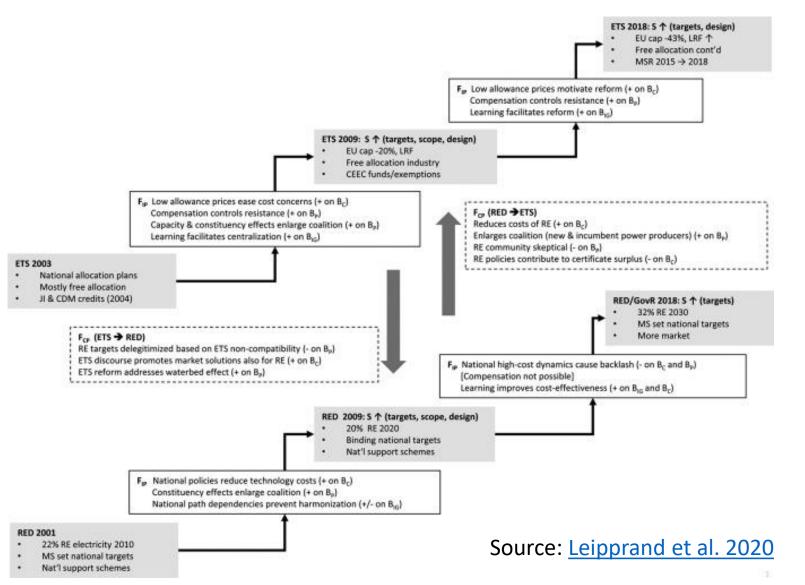
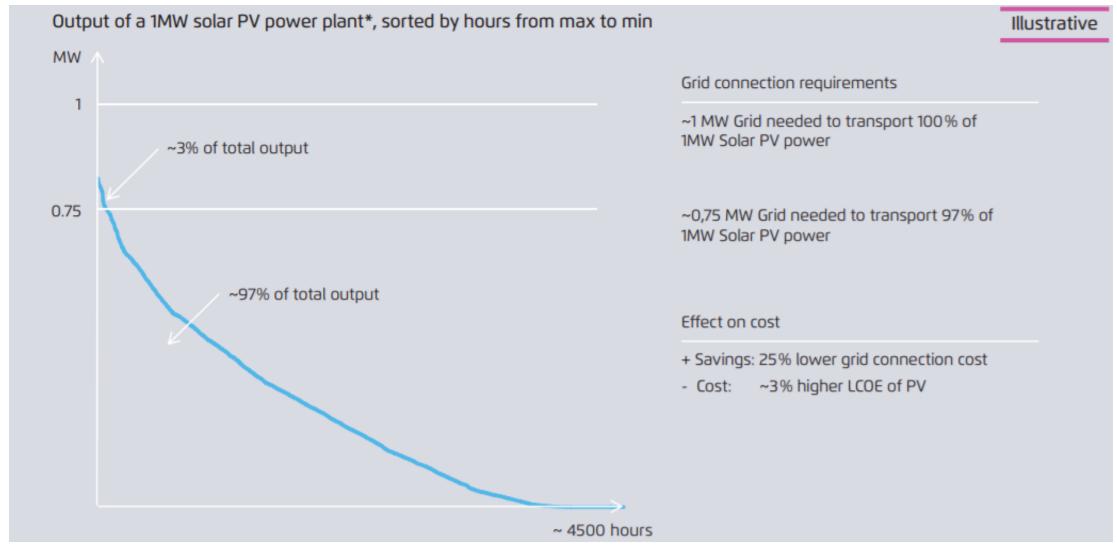
# Renewable energy in the systems perspective

