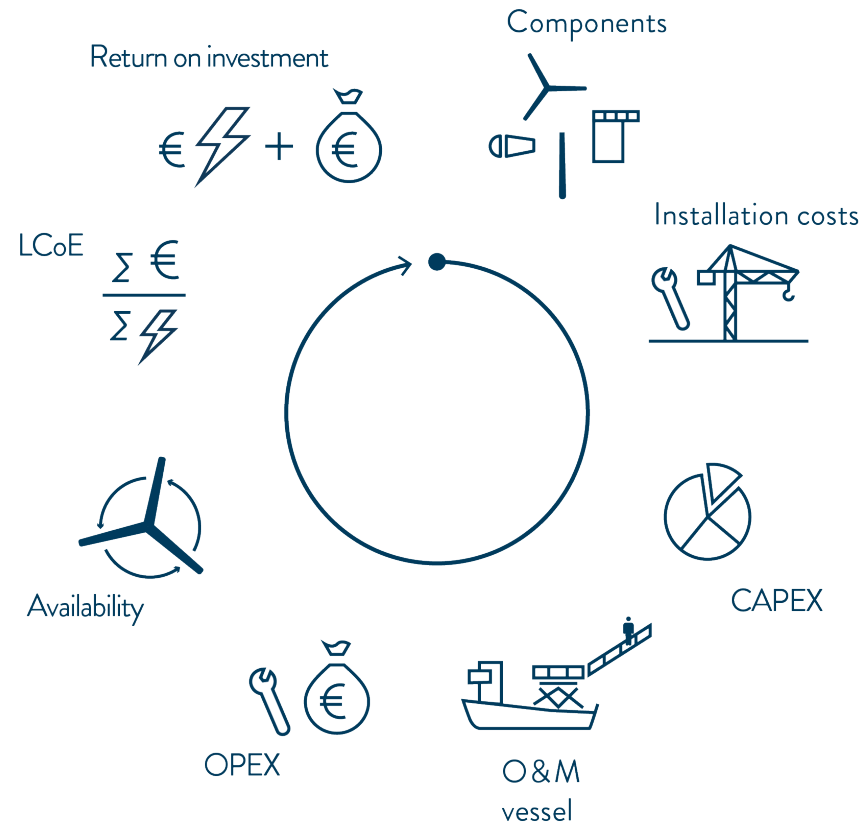




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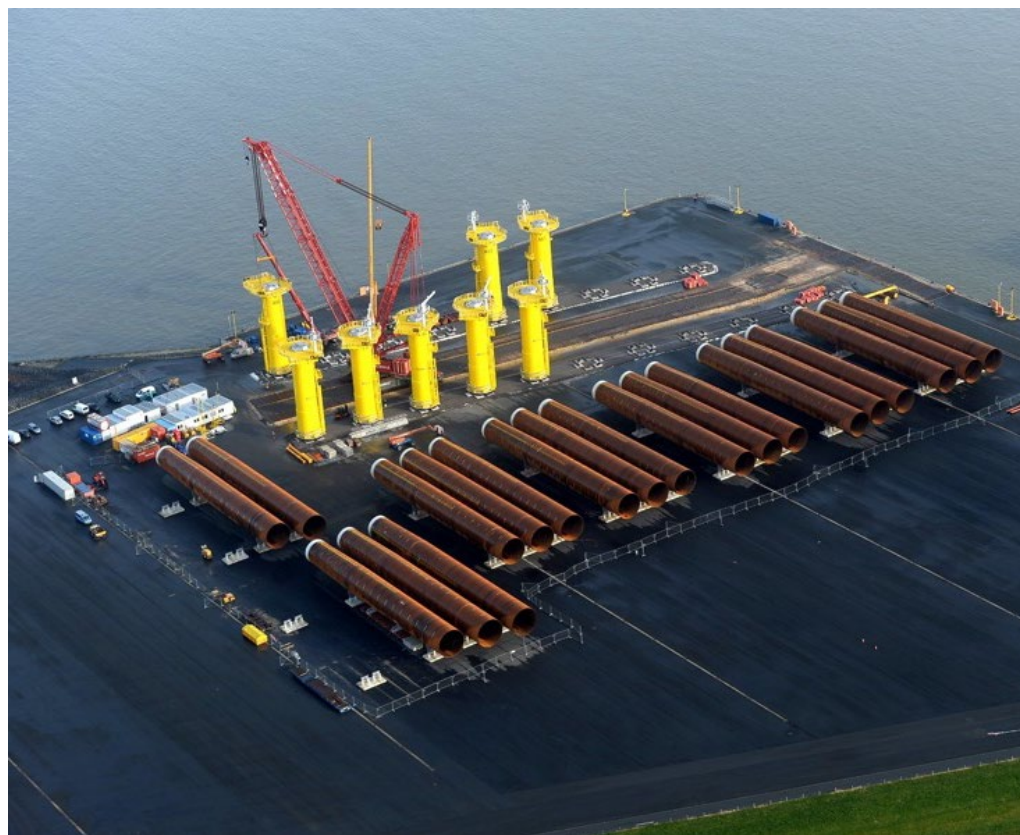


