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Italian Electricity Market Scenario

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**REF⁴E
SCENARI**

MBS
A Cerved Company

Supervisor:	Virginia Canazza
Project managers:	Ana Georgieva, Simona Soci
Key experts:	Giacomo Ciapponi, Giorgio Perico
Support team:	Anselmo Besuschio, Elena Ferri, Valeria Ghirardi, Chiara Beltaro and the team of experts of MBS Consulting
Editing:	Dalia Imperatori

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1 FRAME OF REFERENCE

REF-E scenarios over the time horizon 2024-2050 (with projections up to 2060) are elaborated by MBS Consulting experts on the base of proprietary suites and market knowledge. Econometric and structural models, as well as our expert sensitiveness, detailed knowledge of regulation, and accurate monitoring of market outcomes underlie our elaborations.

Gas and electricity forecasts consider the diverse geopolitical and economic hypothesis deriving from the regulatory, financial and fundamentals adjustments to the disruption generated both from the pandemic and the Ukrainian war, which are seen as key determinants of the future equilibrium of the energy markets.

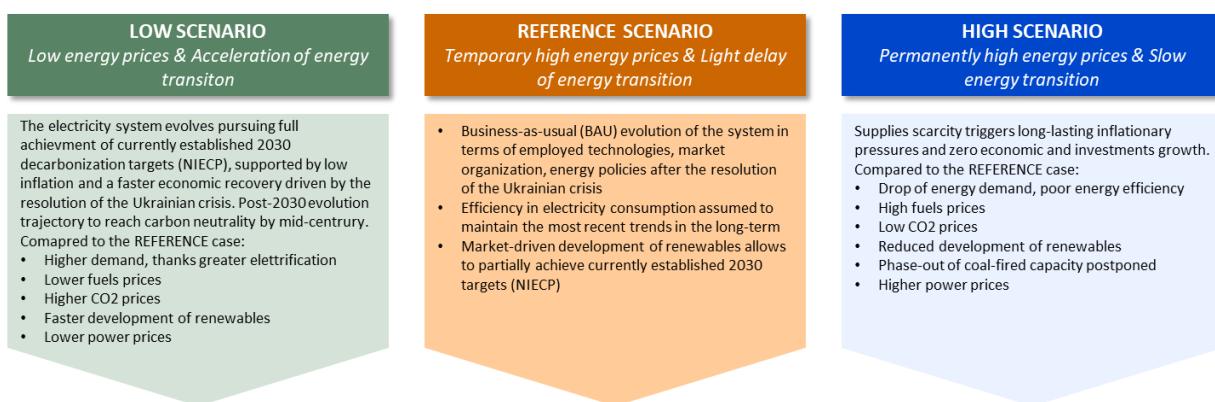
Current scenario update incorporates an evolution of climate variables in line with the historical average trend.

In this perspective, we defined three scenarios:

The **High Case scenario** is characterized by permanently high prices amid import-export tensions, supply scarcity and possible logistic locks. Negative or zero economic growth and the energy transition process failure would follow because of investments disruption.

In the **Reference scenario**, prices remain high in the short-term since still low supplies combines with demand growth. However, the energy transition process continues leading to a progressive diversification of energy sources. This, combined with efficiency and high prices induced savings leads the energy market towards a normalization path. The economic growth suffers a contraction over the next two years, followed by recovery.

The **Low Case scenario** would materialize in the event of favourable weather conditions and a fast energy transition, supported by low inflation and a faster economic recovery, reducing demand over the next few years. This would limit prices upside potential and then fuel a downward acceleration.



1.1 2024-2050 scenario highlights

Short-term perspectives for Italy have relaxed compared to the recent past, although tensions on energy markets are still possible given the fragile equilibrium on gas market: intensified competitive dynamics between Europe and Asia could drive prices up on the electricity market as well.

Relaxation in market fundamentals, a significant slowdown in economic growth and still subdued power demand are the key determinant for the electricity prices easing expected for the 2024-2025 period. Ongoing consumption trends appear to confirm a positive impact of the energy crisis on the acceleration of energy-saving investments and more flexible behaviours on the energy demand side. Whether the overall decrease in power demand dealt with short-term electricity savings or structural efficiency measures is still under observation, but effects are accounted for in near-term demand projections.

Contraction in electricity demand (-10 TWh y/y), recovery in hydro generation after the severe drought during the first months of 2023, an higher than historical level installation rate in renewable guaranteed an increase in RES quota (30% of demand, +22% y/y) in the energy mix affecting the competitiveness for gas generation units. Furthermore, electricity demand contraction also in the other European countries, rebound in hydro generation together with an improved availability of French nuclear fleet increase the potential export flows from interconnected countries, resulting in an increased net import from the northern border (+10 TWh y/y). In the coming years the expectation of a slow recovery in electricity demand, below 2019 level until 2026, and a sustained pace of renewable installations (+3.5 GW per year in Reference scenario and +6 GW in the Low scenario) may intensify market competition for gas-fired power plants.

In 2023, a notable increase in renewable installation rate (+5.7 GW compared to 1.5 GW/y during the last 5 years), driven by solar technologies, marks a further step towards the net zero path in the long run, despite a still uncertain economy recovery; permitting process simplifications, attractive market signals and investment costs reduction, driven by supply chain recovery may further accentuate the trend.

The Italian 2024 GDP growth is expected to remain almost close to zero in the Reference scenario, since inflation and restrictive monetary policies weigh on economic growth, while a recovery of demand and investments should sustain GDP growth in 2025 and for all the scenario years. In the High case the pessimistic macroeconomic view (-0.5% y/y) for the GDP in 2024 and the overall deceleration in growth in the ensuing years, undermines the system's potential.

The inflation trajectory will play a crucial role in defining the economic outlook performance. Private consumptions and industry investments persist in subdued, curbing growth projections in the short term. However, a possible faster normalization in inflation may speeds-up monetary policy normalization, supporting investments leading to our LOW Case scenario, with the GDP growth moving back to just below 1% (y/y) already in 2024.

Continuous relaxation in gas market dynamics over 2023 have favoured the easing in global prices. Favourable weather conditions, with subdued demand, abundant storage facilities, and stable supplies have guaranteed market stability in the short-term. The European market equilibrium remains delicate though, depending on LNG imports, strongly affected by competition with Northeast Asia. A faster recovery in Chinese industrial and transport sector pushed LNG demand in 2023, +10% y/y. Additionally, intensified competition driven by price-sensitive buyers in Asia could amplify market volatility, influencing price trends until 2025. By then, the availability of new liquefaction capacity should expand the global LNG demand-supply margin, mitigating potential tightness risks.

The gas price forecasts were revised in the short-term following the relaxation in market fundamentals and the significant slowdown in economic growth in Europe. TTF and PSV yearly price projections in the REFERENCE scenario average around 50 €/MWh for 2024 and decline towards 35 €/MWh in 2025 when liquefaction and regasification capacity should rebalance the supply-demand dynamics. If the global economic recovery stall and no competition arise on gas supplies, the gas prices decline may continue, with the PSV averaging below 30 €/MWh in 2024 as in the Low case, while in the High scenario an escalation of geopolitical tensions and increased competition on LNG supplies may emphasize the market upward potential with the yearly PSV averaging 80 €/MWh.

In 2024, the average CO₂ price is expected to approach €90/ton, driven by the gradual implementation of reforms within the ETS system, supporting the CO₂ prices. The gradual integration of the maritime transport sector into the ETS scheme, as outlined in EU Directive 2023/959, is expected to unfold incrementally, potentially lacking a substantial impact on allowances demand in the short run. However, a notable divergence between supply and demand is projected to emerge around 2027 as the maritime sector fully integrates into the ETS system, leading to a tight market, with CO₂ prices forecasted to surge towards an average of €110/ton by 2030.

In 2023 electricity consumption falls to 306 TWh but it is expected to eventually resume in 2024 reaching 311 TWh driven by recovery in consumption and electrification. A moderate economic growth, driven by supportive measures, and quicker, but yet limited electrification allows the demand to reach 340 TWh in 2030. Acceleration of end-use electrification and full unfolding of efficiency potential driven by a more positive economic outlook in the LOW Case scenario should overcome the 2023 drop, and reach 313 TWh in 2024 (still below 2022 result) and head to the 360 TWh in 2030. On the contrary, in the HIGH case scenario, halted efficiency investments and slow economy recovery should keep power demand below 2022 level during 2024-2025 period, potentially growing up to 328 TWh in 2030.

The enhanced availability of France's nuclear fleet, coupled with a full recovery in hydroelectric generation across Europe, should ensure a stable energy net import flow of around 40 TWh towards Italy. In perspective, the gradual phase-out of coal-fired and nuclear capacity in the continental Europe could drive the sharp reduction of imported energy in the post-2030 horizon¹. French nuclear fleet availability remains a central variable for the power exchange dynamics in Italy and phase-out decisions should drive the potential decline of net import from Northern borders after 2030 if not replaced by investments in new nuclear generation capacity.

Renewables gain share rapidly as the 2023 momentum is expected to enhance over the coming years, with a yearly increase up to 6 GW (4.5 GW of solar and 1.5 GW of wind) in the Low scenario and 3 GW (2 GW of solar and 1 GW of wind) in the Reference case, still below the NIECP average annual target of 8 GW necessary to reach the 2030 targets. Improved regulation, decreasing investment costs and ETS price signals should support the market parity conditions in the long run. The share of demand covered by renewables in 2030 reaches almost 50% and 60% mark in the REFERENCE and the LOW case respectively, while remains close to 40% in the HIGH case. Zonal distribution of the new capacity additions follows the patterns revealed by Terna's connection request database, and new utility scale projects are expected to concentrate mostly in the Southern macrozone and the two islands. Growth of small-scale distributed renewables for self-consumption is more concentrated in the Northern area following the historical path with 6% annual increase.

Grid expansion reflects Terna's 2023 Development Plan indications. In the REFERENCE case reinforcements are assumed operational already in the 2020s but the main improvements to resolve zonal congestions are expected to be completed in the 2030s – Tyrrhenian link and Adriatic link as well as first portions of the Hypergrid. Faster penetration of renewable energy in the LOW case would require the realization of the main projects even before 2030, while the slower system transition in the HIGH case postpones the key investments to the middle of the 2030s.

The need to boost energy independence in the decarbonization process at European level has already put hydrogen at the central stage of the future European energy strategy (REPowerEU) and could result in the allocation of significant financings – way more than the amount currently earmarked – to accelerate the development of a European hydrogen supply chain, improving current cost perspectives of green solutions. But accelerating renewables development materializes the risk of structural overgeneration if the development of BESS does not progress concurrently, especially in areas that are less interconnected with the rest of the system and have a high intensity of renewables relative to demand, such as Sardinia and La Sicilia in Sardinia and Sicily where economically viable opportunities for competitive green hydrogen consolidate starting from 2035.

By 2030, significant overgeneration and curtailment risks are expected to arise in the Southern zone and the Islands, which will prompt a surge in new electrochemical storage projects. Depending on the alternative scenarios of RES and grid development trajectories, these dynamics may be accelerated or delayed. Long-term development of batteries should follow the opportunities for time-shifting applications on the day-ahead market. Investments in power intensive electrochemical batteries can be in-the-money in the medium-term, with

¹ Under the assumption of partial achievement of 2030 targets throughout Europe.

revenue streams deriving mainly from the participation in the balancing phase of the Ancillary Services Market and a long-term capacity remuneration through specific projects. Investments in merchant energy intensive storage batteries are likely to be attractive only in the long-term when time-shifting applications on the DAM could become economically sustainable thanks to increasing price spread volatility and the presence of overgeneration. In 2040, up to 22 GW of energy intensive batteries are expected to be developed in our REFERENCE scenario.

In the REFERENCE scenario gas-fired generation is expected to remain at the backbone of the national energy mix even after renewables become the first production source through the next decades, until 2031 when RES become the main resource in the mix. Its share in the generation mix should decrease progressively but stay close to 30% of the national electricity needs until 2040. However, mutated market conditions, triggered by the geopolitical tensions and contingent factors witnessed during the last year and a half, combined with implications of market design and regulation evolution (XBID, Terna's Incentive scheme, TIDE reform) unveil a changed market landscape context that is expected to permanently change the structure of revenue flows for gas-fired power plants.

Presence of coal units in the generation mix combined with the power demand slowdown are expected to partially limit the day-ahead market operativity of gas power plants and to reduce their margins in the 2024-2025 period, further worsened by the structural and permanent reduction in ASM volumes. In the longer run, after 2026, despite the entrance of less new generation CCGTs through the capacity market, competition for existing units should increase, further exacerbated by continuous acceleration in renewables development, but to be also partially compensated by coal phase-out of generation units in the Italian peninsula² and by import reduction after 2030. The clean spark spread, which is strictly related to the evolution of existing CCGTs market share that remain the technology fixing the prices in most hours, remains negative on baseload basis, but the flexible operation of gas fired assets allows to optimise the actual captured value. Even though volatility and competitiveness increase, the day-ahead market remains the primary source of revenues for CCGTs. Missing money issues could arise for part of the existing CCGT fleet and the extension of a Capacity Remuneration Mechanism only for existing capacity could mitigate the risk of a non-adequate system.

Market prices in the short-term will mainly be guided by commodities prices dynamics. A gradual normalization of gas prices can be reflected in the power prices in the mid-term. In the long-term, power prices will be mainly driven by CO2 movements, while the impact of other commodities are expected to reach a stable equilibrium. Renewables penetration, mainly led by solar energy, is expected to strongly affect peak/off-peak dynamics after 2030, when the inversion of price spreads between time slots is expected to occur. Zonal spreads reflect the disruptive variations of the generation mix and grid in the three alternative views. In the short term, the REFERENCE case predicts that zonal prices will diverge due to the cost-effectiveness of coal production in specific areas. However, over the long term, the significant development of renewable energy sources in the southern macro-zone is expected to drive prices down through the cannibalization of solar technologies. Despite anticipated grid improvements, bottlenecks are still expected between the northern and southern zones, resulting in differing price levels in the 2030s. From 2035 onwards, further grid reinforcements are assumed to occur, resulting in a reduction of inter-zonal congestion issues on the mainland. However, criticalities are likely to remain evident in the islands.

Systematic and significant contraction of volumes exchanged on the ancillary services market has been observed since mid-2021 for both upward and downward operations. At the basis of the new trend there are multiple drivers that are expected to change the role and the perspective of the ancillary services market. The origin of the new trends is actually a combination of factors with less or more contingent nature such as: available running reserve due to reversed switching conditions, evidence for changes in the network management criteria adopted by Terna potentially connected to the incentives for ASM cost reduction, feasibility intervals imposed to power plants in the new Intra-Day Market continuous structure. The traditional market phase for regulation services is expected to become riskier and tighter, and to offer only a marginal integration to the spot market profits. Limited room is expected to remain a permanent trend in the long run, further supported by the commissioning of additional flexible thermal and storage capacity. Delay of grid investments with respect to the renewable growth could impact on the security condition with a wide heterogeneity at nodal level: local criticalities and limited renewable hosting capacity could be mitigated by storage waiting for structural network reinforcements.

² Complete phase-put, also of Sardinia fleet, is expected only after the completion of the Tyrrhenian Link, 2029 in Low case, 2030 in Reference case and 2035 in the High scenario.

The new long-term scenario analysis of MBS takes into consideration the latest trends of the Italian system evolution, it peers itself with the Fit-for-55 targets in 2030 and discusses the possible paths towards 2050. Market simulations are extended beyond 2040 by explicitly modelling the market fundamentals through deterministic techniques and by assuming an inertial evolution, in line with the average 2030 – 2040 trajectory, for renewables installation sustained by BESS technologies, reduction in gas generation quota in the energy mix, electrification of consumptions and a proportional gird development on top of Terna development plan. All the elaborations are done considering the market structure and rules as known of today.

The resulting trajectory lacks behind the Net Zero targets: by 2050, only 85% of Italian electricity demand is expected to be met by renewable generation, while the residual demand would be covered by flexible and efficient gas generation, still needed by the system for adequacy reasons. Further contraction in operating hours (morning and evening peaks) impose the need of an explicit remuneration mechanism to support their economic viability. Renewables are expected to become the predominant marginal technology and market prices are expected to become less dependent on gas generation costs and more related to LCOE of renewable technologies as their marginal quota reach 40% of the yearly hours

For evaluating price dynamics beyond 2050 (2050-2060 horizon), we assume an extension of 2050 results taking into account the uncertainty of available information for an explicit evaluation of the very long-term. 2040 -2060 scenarios will be carefully evaluated in future updates in order to discuss the economic sustainability of policy scenarios implementing the net zero target.

Key market trends in Italy

		mid-2021 - 2022	2024 - 2025	2026 - 2030	2030 - 2040	2040 - 2050
Main market drivers	Demand	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑
	Coal share	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Import	↔	↔	↓	↓ ↓	↔
	RES-E	↑	↑	↑	↑ ↑	↑ ↑
	New CCGT	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔
Main market trends	DAM	High price volatility and low hydro availability supported the DAM results despite coal/oil competition	Competitive conditions persist driven by market tensions and demand reduction	Load factors improve slightly with coal phase-out	Despite the RES-E acceleration, operation of gas-fired plants maintains its share supported by reduction of import from the Northern border	RES quota in the energy mix overcome 80%, only the most efficient CCGTs remain active, with operativity condensed during peak demand hours
	ASM	Reduced ex-ante volumes caused a drop of profits from ancillary services sales and energy shifted to the day-ahead session	Opportunities for gas-fired capacity remain limited as overall volumes remain low and new flexible assets (new CCGTs and BESS) join the market			
	CRM	2022 as the first year of operation for the CRM	2023-2024 CRM premium should partially compensate limited revenues on the spot market	Missing money issues could arise for part of the existing fleet, extension of CRM only for existing capacity could mitigate the risk		Reduced participation in the energy market drastically affect plants marginality, CRM is needed to maintain the units active

2 Key Figures

NET POWER	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
Coal-fired Units (GW)	2,5				2,5				3,1	0,9		
CCGTs (GW)	28,1	28,0	23,8	18,0	28,1	28,0	23,8	18,0	28,1	28,0	25,0	18,0
New CCGTs (GW)	7,3	7,3	7,3	7,2	7,3	7,3	7,3	7,2	7,3	7,3	7,3	7,2
Hydro (GW)	19,0	19,3	20,0	20,6	19,0	19,3	20,0	20,6	19,0	19,3	20,0	20,6
Solar PV (GW)	35,2	49,0	77,7	112,3	39,9	63,0	87,0	112,3	31,6	37,1	47,6	77,7
Wind (GW)	13,3	15,6	22,8	32,4	14,5	18,6	22,4	29,4	12,5	14,0	19,3	22,8
Other RES (GW)	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7
Storage PI (GW)	1,7	2,0			7,0	3,4			0,8	1,0		
Storage EI (GW)	2,7	13,1	29,4	40,8	3,4	17,0	30,4	45,1	2,2	7,6	13,2	19,0
ENERGY BALANCE	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
Demand (TWh)	315,8	339,3	364,2	390,2	320,9	358,0	377,0	396,0	311,9	327,4	340,2	353,1
Coal (TWh)	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,4	0,4	0,0	0,0
Natural-Gas (TWh)	108,5	117,1	97,7	58,9	103,8	100,1	80,4	53,6	101,5	128,2	125,2	89,5
Hydro (TWh)	50,0	51,1	53,8	56,5	50,2	51,3	54,1	56,6	49,9	50,8	53,2	55,7
Solar (TWh)	41,8	62,4	108,6	161,5	50,4	87,5	126,1	165,0	34,6	40,7	54,0	90,8
Wind (TWh)	25,0	29,5	44,8	65,0	28,6	38,4	45,8	61,9	23,1	24,3	33,6	40,7
Other RES (TWh)	24,2	24,2	24,2	22,7	24,2	24,2	24,2	24,2	24,2	24,2	24,2	22,7
Import (TWh)	39,4	32,6	13,2	13,3	39,4	32,6	13,2	13,3	40,4	36,4	37,7	37,6
Overgeneration (TWh)	-0,2	-0,3	-4,6	-9,5	-0,8	-3,3	-4,2	-10,8	-0,1	0,0	-0,3	-2,8
COMMODITIES*	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
PSV (€/MWh GCV)	37,2	30,6	25,1	25,0	22,6	11,1	10,4	10,4	73,0	55,8	44,6	44,6
Coal (€/MWh)	15,7	18,0	8,0	8,0	9,6	9,0	4,0	4,0	22,9	28,5	12,1	12,1
CO2 (€/ton)	100,2	107,3	123,0	139,7	131,1	133,1	147,2	160,5	59,3	68,7	93,8	93,8
ELECTRICITY PRICES	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
Variable Gas Cost - CCGT@53%	77,6	63,8	52,2	52,2	47,1	23,2	21,7	21,7	152,1	116,4	92,9	92,9
Logistic Cost - CCGT@53%	9,6	3,4	3,4	3,4	9,6	3,4	3,4	3,4	9,6	3,4	3,4	3,4
ETS Cost - CCGT@53%	38	40	46	53	49	50	55	60	22	26	35	35
Clean Spark Spread - CCGT@53%	-2,0	-1,4	-2,3	-28,4	-2,5	-3,4	-5,0	-29,6	-2,8	0,0	2,5	-34,4
Baseload PUN (€/MWh)	122,9	106,2	99,7	79,8	103,5	73,3	75,5	56,0	181,2	145,7	134,1	97,2
ZONAL PRICES	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
North	122,9	108,6	106,3	84,2	105,3	76,5	82,5	60,9	181,6	145,5	136,1	99,7
Centre-North	122,8	103,5	94,0	79,3	105,2	72,9	69,2	59,6	181,6	145,2	135,0	98,7
Centre-South	122,7	102,3	92,1	73,3	99,8	72,9	66,2	47,4	180,6	144,8	130,2	92,7
South	121,3	101,7	91,8	73,1	99,7	62,2	65,1	47,3	180,3	144,8	130,2	92,7
Sicily	124,2	105,2	84,6	71,4	99,7	62,3	64,9	46,6	181,9	149,9	134,1	92,7
Sardinia	122,6	102,1	82,9	67,3	99,7	70,8	62,3	46,1	170,1	144,8	126,7	90,2
Calabria	121,3	101,7	91,8	73,1	99,7	62,3	65,1	47,3	180,3	144,8	130,2	92,7

• Variable Logistic Costs Excluded

CAPTURED PRICES PV FIXED TILT	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
<i>North</i>	107,8	94,0	87,9	51,2	101,1	61,9	65,7	35,9	186,4	144,1	133,3	76,9
<i>Centre-North</i>	108,4	78,5	54,1	43,8	101,4	52,2	40,5	33,3	187,6	144,0	130,6	74,9
<i>Centre-South</i>	102,6	72,9	49,6	32,1	81,6	52,5	36,7	18,8	180,8	138,6	115,1	59,4
<i>South</i>	98,3	71,2	48,2	31,3	80,7	35,5	34,3	18,5	179,1	138,2	114,6	58,6
<i>Sicily</i>	98,9	71,9	39,6	29,8	81,2	36,2	33,8	18,2	179,7	139,6	114,8	59,1
<i>Sardinia</i>	101,8	71,7	28,3	20,0	80,8	47,7	26,5	15,5	172,3	137,6	102,4	50,7
<i>Calabria</i>	97,7	70,5	47,7	31,0	80,9	35,5	34,0	18,2	180,2	138,6	114,8	58,7

CAPTURED PRICES PV TRACKER	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
<i>North</i>	108,7	95,0	90,0	53,1	104,6	62,7	67,1	37,2	80,8			
<i>Centre-North</i>	109,2	81,2	57,5	46,0	105,0	54,1	42,7	34,7	79,2			
<i>Centre-South</i>	105,3	77,3	54,1	35,1	88,5	54,9	39,4	20,4	65,8			
<i>South</i>	101,5	75,5	52,7	34,0	87,5	38,7	37,2	20,1	65,1			
<i>Sicily</i>	102,9	77,1	44,3	32,9	88,5	39,6	37,0	19,8	65,9			
<i>Sardinia</i>	104,1	75,6	32,7	22,7	87,0	50,0	29,1	16,9	57,1			
<i>Calabria</i>	100,7	74,6	51,7	33,2	87,4	38,3	36,6	19,4	64,8			

