

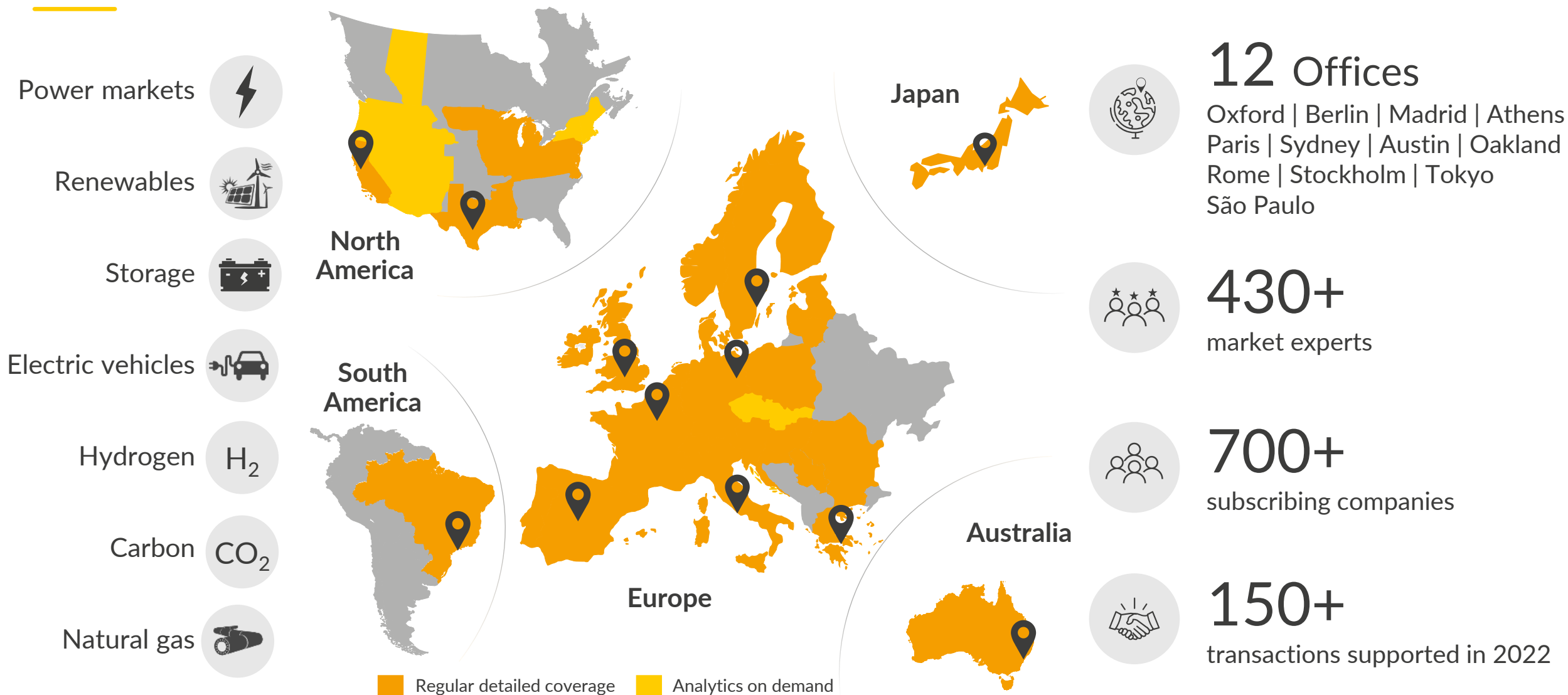
The Nuclear Option: Dutch Energy Security After the Russian Gas Crisis

Public Report

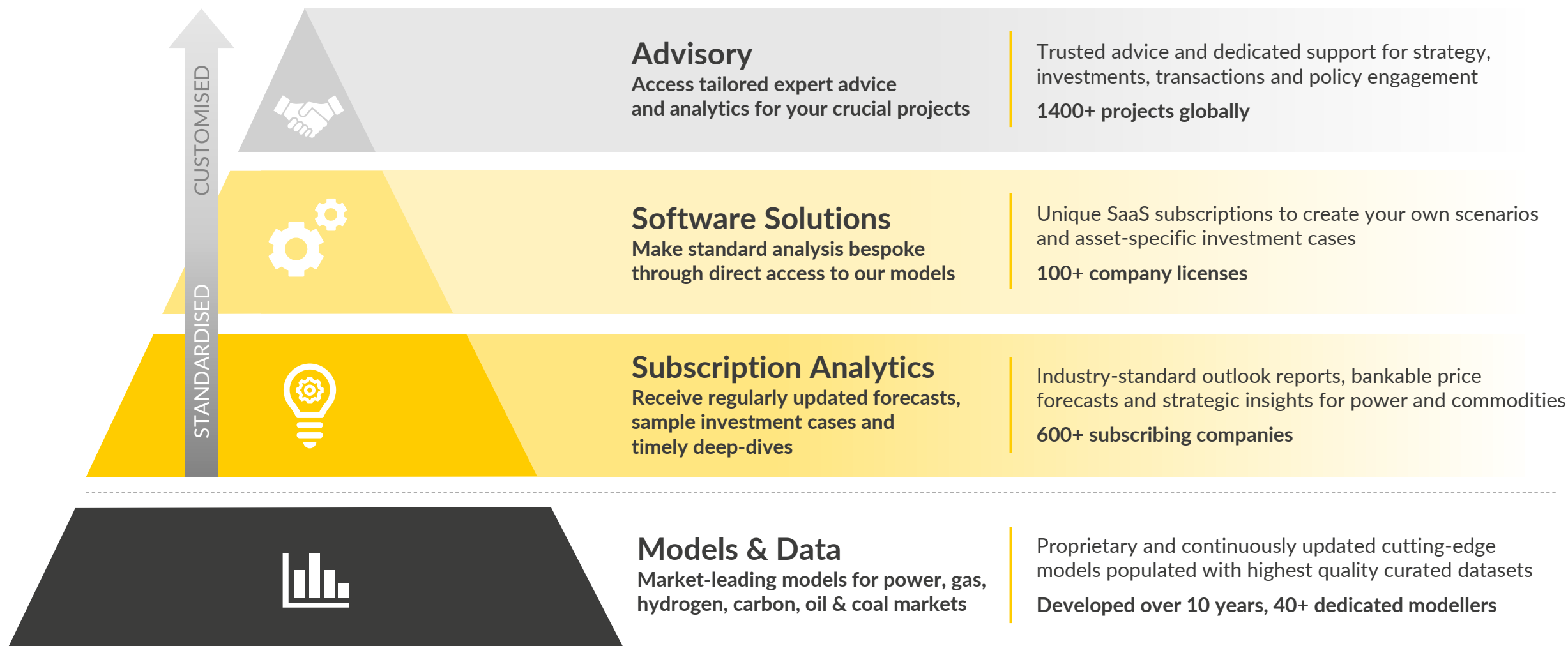


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"Aurora Energy Research is, I think, one of the smartest energy modelling companies around, and helped us on this Energy Outlook and continue to help us"

Spencer Dale, Chief Economist, BP



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Tim Emrich, CEO, UKPR

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Aurora's offerings

For more information on the Dutch power market, future trends for energy prices, renewable build-out, the EU's proposed power market reforms and their impact in The Netherlands, please contact Alan Jabbour, Commercial Associate.

✉ alan.jabbour@auroraer.com

To discuss speaking partnership opportunities with our team experts, please contact Lucy Sovetova, Marketing Coordinator

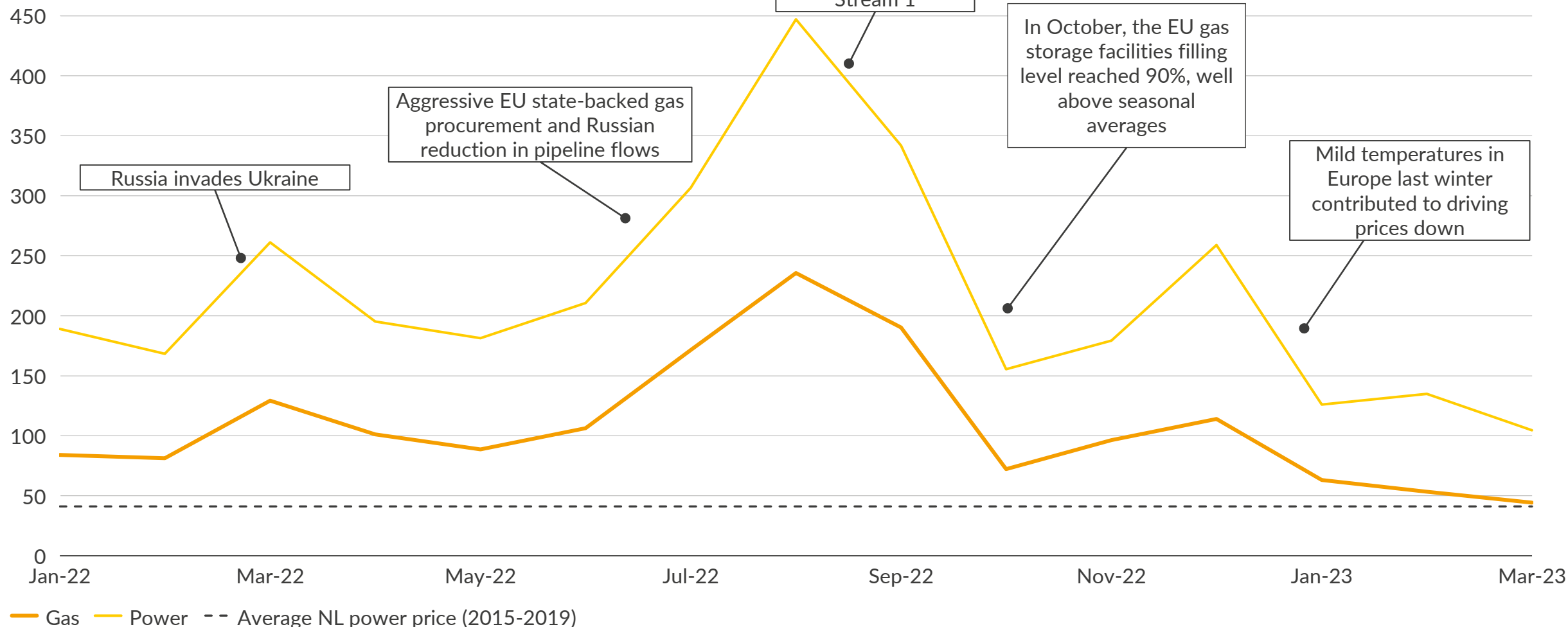
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- I. Introduction
- II. Aurora's outlook on the Dutch power market
- III. Potential impact of Dutch nuclear ambitions
- IV. Policy outlook: EU market reform proposal
- V. Key takeaways

