HOW TO INVEST IN THE “HOLY GRAIL” OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY
Editor’s Note: Subscribers to my premium research service, Energy Advantage, received a full briefing on how to take advantage of groundbreaking developments in energy like this one and many, many more. Click here to find out how you could cash in even faster on the latest, most shocking discovery that is threatening to destroy OPEC’s global energy monopoly.

How to Invest in the “Holy Grail” of Energy Technology

Dear Oil & Energy Investor Reader,

It used to be that oil, coal, nuclear, and hydropower were the only four energy sources investors had to think about.

But that’s changing – fast.

Saudi Arabia’s attack on American shale has backfired, and left both sides reeling. OPEC, the oil cartel, is struggling to stay afloat, with oil prices half what they were just a few years ago…

U.S. oil companies are going bankrupt…

And on top of that, a brand new energy technology has been developed over the last few years.

An energy technology with absolutely staggering potential…

This Technology’s Market Share is Legally Required to Grow

There may be no better illustration of this than the growing worldwide movement to require battery storage for every new renewable power installation.
India jumpstarted this trend, with an announcement in 2016 that the country’s state-owned solar power developer will require new solar power facilities to include battery storage.

This is no small matter. In 2015 alone, India added 1.385 GW of solar power capacity, for a total of just over 5 GW (the equivalent of about five nuclear reactors).

And the country plans to install 10 GW more by the end of 2017, and a total of 100 GW by 2022. For comparison’s sake, the total generating capacity of the U.S. is at about 1,000 GW.

Now, India isn’t the only jurisdiction with this kind of mandate in place. Some are much closer to home…

But with hugely ambitious plans, and a population of more than 1.3 billion people, you can see why both battery makers and solar power developers are taking notice.

Now, the primary reason for India’s battery requirement is to allow for the stable transfer of power from one Indian state to another.

But with 100 GW of solar power in the pipeline, the benefits of this provision will spread far beyond “just” India…

Here’s how to make sure you get a piece of the action…

Battery Makers are Taking Note

The most direct effects of this new mandate will be felt by the leaders in lithium-ion battery technology (the kind of batteries most commonly

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Even Big Oil Can See the Writing on the Wall

Big Oil is already getting in on the action, trying to invest in the future of energy…

Before regular Americans like you have a chance to profit.

Take, for example, the recent acquisition of Saft Groupe S.A., an almost 100-year old battery maker for everything from trains to military equipment, by French oil supermajor Total SA (TOT), for about $1.1 billion.

But in this briefing, I’m going to show you exactly how you can get a piece of the pie – Big Oil be damned.
found in electric cars, cellphones, and laptops) such as Tesla, Samsung, and Panasonic.

All three are already increasing their presence in India. And you can see why: the Indian government has set a goal of 100 GW – that’s about 10% of the total power capacity of the U.S. – of alternative energy by 2022, and the first tender under these rules mandates 100 MW of storage for 650 MW of solar power.

At a 1-to-6.5 ratio, battery makers are potentially looking at 15 GW of battery storage in India alone by 2020. By the end of 2013, the U.S. had only 0.3 GW of grid-level battery storage installed.

That kind of government-guaranteed demand definitely justifies Tesla’s investment in its new battery “gigafactory,” the largest factory (and one of the largest buildings) in the world.

Of course, any developments in battery technology that come as a result of the increased investment in India will spread to these companies’ other products, including Samsung’s laptops and cellphones, and, of course, Tesla’s electric cars.

With higher-capacity, lower-weight batteries key to the success of electric cars, the new power storage-requirement in India could well be the boost that electric cars need to really take off.

But Tesla, Samsung, or Panasonic are not your best bet for profits today. Their fates will depend on much more than just energy storage.

Instead, let’s look at where the knock-on effects will extend to, even further out…

Battery Requirements are Spreading Globally

India, after all, isn’t the only country where solar and wind power are making huge gains. And as these “intermittent” power sources (so called because the amount of power they generate depends on the weather) become an ever-larger part of the global energy mix, the cheaper batteries that India’s mandate will enable will find even more markets.
In fact, India is far from the first government to require grid-level battery storage, although it is by far the largest.

In late 2013, for example, the California Public Utilities Commission approved a mandate for 1.3 GW of new grid-level storage in the state. This is increasingly necessary as solar and wind power, whose output varies depending on the weather, become increasingly prevalent in the new energy mix. Already, the two represent 11.91% of California’s electricity-generating capacity.

In June 2015, Oregon followed, mandating that its two major utilities install energy storage by 2020, and in November of that year, Ontario’s (which accounts for some 40% of Canadians) mandate for some 50 MW of energy storage came into effect, with bids going to 10 different companies.

Massachusetts is now set to join California and Oregon.

The state’s new energy storage law requires state regulators to set a target for how much energy storage utilities will need to deploy in the state by January 1, 2020, as well as making it more economical for utilities to own batteries.

This follows 2016’s $10 million energy storage initiative by Massachusetts’s governor.

Now, all the benefits you saw above will start flowing to Massachusetts’s people as soon as the deployment starts. But in the Northeast, energy storage has another, huge benefit…

You see, Massachusetts and its neighboring states are starting to invest in wind power – which so far in the U.S. has mostly been done in Texas – and especially offshore wind power. The recently passed
energy storage bill in Massachusetts, for example, calls for 1,600 MW of offshore wind power and 1,200 MW of other renewables.