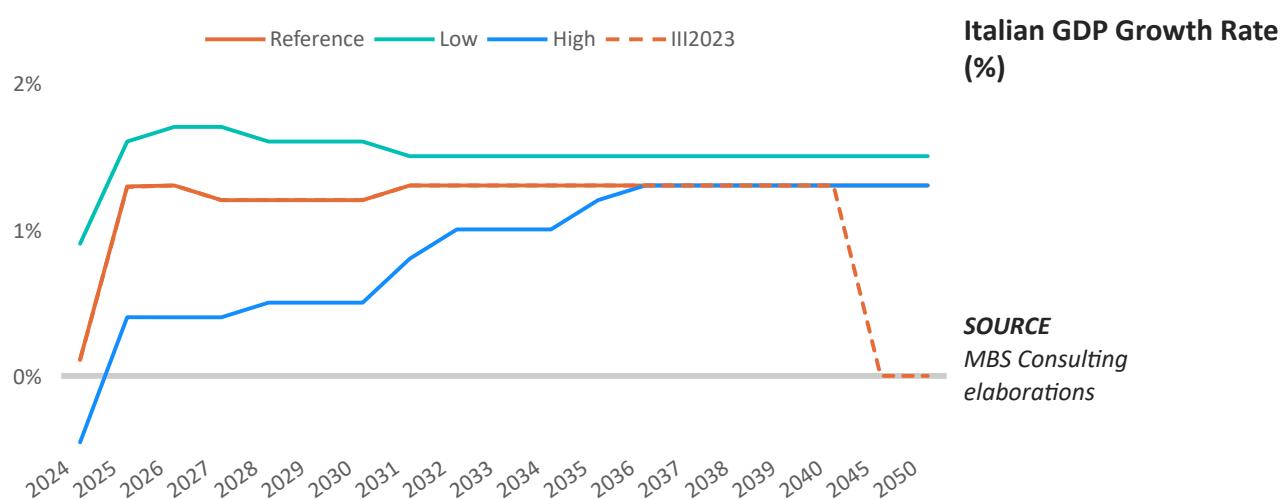
CAPTURED PRICES WIND ONSHORE	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
<i>North</i>	125,2	108,3	102,0	77,0	106,0	74,9	83,6	63,8	180,0	145,9	136,9	101,7
<i>Centre-North</i>	125,8	101,4	82,5	63,1	105,9	70,3	61,1	60,2	180,0	146,2	134,8	98,7
<i>Centre-South</i>	120,9	95,4	76,2	50,7	91,2	69,5	55,0	37,4	174,9	141,2	125,5	85,3
<i>South</i>	117,8	94,8	77,6	51,4	90,8	46,6	53,4	38,4	172,5	140,8	125,6	86,1
<i>Sicily</i>	117,7	95,8	61,0	46,2	87,8	46,0	52,3	38,7	166,8	142,4	125,2	83,9
<i>Sardinia</i>	120,0	94,5	63,4	43,4	88,6	61,8	50,6	39,4	147,8	140,6	116,8	80,4
<i>Calabria</i>	117,8	94,8	77,5	51,4	90,8	47,0	53,4	38,4	172,7	140,8	125,6	86,0

CAPTURED PRICES WIND OFFSHORE	Reference				Low				High			
	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050	2025	2030	2040	2050
<i>North</i>	109,3	102,2	77,0		75,2	85,6	69,1	104,2				
<i>Centre-North</i>	104,4	85,3	63,6		71,9	62,3	66,8	101,4				
<i>Centre-South</i>	100,5	84,0	57,5		71,1	60,2	44,9	92,4				
<i>South</i>	120,0	98,1	82,3	56,3	93,9	49,7	56,7	41,6	88,8			
<i>Sicily</i>	102,6	71,1	56,9		54,5	60,5	44,8	91,3				
<i>Sardinia</i>	100,6	75,2	56,4		67,8	58,8	44,8	87,7				
<i>Calabria</i>			82,3	56,3			56,7	41,6	88,8			

3 MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

3.1 GDP

GDP GROWTH IN THE SHORT-TERM REMAINS SUBDUED, AMID MONETARY TIGHTENES AND GLOBAL DEMAND SLOWDOWN. THE PERSISTENCE OF INFLATION, FISCAL POLICY DECISIONS, THE EFFECTIVENESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE RECOVERY PLAN, AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT ARE THE MAIN DRIVERS BEHIND MID AND LONG TERMS PERSPECTIVES



24 - 25

The Reference scenario foresees GDP to grow by 0.7% in 2023 and then record a slightly positive movement in 2024, as financial conditions remain tighten, public support scheme for investments in buildings slow-down, domestic wage dynamics seem limited, global demand forecasts remain weak and the post-pandemic recovery effects run out. In the Worst scenario, GDP fall by 0.5% (y/y) in 2024, amid the pressure of inflation persistence on domestic and global demand. A quicker reduction of prices, speeding up monetary policy normalization, and an effective implementation of NRRP resources, partially counteracting a more stringent fiscal policy, would instead bring 2024 GDP growth near to 1%, as foreseen by the Low scenario.

26 - 30

Under the Reference and Best scenario, economic growth gradually realign to the previously foreseen growth path, sustained by an effective implementation of the NRRP measures, the recovery of the global economy and the acceleration of the green transition reforms. In the High scenario, fiscal policies pressures and the failure of the NRRP implementation keeps economic growth near zero and leads to a failure of the green transition.

31 - 50

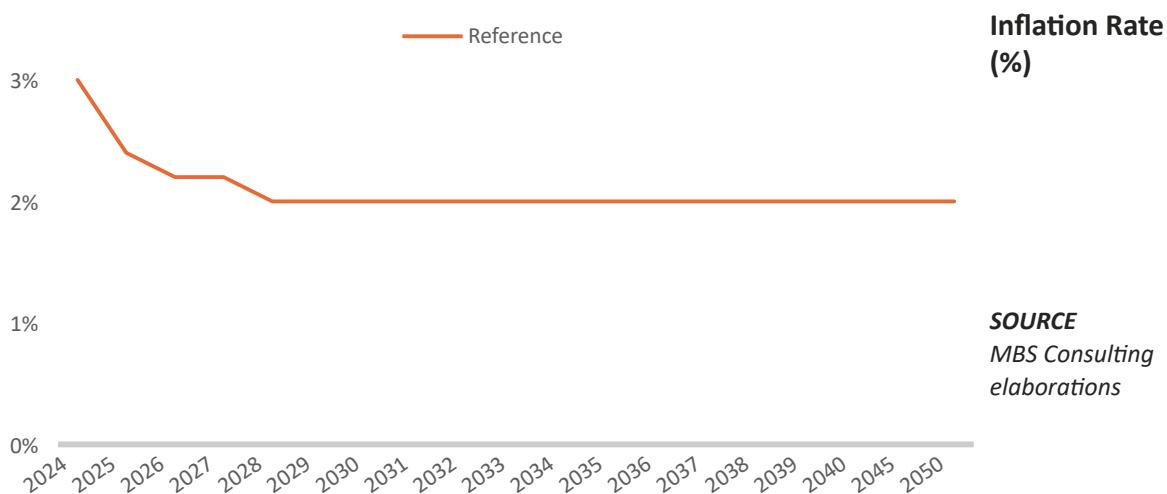
In the long-term, our Reference and Best-case scenarios remain anchored to the assumption of a stabilization of the yearly GDP growth rate in the 1-2% interval, while in the Worst scenario, GDP growth continues to discount the effects of the failure of key investments and reforms in the previous period and only gradually realigns with the Reference scenario.

Main updates

GDP projections are in line with the previous market update.

3.2 Inflation Rate

THE ENERGY PRICES SLOW DOWN GUIDES THE YEAR-ON-YEAR DECREASE OF THE GENERAL PRICE INDEX, BUT CORE INFLATION IS PROVING PERSISTENT. MONETARY POLICY TIGHTENING PROVED TO BE EFFECTIVE IN KEEPING MEDIUM AND LONG TERM INFLATION EXPECTATION UNDER CONTROL.



24 - 25 Our scenario foresees inflation to increase by 6% in 2023 and by 3% in 2024, as carry-over effects and energy prices' spillovers to other sector gradually weaken and economic activity remains subdued.

26 - 30 After 10 consecutive reference rates increases, the ECB considers the current monetary conditions capable of guiding inflation back to the 2% medium term target if kept for a sufficiently long period of time. Our scenario assumes the monetary policy succeed in gradually bringing back inflation to its target in the second half of the decade.

31 - 50 Long-term assumptions envisage the inflation rate to stabilize at around 2%, in line with the BCE's medium term inflation target.

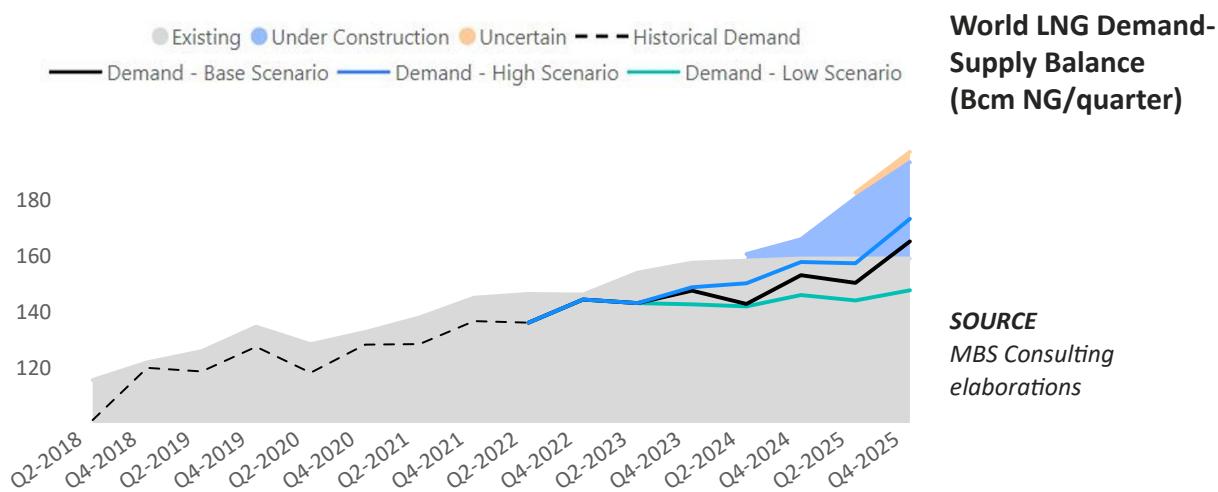
Main updates GDP projections are in line with the previous market update.

4 COMMODITIES

4.1 Natural Gas

4.1.1. LNG

2023 GLOBAL LNG DEMAND REMAINED HIGH, CLOSE TO 2022 LEVELS. THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW REGASIFICATION CAPACITY WORLDWIDE SHOULD SUPPORT FURTHER LNG DEMAND GROWTH IN THE SHORT-TERM. AFTER 2025, A POTENTIAL OVERSUPPLY LNG MARKET IS EXPECTED, PROVIDING THE BASIS FOR A PRICE NORMALIZATION



24 - 25 2023 global LNG demand growth registered a +2% y/y increase, with Europe and Asia having represented the major destination markets. An overall +2% yearly recovery is foreseen also in 2024, resulting from incoming new regasification capacity worldwide. European LNG intake is expected to remain sustained in the short-term to ensure reliable and affordable energy supplies, reaching +6% y/y in 2024. 2023 Chinese LNG demand growth rate remained close to +10% y/y, following a faster than expected recovery of the Chinese industrial and transport sectors. LNG deliveries to China should grow also in 2024, but at a slower pace (+5% y/y) with ramping up Russian deliveries via the Power of Siberia pipeline entering the market. Competition should be intense also in 2025, when the world regasification plants will work at their maximum capacity, leading the global LNG demand growth to accelerate above +5% y/y

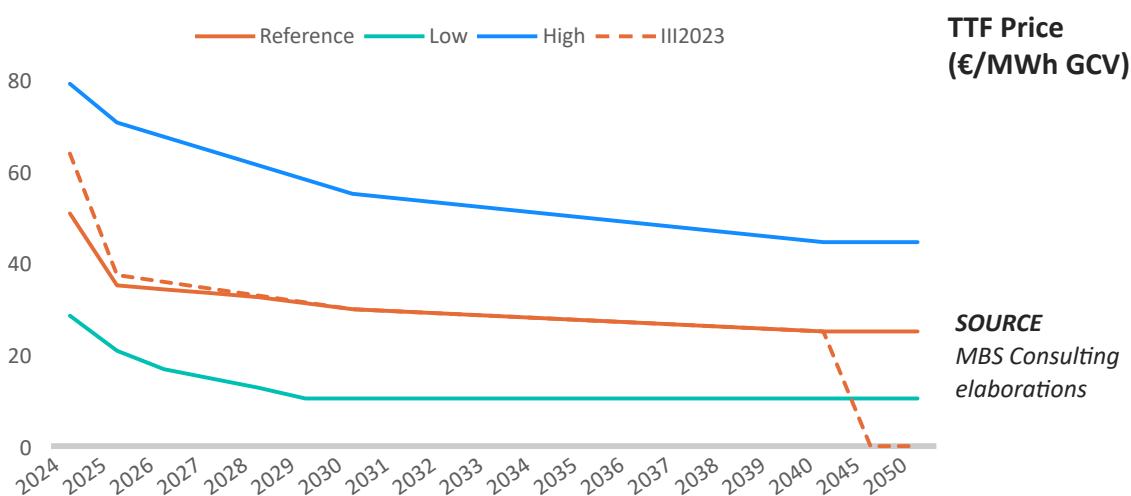
26 - 30 Only after 2025, when the new super-cycle of LNG supply from US and Qatar will begin to flood the market, the global LNG demand-supply margin would widen beyond 15%, providing the basis for a full normalization of prices.

31 - 50 In the long-term, pressure on the LNG market is expected to ease, with new capacity growing and green energy commitments becoming effective.

Main updates Global LNG demand growth in the short term remained substantially in line with our previous market update. 2024 European LNG demand growth was revised slightly lower since record high gas storages should slowdown demand recovery over the next few months, while the Asian one was revised higher to take into account a faster than expected recovery of price-sensitive importers.

4.1.2. TTF Price

SHORT-TERM MARKET FUNDAMENTALS RELAXATION REFLECTED ON EUROPEAN GAS PRICES, WHICH MORE THAN HALVED COMPARED TO 2022 AVERAGES. HOWEVER, FURTHER TENSION ON PRICES AND VOLATILITY PEAKS OVER THE NEXT COUPLE OF YEARS, ESPECIALLY IN WINTERS, CANNOT BE EXCLUDED. IN THE LONG-TERM EUROPE DECARBONIZATION PROCESS WOULD KEEP REDUCING DEMAND, PRESSURING DOWNWARD PRICE ACTION



24 - 25 The TTF 2023 average price settled just above 40 €/MWh, in line with our Reference scenario's expectations, due to the persistently easing of market fundamentals resulted by the combination of subdued demand and record-high gas storages across Europe. As the European regasification capacity deployment will increasingly enable further LNG arrivals, prices may move higher amid resurging competition with Asia on securing supplies, leading the 2024 TTF yearly average close to 50 €/MWh consequently. A gradual normalization is expected from 2025 onwards following the significant stationing of new liquefaction capacity, with the TTF gas prices moving back just above 35 €/MWh

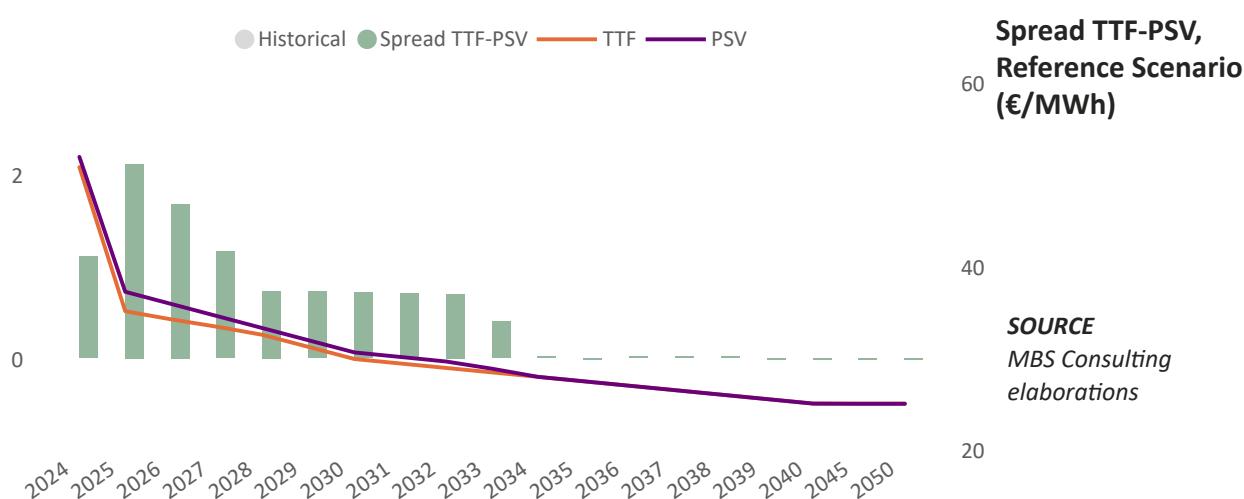
26 - 30 Under the assumption of a progressive normalizing of the world LNG market combining with an acceleration of the energy transition, the European gas prices would move gradually lower towards 30 €/MWh in 2030.

31 - 50 European decarbonization process would keep reducing gas demand, pressuring the price action back towards the 25 €/MWh long-term equilibrium. Only in the High scenario, persisting geopolitical and commercial tensions would leave commodities shortages unresolved, leaving prices just below the 50 €/MWh threshold in the long-term. Effective green policies supported by economic growth may lead prices significantly lower in the Low scenario, with the TTF averaging near 10 €/MWh in the long-term.

Main updates Our short-term expectations on the European gas hubs prices were revised lower, mainly across 2023-24 and 2024-25 winter seasons targets, following the recent relaxation of short-term market fundamentals and a significant slowdown in economic growth in Europe

4.1.3. Spread TTF-PSV

IN THE SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM THE PSV GAS PRICE IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN AT PREMIUM COMPARED TO THE TTF, AS GAS FLOWS FROM NORTHERN EUROPE ARE NEEDED TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LACK OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES TO COVER THE ITALIAN GAS DEMAND. THE SPREAD SHOULD PROGRESSIVELY CLOSE TOWARDS ZERO IN THE LONG RUN THOUGH



24 - 25 The PSV-TTF spread is still seen as remaining positive in short term, just below 2 €/MWh on average, with some variability across the year depending on the season, as the reliance on flows from Northern Europe via Passo Gries is still pivotal to the Italian gas demand coverage.

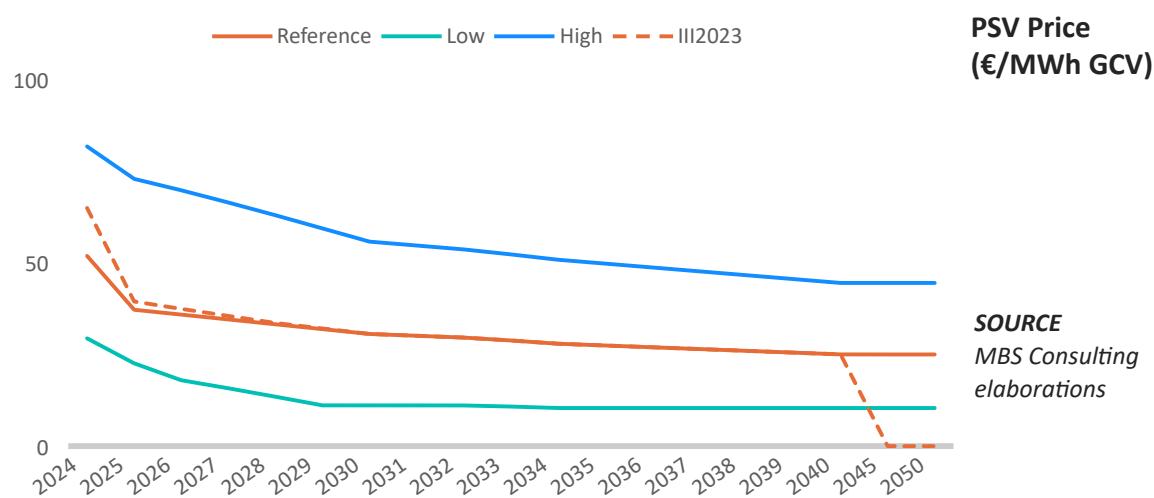
26 - 30 Flows from the TAP and Algeria, and LNG arrivals are seen as balancing imports in the medium-term, leading to a progressive spread closure to below 1 €/MWh by 2030.

31 - 50 The PSV-TTF spread is foreseen to reabsorb towards zero in the long-term, since a gradual flows rebalancing is expected to combine with the underlying decarbonization-induced demand reduction

Main updates PSV-TTF spread is still expected to remain positive in short and medium term and to reduce progressively towards null in the long-run. A slight reduction of the short-term PSV-TTF spread average followed the aforementioned downward revisions of gas prices.

4.1.4. PSV Price

THE ITALIAN GAS PRICE DYNAMICS REMAIN STRICTLY RELATED TO THE EUROPEAN ONES, WITH THE TTF DETERMINING THE PSV MAJOR TREND. THE PSV IS THEREFORE PROJECTED TO ALIGN WITH THE EUROPEAN PRICES NORMALIZATION PATH, TARGETING 30 €/MWh BY 2030 AMID A GRADUAL REBALANCING OF GLOBAL GAS DEMAND AND SUPPLY RESULTING FROM THE ACCELERATION OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION



24 - 25 The 2023 PSV average price settled just below 45 €/MWh in 2023. In 2024, with the fully operational *Piombino Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU)* and the new *Ravenna FSRU* (expected to become operational by the end of 2024) supporting the gas demand recovery, the PSV yearly average should move higher, staying above 50 €/MWh. In the High scenario, further escalation of geopolitical tensions, increased competition on LNG supplies and/or limited Norwegian flows combining with lower than average winter temperatures would emphasize the market upward potential, with the yearly PSV averaging 80 €/MWh in 2024. Should the global economic recovery stall and no competition arise on gas supplies as both European and Asian demand remain muted instead, the gas prices decline may continue, with the PSV averaging below 30 €/MWh, as represented in the Low scenario.

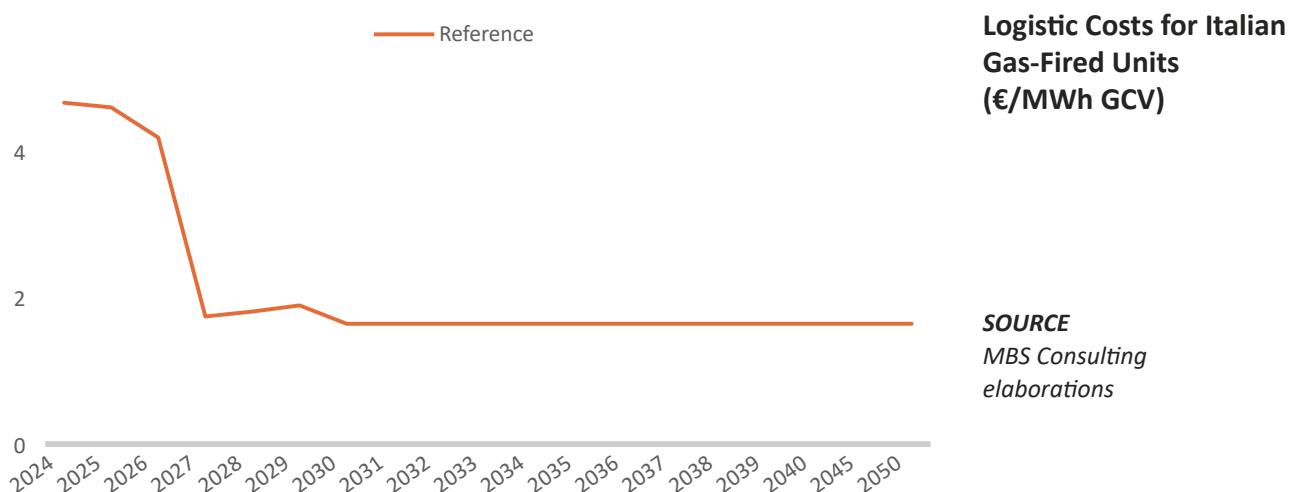
26 - 30 The PSV is expected to follow the European gas prices mid-term normalization towards 30 €/MWh by year 2030, as a gradual rebalancing of the global gas demand-supply dynamics should follow the expected acceleration of energy transition.

31 - 50 The PSV Reference price is expected to stabilize, aligning to TTF prices at around 25 €/MWh in the long-term.

