

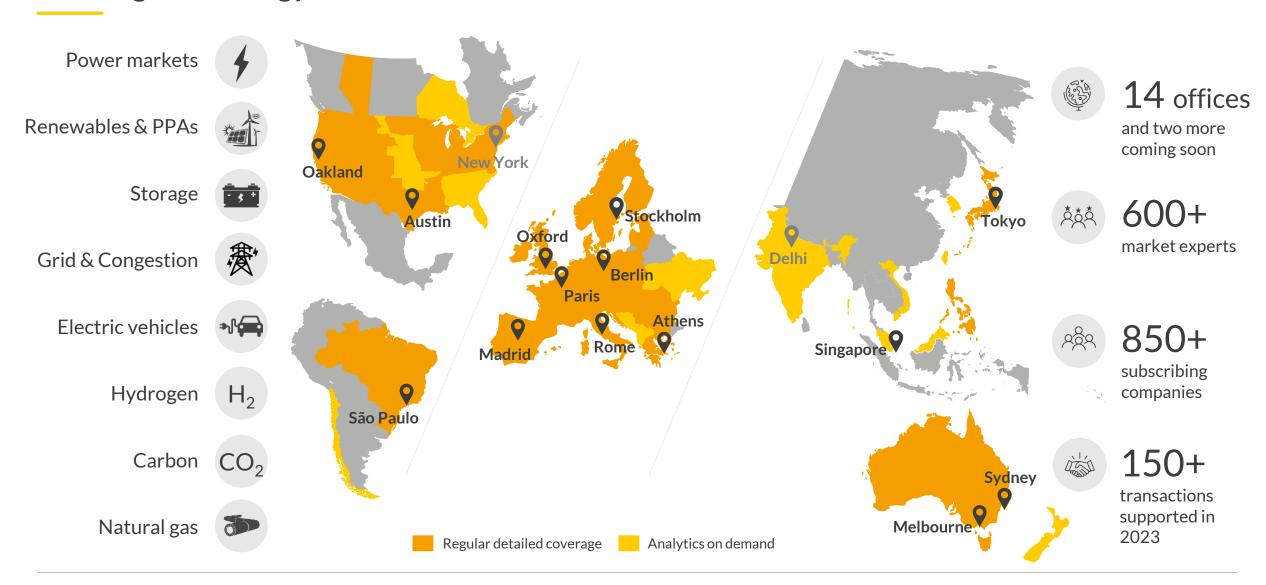
Empowering change? –
Decoding the Mantelerlass and its impact on Switzerland's energy landscape

Public Report 14 May 2024



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

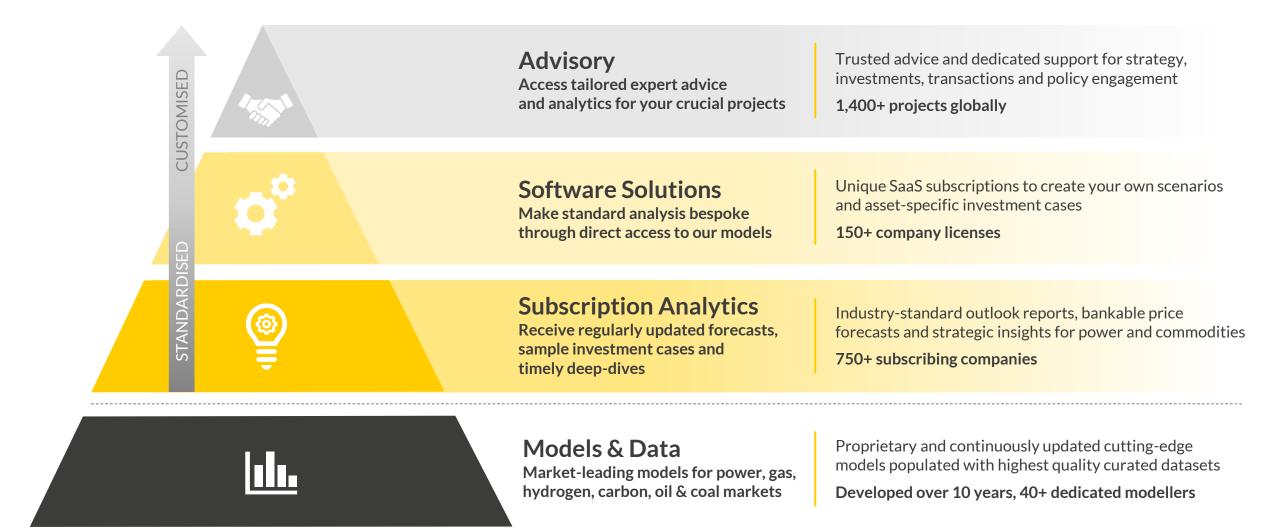




Source: Aurora Energy Research

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





Source: Aurora Energy Research 3

We work with a very broad range of clients ... their constant challenge keeps us up on our toes and ensures our independence