# Costs versus income

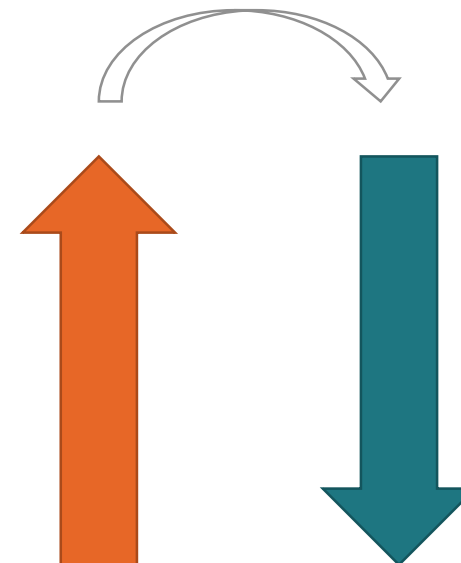




# Component price



Bottom-up



Top-down



# Total price



WIND [More](#)



Vattenfall globally is the Nr. 2 offshore operator  
Photo: Vattenfall

## Vattenfall wins Kriegers Flak with record €49.90/MWh

by William Steel in Aarhus

09 November 2016  
Updated 09 November 2016

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17 Oct 2016

**Vattenfall bid in 680MW Borssele 3&4 offshore wind tender**

EUROPE OFFSHORE  
10 Nov 2016

Swedish utility Vattenfall won a bid in the tender for the giant 600MW Kriegers Flak array off Denmark with a bid of €49.90 (\$55.34) per megawatt hour, the lowest-ever achieved in offshore wind.

"The announcement is an essential milestone for our ambition to increase our production of renewable power. We are already the second largest offshore player globally," Vattenfall chief executive Magnus Hall said.

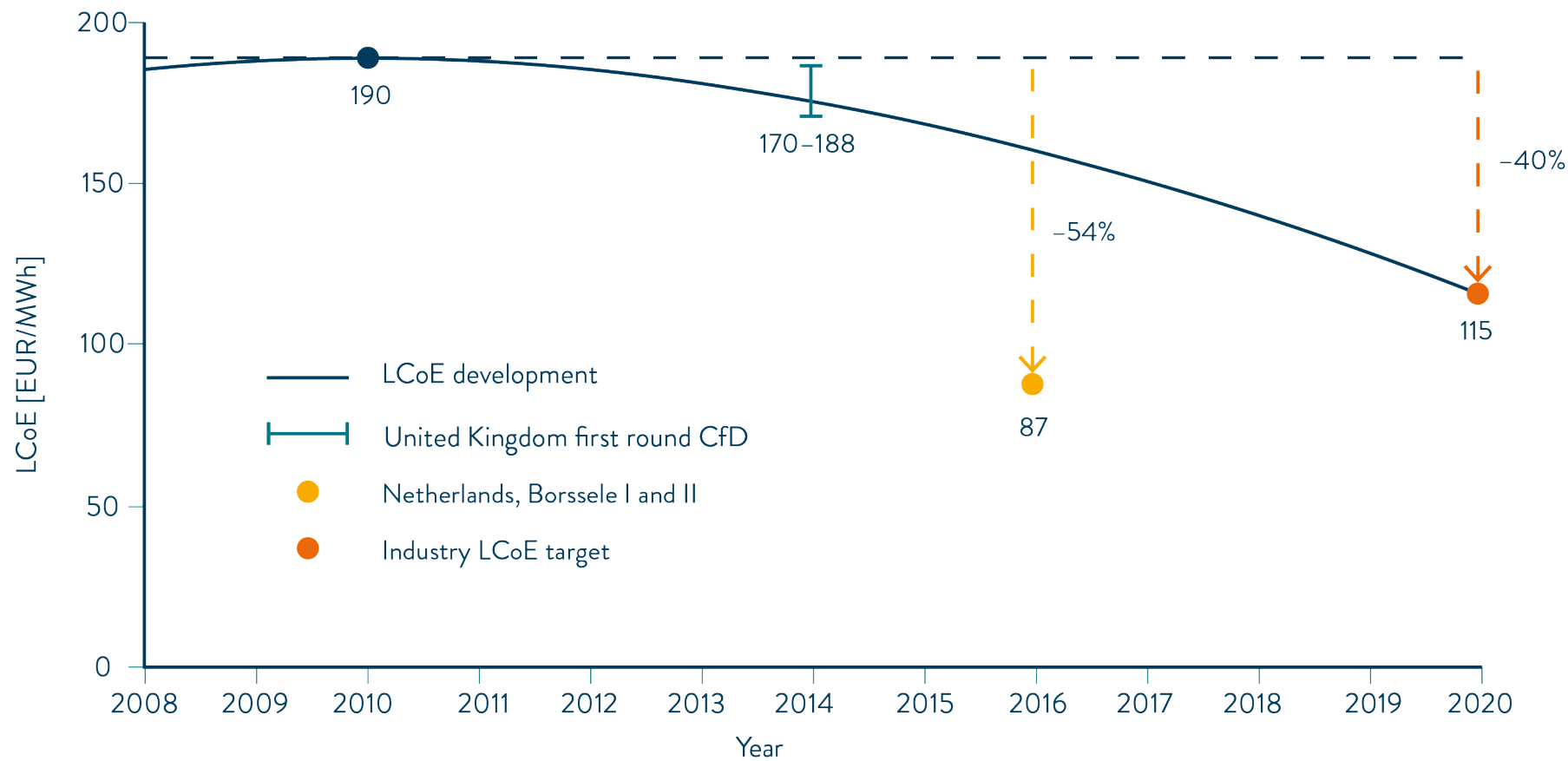
"The winning bid of €49.9 per MWh proves that Vattenfall is highly competitive and brings down the costs for renewable energy."