## Case study: Policy sequencing

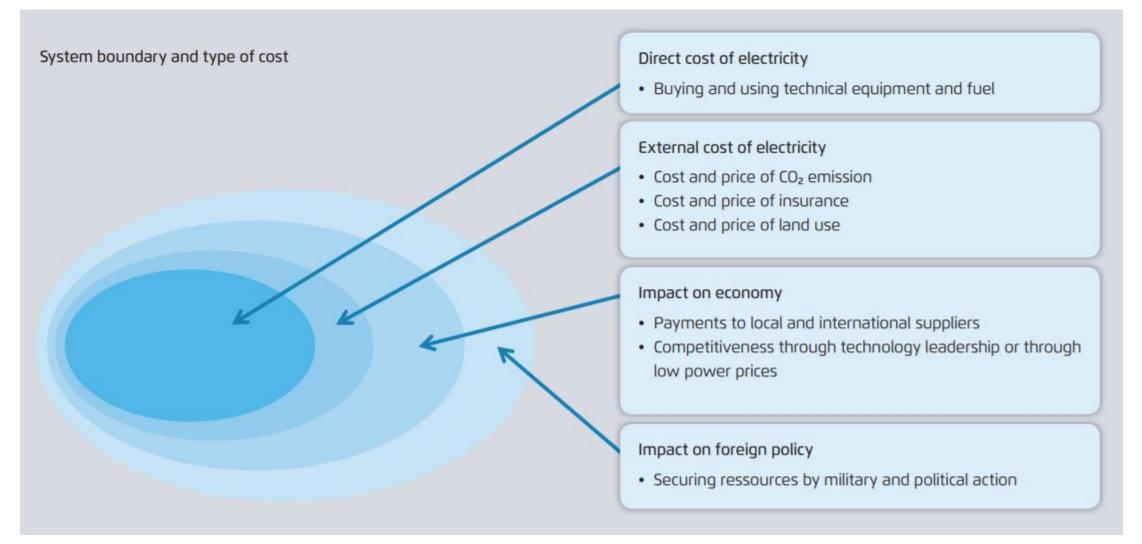


- Synergies (positive feedback)
  - RE enables actors to decrease ETS costs
  - Enlarged coalitions (eventually)
  - Learning (market solutions)
- Conflicts (negative feedback)
  - RE increases certificates surplus
  - Both communities initially skeptical

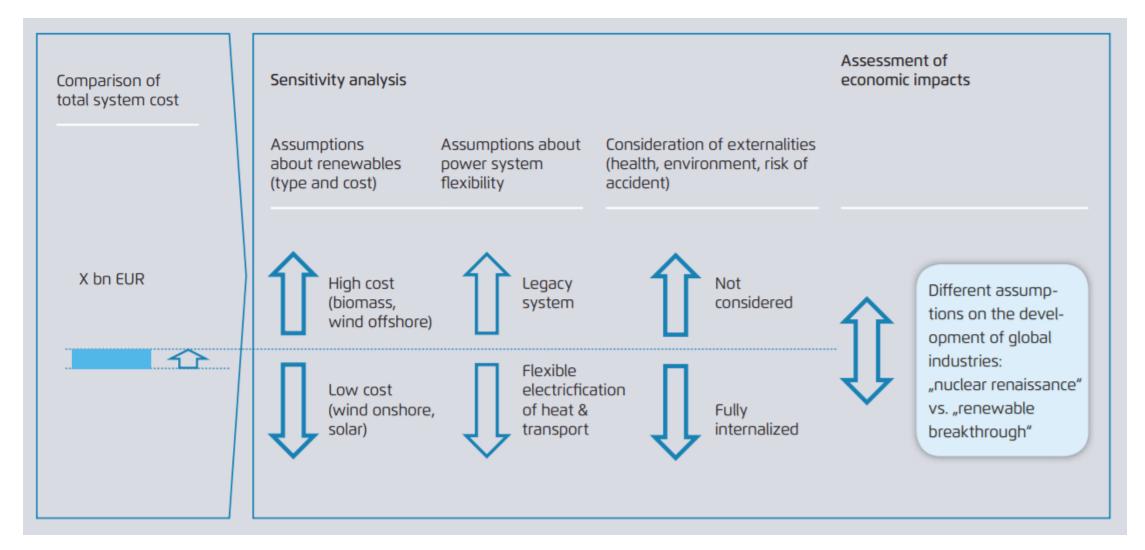
## CS 2: Defining system boundaries (costs perspective)



