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# Discussion of long term energy transitions

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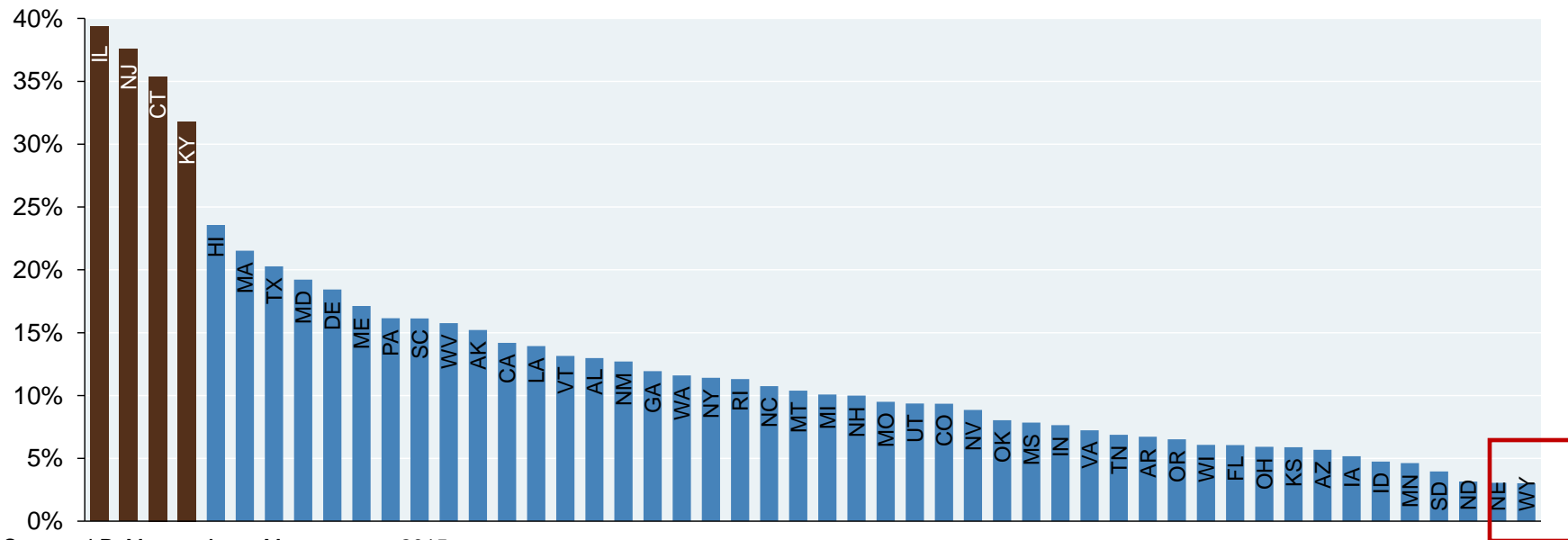
September 14, 2017

**Michael Cembalest**, Chairman of Market and Investment Strategy, J.P. Morgan Asset & Wealth Management

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# Wyoming

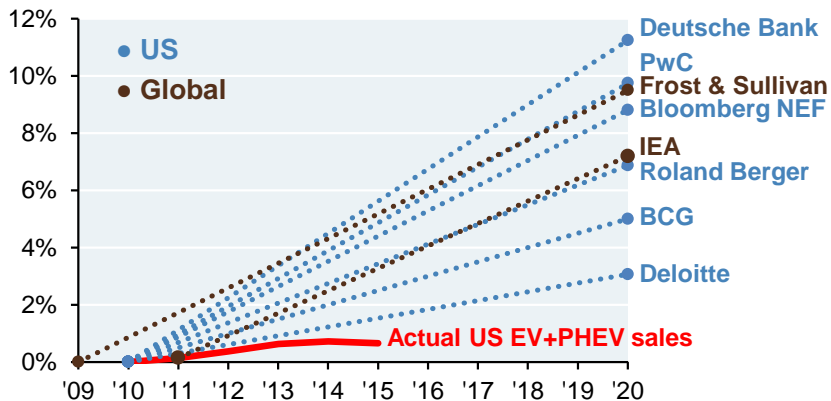
**% of state revenue collections required to pay the sum of interest on bonds, the state's share of unfunded pension and retiree healthcare liabilities, and defined contribution plan payments**



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. 2015.

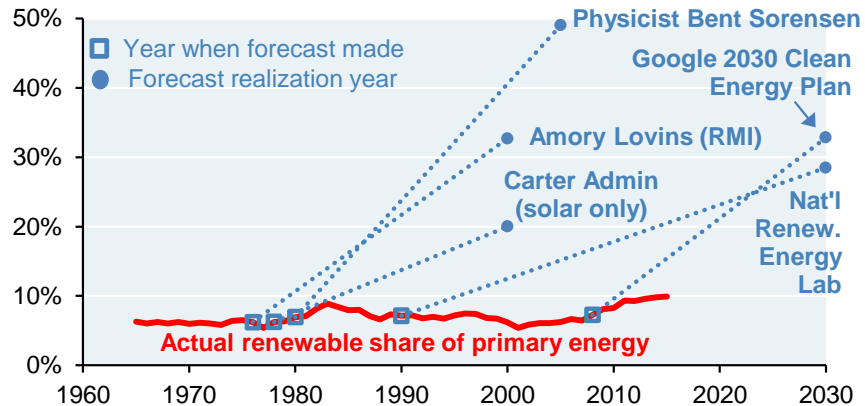
# Wishful thinking

## Another generation of electric car projections out of sync with reality, EV+PHEV sales as % of total car sales



Source: DOE, BEA and listed organizations. 2015. Note: global EV+PHEV sales in 2015 were also around 0.6%.

## The share of US primary energy coming from renewable sources, and some notable forecasts

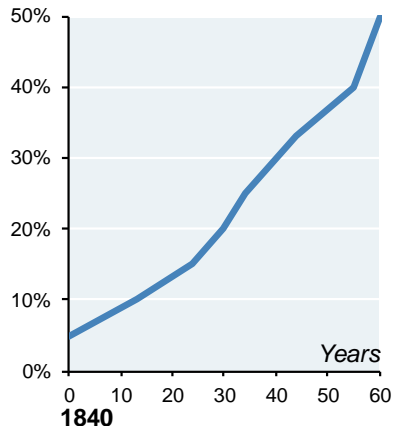


Source: EIA, listed authors, Vaclav Smil, JPMAM. 2015. Renewables include wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, biomass, wood and waste.

