

REDACTE

European Offshore Wind Markets

Attractiveness Report

June 2023





The Amun European Explorer Pack

The number 1 wind valuation software

We are offering a free time-limited trail of the Amun European Explorer Pack with the European Offshore Wind Markets Attractiveness Report, providing you with crucial market information on the European market, and enabling you to make the most of the opportunities identified in this report. Simply plug in your site-specific data and see the forecasted returns to discover precisely where your next project should be.

Asset-specific revenue forecasts in minutes

Superior analytics for site and opportunity selection

Judge your market entry perfectly and only develop the best sites

Access wind and production profiles for any site using Aurora's proprietary **Amun Wind Atlases**

Fully quantify the **merchant exposure** of your wind site in any of our regions

Compare any hypothetical wind farm to **Aurora's fleetwide expectations**



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What can Amun be used for?







Market Entry

Auction Support

Investment Selection







Site Scanning

Trusted by industry leaders:













O low carbon

































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- I. <u>Executive Summary</u>
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- V. Financial Variable Inputs
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- VII. Project Economics
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VERSION

This is a redacted sample of the European Offshore Wind Markets Attractiveness Report.

If you are interested in the full report, contact Enea Balliu, (enea.balliu@auroraer.com).

This report assesses the attractiveness of investing in offshore wind across 21 European markets, based on eight metrics



The overall market attractiveness score for each European offshore wind market covers three categories and nine metrics, which are set out in detail in this report.

Categories and metrics	Weighting	Rationale	Source of data
Market size, composition & outlook	%		
1 Offshore wind deployment to 2030	%	Indicates expected future market size in the medium term	Aurora fundamental modelling*
2 Offshore wind buildout in 2022	%	Reflects recent trends and market activity	Aurora analysis*
Policy environment	%		
4 Announced offshore wind targets in 2030	%	Demonstrates policy ambition for RES deployment over the medium term	Aurora analysis*
5 Historical auctioned capacity	%	Indicates track record of government support for RES build-out (and market size for refinancing)	Aurora analysis*
6 Planned auctioned offshore wind capacity until 2030	%	Indicates expected government support for RES build-out	Aurora analysis*
Policy risks - support schemes, permitting, grid connection	%	Reflects effect of key policy and regulatory risks on project development	Aurora analysis*
Project economics	%		
8 Indicative fully merchant net IRR for project starting in 2030	%	Captures the commercial viability of new build fully merchant projects for final investment decisions in 2030 to capture cannibalisation effects in different markets	Aurora fundamental modelling*

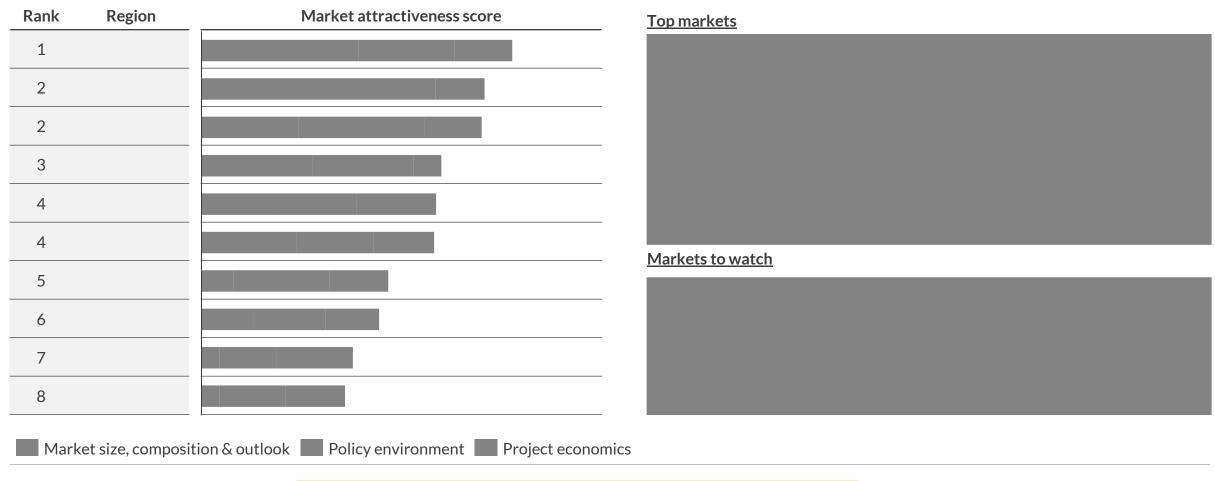
(*) Detailed country data <u>available</u> in Aurora's Power and Renewables Market subscriptions.

The most attractive European market for Offshore Wind is xxxx, followed by and





Installed capacity of offshore wind across Europe currently stands at 28 GW, making up 4.2% of total installed capacity. It is projected to grow by more than 3x to reach 114 GW by 2030, requiring EUR 197 billion CAPEX investment.



Due to changes in policy and project economics , , , and and have improved in the ranking



Current rank Previous rank Region (Apr-23) (Mar-22)	Highlights and key changes
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

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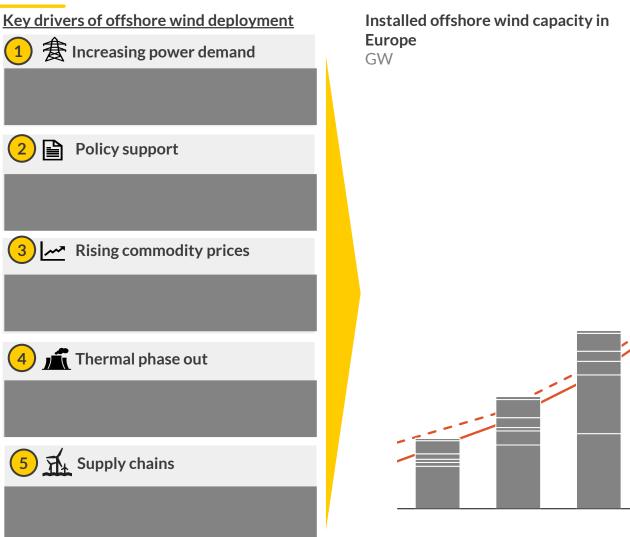
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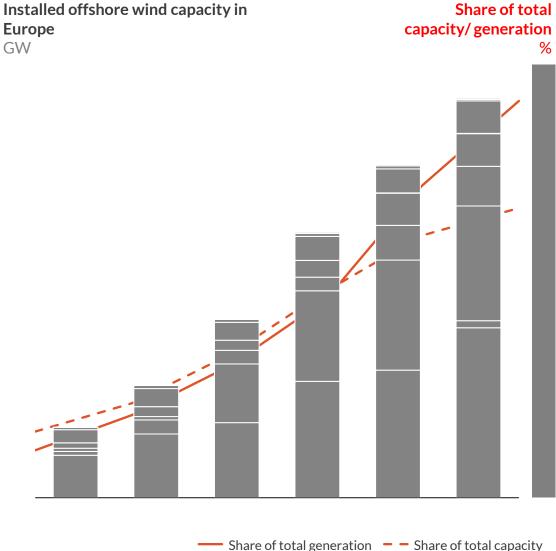
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Decarbonisation efforts to date have driven strong growth in offshore wind capacity, rising to GW over the last decade

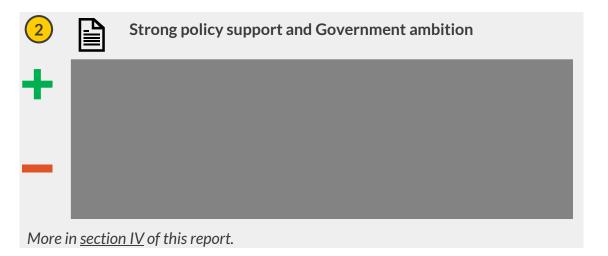


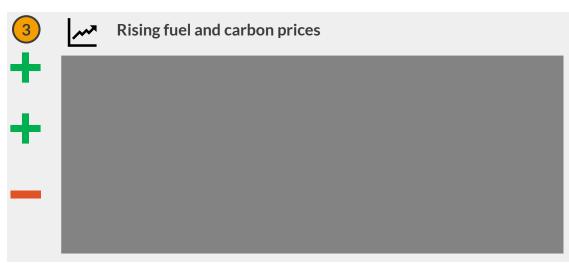


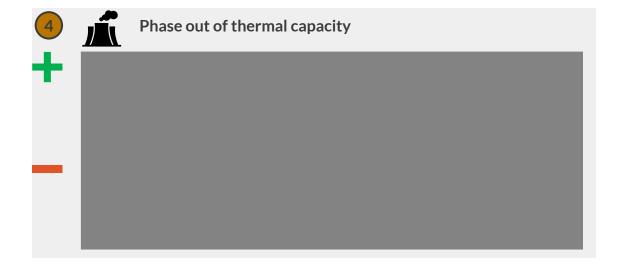
Renewable capacity buildout is driven by four key factors which cut across government policy and market forces





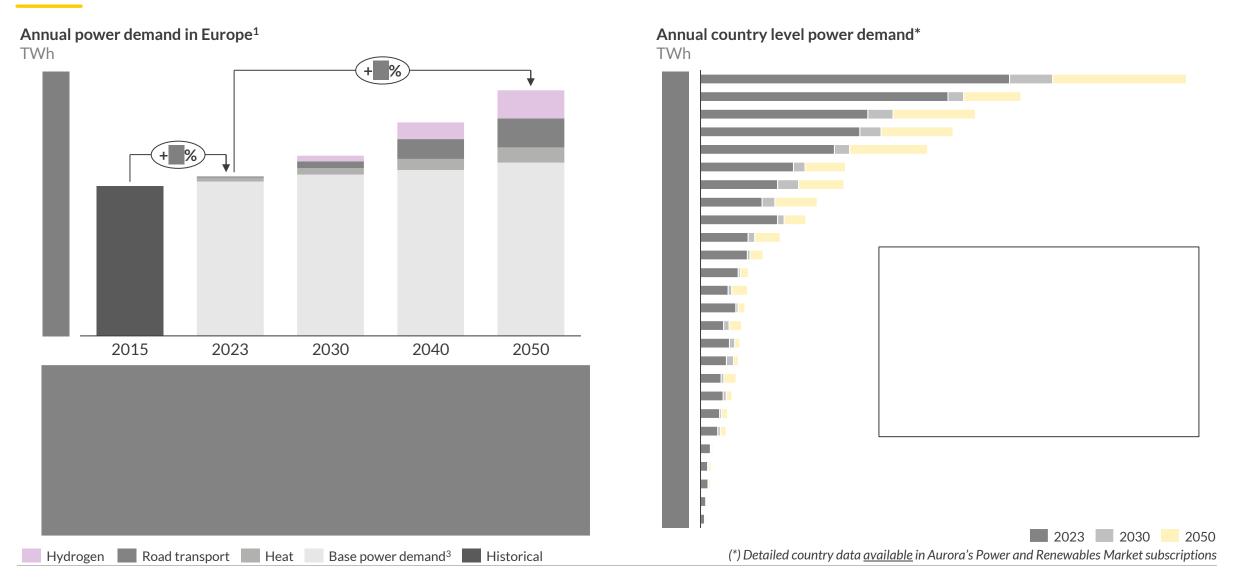






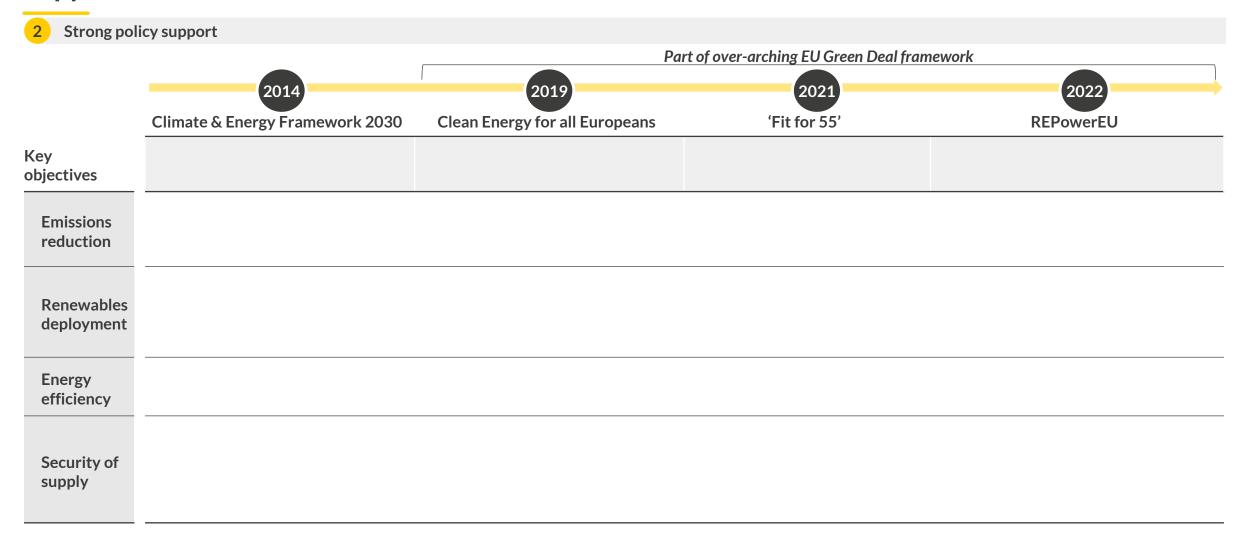
Power demand in Europe is expected





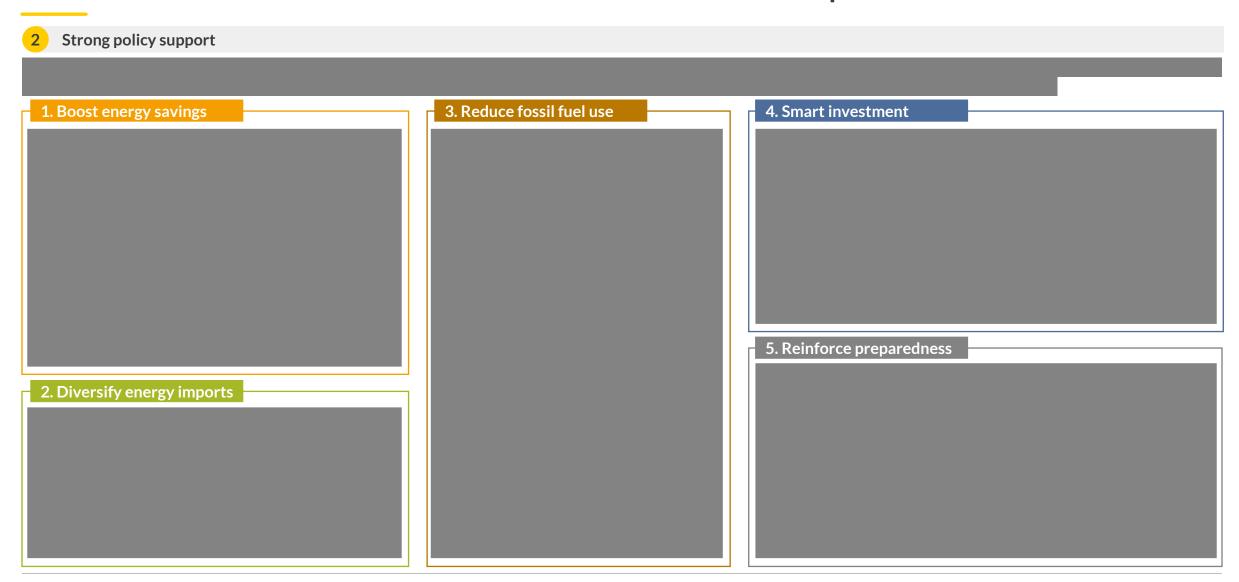
The key objectives of EU's energy policy framework have long supported the buildout of renewables across the continent





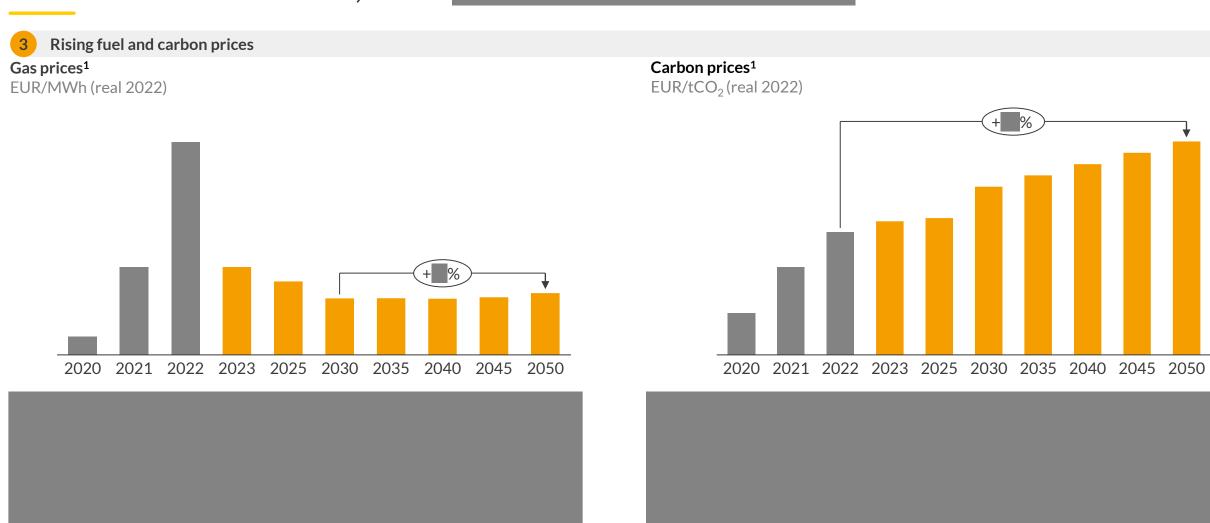
The REPowerEU plan details key measures to reduce Russian reliance and fast forward the clean transition across five main pillars

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Despite falling gas prices in the 2020s, rising carbon prices increase the costs of thermal assets, which