Power prices in Europe have decreased significantly from their peak in 2022 and are currently below the level in Jan-22, prior to Russian invasion

Traded average monthly gas and power prices in the Netherlands¹

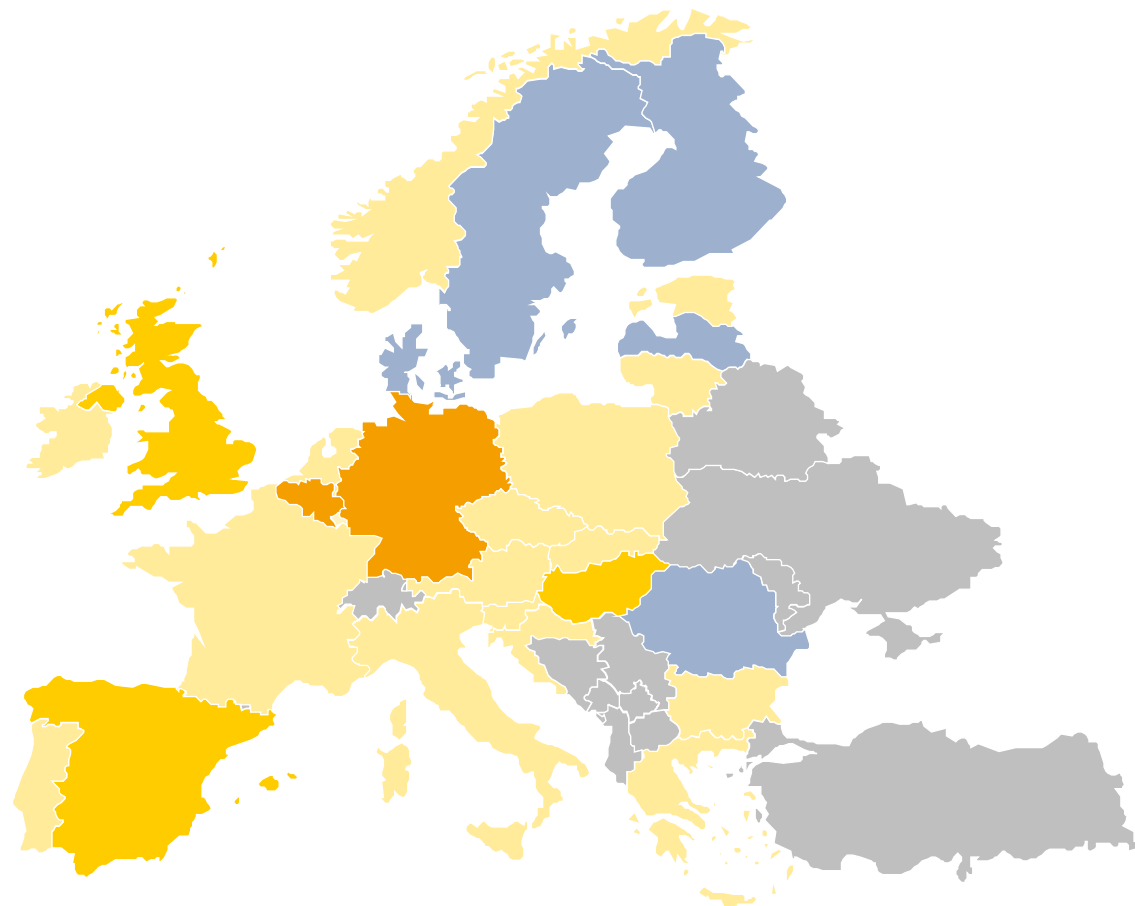
€/MWh (nominal)



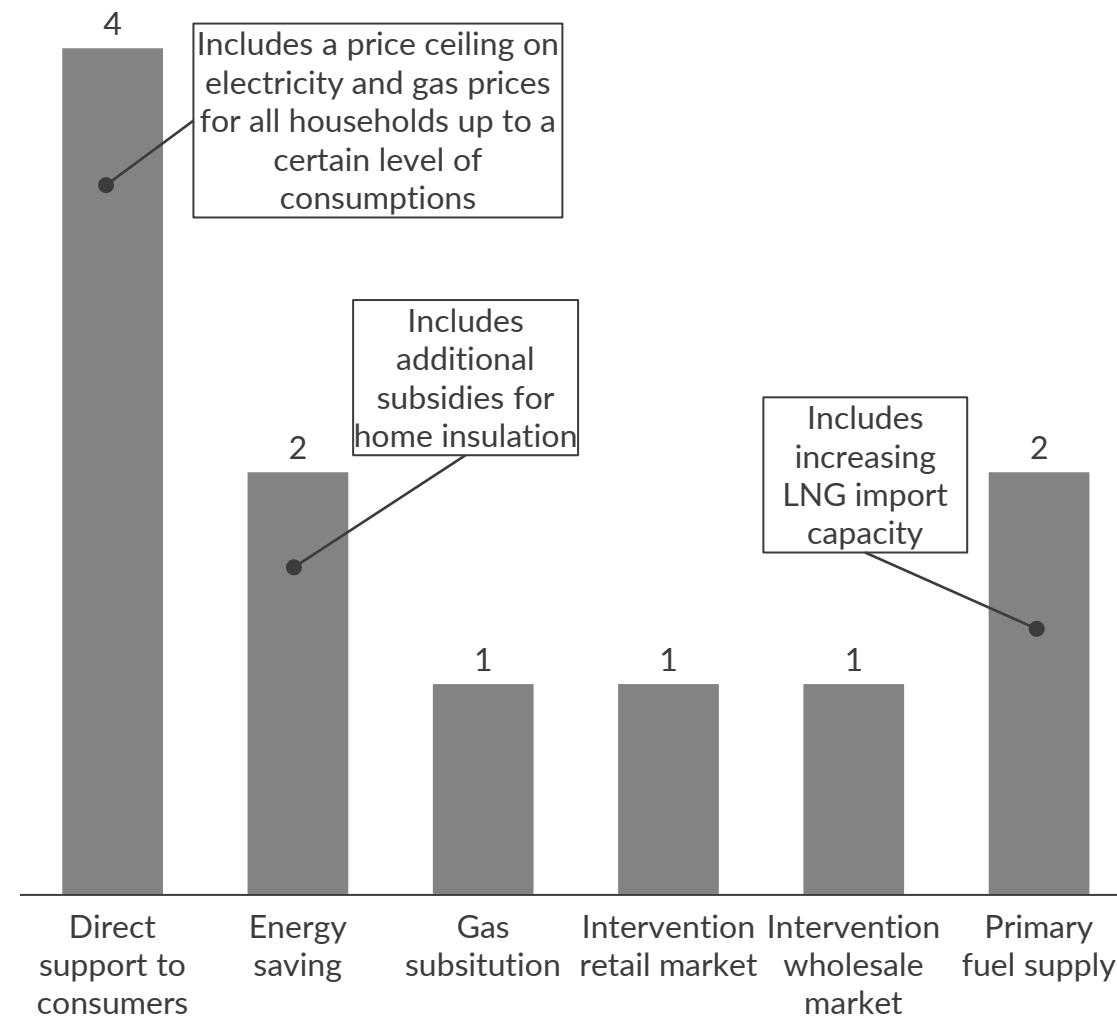
1) Monthly average of daily day-ahead prices as of 16 March 2023.

To alleviate the burden on consumers and enhance security of supply, the Dutch government took numerous measures in response to the crisis

Number of emergency measures implemented by countries in 2022



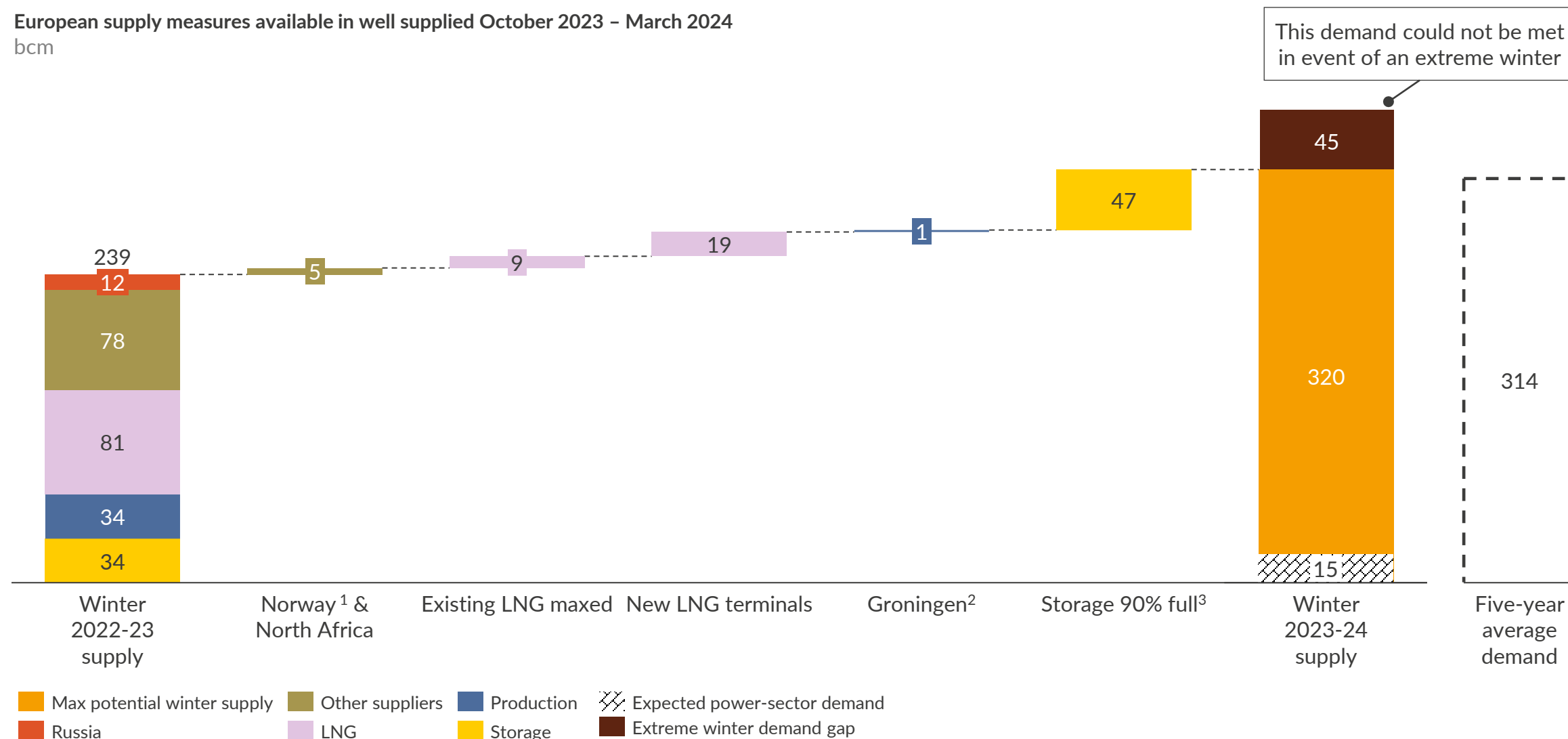
Number of emergency measures taken by the Netherlands in 2022