# Energy transitions

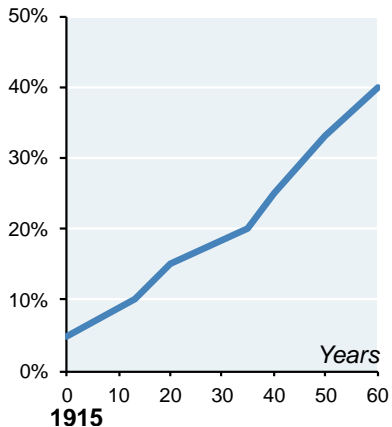
## Coal

Percent, share of world energy



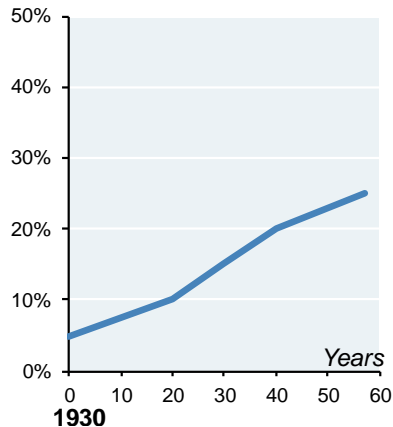
## Oil

Percent, share of world energy



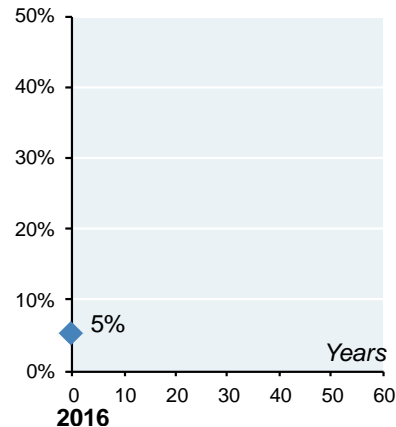
## Natural Gas

Percent, share of world energy



## Modern Renewables

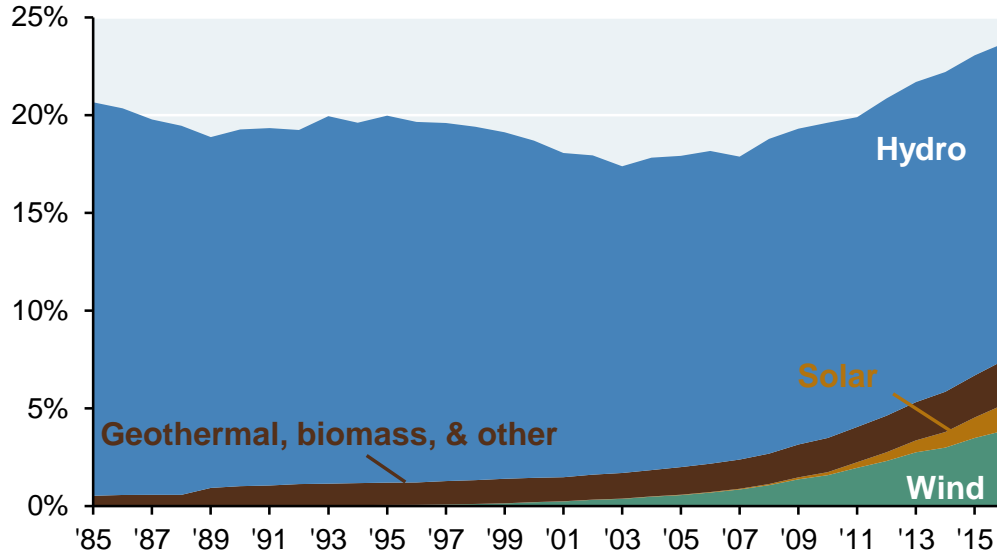
Percent, share of world energy



Years after Energy Source Begins Supplying 5% of Global Demand

## The modern renewable era: global

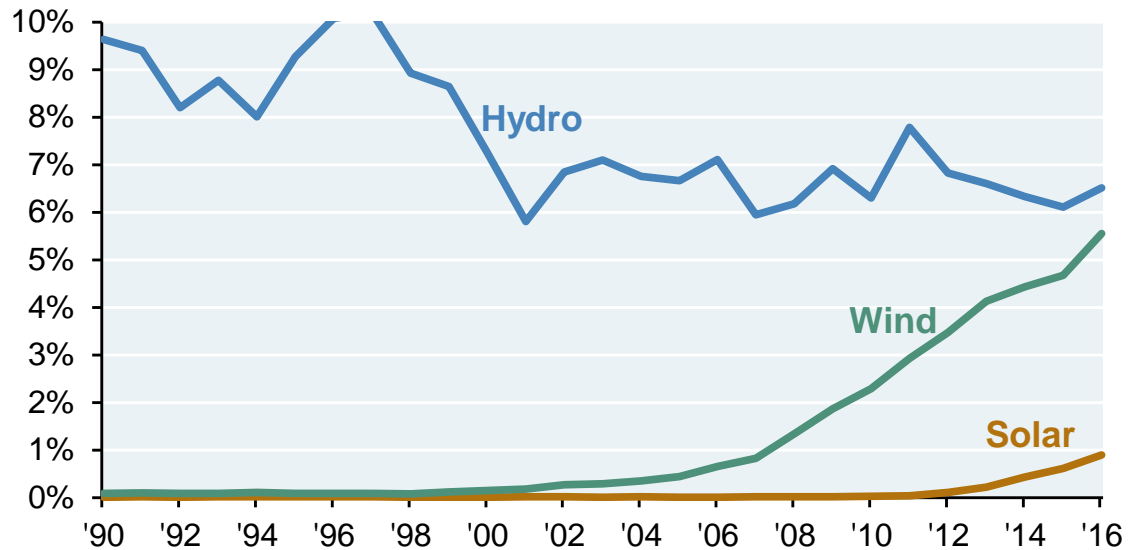
**Global renewable electricity generation: still mostly a hydro-electric story, but wind rising, % of total generation**



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy. 2016.

## Modern renewable era: US

### Wind, solar and hydroelectric shares of US electricity generation, %

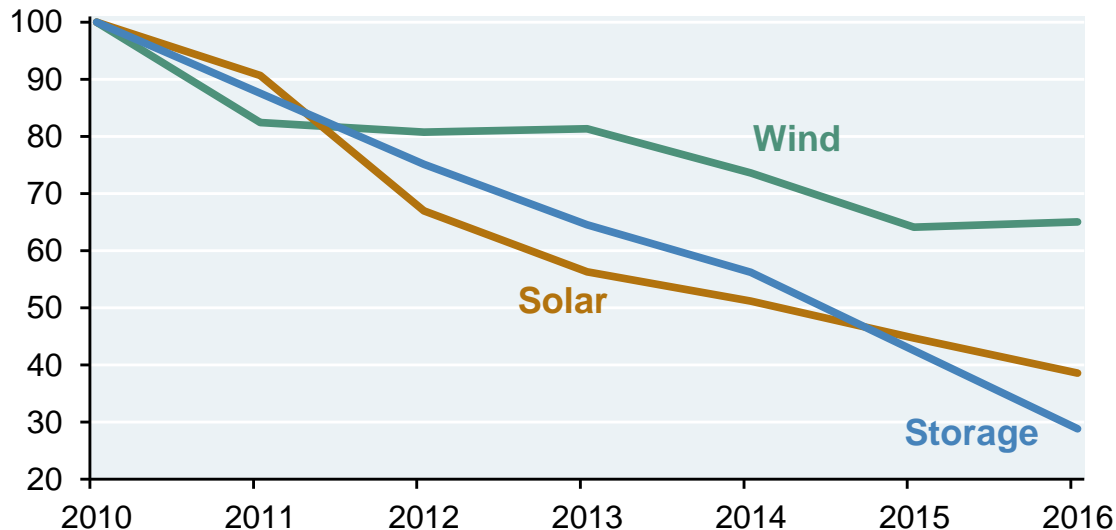


Source: Energy Information Administration. December 2016.