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"With its capabilities, intellect and with its credibility Aurora plays an essential role bringing the dialogue [in the global energy transition] to a different plane"

Ben van Beurden, CEO, Shell



"Aurora analysis and the provision of reliance was crucial for our debt funding. Their ability to explain market logics and revenue streams was vital for this successful financing."

Jeremy Taylor, Director, Green Frog Power











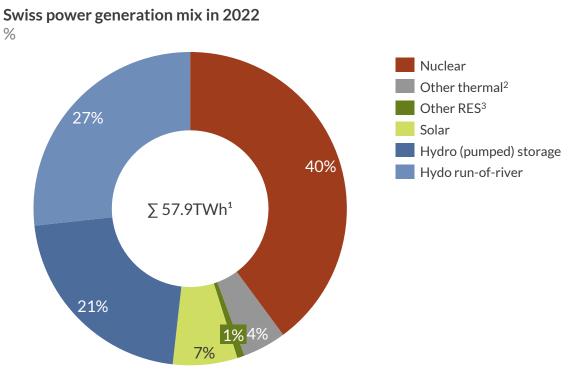
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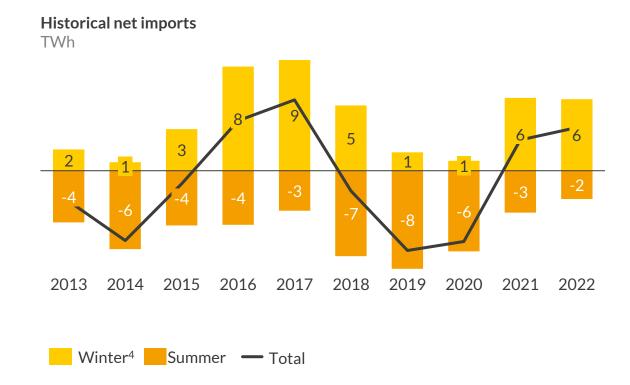
The Swiss power system relies heavily on hydro and nuclear power and depends on imports in the winter half-year to cover demand







- With a 48% share, hydro is the most important generation technology.
- Nuclear constituted the second most important power source contributing 40% of 2022 generation to the power mix.
- While the share of solar generation has increased over the last years, it still plays a minor role with a 7% share of total generation in 2022.



- Switzerland is highly interconnected with neighbouring countries and is a major hub for physical power flows.
- Due to high renewables capacity, Swiss power imports show strong seasonal fluctuation. Over the last 10 years, the country has generally been a net importer of power in the winter months and a net exporter in the summer months.

Sources: Aurora Enery Research, BFE 6

¹⁾ Net generation excluding storage pump consumption. 2) Includes waste, gas and on-site industrial thermal plants. 3) Includes onshore wind and biogas generation. 4) Winter half-years are considered from 1 October to 31 March.

Rising demand due to decarbonisation efforts and decreasing supply due to nuclear exit will exert increasing pressure on the Swiss power system

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Key challenges for the Swiss power sector



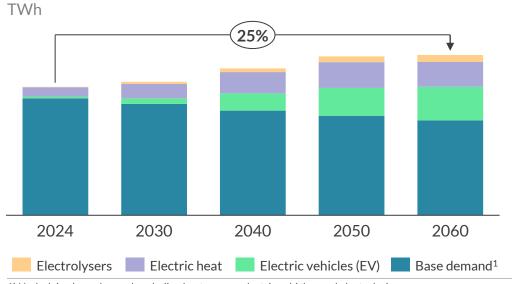
Reaching climate targets through sector coupling

Impact: power demand increase \(\begin{aligned}
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- We expect total demand to increase by 25% between 2024 and 2060 with most demand growth coming from the electrification of transport and from heat pumps.
- Base demand is expected to decrease, as improvements in efficiency overcompensate the impact of continuing economic growth.