That’s the equivalent of almost three nuclear reactors, in total.

Now, unlike nuclear power plants, wind power only works when the wind is blowing. And while winds are more stable offshore than on land, they are still not guaranteed.

But integrating more batteries would solve this problem for Massachusetts – and if the program is a success, for other Northeastern states looking at offshore wind power, too.

So as Massachusetts’s new mandate turns into a money-saving success, expect neighboring states to follow. After all, all six New England states are in a great position to expand their wind power capacity, both onshore and offshore.

And it should come as no surprise that battery requirements are seen as essential by power regulators.

A battery is the simplest solution to the intermittent nature of many alternative power sources: when the sun shines and the wind blows, batteries let you store any excess power in batteries. Then, when the weather changes, you can draw on that stored power to make up the difference.

But the role of batteries extends far beyond helping solar and wind work around the clock…

Batteries are Already Shaving Millions Off Power Bills

Commercial power consumers, like factories, large office buildings, and even schools, are often liable to what’s called a “demand charge” on their commercial power bill.

That charge is determined by the highest 15 minutes of power use on their bill, and can account for up to 50% of the cost. The trick, then, is to smooth out your power consumption, eliminating spikes in electricity consumption.
Batteries let you do just that. Already, several California school districts have installed battery systems to help lower their demand charge, with the Grossmont Union High School District in San Diego alone expecting to save $6.4 million over the lifetime of the project.

Now, this demand charge might seem excessive. But from the utility’s point of view, it makes a lot of sense.

After all, the electrical grid’s transmission and distribution lines have to be able to withstand peak electricity demand, regardless of how much higher that is from the baseline load.

In other words, how much utilities pay for their infrastructure is set by the peak load, not the base load. So users with high power consumption spikes end up being much more costly than it might seem – a cost that the utility uses the “demand charge” part of the power bill to pay for.

But that’s just the cost of moving power during peak demand…

Peaker Plants are Already More Expensive

When demand for electricity spikes during peak demand, utilities also need to generate all that extra power. This power is provided by so-called “peaker plants“– power plants that are only switched on when power demand is at its peak.

That’s sometimes 5% or less of hours per year.

As you can imagine, keeping a power plant primed and ready to go all-year round, but turned off, costs a lot of money – so when it is turned on, the operators charge the utility a lot more for that peak power.

About 30% more than what using battery storage would cost in ideal conditions, according to Strategen.

And until now, the utilities have had no choice but to pay this premium, or see their customers lose power.

That’s where batteries come in…

Installing batteries reduces costs on both sides of the equation.
For power consumers, charging the batteries during off-hours, and drawing power from them during what would otherwise be the peak demand time reduces the huge “demand charge” part of their power bill.

For utilities, smaller spikes in demand during peak hours mean that the transmission and distribution grid doesn’t have to be upgraded to deal with higher peak loads. It also means less reliance on “peaker plants.” In fact, in some estimates, replacing “peaker plants” with batteries saves utilities about 30%.

But because of billing issues, utilities have been slow to deploy batteries...

Or they were, until these recent law changes gave them incentives to install them, and penalties for not doing it.

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**This “Ambitious” Plan Will Send Your Battery Profits Sky High**

The battery revolution is picking up even more speed, with a new policy proposal from India meaning that lithium demand could leapfrog previous estimates.

A new proposal from a think-tank run by the country’s government just suggested banning the sale of all new non-electric cars by 2032.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates this would require 10 million electric cars to be sold in India by the end of the 2020s – 10 times the number of total cars India had just two years ago.

The IEA calls this plan “ambitious.”

For you, it’s just a matter of expediting the inevitable – and boosting your profits.

China, meanwhile, already exempts electric cars from severe congestion and smog charges. And both France and the UK are planning to ban all sales of gasoline- and diesel-powered cars by 2040.

With the investment you’ll find in this report, you’ll be perfectly positioned for the global rise in electric cars – as well as utility-scale energy storage...
That’s setting up consumers and utilities both to save money.

Even more importantly, it’s creating a huge boost to lithium demand. Remember, lithium is the metal that’s a key component of the most advanced batteries in use today.

And the booming demand for lithium is something you can easily invest in for huge profits…

The Whole Battery Supply Chain will Grow

With such an increase in battery demand, lithium, the rare-metal component of most advanced batteries, will start commanding a higher price.

The easiest way to track both lithium miners and battery makers is the Global X Lithium ETF (LIT).

This is also the best way to play this huge growth market. LIT’s holdings include all three major lithium miners, which together control 90% of global supply.

The fund also holds some smaller, “junior” mining companies, as well as battery and lithium technology companies of all sizes.

The fortunes of all these market segments will take off as the lithium revolution begins – and so will LIT.

Historically, getting in on the ground floor of new energy sources has allowed investors total economic independence. That’s why I’m showing you LIT today…

But better yet, one tiny miner has discovered what appears to be the mother lode of a new superfuel in our own back yard.

In fact, we could be looking at a $20.4 billion treasure trove here.

Big-time players like Chevy, Honda, and Mercedes are taking notice. They’re planning to spend millions and millions to implement technology that could rely on this fuel.
Ford’s CEO Mark Fields, Chinese billionaire Jia Yueting, and even Warren Buffett are going all-in on related technologies.

I suggest you click here to see why I believe these big players are rushing in…

Sincerely,

Dr. Kent Moors
Editor, Oil & Energy Investor
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