Main updates Our short-term expectations on the European gas hubs prices were revised lower, mainly across 2023-24 and 2024-25 winter seasons targets, following the recent relaxation of short-term market fundamentals and a significant slowdown in economic growth in Europe.

4.1.5. Logistic Costs for Italian Gas-Fired Units

GAS LOGISTIC COSTS ARE EXPECTED TO REMAIN HIGH IN THE SHORT-TERM DUE TO THE INCREASE RELATED TO THE COVERAGE OF STORAGE INJECTIONS ACTIVITY IN PARTICULAR. VARIABLE LOGISTIC GAS COSTS SHOULD START GRADUALLY DECREASING FROM 2027 ONWARDS, FOLLOWING THE EXPECTED GAS PRICES NORMALIZATION



The 2023 logistic cost for Italian gas-fired units averaged 4 €/MWh amid the increase of the CRVOS (which pays storage injections incentives), CRVBL (which covers the charges associated with the gas system balancing activity) and the CVU (which covers variable charges and it's linked to the gas price trend) components. With the Consultation Document 588/2023/R/gas ARERA is evaluating the introduction of a *Neutrality Charge* of 2.2 €/MWh from April 2024 (and for at least 3 years) to recover almost 4 Bln€ derived from the summer 2022 last resort buying activity put in place to refill the Italian storages. The overall gas transport cost should therefore remain above 4 €/MWh at least until 2026. The CRVOS component should reduce close to pre-crisis levels starting from October-2024 instead.

24 - 26**27 - 50**

A gradual normalization of the average variable logistic costs is expected from 2027 onwards, following the normalization of gas prices, nearing 1.6 €/MWh on average by 2030.

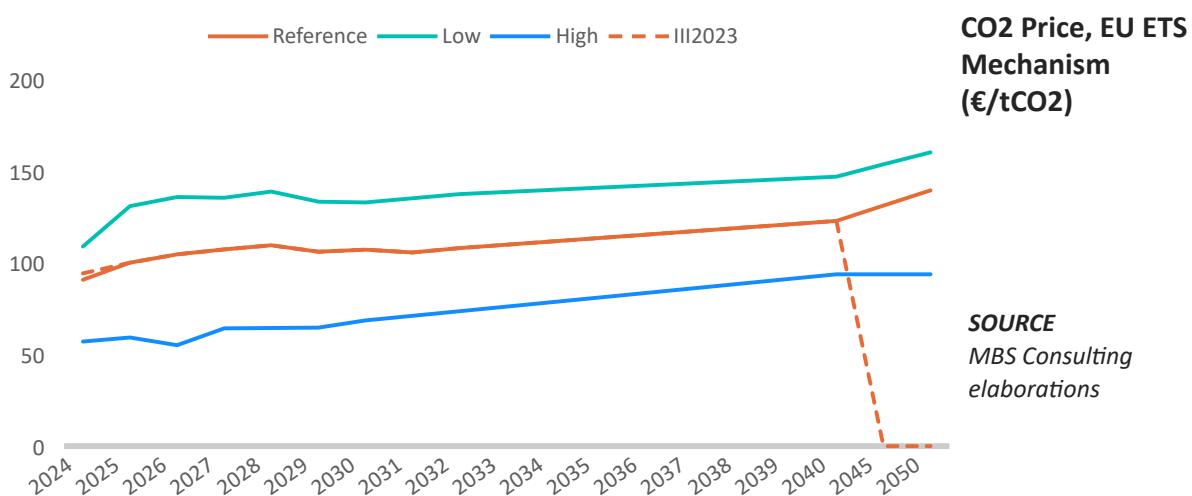
Main updates

The variable transport charges forecast incorporates the regulator interventions to mitigate the recent commodities surge on bills, compensated by an increase in storages and balancing cost.

4.2 EU ETS

4.2.1. CO2 Allowances Price

THE NEW ETS REFORM, FORMALLY ADOPTED IN APRIL 2023, AIMS AT PROGRESSIVELY LEADING THE CO2 PRICE UPWARDS BY TIGHTENING THE EMISSIONS CERTIFICATES MARKET THROUGH SUPPLIES CURTAILMENT OR DEMAND REINFORCEMENT. THE INCLUSION OF THE MARITIME SECTOR WILL ALSO ACCELERATE PRICES' INCREASE.



24 - 25 In our Reference scenario, the 2024 CO2 price average should near 90 €/ton, with the gradual implementation of the ETS system reform supporting CO2 prices. The inclusion of the maritime transport sector in the ETS scheme (as set by the EU Directive 2023/959) will be gradual too, possibly not having a significative impact on the allowances demand in the short-term. Moreover, there are still concerns about the effective demand recovery, which should be limited over the next couple of years amid as a result of an expected slow economic growth.

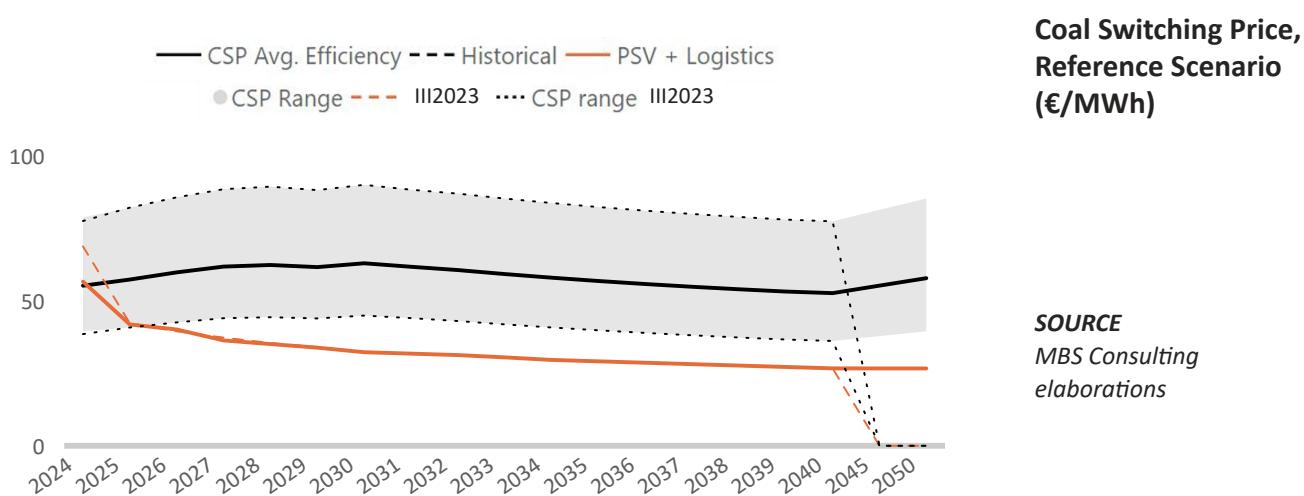
26 - 30 A significant widening of the supply-demand gap should become evident from 2027 onwards, when the inclusion of the maritime sector in the ETS system will be in full swing, leading to a tight market, with CO2 prices accelerating towards 110 €/ton on average by 2030.

31 - 50 The long-term targets would still depend on the effective efficiency of the ETS System, with the CO2 price expected to target over 120 €/ton in the Reference scenario by 2040, and a possible acceleration just below 150 €/ton in the Low scenario, under the assumption of stricter decarbonization efforts in Europe to accelerate the prices increase.

Main updates Our CO2 price targets for the very short-term were revised slightly lower compared to our previous update, with the gas market bearish dynamics still having an impact on the ETS system.

4.3 Coal Switching Price

STILL UNCERTAIN COMMODITIES MARKETS IN THE SHORT-TERM REVERSE SWITCHING CONDITIONS FOSTERING COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS UNTIL 2025. GAS-FIRED GENERATION SHOULD RETURN THE MOST COMPETITIVE THERMOELECTRIC SOURCE AFTER YEAR 2025, AS A RESULT OF THE EXPECTED NORMALIZATION OF THE PSV GAS PRICE TOWARDS 30 €/MWh WITHIN 2030



24 - 25 In 2023, the switching conditions were guaranteed for average efficiency coal plants (35%) to average efficiency gas ones (53%). However, following the expected increase in gas prices in 2024, switching conditions may be effective only from low efficiency coal plants (30%) to high efficiency gas plants (60%).

26 - 30 From 2025 onwards, gas fired thermoelectric generation is expected to gradually become economically favoured, with the eventual normalization of commodities markets and the acceleration of the ETS mechanism guaranteeing switching conditions even from high efficiency coal plants (60%) to low efficiency gas plants (50%) mainly after 2027.

31 - 50 The eventual normalization of commodities markets and the ETS mechanism guarantee switching conditions between high-efficiency coal-fired units and low-efficiency gas-fired plants also in the long-term, with rising CO2 prices and PSV quotations stable near 25 €/MWh.

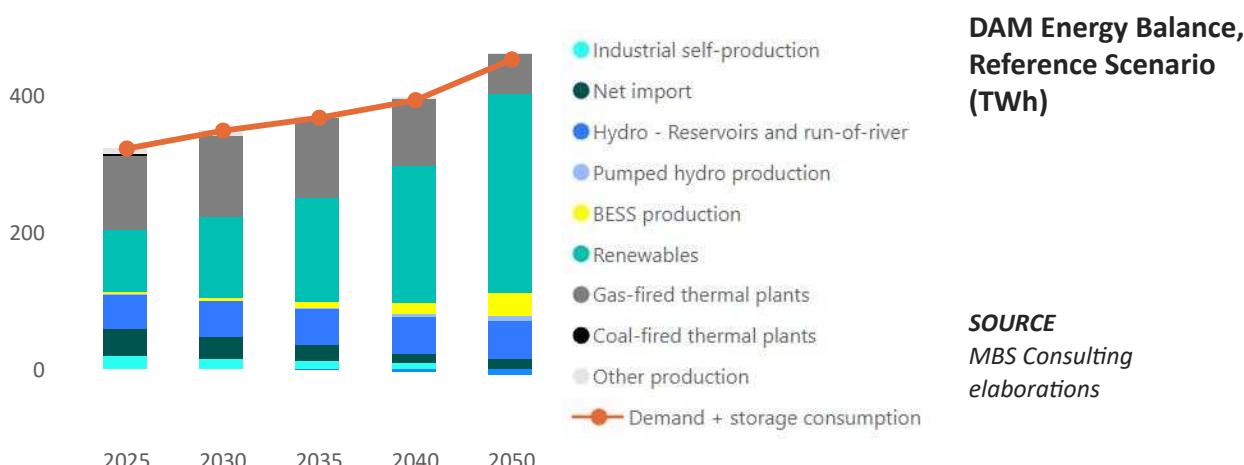
Main updates Switching conditions continue to reflect the change in the short and mid-term commodities outlook, but the new ETS reform should support the CO2 price and lead to favourable switching conditions.

5 ENERGY MIX

5.1 Day-Ahead Market Energy Balance

5.1.1 Reference Scenario

COAL GENERATION MANTAIN ITS PRESENCE TO SUSTAIN GAS CONSUMPTION REDUCTION IN THE SHORT-TERM, FAVOURED BY A REDUCTION IN ELECTRICITY DEMAND. IN THE MID-TERM GAS-FIRED GENERATION BECOMES THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY AS COAL PLANTS ARE PHASED OUT. IN THE LONG-TERM, RENEWABLES TAKE THE LEAD AS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION, SUPPORTED BY GAS-FIRED PRODUCTION.



24 - 25 Reduction in electricity demand and recovery in hydro generation at national and European level stabilize the system needs, leading to the interruption of the coal maximization program. Gas generation remain the main generation source, continous installation of RES driven by solar technology increase renewable quota in the MIX. Higher-than-historical prices make imports, particularly from the northern border, an attractive option.

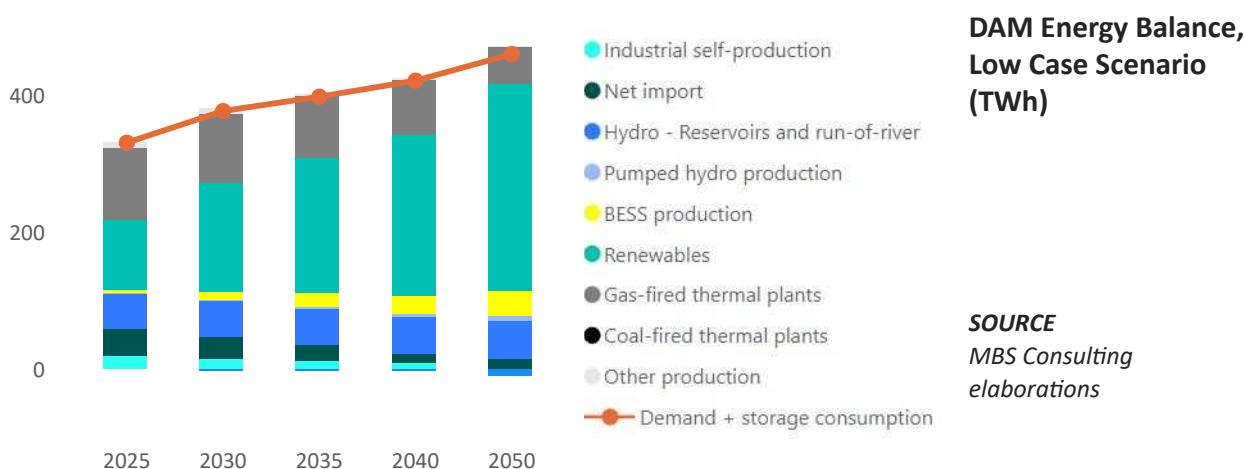
26 - 30 The Capacity Market (CM) brings 7.3 GW of new thermoelectric capacity and more than 1.5 GW of new storage capacity online between 2023 and 2025. In 2025 coal-fired units in the peninsula are phased-out, while Sardinian units remain operative for security reasons until the completion of the Tyrrhenian Link (2030). Renewables producton growth hit almost 50% of demand in 2030. The progressive normalization of commodities prices drives the reduction of imported flows.

31 - 50 Further reductions of net import flows from the northern borders could be determined by the partial decommissioning of the ageing French nuclear fleet, the phase-out of German coal-fired capacity, and the realization of the Elmed cable (Tunisia-Sicily). Renewables become the main source in the mix, backed up by gas-fired production. Convenient market conditions favoured the development of energy intensive storage.

Main updates Changes in the production mix reflect updated commodities in the short-term increased quota of RES after 2035. Thermoelectric capacity hypotheses consider the results of the latest Capacity Market auction, held in February 2022.

5.1.2 Low Case Scenario

AS COMMODITIES MARKETS RAPIDLY NORMALIZE, THERE IS A GROWING COMMITMENT TO DECARBONIZE THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY. ROBUST SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLES, WHICH COULD POTENTIALLY SURPASS THE CURRENT 2030 TARGETS AND SET THE SYSTEM ON A TRAJECTORY TOWARDS ACHIEVING CARBON NEUTRALITY BY MID-CENTURY.



24 - 25 With commodities prices rebounding faster and an improved economic outlook, there is a renewed commitment to decarbonizing the economy. Facilitating the prompt resolution of authorization deadlocks for new renewable projects and encouraging investments in energy efficiency. Although coal units continue to operate, their share decreased due to more favorable conditions for gas. Gas-fired production reach 34% of the national electricity demand.

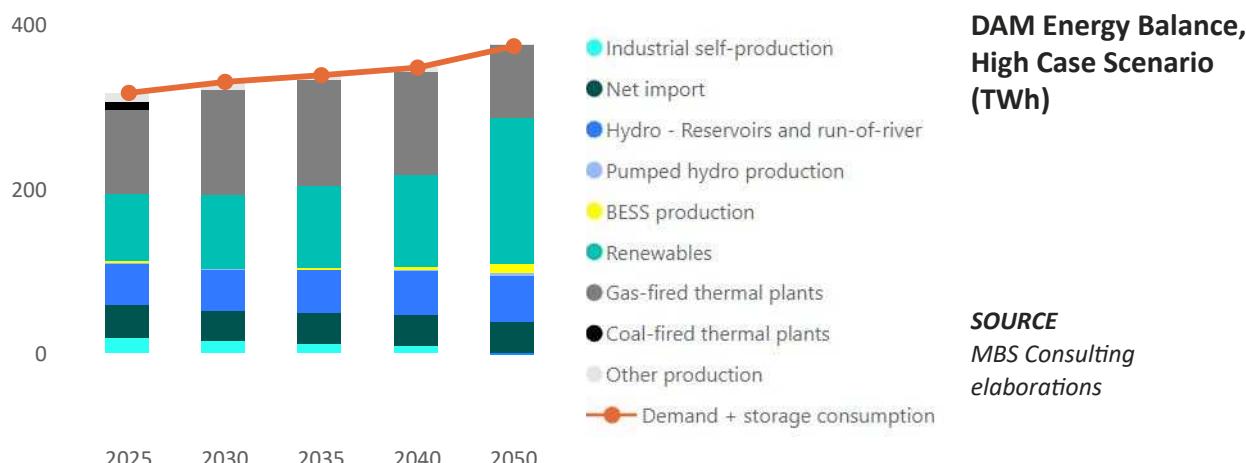
26 - 30 In 2029 coal-fired units in the are entirely phased-out. Falling renewables costs and a greater effort to reach decarbonizations goals support renewables development: in 2030 the ratio between renewable energy and total electricity consumption reach 59%. The combination of reduced fuel prices – affecting competitive dynamics between different production sources all over Europe – and the need to respect national grid security conditions drive the progressive reduction of imported flows.

31 - 50 In the very long-term, gas-fired generation and energy intensive storage systems back up non-programmable renewable production and guarantee system security and adequacy. Despite storages and network reinforcements the integration of renewables in the energy mix will only be partially reached as congestion and overgeneration problems are going to manifest, generating signals for electrolysis capacity

Main updates Changes in the production mix reflect updated commodities in the short-term. Thermoelectric capacity hypotheses consider the results of the latest Capacity Market auction, held in February 2022.

5.1.3 High Case Scenario

SLOWER AND LESS ROBUST ECONOMIC RECOVERY AFFECTS ENERGY MARKETS. IN THE LONG TERM THE ENTRANCE OF THE MAIN GRID INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS ALLOWS THE PHASE-OUT OF COAL UNITS. RENEWABLES AND BESS GRADUALLY INCREASE THEIR SHARES IN THE GENERATION MIX



24 - 25 Coal-fired units become essential to grant security, adequacy conditions and to reduce gas consumptions in a context of higher than historical price level. Coal-fired output reaches 10 TWh and gas-fired production reach around 31% of total electricity needs.

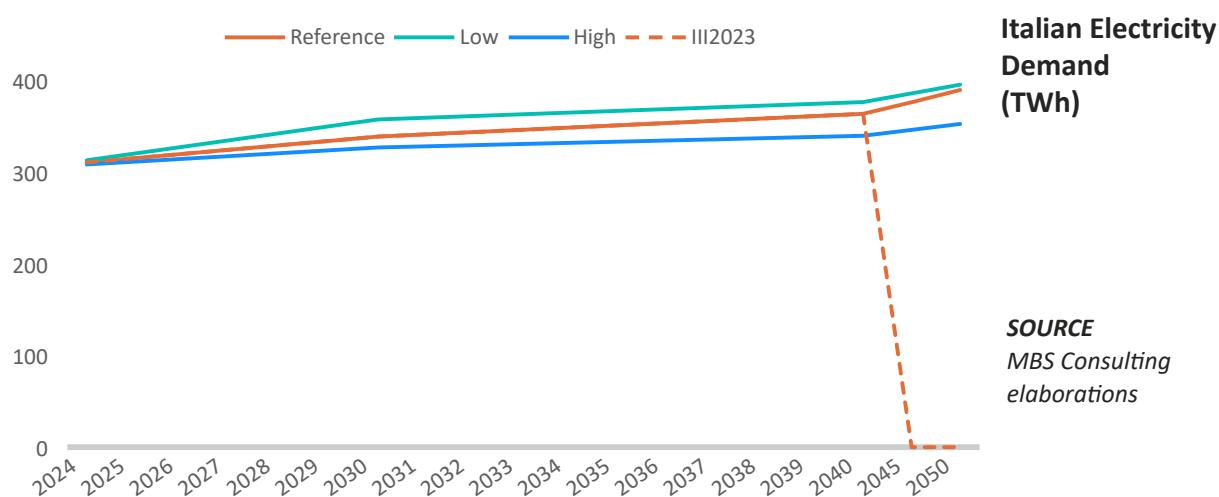
26 - 30 CM-led investments come online but the phase-out of coal-fired capacity is postponed, so as the realization of great network investments. Net imports remain stably above the 40 TWh threshold and gas-fired production maintains a 31% quota of total electricity needs, as hydro production normalize and renewable energy sources gradually increase their share in the mix

31 - 50 Increase in CO2 price reduce coal generation competitiveness until 2035 when the entrance of the Tyrrenian Link determine the phase-out of all coal units. Gas-fired production increases its share in the national energy mix to around 38%. Volatile DAM dynamics and RES development sustain the entrance of 10GW of energy intensive storage in the long-term

Main updates Changes in the production mix reflect updated commodities in the short-term. Thermolectric capacity hypotheses consider the results of the latest Capacity Market auction, held in February 2022.

5.2 Electricity Demand

SAVING MEASURES IN THE SHORT-TERM ARE EXPECTED TO REDUCE DEMAND, TO BE EVALUATED IF IT IS GOING TO BE STRUCTURAL. IN THE LONG-TERM, ELECTRIFICATION AND EFFICIENCY IN FINAL CONSUMPTIONS BECOME THE MAIN DRIVERS OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND



Italian Electricity Demand (TWh)

SOURCE
MBS Consulting elaborations

24 - 25 Current scenario incorporate the registered decrease in power demand driven by electricity savings and efficiency measures. Ongoing trends appear to confirm the positive impact of the energy crisis on the acceleration of energy-saving investments and behaviors. In our 2023 Reference scenario, electricity withdrawals are therefore projected to decline to 308 TWh (-2% y/y), while demand eventually resumes in 2024, recording 311 TWh, in line with the foreseen economic growth resumption (0.1 % y/y)

26 - 30 In the Reference case, moderate economic growth is driven by supportive measures and electrification allowing demand to reach 339 TWh in 2030. In the Low scenario, stronger economic outlook and system electrification push demand slightly below 360TWh, while in the High scenario the lower economic recovery and electrification bring consumption at 327 TWh.

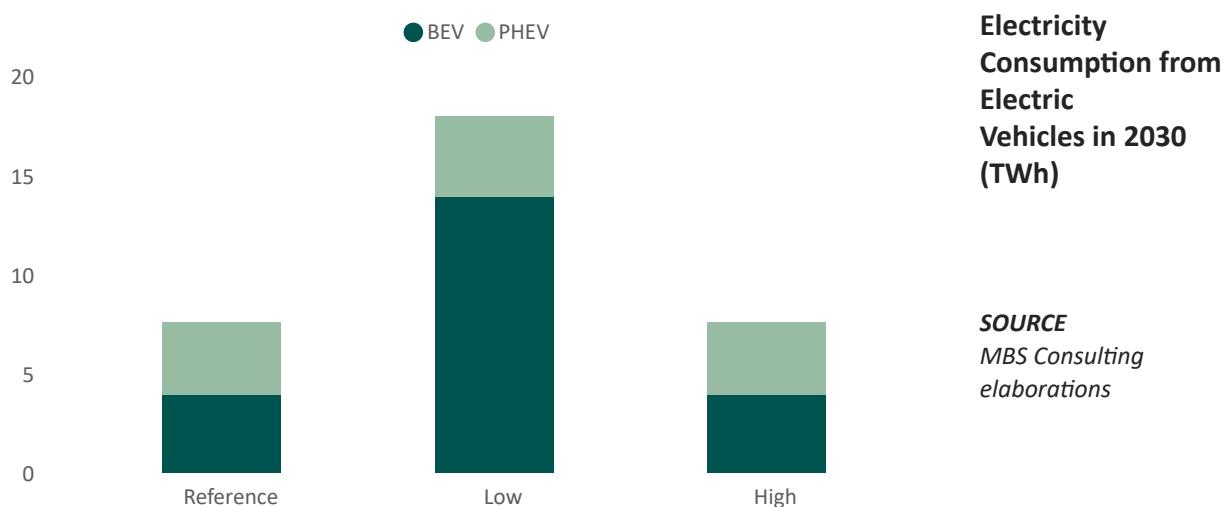
31 - 50 After 2030, the progressive electrification of consumptions in the transport sector and the diffusion of heating and cooling appliances could be compensated by efficiency measures in the industrial and civil sectors. This could lead electricity demand below 370 TWh in 2040. In the alternative scenarios 2040 demand totals 377 TWh in Low case and 347 TWh in Highe case.