Net annual power demand by type





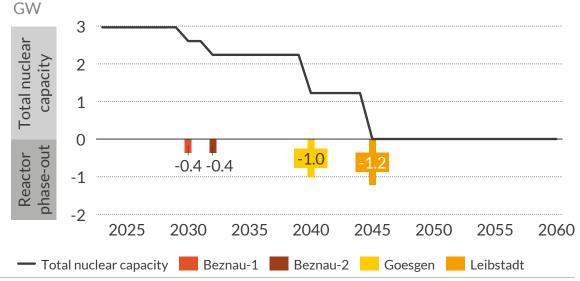
Nuclear phase-out

Impact: power supply decrease



- In 2011, Switzerland decided to gradually exit nuclear power. Assuming a 60year lifetime of existing nuclear plants, we expect nuclear energy to be fully phased out by 2045.
- Prolonged nuclear lifetime could partially alleviate supply tightness in winter months, yet might require expensive investments in plant modernisation and safety upgrades.

Nuclear capacity shutdown timeline (total end of year)



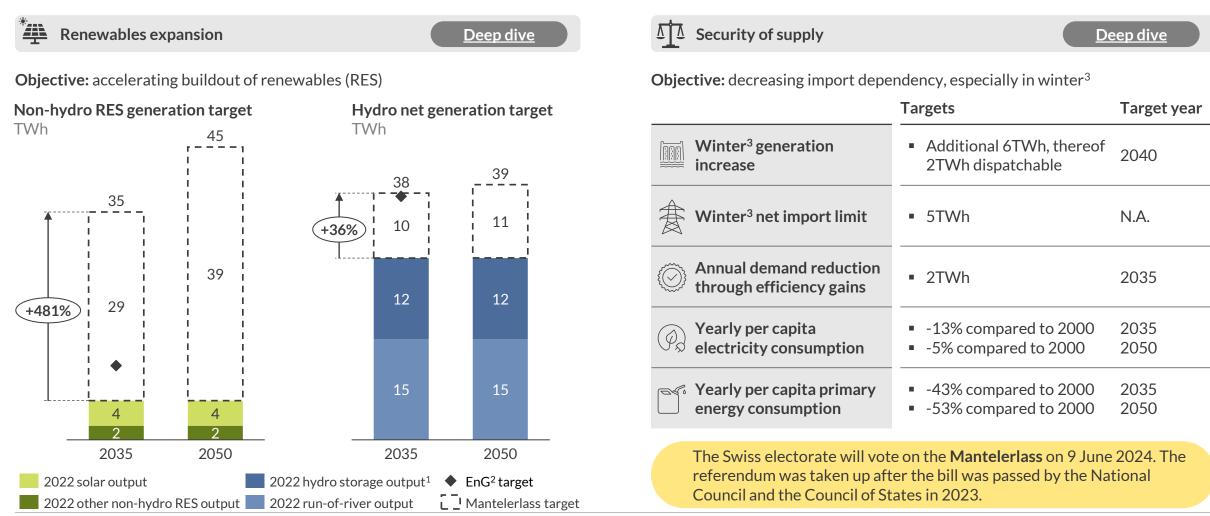
Source: Aurora Energy Research

¹⁾ Underlying base demand excluding heat pumps, electric vehicles, and electrolysis.

The Mantelerlass, targeting renewables expansion and security of supply, is set to take effect in 2025 pending a successful popular vote on 9 June

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Main focus areas of the Mantelerlass (Federal Act on a Secure Electricity Supply with Renewable Energy)



 $^{1) \} Net \ of \ pumped \ hydro \ consumption. \ 2) \ Energy \ Act \ (\textit{Energiegesetz}). \ 3) \ Winter \ half-years \ are \ considered \ from \ 1 \ October \ to \ 31 \ March.$

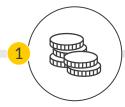
Renewables buildout shall be incentivised through new subsidy schemes, simplified permitting procedures and buildout mandates

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Key measures to accelerate renewables buildout



Additional subsidy schemes



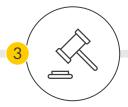
- Sliding market premium (CfD¹) available for hydro², solar PV³, wind, and biomass plants.
- New investment grant funding rates for solar PV to incentivise the buildout of larger assets and increase winter generation.
- Project planning investment grant for hydro, onshore wind and geothermal assets.