Europe will likely have enough gas to cover average demand over the next year, but would struggle in an extremely cold winter

European supply measures available in well supplied October 2023 – March 2024

bcm



1) Planned maintenance is 0.4bcm lower in winter 2023-24, there was also about 1 bcm of unplanned maintenance last winter. 2) According to GTS' recommendations to keep Groningen online next winter. 3) Assumes storage is drawn down to 17.7% of capacity, matching the lowest in the last ten years.

Source: Aurora Energy Research, EntsoG, Gassco, AGSI, European Commission, GTS

We present our Dutch power market outlook, reflect on the energy crisis' impact and assess the potential implications of Dutch and EU policy reform

Aurora's outlook on the Dutch power market

- We present the forecasted development of power prices
- We dive further into the forecast of the main drivers of Dutch power prices towards 2030;
 - Commodity and CO₂ prices
 - Renewables build-out
 - Demand

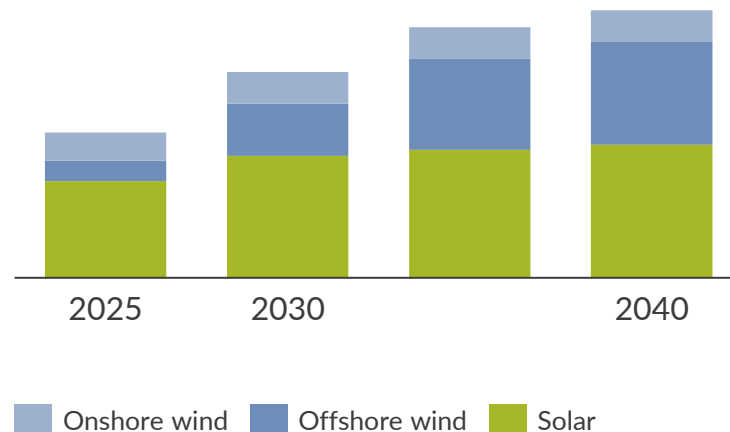
Potential impact of Dutch nuclear ambitions

- We examine the governments plan to build two new nuclear plants in the 2030s
- We analyse the potential effect of this nuclear build-out on the Dutch power system
- We discuss the financial viability of the nuclear plants

Policy outlook: EU market reform proposal

- We explain the recent European Commission's proposal for electricity market reform
- We analyse the potential effect of the main policies in the proposal on the Dutch power system;
 - Financing of renewables & boosting of PPAs
 - Flexibility support schemes & peak shaving

Renewable energy capacity



Potential sites for nuclear power plants



Main topics of market reform proposal


Promoting long-term markets


Promoting flexibility


Consumer protection

I. Introduction

II. Aurora's outlook on the Dutch power market

III. Potential impact of Dutch nuclear ambitions

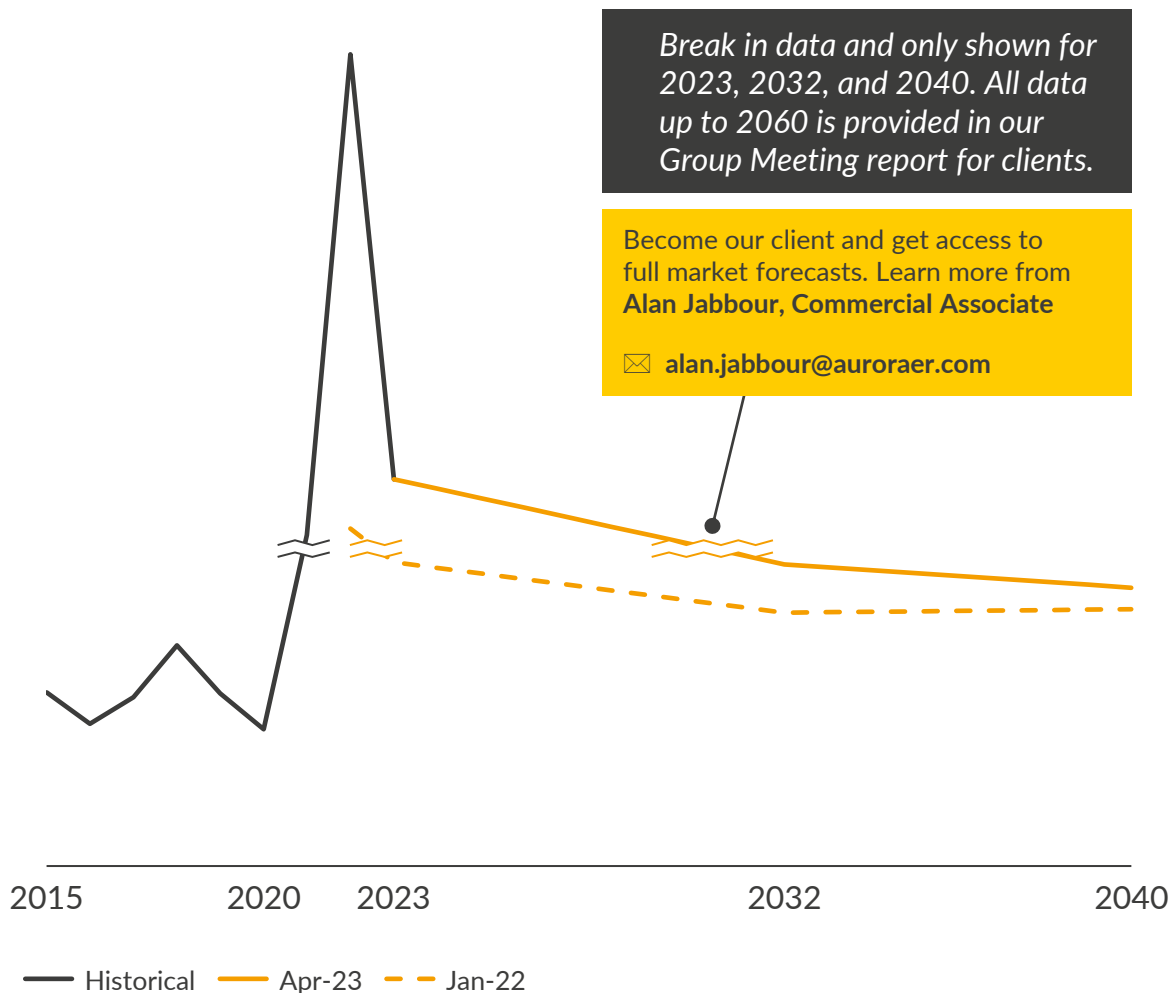
IV. Policy outlook: EU market reform proposal

V. Key takeaways

Relative to our last pre-crisis forecast, baseload prices increased strongly in the 2020s; towards 2035 prices converge

Dutch baseload wholesale electricity price
€/MWh (real 2022)

