

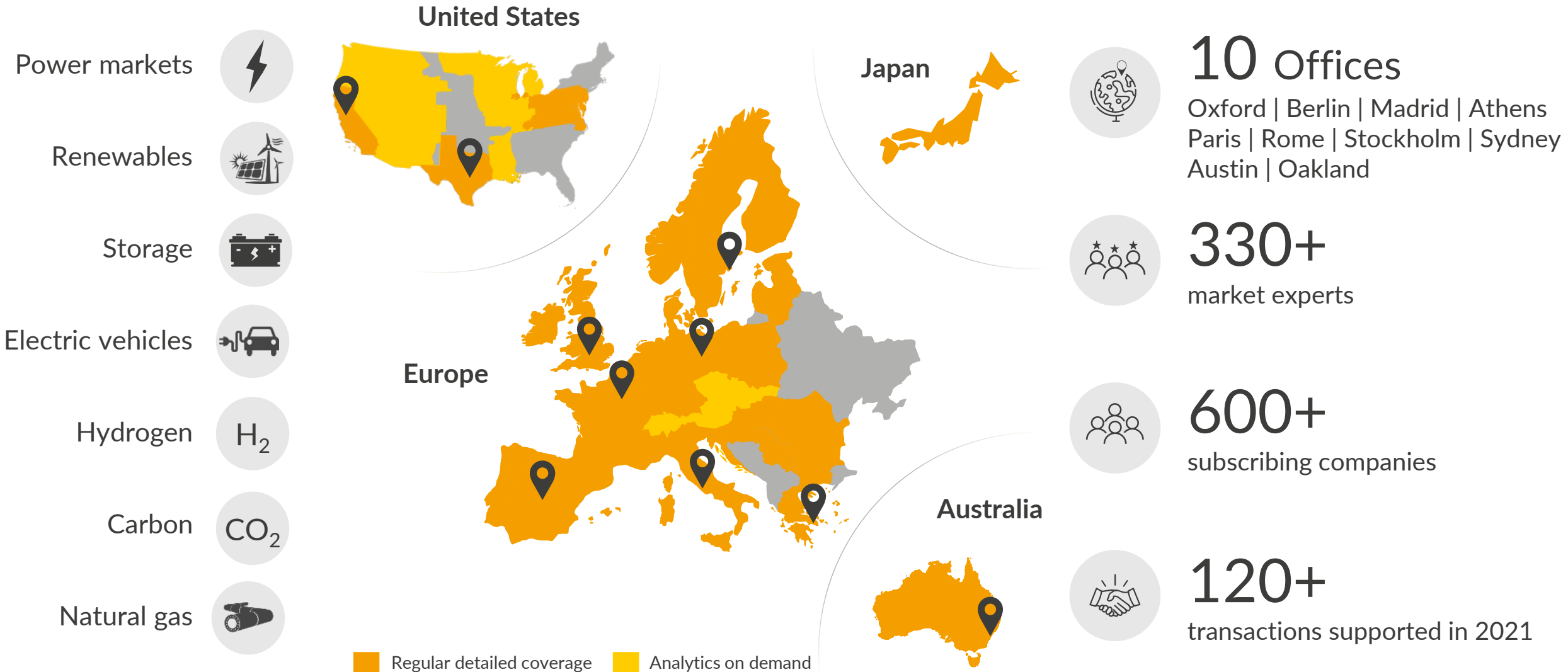
Is the time for innovation in Germany already over?

Public Report: review of latest innovation auction
results and business alternatives for large-scale solar
and batteries

