CEFC

CLEAN ENERGY FINANCE CORPORATION







Renewable Energy: Fostering Innovation



INVESTMENT PERSPECTIVES
MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 2015

Oliver Yates
Chief Executive Officer

About the Clean Energy Finance Corporation



Driving productivity gains, lowering energy costs and reducing emissions

- Independent, Australian Government institution that operates like a traditional financier
- Private sector expertise with public purpose Finance for energy efficiency, low-emissions and renewable energy projects and programs across the economy
- Access to \$2 billion a year over 5 years
- Expects a return on investment
- Can work on projects that are smaller, more complex or new to the Australian market
- Operates as a co-financer to encourage greater bank participation in the sector



CEFC highlights since inception



CEFC HIGHLIGHTS

\$1.4b
TOTAL CEFC
COMMITMENTS

\$3.5b TOTAL PROJECT VALUE

55
DIRECT
INVESTMENTS

34
PROJECTS
CO-FINANCED

Since the CEFC began investing in 2013

The CEFC's investments are diverse



60% 34% 6%

RENEWABLES

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

LOW EMISSIONS TECHNOLOGY



\$426m Solar PV



\$103m W2E/Bioenergy



\$489m Energy efficiency



\$259m Wind



\$40m Solar thermal



\$81m Low emissions technology

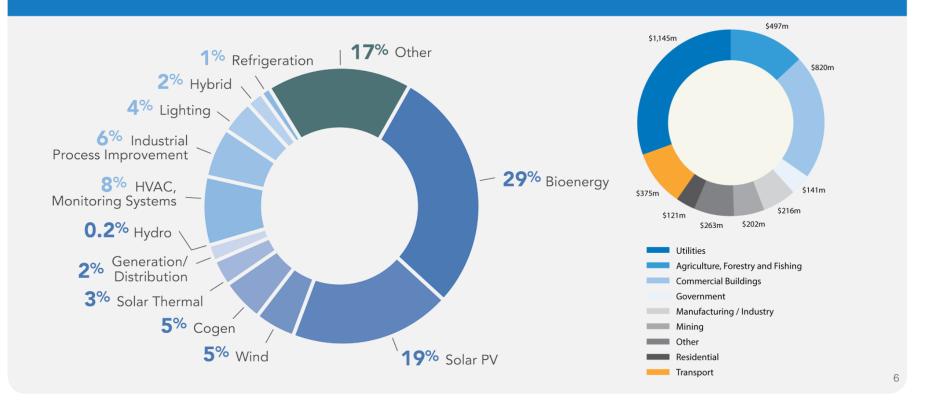


\$21m Ocean

Since the CEFC began investing in 2013

The CEFC has a \$3.8 billion pipeline of opportunities





What we're doing in solar



Cornerstone investor for new solar technologies

New financing models, setting a precedent for the financial market

Finance for smaller utility-scale projects

Financing merchant solar, when needed

Underwrote debt for Sundrop Farms solar thermal greenhouse

Solar leasing and PPAs. \$250m large-scale solar program.

\$13m for Uterne PV plant in NT. \$15m for DeGrussa solar and storage in WA

56MW Moree Solar PV Farm









We invest in projects, programs and funds



















ENERGY EFFICIENCY EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, SOLAR AND STORAGE

Indirect CEFC financing programs and funds

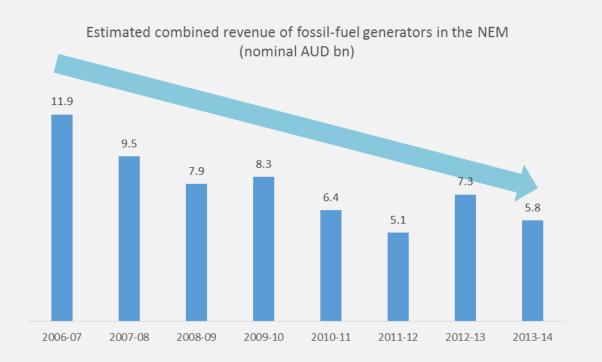


LARGER LOANS / MAJOR PROJECTS
OR PROGRAMS

Direct CEFC investments

Technological change and greenhouse gas policies are creating opportunities and challenges for investors