Aurora Central scenario



Main drivers for Dutch power price development

Driver

Impact of change on prices

- 1 Commodity prices
- 2 CO₂ prices
- 3 Renewables buildout
- 4 Demand



Deep dive on next slides



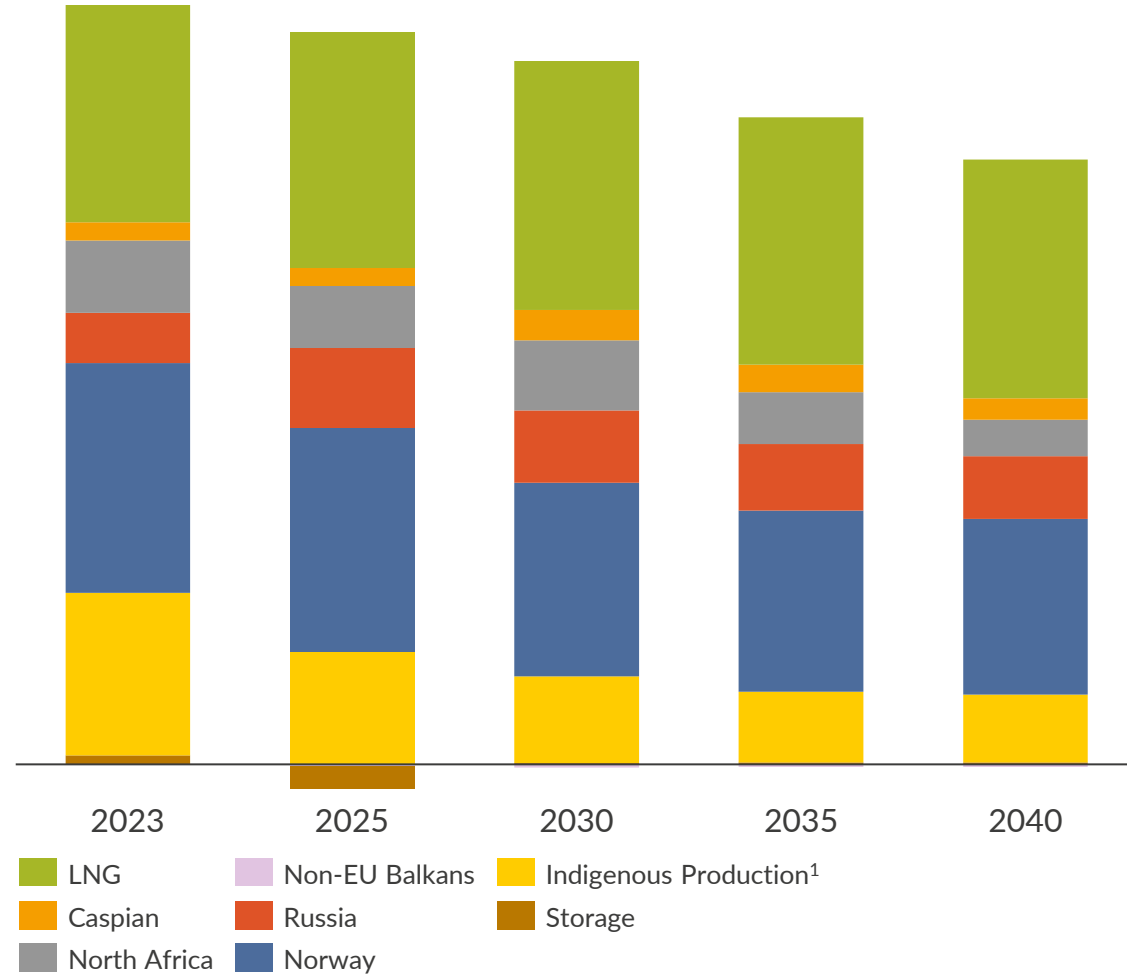
Positive impact



Negative impact

As liquefied natural gas supply expands and demand-side measures take effect, we expect gas prices to fall until 2027

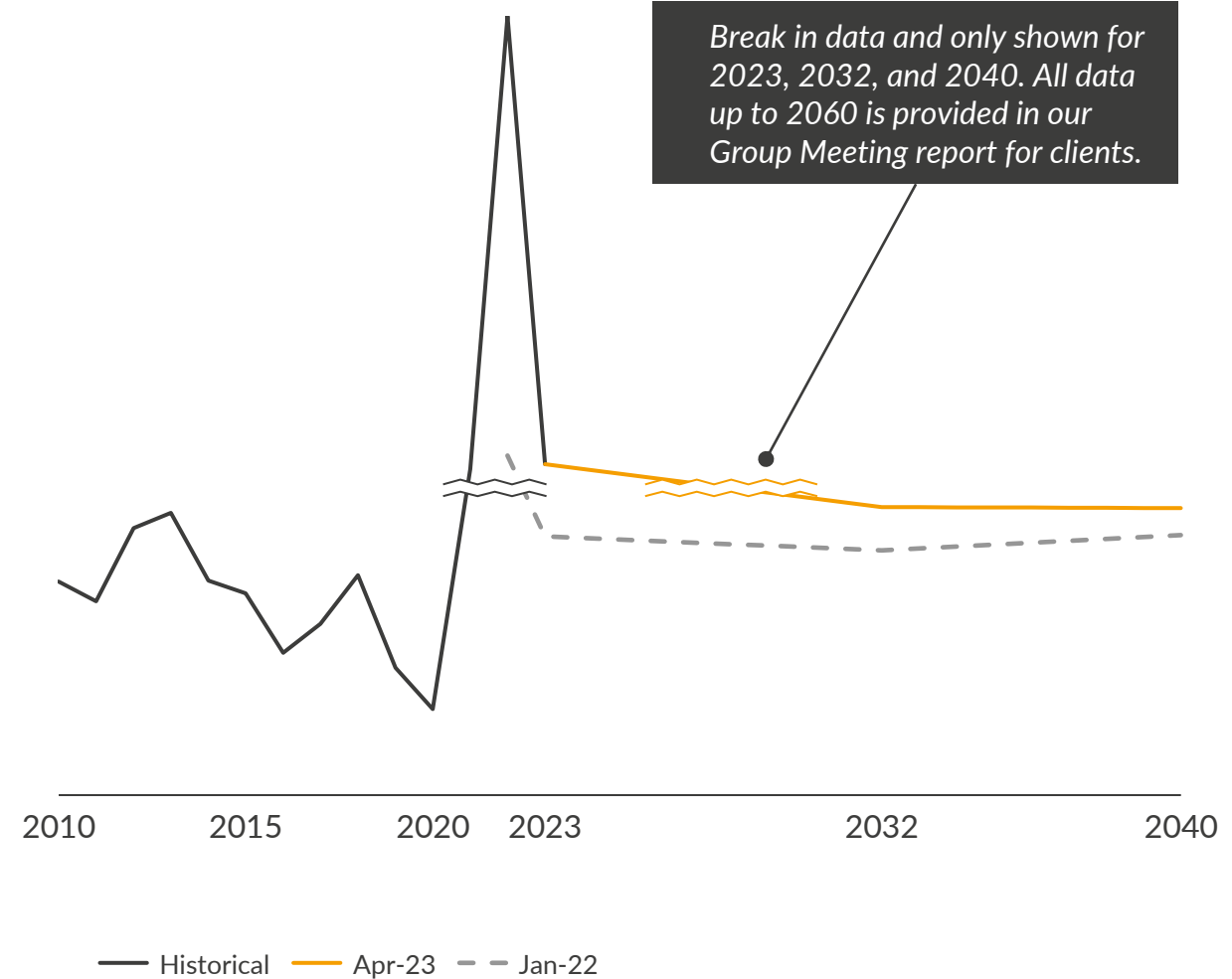
European gas supply
Bcm/year



1) Indigenous production doesn't include Norway and includes natural gas and biomethane

European natural gas prices
€/MWh (real 2022)

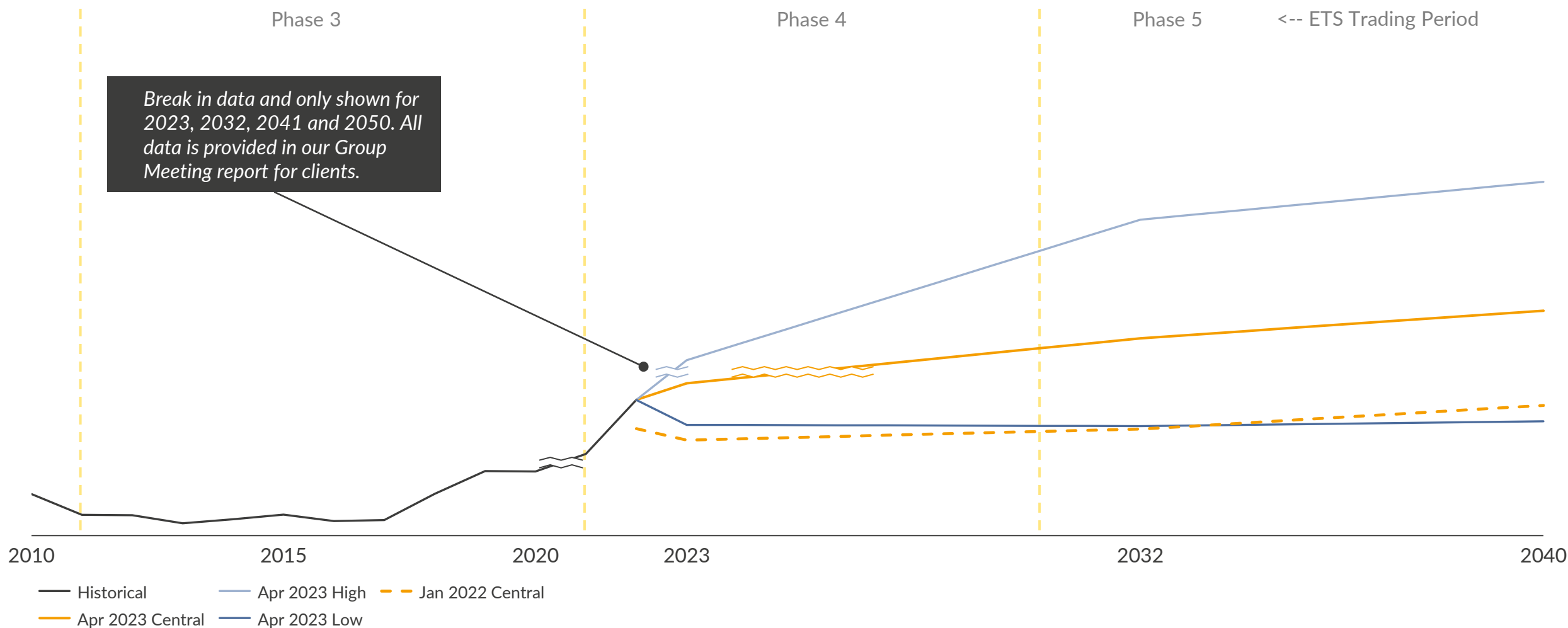
Aurora Central scenario



Following the ETS agreement in December 22, we expect European carbon prices to continuously rise

Carbon prices¹
€/tCO₂ (real 2022)