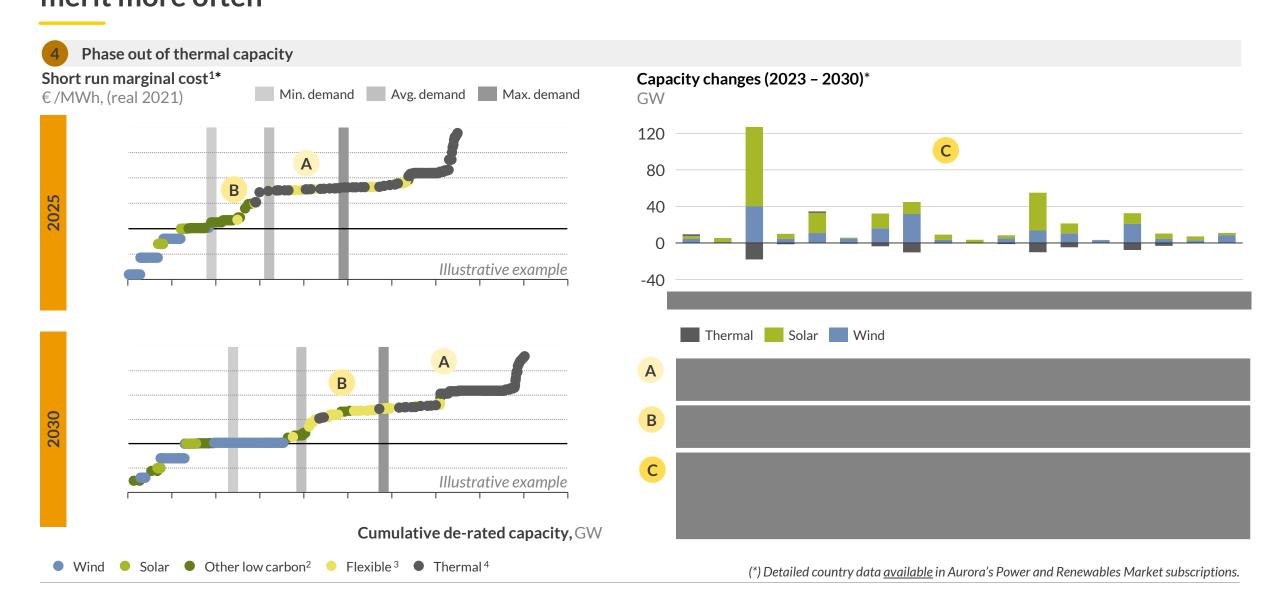




Aurora April 2023 Central forecast² Historical

Increasing buildout of low cost renewables will push thermal plants out of merit more often





...but even in a Net Zero scenario, dispatchable technologies exposed to commodity prices will set the price more than half of the time







Government support schemes are still the biggest driver of offshore wind build-out across most of Europe



Existing and expected offshore wind support schemes



Impact of CfDs, PPAs and revenue cap on merchant business models



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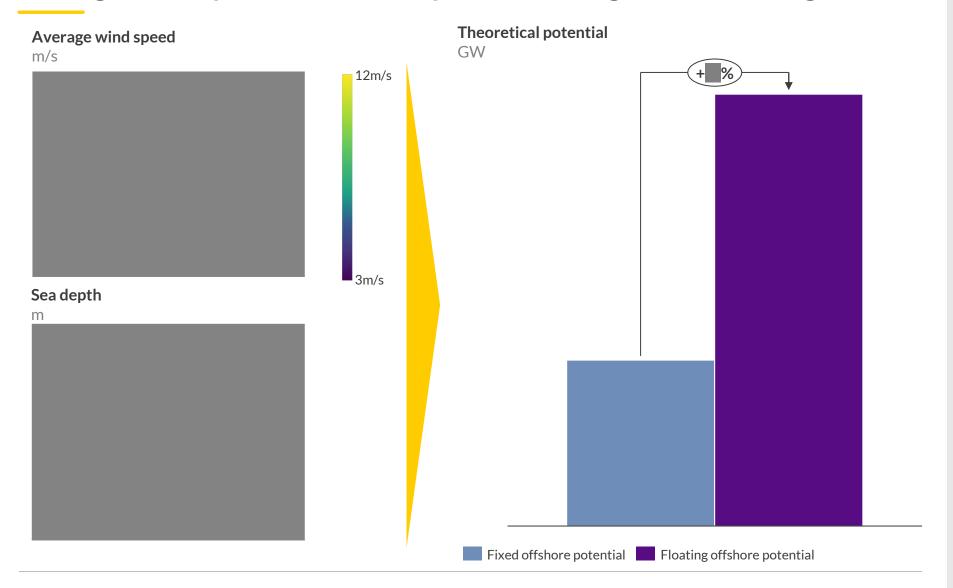
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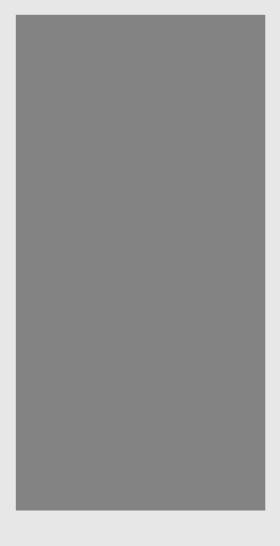
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The potential for offshore wind development in Europe depends on average wind speeds and sea depths, and is higher for floating wind







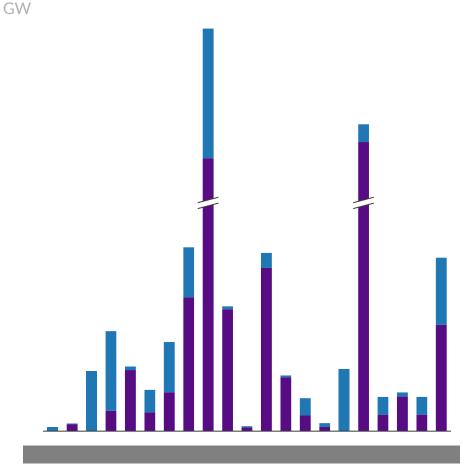
7,700 GW extractable offshore wind potential is available in Europe, most of which is concentrated in Great Britain and Norway

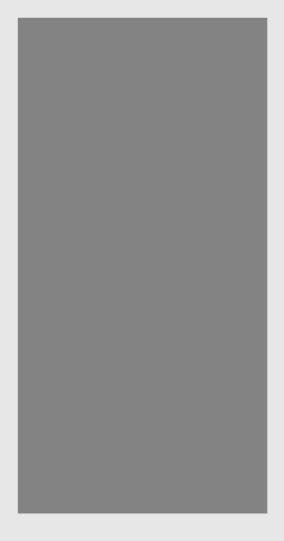
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Fixed and floating offshore wind potential in Europe,

Only territorial waters with wind speed > 7m/s at 100m shown

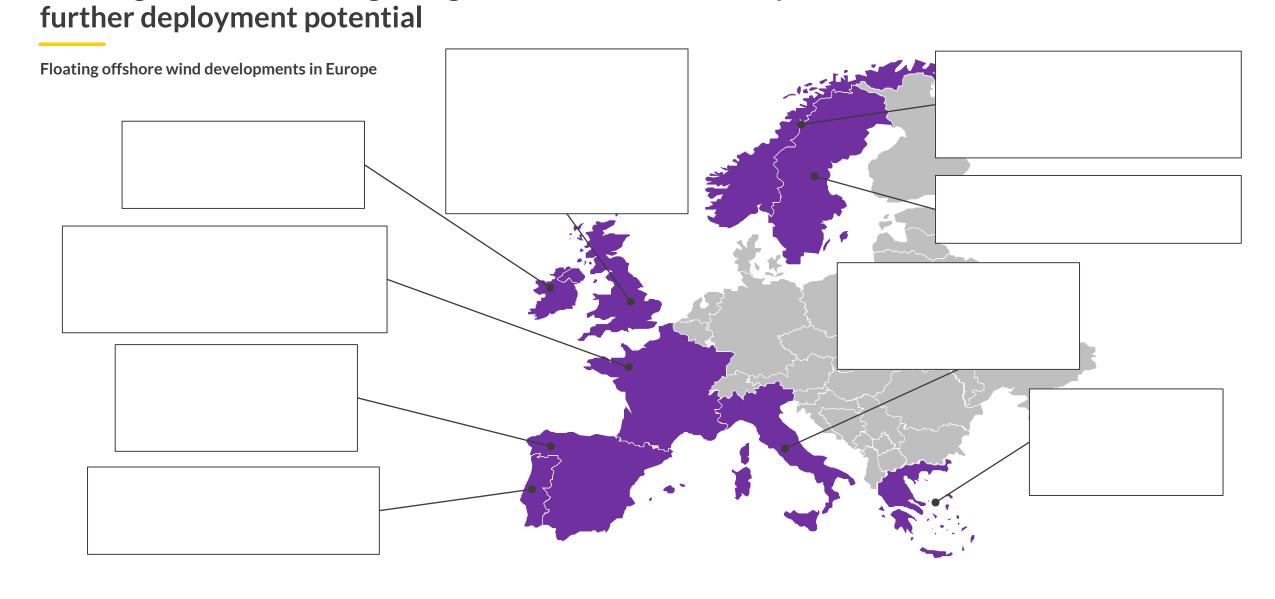
Fixed and floating offshore wind technical energy potential in Europe by country³





Floating offshore wind is gaining momentum across Europe and could unlock

AUR 🚨 RA

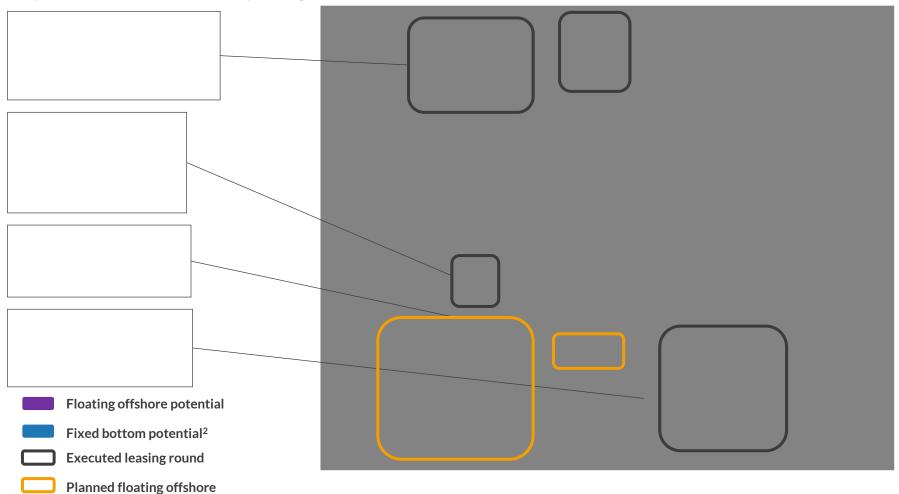


The UK, Norway, France, and Italy all have executed planned floating offshore leasing rounds

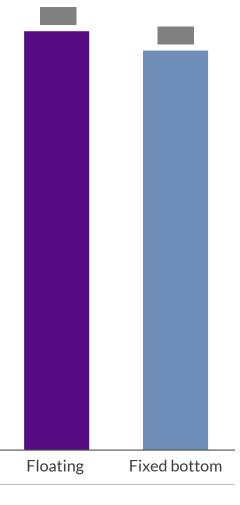


Fixed and Floating offshore potential across Europe,

Only territorial waters with wind speed higher than 7m/s at 100m are shown

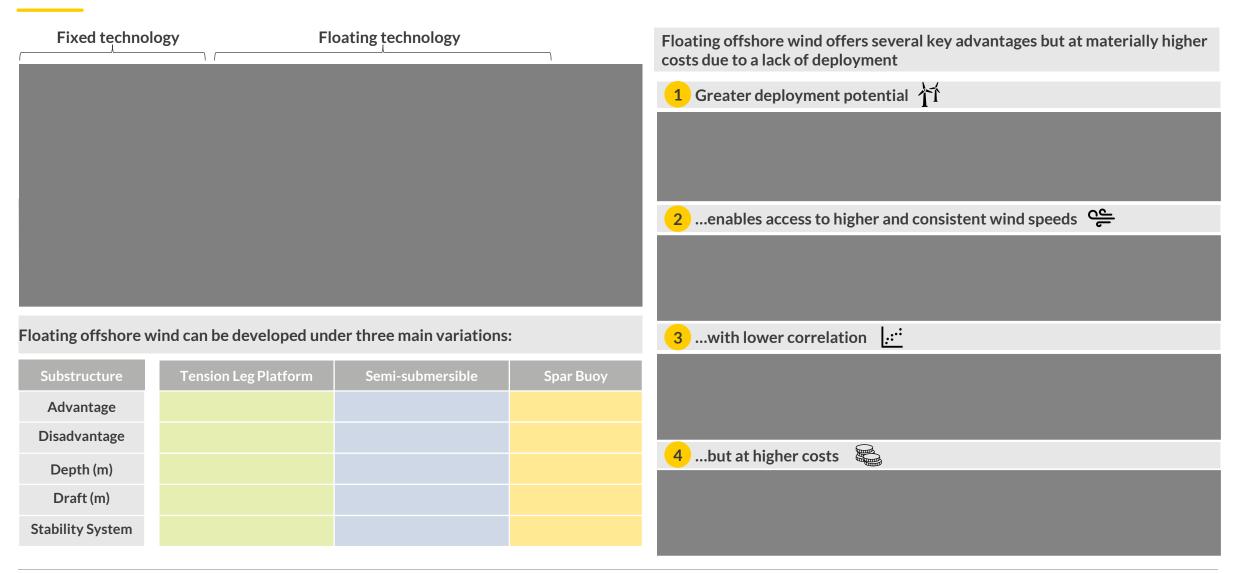


Average offshore wind speed¹ m/s



Floating offshore wind can leverage existing wind turbine and flotation technologies to access greater water depths and wind speeds



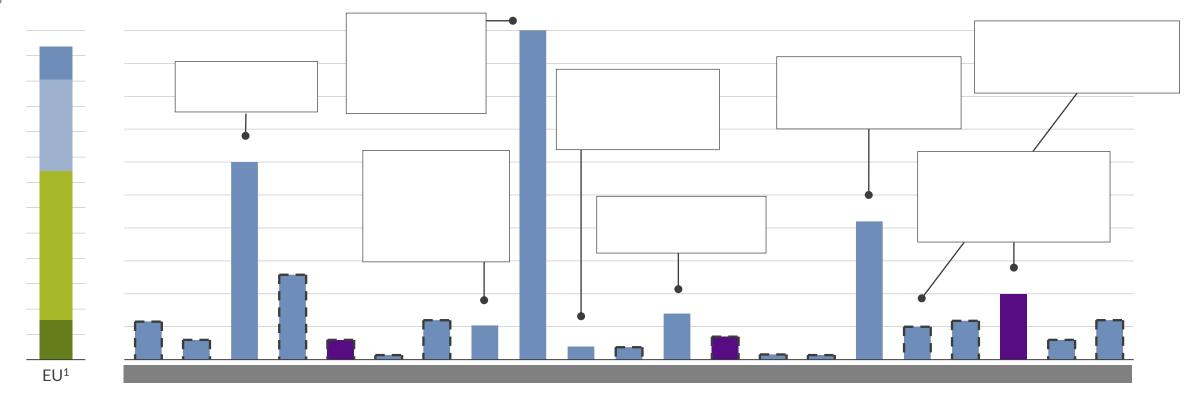


European countries have set ambitious renewables deployment targets, with the EU itself targeting GW offshore wind by 2030



Installed renewables capacity by 2030 - country targets¹





Required capacity additions compared to currently installed offshore wind capacity

GW

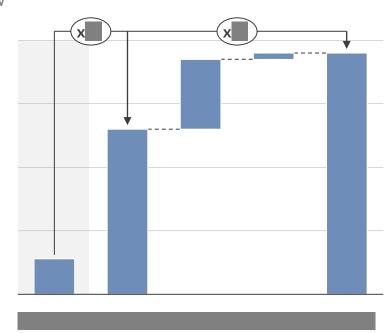


Floating Offshore Wind 🔚 Estimated Offshore wind target 2030

Europe targets GW offshore wind by 2030, requiring GW or around x7 further capacity deployment



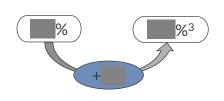
Target installed offshore wind by 2030 GW



2030 REPower EU target RES share of gross final energy consumption



Achieved in 2021, surpassing the 20% target

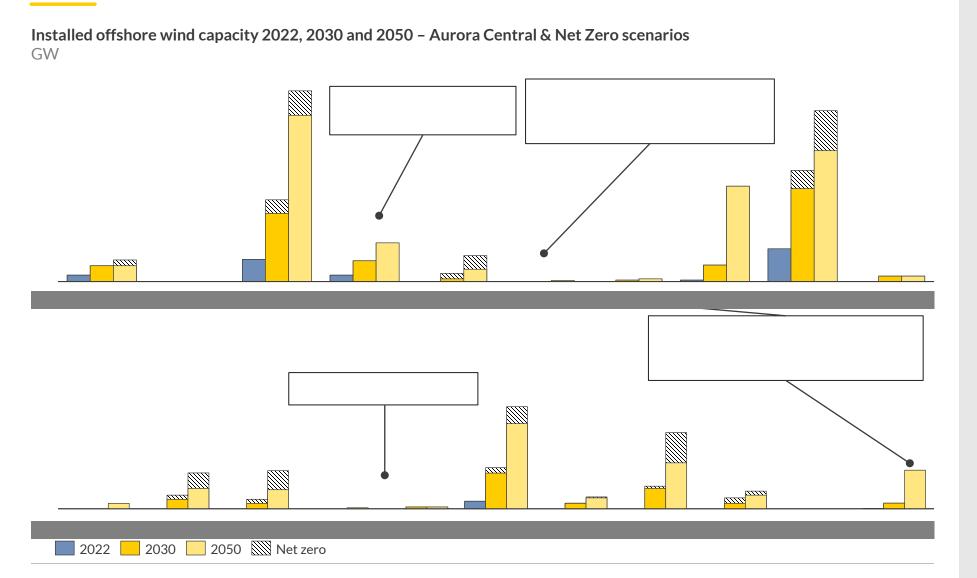


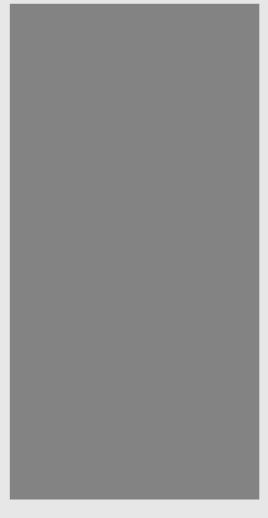
Installed offshore wind in Europe³ – Aurora Central & Net Zero GW



Aurora's central case sees further growth of offshore wind driven by ambitious decarbonisation targets

