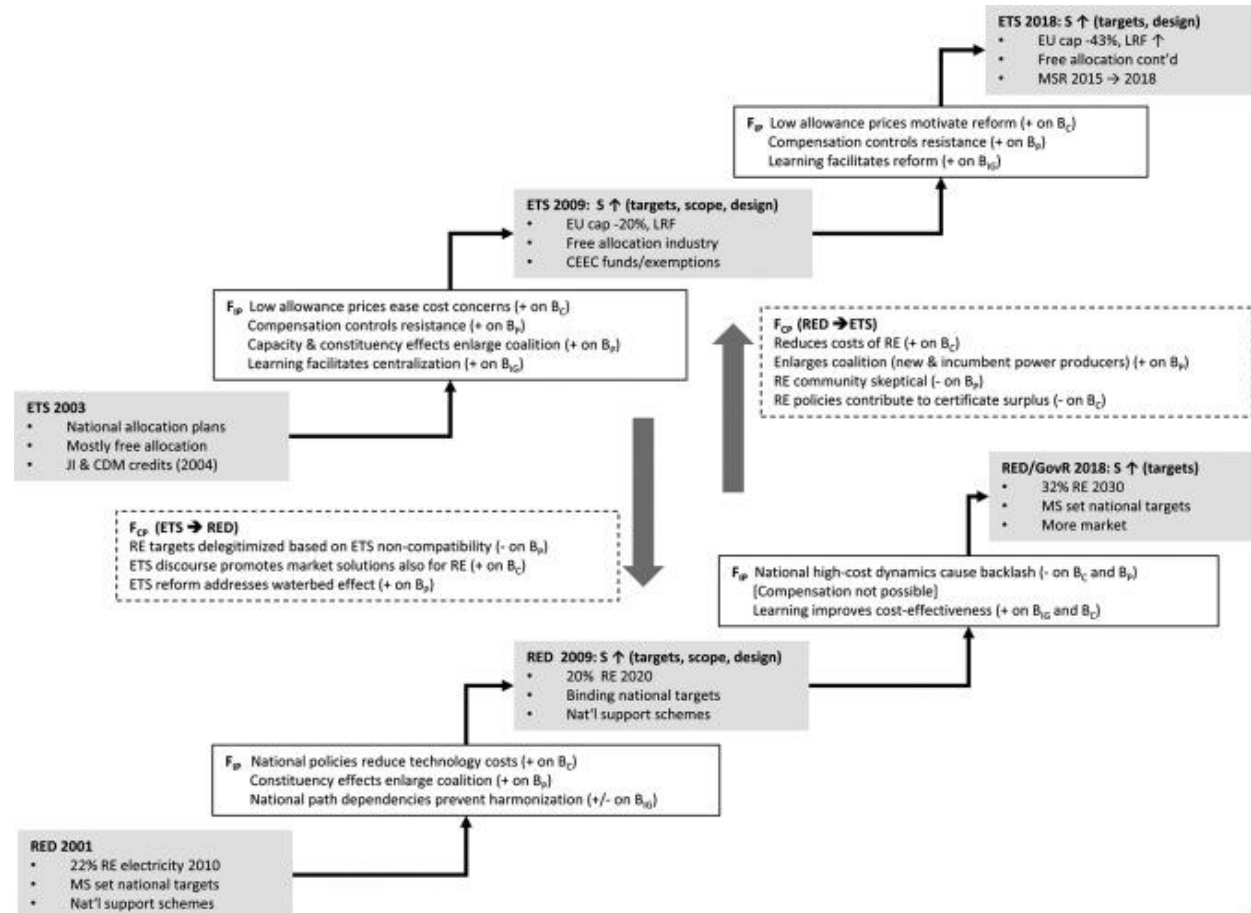


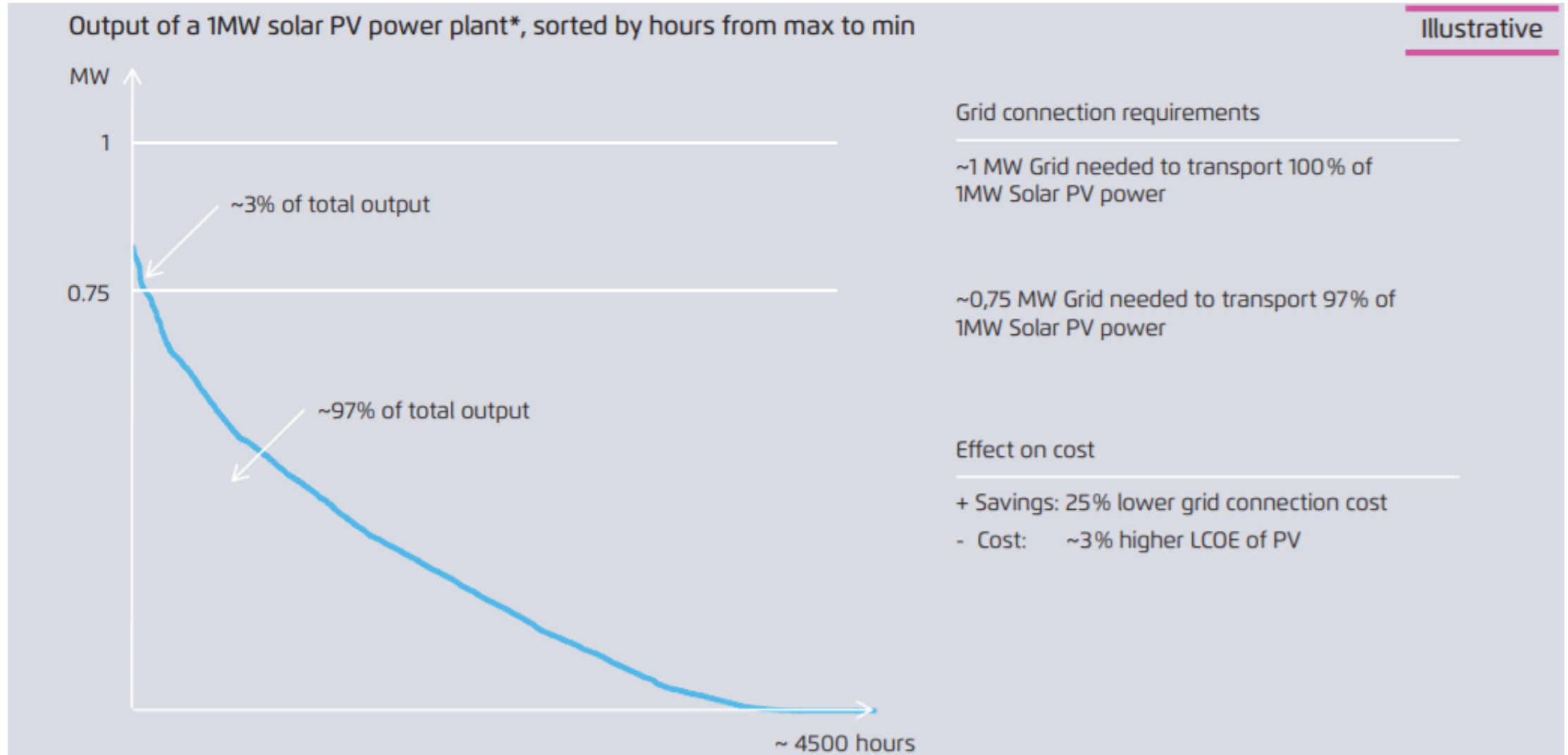
# Renewable energy in systems perspective