Aurora Central scenario



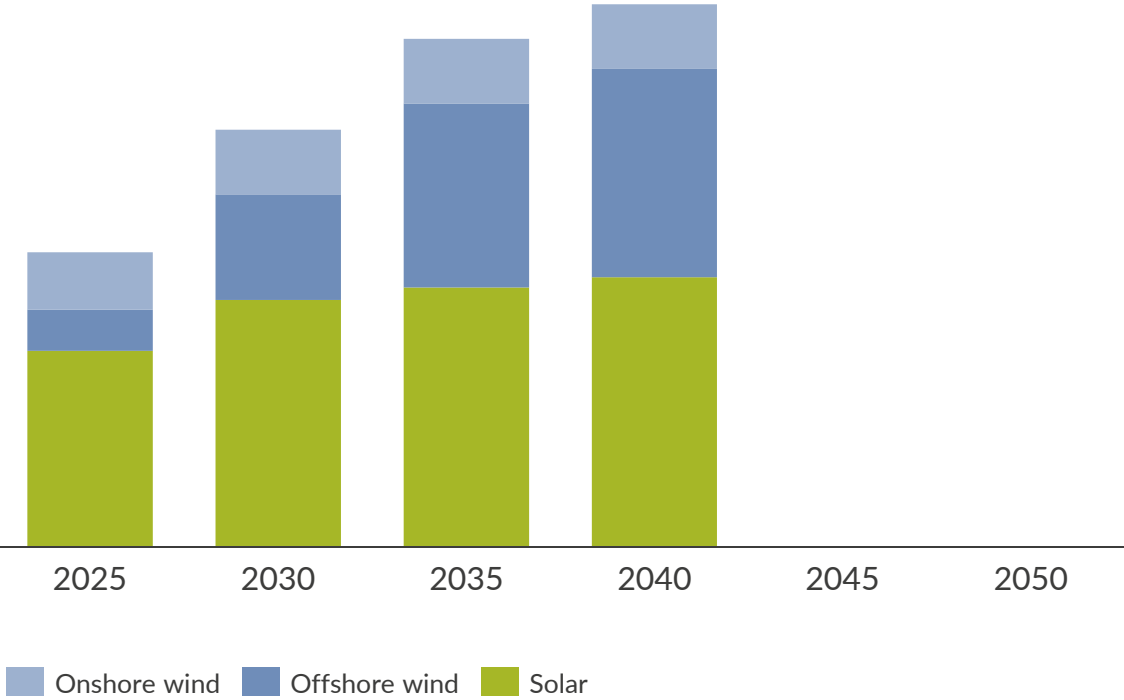
1) 2023 price is a mix of historical price and forecast YTD as of February 2023. For years 2023-2027 the prices shown consider current future prices with declining weights.

Buildout of renewable capacity over the last years has been strong, we expect further growth, but there are multiple limiting constraints

Renewable capacity outlook – mid of year - NLD
GW

Aurora Central scenario

Data only shown up till 2040. All data is provided in our Group Meeting report for clients.



Potential constraints to growth

Economics

- SDE++ for large scale solar and onshore wind and net-metering phase out
- Solar is at risk after 2030 if there is insufficient subsidy support

Permits

- Long average permitting lead time for onshore wind in the Netherlands
- Dutch nitrogen crisis and the recent ruling against project Porthos by the Council of State

Grid congestion

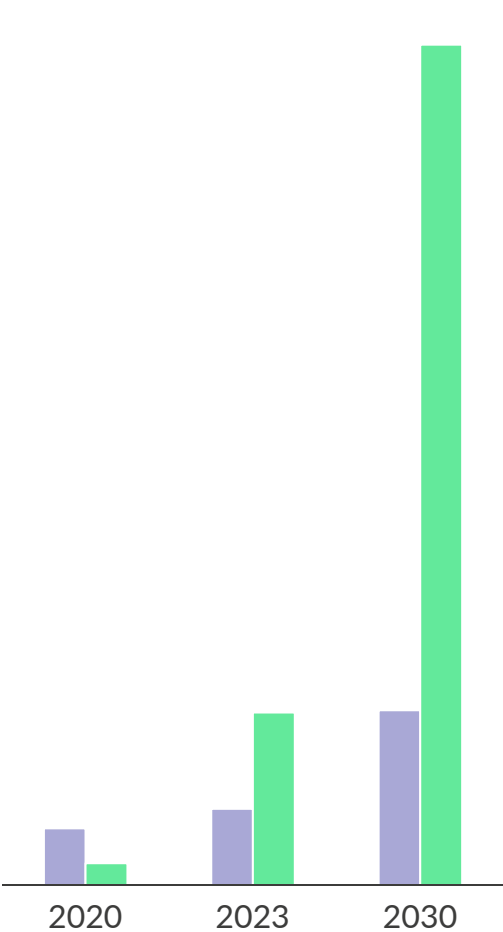
- Heavily congested Dutch grid which affects new requests especially for solar fields
- Grid expansion and reinforcement takes time

Supply chain

- Supply chain disruptions during the pandemic and effects of its aftermath lead to rising polysilicon, steel and copper costs
- Price increases expected to clear by 2025, but further supply shortages cannot be ruled out

We expect demand electrification to speed up, leading to higher power demand in 2030, which will also be more flexible

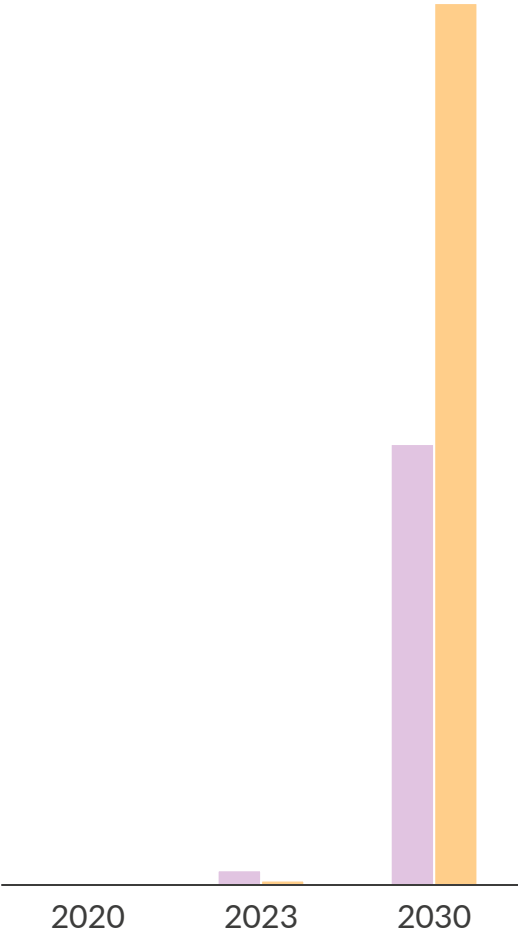
Heat pumps & EVs
x1000



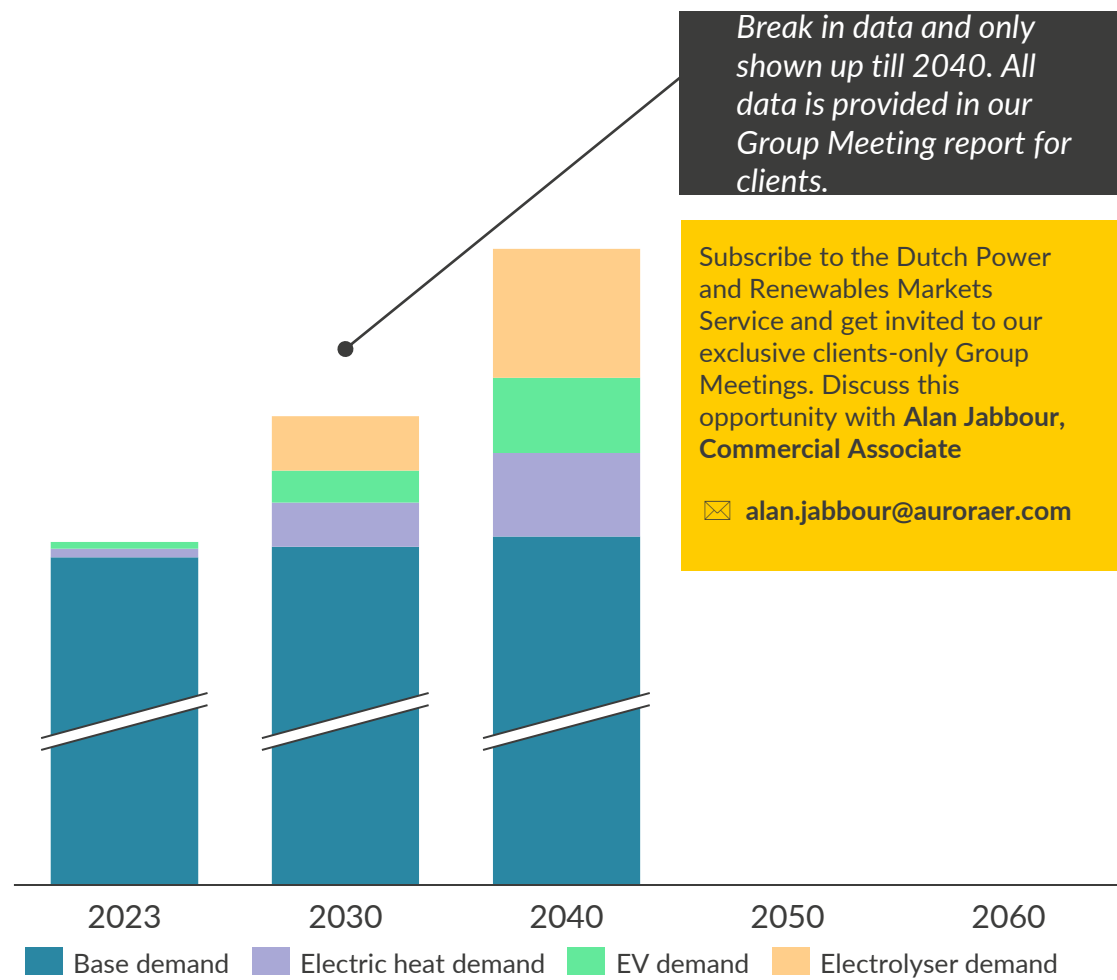
Heat pumps EVs¹ Electric boilers Electrolysers