# Productivity improvements

## Declining upfront capital costs of wind, solar & storage

Index of upfront capital costs , 2010 estimates = 100



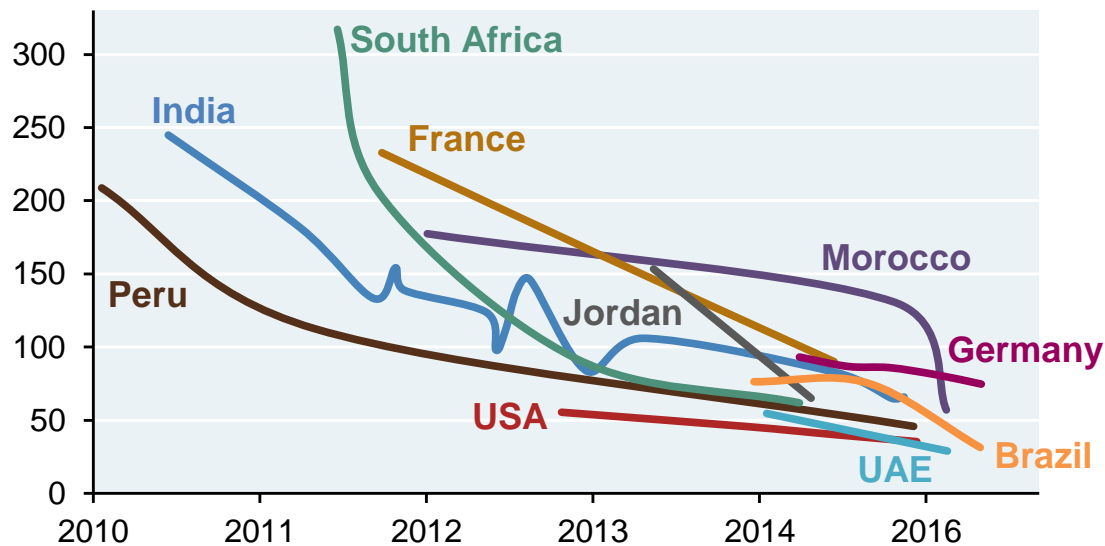
Source: EIA, NREL, Lazard, UBS, Nykvist, et. al. December 2016.

Storage proxied by electric vehicle battery packs.

## Solar auction prices

### Global solar auction prices converging below \$100/MWh

US\$/MWh



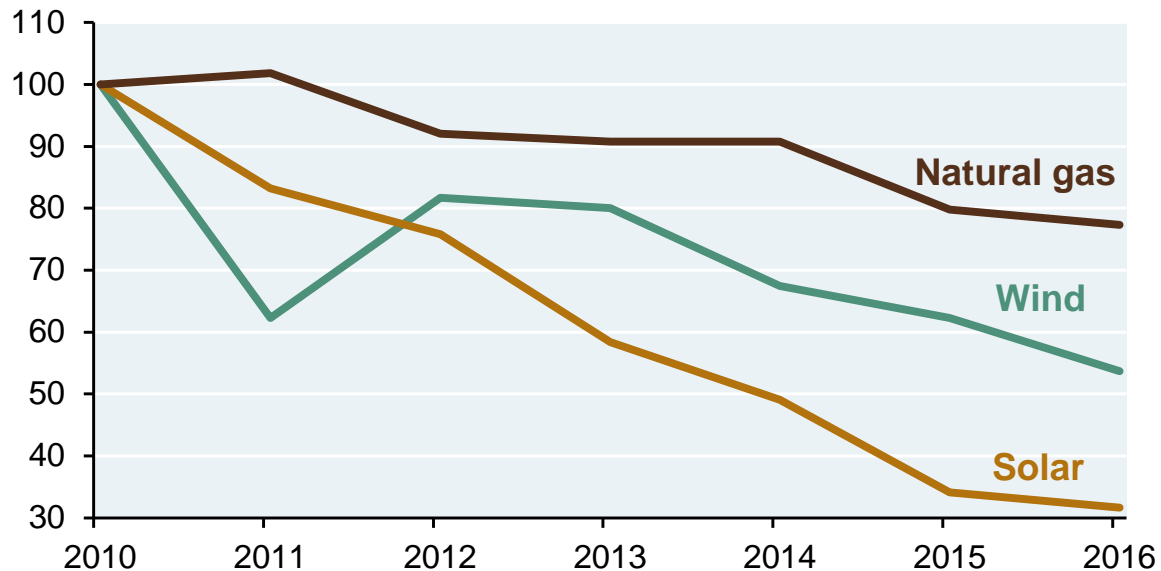
Source: International Renewable Energy Agency. 2017.



## “Levelized cost”

### Utility-scale solar PV, wind, and nat gas levelized cost

Index of levelized costs, 2010 estimates = 100

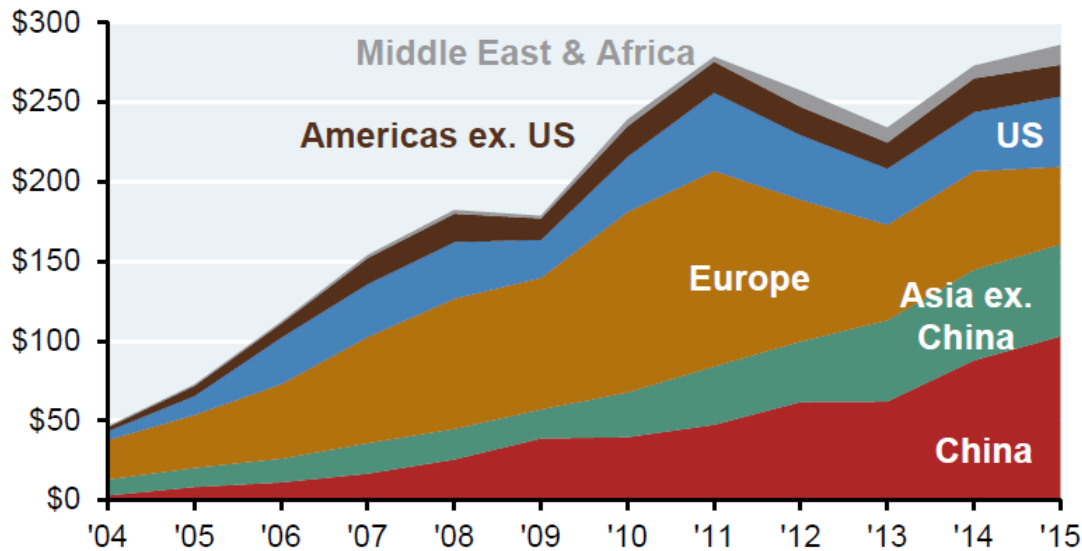


Source: Lazard. December 2016.