# Case study: Policy sequencing



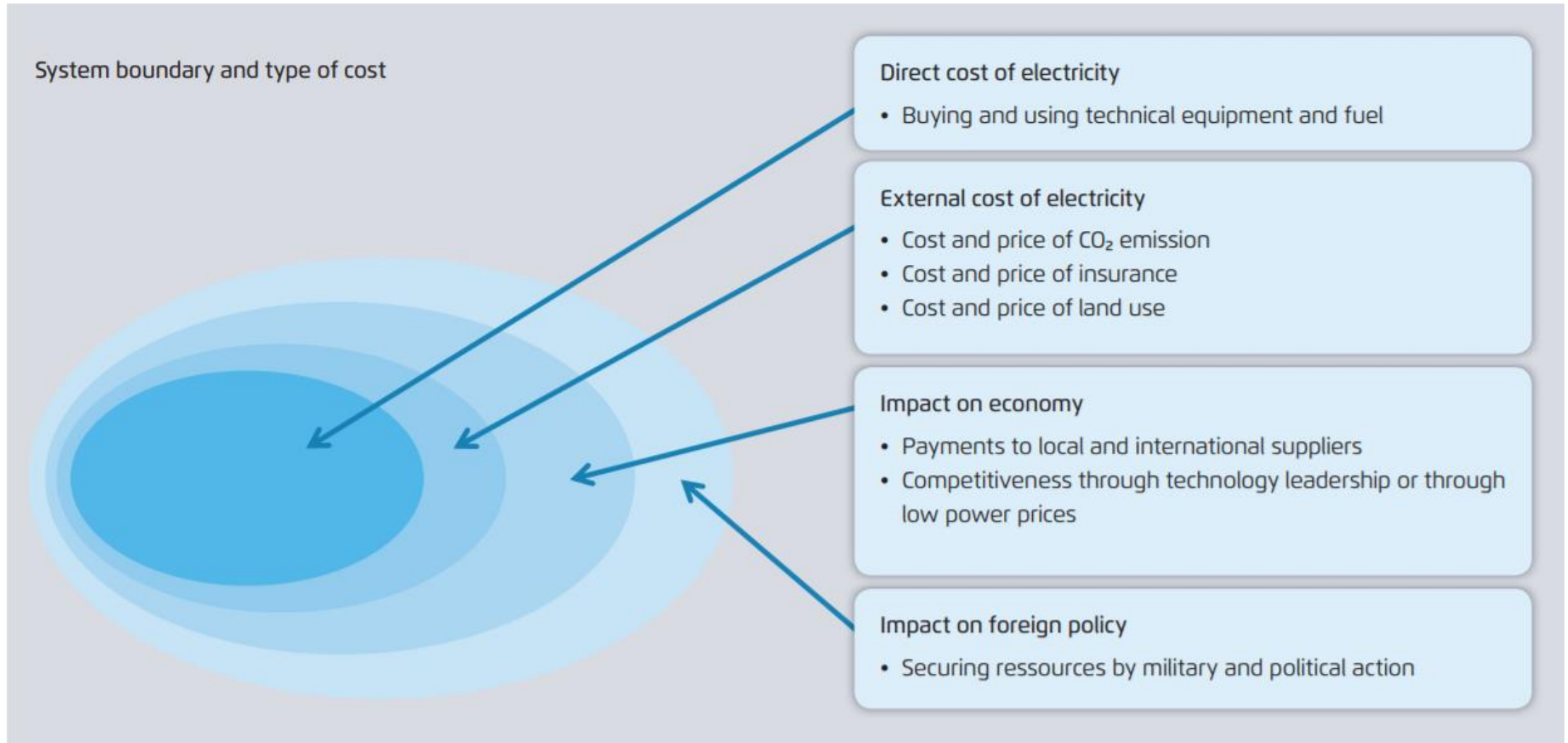
- Synergies (positive feedback)
  - RE enables actors to decrease ETS costs
  - Enlarged coalitions (eventually)
  - Learning (market solutions)
- Conflicts (negative feedback)
  - RE increases certificates surplus
  - Both communities initially skeptical