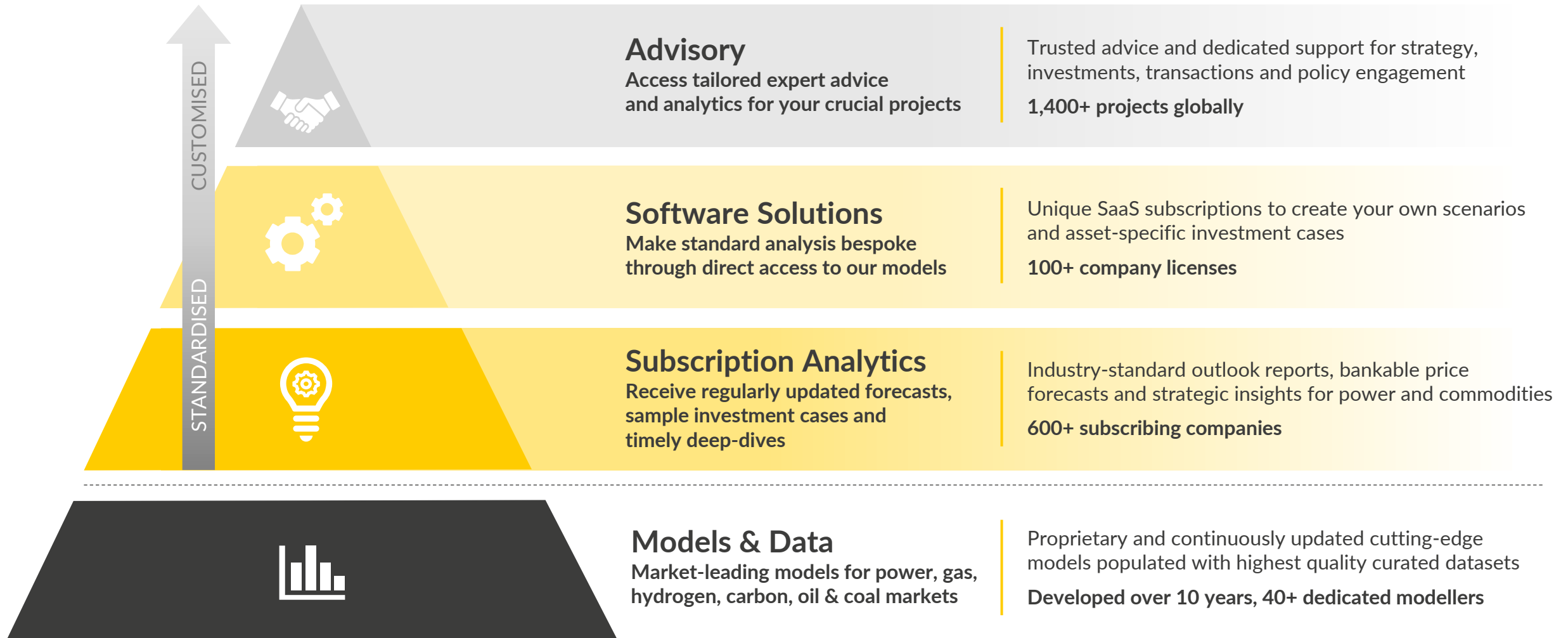


Aurora provides market leading forecasts & data-driven intelligence for the global energy transition

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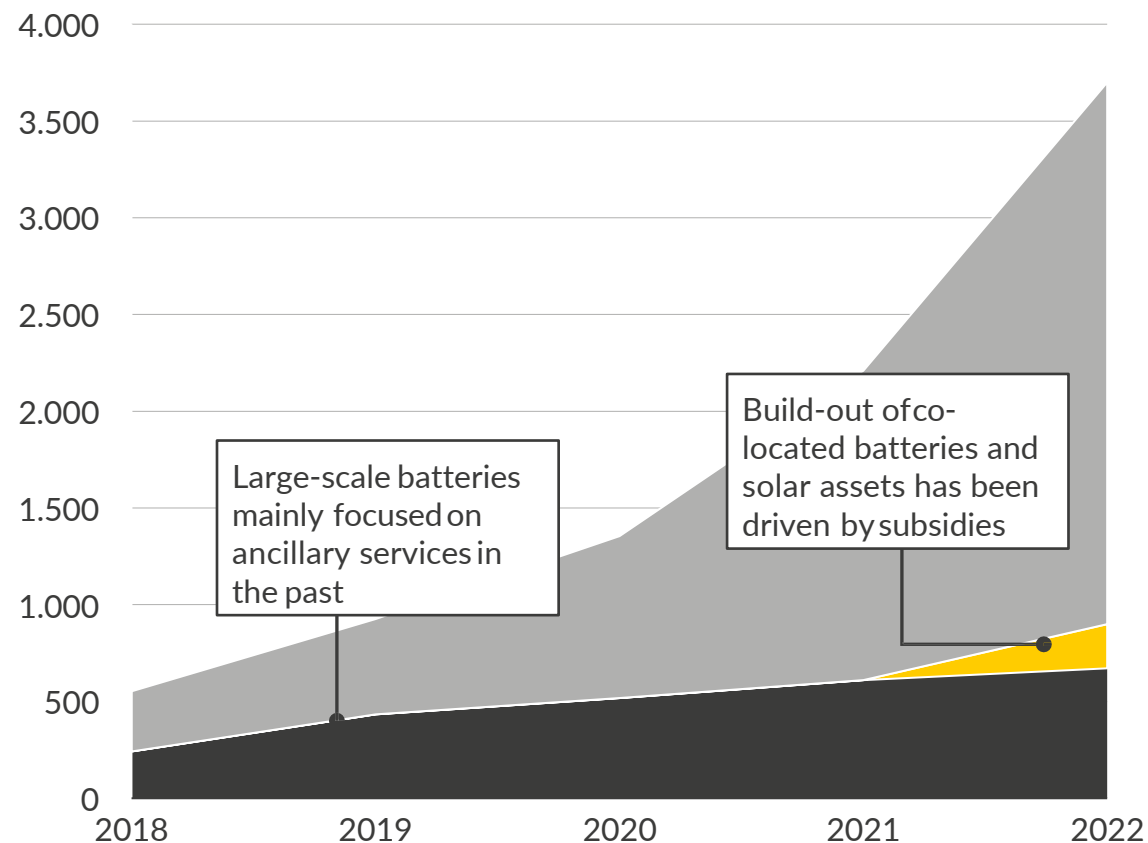
Our market leading models underpin a comprehensive range of seamlessly integrated services to best suit your needs