## How sustainable are sub-€50/MWh offshore prices?

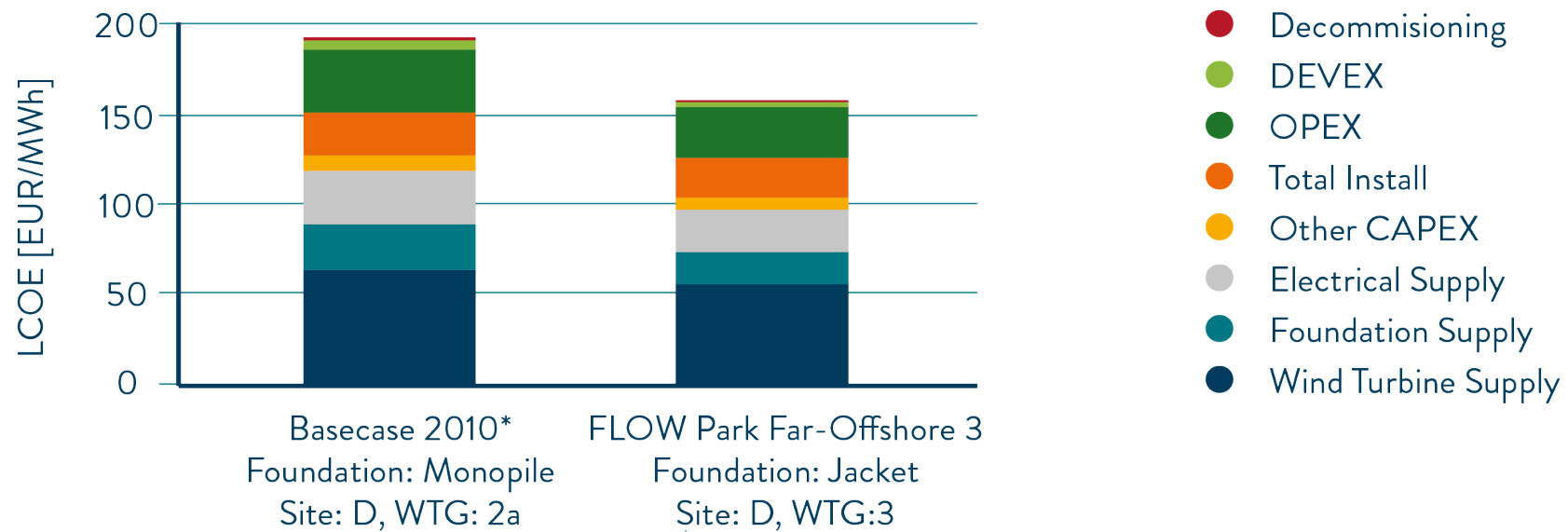
Vattenfall's record low price for Krieger's Flak raises questions over how much lower the sector can go, writes Bernd Radowitz

- We know the bits and pieces
- Can we get a price?