# Investment

## Annual global investment in renewable energy

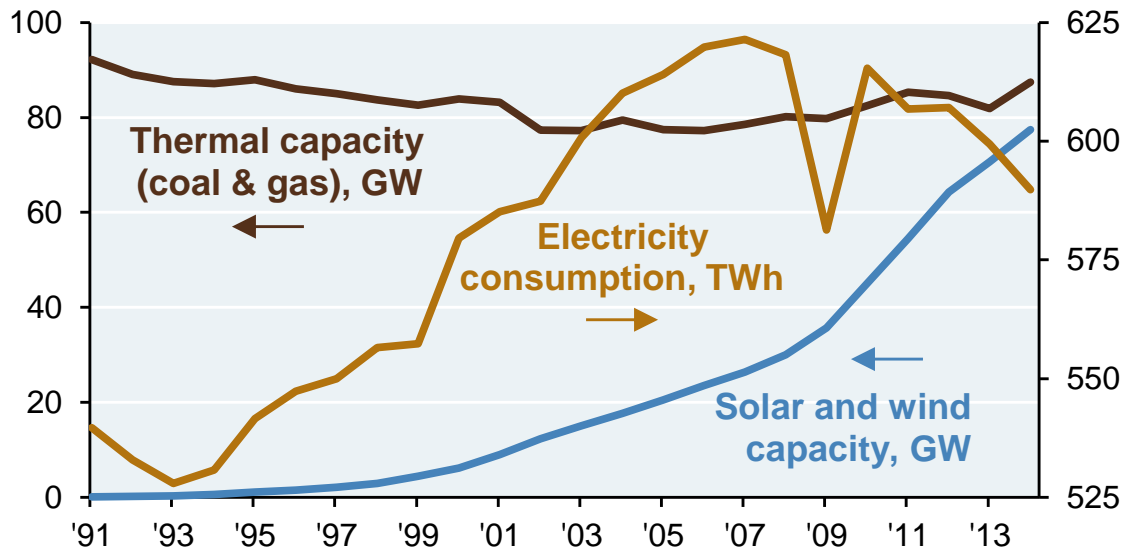
USD billions



Source: UNEP, Bloomberg New Energy Finance. 2015.

# Intermittency

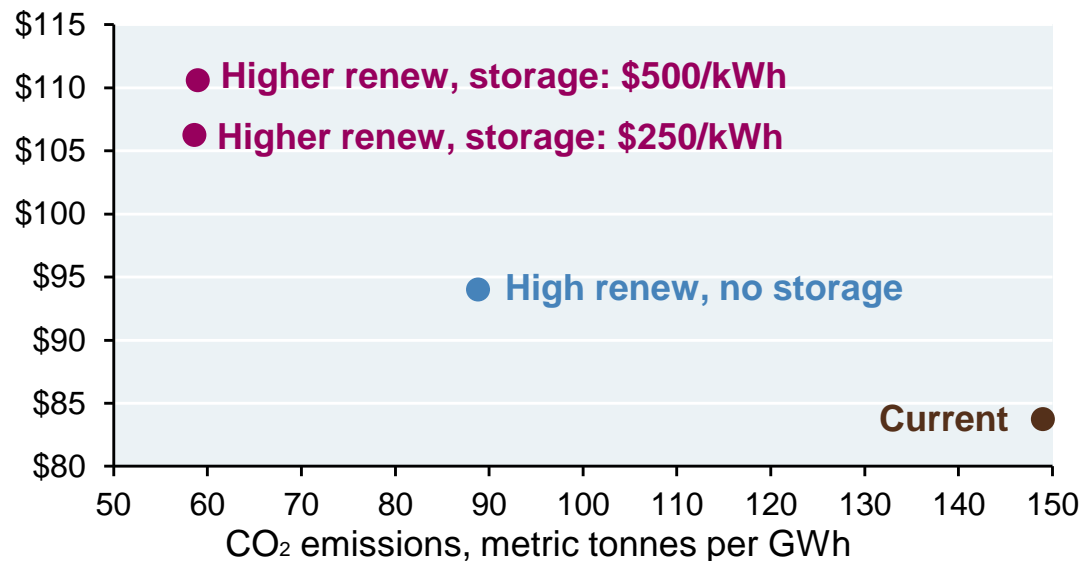
**Despite a large renewable energy build-out in Germany, almost no reduction in natural gas and coal capacity**



Source: German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. 2014.

## Costs and emissions

### California electricity cost-emission tradeoffs, US\$ system cost per MWh



Source: CAISO, EIA, JPMAM. 2017.