- I. What is the innovation auction scheme?
- II. Why was the December 2022 auction undersubscribed? — Modelling co-located assets
- III. What is the outlook on profitability for merchant co-location and stand-alone batteries?

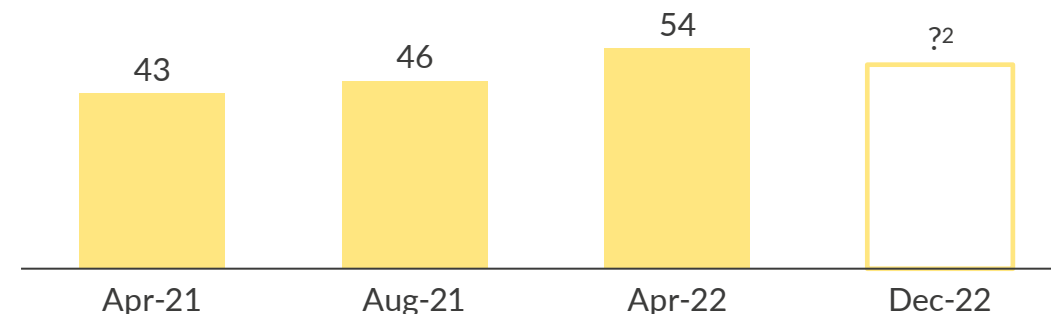
Co-located battery + solar projects were historically driven by EEG innovation support, but last auction was heavily undersubscribed

Historical battery capacity in Germany
MWh

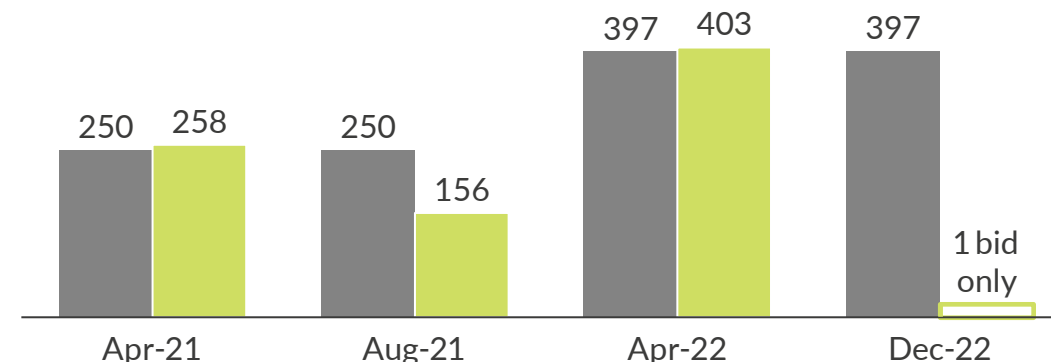


Home storage Co-located large scale Stand-alone large scale

Average bid-levels in innovation auctions¹
EUR/MWh (nominal)



Tendered and awarded capacity in innovation auctions
MW



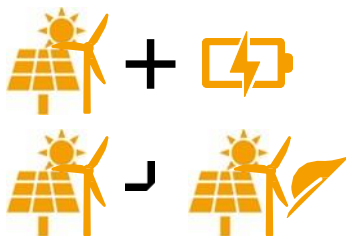
Tendered capacity Awarded capacity

1) The first innovation auction took place in September 2020. It still allowed for single assets to participate and is therefore excluded in this overview. 2) No average bid level was published for the December 2022 auction as there was only one awarded bid.