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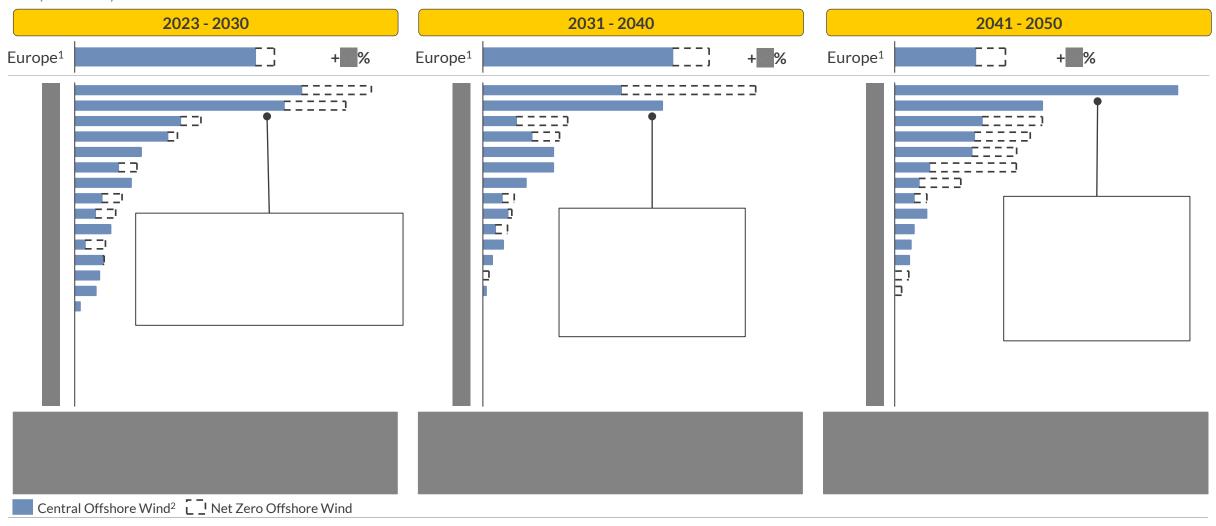




These new capacity additions represent a potential cumulative investment AUR RA opportunity in Europe of up to **Section** €bn between 2022-50

Total CAPEX spend on offshore wind

€bn (real 2022)



A substantial pipeline exists across all countries within Europe, particularly and which have GW and GW, respectively

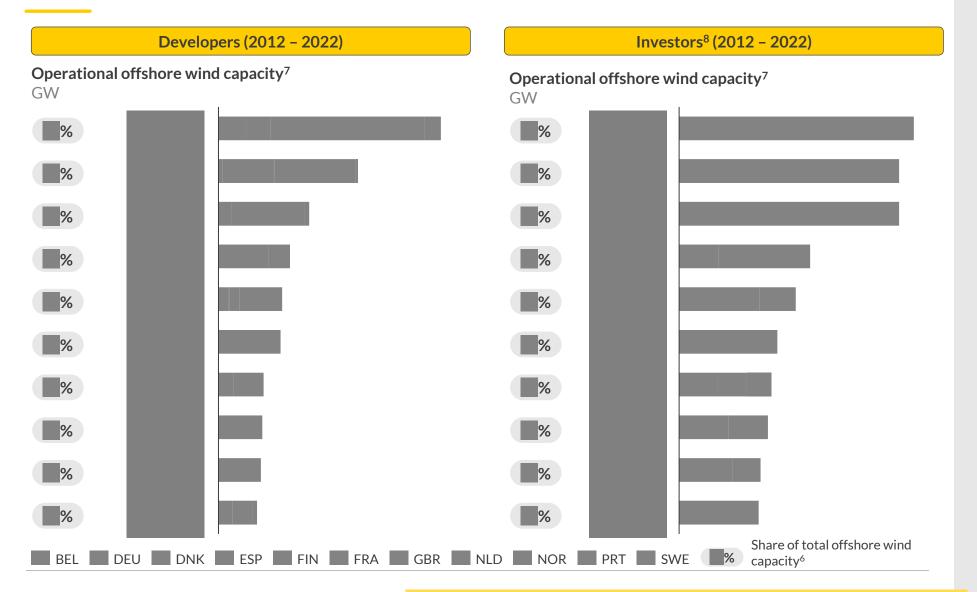


A substantial pipeline exists across all countries within Europe, with projects The scale of projects has increased over the last decade, with the largest projects in Europe ranging from GW in GW in at various stages of the development process Offshore wind project pipeline¹ **Development Technology** GW **Project name** Size Region Type stage

2030 country targets²

Announced Development²





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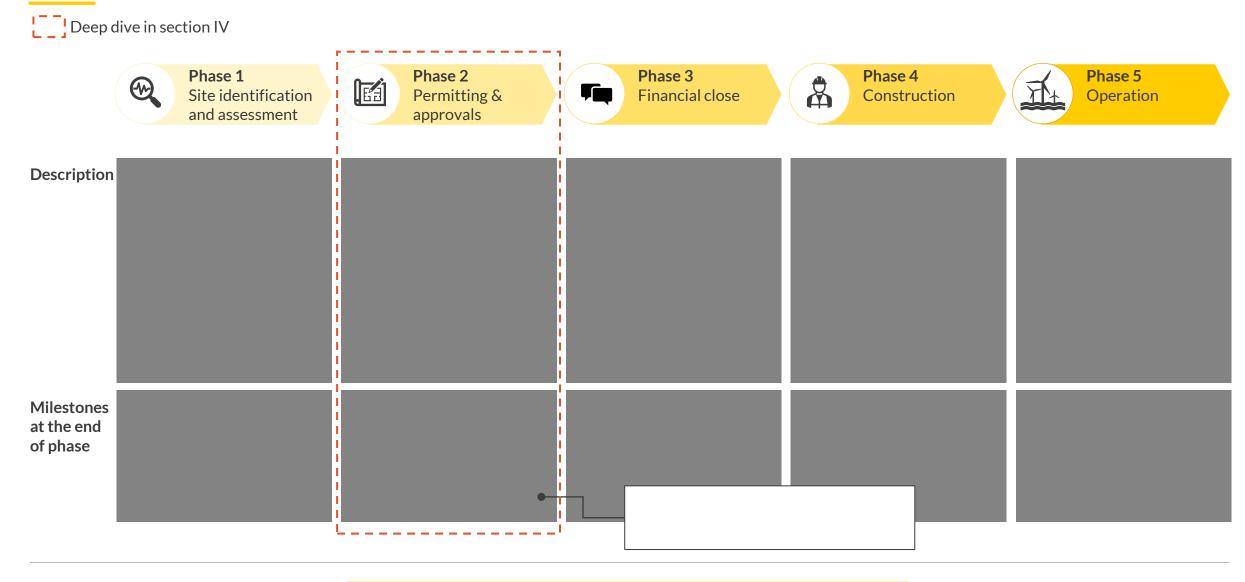
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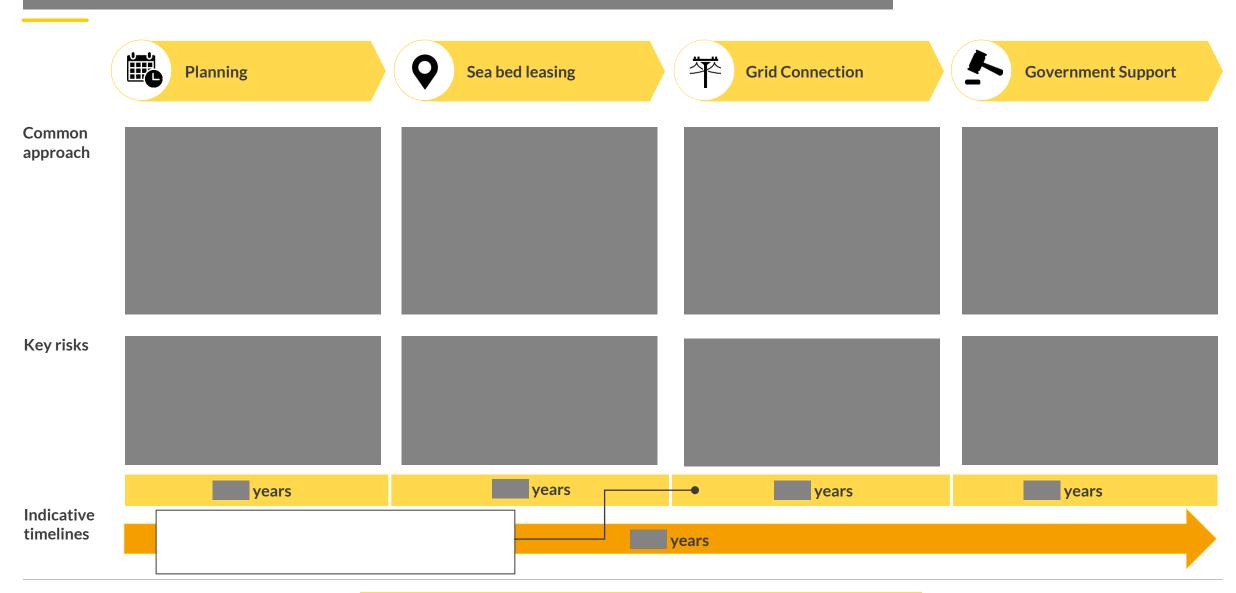
Offshore Wind projects require several policy and regulatory hurdles to be met through each stage of development process





The permitting phase is characterised by





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With km², assigned the largest area to offshore wind development among the analysed countries

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/ \		1 /		/

MSP ¹	Country	What is the relevant MSP	When was it adopted	When was it last updated	Area dedicated to offshore wind development	Undeveloped offshore capacity ³

(IV) Policy and Regulatory Environment: Planning

Both and dedicated around % of their Exclusive Economic Zone to offshore wind development



MSP 1	Country	What is the relevant MSP	When was it adopted	When was it last updated	Area dedicated to offshore wind development	Undeveloped offshore capacity ³
				_		
				_		

1. Planning: Many, but not all, countries offer an option to select sites outside the government-led framework



Wind farm development →	Zone identification	Site selection	Site investigation	Permitting
Governmental Agencies Train	nsmission System Operator Priva	te Developer		

1. Planning: In most markets, projects can only be developed in zones identified by the government – exceptions are



Wind farm development →	Zone identific	cation Sit	e selection	Site investigation	Permitting
Governmental Agencies	Transmission System Operator	Private Developer			

and are each moving towards a centralised planning



process

Region	Positives and nuances of the development process
	√ x
	×
	×
	×
	√ x
	✓ ×
	\checkmark
	\checkmark
	×

High uncertainty for development processes in and and, due to the lack of planning frameworks for offshore wind



Region	Positives and nuances of the development process
	\checkmark
	×
	\checkmark
	×
	\checkmark
	✓
	✓
	×
	×
	×
	×
	×
	×
	×

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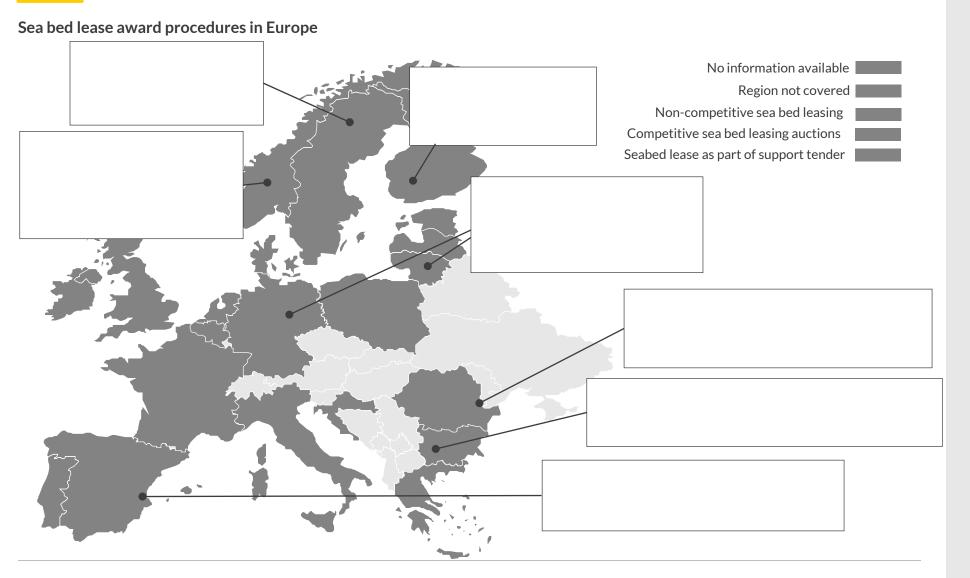
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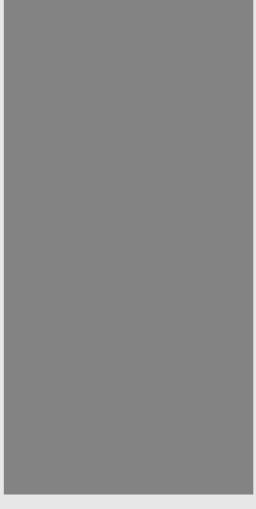
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2. Sea bed leasing: Most countries tender sea bed leases – either combined with government support or subsidy-free





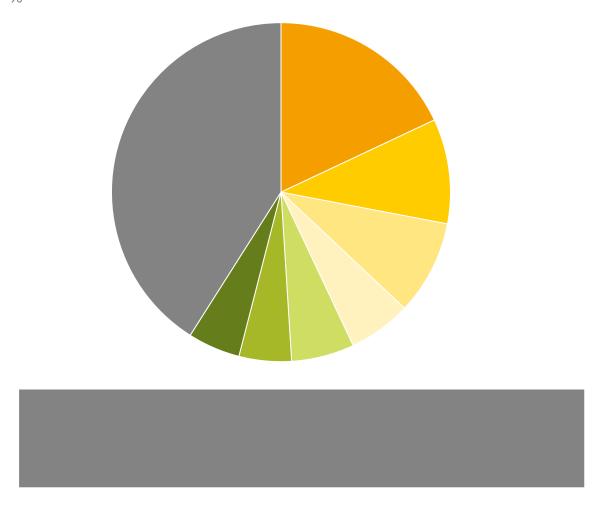


Sources: Aurora Energy Research

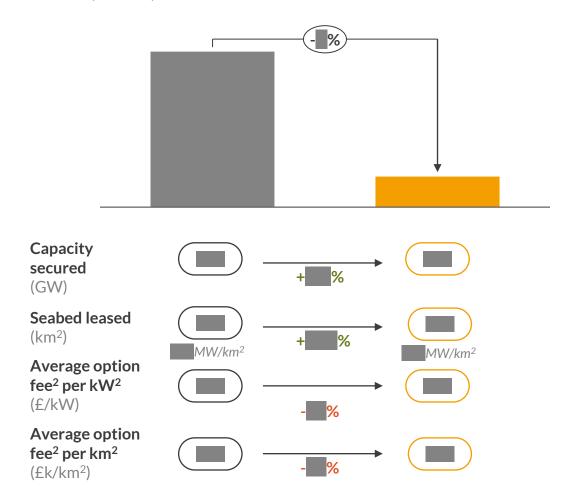
Great Britain: ScotWind winners comprised of an array of industry players, AUR RA including



Net leasing right capacity secured in ScotWind as a % by company



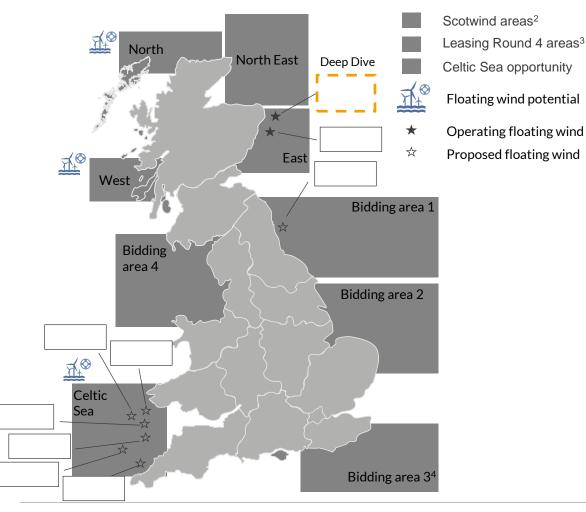
Comparing option fee payments Between TCE Round 4 and CES ScotWind¹ £million (nominal)

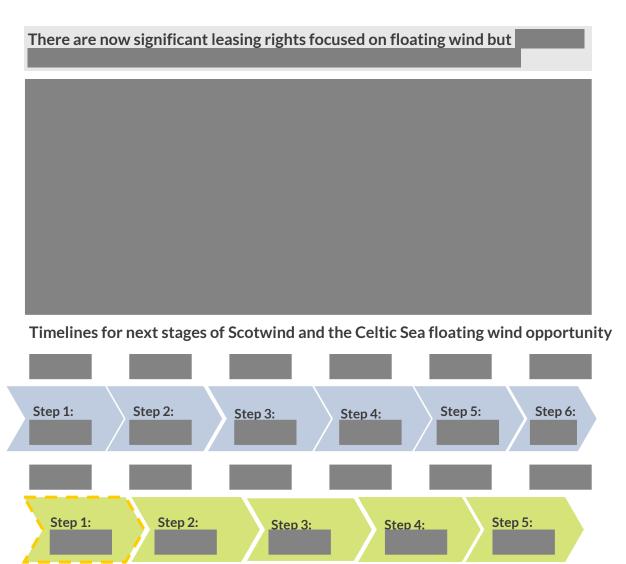


Great Britain: The Crown Estate and Crown Estate Scotland could award up to GW of floating offshore wind leasing rights by the end of 2023



Map of the UK showing recent and ongoing offshore sea bed leasing areas and floating wind locations¹





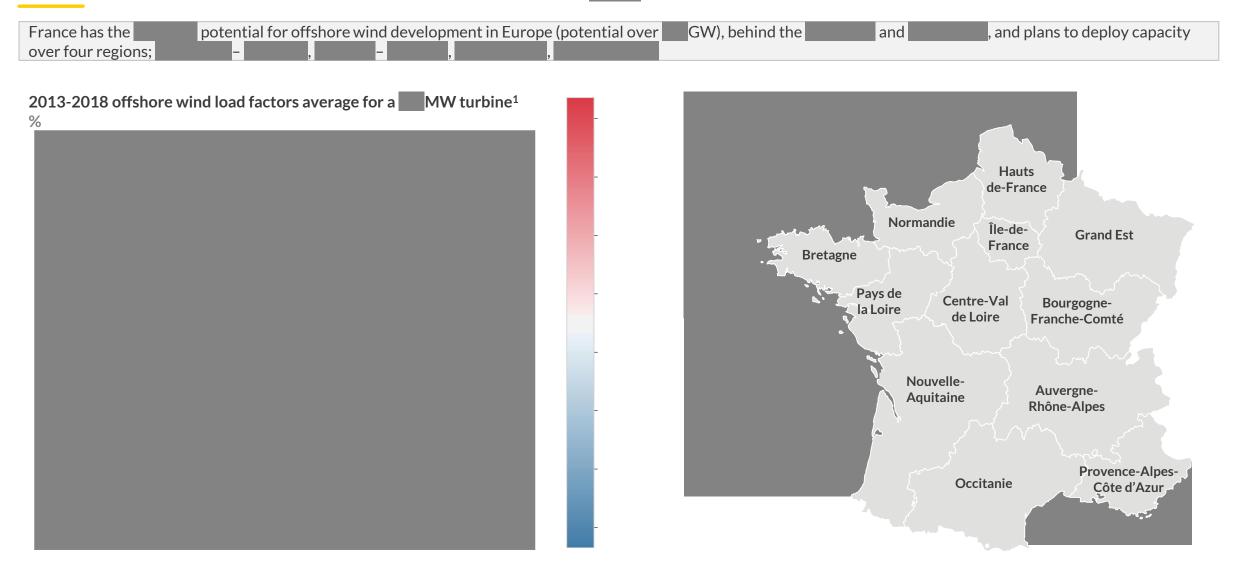
Great Britain: Crown Estate Scotland signed agreements with wind in its





