

Alberta's Pathways

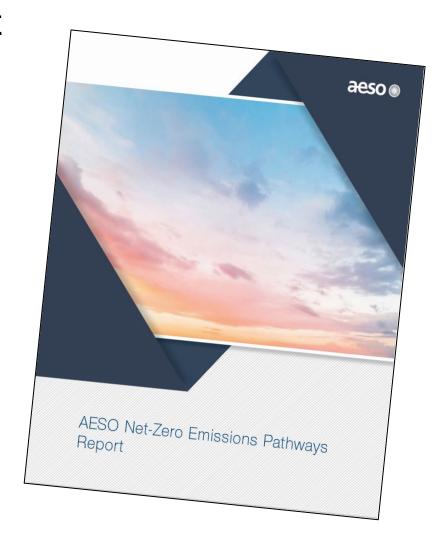
Miranda Keating Erickson, VP Markets
IPPSA Annual Conference
November 2022

Overview



AESO Net-Zero Emissions Pathways Report

- WHY did the AESO do this work?
- WHAT is in the report?
- WHAT did we learn?
- So WHAT?
- WHAT next?



WHY did the AESO do this work?



The intent of the report is to:

- Provide timely insights regarding the implications of a transforming electric system
- Focus on operational, market and cost implications of a net-zero transformation by 2035
- Address uncertainty of future outcomes through the development of scenarios with tangible signposts for future assessment
- Allow the AESO and stakeholders to identify and prioritize additional work and focus areas
- Start the conversation now understanding it will be iterative
- NOT intended as a policy recommendation

WHAT is in the report?



Included in June 2022 Report:

- > Electrification Scenario with sensitivity analysis
- > Three potential supply mix futures
- > Resource adequacy assessment
- > Carbon output (less oilsands)
- > High level generation cost estimates
- > High level transmission cost
- > High-level commentary on potential market and operational challenges

Not Included in June 2022 Report:

- > Recommendation to Policy Makers
- > Market Enhancements
- > Detailed Delivered Cost of Electricity
- > Flexibility/Reliability Assessments
- > Detailed Transmission Costs and Rate Impacts

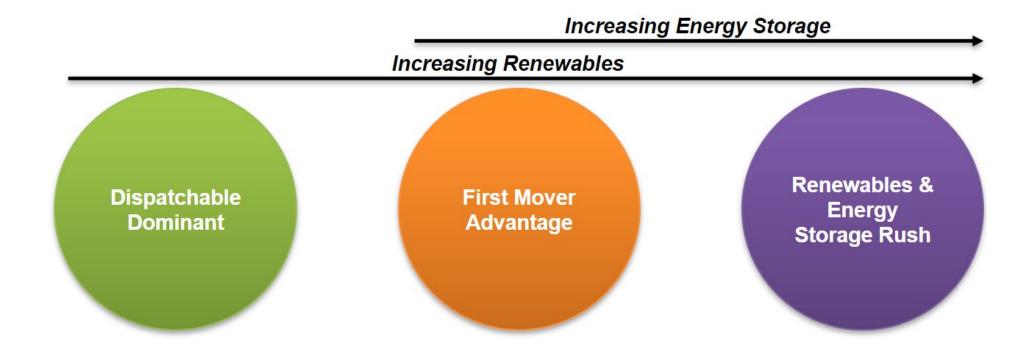
Begin conducting additional analysis starting Q3 2022 through 2023 LTO / 2024 LTP



Generation Scenarios



 Recognizing our competitive market structure, there are multiple pathways that may achieve net-zero in Alberta's electricity system



WHAT did we learn?



- Multiple pathways but timelines increase net-zero challenge
- 2. Transitioning to a net-zero electric system with increased electrification will cost \$44 to \$52 billion above baseline
 - Generation capital, O&M and transmission costs only
- 3. Alberta's market structure can deliver supply adequacy
 - Caveats and considerations exist
- 4. Offsets will be required to meet 2035 target
- 5. Demand growth, even considering increased electrification, is expected to be lower than historically observed rates

1. Pathways and Timelines



- There are multiple potential pathways to achieve net-zero, but all of them:
 - Are highly uncertain
 - Face significant risk to achieving the end goal by 2035
- The less than 13-year timeline is ambitious considering:
 - Policy/regulatory uncertainty
 - Layered regulatory approvals for projects
 - Technology commercialization timing and cost curves
 - Supply chain challenges
 - Long development timelines for all energy-related infrastructure