	UK-2014 First round CdF	NL-2016 Borssele I and II	Indicative impact on LCOE	
STRUCTURAL	Strike prices (EUR/MWh, incl. grid connection)	170-188	87	
	Track record (TWh)	104	180	↘ ↘
	Technical/operational innovation	ongoing	ongoing	↘ ↘
	Bankable turbine suppliers (#)	2	5	↘ ↘
	Turbine capacity (MW)	3-4	7-8	↘ ↘
	Competetive bidding for subsidy	no	yes	↘ ↘
	Pipeline and support certainty	no	yes	↘ ↘
	Grid connection certainty	no	yes	↘
	Wind farm capacity	90-400	700	↘
CYCLICAL	Interest base rate (German bond 10 years)	-2%	-0%	↘ ↘ ↘
	Steel price (EUR/t)	410-450	320-340	↘
	Oil price (Brent, USD/bbl)	57-107	36-50	↘



Upfront investment: 75%



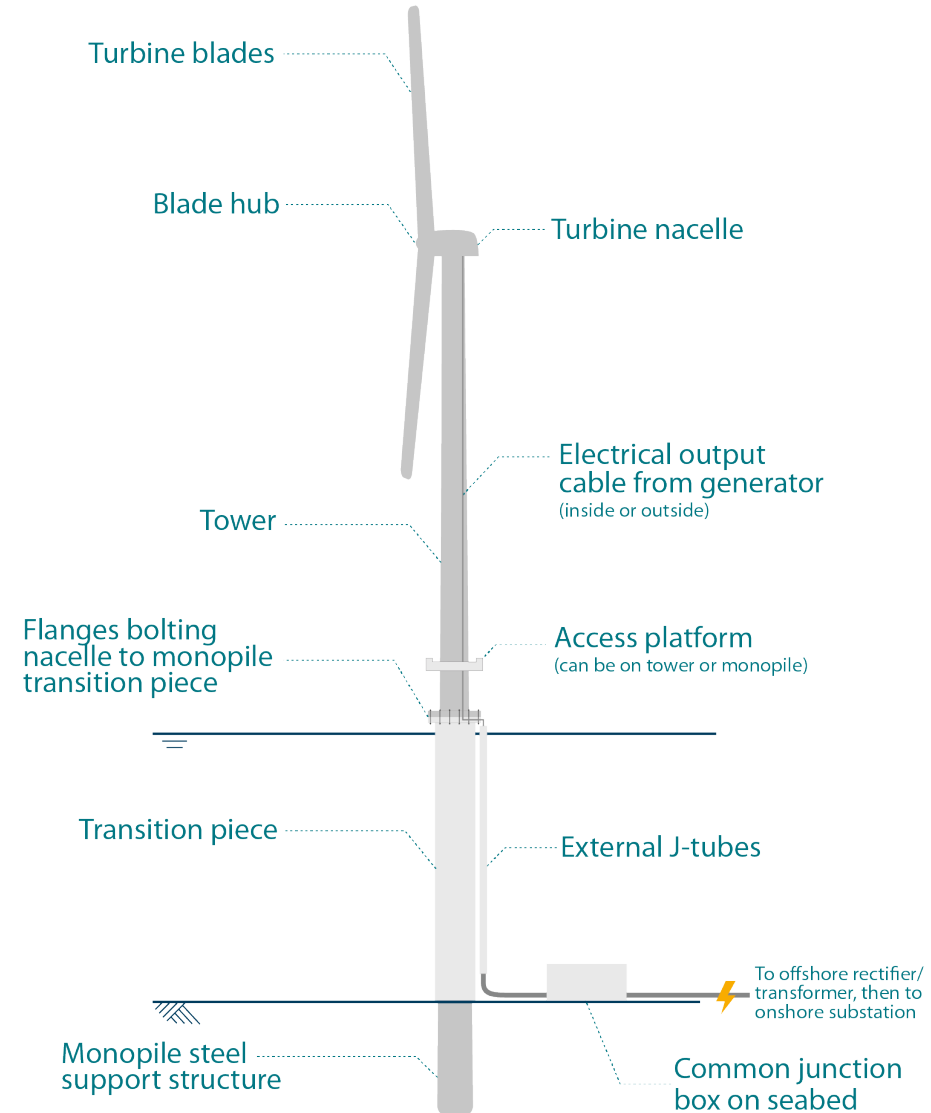
# Component prices

40-60% of investment costs

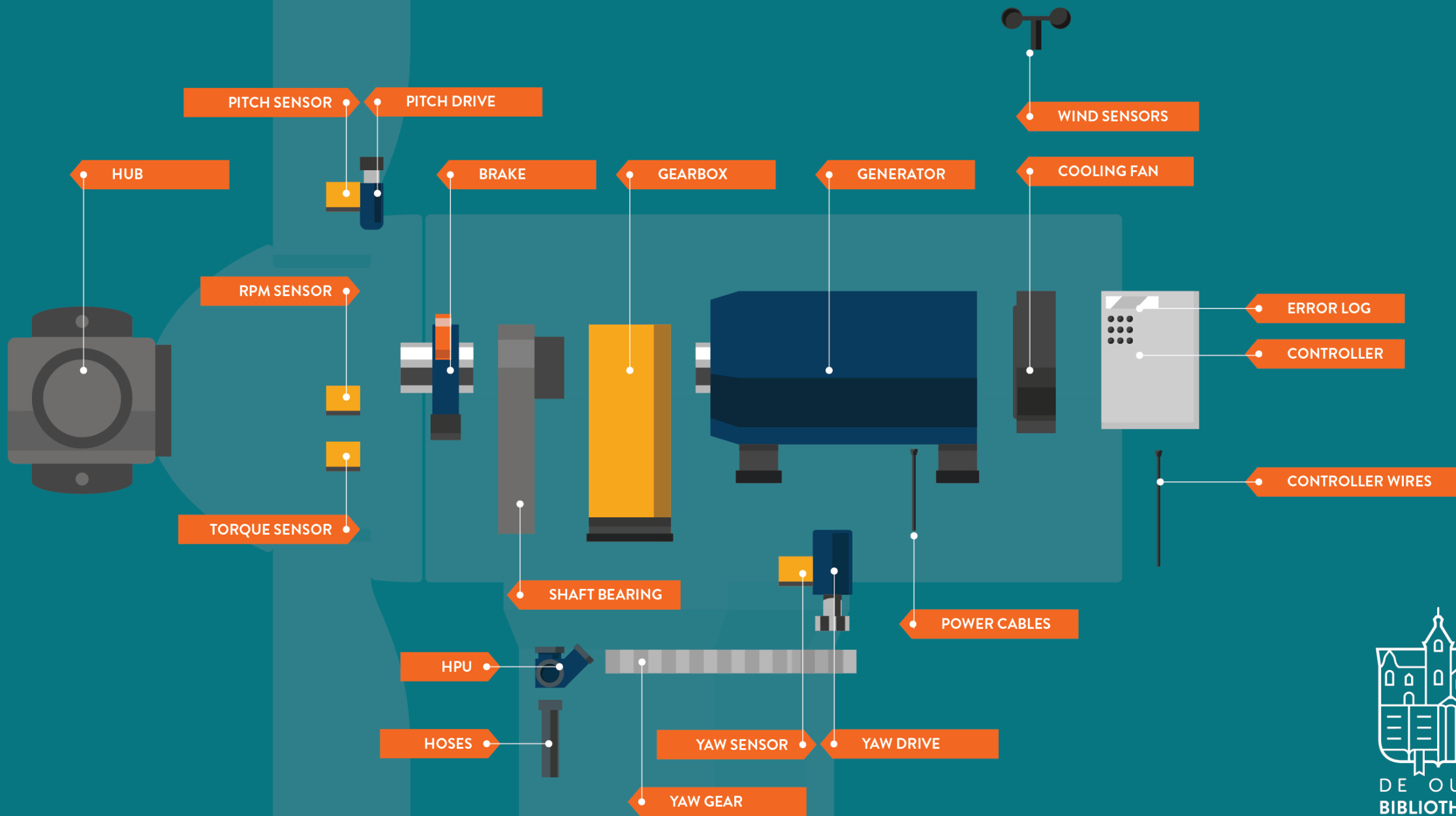


Windpower  
monthly, 2014

- Drive train including generator and load path 30%
- Blades 20%
- Tower excluding electrical and control system 16%
- Electrical and control system including converter and transformer 13%
- Auxiliary systems and nacelle and hub cover 10%
- Hub casting, blade bearings and pitch system 9%
- Nacelle and hub assembly 9%









# Component prices

- Euro/ton steel
- Simple (monopile)
- Advanced (secondary steel)
- m<sup>3</sup> of grout





# Gather components in port

- Onshore transport
- Trucking
- Unloading
- Storage
- Assembly onshore





# Cable collection



- From manufacturer
- To site





# Foundation installation



- Vessel
- Tools (hammer, handling)
- Loading, sailing, installing
- Waiting for good weather



# Turbine installation



- Vessel
- Tools (handling, blades)
- Loading, sailing, installing
- Waiting for good weather



# Cable installation

- Vessel
- Tools (ROV)
- Handling on turbines
- Loading, sailing, installing
- Waiting for good weather