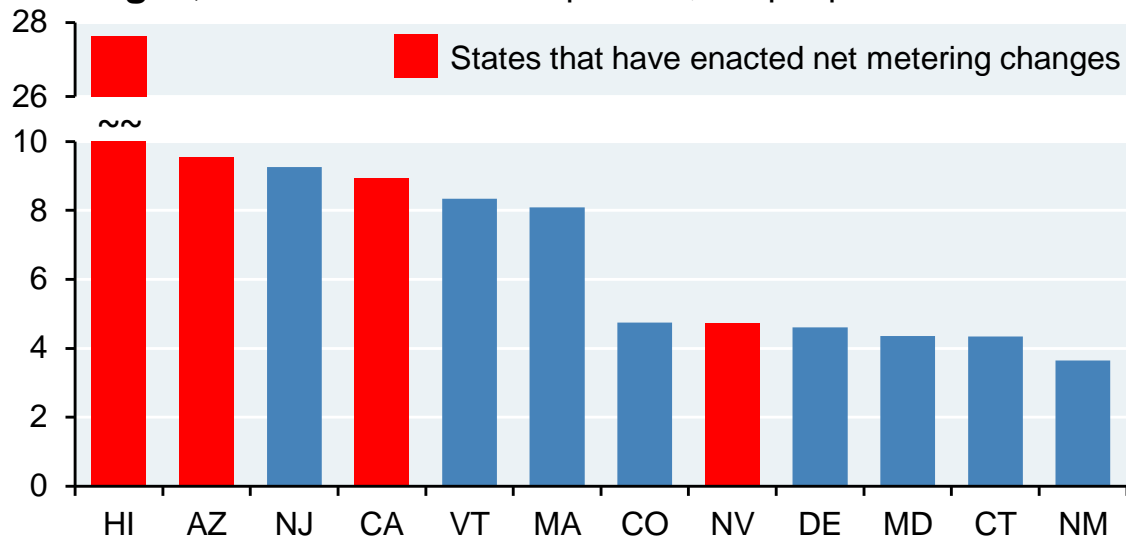
## Realities of energy transitions

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- Our estimates include the cost of connecting facilities to the grid, but do not include costs of building high voltage transmission lines. Their costs could add another \$15-\$20 per MWh to wind and solar costs, over and above the \$2-\$4 per MWh assumed by the EIA for grid interconnection
- The Plains & Eastern Clean Line (Texas panhandle to Memphis) is the first long-distance US HVDC transmission line built in more than 20 years, at annual cost of \$15-\$20 per MWh. If finished on time, it will have taken **11 years to complete**, and required the Dep't of Energy to invoke Section 1222 of the Energy Policy Act on eminent domain
- Electricity consumption in the 8 Midwestern and Northwestern states with high wind capacity factors (> 36%) and low population density (below 60 people per square mile, leaving plenty of room for wind farm construction) is only 6% of total US electricity consumption.

## Utilities changing the rules

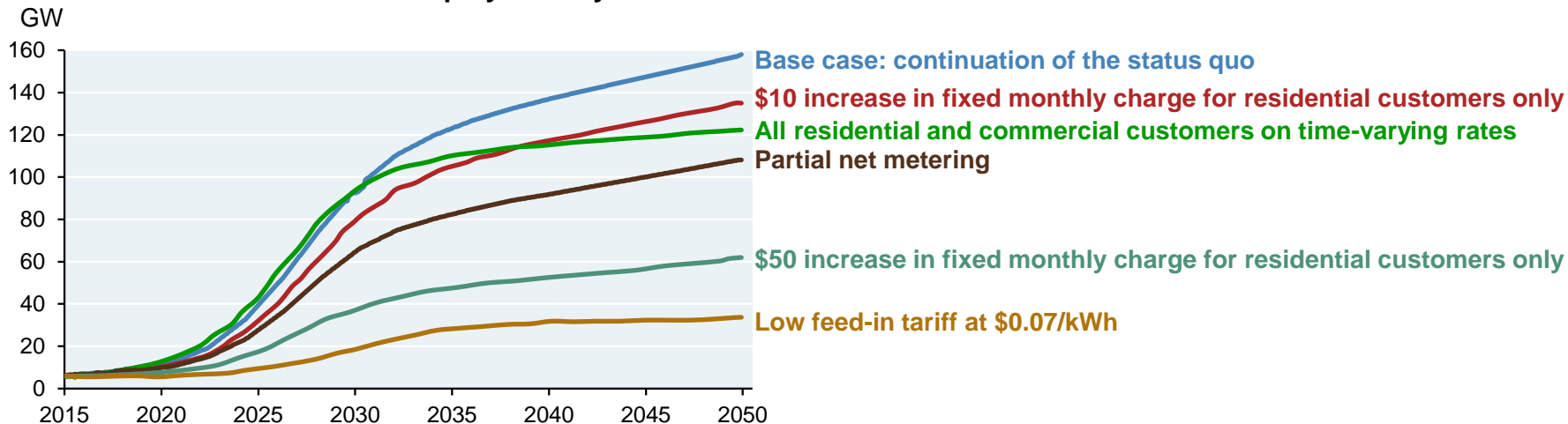
### States with high distributed solar PV and net-metering changes, Distributed solar MW per 100,000 people



Source: EIA, US Census Bureau. January 2016. States shown are those with more than 3 MW per 100,000 people.

# Sensitivity of future outcomes to policy

## National distributed solar PV deployment by scenario

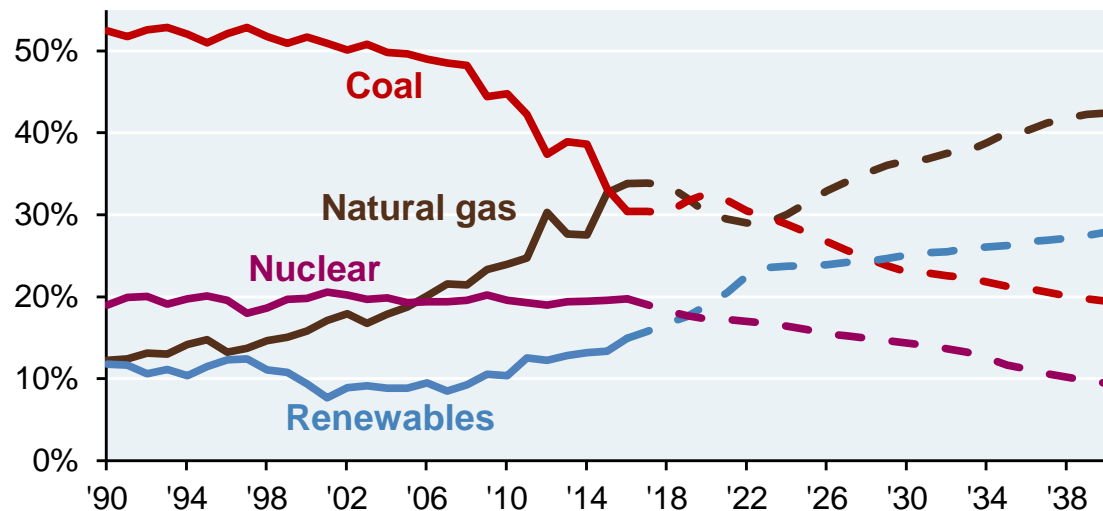


Source: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. July 2015.

## Decline of coal mostly a reflection of natural gas

### US: natural gas could provide a pathway for more renewable energy, less coal and less nuclear

% of total electricity generation



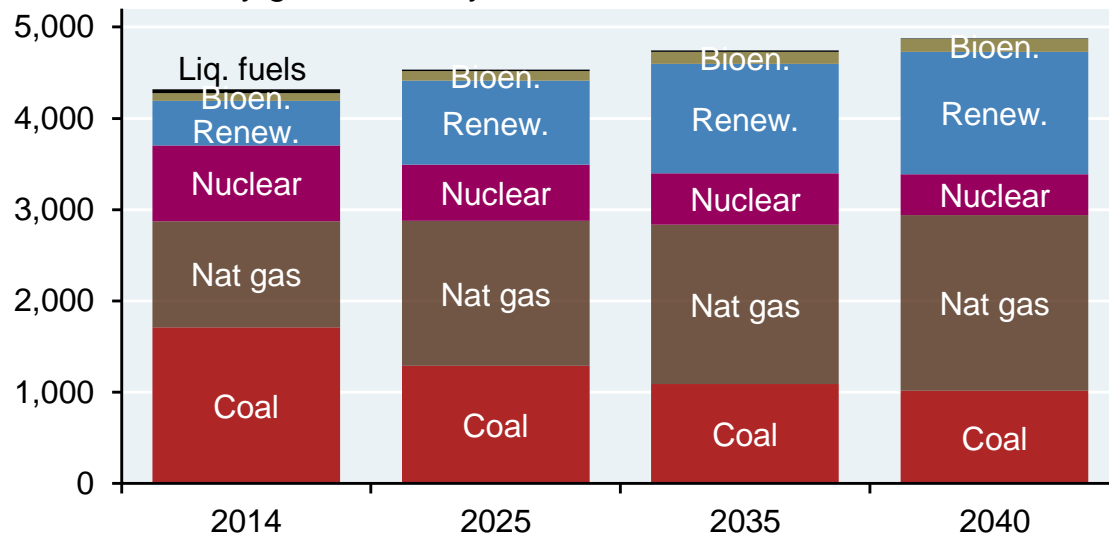
Source: Energy Information Administration, JPMAM. December 2016.