1) Including heavy transport electric vehicles

Yearly electrolyser & electric boiler capacity
MW_{output}



Net annual power demand by type
TWh



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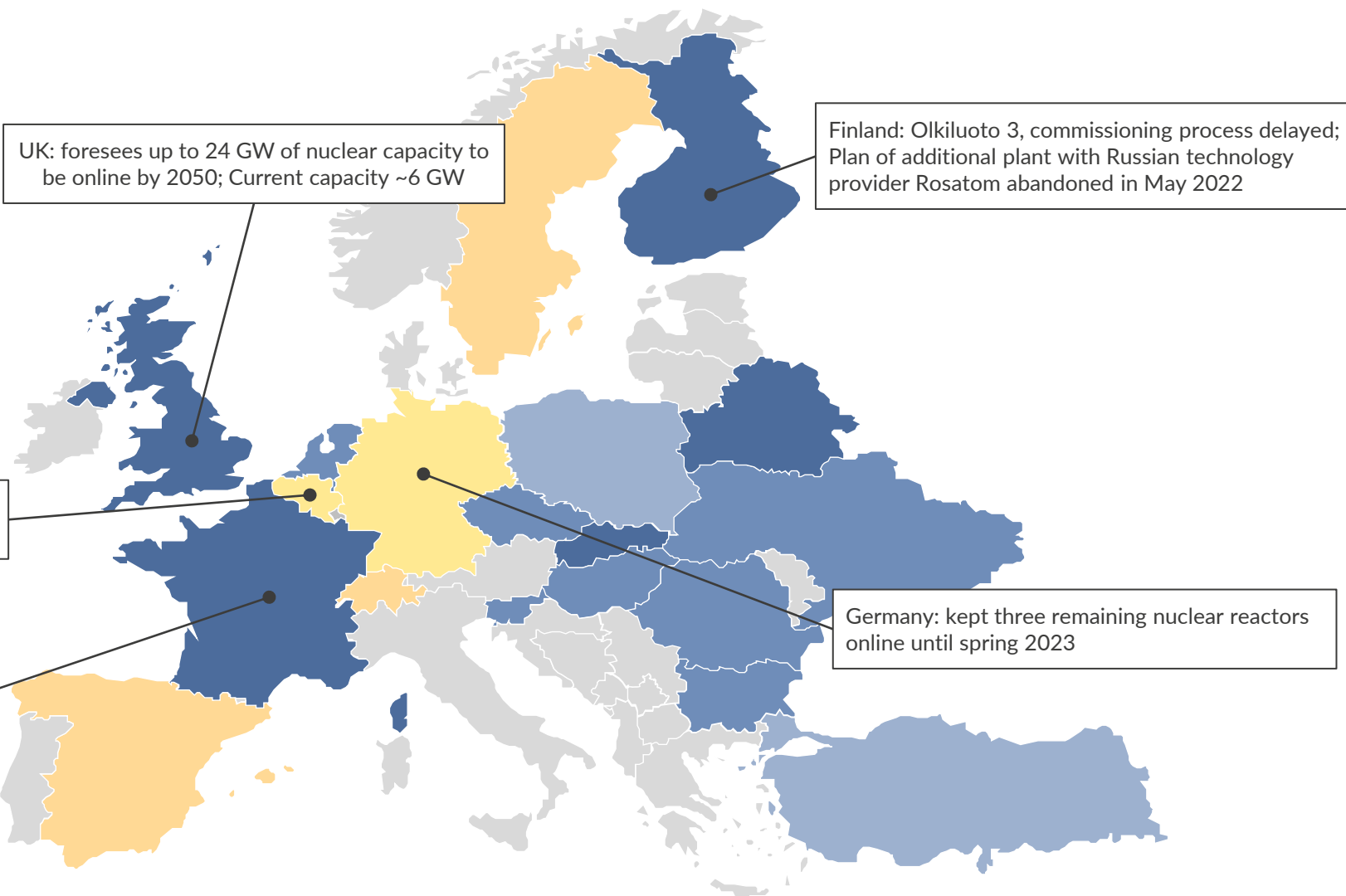
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A new focus on energy independence and the drive to decarbonise power systems is leading to a nuclear renaissance across Europe

Nuclear energy policy and planning¹, 2022²

- Operating & building new nuclear power plants (NPPs)
- Operating & planning new NPPs
- Planning or constructing first NPPs
- Operating nuclear power plants with no plans for new ones
- Planning nuclear exit but currently undergoing policy change
- No NPPs and no plans to build them



1) Encompasses expressed interest in and sustained political discussion about building nuclear power plants, including small modular reactors, as well as announced plans to do so; 2) As of October 2022

The Dutch government's Coalition Agreement targets to build two new nuclear plants with a combined capacity of 3 GW in the 2030s

Dutch Coalition Agreement

- **Total planned capacity:** 2.0 - 3.3 GW
- **Number of reactors:** 2
- **Number of sites:** 1
- **Potential technology providers:** France, USA, South Korea, Japan.
- **State involvement:** Several options:
 1. State-owned company to run the project
 2. Regulated asset base (RAB) model

Potential Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) sites

 **Existing NPP:** Borssele

 **Sites up for selection for new NPPs:**

- Borssele (pronounced preferred location)
- Maasvlakte Rotterdam



Government's planned milestones

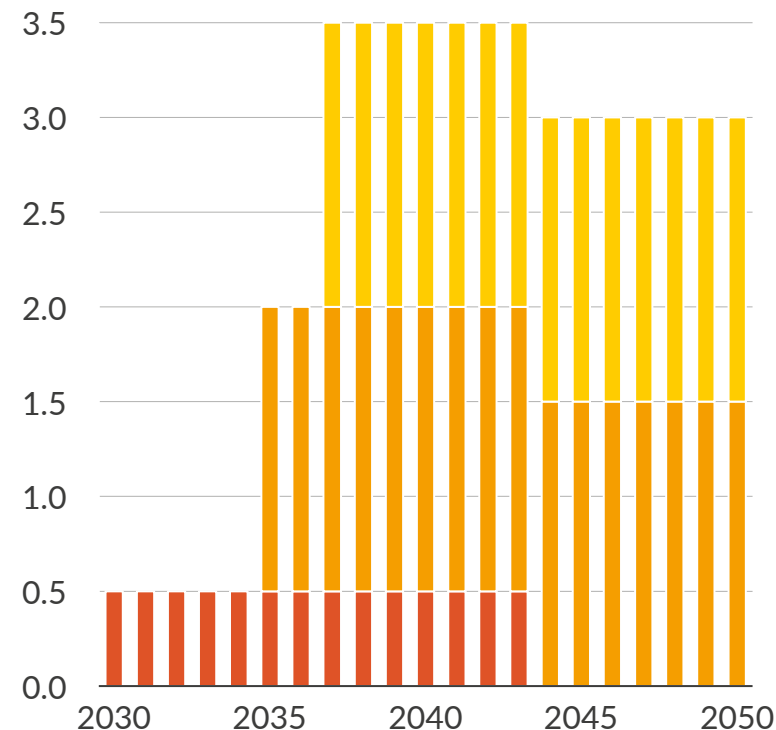
- 2021 ● Coalition Agreement (first announcement)
- 2023 ● Start tender procedure
- 2024 ●
 - Final decisions regarding technology, location, financing and state involvement
 - Final decision on construction
- 2025 ●
 - Signing contract with technology provider
 - Permit-granting for construction
- 2028 ● Start (consecutive) construction of the new reactors
- 2033 ● Extension of lifetime existing reactor in Borssele
- 2035 ● Commissioning of the new reactors

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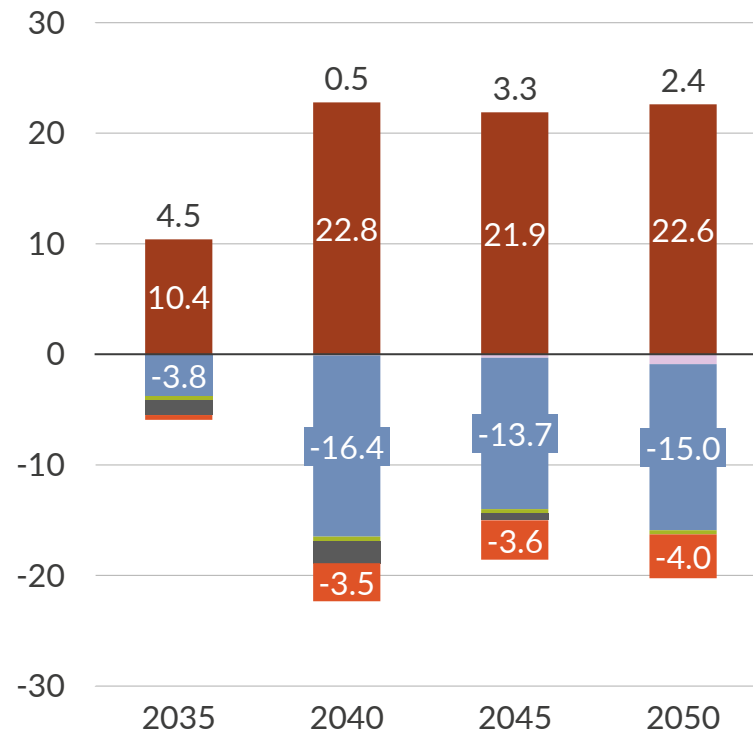
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If nuclear capacity is added from 2035 onwards, renewables build out less strongly and average prices are slightly lower