France: By 2031, offshore wind projects are planned to be developed in four regions, with a combined capacity of GW







1. Seabed leasing: Countries are ranked according to their seabed lease frameworks and track record

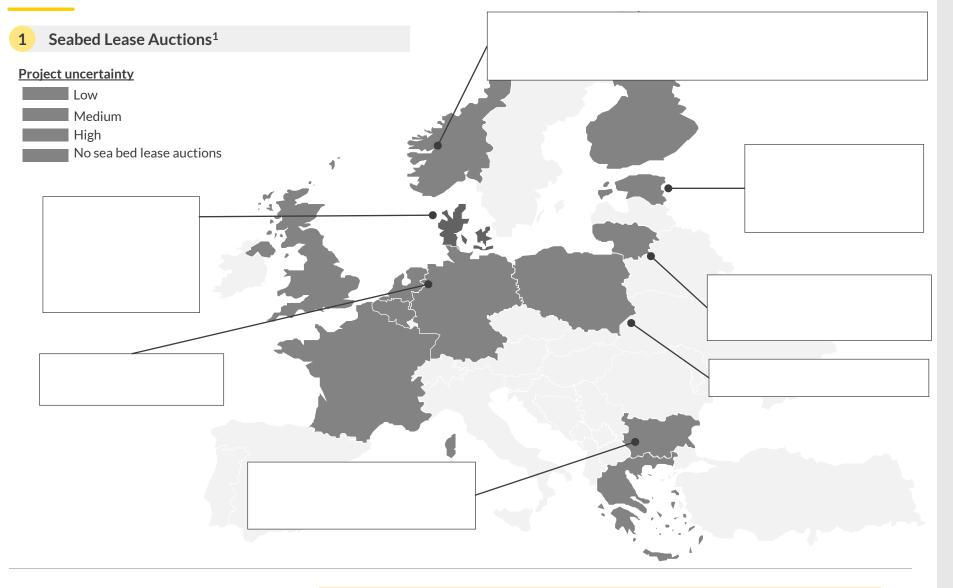


(Criteria	High Project Risk	Medium Project Risk	Low Project Risk	Not Applicable
	Seabed leasing framework				
	Track record				

Sea bed lease procurement:

can increase project risk





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Offshore wind in Europe has historically been brought to market by CfDs; some developers have shifted to merchant routes to market



Direct support schemes				Region	Future auction support ¹	Other support/revenues
CfD	Contracts for Difference	FiPT	Feed-in/Premium tariff ¹			
	Additional support scheme		Other revenues			
GC	Green certificates	CM	Capacity markets			
		() Expe	ectation based on official announcements			

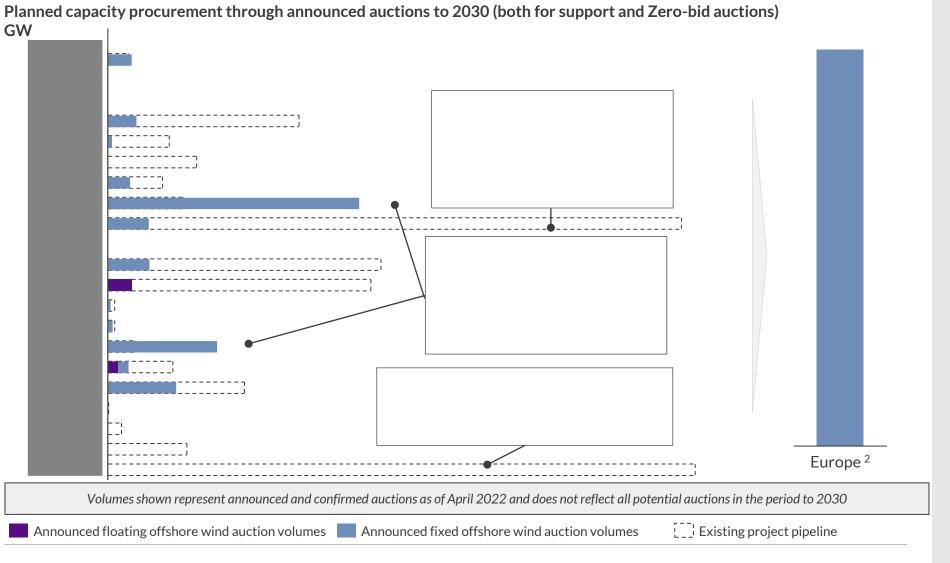
For most countries in Europe, the final support scheme terms and conditions for offshore wind will be a two-way CfD



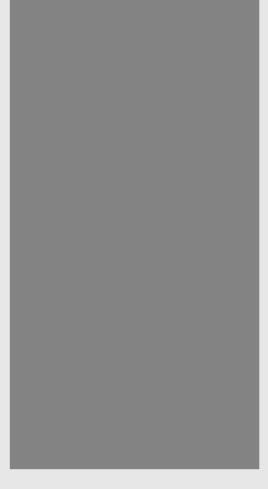
Region	Past scheme	Future scheme ¹	Neg. price risk	Indexation	Contract length	Comb. with GC ²	Auction announced ³	
								- CfD - Two-way
								contract-for-
								difference
								FiPT Feed-in pren
								- ()
								 Expectation
								based on offi announceme
								-
								-
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At least GW of offshore wind capacity is set to be procured through committed auctions to 2030



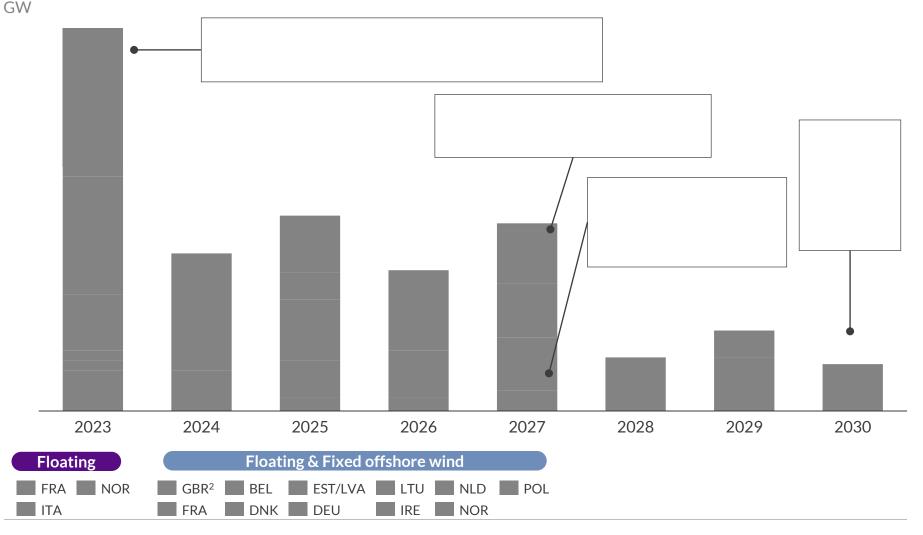


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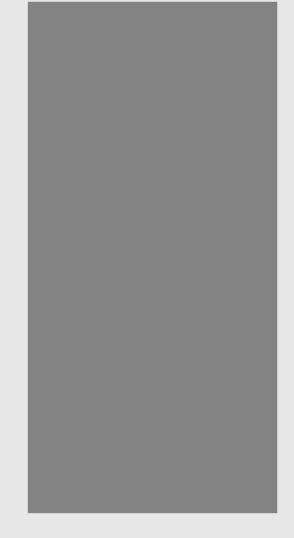


Planned capacity procurement¹ through announced auctions until 2030 by auction year



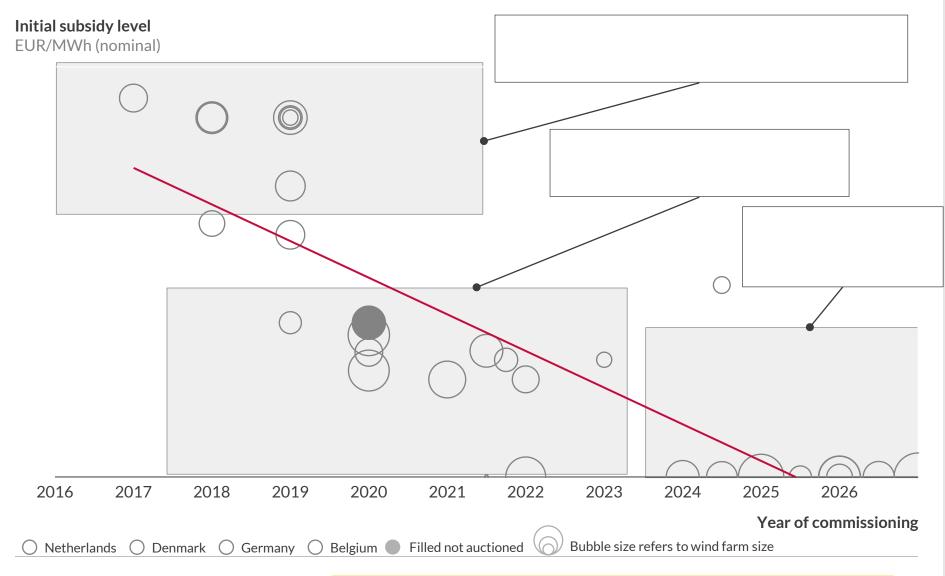


Comments



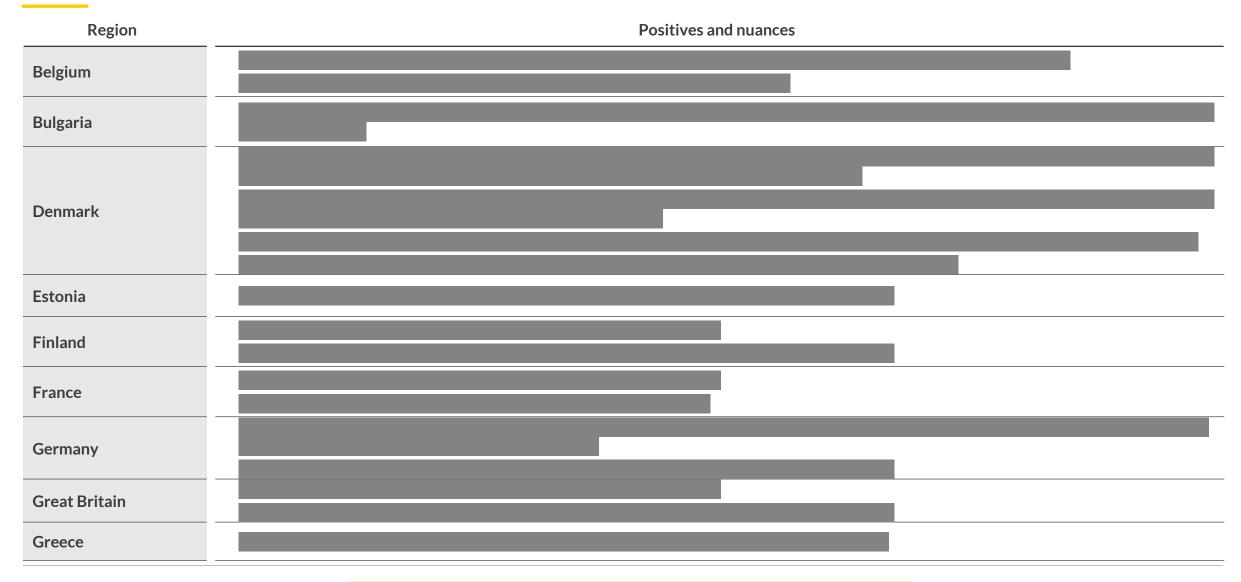
Recent offshore wind auctions across Europe have seen





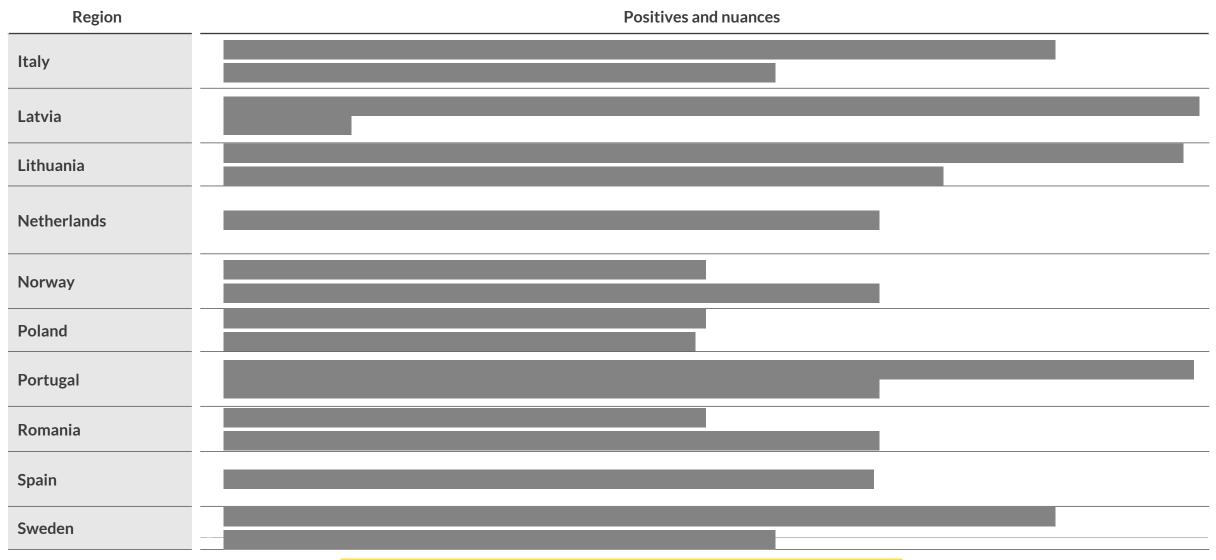
Key nuances of the government support auctions across different countries in Europe (1/2)





Key nuances of the government support auctions across different countries in Europe (2/2)







We evaluate the project risk associated with support schemes based on auction and support characteristics



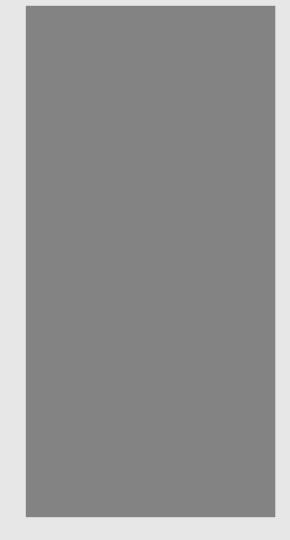
Criteria	High Project Risk	Medium Project Risk	Low Project Risk	Not Applicable
Auction volumes as market %				
Contract length				
Payment structure				
Indexation ¹				

In the _____, and _____, offshore wind operators are likely exposed to the highest level of project and regulatory risk





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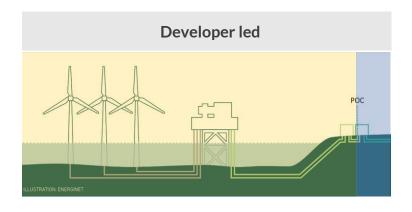
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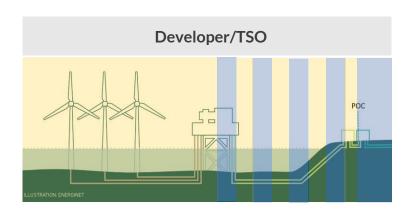
Developers in and and risk with respect to the grid delivery model

Grid delivery models



 Developer is responsible to build, own and operate the transmission grid augmentation up to the onshore point of connection

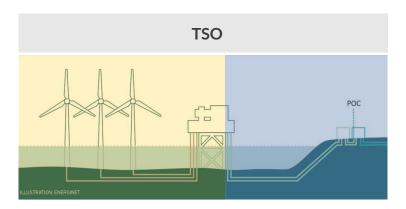




are exposed to the highest

- Developer is responsible to build the offshore transmission grid augmentation
- Sells it to the TSO¹ afterwards, which is responsible for the operation

Key risks



 TSO builds, owns and operates transmission grid infrastructure, up to the offshore wind substation

X Key risks

Developer

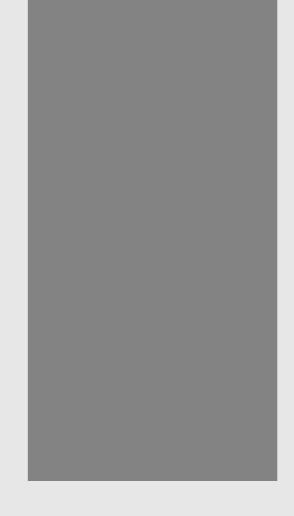
TSO

3. Grid Connections: In most countries, the TSO is responsible for building the grid connection up to the substation





Comments



3. Grid Connections: There have been various grid delivery models adopted in north-western Europe, across the plan-/delivery-led spectrum