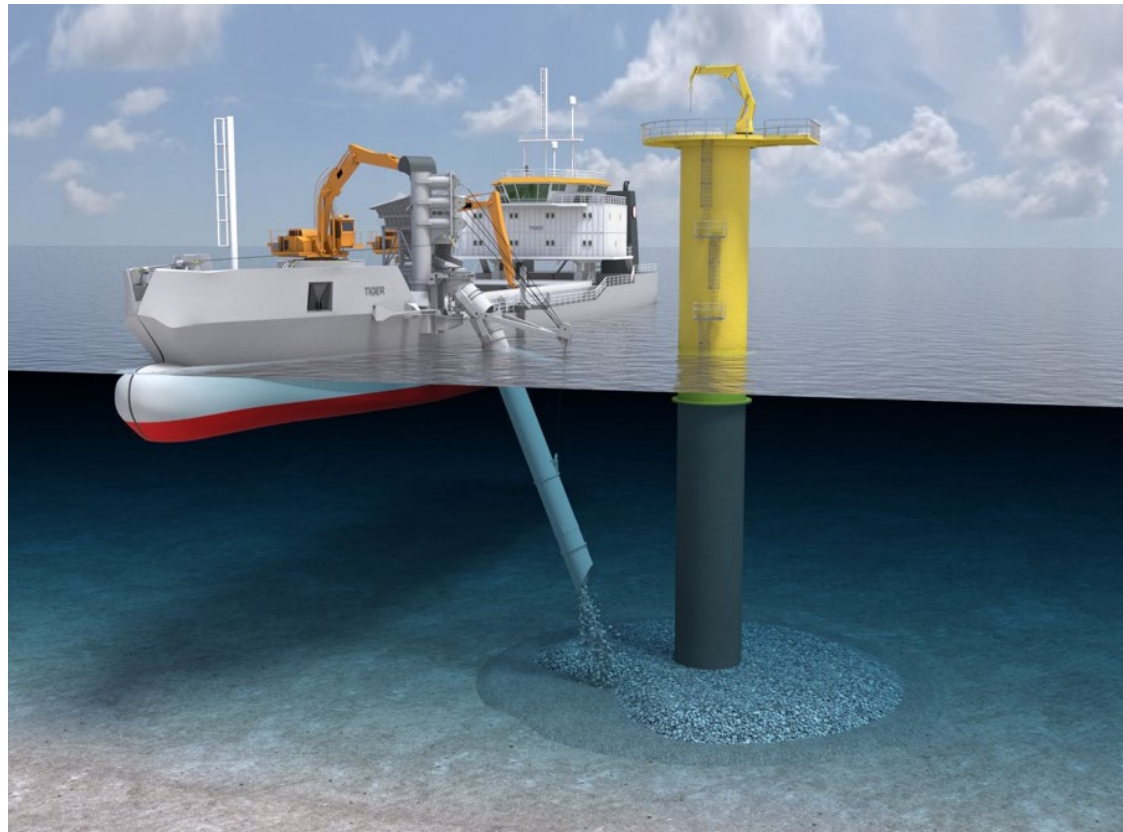






# Scour protection installation

- Vessel
- Rock
- Loading, sailing, installing
- Waiting for good weather

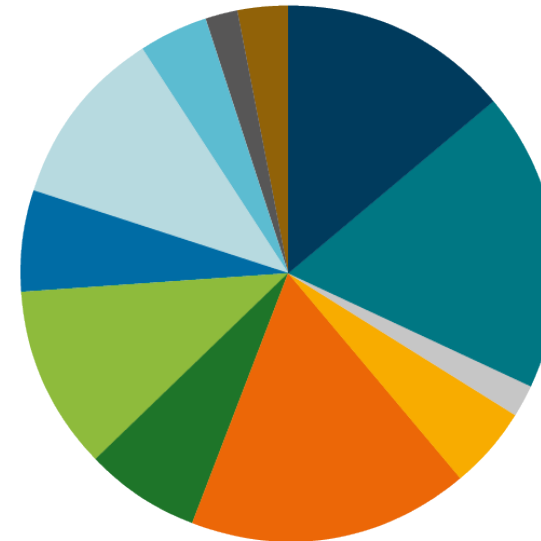






# Your CAPEX build up

- Bottom-up
- And top-down
- Check numbers with findable fact
- Give insight in differences
- Add your innovations!
- Economy of scale: -0.08

