

Macroeconomic costs of the energy transition in the Czech Republic

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app.energy-mix.cz extension

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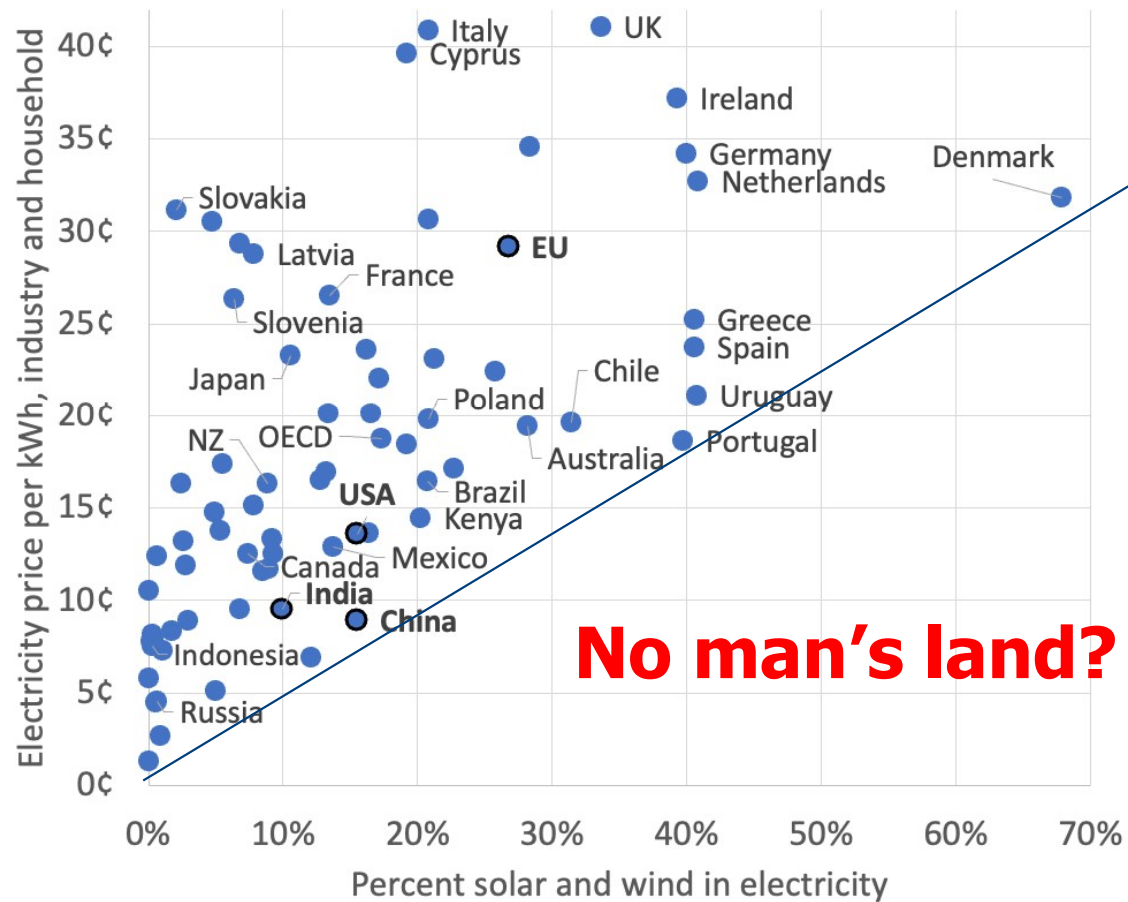
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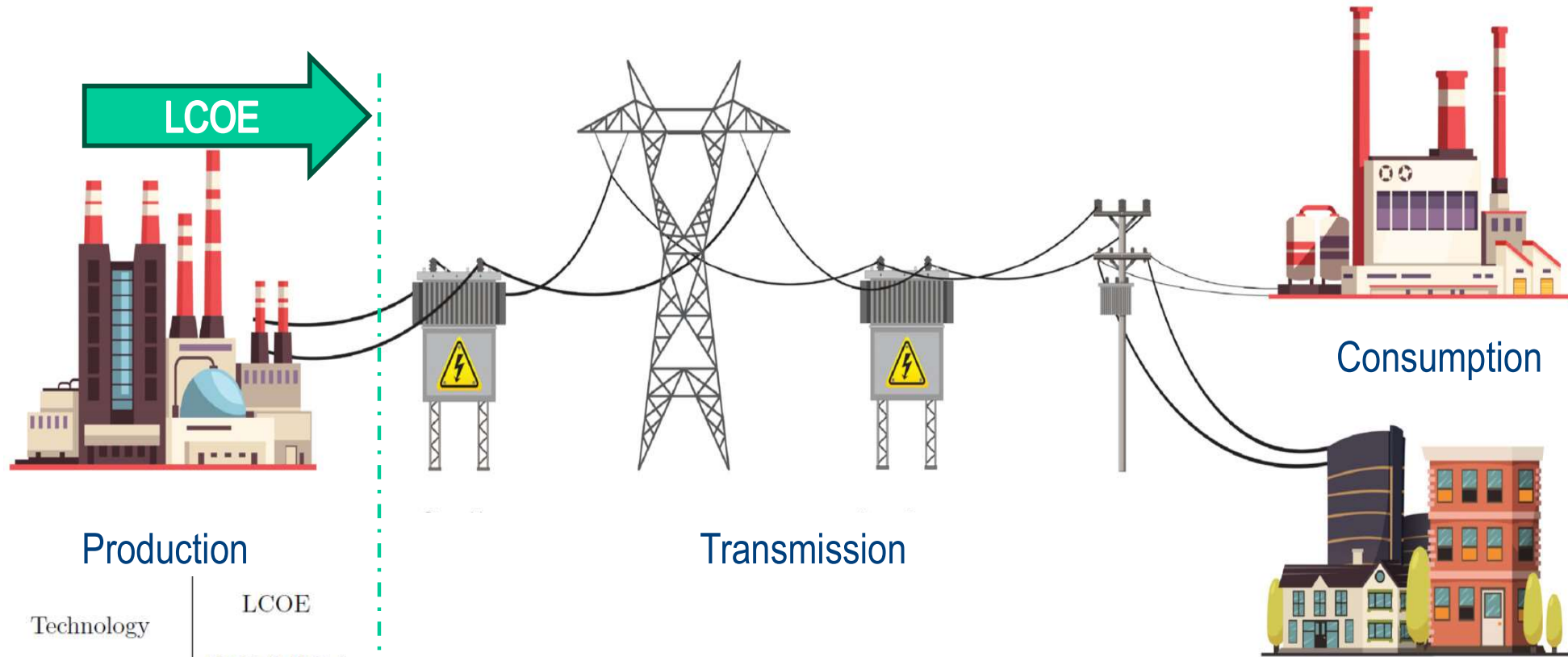
Technology	LCOE
	[USD/MWh]
Biomass	90
Coal (USC)	83
Natural Gas CC	40
Nuclear	88
Solar PV	36
Wind	40