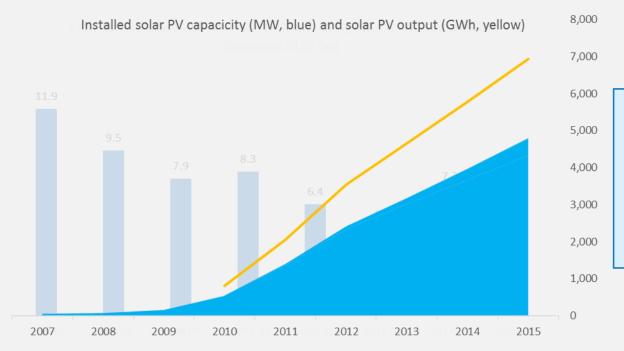




Since 2006, fossil fuel generator NEM revenue is estimated to have fallen by 50%

Solar has grown to nearly 10% of NEM capacity and 4% of NEM demand

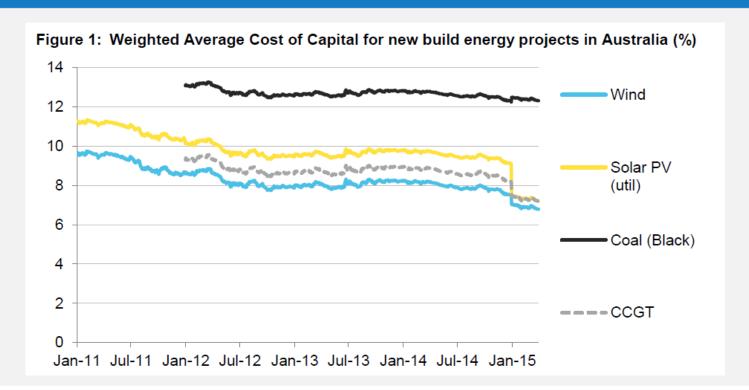




Since 2010, installed solar
PV capacity and
generation have
increased at an average
annual rate of 61%

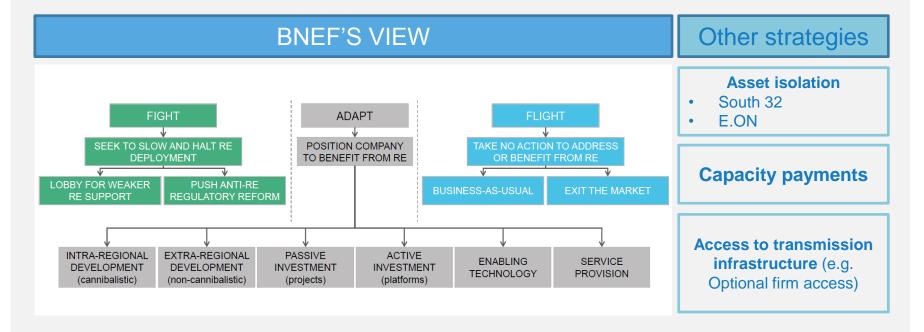
How is this reflected in willingness to lend across the energy sector





How might incumbents respond to technological and policy changes?

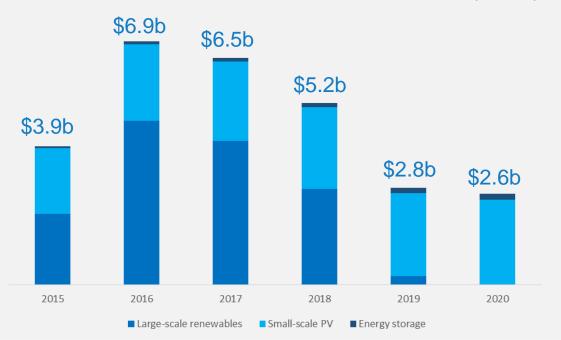




Large- and small-scale solar and batteries opportunities in Australia may require investment of \$28 billion by 2020



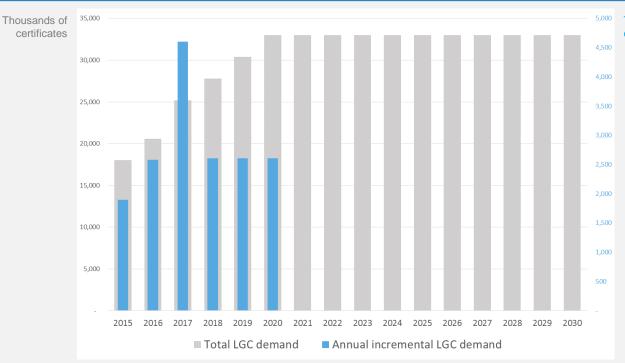
ANTICIPATED ANNUAL RENEWABLES INVESTMENT (AUD b)



For total additional largeand small scale capacity of nearly 14 GW

Australia's 33,000GWh LRET is driving large-scale demand





Thousands of certificates

Demand capped at 33,000 GWh by 2020

Supply uncapped

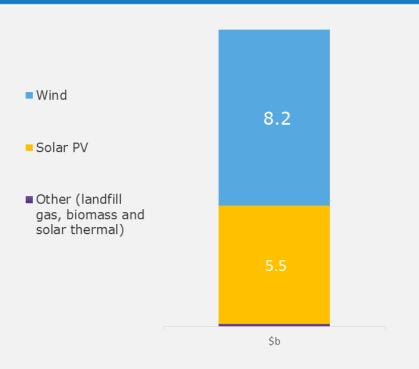
What happens to price when demand is capped but supply is uncapped?

