### ΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΙΕΝΕ:

Ευκαιρία ή Τροχοπέδη οι Στόχοι της Ενεργειακής Μετάβασης για ΑΠΕ και Ενεργειακή Αποδοτικότητα;

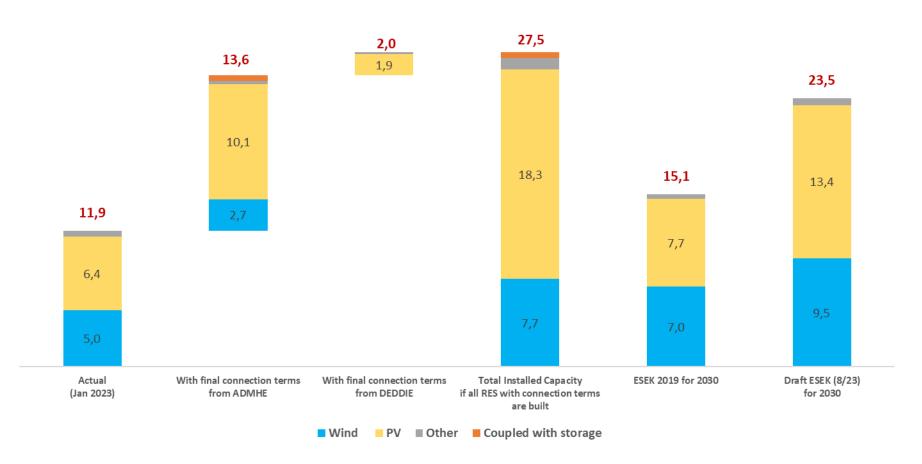


18 April 2024



## Has an analysis been conducted on the factors to consider, when licensing installations for additional MWs of RES?

#### **RES Installed & Projected Capacity (GW)**

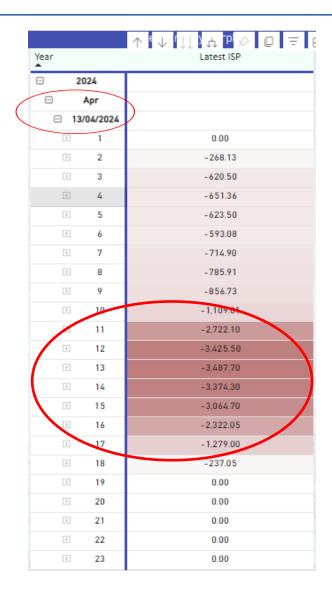




## Όταν κάποιος υπερβαίνει το μέτρο, τα πιο ευχάριστα γίνονται τα πιο δυσάρεστα. – ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΟΣ (50μ.Χ – 138μ.Χ)

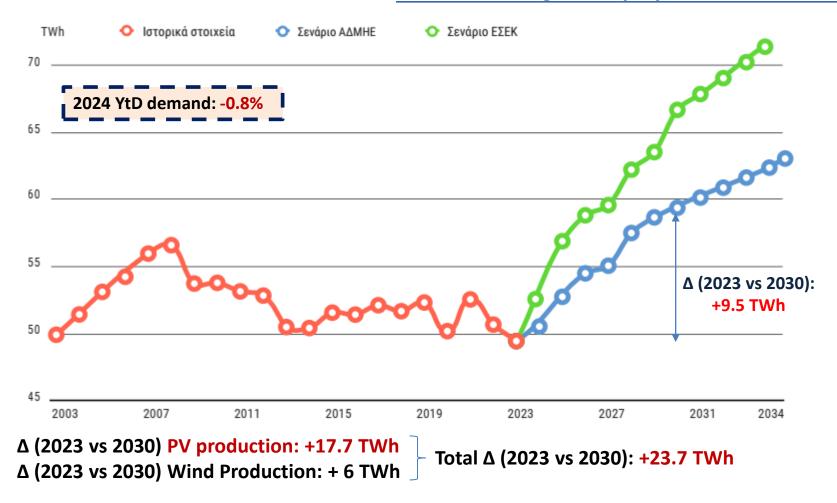
		Latest Energy Surplus
ear .		Latest ISP
3	2024	
	Арг	
+	01/04/2024	-9,633.16
+	02/04/2024	-14,506.75
+	03/04/2024	-683.95
+	04/04/2024	- 146.97
+	05/04/2024	-2,042.98
+	06/04/2024	- 5.879.21
+	07/04/2024	-23,190.51
+	08/04/2024	-9,746.48
+	09/04/2024	-9,451.98
+	10/04/2024	-2,018.82
+	11/04/2024	-15,850.93
+	12/04/2024	-19,677.53
+	13/04/2024	-26,135.52
+	14/04/2024	-19,112.61
+	15/04/2024	-1,416.36







## High levels of PV deployment are said to meet energy demand, but are we confident in our understanding of the projected demand?