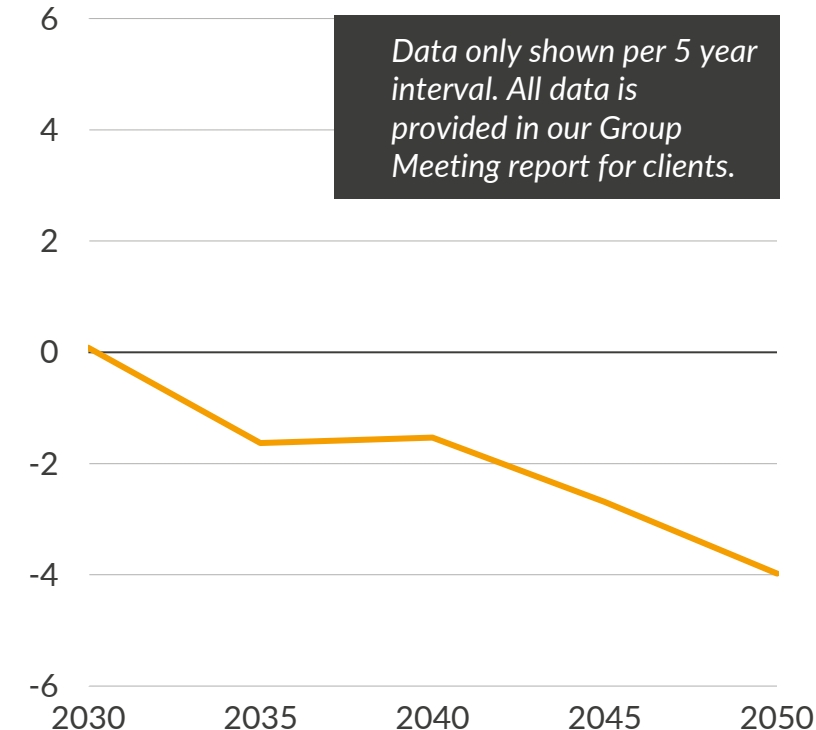
Installed nuclear capacity
GW



Generation delta vs. Central
TWh



Baseload price delta vs. Central
€/MWh (real 2022)



■ Borselle 1 ■ Borssele 2 ■ Borssele 3

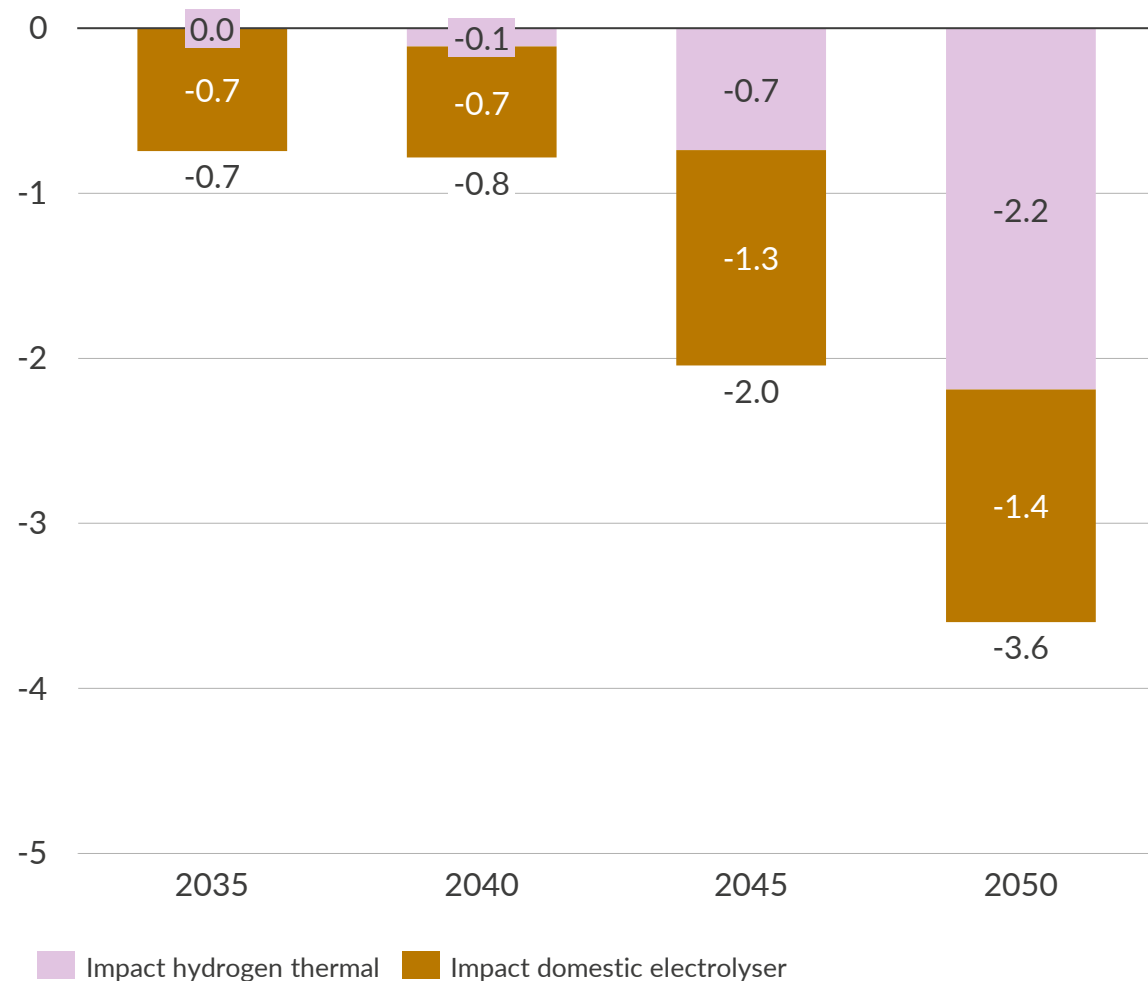
■ Nuclear ■ Offshore wind ■ Gas CCGT
■ Hydrogen ■ Solar ■ Interconnectors¹

— Baseload price delta

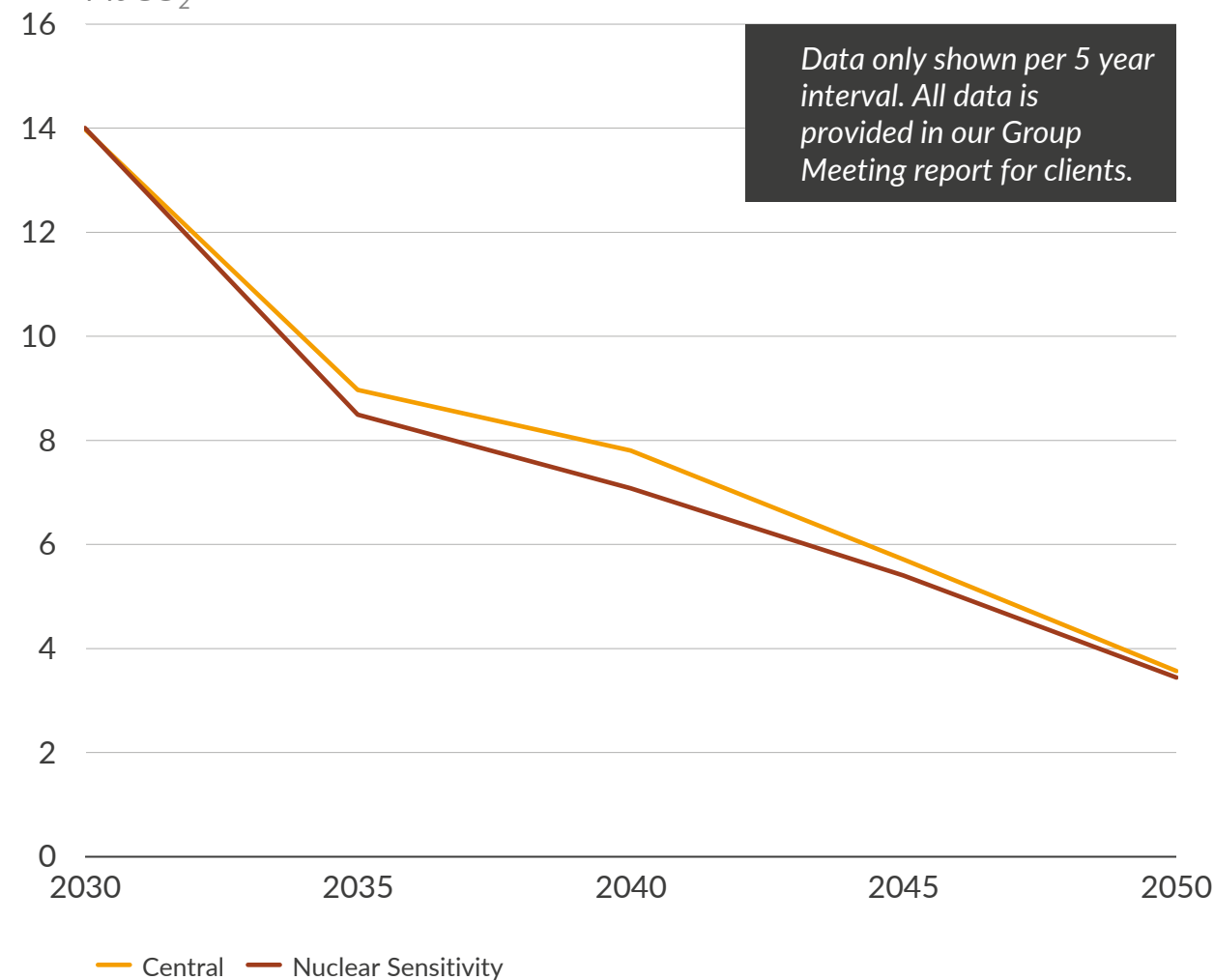
1) For generation, interconnectors represent the net imports or exports

More nuclear leads to less gas and hydrogen power plants generation, and thereby reduces hydrogen import dependency and lowers emissions

