

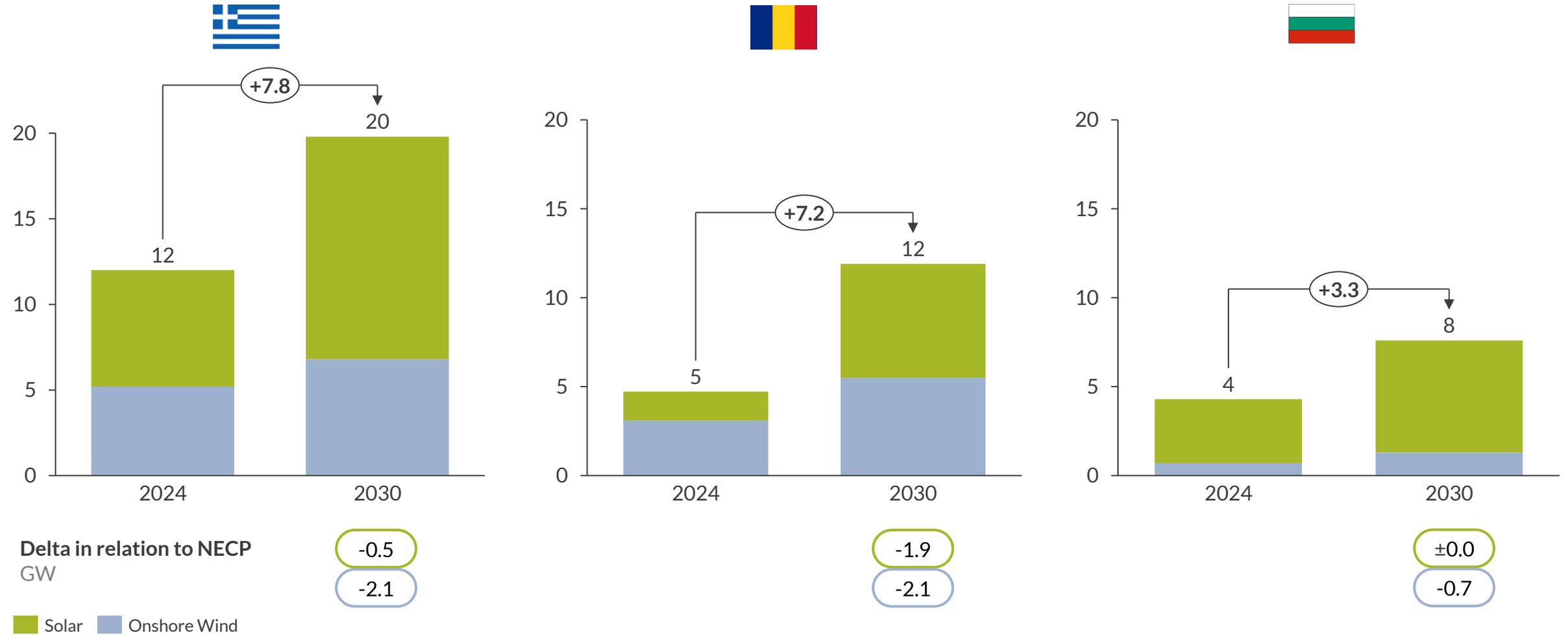
RES outlook in the Balkans' power markets - Opportunities and risks

Renewable and Storage Forum - EnergyPress



RES¹ built out in Greece, Bulgaria and Romania could reach a total of 40 GW by 2030, attracting high investors' interest in the wider region

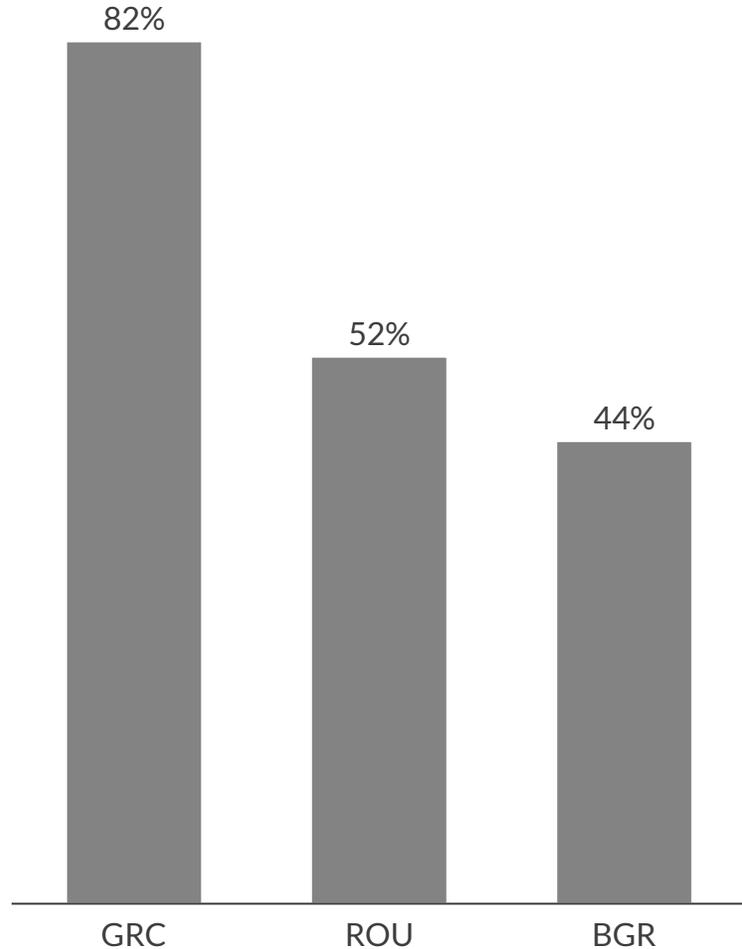
RES¹ installed capacity according to the Aurora's Central scenario
GW