- School example: only **fixed costs** for nuclear and PV matter
 - Nuclear plant costs to cover.....1200 a year
 - Consumer pays.....100 monthly
- Suppose we build additional PV RES for half of the price
 - PV plant costs to cover.....600 a year
 - Consumer pays..... 50 monthly
- How much will consumer save?
- As we want electricity also during the night, we need BOTH
 - Nuclear plant costs to cover.....1200 a year
 - PV plant costs to cover.....600 a year
 - Consumer pays.....150 monthly

- Standard economics:
 - Price is determined by the nature of the good, location, and time
 - Price changes to balance demand and supply
 -
- Specifics of electrical energy:
 - Cannot be economically stored in sufficient quantities
 - Can only be delivered where there is a distribution network
 - **At any given time, production (supply) adjusts to consumption (demand) at the given price**
 - The paradigm shift from a central scheme means a move from emphasis on essence (commodity) to

TIME and PLACE

At the terminals of the generator: Cheap commodity production => Cheap electricity

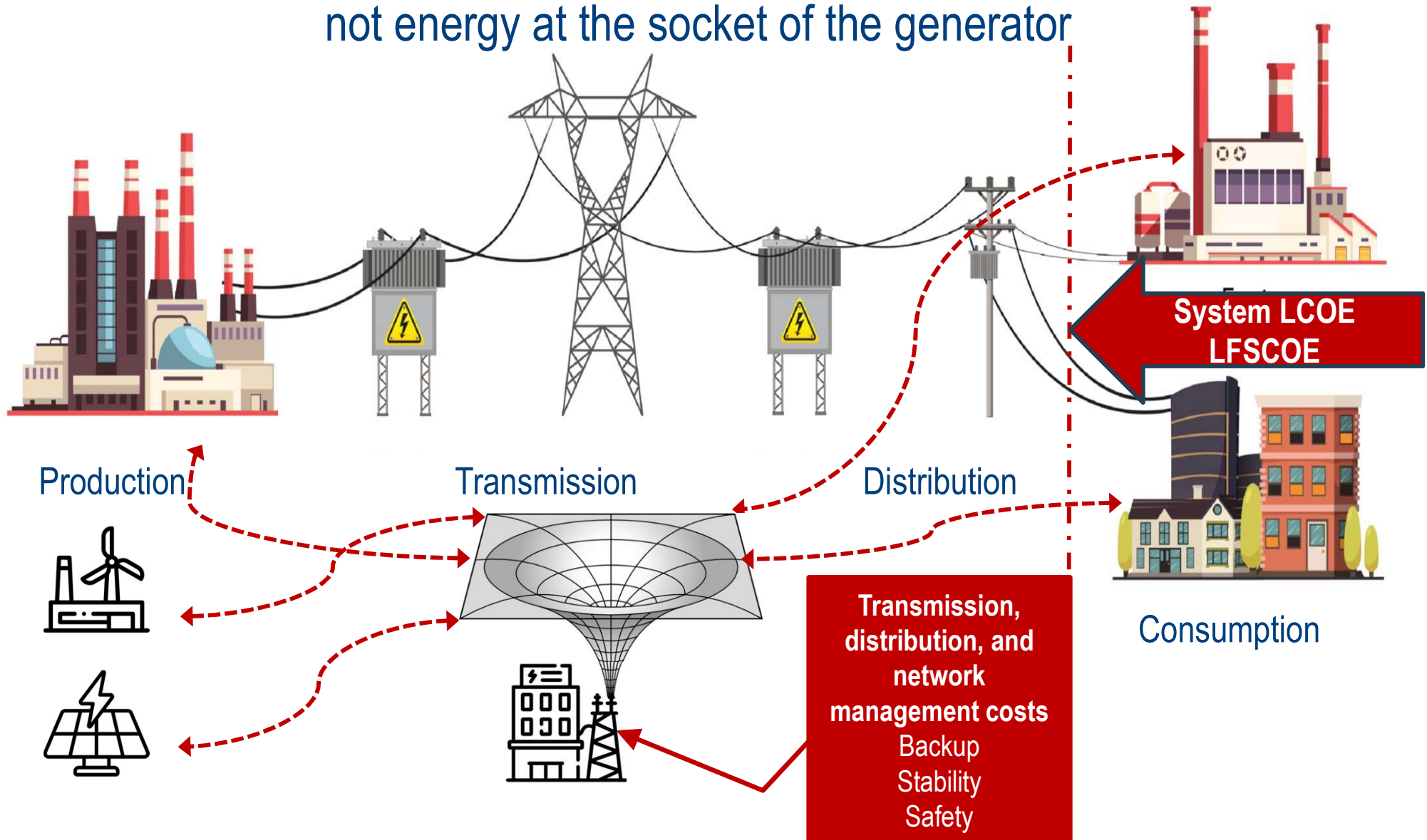


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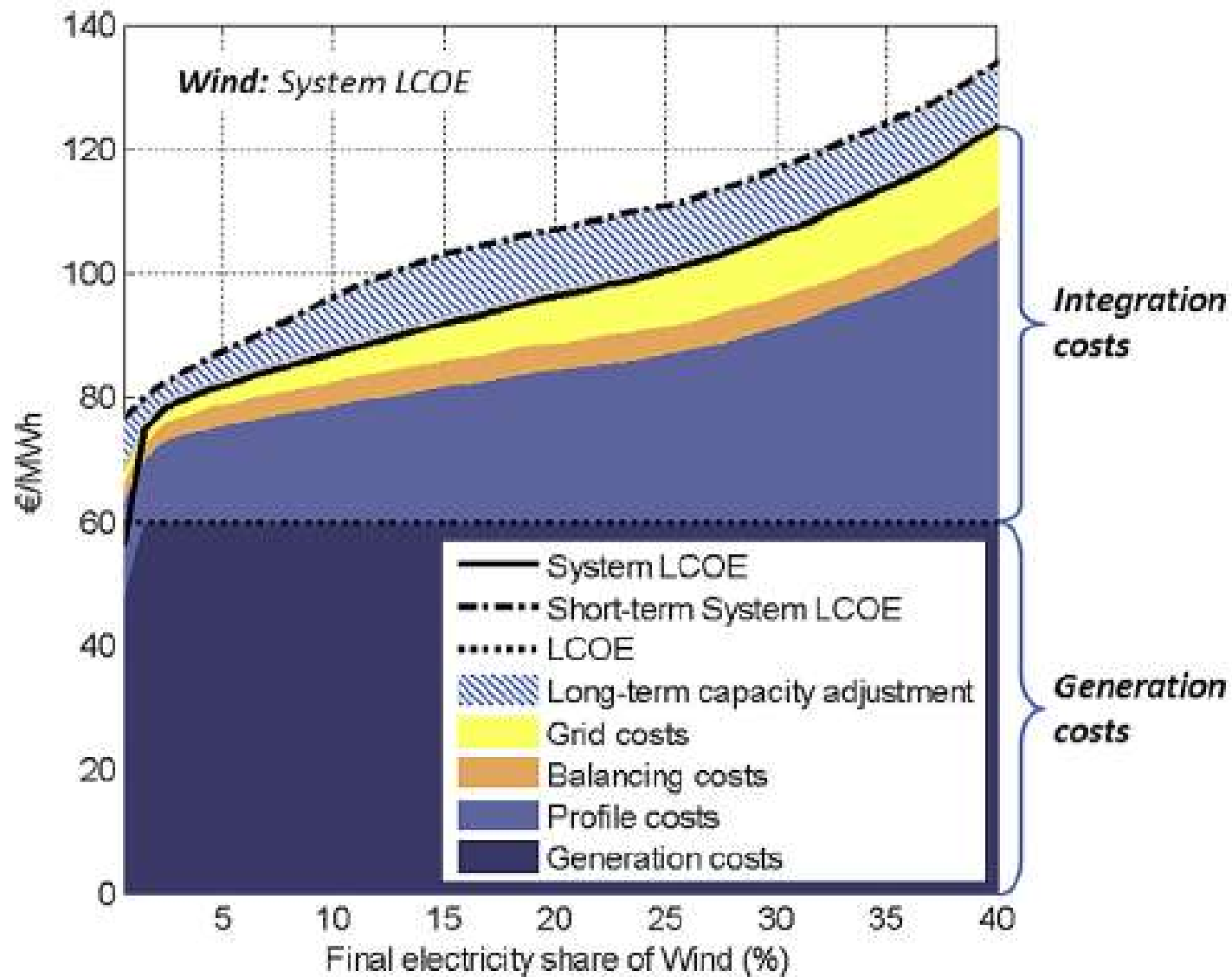
LCOE = Investment perspective:

At what price do I need to sell for the investment to pay off

Consumers purchase delivery of energy service according to their needs,