# Defining system boundaries (costs perspective)

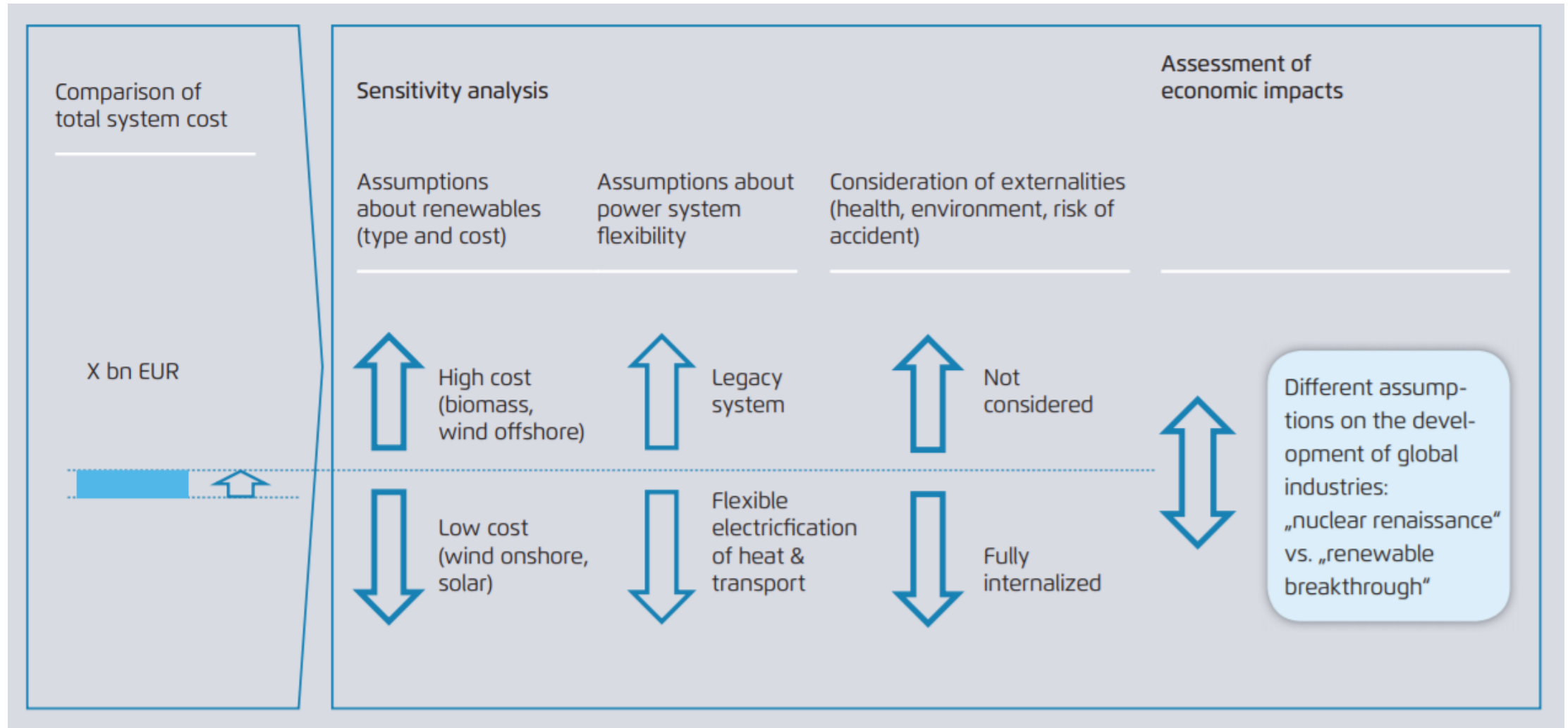


Source: [Agora EW](#)

# Defining system boundaries (costs perspective)



# Defining system boundaries (costs perspective)



# Systems perspective

System components	What to watch	Acting upon a system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parts</li><li>• Interactions</li><li>• Function or purpose</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stocks and flows</li><li>• Feedback loops</li><li>• Delays</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• System levers</li><li>• Unintended consequences</li></ul>