The innovation tender format does not allow for grid charging of the storage, hence limiting ancillary market and arbitrage revenues


1 Technical requirements in innovation auctions

I Plant combinations

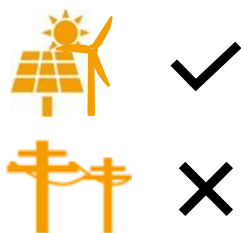


II Storage capacity



















 min. 25 % of whole asset

 min. 2h storage duration

III Storage charging



2 Flex market participation of co-located battery and solar PV

	Contract period	Innovation asset ¹	Merchant asset ²
 Day-Ahead	1 h		
 Intraday	15 min		
 aFRR energy	15 min		
 aFRR capacity	4 h		
 FCR capacity	4 h		
Indication of market participation  Not possible  Partially possible  Fully possible			

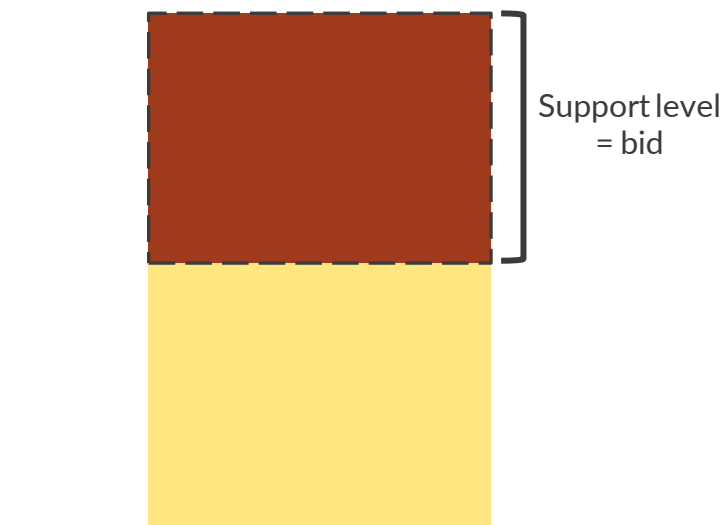
1) Innovation assets are limited in their flex market participation due to the prohibition of charging the battery from the grid. Additionally, the shared grid connection with the RES asset restricts the possibilities of providing upward flexibility.

2) Limitations for merchant co-located batteries are only due to the shared grid connection with the RES asset.

As the time of high subsidies from the innovation tenders is over, the future of co-location will become more reliant on flexibility markets

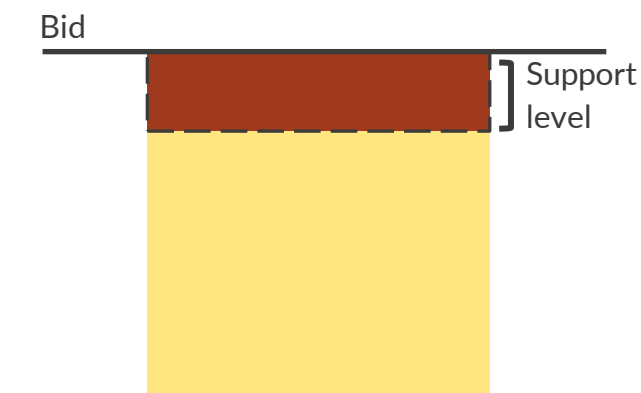
1 1.2 GW of co-located solar PV and batteries have been awarded with the **attractive fixed market premium**, payable on top of market revenues.

Revenues under fixed market premium
EUR/MWh



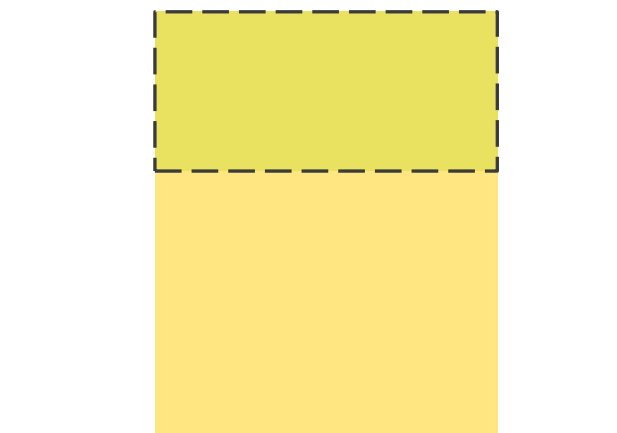
2 From December 2022, co-located solar PV and batteries can compete for a **floating market premium** in the altered innovation tenders.