2. Projected Future Costs



- \$44 to \$52 billion above non-net-zero baseline represents 30%-36% increase over 20 years
 - Generation capital: 59%-71%
 - Generation Operating costs: 20%-41%
 - Transmission: 1%-10%
 - Normalized across system load, may be \$50/MWh by 2035
- The costs estimated by the AESO represent a subset of electric system costs
 - Additional work and industry discussion is required to better understand potential distribution system and integration costs
- Not an economy-wide assessment
 - Consumers may face higher costs in some areas offset by lower costs in others



3. Supply Adequacy and Reliability



- Alberta's market structure can deliver sufficient supply to meet demand (resource adequacy) during the net-zero transformation with the following considerations:
 - Dependent on the timing of generation entry and exit
 - Unacceptable risk exists if legacy unabated gas units exit the market and are not replaced by supply with similar operating characteristics
 - Increased demand response and flexibility can significantly decrease risk
 - Sufficient energy storage is critical to supply adequacy in a high-renewables case
 - Reliability needs (e.g. ramping capability, inertia, frequency response and system-fault response) can be negatively impacted by a net-zero transformation; further study is required



4. Electricity Sector Emissions



- The application of offsets will be required to achieve a net-zero electricity system by 2035
 - All scenarios modelled result in residual physical emissions
 - Abating all emissions to zero would come with rapidly increasing costs and is operationally unrealistic
 - Most cogeneration emissions are associated with industries outside the electricity sector
 - Widespread application of carbon capture and storage to these cogeneration assets would increase Alberta load by 5%

2035 Forecast Physical Greenhouse-Gas Emissions by Scenario	
2021 LTO Reference Case	17.7 Mt
Dispatchable Dominant Scenario	4.8 Mt
First-Mover Advantage Scenario	4.3 Mt
Renewable and Storage Rush Scenario	3.8 Mt



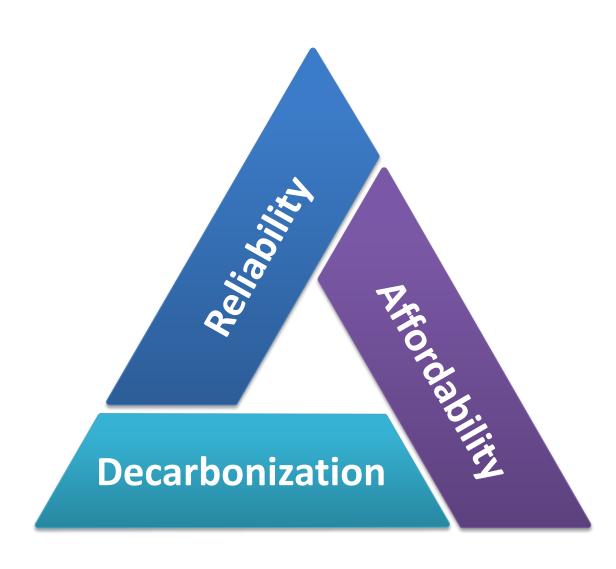
5. Projected Demand



- Demand growth, even considering increased electrification, is expected to be lower than historically observed rates
 - New load from transportation, heating and new industrial production are partially offset by increased rooftop solar
 - Demand will become considerably more variable over time
 - Demand growth rates accelerate post-2035 as electrification takes hold
 - Demand growth remains most sensitive to oilsands production, but EV adoption rates are expected to become a comparable source of uncertainty during the net-zero transformation
- Alberta has successfully accommodated greater demand growth in the past







WHAT next?



- The AESO is committed to continuing to provide timely analysis and insights regarding the net-zero transformation
 - Monitor and participate in the development around policy initiatives (CER, TIER)
 - Develop a reliability requirements roadmap to identify reliability and operational challenges and potential mitigation measures
 - Identify market initiatives to support long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the energy-only market structure based on output from carbon policy analysis and assessments
 - Engage with distribution companies to better understand impacts and potential costs to the distribution system
 - Incorporate carbon policy analysis and assessments into the 2023 Long Term Outlook (LTO), which will inform the 2024 Long-Term Plan (LTP)