# Renewable growth meets future demand and lower nuclear; natural gas displaces coal

## Scenario: natural gas could provide a pathway for more renewable energy, less coal and less nuclear

US electricity generation by source, terawatthours

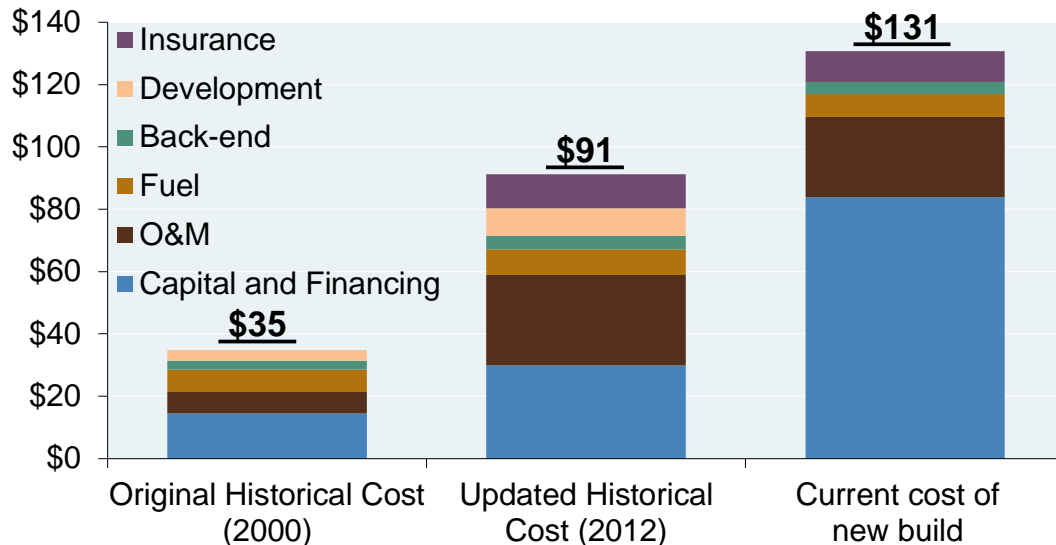


Source: International Energy Agency. JPMAM. 2016.

# Nuclear costs

## The rising cost of nuclear power in France

Levelized cost measured in 2010 \$/MWh



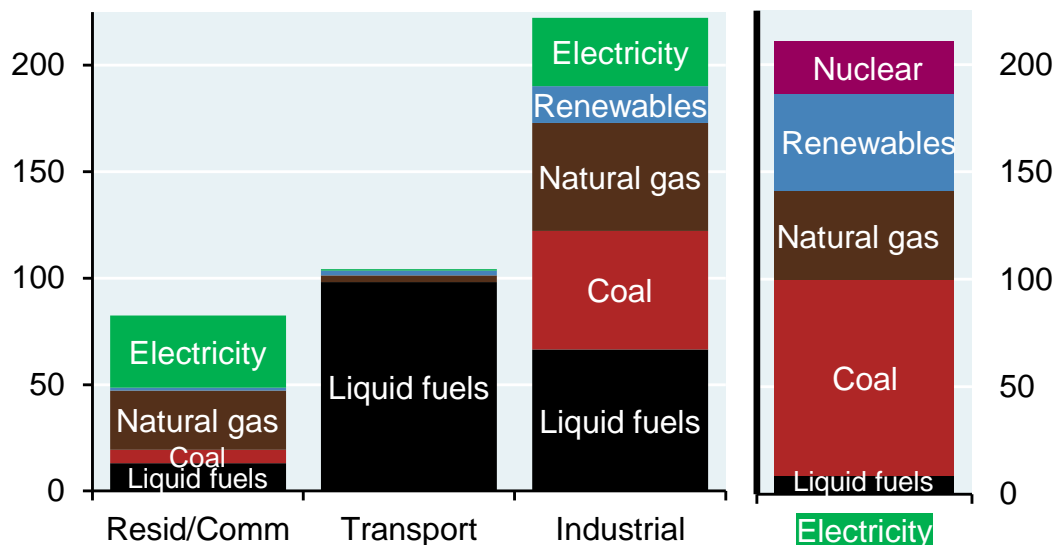
Source: N. Boccard, "The cost of nuclear electricity: France after Fukushima", Energy Policy Journal, December 2013.

- **US nuclear power plants scheduled to close** within the next decade include Pilgrim (MA), Diablo Canyon (CA), Three Mile Island (PA), Palisades (MI), Indian Point (NY) and Oyster Creek (NJ)