Main updates

Electricity demand hypothesis are in line with the previous update

5.2.1 E-Mobility

ADDITIONAL ELECTRICITY DEMAND FROM EVs CAN SIGNIFICANTLY VARY BASED ON THE FUTURE DEPLOYMENT OF E-MOBILITY APPLICATIONS IN CITIES, EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES IN TRANSPORTS AND GENERALLY ON LONG-TERM TRANSPORT HABITS



24 - 40 Electric vehicles are assumed to increase up to 1.2 million in 2025, 4.5 million in 2030 and 11 million in 2040, bringing 2 TWh, 7.6 TWh and 18.7 TWh of additional consumption, respectively. In the Low scenario, a greater diffusion of electric vehicles leads 10.5 million in 2030 and 14 million in 2040. In the High scenario, e-mobility development suffers a 5-year delay compared to the Reference case.

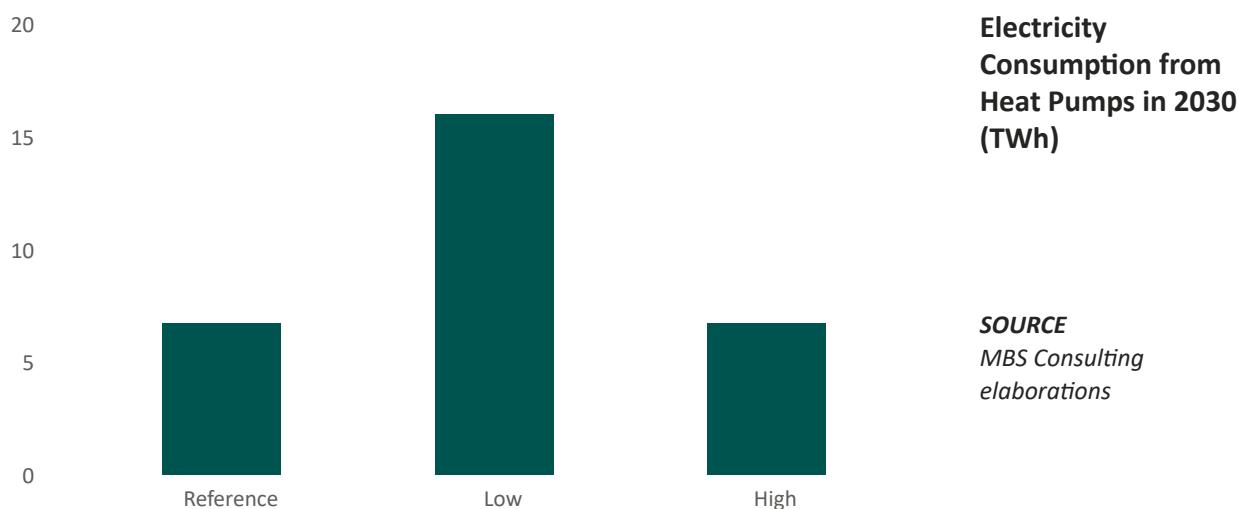
30 The NIECP envisages 6 million electric vehicles in Italy in 2030 - 4 million are pure EVs (BEV: Battery Electric Vehicles) – accounting for about 8 TWh of additional electricity demand. In our Reference view we estimate additional 7.5 TWh to come from BEV and PHEV (Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle). This means that our hypotheses consider a greater consumption per EV compared to NIECP figures. Main differences are most likely connected to the underlying assumptions about e-mobility applications in cities or long-term transport.

31 - 50 Notwithstanding the newest Green Deal proposals at EU level concerning transports, considering the uncertainty connected to the future expansion of a market which is still in a first stage of development, we assume a BAU trend in the long-term horizon, starting from the annual level of EVs addition reached in 2030.

Main updates Development of EVs in line with previous market update, considering a potentially accentuated sensitivity towards sustainability goals in the post-pandemic recovery and especially from 2030 on with the likely strengthening of EU standards.

5.2.2 Heating & Cooling

THE ADDITIONAL ELECTRICITY DEMAND FOR HEATING AND COOLING WILL DEPEND ON THE PACE OF GROWTH OF INSTALLATIONS FOR CIVIL AND INDUSTRIAL USES, POTENTIALLY SUSTAINED BY SUPPORT MEASURES FOR DECARBONIZATION



24 - 40 H&C is expected to account for additional electricity requirements in a range between 2.5 TWh and 8 TWh in 2025, 4 TWh and 16 TWh in 2030, 7 TWh and 18 TWh in 2040, depending on the scenario considered.

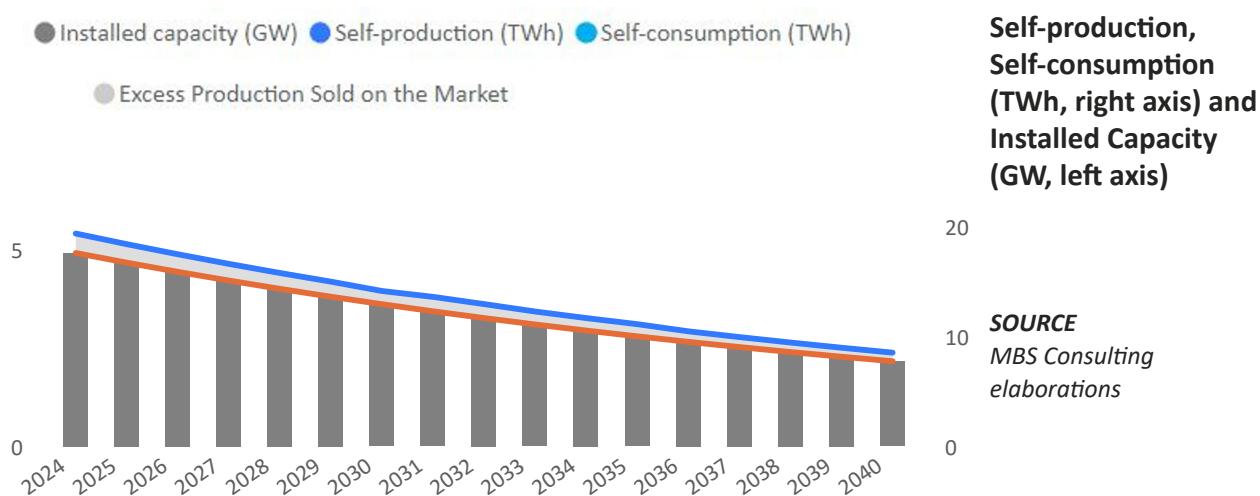
30 Our assumptions lead to estimate 6.7 TWh of H&C consumptions in 2030, corresponding to around 1.8 million installations for civil uses.

31 - 50 We assume a BAU trend in the long-term horizon, starting from the annual level of additional installations and consumption reached in 2030.

Main updates H&C hypotheses are in line with the previous market update, that considers the outcomes of a survey conducted in recent years by REF-E among H&C installers.

5.2.3 Industrial Self-Production and Self-Consumption

INDUSTRIAL SELF-CONSUMPTION WILL GRADUALLY DECREASE AS EXISTING ASSETS REACH END-OF-LIFE AND THE EXEMPTIONS ACCORDED TO CLOSED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS WILL BE AT LEAST PARTIALLY REMOVED



24 Law 91/2014 affirms that grid and general system tariff components should be applied to the electricity consumed and not only to the electricity withdrawn from the public grid. Following this approach, the exemptions accorded to RIU (*Reti Interne di Utenza*) and SEU (*Sistemi Efficienti di Utenza*) and closed distribution systems, and the benefits currently in force for existing plants related to self-consumption will be at least partially removed for new subjects/projects that apply for similar mechanisms.

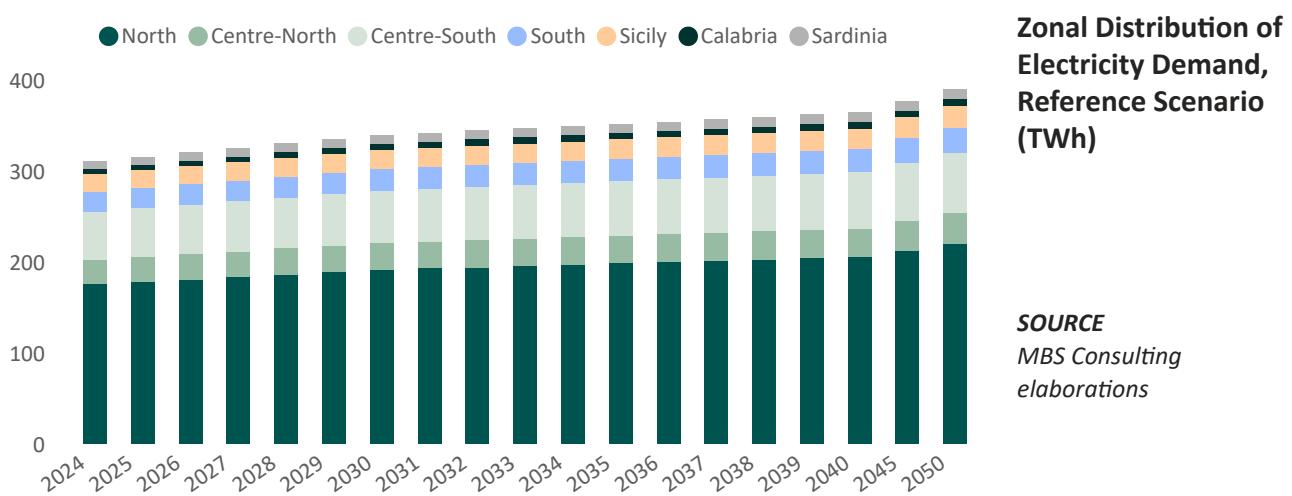
25 - 50 The excess of self-produced electricity that is not consumed by the industrial sites (self-consumption) and is thus sold on the market (differential between self-production and self-consumption) is expected to gradually decrease, consistently with the expected end-of-life of existing power plants that serve industrial sites.

Main updates

Industrial self-production and self-consumption hypotheses have been updated considering the most recent historical data but are in line with the previous update. Self-production/consumption hypotheses are the same in all the three scenarios.

5.2.4 Zonal Distribution of Electricity Demand

ZONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND IS ESTIMATED IN LINE WITH MOST RECENT REGIONAL TRENDS



15-20

In 2015, the approval of the European guidelines on capacity allocation and congestion management (CACM) introduced new parameters to be followed in the zonal configuration review process. In 2018, Terna began a process to review the zonal configurations in compliance with such rules.

21 - onwards

The current zonal configuration derives from the base case proposed by Terna in compliance with the CACM. Differences compared to the previous configuration: (i) elimination of the limited production poles, (ii) inclusion of a new bidding zone corresponding to the Calabria region, (iii) displacement of the Umbria region from the Centre-North zone to the Centre-South market zone.

24 - 50

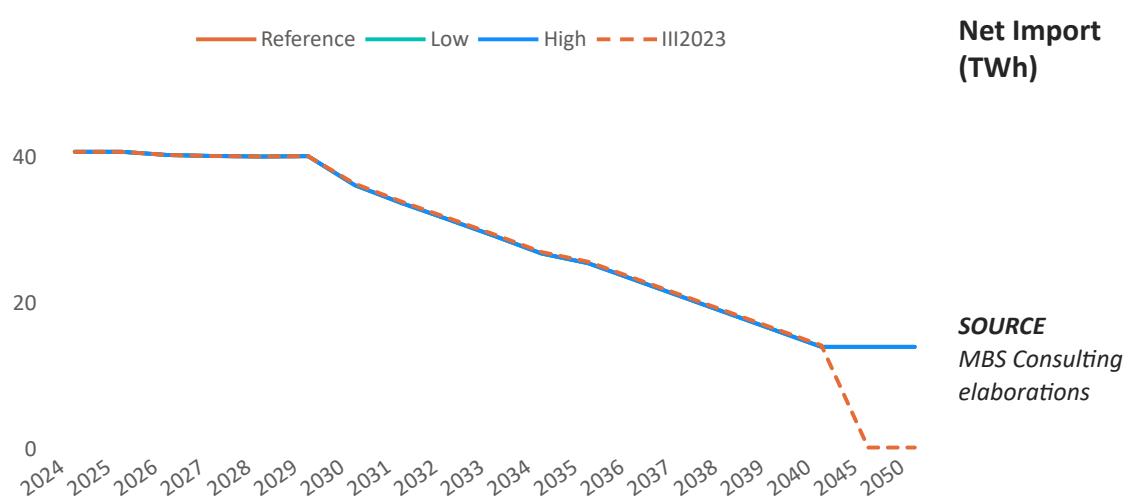
The zonal distribution of electricity demand is based on historical regional data published by Terna and subsequent econometric elaborations. In the Reference case, the zonal distribution of electricity needs is as follows: North (57%), Central-North (9%), Central-South (17%), South (7%), Calabria (2%), Sicily (6%), Sardinia (3%). Slight differences in such figures between the alternative cases are the result of the econometric elaborations performed.

Main updates

The approach adopted and the distribution quotas are in line with the previous update.

5.3 Net Import

NET IMPORT IS EXPECTED TO RANGE AROUND 40 TWh IN THE MEDIUM TERM DRIVEN BY SWITCHING DYNAMICS THAT SUSTAIN IMPORT FLOWS IN LINE WITH HISTORICAL LEVELS. IN THE LONG-TERM THE GRADUAL PHASE-OUT OF COAL-FIRED AND NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE DRIVES THE REDUCTION OF IMPORTED ENERGY, ASSUMING A PARTIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF 2030 TARGETS THROUGHOUT EUROPE



24 - 25 In 2021 net import flows totalled around 43 TWh due to contingent conditions and despite criticalities it reached 43 TWh also in 2022. In the next couple of years, turmoiled commodities market are expected to affect cross-border dynamics and net import flows are assumed stay close to 40 TWh, mainly because of sustained imported volumes from northern frontiers.

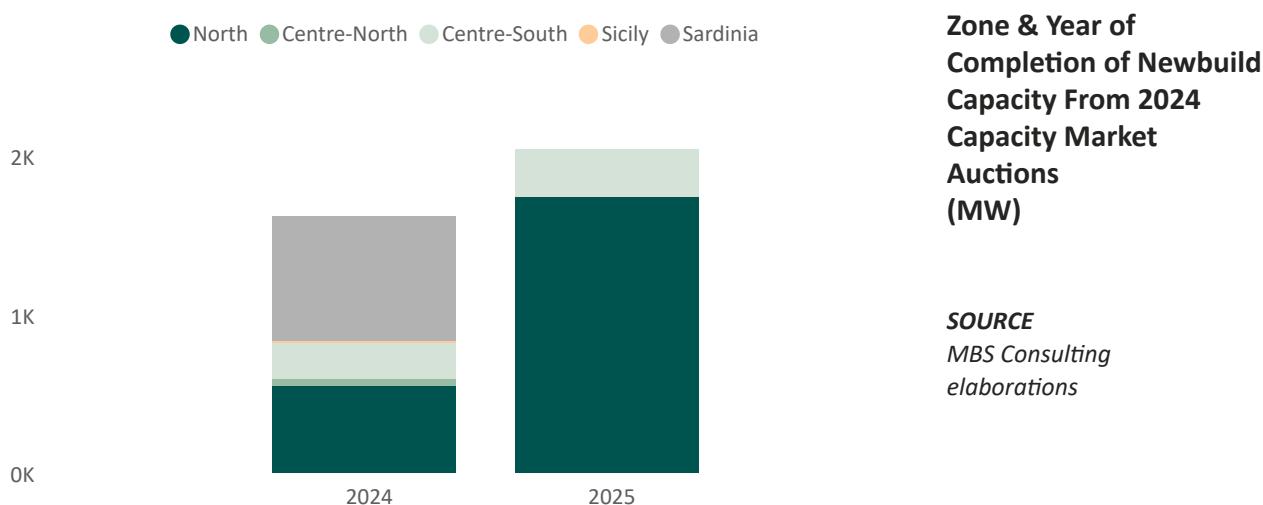
26 - 30 Net imports flows are assumed to slowly decrease in the second half of the decade to around 32 TWh in 2030. This is due to: (i) recovering switching conditions and the partial dismission of the nuclear and coal-fired capacity in France and Germany – and considering also a BAU approach in estimating the achievement of 2030 renewable targets in other European countries; (ii) the go-live of the Tunisia-Sicily cable, that reduces the net import balance by adding more than 3.5 TWh of export flows .

31 - 50 The phase-out of nuclear and coal-fired units in continental Europe could lead to a further net import decrease in the 2030s, until 13 TWh ca. in 2040. The slight increase in net import seen from 2035 is due to an estimated reduction (1 TWh ca.) in the export flows towards Tunisia, following the Tunisian system development plan. In the High scenario, net imports remain sustained as switching conditions only partially improve and no significant nuclear/coal-fired dismission is supposed in continental Europe.

Main updates Net import values line with the previous update and consistent with commodities levels and consequent switching dynamics. In the Low scenario, long-term net import values are assumed equivalent to the Reference case under the assumption that national grid security conditions must be ensured.

5.4 Capacity From 2024 Capacity Market Auction

NEW PROJECTS CONCENTRATED IN THE NORTH ZONE AND SARDINIA, THOSE MANIFESTING THE GREATEST ADEQUACY NEEDS. ALL THE NEW GAS-FIRED PROJECTS PARTICIPATING TO THE AUCTIONS ARE SUPPOSED TO EXPLOIT THE ~1-YEAR BUFFER PERMITTED BY THE RULES OF THE MECHANISM



NORD CNOR

1.7 GW of new high-efficiency gas-fired capacity and almost 0.6 of new electrochemical storage capacity have been procured in the North market zone, the one which will suffer the most – under a system adequacy point of view – from the dismission of coal-fired capacity. In the Centre-North market zone, about 50 MW of new storage capacity have been procured instead.

CSUD SUD CALA

These zones will be interested by the phase-out planned for 2025 as they respectively host about 1.8 GW and 2.6 GW of coal-fired capacity. However, only 0.4 GW ca. between gas-fired and storage capacity have been awarded among the two – 0.3 GW in Centre-South and the remaining capacity in South – after the competitive procedure. No new projects were awarded in Calabria.

SICI SARD

In Sardinia, coal-fired units will not be substituted by new gas-fired generation as the 0.8 GW awarded only come from new storage capacity. This could be a cornerstone for the island as the transition path embraced would hence neglect natural gas and favor fully electrified solutions. In Sicily, the competitive procedure resulted in the procurement of just 12 MW of new storage capacity.

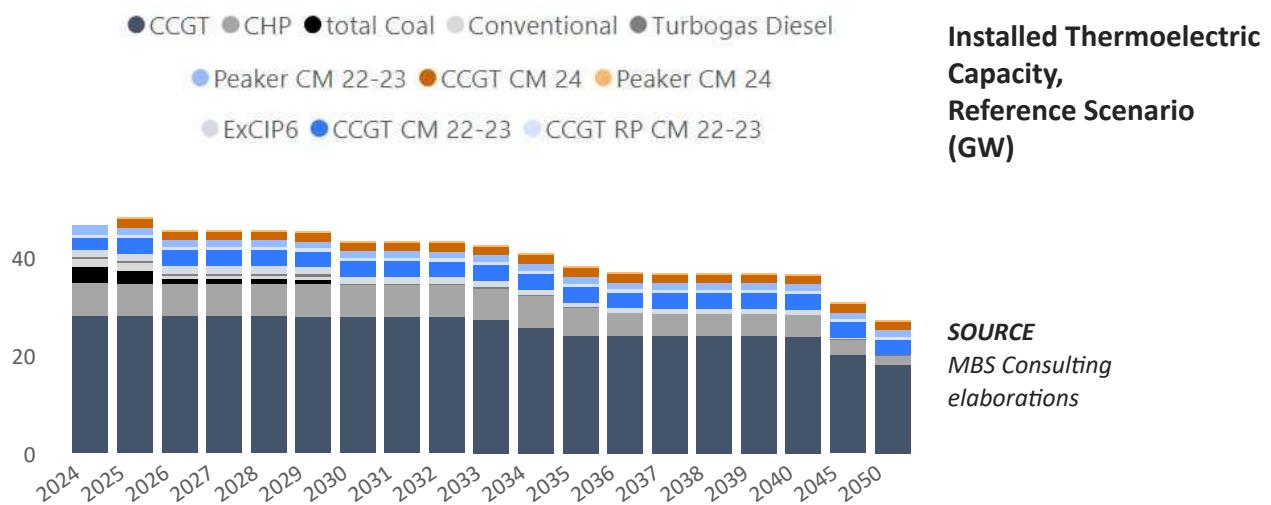
Main updates

2024 Capacity Market auction outcomes are based on the data published by Terna and recent information regarding construction time

5.5 Thermolectric Generation

5.5.1 Installed Capacity, Reference Scenario

CAPACITY MARKET AUCTIONS WILL COMPREHENSIVELY BRING 7.3 GW OF NEW GAS-FIRED CAPACITY ONLINE BETWEEN 2022 AND MID 2025. SARDINIAN COAL-FIRED UNITS TO BE PHASED-OUT ONLY IN 2030, IN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMPLETION OF THE TYRRHENIAN LINK INFRASTRUCTURE



24 - 25 Due to troubles in completing the permitting process, some capacity procured through the 2022-2023 Capacity Market (CM) auctions will not be realized. According to the latest data published by Terna, the total amount of new gas-fired capacity supported by 2022-2023 CM premium should total around 5 GW.

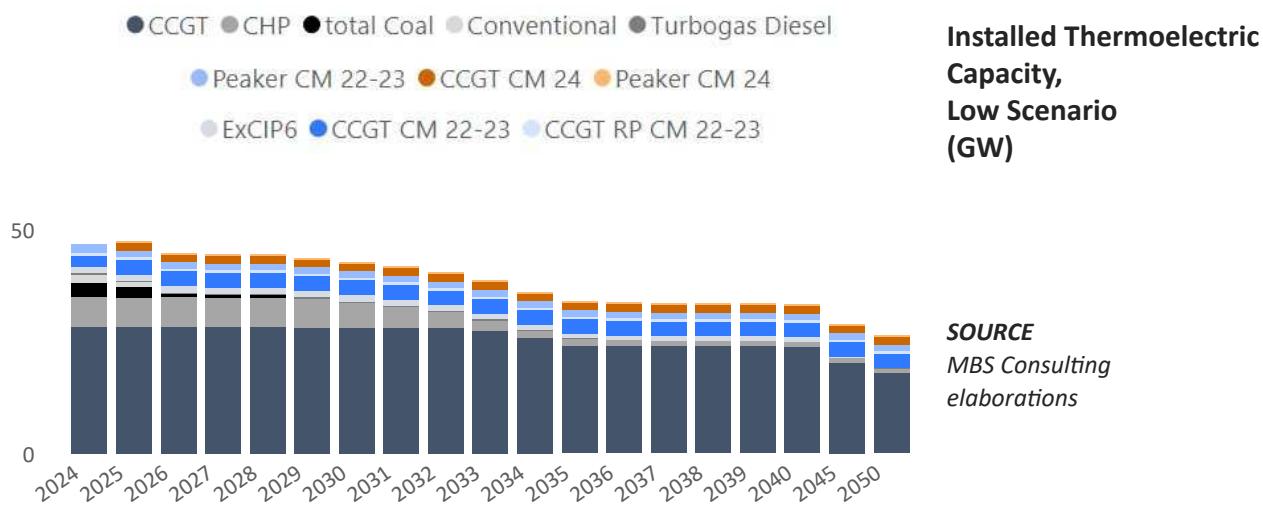
26 - 30 The first results of the 2024 CM auction show that around 1.8 GW of new gas-fired capacity has been procured and will enter the market between late 2024 and mid-2025. Auction results show also that Sardinian coal-fired capacity will not be substituted by gas-fired units, as only storage capacity was awarded in the island. Anyway, while coal-fired plants on the peninsula will be phase-out after 2025, Sardinian units are expected to operate until the Tyrrhenian Link infrastructure is fully completed (2030).

31 - 50 The amount of capacity auctioned through the CM is expected to grant full system adequacy at least through to 2030. No other thermoelectric capacity investments are envisaged after the wave of investment brought by the last CM auctions. Existing CHP power plants continue to support industrial activities under the assumption of a BAU evolution of the industrial needs they serve. Some ageing CCGT capacity exit the market.

Main updates Evolution of new thermoelectric capacity reviewed consistently with latest information diffused by Terna with respect to the results of Capacity Market auctions. Hypotheses related to existing gas-fired capacity are in line with the previous market update.