Source: - Demand forecast 2025-2034/AΔMHE

- RES forecast production based on the final connection terms of ADMIE/DEDDIE





#### Αξία και Μεσοσταθμική Τιμή Ενέργειας Μονάδων ΑΠΕΔΣ

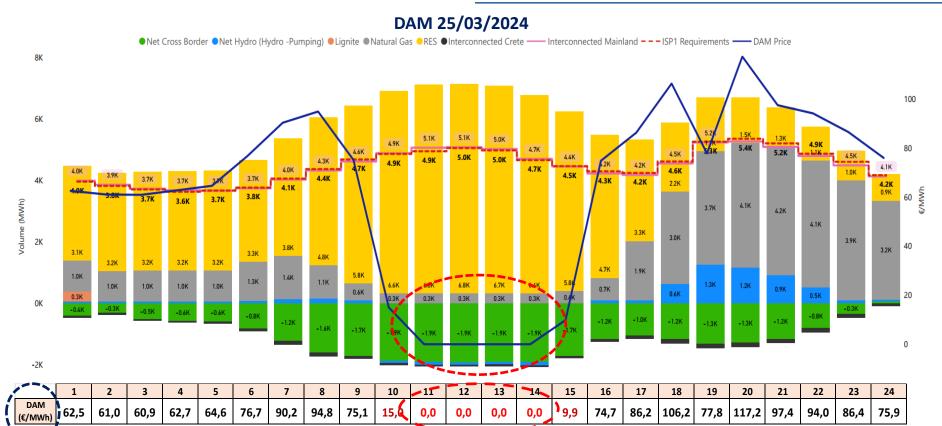


Μήνας	Αιο	λικά	Φ/	B	Ф/в	Στέγες **	N	ΛΥΗΣ	Βιοαέριο	ο-Βιομάζα	ΣΗΘΥΑ (1) &	Κατανεμόμεν	ες ΣΗΘΥΑ (2)	Σύν	оуо
	εκατ.€	€/MWh	εκατ.€	€/MWh	εκατ.€	€/MWh	εκατ.€	€/MWh	εκατ.€	€/MWh	εκατ.€	€/MWh (1)	€/MWh (2)	εκατ.€	€/MWh
Ιαν	56,6	60,9	49,3	128,7	11,6	394,0	5,3	75,1	6,8	145,5	9,2	321,0	-	138,9	93,3
Φεβ *	54,4	56,7	62,2	119,8	8,7	391,5	4,2	69,3	6,1	141,2	6,0	222,1	5.1	141,6	86,8
Μαρ	58,6	59,6	80,3	125,5	9,5	389,5	5,8	71,4	6,7	142,3	5,6	201,7	-	166,6	92,3
Απρ	41,2	57,5	85,3	122,7	10,6	391,3	5,0	70,0	8,8	183,4	4,7	184,3	5.1	155,7	98,2
Μάι	51,4	60,5	80,7	124,8	16,0	391,6	5,8	71,7	9,1	184,1	4,3	179,7	-	167,3	98,9
louv *	30,6	59,1	99,1	121,1	15,0	391,5	5,3	74,1	8,7	186,2	3,7	160,3	2.1	162,4	107,1
Ιουλ	39,3	56,8	106,9	109,9	15,4	391,2	3,4	72,6	8,5	185,1	3,2	168,7	-	176,8	97,3
Αυγ	63,8	57,8	102,0	111,7	20,8	390,2	2,5	72,3	8,5	189,8	4,8	184,9	5.1	202,5	93,1
Σεπ	62,6	58,2	77,9	113,8	21,4	391,6	2,2	73,2	7,9	186,0	4,7	188,8	-	176,7	92,4
Окт *	43,8	56,3	75,7	113,0	17,8	390,6	2,3	73,9	9,4	185,9	5,6	193,9	100	154,7	96,4
Νοε	67,1	58,1	51,8	110,2	16,9	390,6	3,6	75,0	9,5	190,3	6,5	206,4	-	155,4	86,4
Δεκ	56,4	54,7	47,9	109,8	12,8	390,7	4,6	73,7	9,5	188,8	7,0	200,9	- 1	138,0	83,9
Σύνολο Ετους	625,8	58,0	919,1	117,1	176,5	391,2	50,0	72,5	99,5	176,1	65,4	203,5		1.936,4	93,7

\*Μήνες Εκκαθάρισης για τα Φ/Β Χαμηλής Τάσης Σημειώσεις: Συμπεριλαμβάνονται και τα στοιχεία των Φ/Β Στεγών στα ΜΔΝ

ΔΑΠΕΕΠ/2023





#### Financial impact analysis of Exporting PV production during the hours 11-14:

• Exports (MWh): 7.700

Revenue from Exports (€):