Revenues under floating market premium
EUR/MWh



3 Outside the EEG support, **merchant battery business models** offer additional revenues from flexibility markets.

Revenues in a merchant set-up
EUR/MWh



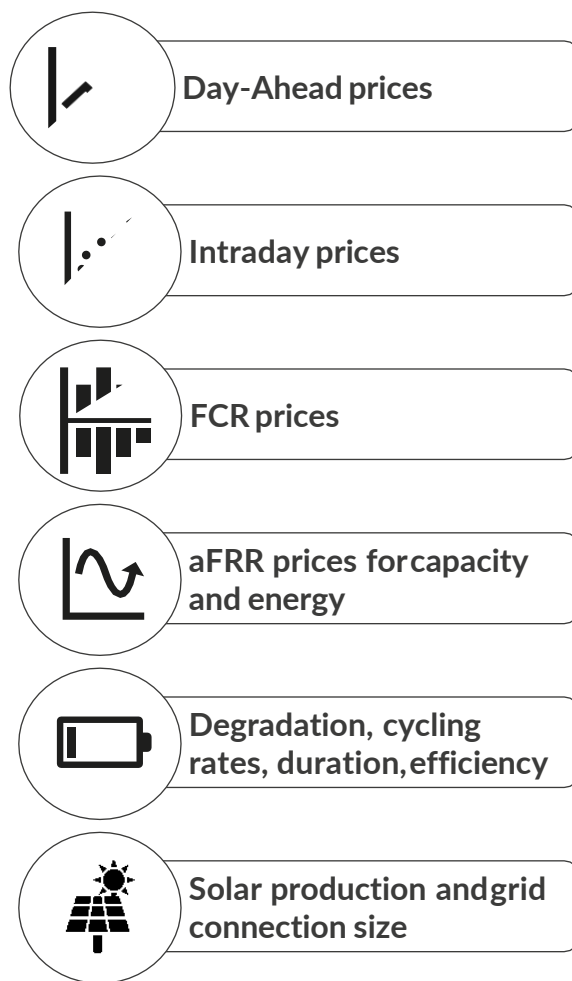
 Average capture price  Subsidy payment

 Additional revenues from flexibility markets

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Our Aurora battery dispatch model uses our flexibility market price forecasts, while assuming imperfect foresight for within-day markets

Flexibility markets, battery and solar parameters¹



Imperfect foresight battery dispatch model

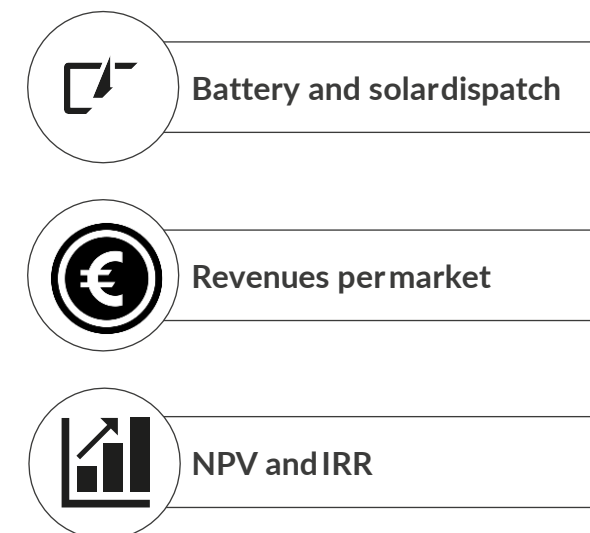
1 Optimisation process for day-ahead markets

- Optimisation of markets that take place day-ahead (Day-Ahead and FCR markets)
- We assume perfect foresight of one day
- The model solves for actions in these markets simultaneously

2 Dispatch based on real-time knowledge

- Batteries have limited foresight into Intraday prices (until next committed Day-Ahead trade)²
- Battery gains insight into aFRR energy markets in real time
- Based on results of stage 1, battery charges or discharges if within-day market prices are more attractive than planned actions
- Model accounts for upcoming commitments and applies penalties for missed actions

Results



For more information on our flexibility market offerings, please contact Benjamin La Trobe, Germany Commercial Associate

✉ benjamin.latrobe@auroraer.com

1) All prices have hourly time granularity. 2) Limited Intraday forecast based on the assumption that battery needs to optimise state of charge with regard to upcoming committed trades, i.e. in the Day-Ahead market.

Innovation assets generate most of their revenues by wholesale arbitrage, apart from selling solar power on the day-ahead market