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# Systems perspective

System components	What to watch	Acting upon a system
• Function or purpose	• Feedback loops	• System levers
System boundaries	Stocks and flows	Unintended consequences
• Parts	• Delays	
• Interactions		

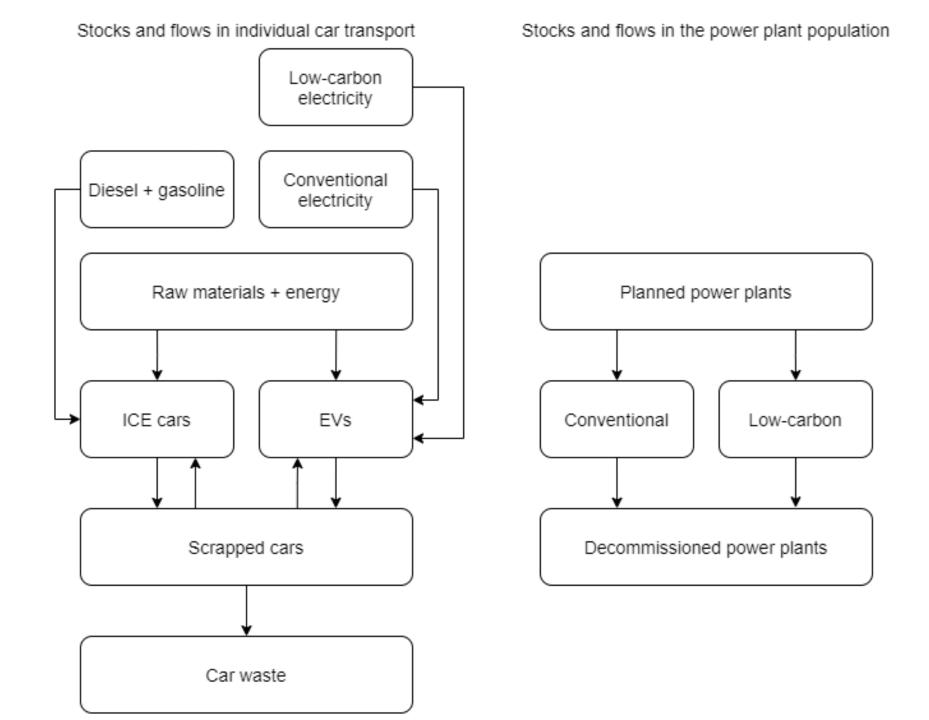
## Feedback loops

#### Reinforcing

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

#### Balancing

- RES deployment <> wholesale price
- RES deployment <> system costs
- RES deployment <> acceptance

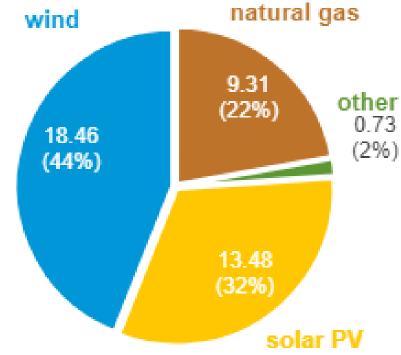


## Stocks and flows, delays

#### **Electricity generation mix (2019)**

### Other Solar 3% Wind Hydro Gas **7**%\_ 38% Nuclear\_ 20% Coal 23%

#### **Expected new capacity (GW, 2020)**





## System levers = system characteristics

- Numbers and events
- Stocks and flows
- Feedback loops (balancing and reinforcing)
- Information flows
- Rules
- Goal(s)
- Paradigm(s)

## Unintended effects