Cost of PVs payment: 7.700MWh × 117 €/MWh = 900.900 €

• Net Financial Impact for Consumers: -900.900 €



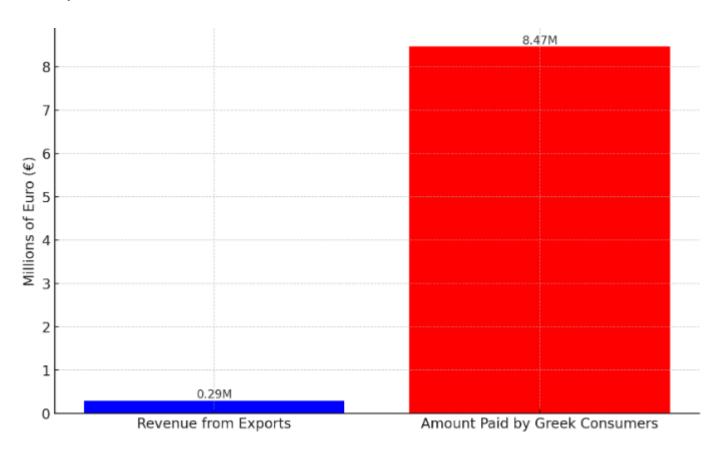
Period Analyzed: 1st of March to 15th of April 2024

**Total MWh Exported:** 72.375 MWh at or Below 15 €/MWh Day-Ahead prices

Export Revenue: 290.827 €

**Price Paid by Greek Consumers**: 117 €/MWh (ΔΑΠΕΕΠ December 2023 data)

**Total Paid by Greek Consumers**: 8.467.875 €





		Capture price/DAM price (%)			
		Wind	PV		
March	2021	96%	95%		
	2022	96%	89%		
	2023	94%	81%		
	2024	99%	68%		

DAM vs V (€/M	
DAM	
67,54	(€/MWh)

**Δ(€/MWh): -21,63** 

DAM vs V (€/MV	
DAM	
50,85	(€/MWh)

Δ(€/MWh): -29,4

#### **Cannibalization Effect and Its Serious Impacts:**

**Prices Drop Sharply**: Excessive PV production simultaneously can cause electricity prices to plummet, sometimes even turning negative.

**Losses for PV Producers**: When prices drop dramatically, PV producers may see their profits vanish, putting the viability of their projects at risk.

**PPAs Become a Heavy Load:** For individuals holding agreements to purchase PV production at fixed prices, a market downturn can transform these contracts into significant financial burdens, compelling them to pay substantially more than the market.

**Huge Challenge in Keeping the Lights On**: With so much PVs coming in, keeping the electricity grid stable and efficient becomes a big challenge.



**Fixed Prices vs. Market Fluctuations**: Committing to a PPA means locking in electricity prices, which can become a liability if market prices decrease, potentially leading to paying more for energy than current rates.

**Lack of Flexibility for Changing Needs**: PPAs set specific terms for energy volume and price, which might not align with future operational changes or reductions in energy consumption, limiting adaptability.

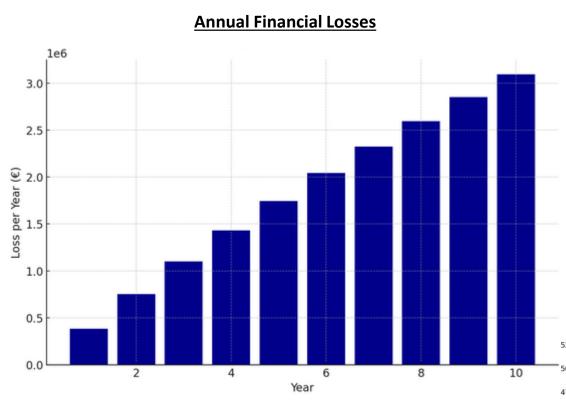
**Unforeseen Regulatory Changes**: The energy sector's regulatory landscape can evolve, impacting the anticipated benefits or obligations of a PPA and possibly introducing new costs.

**Risk of Counterparty Failure**: The bankruptcy or financial distress of either the energy buyer or seller poses a significant risk, potentially leading to legal disputes or the loss of investment and energy supply.

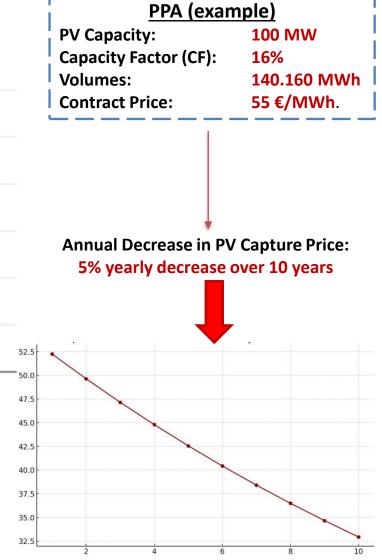
**Overshadowed by Technological Advancements**: Rapid advances in energy generation and storage technologies could make the terms of a PPA less attractive over time as more cost-effective or efficient options emerge.



## Assessing Long-Term Financial Risks: The Impact of Declining Market Prices on Fixed PPA Contracts



**Total 10 years loss: 18.316.123 €** 





# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

**ANDREAS PETROPOULEAS**