Prices go down



Forecast investment required to 2020 to meet the LRET (AUD b)





Total: ~\$14b

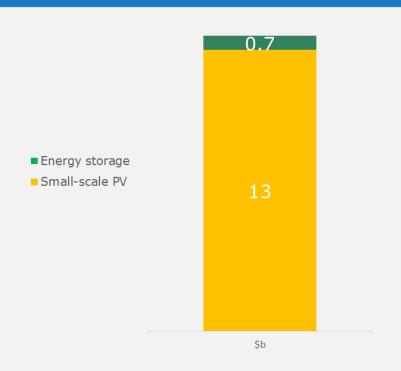
Solar: \$5.5b

Wind: \$8.2b

7.75GW total
1.15GW committed
6.60GW additional

Forecast investment in small-scale renewables to 2020 (AUD billions)





Total: ~\$14b

Solar: \$13b

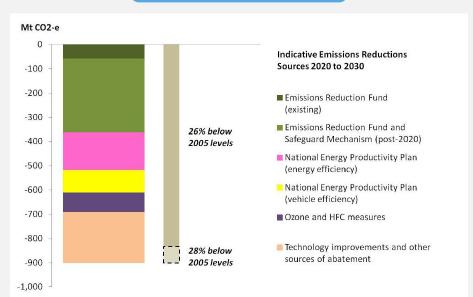
Storage: \$0.7b

6.1GW Solar 391MW Storage

Renewables should continue to grow strongly after 2020, driven by continued technological innovation and policy change



Australian Government



ALP

"adopting policies to deliver at least 50% of our electricity generation from renewables sources by 2030."

State policies

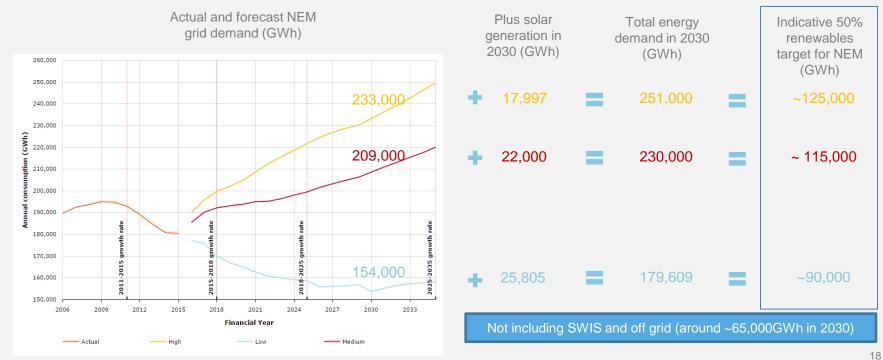
ACT: 90% renewable energy by 2020 **QLD:** 50% renewables target by 2030

VIC: At least 20% by 2020

SA: 50% by 2025 (already at 40%)

What might a 50% target mean in terms of renewables generation? Depends on your NEM demand forecast.

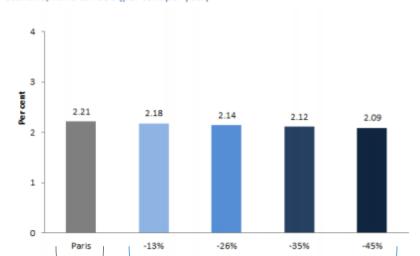




Australia's economy will continue to grow, even with cuts to emissions







"Paris" scenario is based on other countries' announced emissions reductions targets for UNFCCC negotiations in Paris in 2015

Emissions reductions scenarios for Australia ranging from -13% to -45% below 2005 levels in 2030. Under all five scenarios, average annual GDP growth continues to be above 2 per cent.

Growth rates range from 2.09 to 2.21 per cent a year.

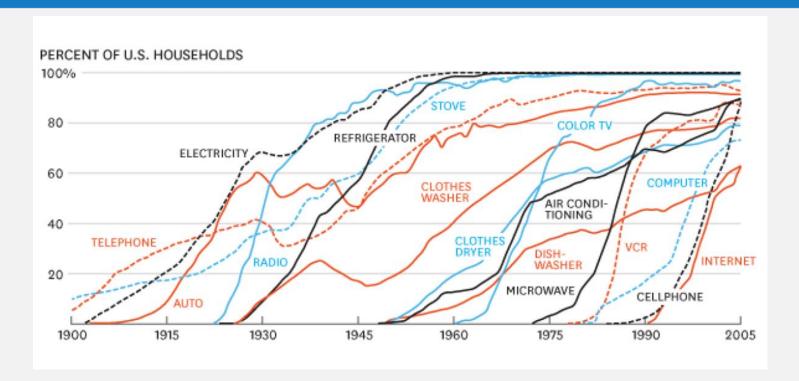
Target impacts are sensitive to future costs of new energy technologies.