Delta of imported hydrogen
TWh

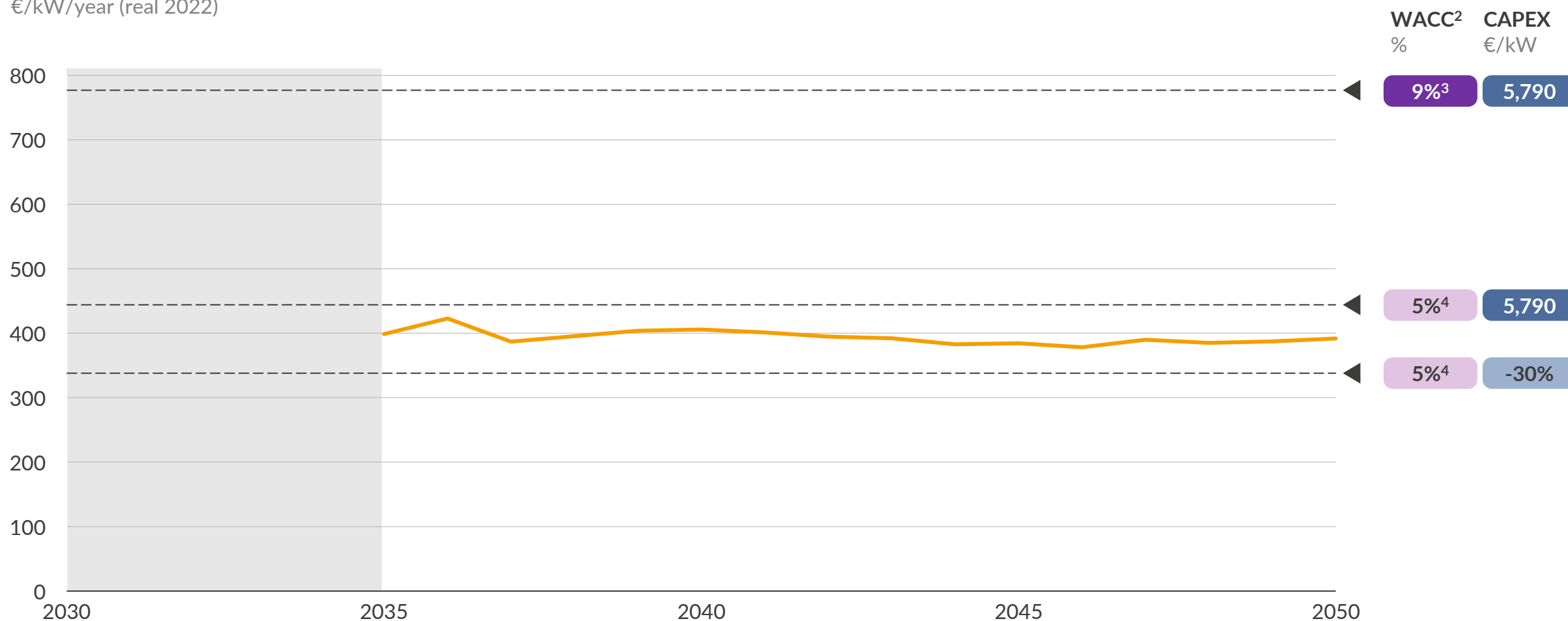


Power sector emissions
Mt CO₂



Nuclear requires strong government support, but if properly derisked, it potentially only requires limited cash transfers

Nuclear gross margins vs required income¹
€/kW/year (real 2022)



— Gross margins - - - - - Required income for different cost assumptions¹

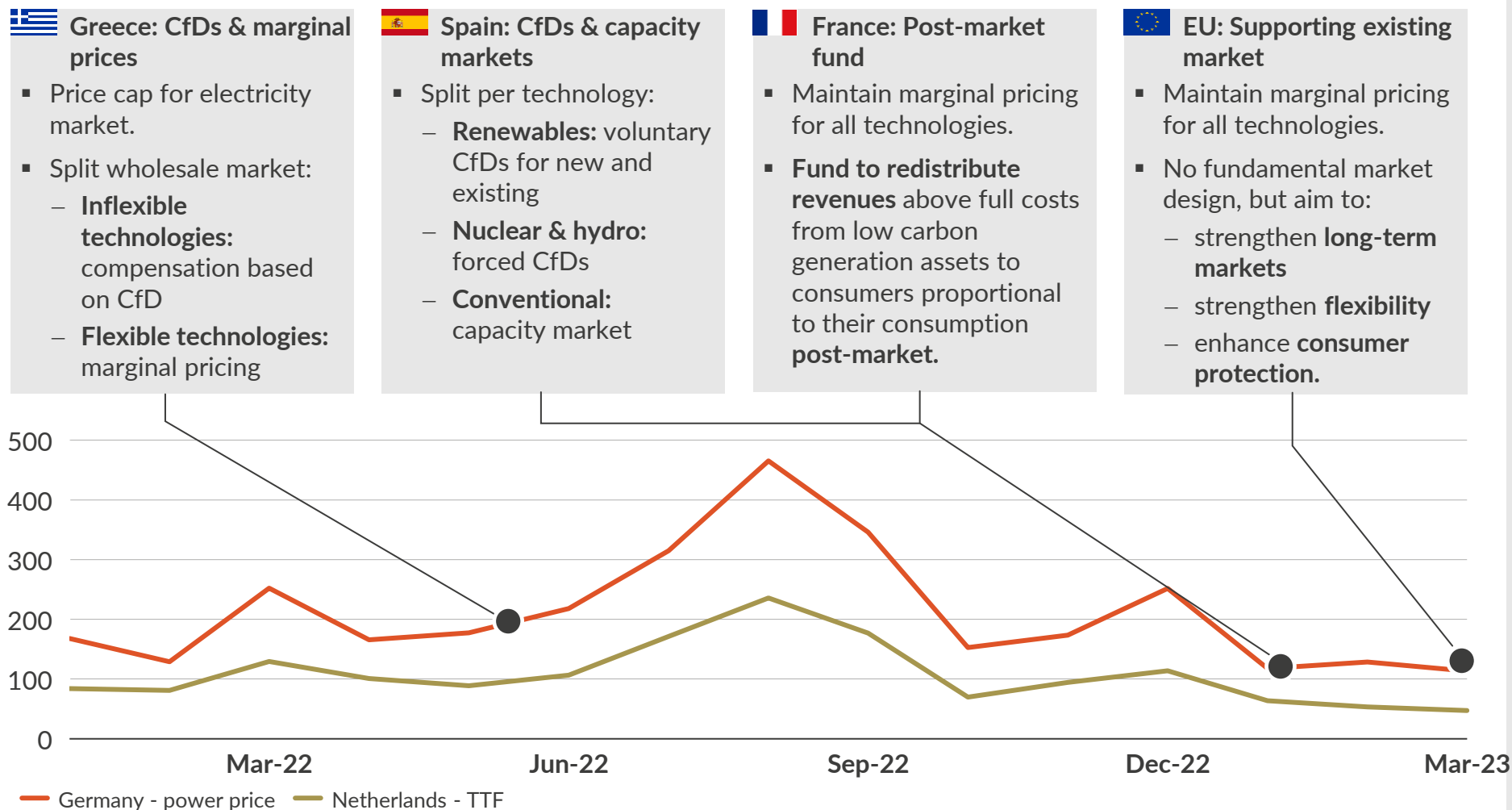
1) Required income is the sum of fixed variable & maintenance costs and CAPEX annuity, including the effect of the construction period 2) real, pre-tax 3) A merchant case at 9% WACC reflecting the assumption of a market-driven buildout 4) A reduced risk with 5% WACC, considering a government support scheme to be in place to reduce the risk for asset development.

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The EU market design reform process is now underway, but proposals became less ambitious as prices sank

Monthly spot power and gas prices¹
€/MWh (nominal)



1) Monthly average of daily day-ahead prices.











Timeline EU legislative process

- 23-Jan 2023: Consultation on EU electricity market design
- 14 March 2023: Official Commission proposal
- TBD (Q2 2023?): European Council and Parliament form their market reform positions
- TBD (aim Swedish Council presidency Q2 2023): EU Trilogue negotiations start.
- TBD (typically up to two years): Member States translate the new rules into national legislation.

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The European Commission proposal focuses on three key areas, but remains unspecific on capacity adequacy and local price signals

Topic	European Commission Proposal		How drastic is the change?
 Promoting long-term markets	<div>1 <u>For producers</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Two-way CfDs encouraged	<div>2 <u>For producers/consumers</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strengthening PPAs▪ Strengthening long-term hedging	<div>Market-basedRegulated</div> 
 Promoting flexibility	<div>1 <u>Improve wholesale markets</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Intraday gate closure time closer to delivery▪ Lowering minimum bid size	<div>2 <u>Flexibility support</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Better incorporation of flexibility in capacity markets	<div>3 <u>Peak shaving</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ New peak shaving product 
 Consumer protection	<div>1 <u>Peer-to-peer trading</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Consumer right to share electricity	<div>2 <u>Security of long-term supply</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Consumer right for multiple tariffs▪ Obligation of supplier of last resort	
 Capacity adequacy	<div>X <u>Capacity Markets - Not covered</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Why? Ensure sufficient reliable capacity by providing payments to encourage investment▪ No centralised approach regarding capacity market		
 Local price signals	<div>X <u>Locational pricing - Not covered</u></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Why? Splitting market into zones incentivises more efficient location of storage and renewables▪ No legislation on location pricing at present		



Current European level regulation



European Commission proposal

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Key takeaways

- Although gas and power prices have come down from their peak, the energy crisis of 2022 will have a continuing influence on the Dutch energy market
 - Short-term: emergency measures focusing on consumer alleviation and guaranteeing gas-supply for the coming winter
 - Long-term: national and European policies focusing on energy independence and decarbonisation
- In our Central scenario baseload prices are expected to decrease after 2023 driven by;
 - ↓ A fall in gas prices, due to expanding liquefied natural gas supply and demand-side measures
 - ↑ A continuous rise of carbon prices, following the latest EU ETS agreement
 - ↓ A growth of renewable build-out towards 2030, which could be limited by several constraints on the longer term
 - ↑ An increase of net power demand in 2030, due to sped-up demand electrification
- If realised, the government's plan to build two additional nuclear plants in 2035 will have an important effect on the future energy market
 - The additional nuclear capacity leads to less renewable build out, due to its downward pressure on power prices
 - Yearly average baseload prices could fall between 2035 and 2050, even when accounted for lower renewable build out
 - Strong government support is required for the plants to be profitable
- The EU proposal for electricity market reform focuses on promoting long-term markets, flexibility, and consumer protection
 - This could imply a change in the Dutch renewable support scheme and boost power purchase agreements
 - This could imply the roll-out of a peak shaving product and capacity-based support schemes for DSR and storage

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- **NL Guarantee of Origin forecast** for wind and solar
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- **EU-ETS carbon price** forecasts
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Details and disclaimer

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