not energy at the socket of the generator



- LCOE – Levelized Costs of Electricity
 - Comparable price for investment decision-making in the construction of a source
- National economic view, same as view of the consumer:
 - How much does the service (supply) cost the economy
- **Internalizing the costs of non-controllability and intermittency**
- Total service costs including induced costs **System LCOE**
- = LCOE plus costs of the given system and of the stability of supply, reliability, and with induced due to changes in distribution



- In 2012 for calculation: Permit ~20EUR (was ~ 10 EUR), Gas ~ 25EUR, nuclear operating

- LFSCOE = LCOE plus system costs using **exclusively** given type

Technology	LCOE [USD/MWh]	LFSCOE	
		Germany [USD/MWh]	Texas [USD/MWh]
Biomass	90	109	126
Coal (USC)	83	110	124
Natural Gas CC	40	41	46
Nuclear	88	114	134
Solar PV	36	1465	456
Wind	40	587	358

Source: Idel, Robert. Levelized Full System Costs of Electricity – 2023 Updates, 2023.

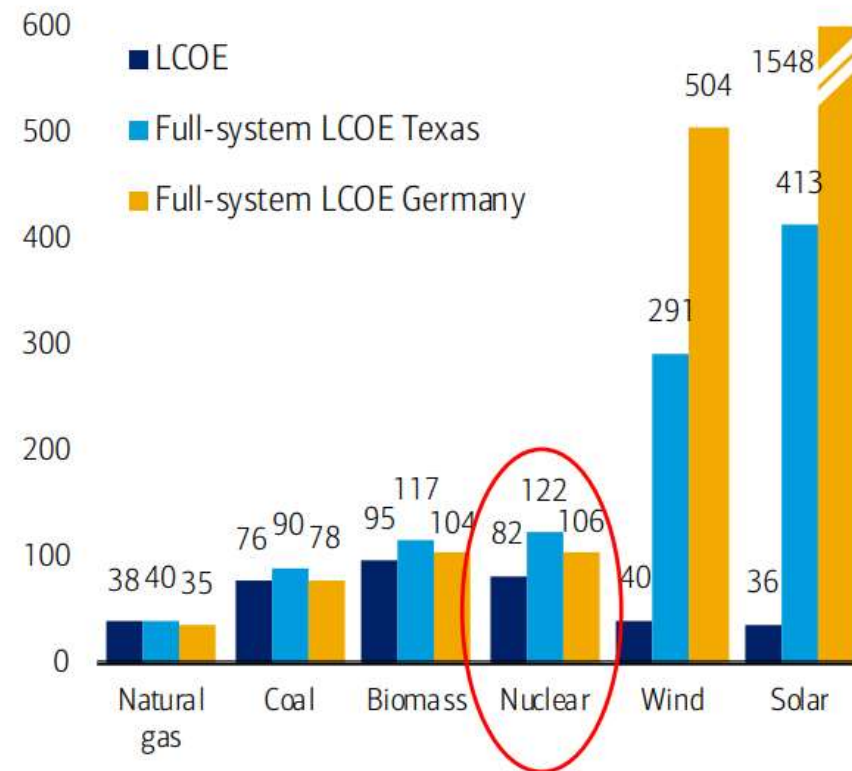
LFSCOE = LCOE plus system costs for full demand coverage using exclusively the given type

Levelized Full System Costs of Electricity – 2023 Updates, 2023.

- Where to invest if the source bears the additional incurred costs?
- There will be an internalization of externality caused by instability and insecurity of a particular technology

Exhibit 21: ...especially on an “all-in basis”...