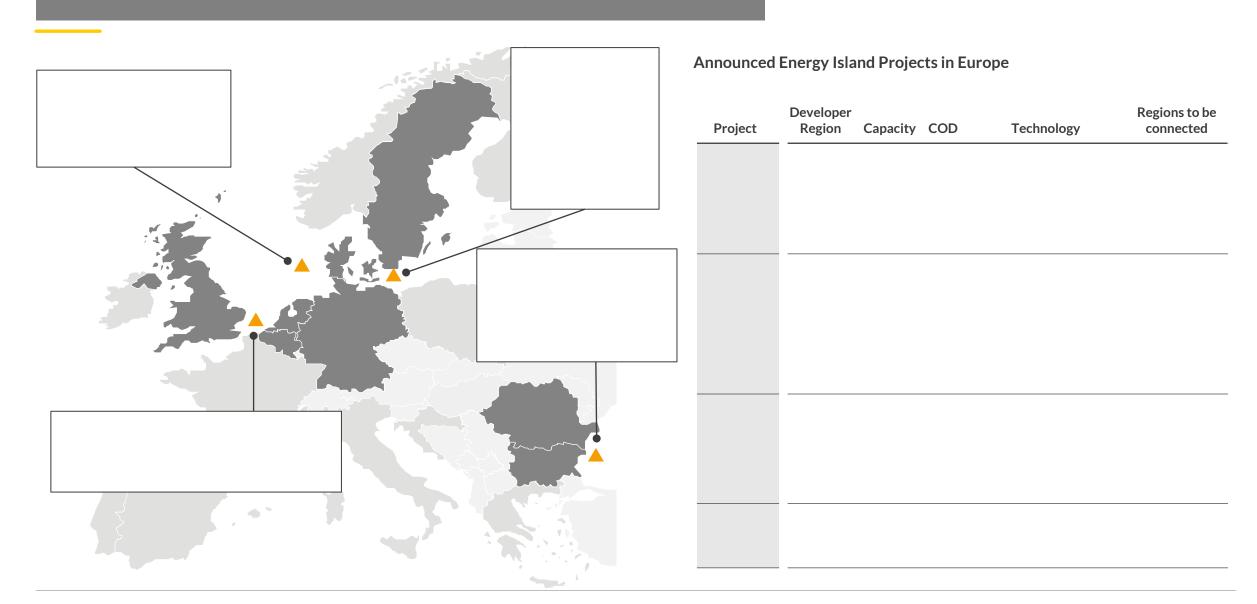


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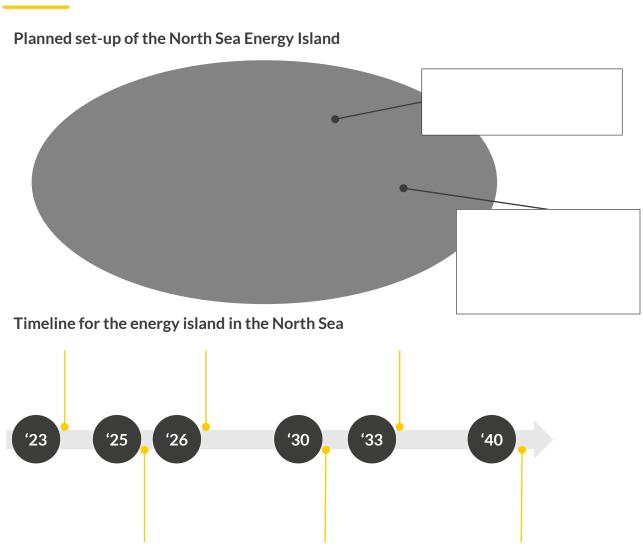
Energy Islands propose a





The North Sea Energy Island in the North Sea is





Planned process of the energy island in the North Sea

Key nuances of grid access across different countries in Europe (1/2)



Countries	Positives and nuances
Belgium	
Croatia	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Great Britain	
Italy	

Key nuances of grid access across different countries in Europe (2/2)



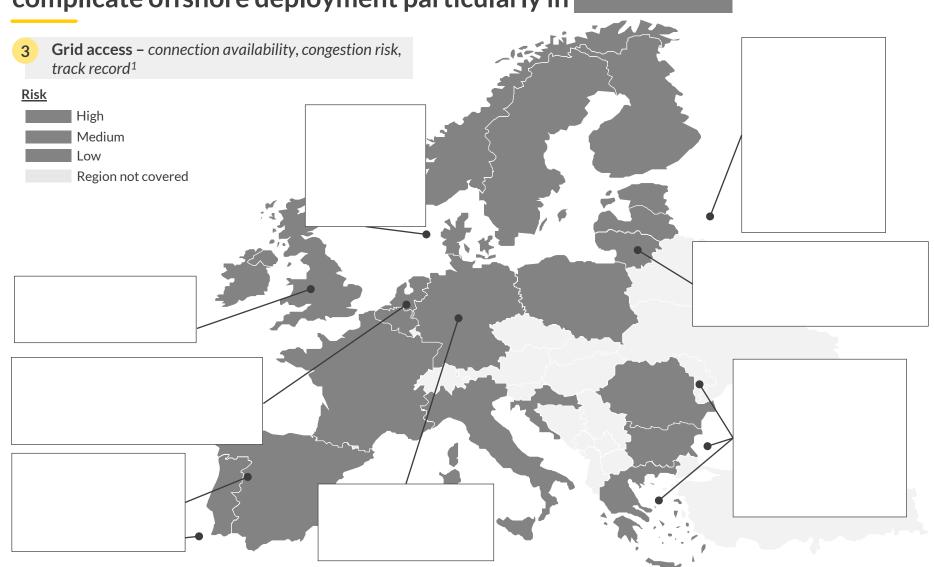
Region	Positives and nuances
Ireland	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Spain	
Sweden	

3. Grid Access: Countries are ranked according to their grid delivery model and grid connection and congestion risks

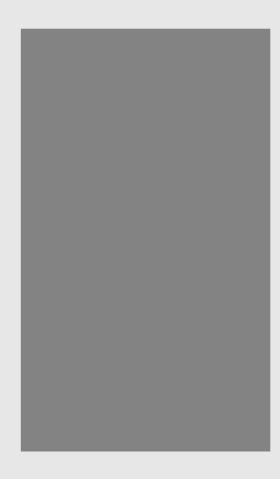
Criteria	High Project Risk	Medium Project Risk	Low Project Risk	Not Applicable
Grid delivery model				
Track record				
Grid congestion				

Sources: Aurora Energy Research

3. Grid Access: Scarcity and restrictions around grid connections further complicate offshore deployment particularly in



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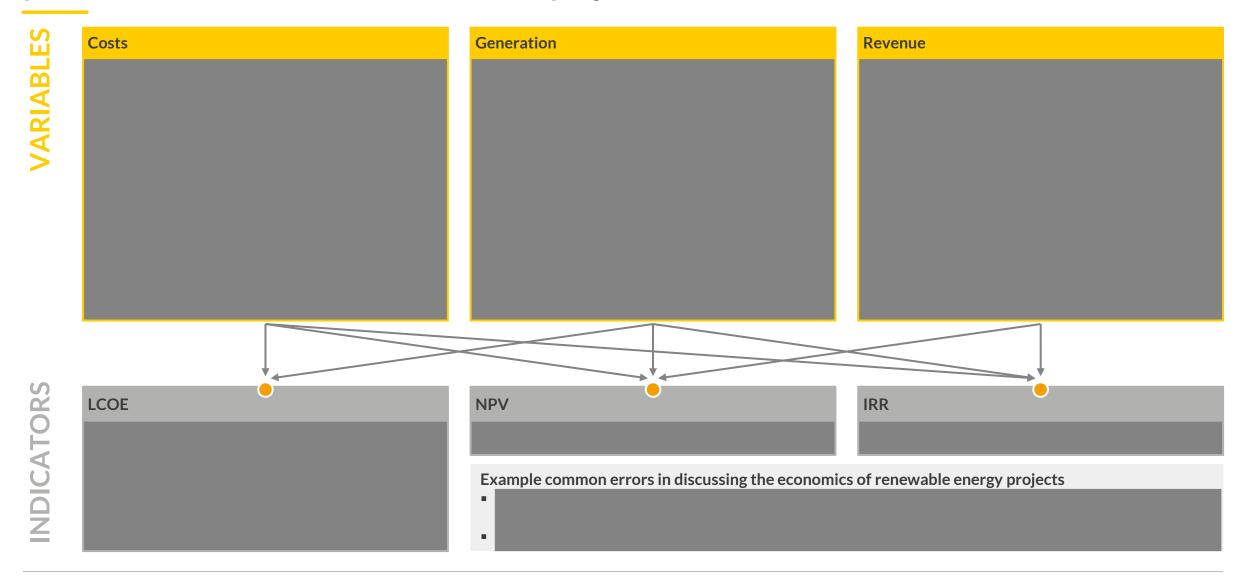
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A number of financial indicators can illustrate the financial performance of merchant offshore wind projects





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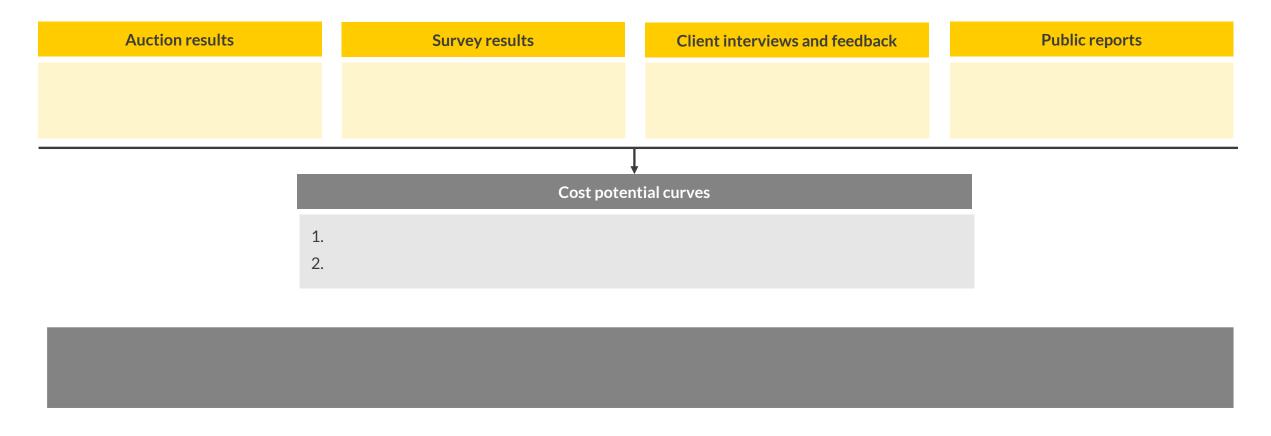
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Aurora creates an internal view of renewables cost trajectories based on modelling and client feedback



Between 2010 and 2020, the levelised costs of electricity generated has declined by more than \(\bigcup_{\text{\text{o}}}\)% for onshore wind, offshore wind, and solar PV. These developments have led renewables to the verge of market parity. However, the timing and the extent to which this occurs will largely depend on how cost declines and technological improvements continue.

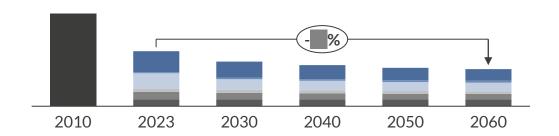






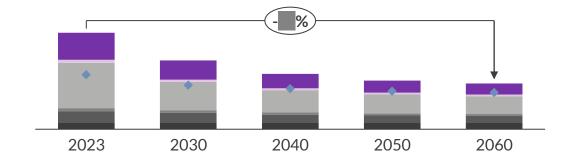


CAPEX-utility scale^{1.2} €m/MW (real 2022)





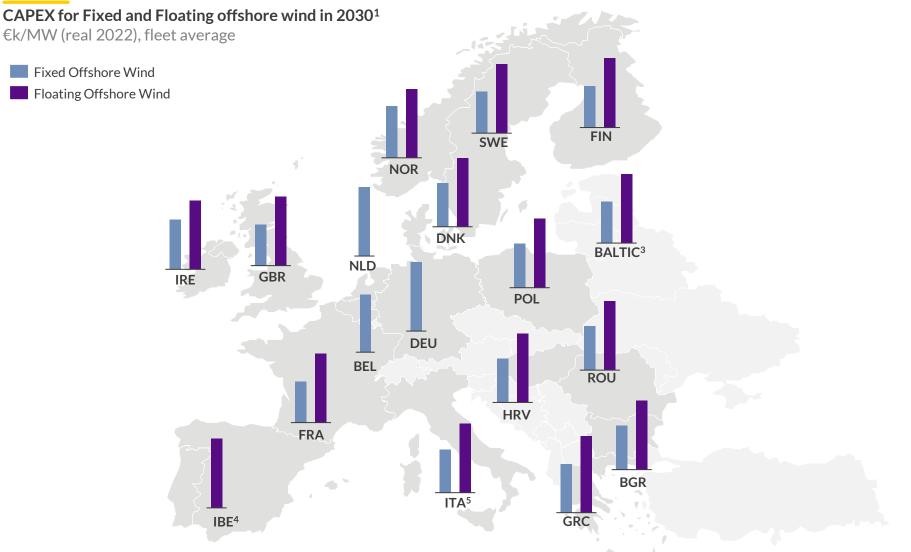
€m/MW (real 2022)

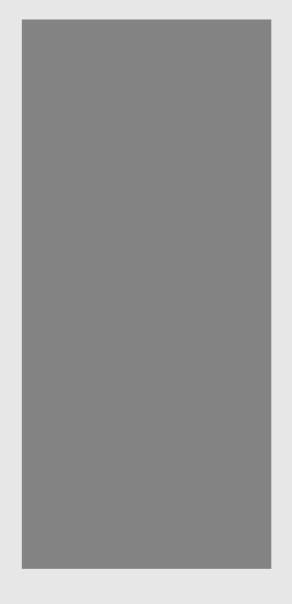


CAPEX varies across Europe, primarily driven by differences in grid



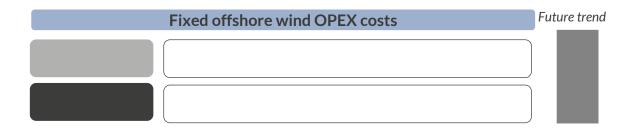




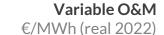


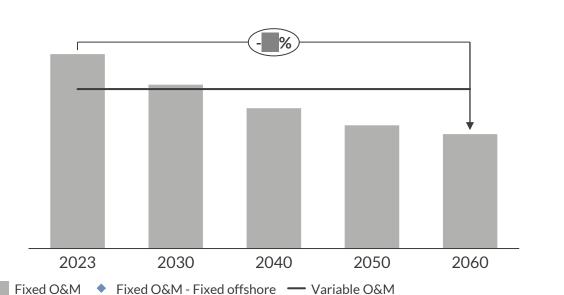
Currently, OPEX costs for floating offshore wind is

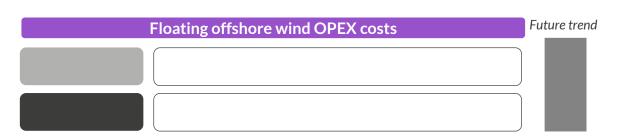




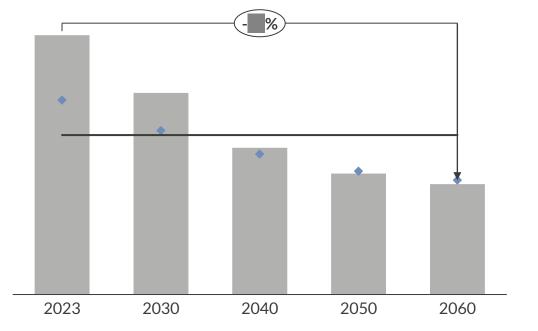
OPEX^{1,2,3} €k/MW/year (real 2022)







OPEX2,3Variable O&M€k/MW/year (real 2022)€/MWh (real 2022)



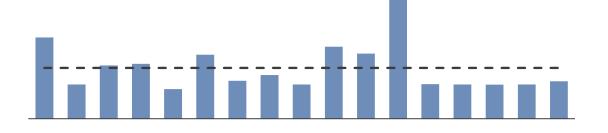
Imbalance costs vary across regions, with highest average costs in at €/MWh and the lowest costs in at €/MWh



What are imbalance costs?



Average imbalance cost by region and technology (average 2022-50) €/MWh (real 2022)



Offshore Wind - - EU average

Source: Aurora Energy Research

Main drivers for imbalance costs in different countries

Value driver	Description	Likelihood	Effect

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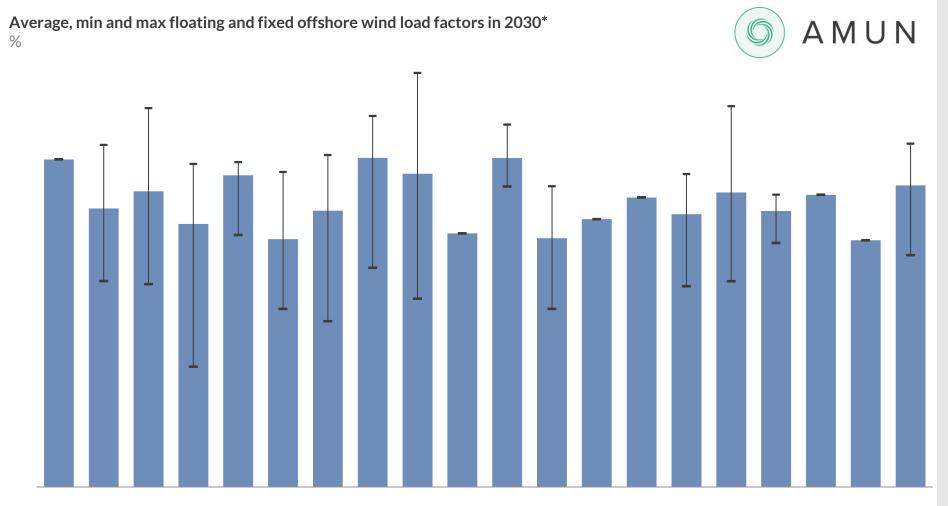
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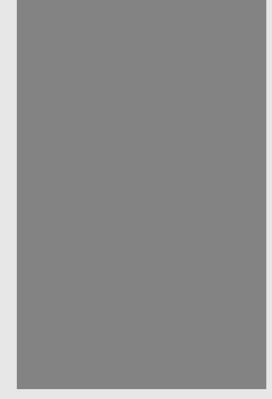
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Load factors are







Fleet wide average 1 Load factor range

(*) Detailed country wind data available in Amun.