5.5.2 Installed Capacity, Low Case Scenario

CAPACITY MARKET AUCTIONS WILL COMPREHENSIVELY BRING 7.3 GW OF NEW GAS-FIRED CAPACITY ONLINE BETWEEN 2022 AND EARLY 2025. ALL COAL-FIRED UNITS PHASED-OUT IN 2029 UNDER THE HYPOTHESIS OF A QUICK REALIZATION OF THE TYRRHENIAN LINK INFRASTRUCTURE



24 - 25 Due to troubles in completing the permitting process, some capacity procured through the 2022-2023 Capacity Market (CM) auctions will not be realized. According to the latest data published by Terna, the total amount of new gas-fired capacity supported by 2022-2023 CM premium should total around 5 GW.

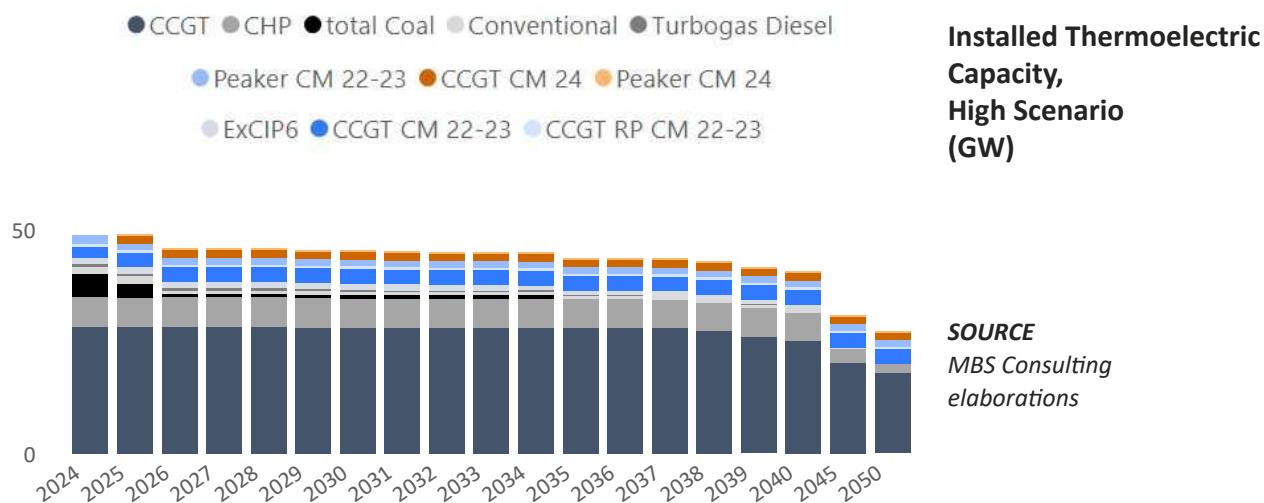
26 - 30 The first results of the 2024 CM auction show that around 1.8 GW of new gas-fired capacity has been procured and will enter the market between late 2024 and early 2025. Sardinian coal-fired plants are phase-out in 2025 together with power plants located in the peninsula under the hypothesis of a quick realization of the Tyrrhenian Link infrastructure.

31 - 50 No other thermoelectric capacity investments are envisaged after the wave of investment brought by the last CM auctions. Most of existing CHP power plants gradually exit the market, substituted by greener solutions. Some ageing CCGT capacity exit the market following strong competitive conditions.

Main updates Evolution of new thermoelectric capacity reviewed consistently with latest information diffused by Terna with respect to the results of Capacity Market auctions. All coal-fired units phased-out in 2029 under the hypothesis of a realization of the Tyrrhenian Link infrastructure in line with Terna assumptions. Hypotheses related to existing gas-fired capacity are in line with the previous market update

5.5.3 Installed Capacity, High Case Scenario

CAPACITY MARKET AUCTIONS WILL COMPREHENSIVELY BRING 7.3 GW OF NEW GAS-FIRED CAPACITY ONLINE BETWEEN 2022 AND EARLY 2025. PHASE-OUT OF COAL-FIRED POSTPONED UNTIL 2035 WHEN TYRRHENIAN LINK BECOME OPERATIVE.



24 - 25 Due to troubles in completing the permitting process, some capacity procured through the 2022-2023 Capacity Market (CM) auctions will not be realized. According to the latest data published by Terna, the total amount of new gas-fired capacity supported by 2022-2023 CM premium should total around 5 GW.

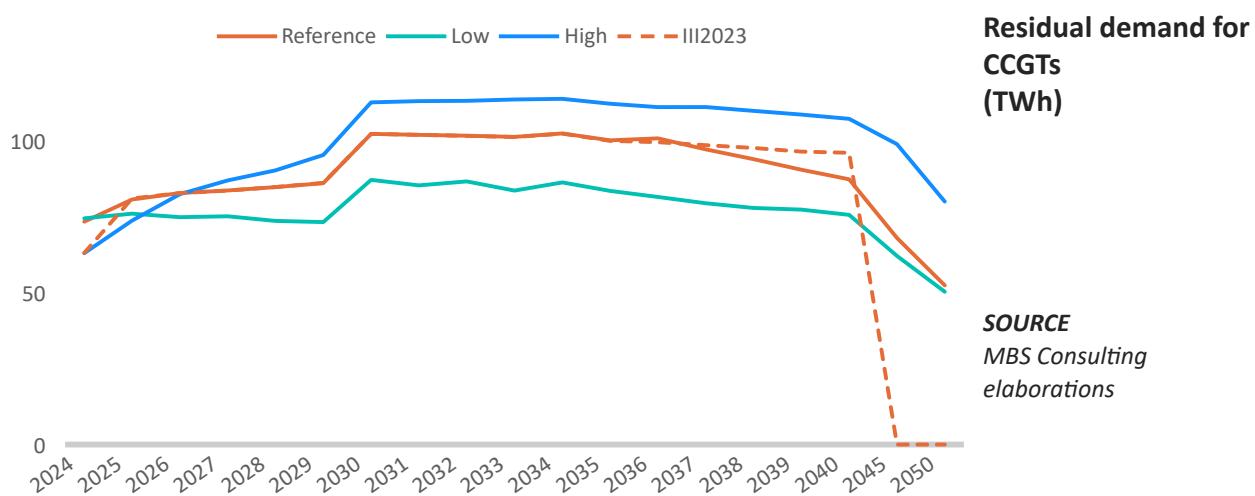
26 - 30 The first results of the 2024 CM auction show that around 1.8 GW of new gas-fired capacity has been procured and will enter the market between late 2024 and early 2025.

31 - 50 No other thermoelectric capacity investments are envisaged after the wave of investment brought by the last CM auctions. Existing CHP and CCGT power plants are remain operative. Realization of the Tyrrhenian Link in 2035 determine the phase-out of all coal power plants.

Main updates Evolution of new thermoelectric capacity reviewed consistently with latest information diffused by Terna with respect to the results of Capacity Market auctions. Phase-out of coal-fired units postponed until 2035. Hypotheses related to existing gas-fired capacity are in line with the previous market update.

5.5.4. Residual Demand for CCGTs

EXISTING CCGTs COULD ACHIEVE ABOUT 3000 EOH IN THE SHORT-TERM AND RANGE BETWEEN 2000 AND 2500 EOH IN THE MID- AND LONG-TERM DUE TO THE GREATER DEGREE OF COMPETITION BROUGHT BY THE NEWBUILD CAPACITY AFTER 2024-2025 CAPACITY MARKET AUCTIONS



24 - 25 Due to reversed coal-to-gas switching conditions, the existing CCGT fleet is supposed to average about 2200 EOH in the 2024-2025 period in the Reference case. In the alternative scenarios, the diverse results depend on the different switching conditions: in the Low scenario, the 2024-2025 average is 2200 EOH, while in the High scenario the figure drops to 2000 EOH. In the same period, min-max performances of new, high-efficiency CCGTs range between 4000 EOH and 6300 EOH (considering the three cases).

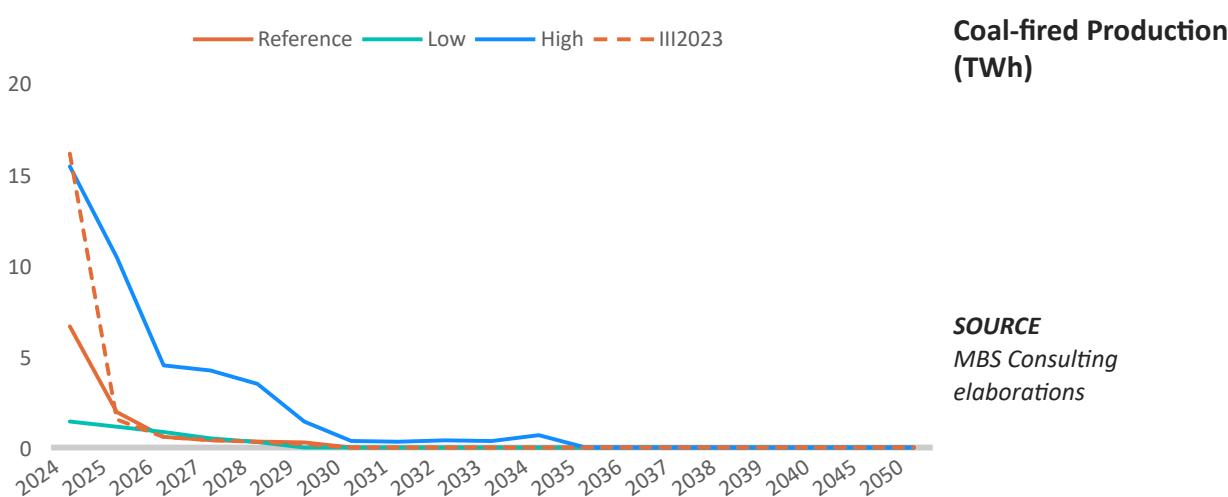
26 - 30 After the phase-out of coal-fired units, the residual demand rebounds but existing CCGTs suffer the competition brought by sustained import levels and new high-efficiency competitors entering with the Capacity Market support. In the Low scenario, residual demand is furtherly reduced by the energy efficiency effect on consumptions and the greater renewable penetration. In the High scenario, the progressive increase of residual demand is due to improving switching conditions.

31 - 50 Existing CCGTs (53%-efficiency) stabilize around 2400 EOH. In the Low scenario, the great renewable penetration influences competitive dynamics and existing units remain close to 1600 EOH. In the High scenario, the improvement of switching conditions is hampered by the high level of imports from abroad, with EOH of existing units over 2000 favored by coal phase-out after 2035. High-efficiency units stabilize below the 4800 EOH only in the Low scenario.

Main updates CCGTs production varies in the scenarios according to the different hypotheses made for commodities, demand growth and the evolution of the thermoelectric installed capacity.

5.5.5 Coal-fired Production

REVERSED SWITCHING DYNAMICS AND MAXIMIZATION PROGRAM FOSTER COAL-FIRED PRODUCTION IN THE SHORT-TERM. IN THE MID-TERM CONTINUATION OF CURRENT DYNAMICS ONLY EXPECTED IN THE HIGH CASE, IN THE LONG-TERM THE ETS MECHANISM GENERATE AN ECONOMIC PHASE-OUT FOR COAL PLANTS



24 - 25 Starting from the end of 2021 coal-to-gas switching conditions favoured a recovery of coal-fired production. Measures implemented to reduce gas, such as coal power plants maximization program, are expected to guaranty high operativity of coal plants in the short term, with production levels reaching 17 TWh in the Reference case and 18 TWh in the High scenario. In the Low scenario the quicker reabsorption of commodities prices limits the recovery of coal-fired production to a 12TWh.

26 - 30 Coal phase-out in the different scenarios depend on the functionality of the main grid infrastructure (Tyrrhenian link). In the Reference case only the units in Sardinia will continue to operate after 2025 until the Tyrrhenian Link is completed in 2030. In the Low scenario all units will be phased out by 2025. However, in the High scenario coal-powered units may continue to operate until 2035.

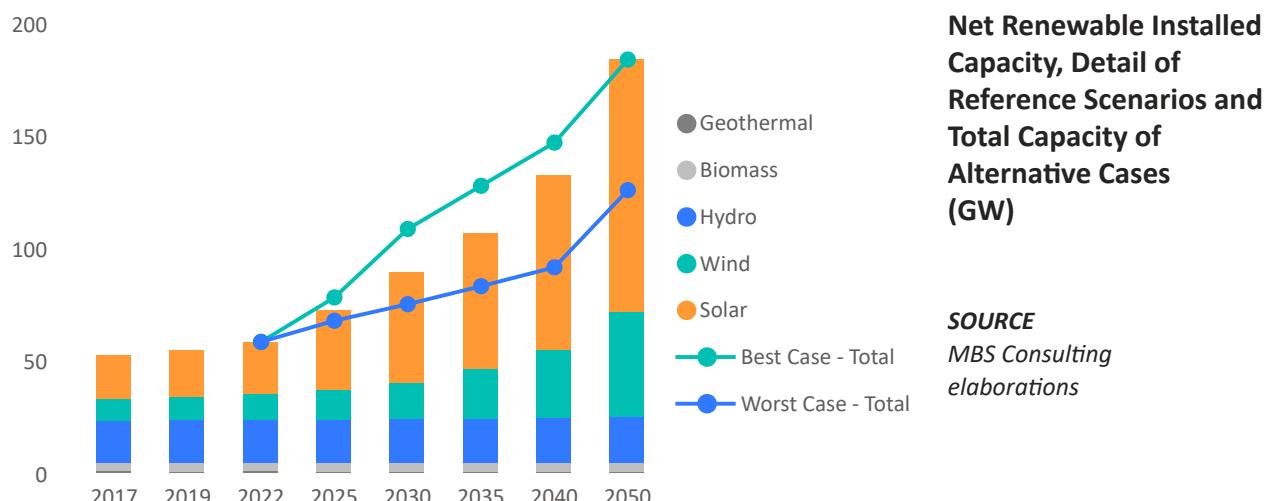
31 - 50 Coal units remain operative only in the High scenario until phase-out in 2035, with the entrance of the Tyrrhenian Link, with favourable conditions for coal switching price most of the units are going to be in an economical phase-out, only the most efficient remains operative.

Main updates CCGTs production varies in the scenarios according to the different hypotheses made for commodities, demand growth and the evolution of the thermoelectric installed capacity.

5.6 Renewable Generation

5.6.1 Renewable Installed Capacity

RES MARKET PARITY CONSOLIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE SURGE IN COMMODITIES PRICES AND DECARBONIZATION TARGET. A POTENTIAL ACCELERATION IN RES INSTALLED CAPACITY COULD BE POSSIBLE FOLLOWING THE RECENT INSTALLATION TREND, IN PARTICULAR FOR SOLAR CAPACITY



Net Renewable Installed Capacity, Detail of Reference Scenarios and Total Capacity of Alternative Cases (GW)

SOURCE
MBS Consulting elaborations

24 - 25 In the Reference case, the potential for renewable development is considered based on recent trends, taking into account both bureaucratic and technical obstacles. This results in an estimated increase of 7.4 GW of solar and 2 GW of wind capacity. In Low scenario, there is a greater emphasis on achieving a decarbonized economy, with 10 GW of solar and 2 GW of wind power. High scenario, the growth of renewables is hindered by unfavourable economic conditions, resulting in an increase of just 5.4 GW and 0.6 GW of new solar and wind capacity, respectively, over the same two-year period.

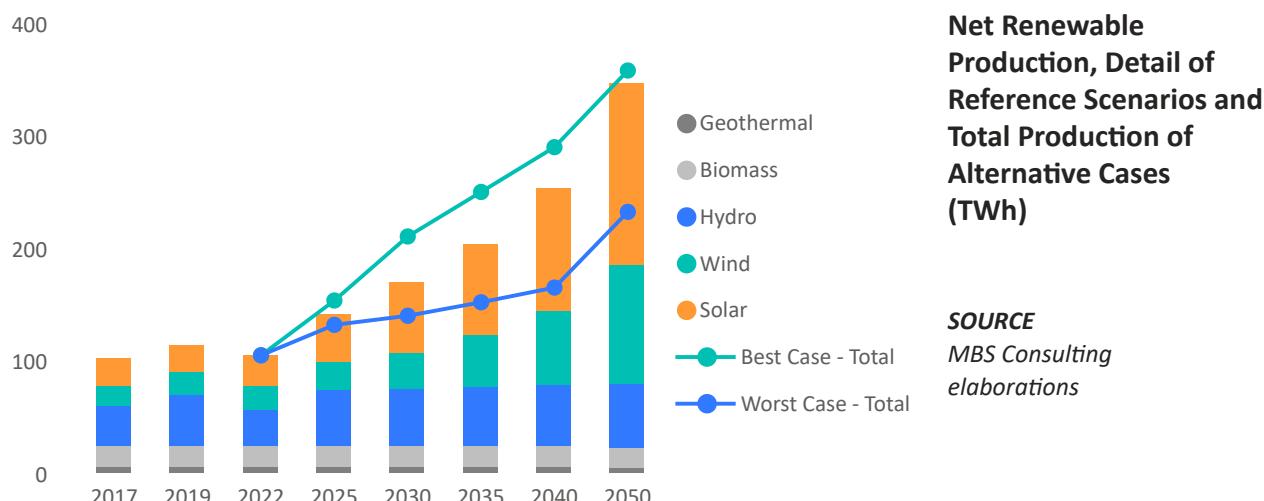
26 - 30 Market parity conditions will accelerate the progress towards achieving long-term targets. In the Reference case, there is an ambitious plan for the development of renewables with an estimated 49 GW of solar and 16 GW of wind capacity by 2030, allowing to reach almost 50% of the energy demand. This scenario assumes a market-driven evolution of the sector. Low scenario reach 63 GW of solar and 21 GW of wind capacity by 2030, development achieved through a faster decrease in technology costs.

31 - 50 The Reference scenario predicts a continued increase in renewables penetration, with solar and wind capacity expected to reach 69 GW and 27.6 GW, respectively, by 2040. However, an even faster transition towards achieving long-term decarbonization goals may be possible with the help of greater-than-anticipated investments in grid infrastructure and high-capacity energy storage solutions. These investments could enable an accelerated convergence towards meeting long-term decarbonization objectives.

Main updates The assumptions regarding renewable capacity have been updated in line with the latest available data and consistently with the TSO connection requests.

5.6.2 Renewable Production

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE NIECP TARGETS RELATED TO THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR REQUIRES A GREAT EFFORT: A 2030 RES/GDC RATIO OF 65% COULD BE ACHIEVED ONLY WITH A STRONG ACCELERATION OF PROJECTS RECEIVING THE GREEN LIGHT IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS



24 - 25 In the next two years, solar and wind production are assumed to reach past 35 TWh and 26 TWh by 2024. In the Low scenario, instead, the greater technological and practical development of projects leads to reach past 41 TWh (solar) and 27 TWh (wind) in the same period.

26 - 30 Assuming a BAU evolution of the market and the elimination of permitting process constraints in the next future, an 90% quota of the 2030 RES/GDC ratio target is expected to be achieved. Only a greener evolution of the Italian system is expected to be able to lead to the full achievement of the target (55+%). The achievement of Green Deal targets – possibly RES/GDC around 70%, yet to be defined – would surely require a greater effort instead

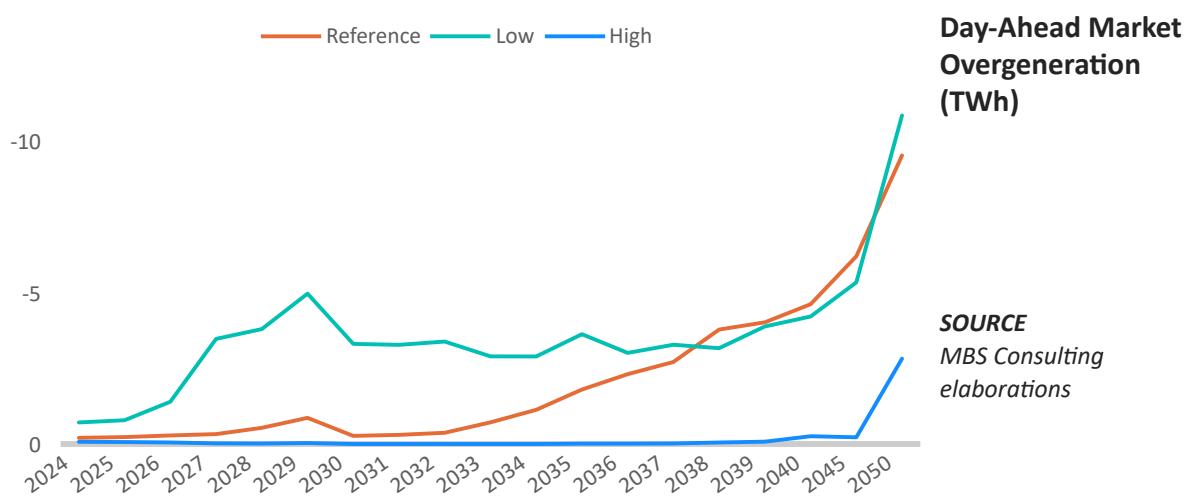
31 - 50 The reduction of technology costs and consolidated market parity conditions could allow solar production to almost quadruple and wind generation to more than triple with respect to 2022 values in 2040 in the Reference scenario. Boundary conditions of alternative scenarios lead to different degrees of renewable development and production level.

Main updates

RES production are in line with capacity installation and technology performance.

5.6.3 Day-Ahead Market Overagegeneration

OVERGENERATION COULD BECOME SIGNIFICANT IN THE LONG-TERM, FOLLOWING THE HIGH RENEWABLE PENETRATION IN THE ENERGY MIX, IN PARTICULAR IN THE SOUTHERN ZONES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY INTENSIVE STORAGES AND ELECTROLYSIS CAPACITY COULD MITIGATE THE MARKET COUNTEREFFECTS



24 - 25 BAU market conditions and moderate renewable penetration lead to a minimum risk of overgeneration in Reference and High scenario, while a more sustained increase in capacity installation in the south macro-zone could lead to overgeneration in some hours.

26 - 30 Greater penetration of renewable energy sources expected after 2026, there is a possibility of overgeneration starting to increase, which could result in more than 3 TWh of excess electricity in the Low scenario by 2030. The curtailment effect may be emphasized in certain local grid conditions. Moreover, during this decade, overgeneration is likely to be exacerbated by the rapid development of renewable energy sources in the southern regions of the country and the lack of adequate grid reinforcement.

31 - 50 In order to effectively manage the growing penetration of renewable energy sources and the associated overgeneration phenomena, the 2030s will require significant investments in grid reinforcements and high-capacity energy storage solutions. These measures will be crucial for balancing the grid and ensuring stable energy supply, especially in regions that are particularly prone to overgeneration. This excess energy production could provide opportunities for the installation of electrolysis capacity, which would not only help to take advantage of excess energy production but also support ongoing investments in RES

Main updates Day-ahead market overgeneration updated according to new scenario hypothesis concerning RES installation and grid reinforcement.