LCOE & LFSCOE calculations by energy source

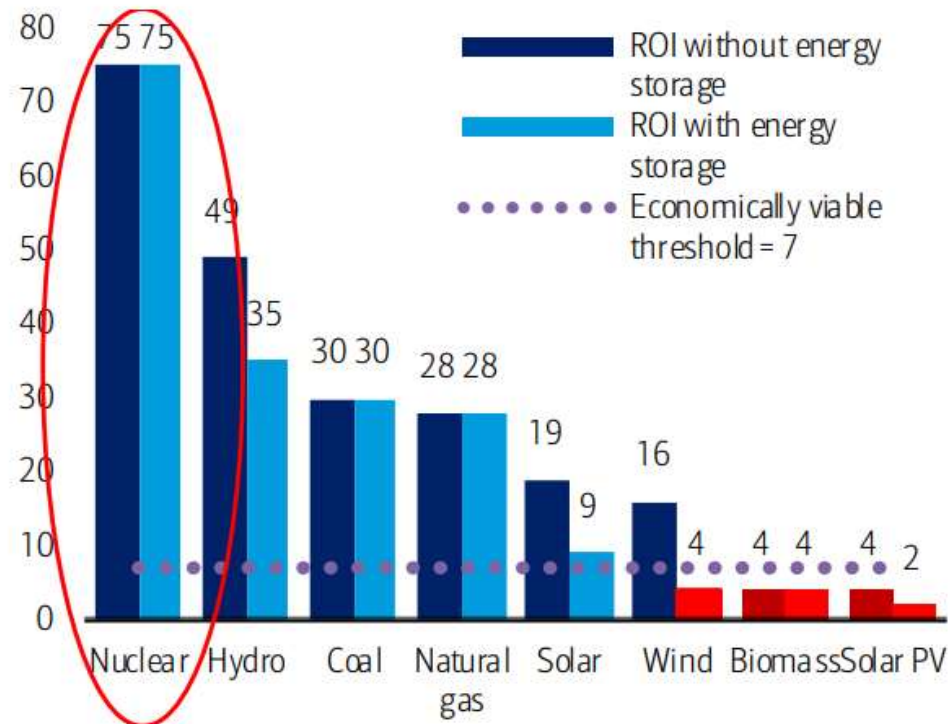


Source: BofA Research Investment Committee, Idel 2022

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Exhibit 22: ...and has the highest energy ROI

Energy returned on energy invested, by source

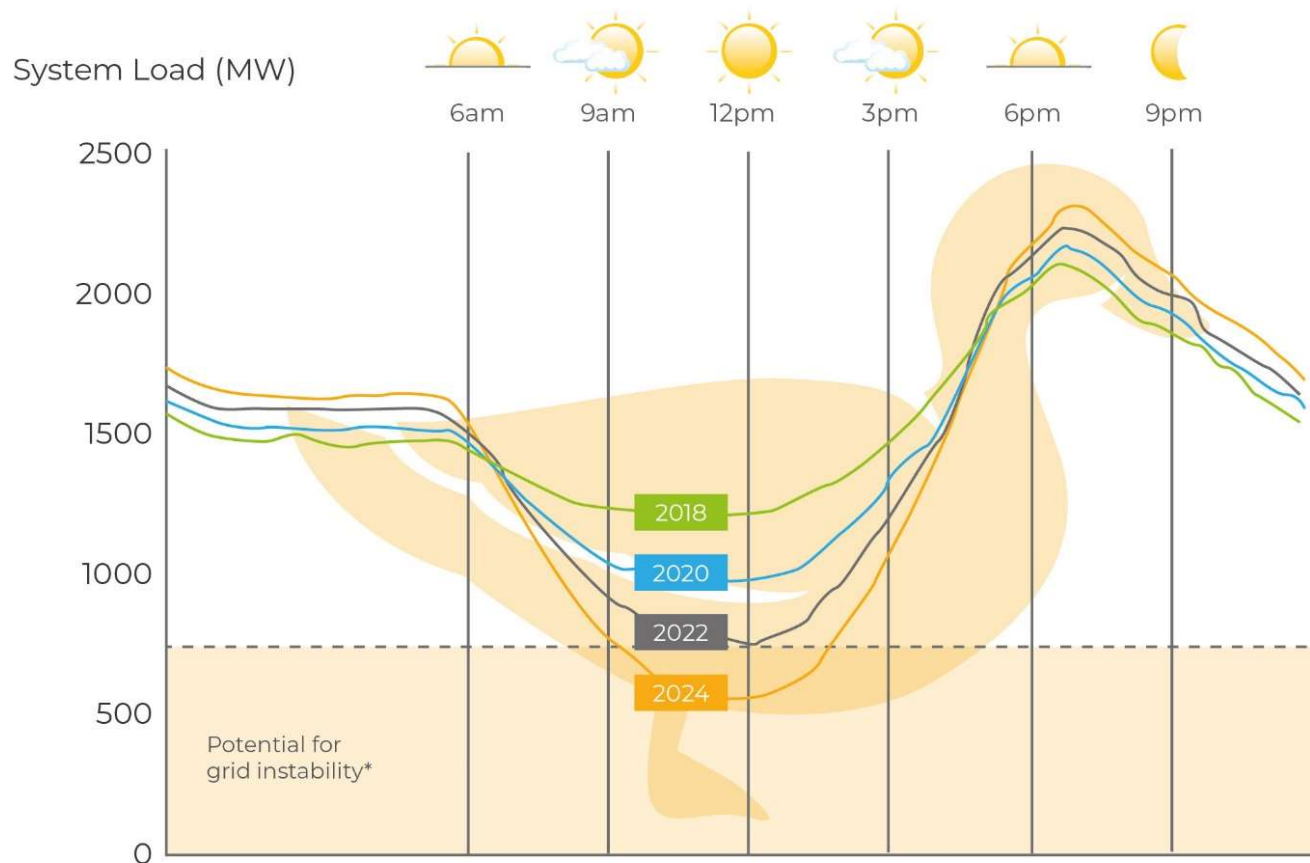


Source: BofA Research Investment Committee, D. Weißbach, G. Ruprecht, A. Huke, K. Czerski, S. Gottlie, A. Hussein; Red signals EROI below economically viable threshold

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- Avoid money
- Use physics
- EROI
 - Return on Energy Invested