Source: Aurora Energy Research

Curtailment levels





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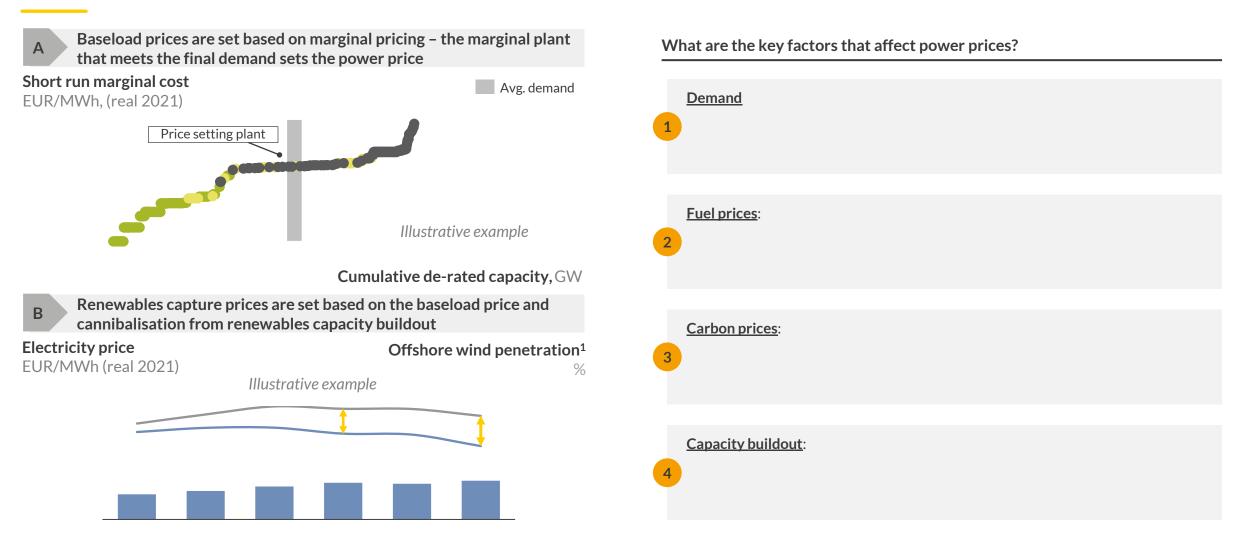
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Renewables capture price formation is based on marginal pricing and driven by several factors including demand and commodity prices





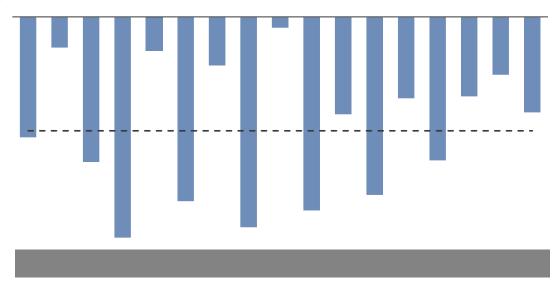
The generation mix and load factors affect baseload market prices and capture price discounts across Europe



Average baseload price (2025 - 2040) EUR/MWh (real 2021), Central scenario **Legend** EUR /MWh EUR /MWh EUR /MWh

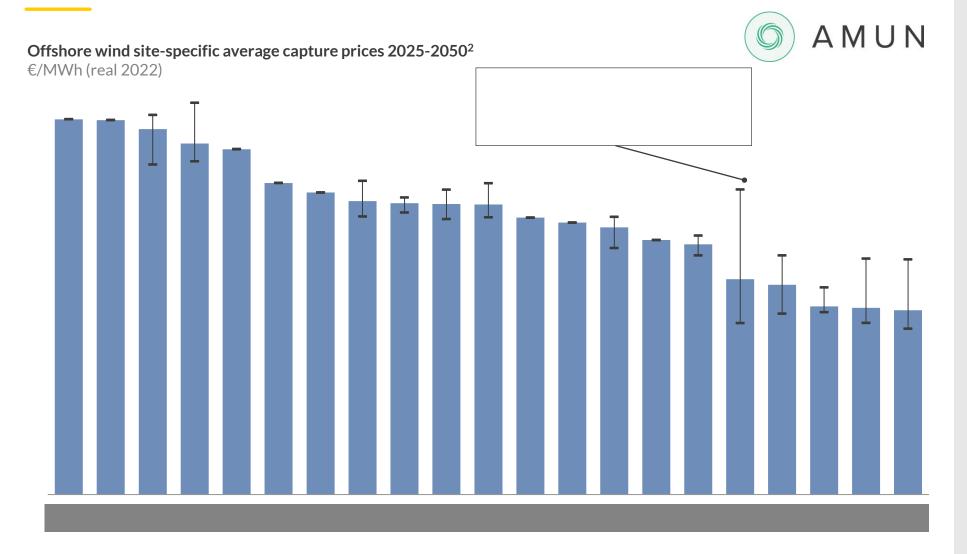
Offshore wind capture price¹ discount to baseload price in 2030

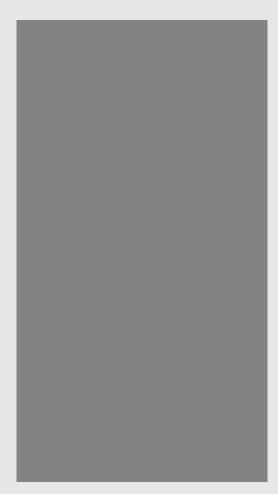
%, Central scenario



Markets with a large pipeline of projects, such as reflect a larger range of site-specific capture prices



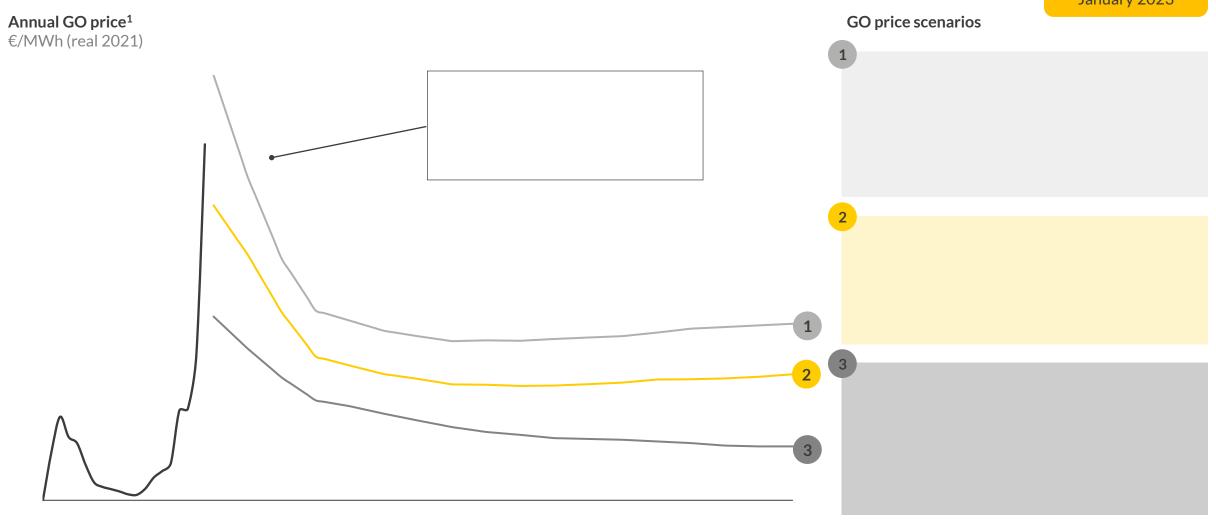




Sources: Aurora Energy Research

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Forecast as of January 2023



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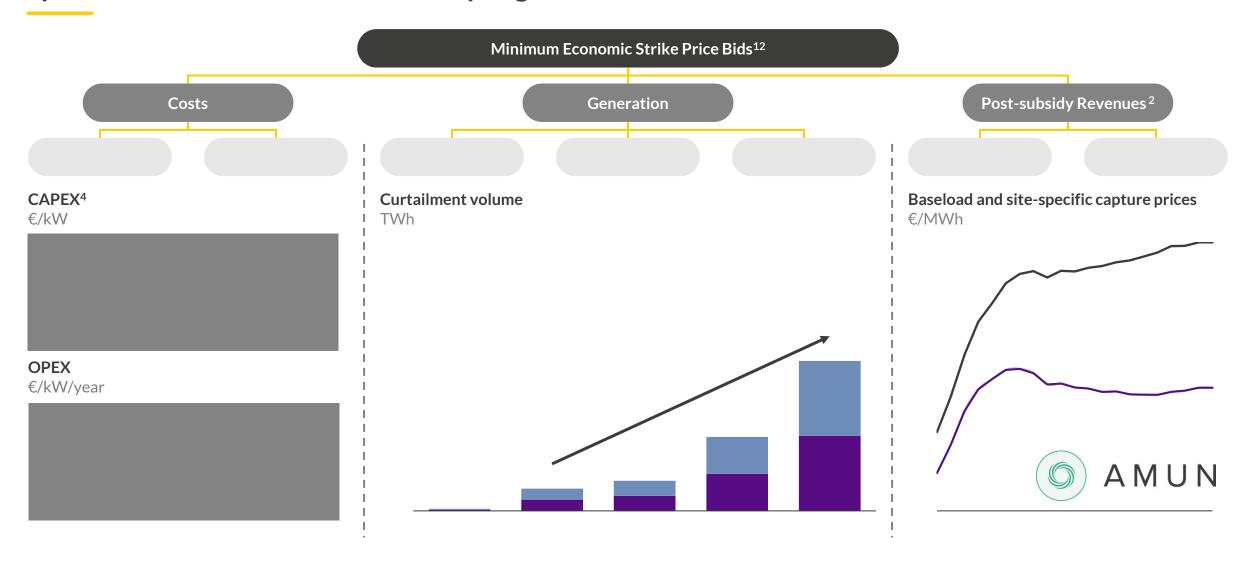
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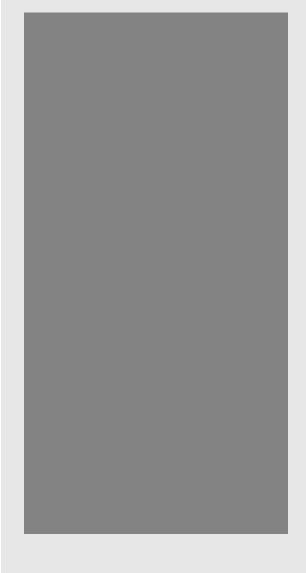
If you are interested in the full report, contact Enea Balliu, (enea.balliu@auroraer.com).

To simulate the outcome of two-way CfD auctions, we take into account plant- $A \cup R \supseteq R A$ specific economics and the subsidy regulation to calculate minimum bids



We simulate auction prices for those markets in which there is an identifiable pipeline of projects, and announced auction volumes





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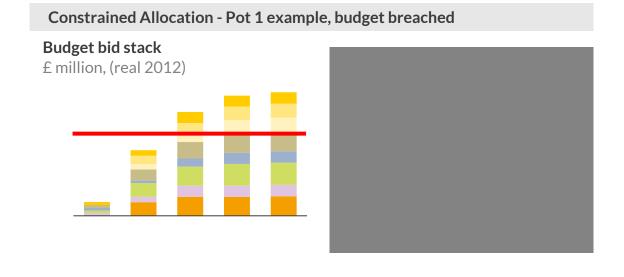
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<u>Great Britain</u>: If no constraints are breached, all qualified projects are awarded AUR RA their Administrative Strike Price, otherwise, a competitive auction is triggered

CfD AR5 Budget, in monetary terms

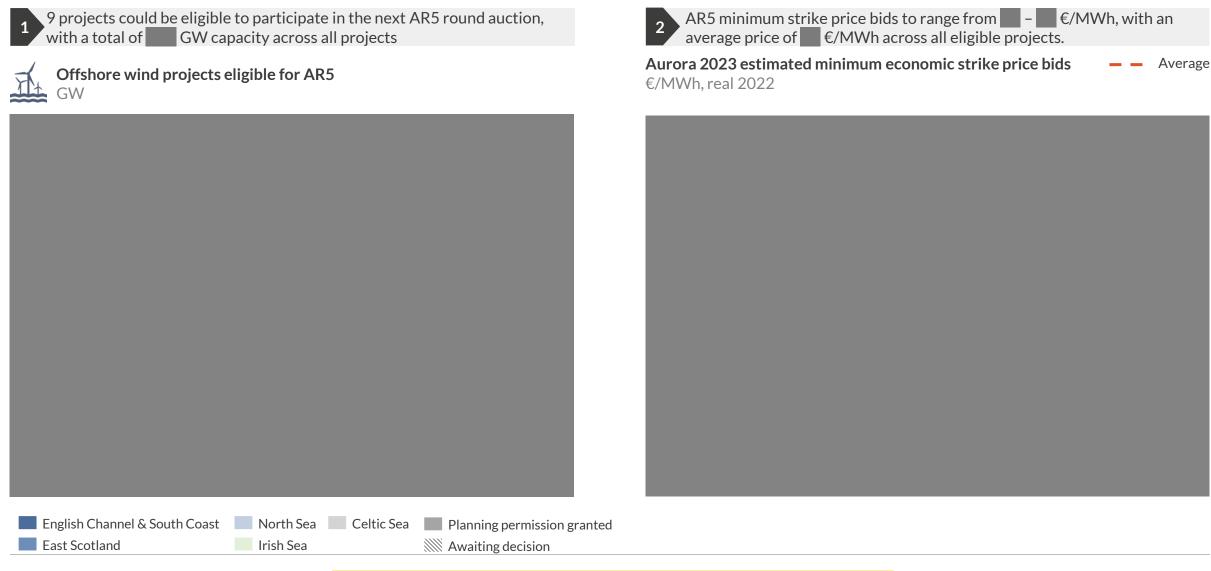
	Delivery and Valuation Years				
Budget (£ million, real 2012)	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Pot 1					
Pot 2	-				
- Maximum for Tidal Stream	-				

Unconstrained Allocation - Pot 1 example, no constraints breached Budget bid stack £ million, (real 2012) Delivery Year Valuation Year — Budget/capacity cap

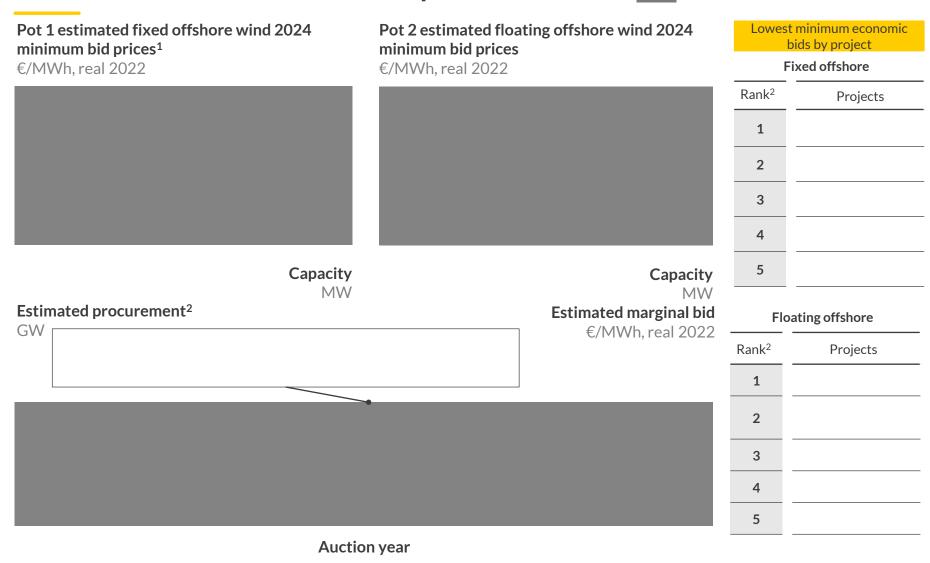


Sources: Aurora Energy Research, BEIS, NGESO 87

Great Britain's AR5 auction has £170m budget, with GW of offshore wind AUR RA capacity eligible to participate at average strike price bids of E/MWh

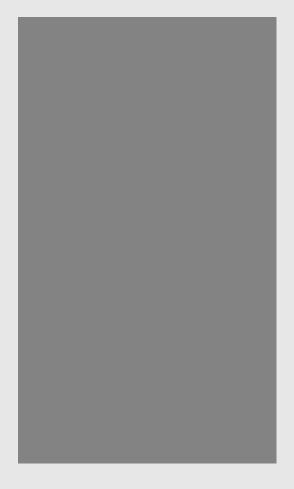


Great Britain: If a competitive auction is triggered, strike price bids for offshore wind in AR6 are expected as low as €/MWh









<u>Great Britain</u>: A low wind year sensitivity can lead to higher returns than Aurora Central for offshore wind, lowering min bids required to recover costs



Wholesale prices tend to be negatively correlated with offshore wind output	2 therefore, a low wind year
Wholesale price ¹ £/MWh (real 2022)	Load factor ² %
	_
3 is likely to be matched with higher capture prices	4which actually leads to higher wholesale revenues
Offshore wind uncurtailed capture price £/MWh (real 2022)	Offshore wind wholesale gross revenues ³ £/kW (real 2022)

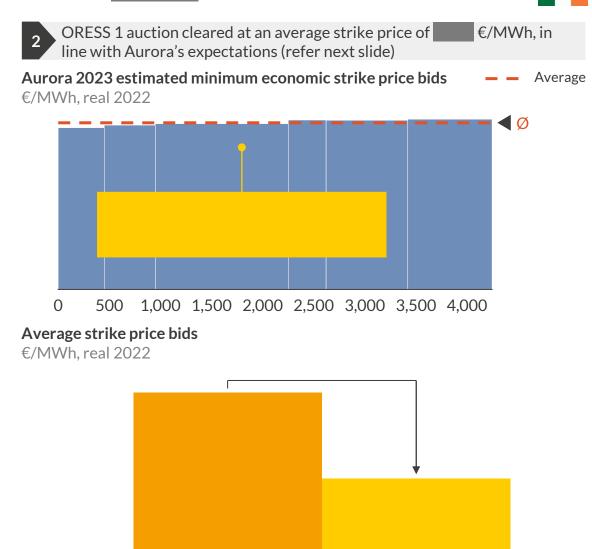
Ireland's ORESS 1 auction awarded contracts to four offshore wind projects, with GW procured and average strike price bids of €/MWh



Six projects were eligible to participate in the first ORESS auction in Ireland, with GW successful across four projects



Offshore wind projects eligible for ORESS 1



Ireland has planned GW worth of additional offshore wind capacity in auctions

/MWh, real 2022					

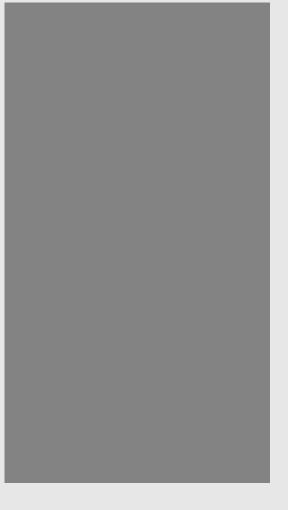
Estimated procurement GW	Capacity MW Estimated marginal bid €/MWh

project		
Rank	Projects	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Lowest minimum economic bids by







Poland's 2020 offshore wind policy has been

2025 estimated minimum bid prices 1

€/MWh, real 2022

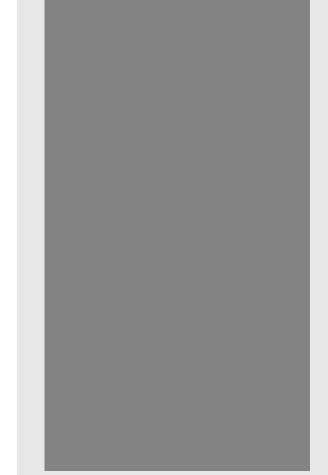
	Capacity MW
Estimated procurement GW	Estimated marginal bid €/MWh (real 2022)

Δп	CTIO	n v	ear
, ,,	CCIO		Cui

Lowest minimum economic bids by project		
Rank ²	Projects	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

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Under a two-way CfD, as proposed by the European Commission, bids in Germany would range from to €/MWh