## The resilience of natural gas demand: non-electricity usage

### Renewables: so far, primarily impacting electricity

Global energy use by end-user and source, quadrillion BTU

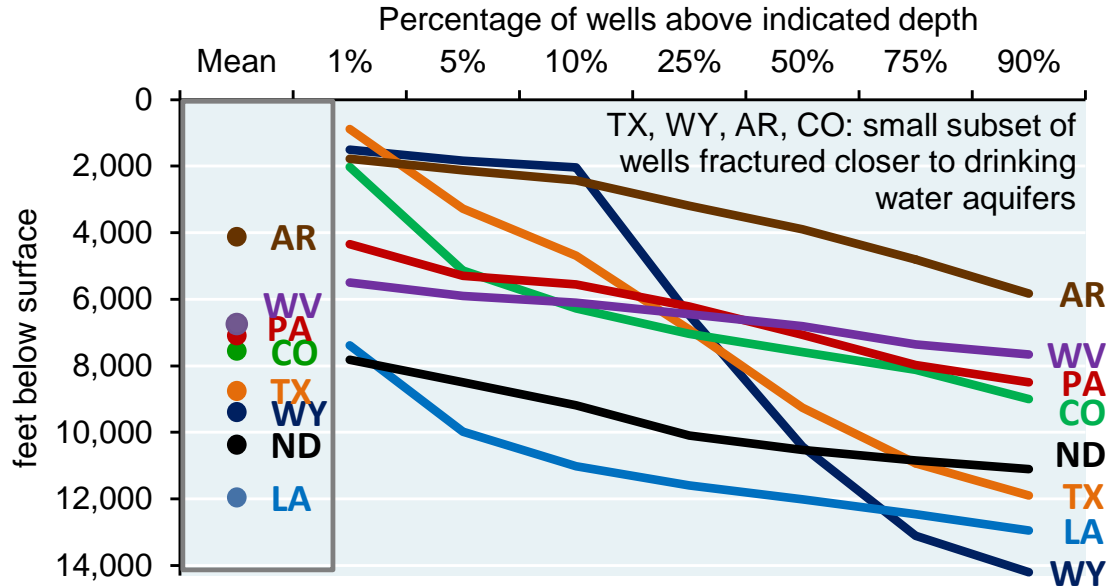


- Industrial sector requires carbon-based inputs as raw materials (for steel, ammonia, plastics and rubber), and also as sources of high and consistent heat for processing of construction materials and smelting (cement, iron ore and petrochemicals)
- 25% air, marine and rail
- 2 mm units in 2016...and 200 mm units in 2030 (IEA)?
- 70% of elect. from fossil fuels, 5% from wind/solar

Source: Energy Information Administration, JPMAM. 2016.

# Fracturing

## Depths of hydraulic fracturing wells



Source: Env. Science & Technology, Jackson (Stanford) et al. 2015.

## The EPA

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### **Original 2015 EPA draft, from Exec Summary**

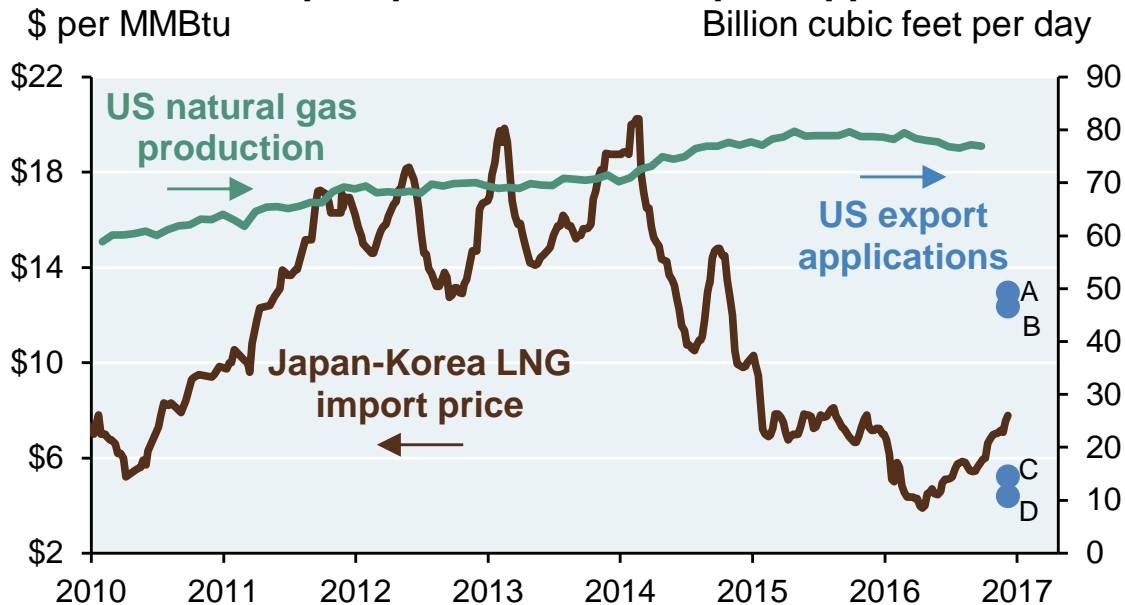
“We did not find evidence that these mechanisms have led to widespread, systemic impacts on drinking water resources in the United States”

### **Final EPA report January 2017, from Exec Summary**

“This report describes how activities in the hydraulic fracturing water cycle can impact -- and have impacted -- drinking water resources and the factors that influence the frequency and severity of those impacts”

# Rising US LNG exports unlikely to change US supply/demand equation

## LNG: Asian import prices and US export applications



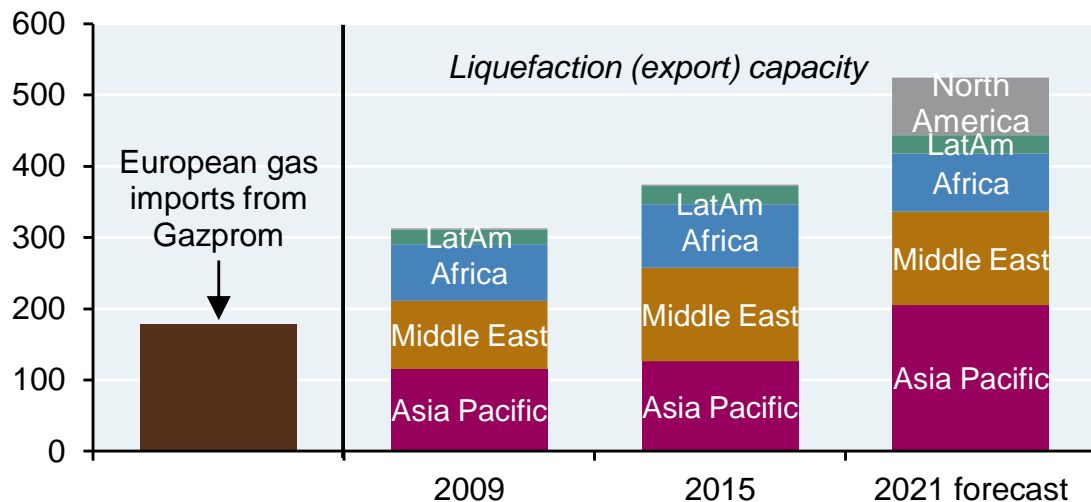
Source: DoE, EIA, FERC, J.P. Morgan Securities, JPMAM. Dec. 12, 2016.