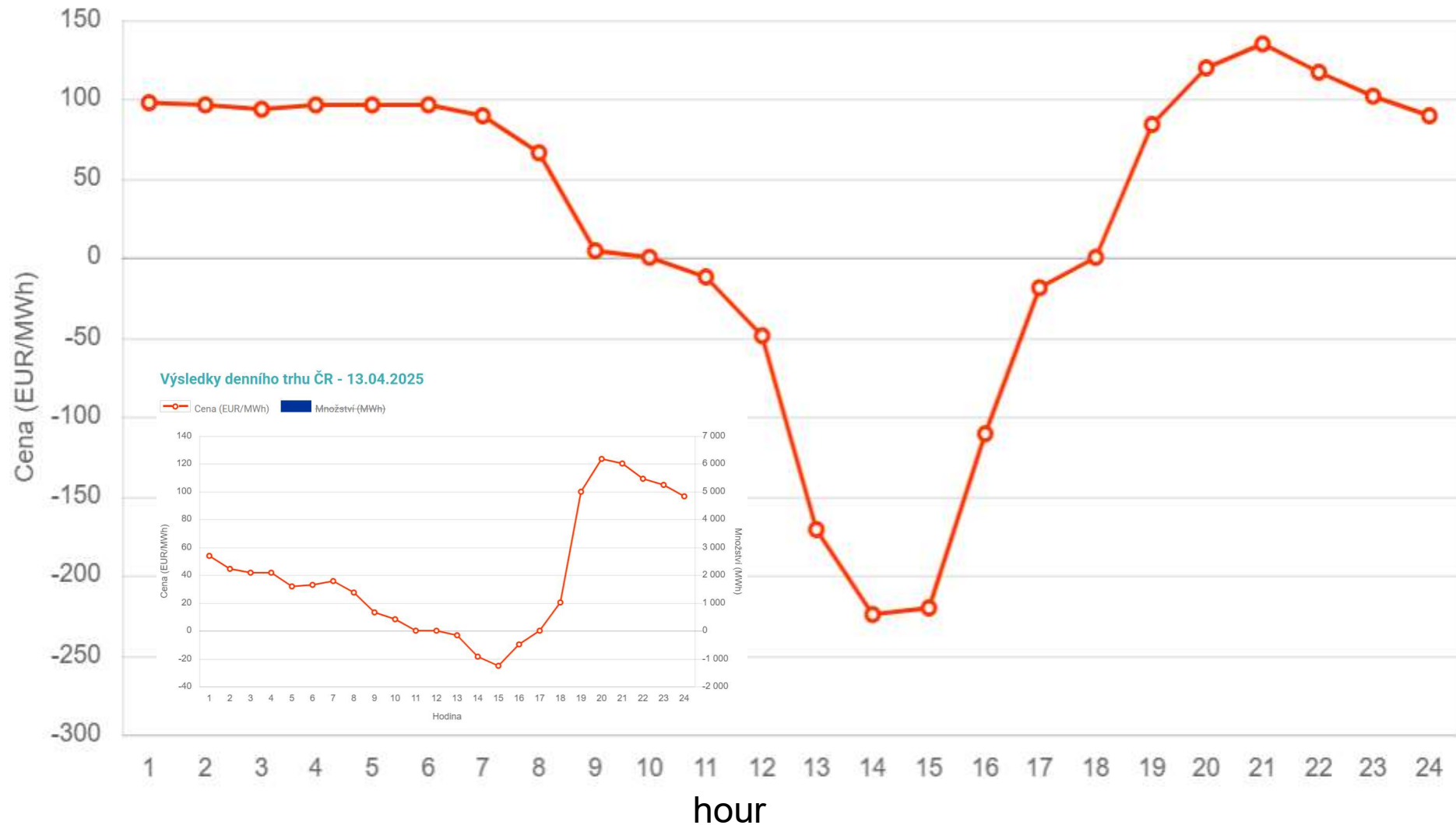
- Physical balance is not a guarantee of trade (financial) balance equilibrium when seasonal and daily patterns exist
- Duck curve - Australia



