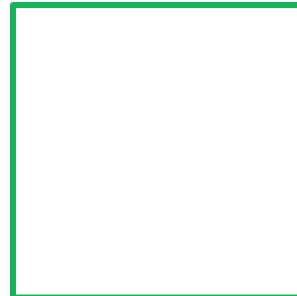


# Adapting regulated markets – How far to go with liberalisation?

Francesco Venturini  
CEO Enel Green Power

Paris, March 24th, 2015

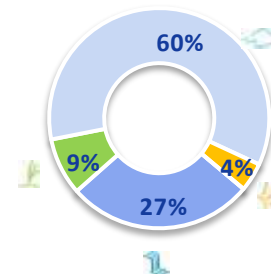


# Global leadership in RES development <sup>1</sup>

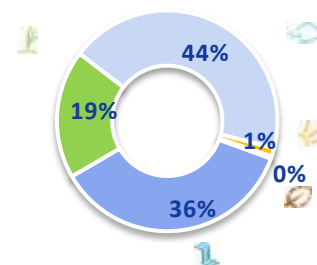
## FY 2014



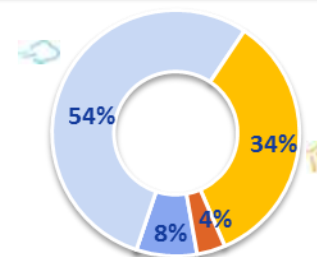
Installed Capacity = 9,6 GW



Production = 31,8 TWh



In execution = 2,0 GW



Geo Hydro Wind Biomass Solar

**NORTH AMERICA**  
Capacity: 2,1 GW  
Production: 6,7 TWh

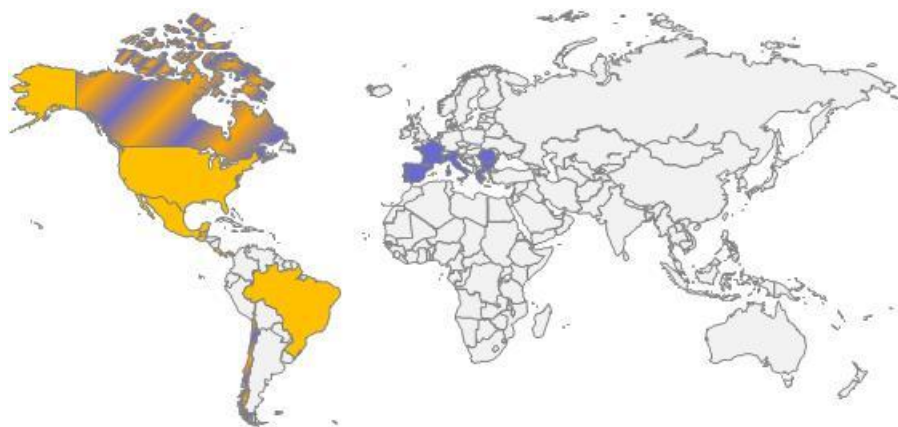
**EUROPE**  
Capacity: 5,8 GW  
Production: 20,7 TWh

**LATIN AMERICA**  
Capacity: 1,7 GW  
Production: 4,4 TWh

# Evolution of incentive schemes in areas of interest

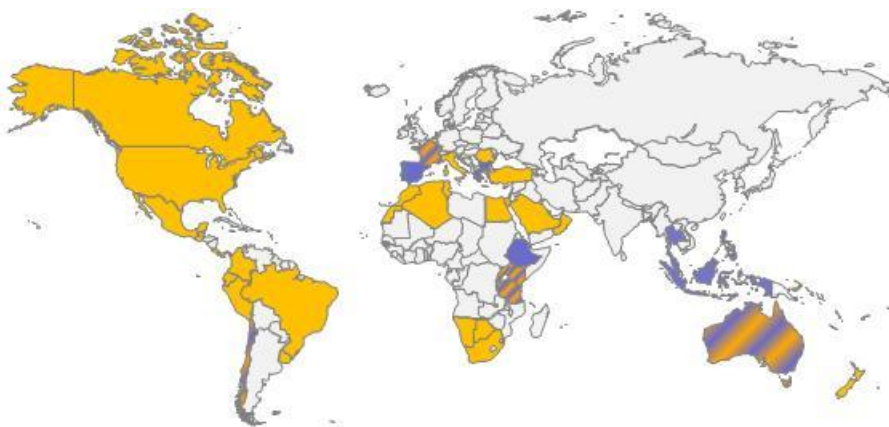


## 2010 – EGP Countries



**16 EGP countries of which  
6 Tender/PPA**

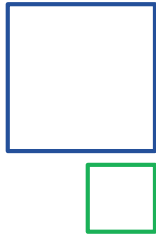
## 2014 – EGP Countries/Areas of Interest