1) Solar and onshore wind assets.

RES penetration in major Balkans power markets is supported by national policy and tenders and attractive merchant RES economics

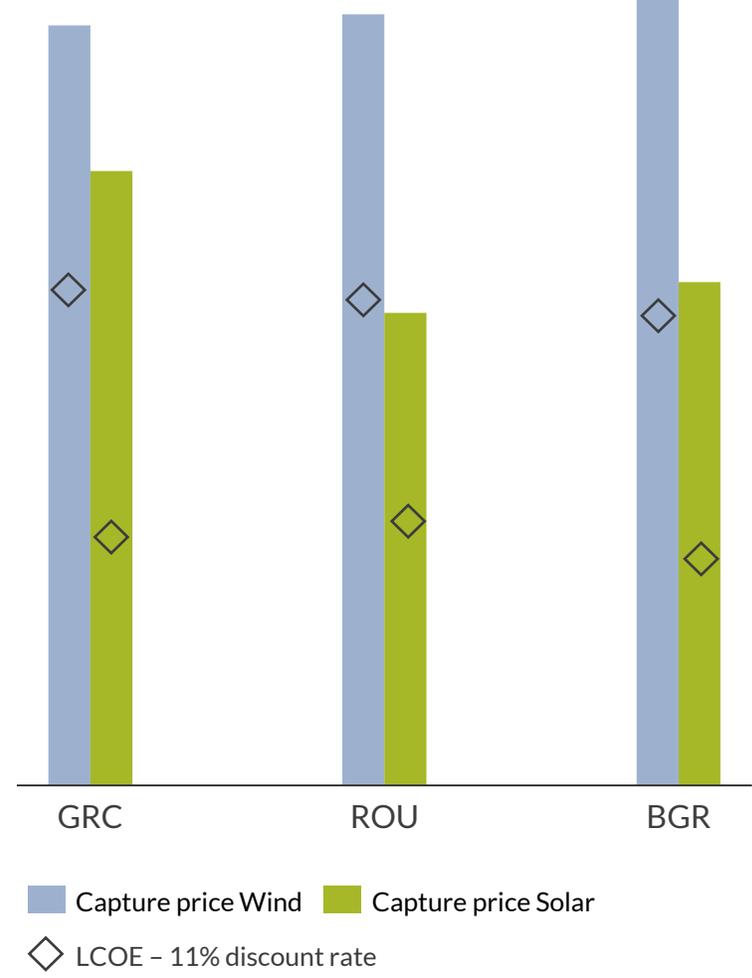
2030 national targets¹ relevant to RES share in the capacity mix



Auctions

- ROU**
 - 5 GW of RES³
 - 240 MW standalone BESS
 - 60 MW of electrolyzers
- BGR**
 - 200 MW RES + 100 MW BESS
 - 940 MW RES + 200 MW BESS
 - 3000 MWh of at least 2h standalone BESS
- GRC**
 - no RES auctions since 2022
 - 700 MW of 2h and 200 MW of 4h standalone BESS through 3 tenders

RES capture prices² and LCOE in 2030 €/MWh



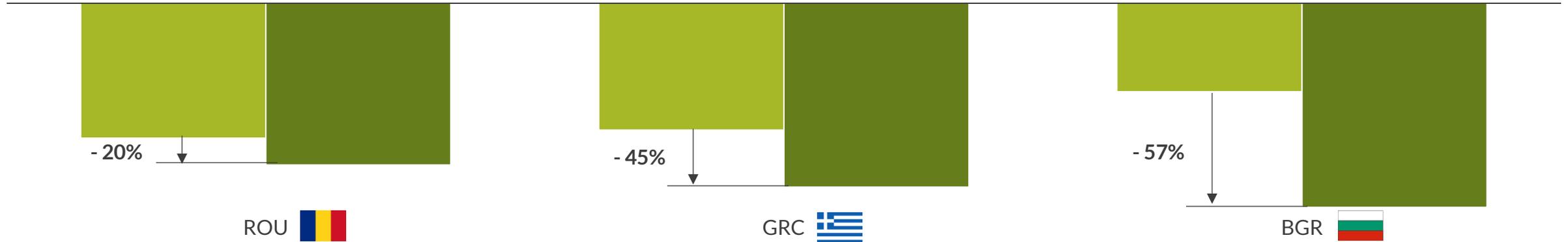
1) Data based on the 2024 amended NECP for Greece and Bulgaria, and according to the National Energy Strategy of Romania. 2) Uncurtailed capture prices.