Daily Market CZ

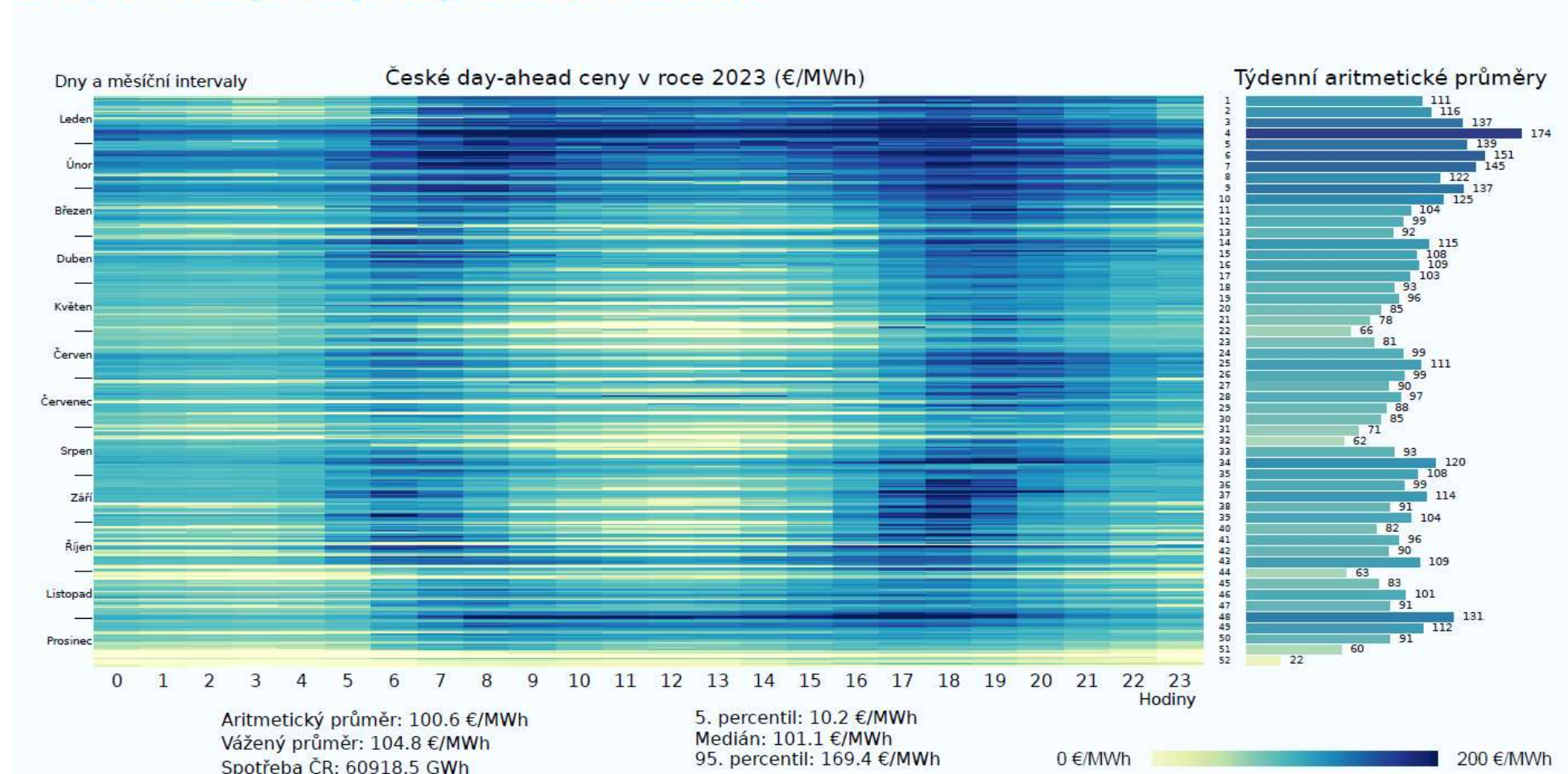
11.05.2025

 Cena (EUR/MWh) **Price**

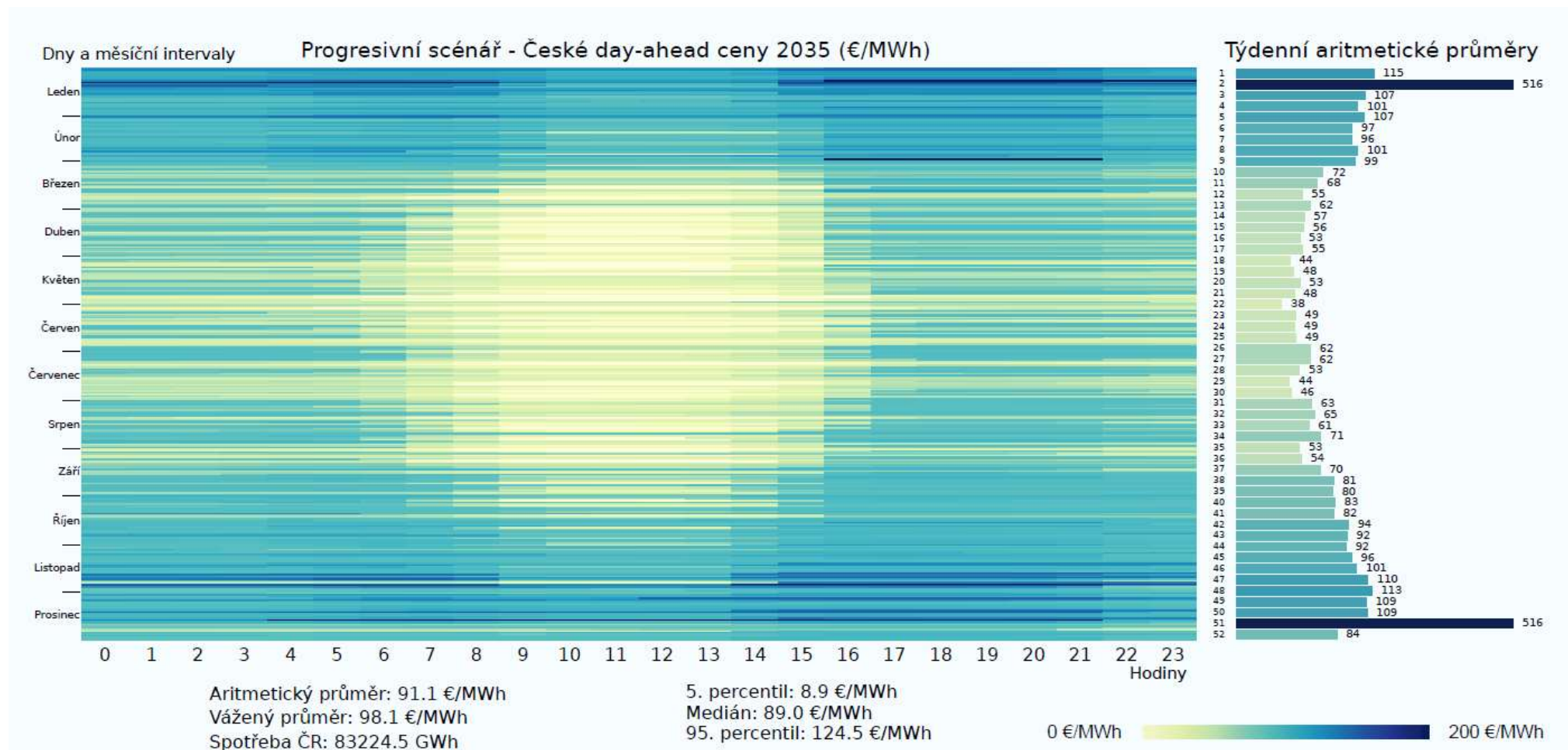


- Yearly Heatmap for 2023

Obr. 7.12 Heatmapa českých day-ahead cen v roce 2023

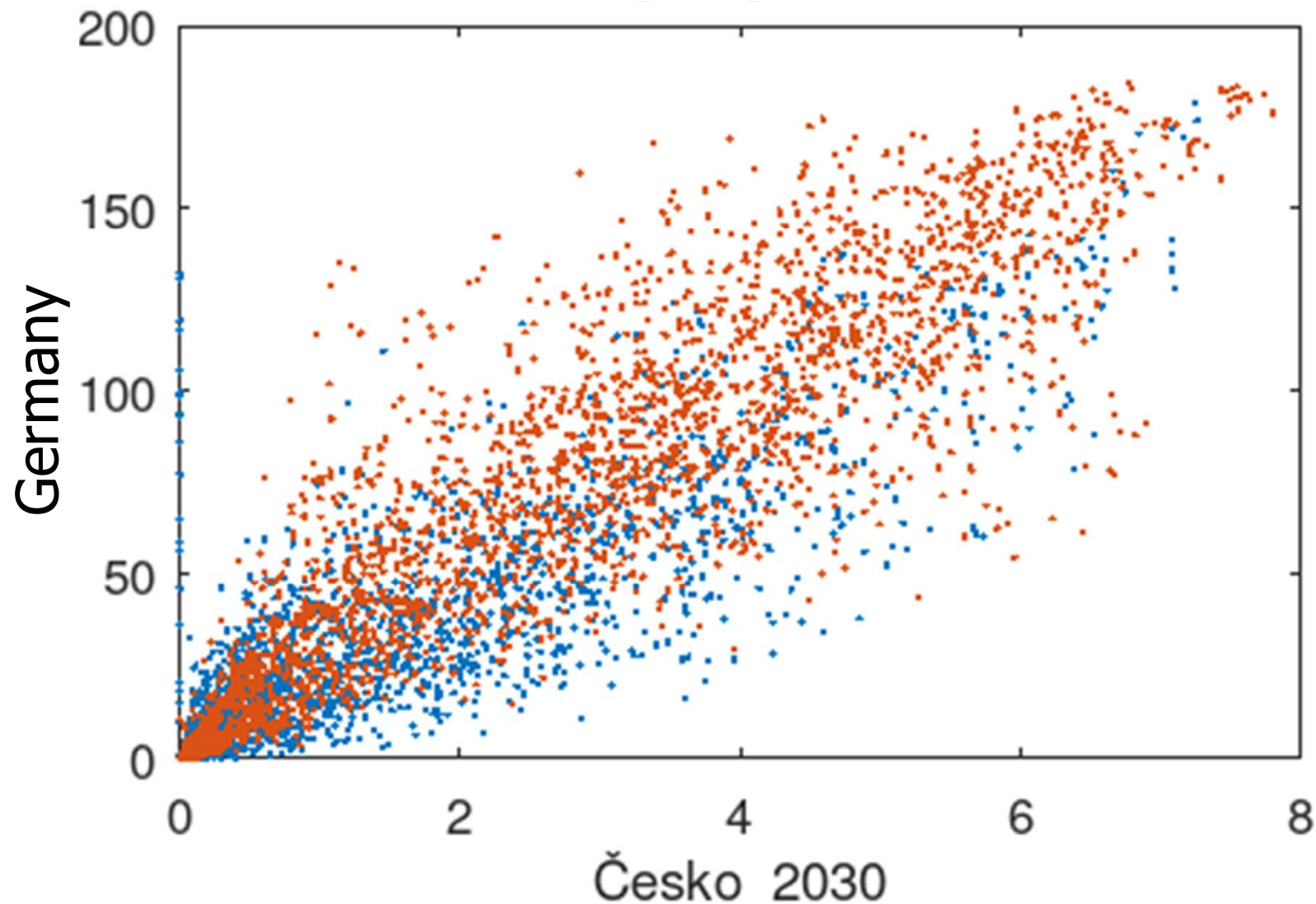


- Yearly Heatmap for 2035



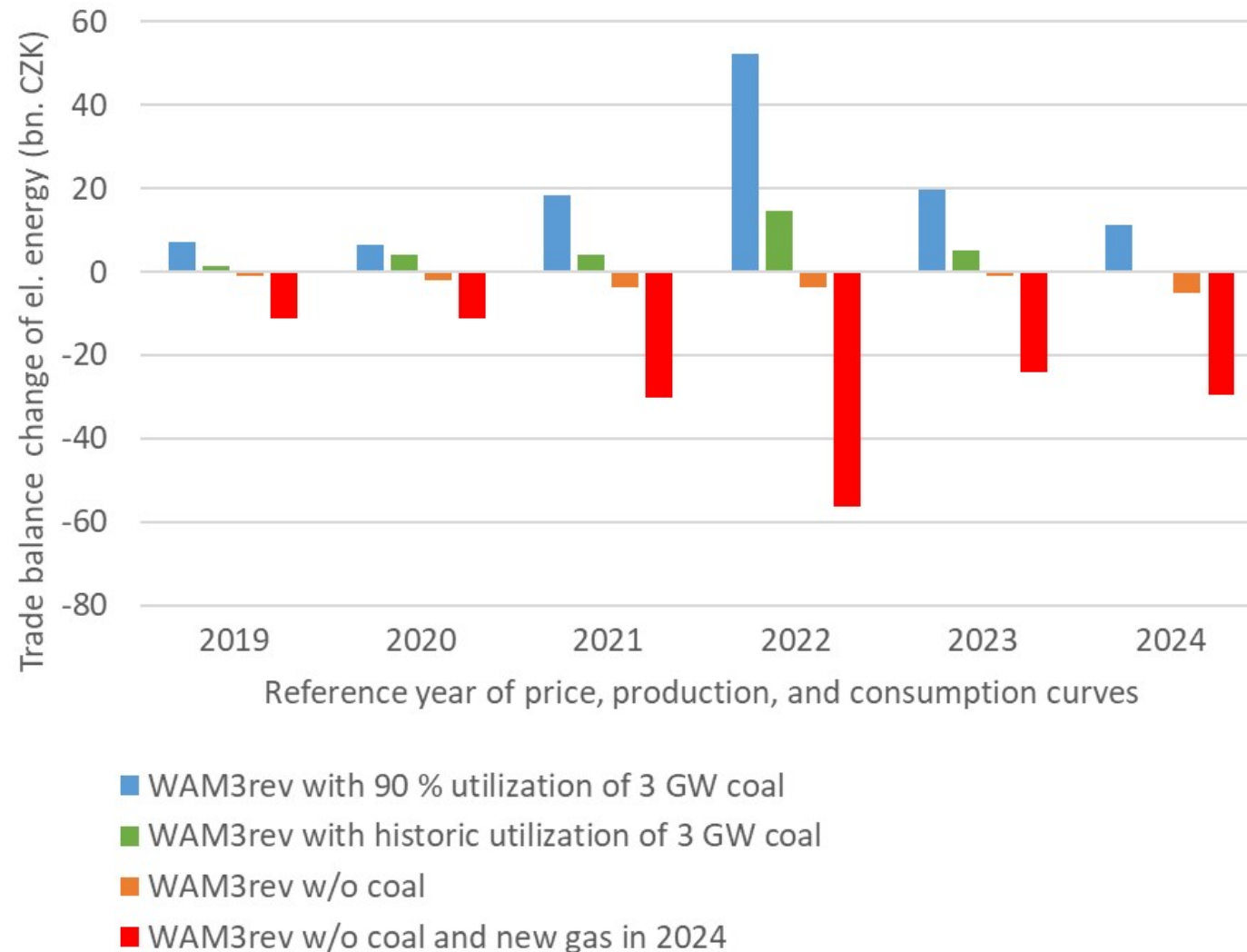
- But how much? winter summer

PV correlation = 94%



- “Back of the envelope calculation,” counterfactual:
 - Now: Export 10TWh ~ 20bn. CZK
 - Coal phase-out:
 - Electricity import ~ 15 TWh ~ 30bn CZK
 - Gas import for heat ~ 5-10bn m³ ~ 50-100bn CZK
- Every year GDP **IS LOWER by ~100 bn. CZK**
- Which is a lower GDP growth by 1.5 – 2.0% Annually!
- What about the DUCK curve effect?