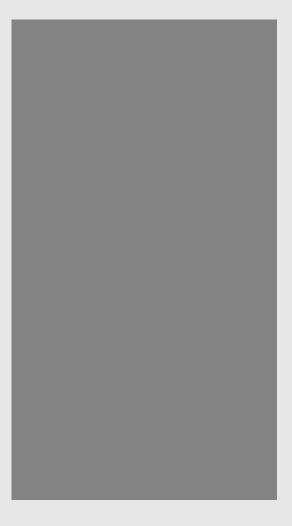


Lowest minimum economic bids by
project

Rank ²	Projects
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	







A new draft version of the Italian subsidy scheme FER2 was published in August, allocating GW for floating offshore wind

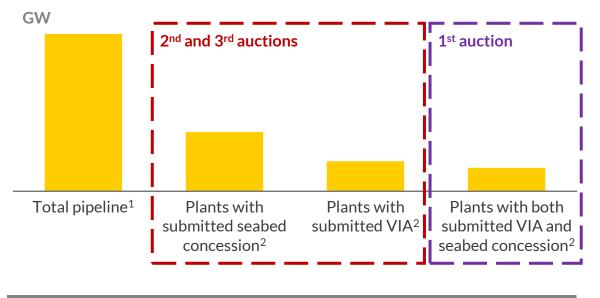




Italy FER2 draft highlights

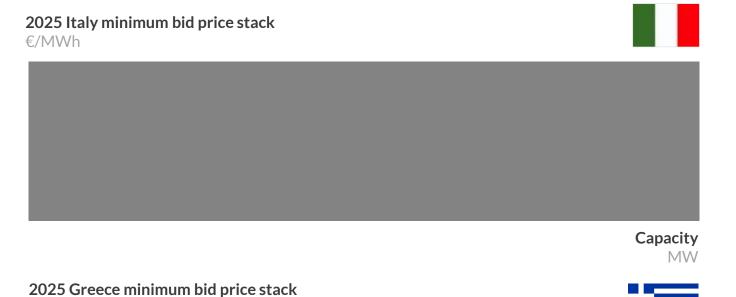






Italy auction bid prices are expected to be highest amongst European regions, due to lower load factors and higher costs

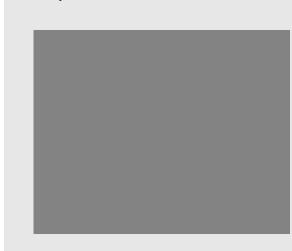




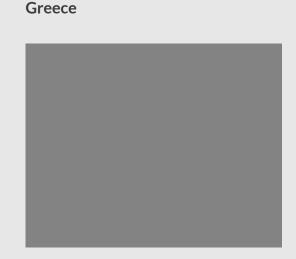
blus by project		
Rank ²	Offshore Wind	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Lowest minimum economic

Rank ²	Offshore Wind
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



Italy



Capacity MW

€/MWh

Offshore wind projects in Spain and France to clear with competitive bids as low as and €/MWh, respectively





	bids by project			
Rank ²	Offshore Wind			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Lowest minimum economic

Rank ²	Offshore Wind
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	





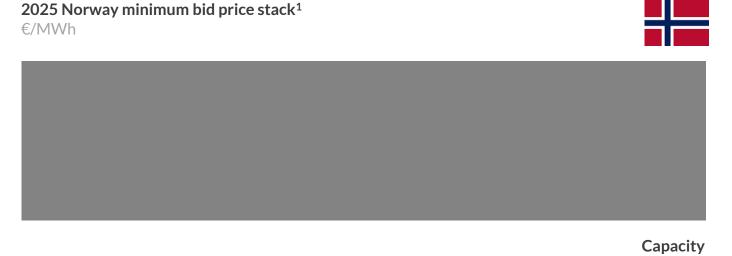
Despite no subsidy support schemes currently in place in Finland and Norway, minimum bid prices could reach as low as ■ - ■ €/MWh



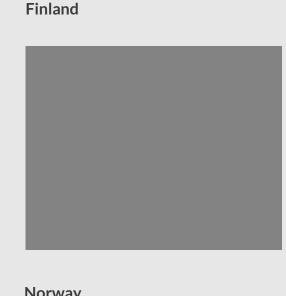


	bids by project				
Rank ²	Offshore Wind				
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Lowest minimum economic



Rank ²	Offshore Wind
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



 ,		

MW

Sweden has a large pipeline of projects with minimum bids between and €/MWh





	bids by project				
Rank ²	Offshore Wind				
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Lowest minimum economic

2025 Denmark minimum bid price stack €/MWh	
	Capacity

Rank ²	Offshore Wind
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



Sweden



MW

Estonia has a large pipeline of projects with auction bids between €/MWh



2025 Estonia minimum bid price stack €/MWh					

2011	bids by project				
Rank ²	Offshore Wind				
1					
2					
3					

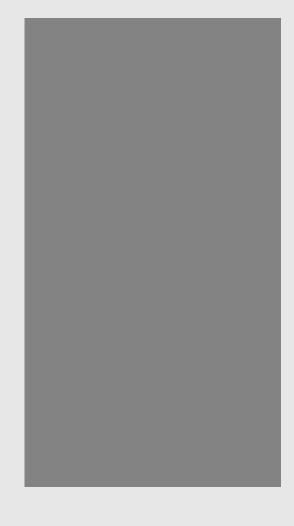
4

5

Lowest minimum economic

Capacity MW

Estonia



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Zero bids have been driven by auction design and project economics, however AUR RA EU reforms may see regions forced to adopt 2-way CfD design moving forward

	Di	rivers of zero bids	Countries ¹
evel	}	Location	
Project-level	並	Economies of scale	
	()	Lifetime	
Country-level	*	Grid connection costs	
Ü	<u>></u>	Auction design	

To evaluate projects in a zero-bidding world, European governments have developed point systems based on additional qualitative criteria



Qualitative cı	riteria in selected Europ	ean offshore wind auctions	
Market	Non-price criteria (%)	Description	Tenders for pre-examined ³ sites in Germany are now

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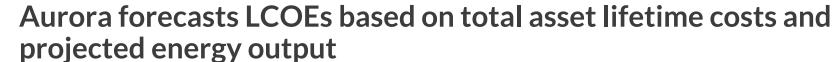
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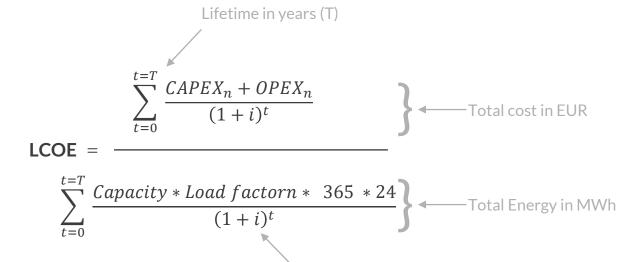
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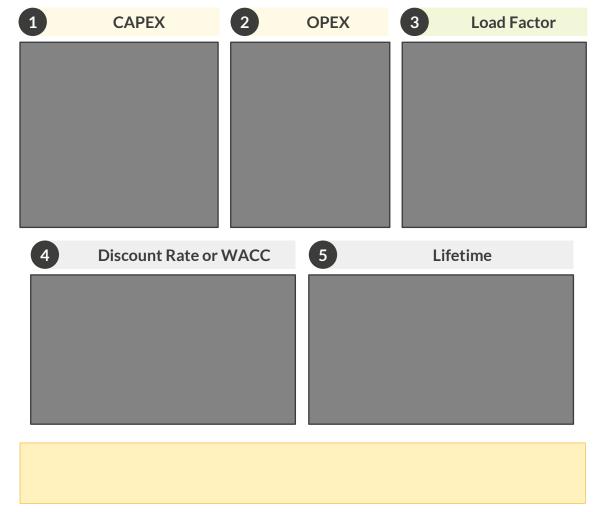
LCOE is an economic tool that allows comparison between generation projects which use different technologies and locations.





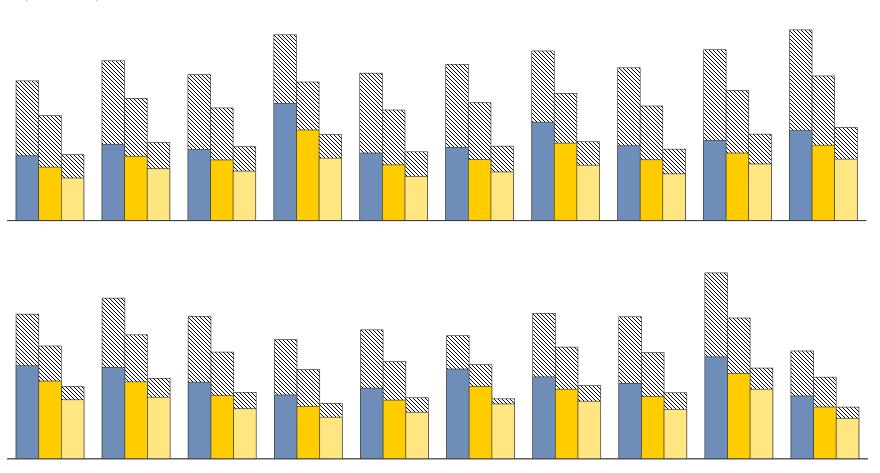
Discount Rate or WACC (i)



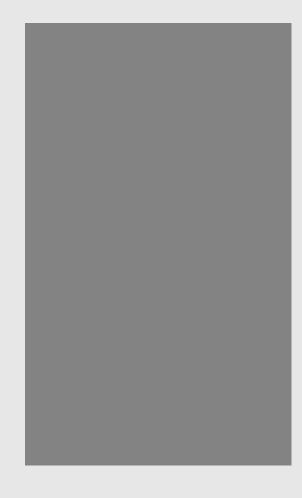


LCOE expected to decrease over time for offshore wind across all regions for both fixed and floating assets

Fleet average LCOEs Fixed and Floating Offshore Wind 2025, 2030, and 2050 €/MWh (real 2022)



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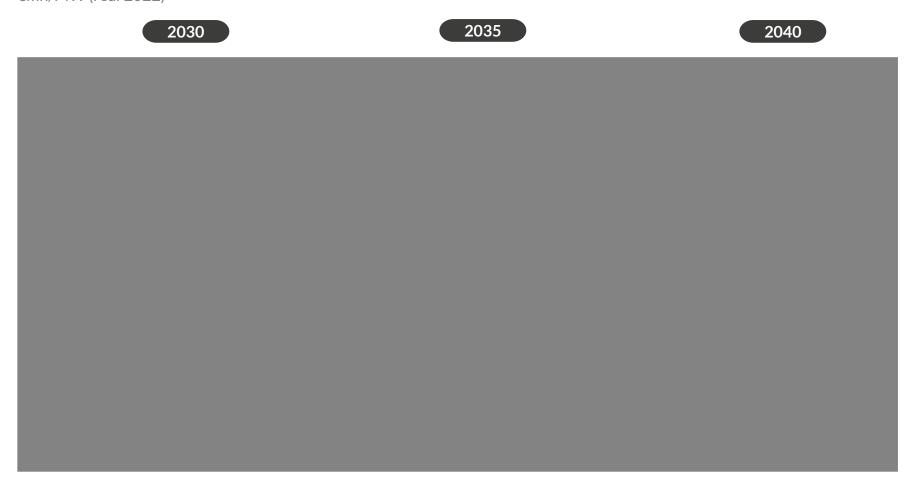
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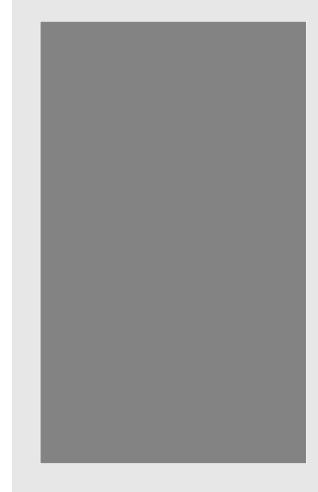
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Due to decreasing capture prices and shorter lifetime of assets, the net present value of brownfield assets decreases across all markets

Net Present Value of brownfield projects for 2030, 2035 and 2040 per COD year €mn/MW (real 2022)





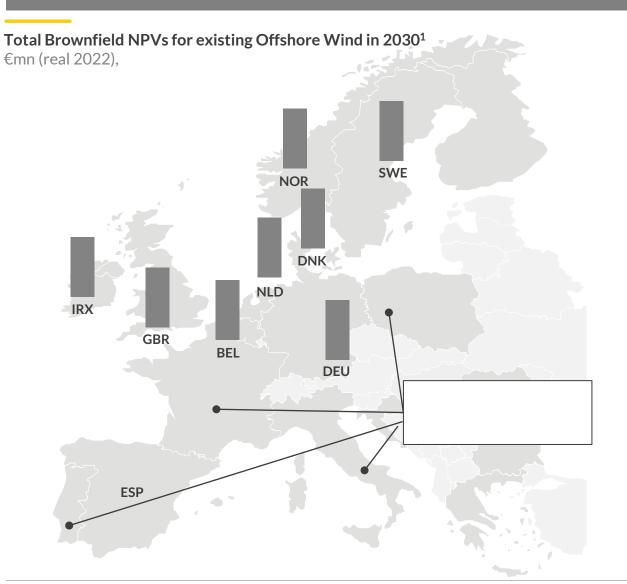




Projects in

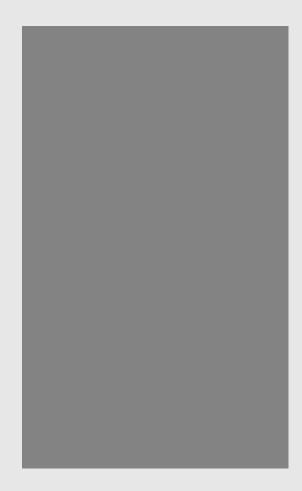
offer largest investment opportunity, due to





Ranking of country NPVs for Offshore Wind in 2030¹

Rank ²	Offshore wind ³
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	



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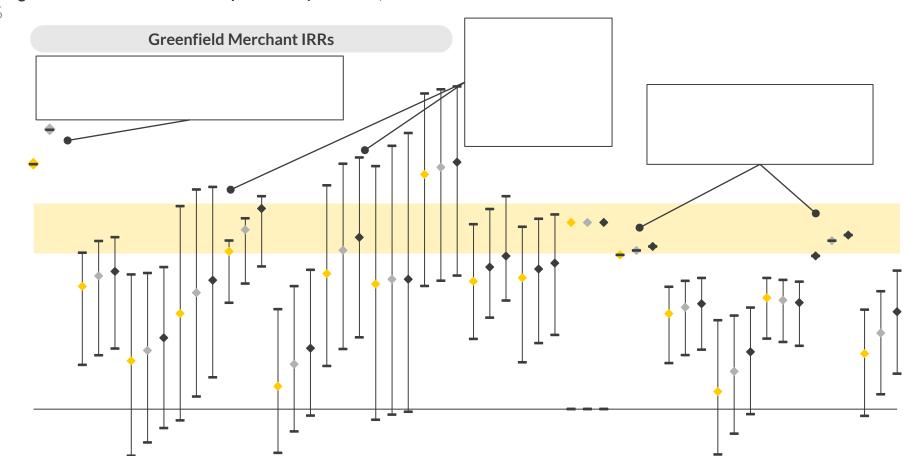
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Range of Internal Rate of Returns per country for 2030, 2035 and 2040



are



Fluctuations in key drivers such as enough to tip projects above or below the hurdle rate

Merchant project IRR sensitivities (in 2030)

%, pre-tax (real 2022)

IRR, base case (region)	% (European average)
Load factor (+/- 10%)	
Capture Price (+/- 10%)	
CAPEX (+/- 10%)	
OPEX ¹ (+/- 10%)	
Lifetime (+/- 3 years)	
GoOs (+/- 10%)	
Imbalance costs (+/- 10%)	



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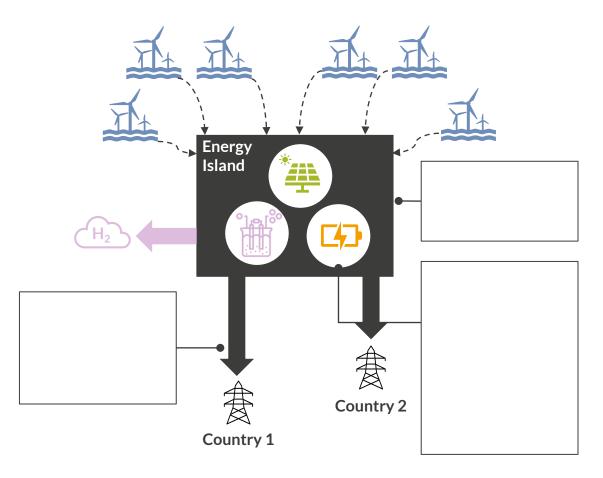
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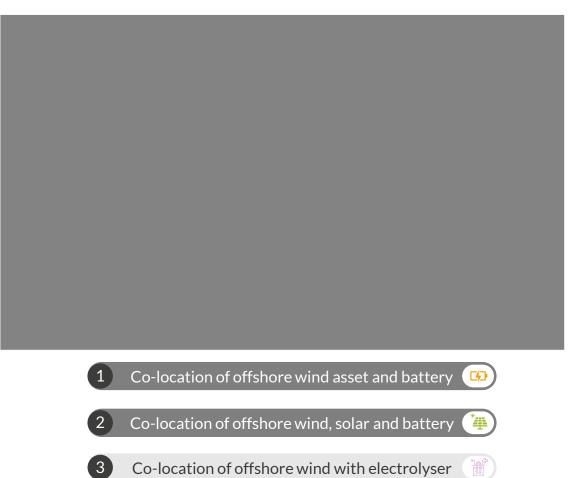


An Energy Island can improve the business case by reducing curtailment and offering additional revenue streams