Good news!

All scenarios will lead to growth in renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-emissions technology.

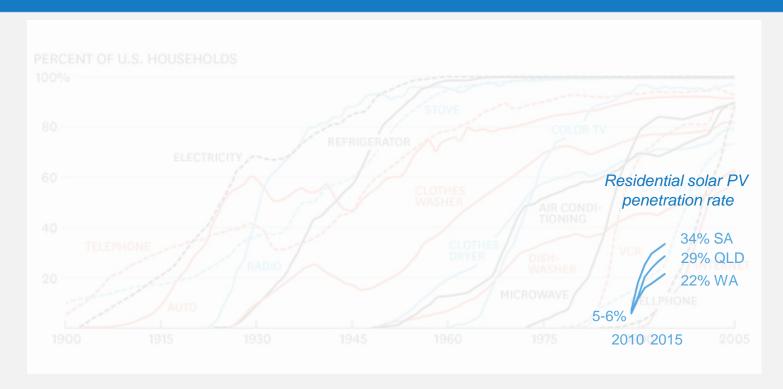
The rate of technology disruption is often underestimated





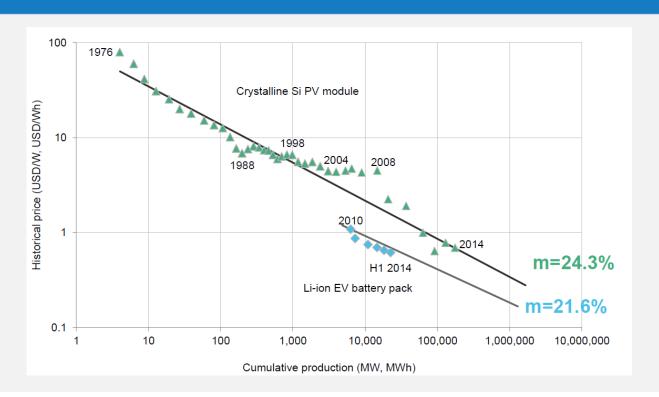
The rate of technology disruption is often underestimated





Battery costs have been falling at the same rate as solar module prices

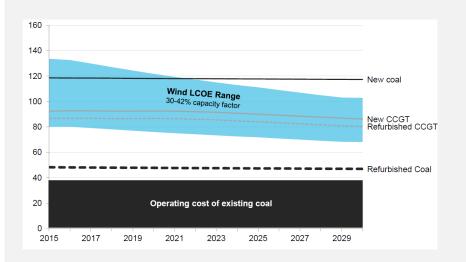


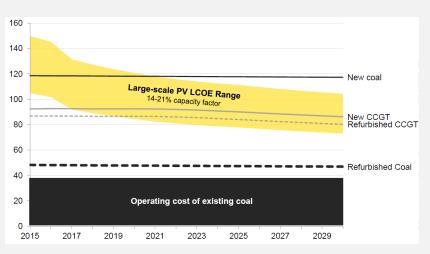


Source: BNEF

The cost of renewables will keep falling but existing and refurbished coal is still cheap to run – for now







Forecast global investment in renewable energy has been revised upward





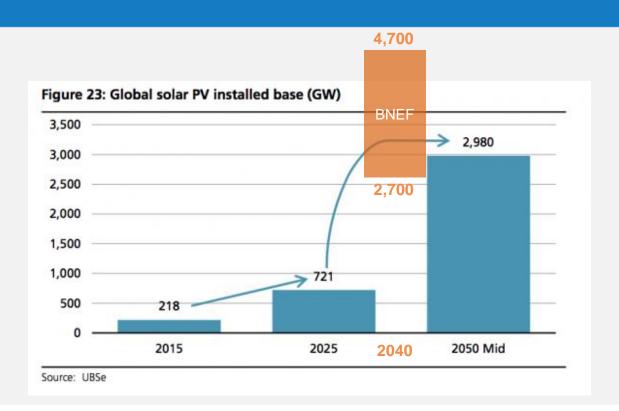
IEA's 2014 forecast

Period: 2001 to 2030 Period: 2014-2035

Source: IEA

Global forecasts for solar are optimistic





Source: UBS, BNEF

Where are the investment opportunities?















Ubiquitous LED lighting

Solar everywhere

Energy storage

Smarter energy management

Widespread bioenergy

Electric and hydrogen vehicles

Exporting renewable energy?

What else should investors be thinking about?





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