# Feedback loops

## Positive

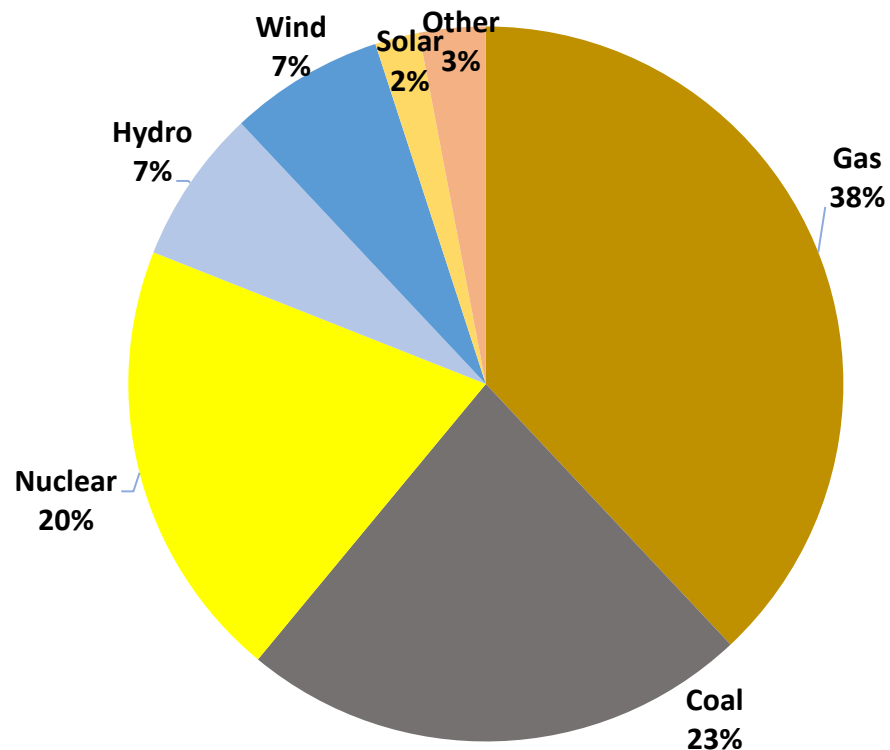
- RES deployment <> RES costs
- RES deployment <> integration tech costs
- RES deployment <> system costs
  
- RES deployment <> acceptance
  
- RES deployment <> political feasibility

## Negative

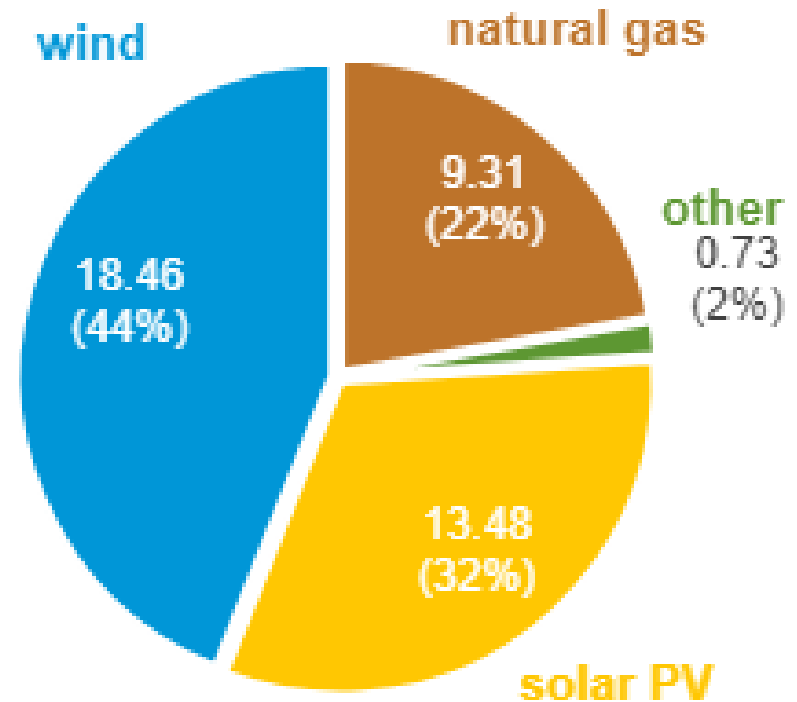
- RES deployment <> wholesale price
- RES deployment <> conventional energy costs and deployment
- RES deployment <> system costs
  