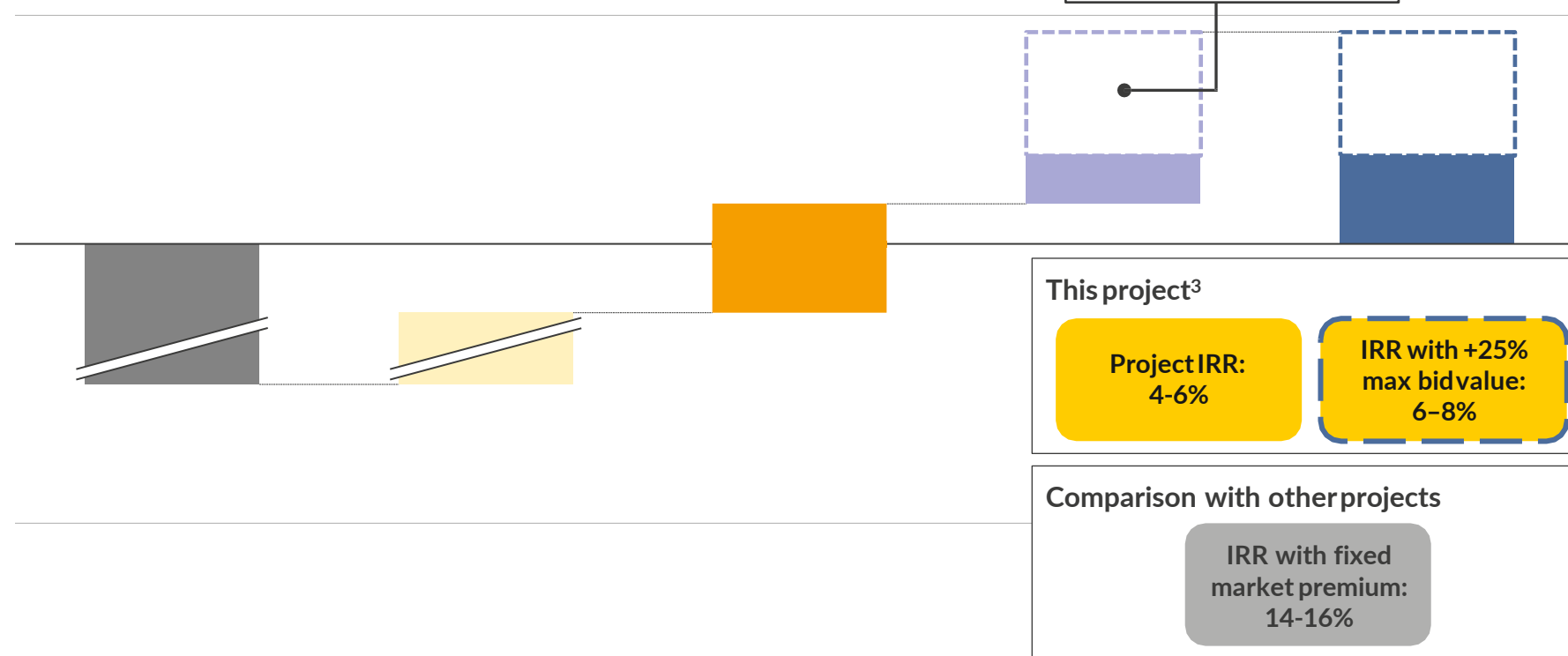
NPV co-located asset¹ (2h battery storage duration, 2025)

kEUR/MW_{co-located asset, real 2021}

Asset sizing [MW]²



Subsidies based on max bid value of 74.3 EUR/MWh and 92.9 EUR/MWh (+25%) respectively



- The project IRR of an innovation asset with COD in 2025 is 10 percentage points below that of an asset in the old subsidy scheme with a fixed market premium
 - A potential increase of the maximum bid value by 25% could increase IRRs back up again by about 2 percentage points
- Nevertheless, the innovation scheme offers a secured subsidy floor which enables improved debt financing conditions as it protects against downside risk
- Participation in ancillary services is rather insignificant during the time of subsidy, due to the regulatory limitations.

Costs Day-ahead revenues Intraday and flex market revenues Subsidies + 25% max bid value Subsidies NPV NPV

1) Assuming a 30-year lifetime of the solar asset and a 15-year lifetime of the battery with replacement of the first battery after 15 years. The second battery CAPEX is discounted. 2) Results presented are for 1 MW co-located asset, consisting of 0.75 MW solar and 0.25 MW battery. Grid connection is 0.8 times solar peak capacity = 0.6. 3) IRRs are stated as real, pre-tax values.