5.6.4 Electorlyzer installed capacity

LONG-TERM RENEWABLE GROWTH IN SOUTHERN REGIONS WILL CAUSE EXCESS ENERGY, ESPECIALLY ON ISLANDS. GRID AND BESS DEVELOPMENT MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO CONTAIN THE PHENOMENA, ELECTROLYSER MAY BE NEEDED. INSTALLED CAPACITY COULD REACH 0.5 GW IN REFERENCE AND 4 GW IN LOW SCENARIO, MAINLY IN SARDINIA AND SICILY

**35 - 40**

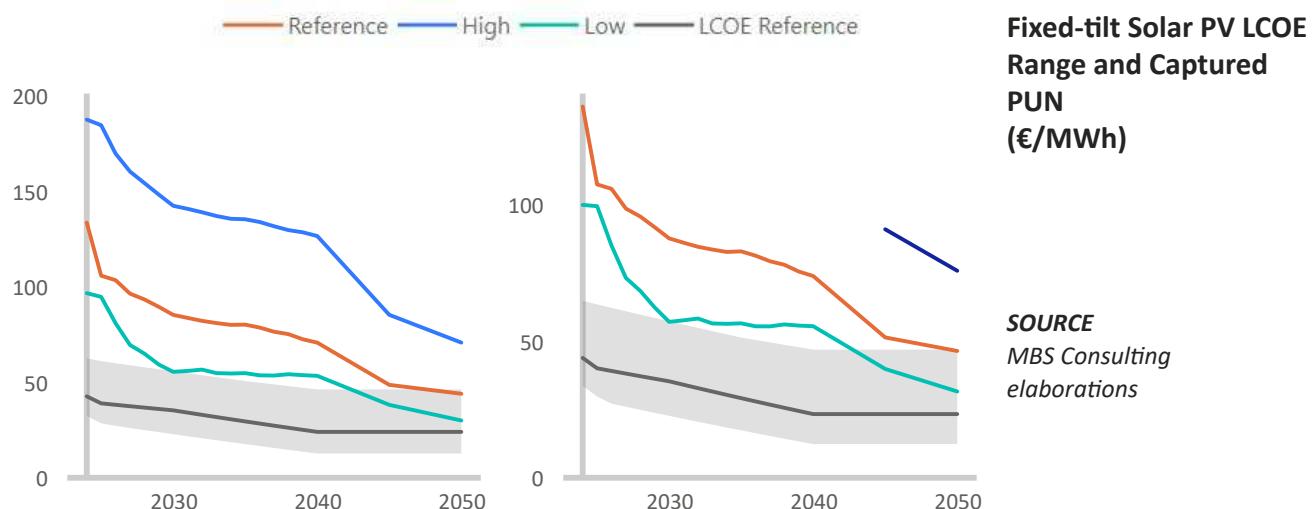
In the long-term the development of renewable capacity, in particular in the southern zones, increase the presence of systematic overgeneration in the system, mainly in the islands. Grid investments and BESS are going to be insufficient to mitigate the problem, creating favourable conditions for green hydrogen, installed electrolysis capacity could reach almost 0.5 GW in the Reference scenario, concentrated in Sardinia. In the long-term, electrolysis capacity can effectively address overgeneration by providing a means to store excess renewable energy. Additionally, by increasing demand during periods of high RES production, it can help sustain prices and mitigate the cannibalization effect, particularly during the advanced transition phase

Main updates

Electrolysis capacity introduce in Reference and Low case scenario, considering Day-ahead market overgeneration update according to new scenario hypothesis concerning RES installation and grid reinforcement. Expected load factor at least between 1700 and 2000 equivalent hours. Commodities prices make green hydrogen competitive compared to grey.

5.6.5 Solar Market Parity

THE RISE OF COMMODITIES DRIVES UP MARKET PRICES AND STRENGTHENS SOLAR MARKET PARITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE, DESPITE TECHNOLOGY COSTS ON THE RISE.



Fixed-tilt Solar PV LCOE Range and Captured PUN (€/MWh)

SOURCE
MBS Consulting
elaborations

24 - 25 Despite some increase in technology costs, the solar energy sector continues to achieve market parity due to still high in commodity prices, which are reflected in market prices. As baseload prices are expected to settle above 120€/MWh during the 2024-2025 period, solar power plants are projected to capture rates that are significantly higher than the estimated levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) across all scenarios. This indicates a positive outlook for the solar energy industry, which is likely to remain competitive and profitable in the near future.

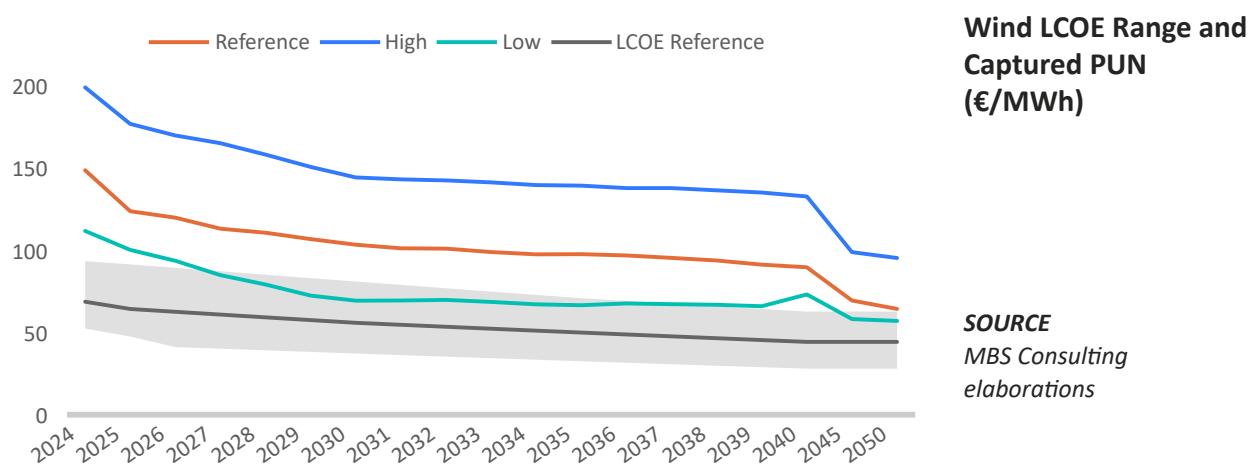
26 - 30 Despite the potential cannibalization effect on unlevered projects located in southern regions, market opportunities for merchant investments are expected to strengthen in the coming years.

31 - 50 The long-term outlook from 2030 onwards appears promising for the renewable energy sector, as the ongoing reduction in technology costs and the adoption of improved PPA best practices are expected to support non-incentivized investments. However, the cannibalization effect could become a significant factor in certain regions, such as Sardinia and Sicily, where the grid infrastructure may not be capable of efficiently redirecting energy flows.

Main updates Captured prices driven by the commodities prices dynamics. No development of tracker technology assumed in the High scenario until 2040. LCOE metrics: 30-year time horizon, full equity financing, discount factor 7%.

5.6.6 Wind Market Parity

THE RISE OF COMMODITIES DRIVES UP MARKET PRICES AND STRENGTHENS WIND MARKET PARITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE, DESPITE TECHNOLOGY COSTS ON THE RISE.



SOURCE
MBS Consulting
elaborations

24 - 25 Wind market parity consolidates despite some increase in technology costs benefiting from the bullish trend of commodities that influence market prices. With yearly captured prices aligned to baseload prices, wind power plants are expected to achieve promising results, above the estimated leveled cost of electricity (LCOE) in all the scenarios.

26 - 30 Market opportunities for merchant investments are expected to consolidate, as wind assets do not suffer from cannibalization effects. Site-specific matters may however influence project economics.

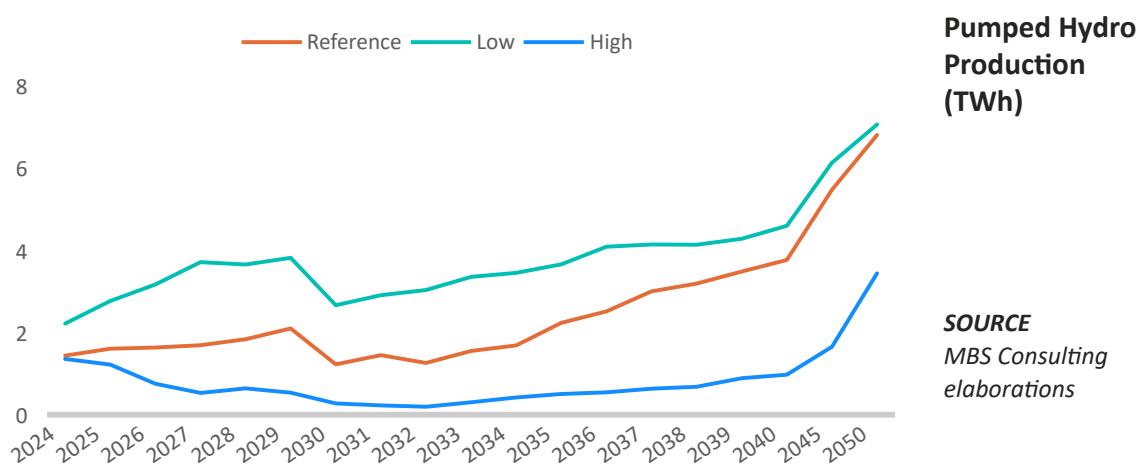
31 - 50 Long-term perspectives from 2030 onwards are promising, following the continuous reduction of the cost of technologies and improved PPA best practices to support non-incentivized investments.

Main updates Captured prices driven by the great surge in commodities prices. LCOE metrics: 30-year time horizon, full equity financing, discount factor 7%.

5.7 Storage

5.7.1 Pumped Hydro Production

DAY-AHEAD MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUMPED HYDRO POWER PLANTS CAN ARISE IN THE SHORT-TERM BECAUSE OF THE EFFECT OF VOLATILE PRICES, WILL MANIFEST IN THE LONG-TERM BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUOUS INCREASE OF NON-PROGRAMMABLE RENEWABLE PRODUCTION



24 - 25 Within-day price spreads on the DAM could disclose opportunities for pumped hydro units, although the Ancillary Services Market (especially the real-time balancing phase) is expected to continue to be their main source of revenues.

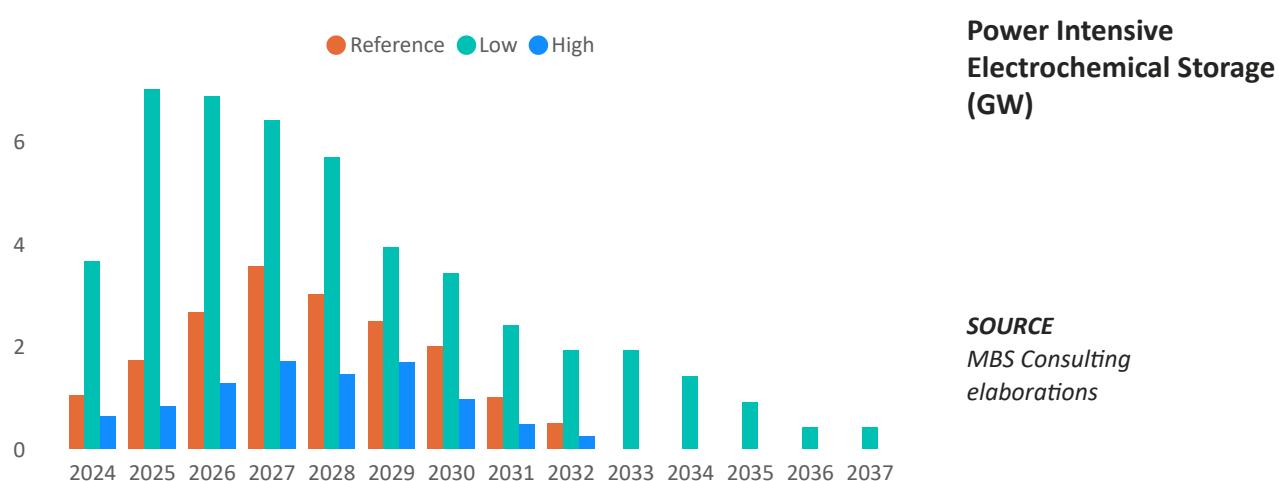
26 - 30 Renewables development gradually increases the opportunities on the DAM. An accelerated development compared to the expected BAU trajectory could lead pumped hydro production volumes to reach 3.5 TWh in the Low scenario.

31 - 50 With a penetration of non-programmable renewable sources above 50% of total electricity needs, market opportunities furtherly increase: pumped hydro units help mitigate the solar cannibalization effect and help contain network congestions.

Main updates Pure pumped hydro capacity currently amounts to about 4 GW and is not assumed to increase further in the future.

5.7.2 Power Intensive Electrochemical Storage

POWER INTENSIVE ELECTROCHEMICAL STORAGES CAN BE IN THE MONEY IN THE MID-TERM: REVENUES DERIVE MAINLY FROM ANCILLARY SERVICES MARKET PARTICIPATION AND SPECIFIC SERVICES SUPPLY, AND COULD BE FURTHERLY SUSTAINED BY THE CHANGES BROUGHT BY THE FUTURE MARKET DESIGN REFORM. IN THE LONG RUN INCREASE IN RES QUOTA AND MORE VOLATILE PRICES FAVOR CONVERSION TO ENERGY INTENSIVE STORAGE



24 - 25 The first BESS (Battery Energy Storage System) projects are expected to come online in 2023 following the results of the Fast Reserve auctions held in December 2020. The pilot project proposed by Terna is based on the supply of a specific ultra-fast frequency regulation service paid with a fixed yearly capacity remuneration and is the first experience of development electrochemical storages in the Italian market.

26 - 30 PI storages (1 hour of storage capacity) penetration is sustained by growing needs on the BM as non-programmable renewable capacity progressively increases, in the first years. After reaching the peak in the mid 20s, power intensive gradually contract, due to opportunities for converting their units in energy intensive storage to capture the increase volatile dynamics on DAM. Increased overgeneration and contracion in ASM volumes reduce determine a gradual end in PI investments

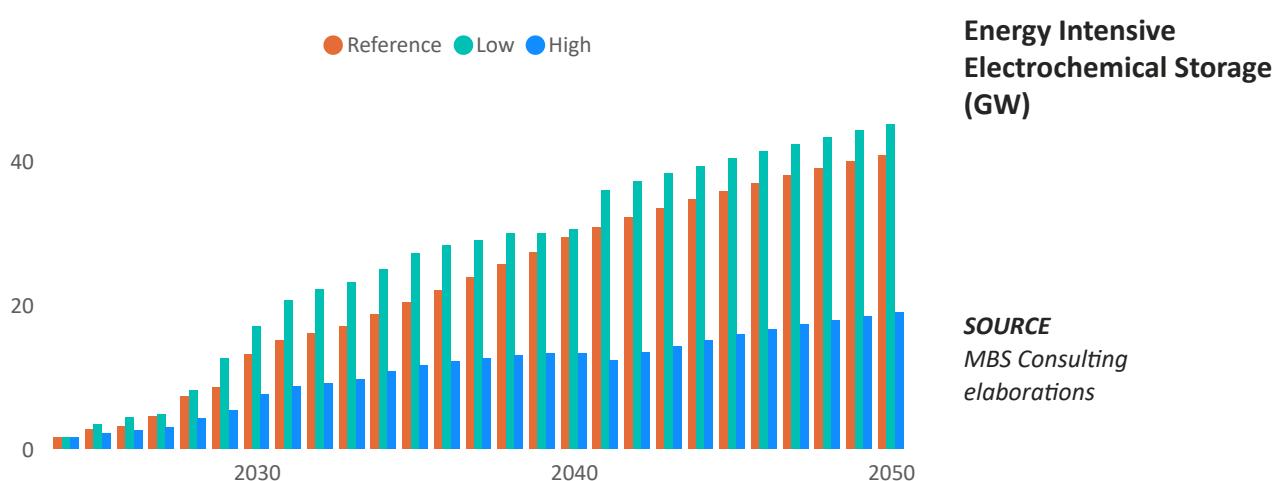
31 - 50 Power intensive BESS capacity gradually disappear in the Reference and High scenario, progressively replaced by energy intensive BESS as they reach the end of the operational life, and remain available only in the Low scenario where higher RES capacity generate operativity signals on the ancillary service market.

Main updates

Power intensive storage updated taking in account ASM volumes dynamics and economic convenience

5.7.3 Energy Intensive Electrochemical Storage

2024 CAPACITY MARKET AUCTION STARTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY INTENSIVE STORAGES IN THE ITALIAN MARKET. LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH KIND OF ASSET WILL BE KEY IN FOSTERING THE INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLES IN THE SYSTEM, WHEN THE GREAT SOLAR PENETRATION CREATES OPPORTUNITIES FOR TIME-SHIFTING APPLICATIONS ON THE DAY-AHEAD MARKET



24 2024 Capacity Market auction started the development of energy intensive storages in the Italian market, with more than 1.5 GW of new storage capacity – quite completely energy intensive (4 hours) – expected to hit the market by 2024 (possibly with some delays due to issue on the supply chain), with Sardinia and North to host about 0.8 GW and about 0.6 GW respectively.

25 - 30 The Day-Ahead Market presents promising market opportunities for merchant energy-intensive storage applications with a storage capacity of 4 hours. This is due to the increasing price spread volatility and the presence of overgeneration resulting from the development of renewable energy sources. Additionally, the gradual decrease in technology costs further enhances the attractiveness of energy-intensive investments.

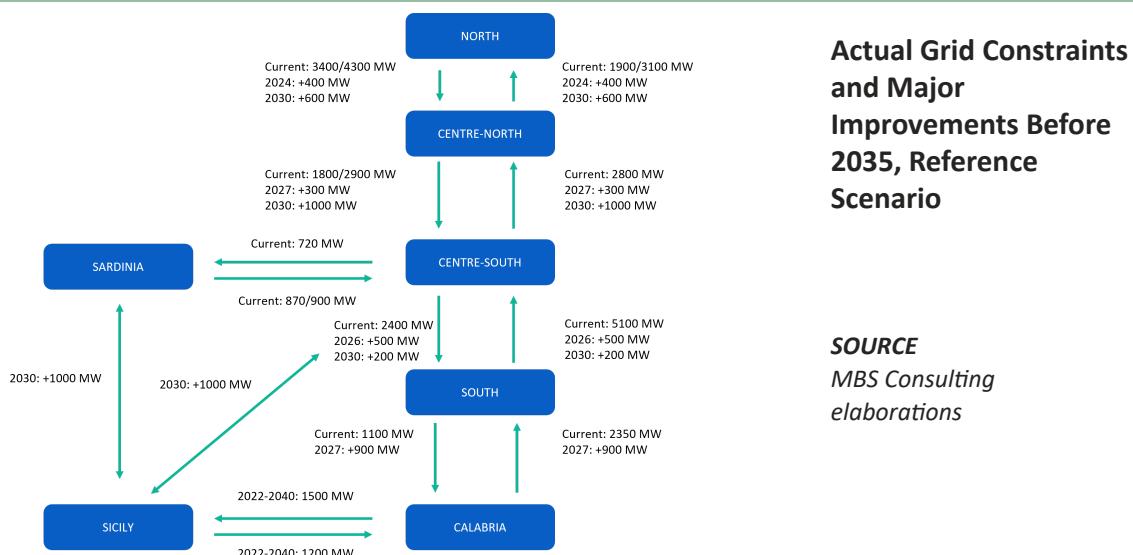
31 - 50 Energy intensive applications reach an overall installed capacity of 22 GW in 2040. The larger installed capacity achieved in the Low scenario (near 31 GW in 2040) is consequence of greater opportunities both on the DAM and on the ASM.

Main updates Energy intensive storage updated taking in account overgeneration dynamics and price volatility on the DAM.

6 TRANSMISSION GRID

6.1 Grid Reinforcements

IMPORTANT GRID REINFORCEMENTS TO BE REALIZED ALREADY IN THE 2020s BUT MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN THE 2030s – TYRRHENIAN LINK AND ADRIATIC LINK. GREAT RES DEVELOPMENT GENERATE SIGNAL FOR FURTHER GRID REINFORCEMENTS AS INTER-ZONAL CONSTRAINTS ARE NOT FULLY OVERCOME



24 - 25 In all the scenarios proposed, network constraints are aligned with the most recent indications provided by Terna.

26 - 30 In the 2020s, some grid reinforcements are expected to improve the management of grid flows and reduce inter-zonal congestions in the mainland. Two main HVDC infrastructures are expected to come online in 2030: the two branches of the Tyrrhenian Link (key enabler of the phase-out of Sardinian coal-fired units) and the Adriatic Link (that would help reduce bottlenecks between southern and northern regions). The two infrastructures are introduced in the scenario with some years of delay with respect to the current timeline proposed by Terna and ARERA. In the Low scenario, the two infrastructures are assumed to be realized in 2028. In the High scenario, these infrastructures enter only in 2035.

31 - 50 Under BAU assumption, a further progressive reduction of inter-zonal constraints in the mainland is assumed to take place since 2035. In the Low scenario we assume the implementation of the infrastructure proposed by Terna for the Hypergrid project to reach 30GW of exchange capacity between market zones. In the High scenario the long-term network development is much more limited instead.

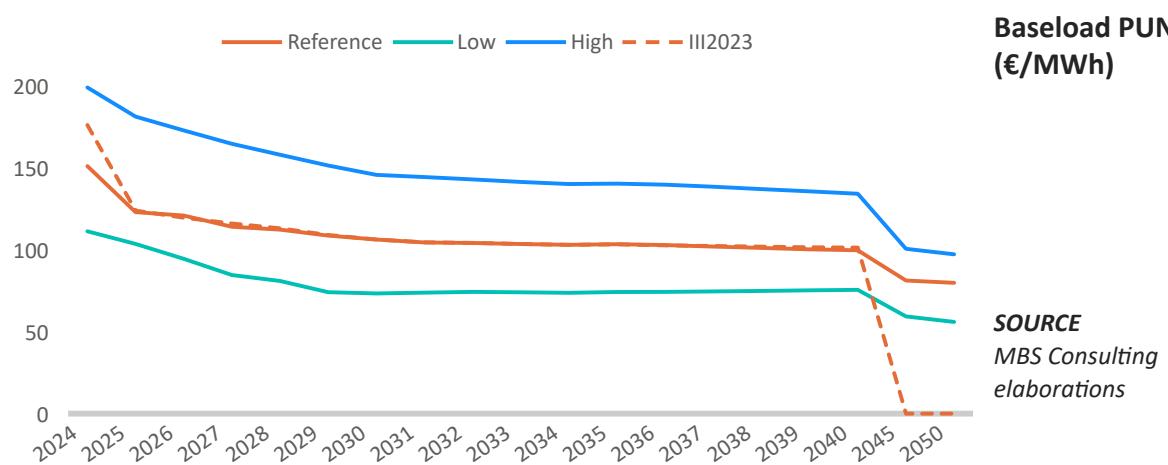
Main updates

BAU grid development hypotheses based on the latest Development Plan published by Terna (2023) and on information publicly available concerning the feasibility of the various network improvements. Assumptions in the alternative scenarios are consistent with other boundary conditions.

7 POWER MARKET PRICES

7.1 BASELOAD PUN

THE POWER MARKET IN THE SHORT-TERM WILL BE GUIDED BY RECOVERED BUT STILL HIGH COMMODITIES PRICES. A GRADUAL NORMALIZATION OF PRICES IS EXPECTED IN THE MID-TERM. IN THE LONG-TERM, PRICES WILL BE MAINLY DRIVEN BY CO2 MOVEMENTS, WHILE OTHER COMMODITIES ARE EXPECTED TO REACH A STABLE EQUILIBRIUM



24 - 25 In the Reference scenario markets dynamics are expected to partially relax in 2024 as gas market gradually stabilize and hydro generation recover. Bullish trend of gas market fundamentals, driven by the inventory cycle and increasing expected procurement competition arising from Asia foster the lifting in price. Consequently, the PUN yearly average moves towards 151 €/MWh, also supported by recovering electricity demand.

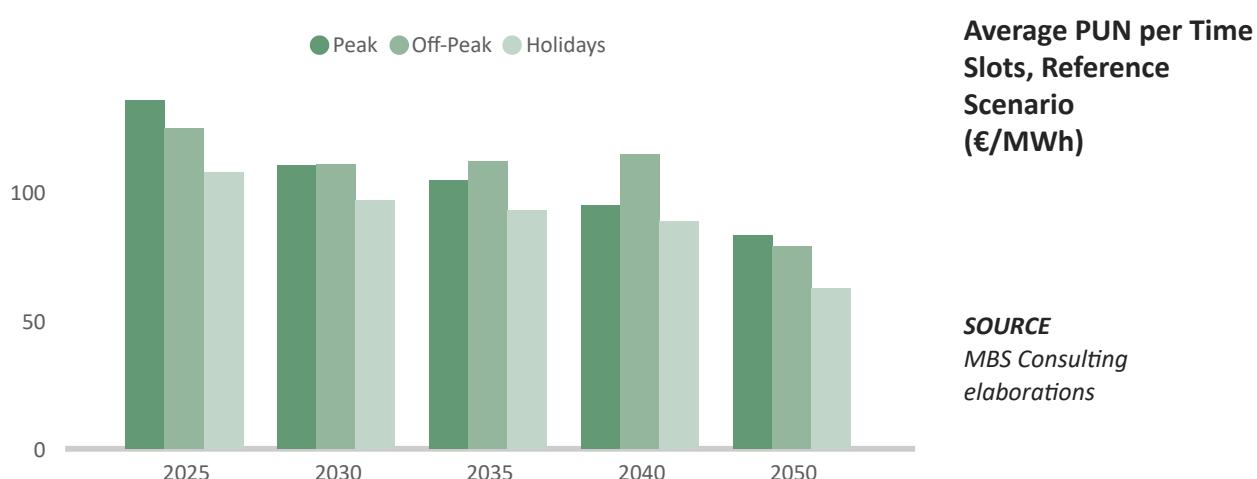
26 - 30 In the latter half of the 2020s, a gradual decline in commodities prices is expected due to the recovery of gas supply and economic growth. This decline, along with the increased development of RES, adoption of BESS technologies, and completion of crucial network infrastructure, is projected to bring prices below 110 €/MWh in the Reference case. A stronger focus on system decarbonization could even drive prices down to 70 €/MWh in the Low scenario. However, in the High case, energy prices are expected to remain above 140€/MWh until 2029.