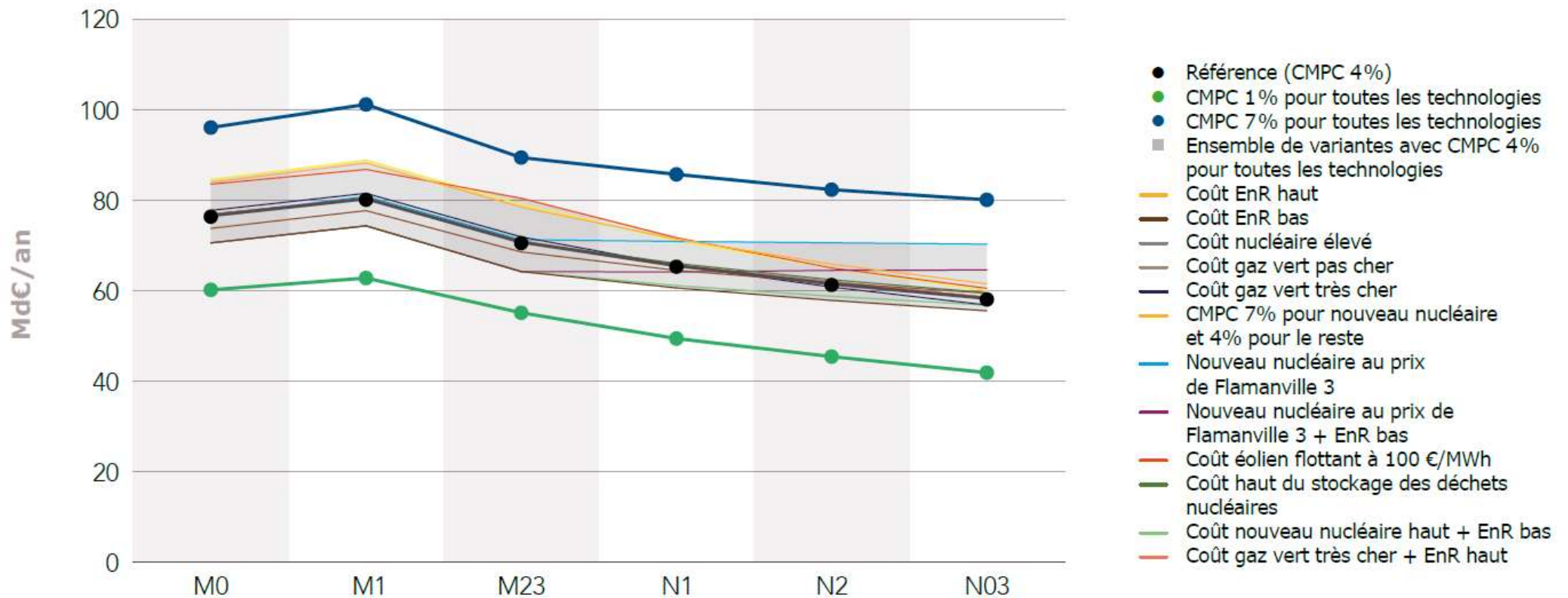
Models of Trade Deficit Changes with Energy Mix of 2030



Source: Authors' simulation on the extended app.energy-mix.cz model

Prices in the given year applied to the selected production mix, change occurred without impact on prices

Figure 11.38 Coûts annualisés des scénarios en 2060, dans les différentes variantes et *stress tests* analysés



Source: Futurs énergétiques 2050, Rapport complet, Février 2022, RTE-Paris.

Scenarios: M=RES, N=Nuclear

- Maximum Nuclear scenario leads to lowest costs N03
- Maximal RES is the most costly

- Are we on the right path in the electricity sector to reduce prices and risks?

Not at all

- Financial world:
 - Choice of assets with negative correlation = reduction of portfolio risk
- Energy concept = leads to reduction of national diversities
Taking on risks both through concepts and through connections
 - **STRATEGICALLY WRONG APPROACH**
 - **WE NEED CHEAP STABLE BASELOAD**

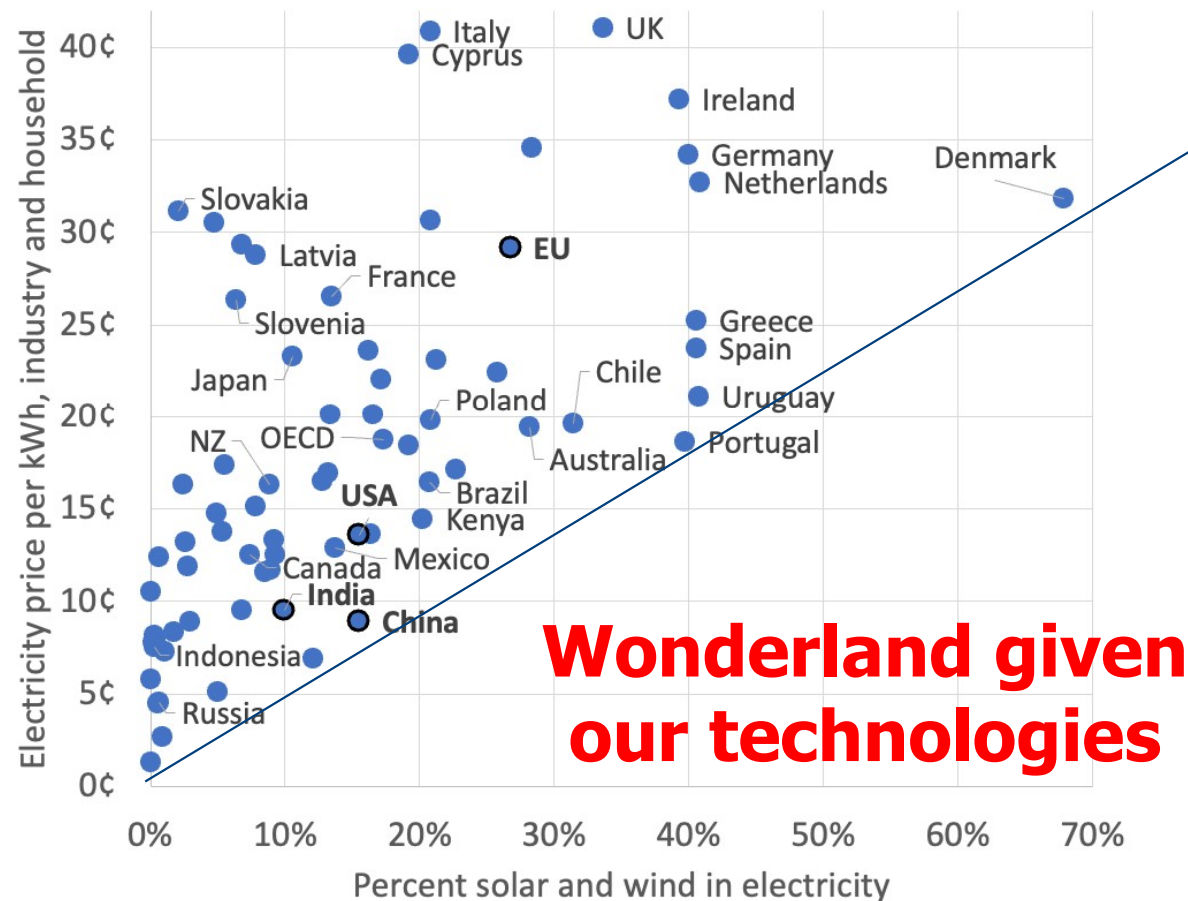
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Thank you for your attention

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