- A:** Applications approved by DoE to export LNG to FTA
- B:** Applications received by DoE to export LNG to non-FTA
- C:** Applications approved by DoE to export to non-FTA  
(less contingent approvals)
- D:** LNG export facilities under construction

# The cost of diversification for Europe

## Potential gas counterparties for Europe

Billion cubic meters of natural gas per year

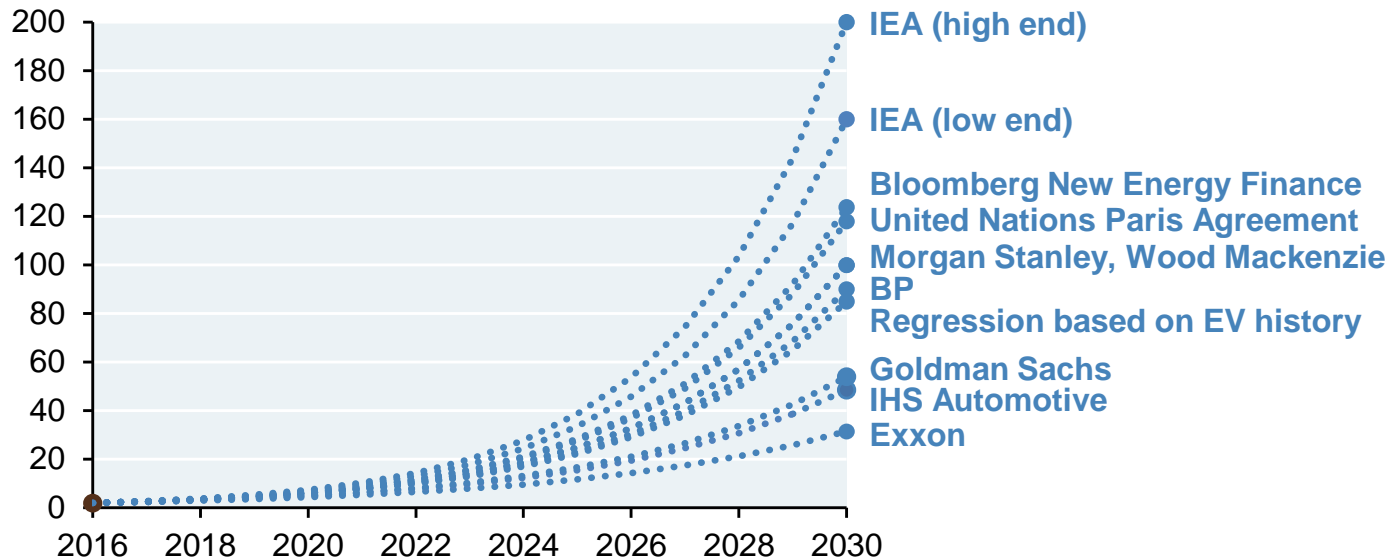


Source: International Gas Union, IHS. 2016. Capacity only refers to existing projects and projects under construction.

# Electric vehicles

## Electric vehicle projections vary widely

Global fleet size, million EVs



Sources: IEA, IHS, BNEF, MS, GS, UN, Wood Mackenzie, BP, Smil, Exxon. 2017.

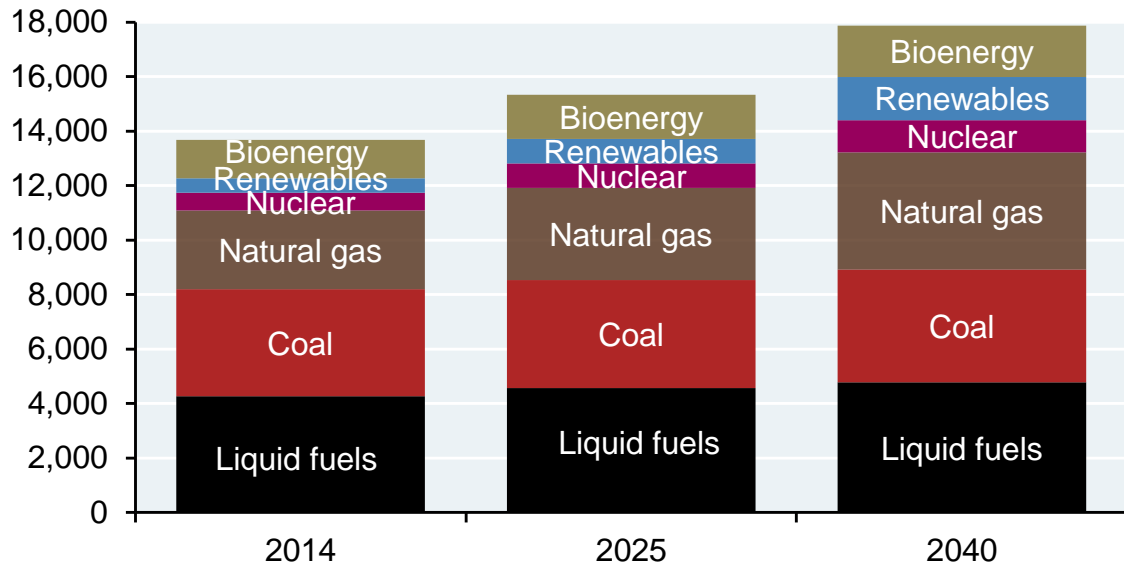


# Appendices

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## IEA: Renewables at 20% of primary energy by 2040

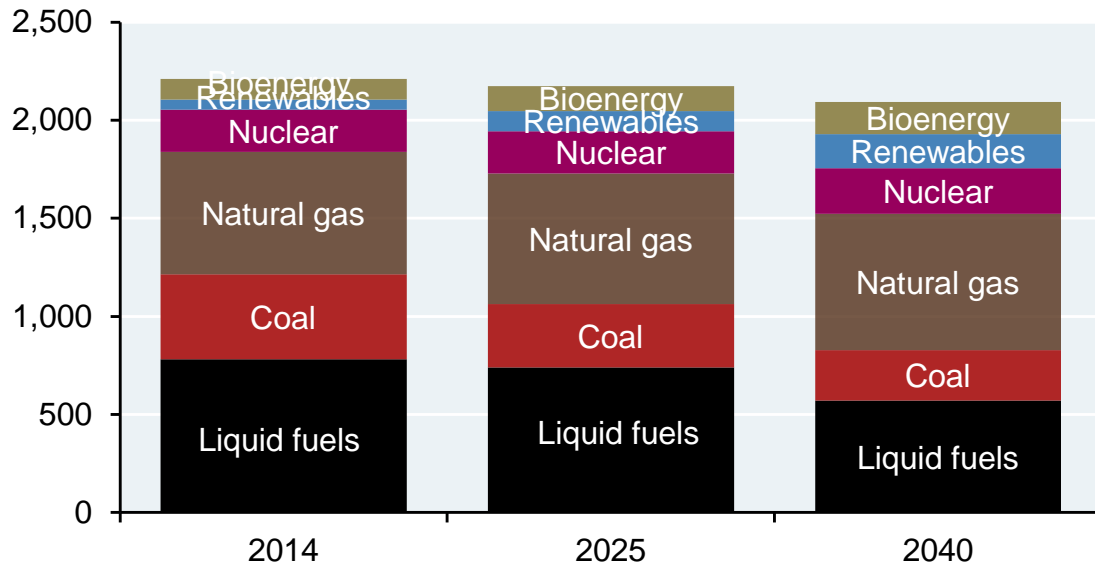
Global primary energy use by source, mm tonnes of oil equivalents



Source: International Energy Agency New Policies Scenario. 2016.

## US energy demand by source

Primary energy, million tonnes of oil equivalents



Source: International Energy Agency New Policies Scenario. 2016.

# Important information

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