31 - 50 In the long run, power prices are expected to be supported by ETS dynamics, with CCGTs being the marginal technology in the system for at least 85% of the time, causing the baseload PUN to largely reflect their average variable production costs. Depending on the level of decarbonization achieved in each scenario, the projected PUN range for 2040 is between 130-75 €/MWh.

Main updates Compared to the previous update, the downward revision of commodities prices determines reduction in power prices during the 2020s. Long-term price trends are in line with previous update.

7.1.1 Peak-Load/Off-Peak PUN

RENEWABLES PENETRATION, LED BY SOLAR ENERGY, IS EXPECTED TO STRONGLY AFFECT PEAK / OFF-PEAK DYNAMICS AFTER 2030, WHEN THE INVERSION OF PRICE SPREADS BETWEEN TIME SLOTS IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR



24 - 25 The positive price spread between evening and central hours of the day is expected to persist in the short-term, as renewables penetration remains under 40% of gross domestic consumptions.

26 - 30 Sustained solar development will sharpen the price decrease in the central hours of the day, especially in correspondence of large sunlight availability and low demand levels (e.g., during spring), gradually closing the gap between peak and off-peak prices.

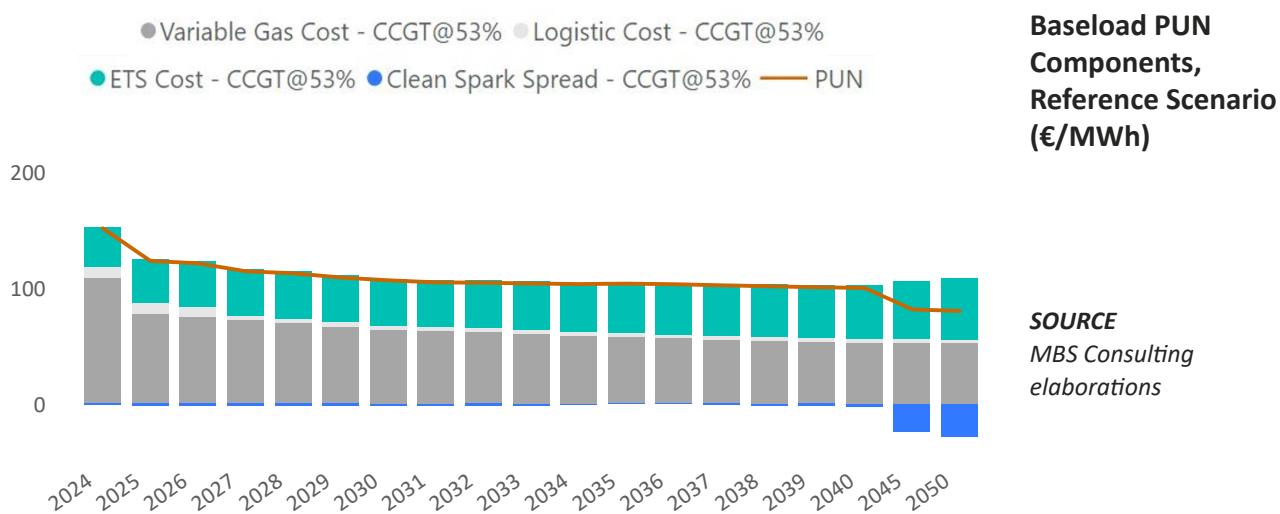
31 - 50 The reverse trajectory of hourly price differentials is expected to continue in the long-term, favoring the increase of prices in off-peak hours. The growing penetration of energy intensive electrochemical BESS and the generally greater operativity of storage units could dampen the cannibalization effect produced by non-programmable solar power plants.

Main updates

The evolution of the price for the different categories of hours is in line with the previous market update.

7.1.2 Baseload PUN Components, Reference Scenario

CONTRACTION IN ELECTRICITY DEMAND AND RECOVER IN HYDRO GENERATION REDUCE CSS FOR EXISTING CCGTs IN THE SHORT-TERM. AFTER THE PHASE-OUT OF COAL-FIRED UNITS, THE CSS IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN CLOSE TO NULL, AS THE GROWING PENETRATION OF RENEWABLES AND THE CM-SUPPORTED NEWBUILDS AFFECT COMPETITIVE DYNAMICS



24 - 25 High commodities prices continue to keep PUN elevated in the short-term and impact the equilibrium in the thermoelectric sector, particularly gas-fired units. The significant rise in gas prices affects the variable costs of existing CCGTs (the marginal technology in the Italian system), furthermore recovered of hydro generation and presence of coal units in the mix determine a CSS below zero.

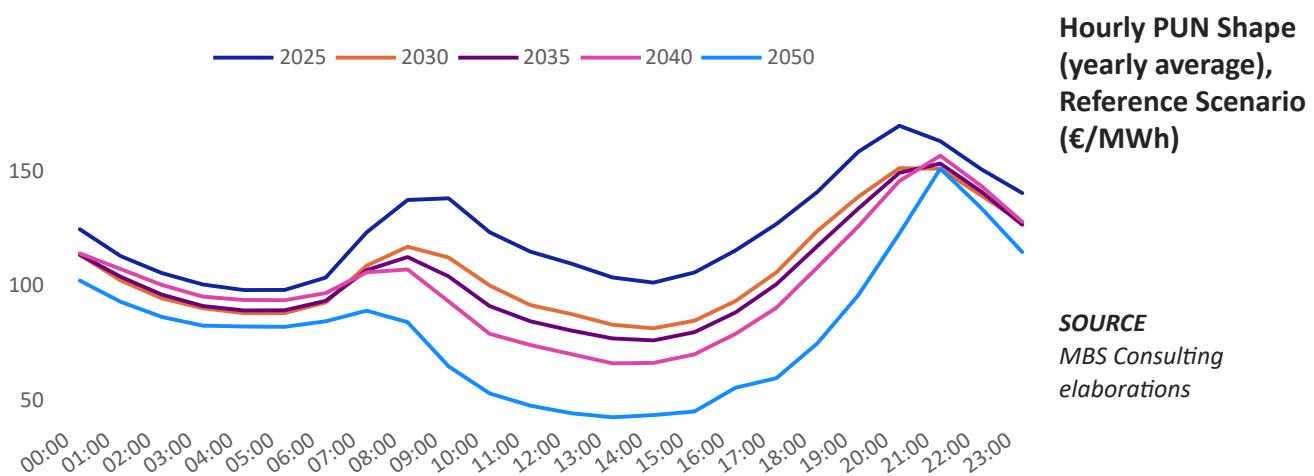
26 - 30 In the second half of the 2020s, it is expected that existing CCGTs (Combined Cycle Gas Turbines) will benefit from the phase-out of coal-fired units in the peninsula and the growing demand, resulting in a baseload CSS (Clean Spark Spread) averaging around -2 €/MWh. However, this benefit will be challenged by factors such as the slowly decreasing trend of imported flows, intra-sectoral competition from CM-supported newbuilds, and the growing trend of renewables.

31 - 50 In the long-term, renewables are expected to dominate the generation mix. However, due to the decreasing trend of imported flows and increase in demand, existing CCGTs are favored and are expected to remain the marginal technology in the system for at least 85% of the hours. This will result in the baseload CSS stabilizing near -1 €/MWh.

Main updates Updated commodities hypotheses are the main driver of downward price variations in the short- and mid-term, compared to the previous scenario. Long-term price trends are in line with previous update

7.1.3 PUN Hourly Shape

INCREASING SOLAR PENETRATION SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTS PRICES DURING CENTRAL HOURS OF THE DAY AND EXACERBATES DAILY PRICE DIFFERENTIALS IN THE LONG-TERM. THE EFFECT IS PARTIALLY MITIGATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF STORAGE UNITS



24 - 25 The effect of solar production during central hours of the day is still moderate as penetration remains limited. Price differentials during the day attain current average levels.

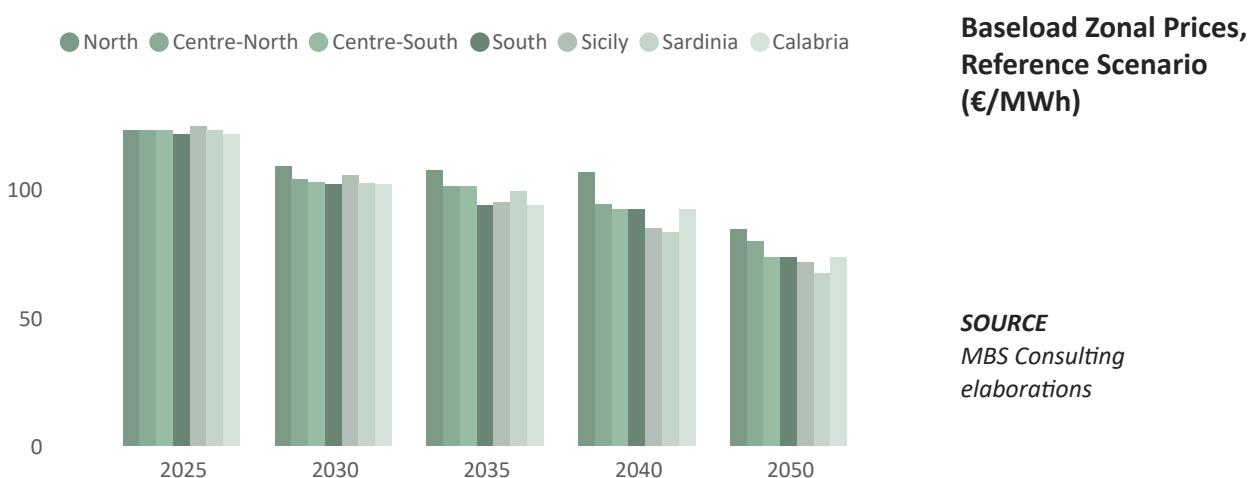
26 - 30 As solar penetration increases and the cannibalisation effect intensifies, the spread between central and morning/evening peak hours increase. The development of single-axis tracker installations, grid reinforcements, and power intensive storages only partially contain such effect.

31 - 50 As within-day price differential and the number of hours in which prices reach 0 €/MWh increase, supporting investments in electrolysis capacity, time-shifting applications on the DAM become interesting and trigger new investments in energy intensive storage units.

Main updates The PUN hourly shape is in line with the results of the previous update. Lower short- and mid-term absolute values incorporate the effects of updated commodities assumptions.

7.2 Baseload Zonal Prices

IN THE SHORT-TERM, ZONAL PRICES ARE EXPECTED TO DIVERGE AS COAL PRODUCTION BECOMES MORE COST-EFFECTIVE IN CERTAIN AREAS. HOWEVER, OVER TIME, THE STRONG DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE SOUTHERN MACRO-ZONE IS EXPECTED TO REDUCE PRICES DUE TO THE CANNIBALIZATION OF SOLAR TECHNOLOGIES.



24 - 25 Network congestions are generally not a major issue on the mainland. Electricity demand still below historical level and gradual growth of renewable generation result in lower prices in the southern regions, while higher CCGT operations in the northern zones lead to higher than PUN prices, consistent with recent historical trends.

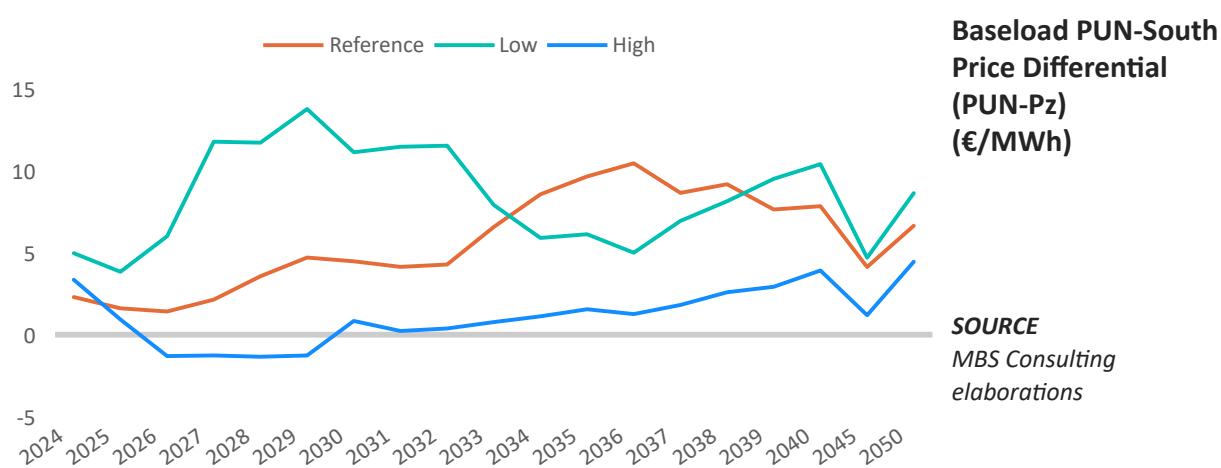
26 - 30 Renewable penetration will increase the number of inter-zonal congestions until 2030, when the completion of the Adriatic Link is expected to partially contain the effect in the mainland and improve south-to-north energy exchanges. Even if a greater development of renewable energy sources in the southern zones is expected to gradually increase congestion occurrence, favouring prices separation.

31 - 50 Despite the realized grid improvements, bottlenecks are expected to occur anyway between northern and southern zones, leading to different price levels between them in 2030s. Further grid reinforcements are assumed from 2035, with consequent minimization of inter-zonal congestion issues on the mainland, while criticalities remain evident in the islands.

Main updates The dynamics of zonal prices are in line with the previous update

7.3 Evolution of Baseload PUN-South Price Differential

THE EVOLUTION TENDENCY OF THE SPREAD BETWEEN THE PUN PRICE – BASICALLY DRIVEN BY THE RESULTS OF THE NORTH MARKET ZONE – AND THE PRICE OF SOUTHERN MARKET ZONES STRONGLY DEPENDS ON THE ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO RENEWABLES PENETRATION, STORAGE DEVELOPMENT, AND THE TIMING OF REALIZATION OF GRID INFRASTRUCTURES



24 - 25 The spread between the PUN and southern market zones (here represented by the South zone) is expected to attain recent historical levels in the short-term, driven by operativity of coal units located in southern regions that, combined with a decreasing demand, results in CCGTs to become less determinant in establishing the zonal market price in those areas.

26 - 30 In the Reference case the phase-out of coal-fired units reduce the spread in the second half of the 2020s. In the Low scenario, instead, a greater renewables development contributes to further widen the spread, notwithstanding network interventions. In the High scenario, the spread is reabsorbed as switching conditions for gas-fired units gradually improve until in 2030, when coal generation becomes less competitive compared to gas.

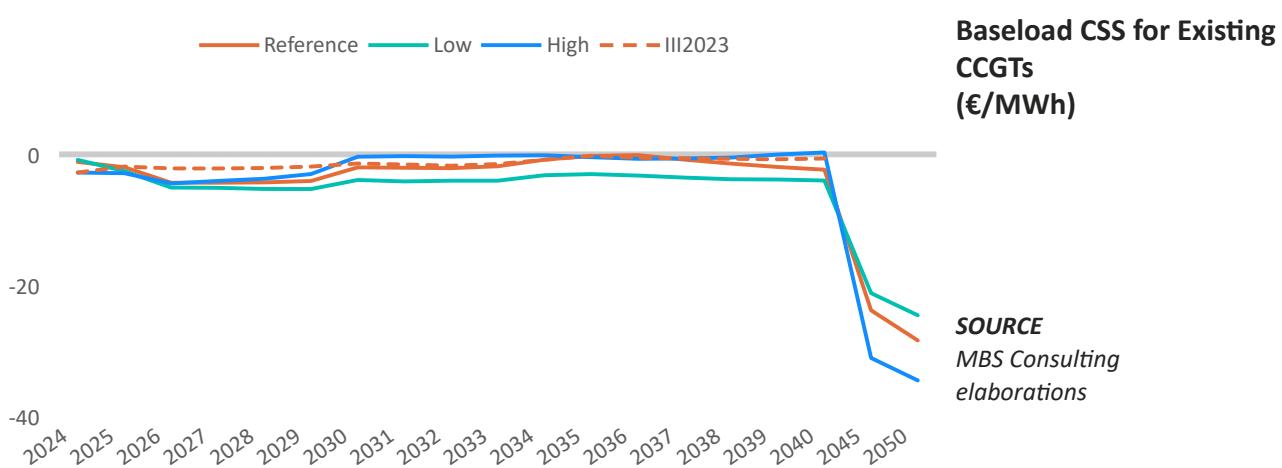
31 - 50 In the Reference case, the great penetration of renewables in southern regions widens back the spread in the first half of the 2030s, providing the market signal for new electrochemical BESS to enter the market and for new grid investment to be realized. In the Low scenario, the anticipated and greater development of storage and network investments helps reduce the spread instead. Continuous RES development widen again the spread in the second half of the 2030s

Main updates The evolution of the spread between the PUN and southern zonal prices depends on the assumptions related to renewables, storage, and grid developments.

7.4 Clean Spark Spread

7.4.1 Baseload CSS for Existing CCGT Units

BASELOAD CSS EXPECTED TO DECREASE IN THE SHORT-TERM FOLLOWING REVERSED SWITCHING DYNAMICS AND RECOVER IN HYDRO PRODUCTION. REFERENCE MID-TERM AND LONG-TERM VALUES EXPECTED TO STABILIZE IN THE -4/-2 €/MWh RANGE. MISSING MONEY ISSUES LIKELY TO ARISE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 2020s AND TO BE AMPLIFIED IN ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

**24 - 25**

The CSS level is strictly connected to the evolution of the market share of existing CCGTs. During 2024 still higher than historical level fuel prices guaranty a weak coal-to-gas switching conditions, reducing gas market shares also affected by recover in hydro generation. Furthermore, contraction in electricity demand exacerbates this trend.

26 - 30

The market competition is expected to increase with the stable import flows from the northern borders, the rise in renewable capacity, and the entry of approximately 1.8 GW high-efficiency CCGTs, which were acquired through the 2024 Capacity Market auctions. These factors will keep the baseload CSS in negative territory. In the Low scenario, where renewable development is greater, and in the High scenario, where demand is lower, and the competition within the thermoelectric sector is stronger, this effect will be even more pronounced.

31 - 50

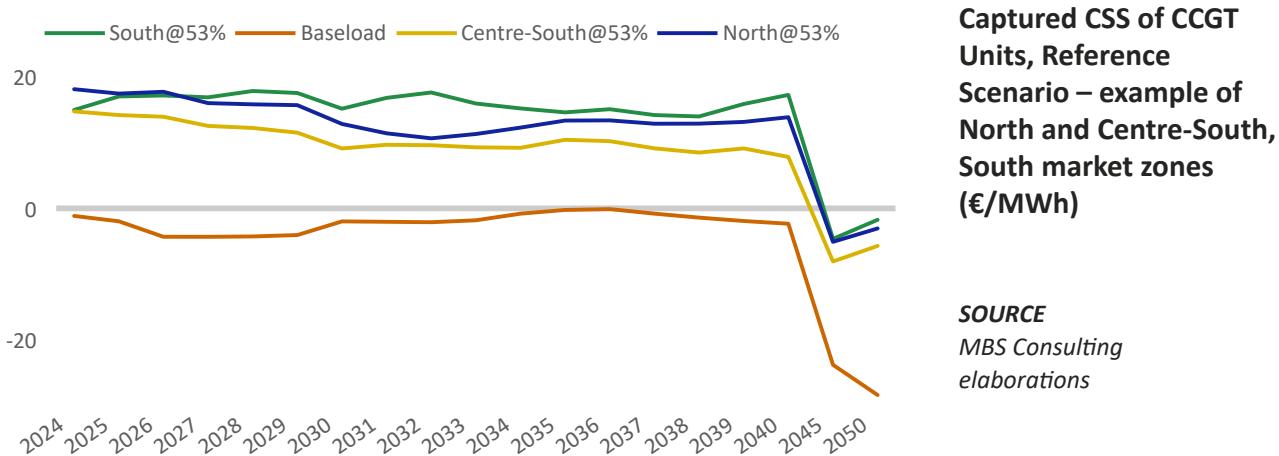
After 2030, a significant decrease in net import flows and the exit of some ageing capacity allow existing CCGTs (53%-efficiency) to remain the marginal technology in the system for at least 85% of the hours, with the baseload CSS attaining around -1 €/MWh. Greater renewable penetration in the Low scenario, maintains the baseload CSS below 4 €/Mwh also in the long-term. In the High scenario reduce renewable development favor CCGT production increasing the baseload CSS.

Main updates

Increase in CSS in the short term are driven by reviewed coal generation in the three scenarios.

7.4.2 Day-Ahead Market Profitability for CCGT Units

IN THE SHORT-TERM, EXISTING UNITS ARE EXPECTED TO SUFFER FROM WEAKER SWITCHING CONDITIONS, BUT THE GROWING PENETRATION OF SOLAR IS EXPECTED TO BOOST EVENING PRICE SPIKES IN THE MID- AND LONG-TERM. HIGH-EFFICIENCY UNITS TO MAXIMIZE DAM VOLUMES WHILE PRESERVING A DOUBLE DIGIT CAPTURED MARGINALITY



24 - 25 Captured CSS evolve depending on the zone mix, with southern bidding zones suffering the high operativity of coal-fired units and significant risk of operation at loss, while CCGT producing in the northern zone manage to guarantee positive margins at around 20 €/MWh , favoured by the current market dynamics.

26 - 30 As renewable capacity increases, existing units tend to concentrate their operations during evening hours to maximize captured margins. The high-efficiency gas-fired capacity captured CSS is subject to competitive market conditions as new projects enter the market with support from the latest CM auction. Despite this, the high efficiency of these projects enables them to maintain an average captured margin above 15 €/MWh.

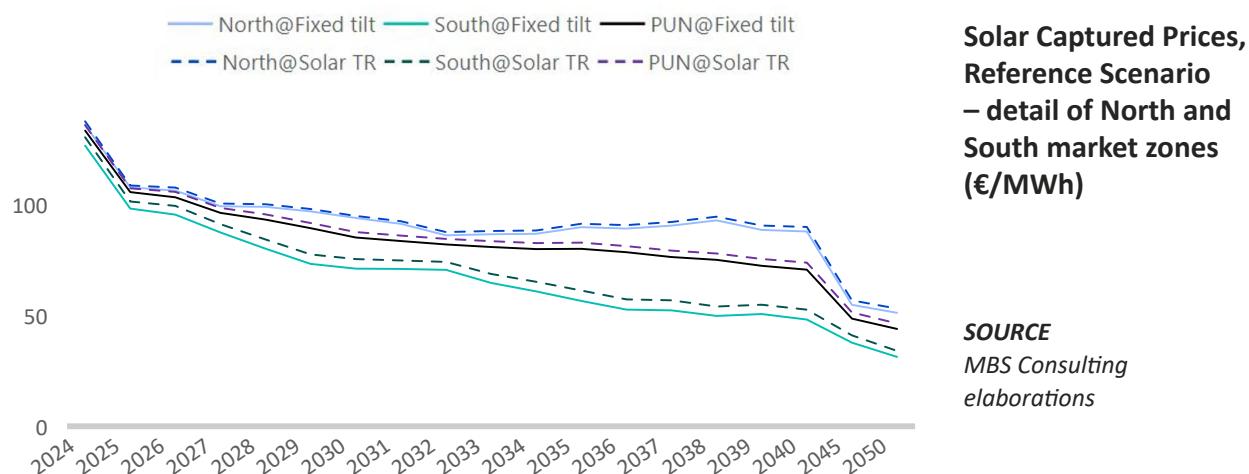
31 - 50 Growing renewable penetration intensifies overgeneration phenomena and accentuates evening price spikes, determining an increasing trend for captured marginality for existing units in the first half of the 2030s but load factors reduce progressively on increasing renewables share and increase competition from high efficiency units.

Main updates Expected load factor and marginality of CCGT units depend on updated hypothesis concerning commodity prices, market dynamics and new thermoelectric installed capacity.