Source: Aurora EnergyResearch

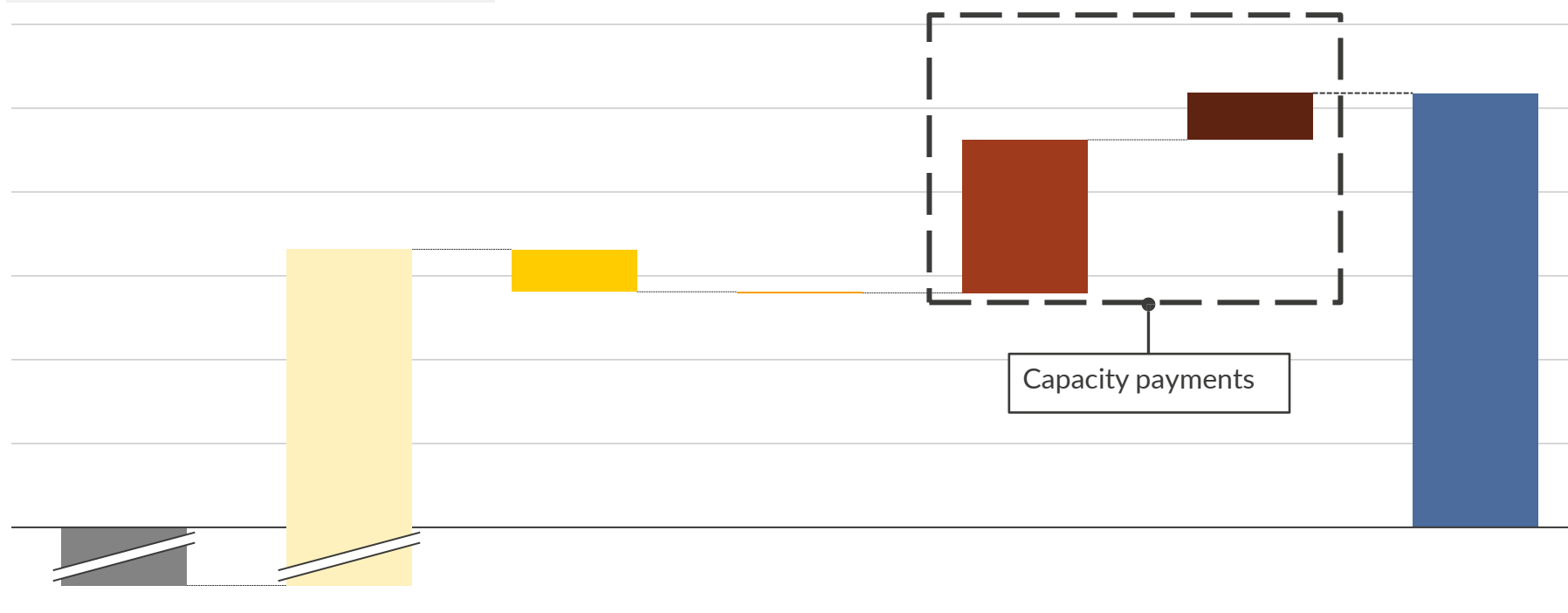
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Capacity payments are the most attractive revenue stream for assets active in ancillary services as the respective energy is often not called

NPV co-located asset (2h battery storage duration, 2025)

kEUR/MW_{co-located asset, real 2021}

Asset sizing [MW]¹



Costs Intraday aFRR capacity NPV
Day-ahead aFRR energy FCR

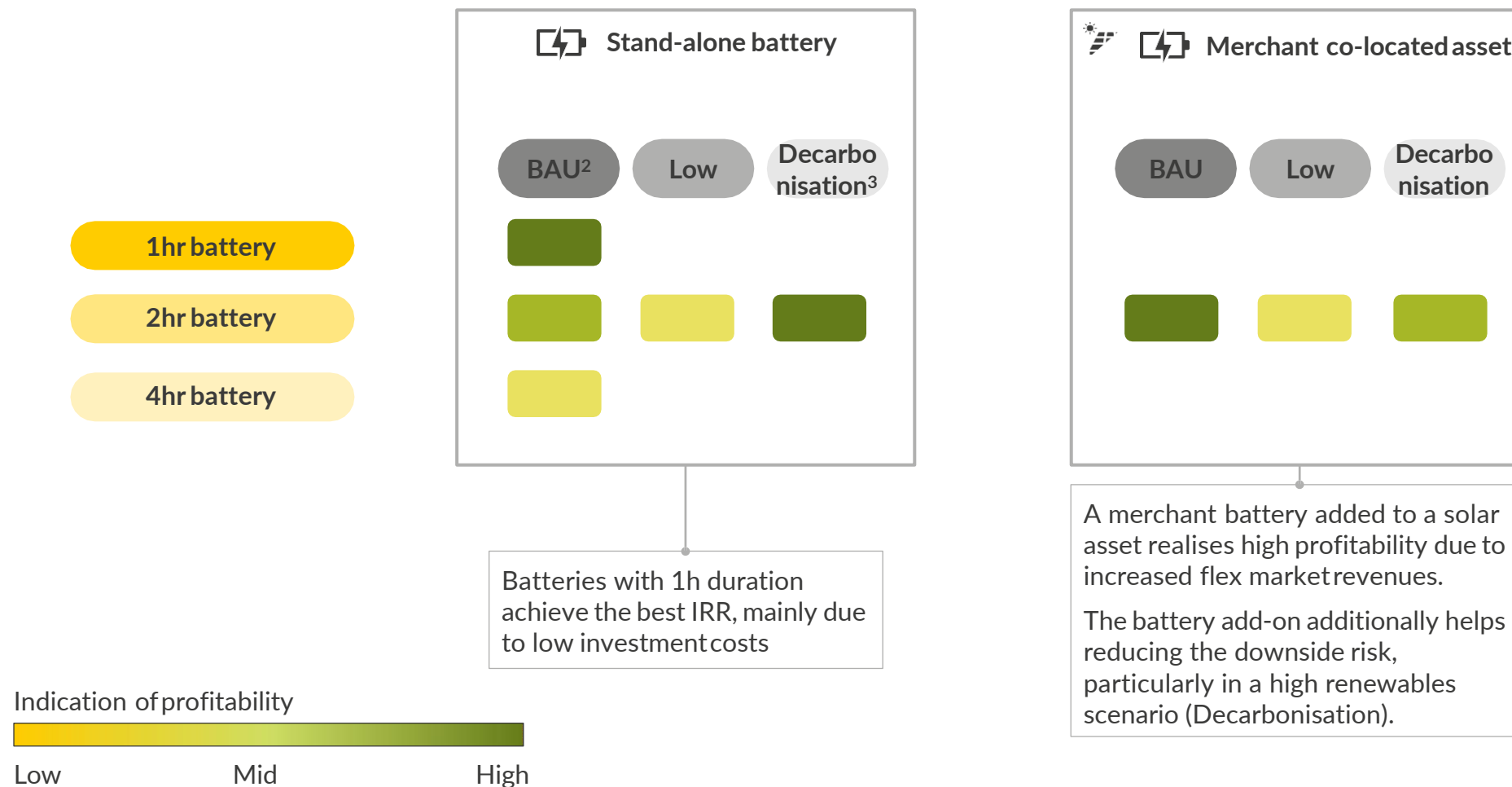
1) Results presented are for 1 MW co-located asset, consisting of 10/11 MW solar and 1/11 MW battery. Grid connection is 80 % of the solar peak capacity.