- RES deployment <> acceptance

# Stocks and flows, delays

## Electricity generation mix (2019)

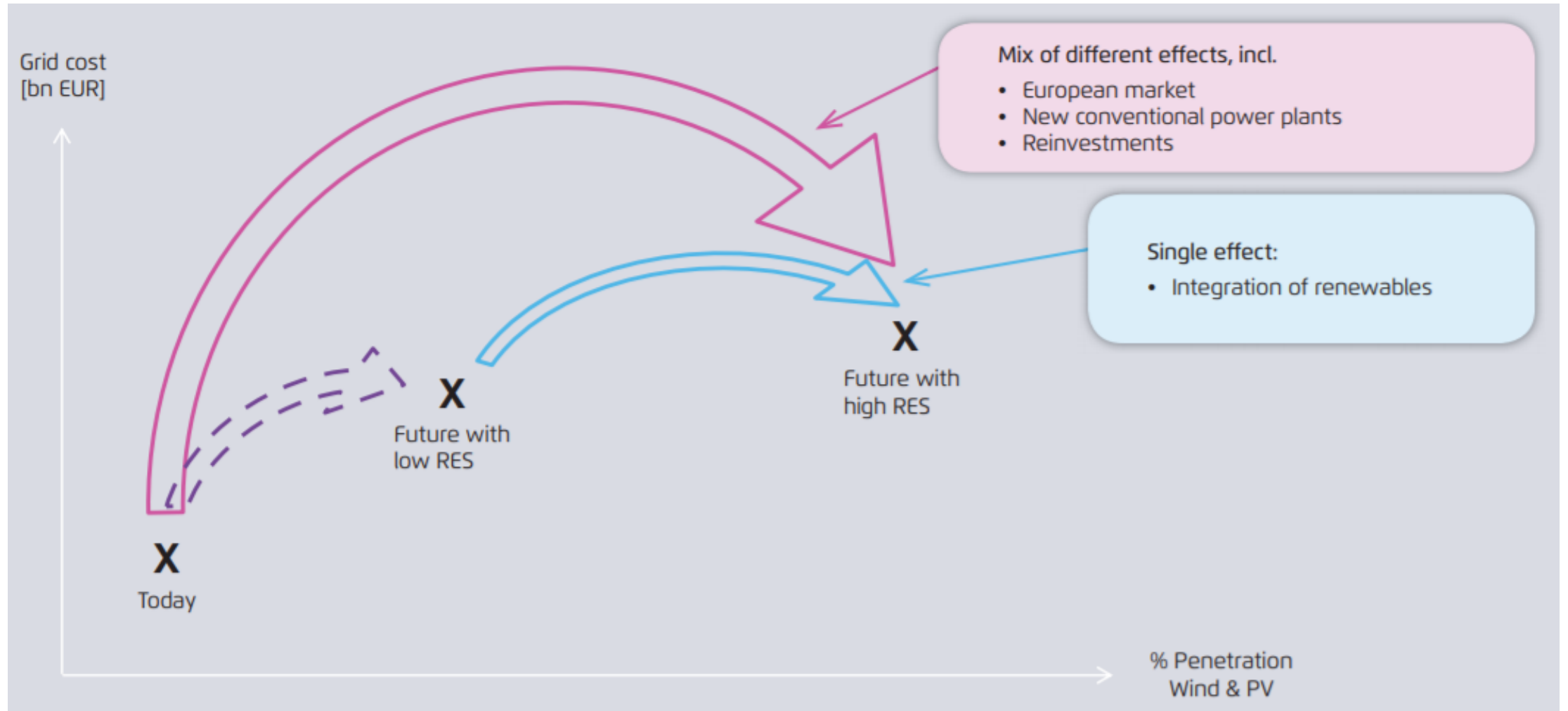


## Expected new capacity (GW, 2020)





# Unintended effects



Source: [Agora EW](#)