Facilitation of permitting procedures



- Large renewables assets are now considered of national interest, necessitating their inclusion in the balance alongside other national interests and superseding regional ones⁴.
- Facilitation of permitting procedures for different solar PV categories.

Mandatory RES requirements



- Minimum 20% domestic renewables supply requirement for base supply (Grundversorgung).
- Mandatory rooftop solar installations on new buildings with a >300 square meter rooftop or facade surface.

Harmonised RES feed-in tariffs



- Harmonised renewables feed-in tariff⁵, including:
 - Minimum tariff for assets
 150kW determined by the Federal Council.
 - Quarterly average market reference price for assets ≥150kW.

¹⁾ Contracts for Difference. 2) For assets >1MW if newbuilt, or >300kW if expanded or renovated. 3) For assets >150kW without self-consumption. 4) Suitable areas for solar installations of national interest must be included in the structural plans of the cantons. 5) Only applicable in case of tariff disagreement between network operator and renewables supplier.

The establishment of a winter reserve, promotion of storage assets and improved integration of prosumers shall ensure security of supply

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Key measures to maintain security of supply

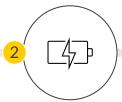


Winter reserve



- Winter reserve with mandatory participation for large hydro storage¹ assets.
- Temporary increase in electricity production through a reduction in residual water volumes for hydro storage in case of supply shortage.

Promotion of storage assets



 Exemption from grid usage fees for storage assets and power-to-X plants².

Strengthening of prosumers



- Allowance to form local electricity communities (LEGs).
- Possibility to implement dynamic grid usage fees.
- Grid operators are allowed to undertake curtailment without the consent of renewables operators³.

Energy efficiency obligation



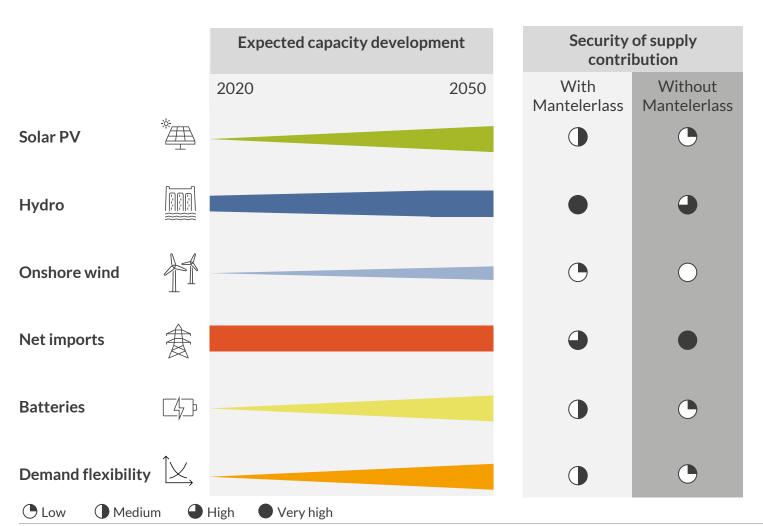
- Annual efficiency improvement targets for power suppliers⁴.
- Country-wide programs for standard electricity efficiency measures.

¹⁾ Assets with storage ≥10GWh. 2) Exemption depends on end consumption and power fed into the grid. 3) Relevant for prosumers as most renewables (solar) capacity in Switzerland is in the residential space. 4) Determined by the Federal Council.

If the Mantelerlass is not adopted, uptake of renewables and flexibility options will be slowed down, increasing import dependence



Technology options for providing security of supply in the long term



Comment on security of supply (assuming Mantelerlass is adopted)

- Additional subsidy schemes and facilitated permitting for large projects, yet buildout expected to increase generation fluctuations and availability in winter is limited.
- Facilitates buildout of distinct projects, slightly improving hydro's role as main power and flexibility provider.
- Excessive permitting procedures still expected to limit large buildout despite additional subsidy schemes and slightly eased permitting requirements.
- Net imports in winter expected to slightly decrease due to new targets and efficiency gains, yet still strong winter import dependence expected.
- Exemption from grid usage fees expected to accelerate buildout and increase short-term system flexibility.
- Dynamic grid usage fees and LEGs¹ expected to increase flexibility of demand, facilitating integration of intermittent renewables.

Sources: Aurora Energy Research, BFE 11

¹⁾ Local electricity communities.

Swiss Power & Renewable Forecasts:



Dive into key market analysis and forecasts for the Swiss power and renewables markets

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