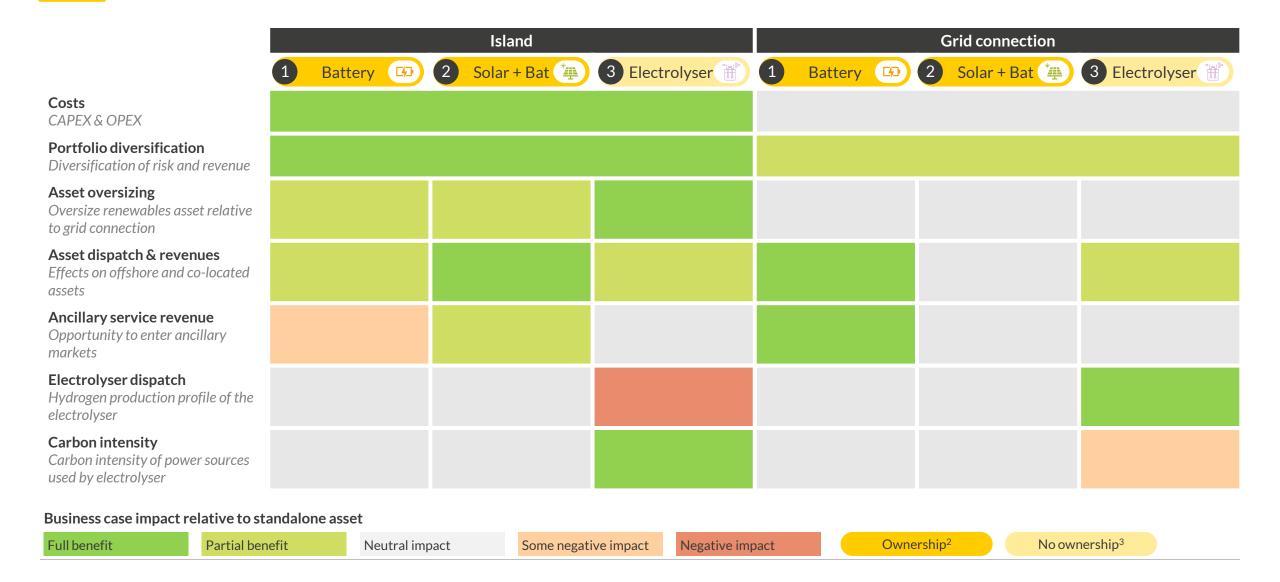






Moving to a co-location model involves trade-offs compared to a standalone asset, which differs by asset type and configuration



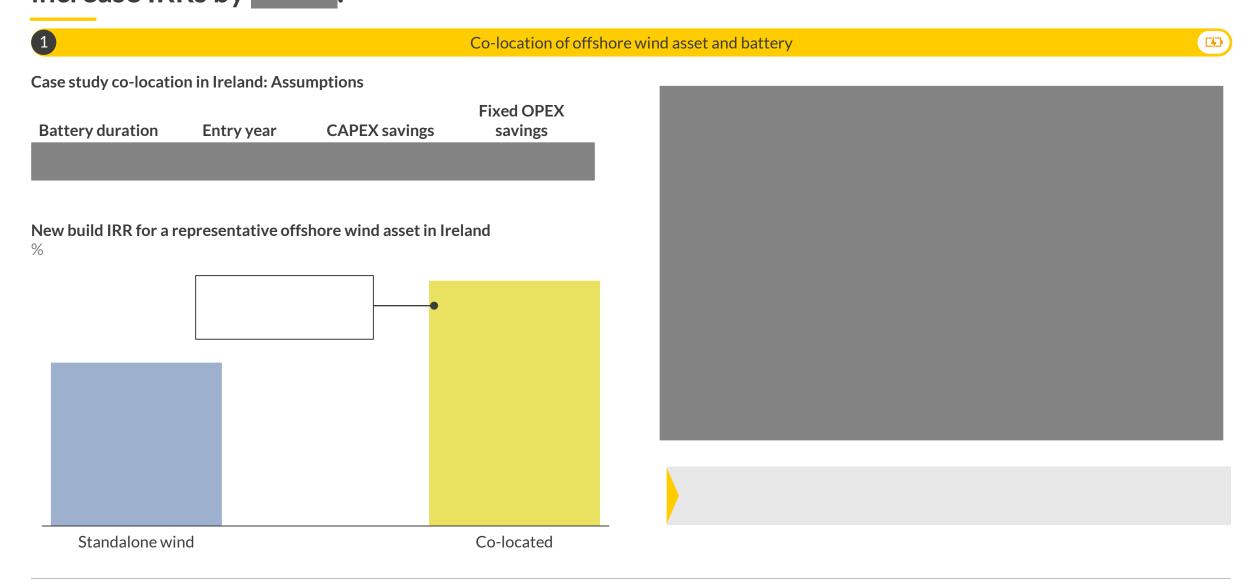


Sources: Aurora Energy Research 115

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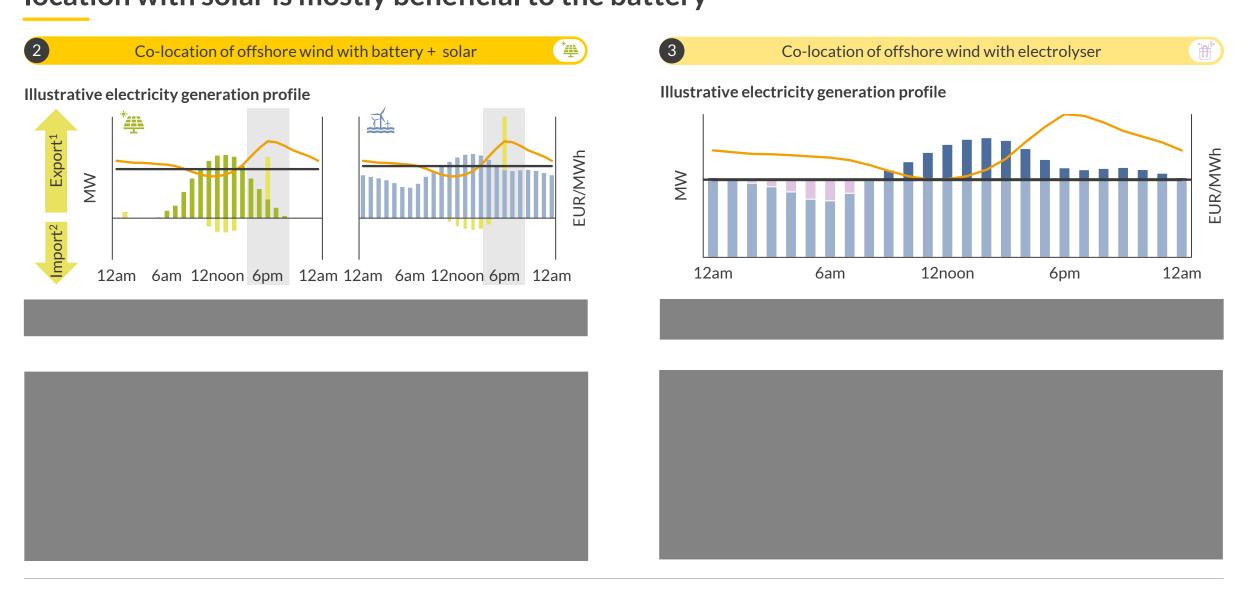
Co-location of a battery and offshore wind asset in Ireland could increase IRRs by





provides a stable revenue stream while colocation with solar is mostly beneficial to the battery





Agenda

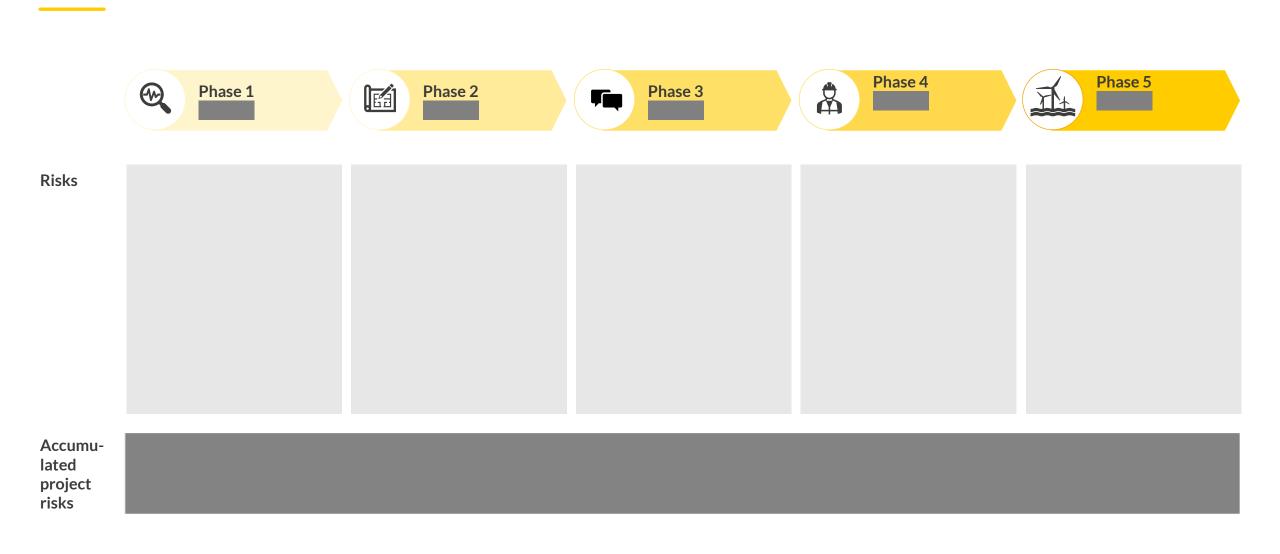


- I. <u>Executive Summary</u>
- II. Renewables Market Drivers
- III. Market Size, Composition and Outlook
- IV. Policy & Regulatory Environment
- V. Financial Variable Inputs
- VI. Government Support Auction Forecasts
- **VII.** Project Economics
- VIII. <u>Investment Strategies</u>
 - 1. Project Values
 - 2. Ownership & Cooperation Structures
- IX. Appendix

VERSION

This is a redacted sample of the European Offshore Wind Markets Attractiveness Report.

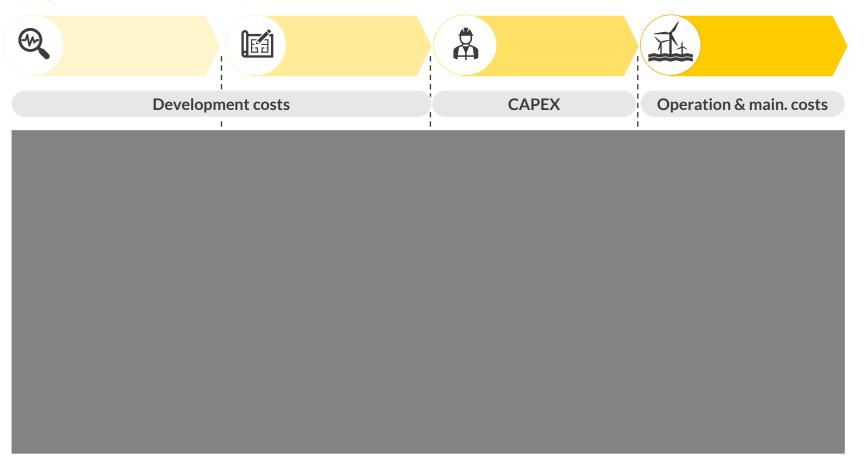




Even though most risks are contained after , largest increase in project value realised in due to

Expected value¹ for offshore wind projects at different development stages

% of final project value

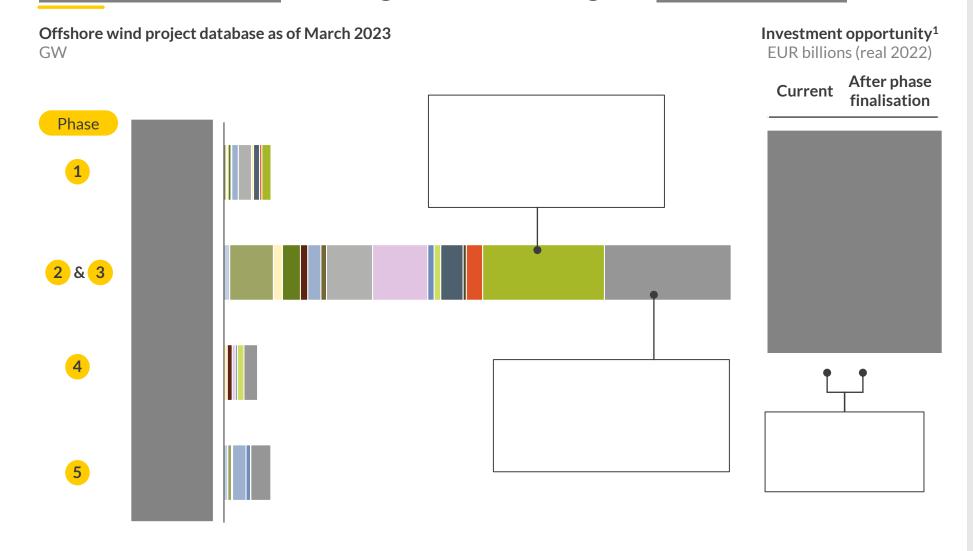




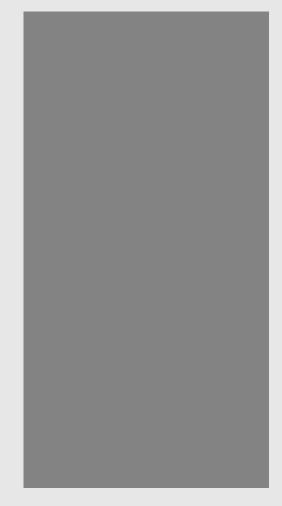
Comments

At present, the biggest investment opportunity is in assets , although this will change as

AUR 😂 RA



Comments



Agenda



- I. <u>Executive Summary</u>
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- IV. Policy & Regulatory Environment
- V. Finan<mark>cial Variable Inputs</mark>

VI. Government Support Auction Forecasts

- **VII. Project Economics**
- VIII. <u>Investment Strategies</u>
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IX. Appendix

CTED VERSION

This is a redacted sample of the European Offshore Wind Markets Attractiveness Report.

Operational projects are on average owned by parties - with the median owner owning

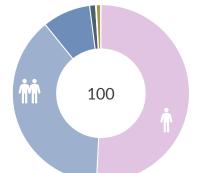
AUR 😂 RA

Share of offshore wind capacity by number of owners % of capacity

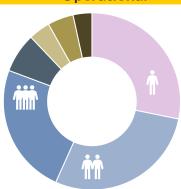
Planning, development & construction phases



% of projects



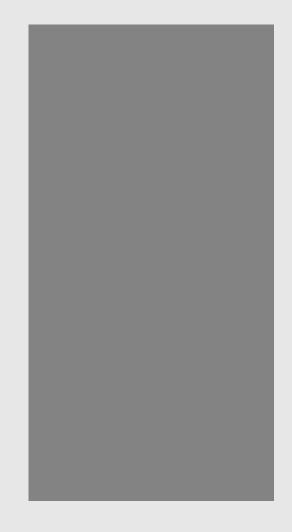










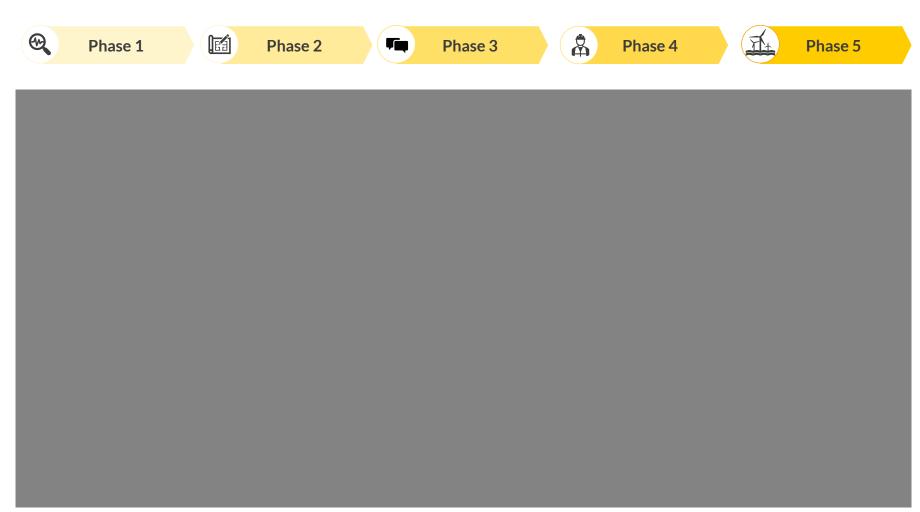




For investment funds,

are most attractive

Typical investor appetites by project development stage





Comments

Majority owner and main cooperation partner **Summary main cooperation partner** % of European offshore wind capacity % of European offshore wind capacity Planning, development & construction phases **Operational**

Comments

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REDACTE

Appendix

This is a redacted sample of the European Offshore Wind Markets Attractiveness Report.



Support scheme and auction format only known for established markets and indicative for





Germany has a big auction-pipeline with GW, though only GW would be applicable for government support

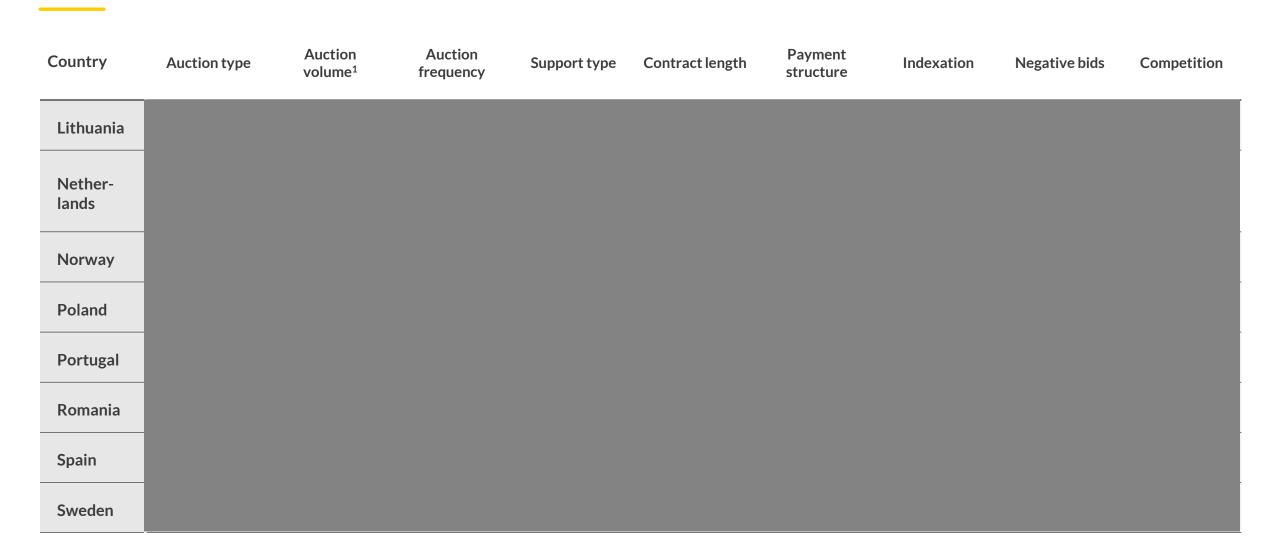






auction volumes, terms and support schemes are not decided yet





Summary of assumptions for two-way CfD calculations



Region	Lifetime ¹	Capacity market derating factor ³	Construction period ¹	Merchant WACC ²	Subsidised WACC	Subsidy period ¹
Belgium	Lifetime	ucrating factor	Construction period	MCICIAIII WACC	Subsidisca WACC	Subsidy period
Bulgaria						
Croatia						
Denmark						
Estonia						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
GB						
Greece						
Ireland						
Italy						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Netherl.						
Norway						
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania						
Spain						
Sweden						