- Merchant co-located assets optimize their trading to participate on the capacity markets. The assets benefit from the low likelihood of being called in these markets, which means no (dis)charging and respective degradation, and the stored energy can likely be used in another trade
- To this end, the co-located asset often buys energy to charge the battery on Intraday and aFRR energy, leading to negative net revenues on these two markets
- A merchant set-up allows for an optimised sizing ratio of both components; the improved project IRR compared to the standalone business models can mostly be attributed to cost savings.

Aurora's market forecasts show that batteries are profitable in Germany and can add value to a solar asset when co-located

Economics for new-build battery entering the market 2025¹

real IRR in %



1) Including grid fees. 2) Business as usual scenario – assuming relatively moderate speed of decarbonisation. 3) Scenario assuming fast decarbonisation in accordance with ambitious government targets.

Key takeaways

1

The innovation auction scheme supports asset combinations with a market premium. In practice, only **combinations of solar and batteries** have been awarded so far.

2

Innovation tenders have become considerably less attractive. The change from a fixed to a floating market premium leads to a large drop in paid subsidies. Project IRRs decrease by around 10 percentage points to 4-6% (depending on solar generation). Consequently, the first tender under the new conditions in December 2022 was severely undersubscribed and only one bid was awarded. A potential increase of the maximum bid value by 25 % could increase IRRs back up again by about 2 percentage points.

3

As operation on flexibility markets is restricted and grid charging is prohibited for assets operating under the rules of the innovation auction scheme, **revenues are lost compared to a merchant co-located set-up.** In the merchant case, profitability increases through additional battery cycles as well as through revenues from the aFRR capacity and FCR markets. An advantage of the EEG framework remains that it can be used to secure higher debt financing.

4

Stand-alone batteries are profitable in Germany, when using an advanced trading strategy in a business as usual scenario. Independent of the strategy, the business model requires trading over the different flexibility and wholesale markets to realise sufficient margins.

Access detailed power market analysis and investment case data for batteries with our German **Flexible Energy Market Service**

Flexible Energy Market Service

Forecast Reports & Data



Technology and Market Development Reports

- Overview of regulatory framework for batteries
- Revenue stacking models for batteries
- Projections for battery CAPEX and OPEX by delivery year
- Reports and datasets follow the same format with content tailored to specific markets



Forecast Data

- Central case forecast prices provided at hourly granularity until 2050:
 - Wholesale power prices
 - Balancing market prices
 - Intraday, FCR and aFRR market prices

Investment Cases



Standalone battery

- Multiple investment cases per country or zone including:
 - Arbitrage of wholesale market and balancing market
 - Focused participation in frequency control market (if applicable)
- Annual project margins to 2050; IRR and NPV for multiple entry years

Discuss how our Flexible Energy Market Service can help your business with **Benjamin La Trobe, Germany Commercial Associate**

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Details and disclaimer

Publication

Is the time for innovation already over?
Public Webinar

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