The rapid RES penetration in SEE is expected to result in capture prices cannibalisation; solar capture prices are mostly affected



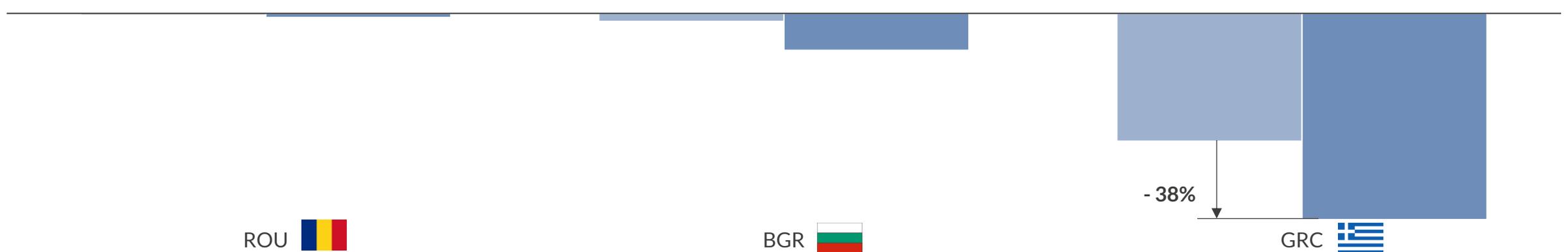
Solar capture price discount to baseload price¹ in 2030 vs 2050

%



Onshore wind capture price discount to baseload price¹ in 2030 vs 2050

%



■ 2030 ■ 2050

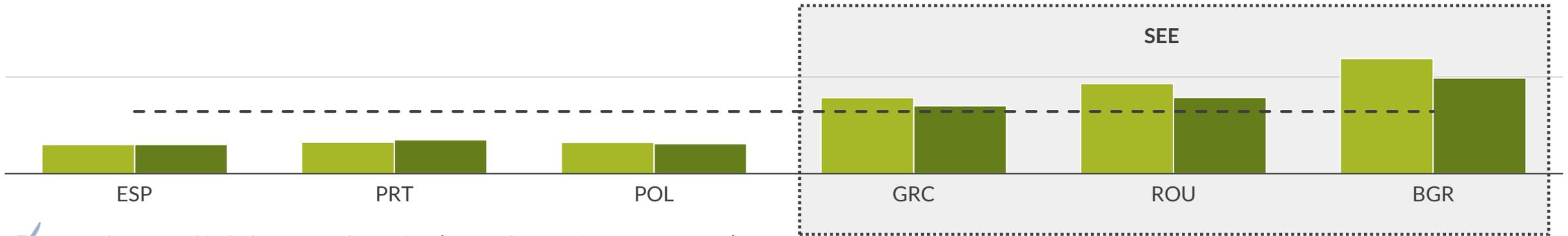
Increased cannibalisation risk →

1) Analysis based on Aurora's Central outlook, published in October 2024.

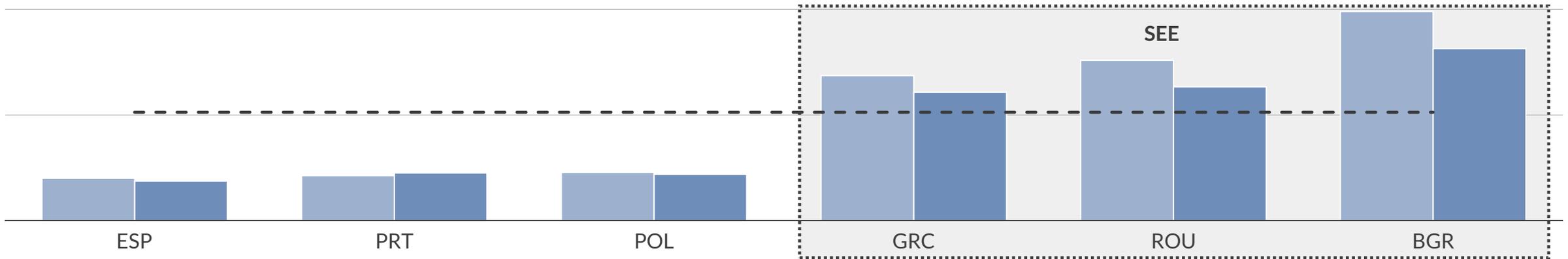
Imbalance costs for renewables in SEE markets exceed the European average; These are expected to subdue as market liquidity improves



Solar PV imbalance cost by region (Central scenario, 2030 vs 2050)
€/MWh (real 2023)



Onshore wind imbalance cost by region (Central scenario, 2030 vs 2050)
€/MWh (real 2023)



Legend: 2030 (light grey), 2050 (dark grey), - - Average for displayed (2030)

Increased imbalance costs →