come down nearly as much as polysilicon prices, affecting around 40% of 2023’s planned shipments – greater vertical integration by Q4 will help improve margins

Source: Canadian Solar Investor Presentation August 2023
https://investors.canadiansolar.com/static-files/644bc025-610b-45e4-8364-e4e174ff3dfe
3. US Inflation Reduction Act 2022

~US$800bn funding => a resurgence in US manufacturing post the IRA

FACT SHEET: Bidenomics Has Driven $500 Billion in Private Sector Investments Across the Country, Is Growing South Carolina’s Economy From the Middle Out and Bottom Up

President Biden’s economic agenda—Bidenomics—is growing the American economy from the middle out and the bottom up, not the top down.

Tomorrow, President Biden will announce that companies have committed **over $500 billion in manufacturing and clean energy investments** in the United States since the beginning of his Administration. The President will visit **South Carolina, where companies have announced $11 billion** in manufacturing and clean energy investments, and the Biden-Harris Administration has already awarded **$2.6 billion in funding for infrastructure projects**. The President will highlight that Enphase Energy is joining a growing list of companies beginning clean energy manufacturing operations in the United States—mobilized directly by President Biden’s Inflation Reduction Act—creating **1,800 new jobs nationwide, including up**

President Yoon Suk Yeol said ‘the government and companies including Samsung Electronics Co. will pour US$422bin into areas such as chips and EV in the nation’s most aggressive effort yet to win a heated global race for tech supremacy’

The sun sets over the Posco steel mill in Pohang, South Korea, on July 17, 2018. The city is increasingly seen as the country’s new capital for the electric vehicle battery industry.

A South Korean city home to one of the world’s biggest steelmakers is betting its manufacturing expertise, billions of dollars in investments and government incentives can help it dominate a 21st century industry: electric vehicle batteries.

Companies in the south-eastern hub of Pohang — famous for Posco Holdings Inc. steel mills and one of the country’s elite universities — are aggressively building out EV battery campuses as automakers hurry to find reliable suppliers outside China. Three South Korean giants in the global battery market — LG Energy Solution Ltd., Samsung SDI Co. and SK On Co. — have promised 40 trillion won (S$31 billion) in domestic investments with their local suppliers.
4. Australia’s Critical Minerals Strategy

South Korea-Australia Integrated Mining-Batteries-EV Cooperation

Source: Climate Energy Finance
www.climateenergyfinance.org
4. Australia’s Critical Minerals Strategy

Critical Minerals Strategy 2023–2030

Create diverse, resilient and sustainable supply chains through strong and secure international partnerships
We will supply processed critical minerals to diversify global markets and support Australia’s access to priority technologies. This includes working with international partners to build secure, resilient and sustainable supply chains that reduce market concentration. We will enhance our high environmental, social, and governance (ESG) credentials and our status as a trusted and reliable trading partner.

Build sovereign capability in critical minerals processing
We will move up the critical minerals value chain and increase Australia’s footprint in downstream processing. We will make high-value products that build new industries and strengthen our domestic resilience to supply chain shocks.

Use our critical minerals to help become a renewable energy superpower
We will unlock our vast potential as a major supplier of the critical minerals needed to decarbonise the global economy. Australia’s critical minerals sector will help the world decarbonise, including enabling Australia to reach our own legislated targets of 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

Extract more value onshore from our resources – creating jobs and economic opportunity, including for regional and First Nations communities

This could add $134bn to Oz GDP and create 262,600 new jobs by 2040 =>
“Proportionate” response:

- $500m funding for NAIF (new)
- $225m to Geoscience Australia
- $100m critical minerals development program.
- $2bn EFA critical minerals facility
- NRF: $3bn Low emissions tech
- NRF: $1bn Resources value-add
- $50m Australian Critical Minerals R&D Hub
- $57m Critical Minerals International Partnerships
- Powering the Regions Fund: $1.9bn
- $3.1bn Australian Apprentices Incentive System
- $500m Jobs & Skills Councils
- $105m New Energy Apprenticeships

Another critical minerals review 2026

Another $100bn of public capital to crowd-in $200-300bn of private capital

Source: Resource Minister King, 20 June 2023
4. Exporting Embodied Decarbonisation

Australia needs to move on from the ‘dig-and-ship’ view

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**FINAL INVESTMENT DECISION FOR MID-STREAM DEMONSTRATION PLANT**

BOARD APPROVAL GRANTED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DEMONSTRATION PLANT TO PRODUCE VALUE ADDED LITHIUM PRODUCT AT PILGANGOORA.