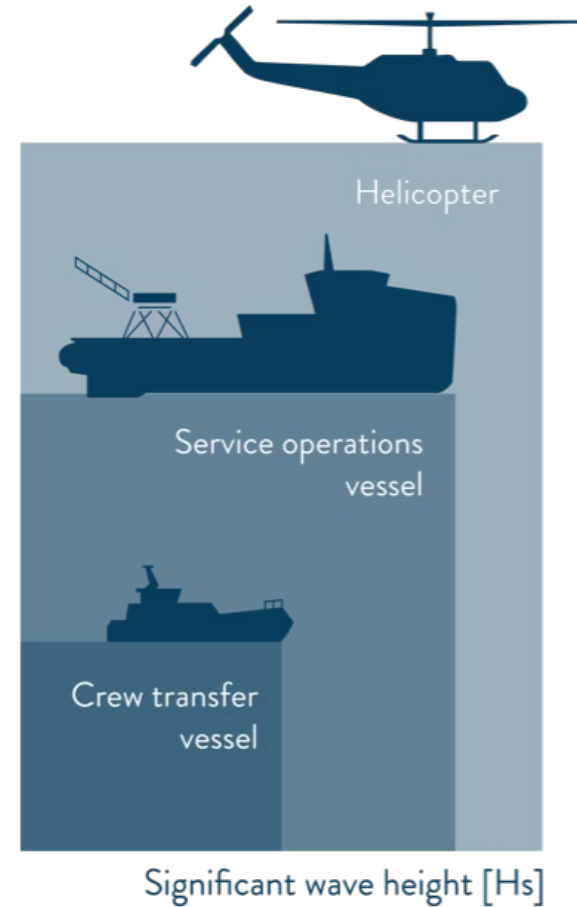


• Rotor 14%	• Electrical infrastructure 11%
• Nacelle components 18%	• Turbine installation 6%
• Nacelle assembly 2%	• Foundation installation 11%
• Tower 5%	• Cable installation 4%
• Foundation 17%	• Electrical infrastructure installation 2%
• Cables 7%	• Project development and management 3%



# O&M

- Insurance
- Regular maintenance
- Repair
- Spare parts
- Access to platform/turbines
- Administration





# Staffing

- Teams offshore
- Team onshore
- Scale up/down in summer/winter





# Component replacement/year

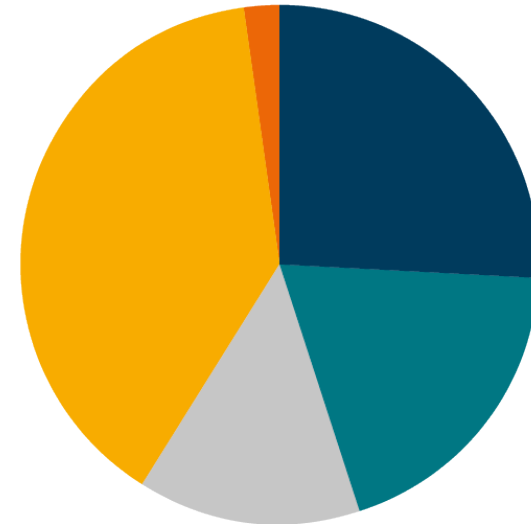
- Lubricants
- Wear and tear
- Overhaul





# OPEX build up

- Again top-down + bottom-up
- 25% -30% of LCOE
- Why are you different?



- Wind turbine supply 26%
- Balance of plant 19%
- Installation and commissioning 14%
- Operation, maintenance and service 39%
- Development and project management 2%





# Wind-power-wake-availability



Bel Air Aviation

# LCOE

$$LCOE = \frac{\sum_{i=-m}^n \frac{C_i + O_i + D_i}{(1+W)^i}}{\sum_{i=-m}^n \frac{E_i}{(1+W)^i}}$$

**LCOE** levelised cost of energy in £/MWh = revenue needed (from whatever source) to obtain rate of return  $W$  on investment over life of the wind farm (tax, inflation etc. not modelled)