7.5 Captured Prices of Renewable Sources

7.5.1 Solar Captured Prices

PROGRESSIVELY INCREASING CANNIBALIZATION EFFECT IS EVIDENT ON SOLAR PRICES FROM THE LATE 2020s, ESPECIALLY IN SOUTHERN MARKET ZONES, WHERE RENEWABLE PENETRATION IS GREATER AND INTERCONNECTION CAPACITY WITH NORTHERN ZONES IS LIMITED



Solar Captured Prices, Reference Scenario – detail of North and South market zones (€/MWh)

SOURCE
MBS Consulting elaborations

24 - 25 Solar power plants benefit of record-high power prices, supported by extraordinary fuels prices.

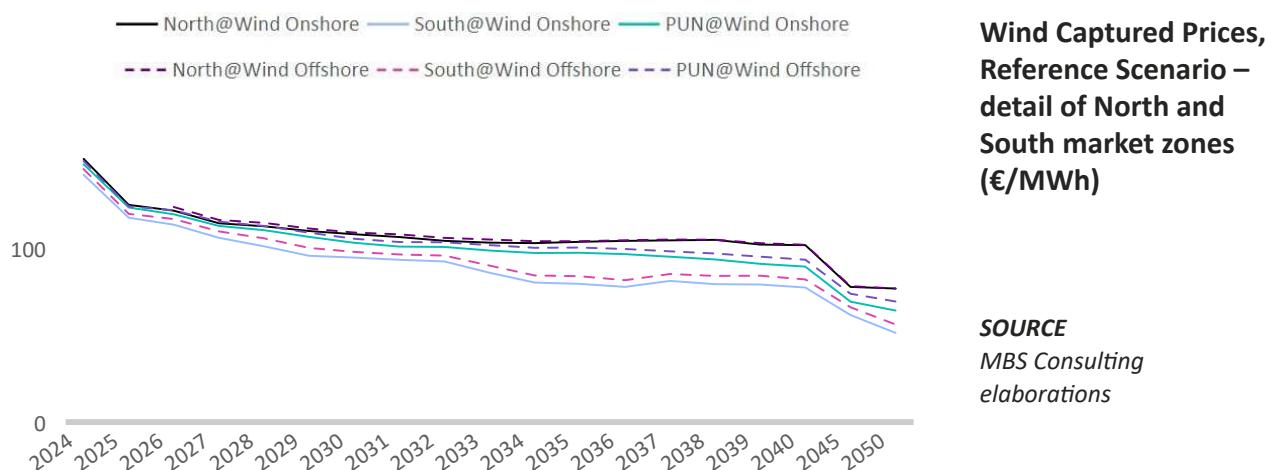
26 - 30 Increasing pace of installations and the consequent cannibalization and overgeneration effects – only partially limited by power intensive storages and grid developments – have an impact on zonal captured prices, which trend diverges compared to baseload prices.

31 - 50 The increasing occurrence of overgeneration serves as a market signal for the entry of energy-intensive storages, which partially mitigate the cannibalization phenomenon. After 2030, the cannibalization effect becomes more noticeable in the captured prices of solar energy, particularly in southern market zones with higher renewable penetration.

Main updates Short- results supported by the trend of commodities prices and their effect on power prices. Mid and long-term results are affected by the high degree of cannibalization effect.

7.5.2 Wind Captured Prices

WIND GENERATION IS LESS CONCENTRATED THAN SOLAR PRODUCTION AND ITS GREATER DISTRIBUTION OVER THE SEASONS AND THE HOURS OF THE DAY LEADS CAPTURED PRICES TO ALIGN WITH – OR EVEN OUTPERFORM – BASELOAD PRICES.



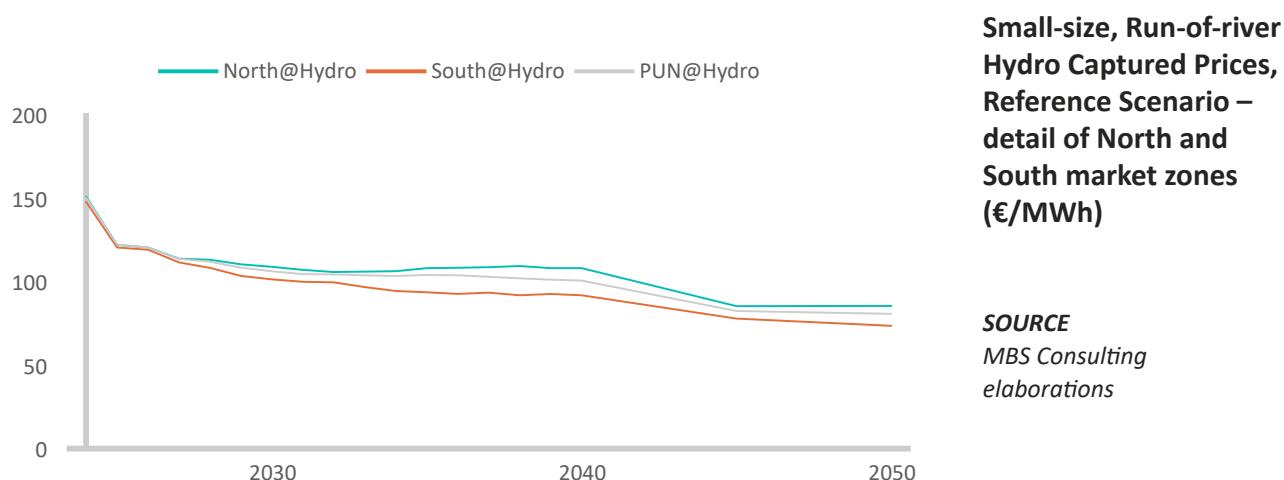
24 - 25 Captured prices are basically aligned to zonal baseload prices and benefit from high power prices.

26 - 50 Captured prices remain basically in line zonal baseload prices also in the long-term. The overgeneration induced by the growing solar production has a major impact in the early 2030s, but the results of both sources remain more connected to zonal market dynamics than to the evolution of the price shape. Also, both sources benefit from a production profile which is more distributed over the hours of the day and over the year.

Main updates Short- results supported by the trend of commodities prices and their effect on power prices. Mid and long-term results are affected by the high degree of cannibalization effect.

7.5.3 Hydro Run-of-river Captured Prices

HYDROPOWER GENERATION IS MORE SENSITIVE TO SEASONAL WATER INFLOWS TRENDS THAN TO HOURLY VARIABILITY, SO THAT CAPTURED PRICES REMAIN BASICALLY IN LINE WITH BASELOAD PRICES



24 - 25 Captured prices are basically aligned to zonal baseload prices and benefit from high power prices.

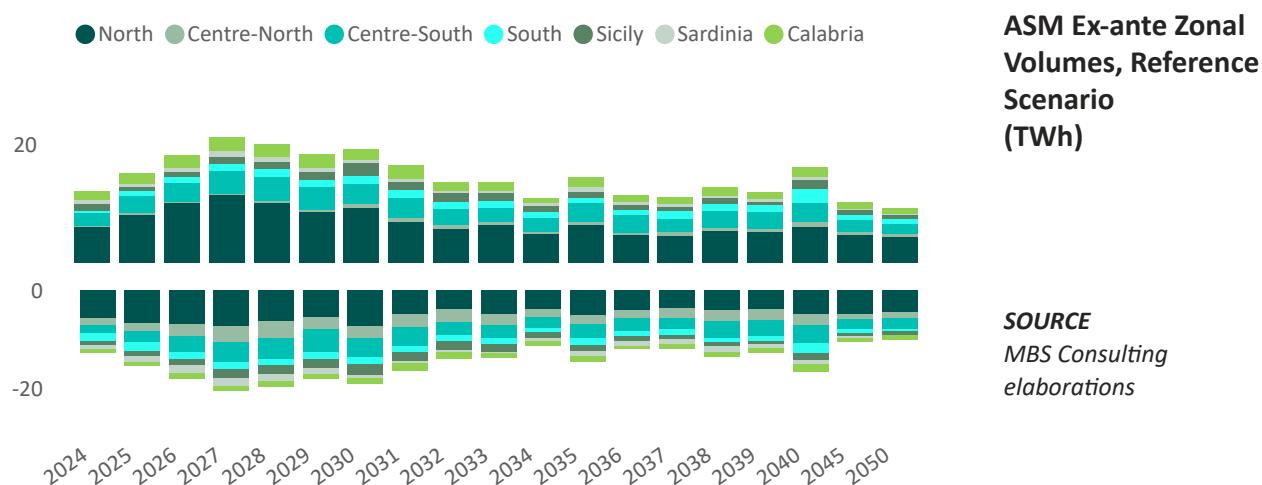
26 - 50 Captured prices remain basically in line zonal baseload prices also in the long-term. The overgeneration induced by the growing solar production has a major impact in the early 2030s, but the results of both sources remain more connected to zonal market dynamics than to the evolution of the price shape. Also, both sources benefit from a production profile which is more distributed over the hours of the day and over the year.

Main updates Short- results supported by the trend of commodities prices and their effect on power prices. Mid and long-term results are affected by the high degree of cannibalization effect.

8 ANCILLARY SERVICES & NATIONAL FUELS MIX

8.1 Ancillary Services Ex-Ante Volumes, Reference Scenario

ANCILLARY SERVICES NEEDS ARE EXPECTED TO SHRINK IN THE FUTURE FOLLOWING THE MOST RECENT PAST, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PECULIAR MARKET CONDITIONS AND CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT APPROACH ADOPTED BY THE TSO. IN THE LONG-TERM BESS AND GRID DEVELOPMENT CAN MAKE THE ANCILLARY SERVICES MARKET MORE EFFICIENT



ASM Ex-ante Zonal Volumes, Reference Scenario (TWh)

SOURCE
MBS Consulting elaborations

24 - 25 Procured ex-ante ancillary services volumes are expected to partially recover from 2022, but remaining lower compared to the past as a consequence of (i) greater availability of thermoelectric running reserve due to reversed switching conditions, (ii) changes in the network management approach adopted by Terna since the beginning of the cost-containment incentive scheme (2022), (iii) feasibility intervals imposed to power plants in the new Intra-Day Market structure.

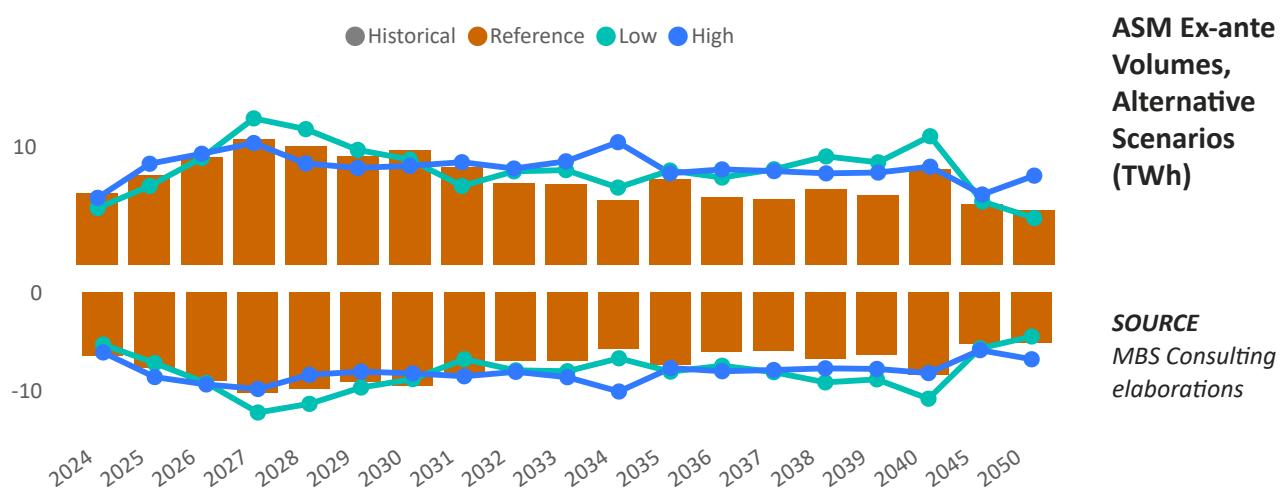
26 - 31 The exit of coal-fired units on the mainland and the progressive increase in the energy mix of renewable production are compensated by the entry of (i) new thermoelectric and energy intensive storage capacity sustained by the Capacity Market mechanism, and (ii) the diffusion of power intensive BESS that are going to reduce the need of ex ante scheduling, given the availability of flexible resources in the system.

31 - 50 ASM ex-ante volumes are expected to contract and then remain stable during the 2030s as consequence of a more efficient purchase, thanks to flexible resources and grid reinforcement. On the other side an increase of MB can be expected in line with the increasing volatility driven by the strong development of RES in the scenario, sustaining units operativity.

Main updates ASM volumes incorporate the most recent trends – which are reckoned to be structural in the market – over the entire time horizon simulated. Upward and downward volumes resulting from our model are very symmetric due to the deterministic approach adopted in the simulations. The contingent portion of balancing market linked to real time imbalances are not included in the estimate

8.2 Ancillary Services Ex-Ante Volumes, Alternative Scenarios

ANCILLARY SERVICES EX-ANTE VOLUMES EVOLVE ACCORDING TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERATION MIX AND DAM DYNAMICS IN THE DIFFERENT SCENARIOS. IN THE POST-2030 SCENARIOS, STORAGE SYSTEMS AND GRID REINFORCEMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO LIMIT THE EXPANSION TREND IN THE THREE SCENARIOS



ASM Ex-ante Volumes, Alternative Scenarios (TWh)

SOURCE
MBS Consulting elaborations

24 - 25 Procured ex-ante ancillary services volumes are expected to remain low compared to the recent past also in the alternative scenarios, with some differences determined by the different degree of competition in the thermoelectric sector on the DAM – that translates into different levels of running reserve.

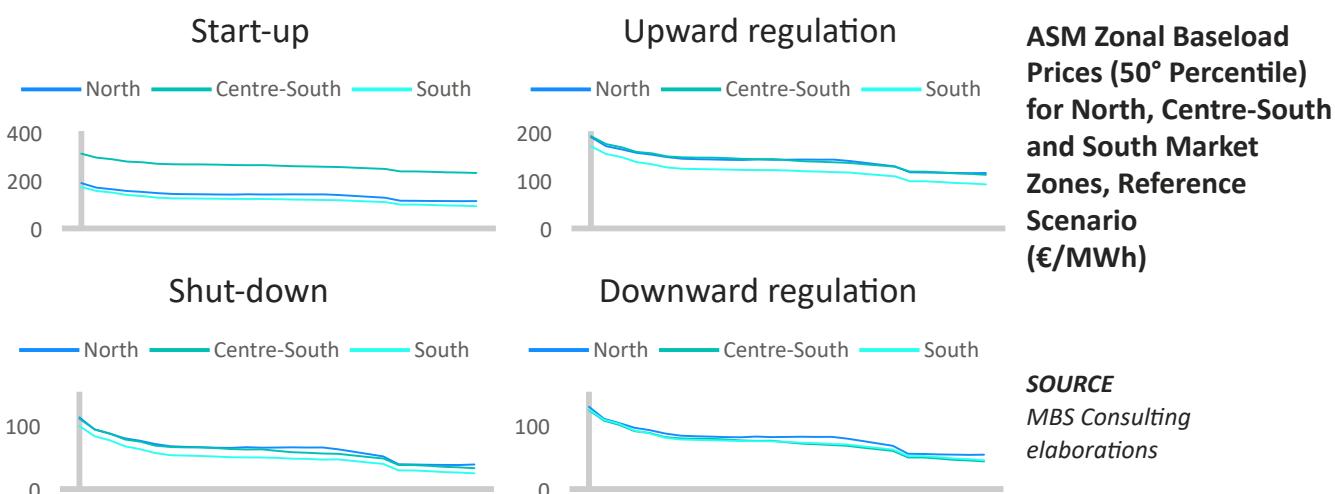
26 - 31 Rapid growth of non-programmable renewable generation in the Low scenario is counterbalanced by grid developments and a faster development of energy intensive storages. In the High scenario the development of less flexible resources increases the need to purchase more volumes on MSD.

31 - 50 In the Low scenario, further grid development and a major development of energy intensive storage assets help containing ASM volumes. In the High scenario instead ASM volumes remains stable, because of an increased presence of CCGT on the DAM and the of still active coal plants until 2025, furthermore development of energy intensive storage allows to better regulate the system

Main updates ASM volumes incorporate the most recent trends – which are reckoned to be structural in the market – over the entire time horizon simulated. Upward and downward volumes resulting from our model are very symmetric due to the deterministic approach adopted in the simulations. The contingent portion of balancing market linked to real time imbalances are not included in the estimate

8.3 Ancillary Services Market Prices

GRID BOTTLENECKS RESOLUTION AND BESS PENETRATION ARE AMONG THE MAIN DRIVERS OF THE FUTURE ASM COMPETITIVE DYNAMICS. THE CAPACITY MARKET STRIKE PRICE (IN DELIVERY YEARS) COULD BECOME THE REFERENCE UPWARD PRICE, WITH MAJOR IMPACTS IN THE CENTRE-SOUTH MARKET ZONE

**24 - 25**

During the first years of delivery of the Capacity Market, the strike price is expected to have a cap effect on prices for start-up and upward regulation, especially in the Centre-South market zone. However, the recent downward trend of ASM volumes could foster price competition all over Italy compared to past years.

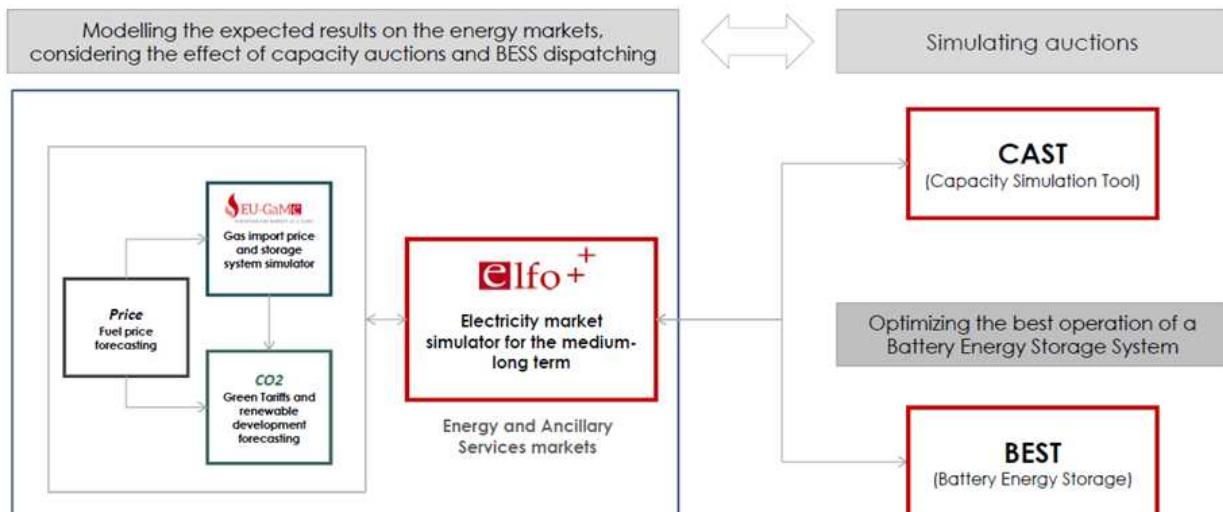
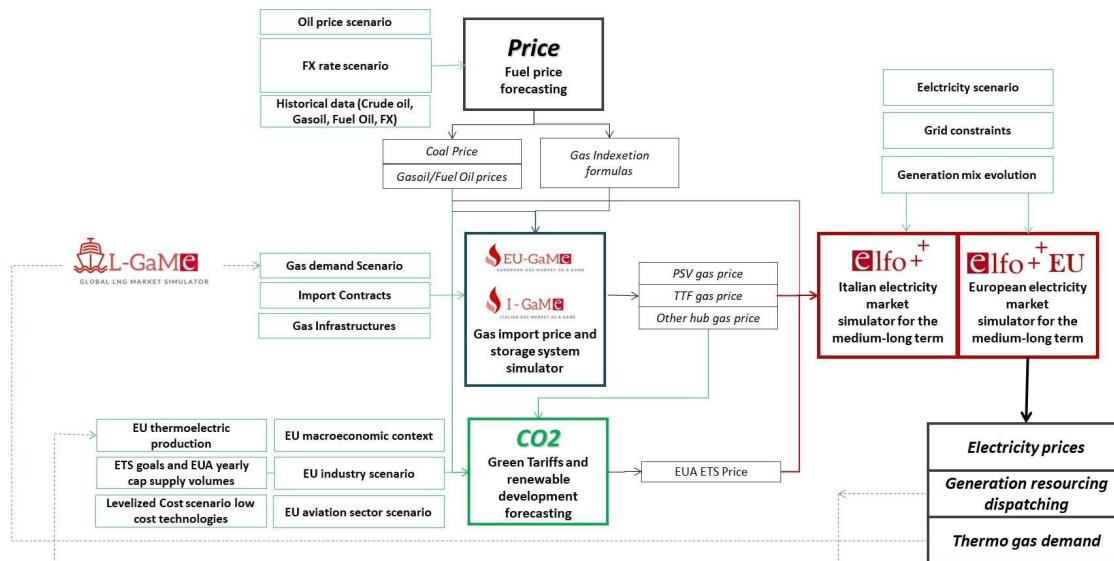
26 - 50

Price competition on the ASM is expected to grow progressively as innovative technological solutions will be gradually available in the system at an increasingly competitive price (e.g., electrochemical storages). Under the hypothesis of an extension of the capacity remuneration mechanism, the strike price, together with the LCOS of batteries, could become the main factors influencing ancillary services prices in the future.

Main updates

Price projections are based on a statistical approach describing the historical bidding strategies of market players on the ASM. Historical distributions of price spreads between DAM and ASM prices for each type of service are assumed constant in the future. Compared to the previous release, the new ASM price projections incorporate the effects of updated hypothesis determining DAM dynamics and prices.

9 Our Suite of Market Model



ELFO ++ suite has been included among the benchmark models for energy systems' planning in the World Bank database and it is included in the top list of electricity market simulation models prepared in 2017 by the Joint Research Center of European Commission.

ELFO ++suite and its database are used for research activities in numerous universities with which REF-E has a consolidated collaboration (Florence School of Regulation, University of Milan-Bicocca, Bocconi University, Milan Catholic, Milan Polytechnic, Turin Polytechnic, University of Pavia, University of Padua, University of Verona, others).

10 ACRONYMS

Acronym	Extended Name
NORD	North, market zone of the Italian system
NRRP	National Recovery and Resilience Plan
NIECP	National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
IPEX	Italian Power Exchange
IDM	Intraday Market
IMF	International Monetary Fund
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
H&C	Heating and Cooling
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDC	Gross Domestic Consumption
GCV	Gross Calorific Value
GHG	Green House gases
GSE	Gestore dei Sistema Energetico
GME	Gestore dei Mercati Energetici
GY	Gas Year
FED	Federal Reserve (US)
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Central Bank
EI	Energy Intensive (referred to BESS)
ETS	Emission Trading System
EV	Electric Vehicles
DAM	Day-Ahead Market
CpC	Cost per Cycle (referred to BESS)
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CSS	Clean Spark Spread
CDS	Clean Dark Spread
CSUD	Centre-South, market zone of the Italian system
CNOR	Centre-North, market zone of the Italian system
CRM	Capacity Remuneration Mechanism
CM	Capacity Market
CALA	Calabria, market zone of the Italian system
BAU	Business-As-Usual
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BM	Balancing Market
ARERA	Autorità di Regolazione per Energia Reti e Ambiente
ASM	Ancillary Services Market
ACER	Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators
AL	Adriatic Link

Acronym	Extended Name
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
TL	Tyrrhenian Link
TSO	Transmission System Operator
TAP	Trans Adriatic Pipeline
TTF	Title Transfer Facility
TIDE	Testo Integrato del Dispacciamento Elettrico
TYNDP	Ten-Year Network Development Plan
SUD	South, market zone of the Italian system
STEG	Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité e du Gaz
SEU	Sistemi Efficienti di Utenza
SICI	Sicily, market zone of the Italian system
SARD	Sardinia, market zone of the Italian system
RIU	Reti Interne di Utenza
RES	Renewable Energy Source(s)
PEV	Pure Electric Vehicle
PSV	Punto di Scambio Virtuale
PUN	Prezzo Unico Nazionale
PI	Power Intensive (referred to BESS)
PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle
PdS	Piano di Sviluppo (Development Plan, Terna)
PV	Photovoltaic
OTC	Over-the-counter
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine
RES-E	Electricity from Renewable Energy Source(s)

MBS Consulting S.p.A.
Società
diretta e coordinata da Cerved Group S.p.A.
via
degli Olivetani 10/12
20123
Milano
www.ref-e.com
- www.mbsconsulting.com