PROJECT SEeks TO DEMONSTRATE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE THE BATTERY MATERIALS SUPPLY CHAIN THROUGH DECARBONISATION OF SPODUMENE PROCESSING, REDUCTION IN TRANSPORT VOLUMES AND INCREASED VALUE-ADD PROCESSING AT THE MINE SITE.

- Independent Life Cycle Assessment studies estimate that converting spodumene using electric calcination when using 100% renewable energy has the potential to reduce calcination carbon emissions intensity by >80%, which would materially reduce carbon emissions in one of the most energy intensive steps of the lithium battery materials production process.
- Delivering a more lithium-enriched mid-stream product has the potential for industry wide benefits including reduced transport of waste, greater value creation and utilisation of the mineral resource and unlocking future assets with limited transport infrastructure.
- Estimated construction costs of $104.9M will be partially funded with a $20M Australian Government grant with Pilbara Minerals now funding $67.4M of the remaining budgeted construction expenditure.

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**Liontown snares Western alliance solution to funding shortfall**

*Kalgoorlie | Brad Thompson Aug 7, 2023 – AFR*

**Liontown Resources** has won backing from a coalition of government finance agencies in Australia, South Korea and the US to bridge a $300m funding shortfall for its flagship lithium project in Western Australia.

The breakthrough secures the funds needed to complete the $895m Kathleen Valley project. The finance package could be increased and used for working capital against a background of rising costs in the WA mining sector and lithium market jitters.

Liontown also announced on Monday that it had joined forces with Japan’s **Sumitomo Corporation** to study the feasibility of building a lithium sulphate plant in WA that would supply a finishing plant in Japan producing lithium hydroxide.

The funding option, although not finalised, gets Liontown closer to its 2024 production target for Kathleen Valley after it last week unveiled plans to start shipping unprocessed lithium to realise some cash.

**Export Finance Australia**, the Korea Trade Insurance Corporation (K-Sure) and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) have issued individual letters of support, underlining the strategic importance Western nations have placed on reducing their reliance on China for battery materials.

Liontown is continuing talks with customers, commercial banks and other government funding agencies about additional finance.
5. AGL

AGL Energy is an example of impact investing when engagement then divestment both failed.

Source: Yahoo Finance
5. Woodside vs the Market

Fossil Fuel Exposures vs Energy Transition – looking through the commodity cycle (Woodside Energy vs All Ords)

Source: Yahoo Finance
5. Hydrogen – Complementary to Solar

Plug Power US (Green) vs NEL Hydrogen (Blue) vs ITM Power UK (Red) vs S&P500 (Purple): The 2021 hype has largely evaporated

Source: Yahoo Finance
5. BESS – Complementary to Solar

BESS Capital Cost Deflation – undermining GH$_2$ gas peakers

Figure 4-14 Projected total capital costs for 2-hour duration batteries by scenario (battery and balance of plant)

Source: AEMO CSIRO Cost-Gen Report June 2023
5. Insurance Implications


The Implications of Climate Change are Rapidly Emerging

Almost one year on from the publication of the Actuaries Institute's Green Paper "Home Insurance Affordability and Socioeconomic Equity in a Changing Climate," home insurance affordability remains an ongoing and significant issue in Australia.

Affordability pressures have risen for almost all Australian households since the 2022 Green Paper, with increases in home insurance premiums (driven by both higher sum insureds and rate increases) not matched by household income growth. In particular, while the median increase in home insurance premiums over the last 12 months was 28%, the impacts were far greater for the highest risk properties, increasing by more than 50% for the 5% of households paying the highest premiums.

There are now 12% of households experiencing home insurance affordability stress (up from 10% in March 2022) where affordability stress is defined as paying more than four weeks of household gross income towards home insurance premiums. Overall, we estimate that 1.24 million Australian households face home insurance affordability stress compared to 1 million a year ago. The average