$C_i$  Capital expenditure in £ in year  $i$

$O_i$  Operational expenditure in £ in year  $i$

$D_i$  Decommissioning expenditure in £ in year  $i$

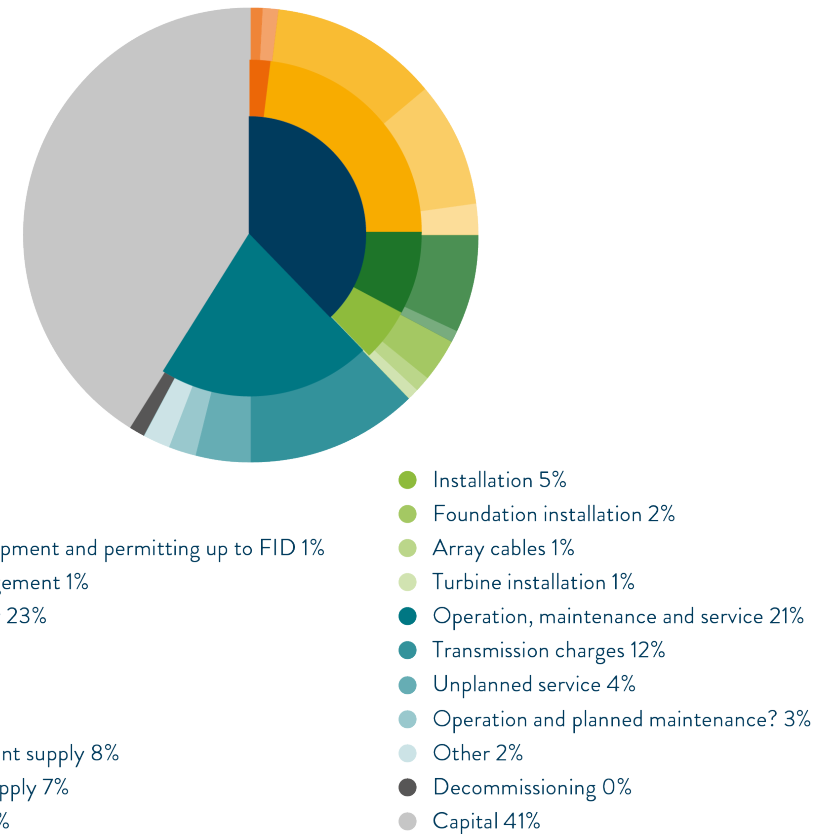
$E_i$  Energy production in MWh in year  $i$

$W$  Weighted average cost of capital in % (real) = (cost of debt x % debt) + (return on equity x equity portion)

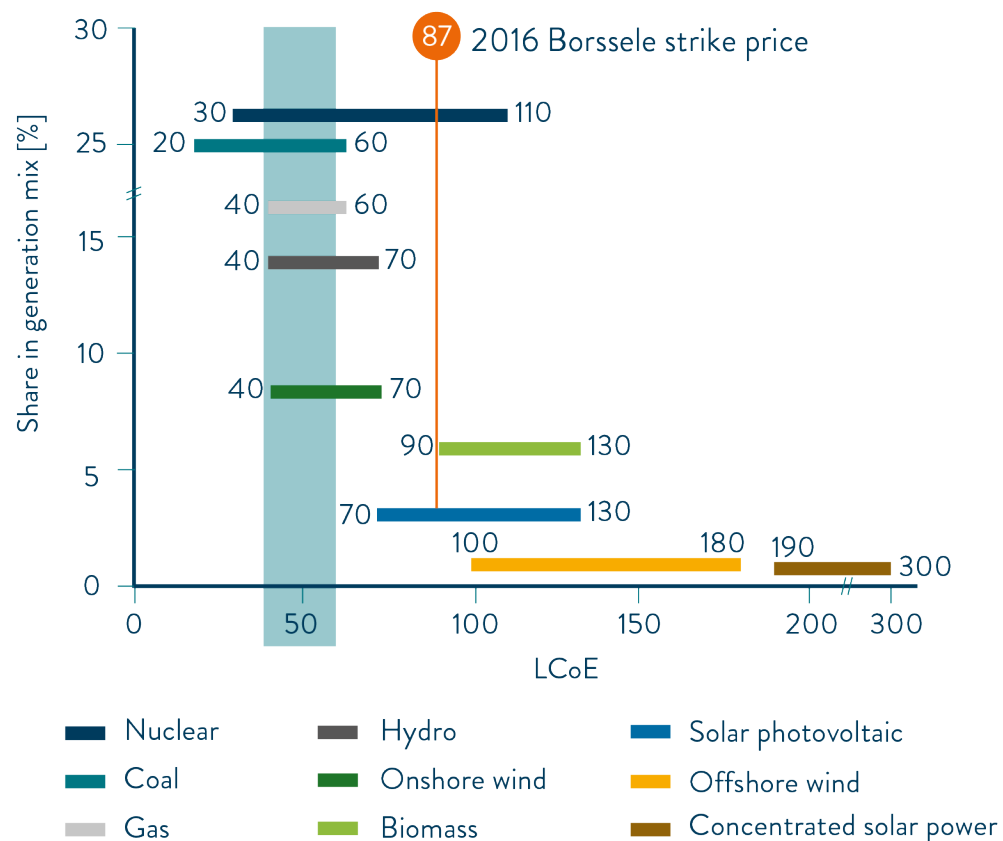
$n$  Operating lifetime of wind farm (baseline 20 years)

$m$  Years before start of operation when expenditure first incurred

$i$   $i$  year of lifetime ( $-m, \dots, 1, 2, \dots, n$ )



# Towards parity



- Old subsidy: bid and get
- New: lowest wins
- So: cost + margin
- Tune margin to win





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