**42 EGP Countries of Interest  
of which 30 with Tender/PPA**

-  Fixed Incentive Schemes (GC, Tariffs)
-  Competitive Incentive Schemes (tender/PPA)

Note: analysis based on EGP countries. Remuneration mechanisms refer to RES Utility-scale plants. The following countries are classified based on the remuneration mechanism selected by EGP: Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador, Mexico.  
In Brazil also FiTs exist for small hydro projects established under a distributed generation regime and they are currently being phased out



# RES Remuneration mechanisms

## FIT vs. Competitive mechanisms



### PROS

### CONS

#### Feed in Tariffs

eg.:

- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Greece
- ✓ France
- ✓ Turkey

- ✓ Attractive mechanism also for **low-risk investors**
- ✓ Support significantly the **acceleration of the installed capacity**
- ✓ Simple structure, ideal for the mass market. **Eg: Distributed Generation**

- ✓ **Non meritocratic approach**
- ✓ **Mismanagement of tariffs** may lead to an under / over development of RES compared to the objective set
- ✓ **Limited flexibility:** in case of rapid evolution of technology, many changes are required
- ✓ In case of too generous tariffs, **high costs for the system**

#### PPAs through competitive process

eg:

- ✓ US
- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ South Africa

- ✓ Efficient use of **economic resources**
- ✓ Possibility of setting **specific capacity target**
- ✓ **Meritocratic mechanism** (cheaper and more efficient projects are selected)
- ✓ **Learning effect** for both parties through practice

- ✓ With no prequalification criteria, risk of under-bid and **distortion of the competitive mechanism**
- ✓ Remuneration strongly linked to the **level of competition**
- ✓ Remuneration uncertainty when entering into a new country
- ✓ **Not suitable for small-scale projects**

› Two different approaches to deploy renewable technologies that impact in different ways the national electricity system

# Investments<sup>1</sup> and Installed Capacity 2010-2014



## Investments by Area (€/Bn)<sup>1</sup>

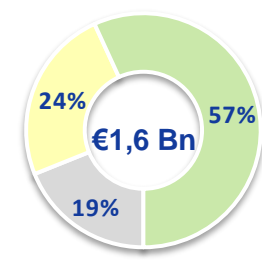
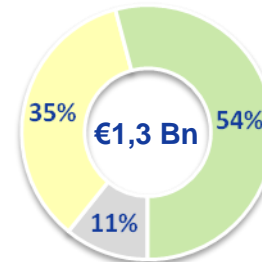
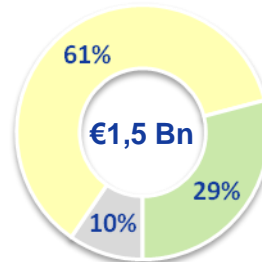
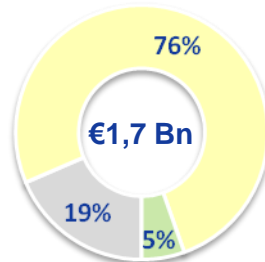
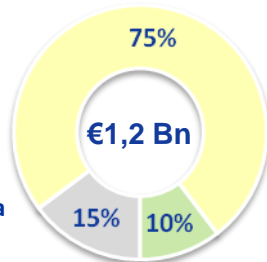
FY 2010<sup>2</sup>

FY 2011<sup>2</sup>

FY 2012<sup>2</sup>

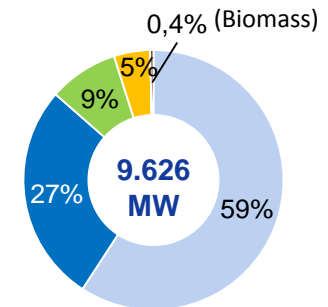
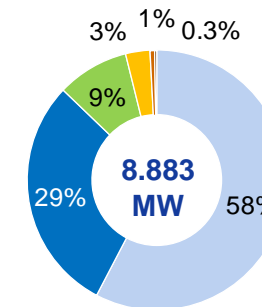
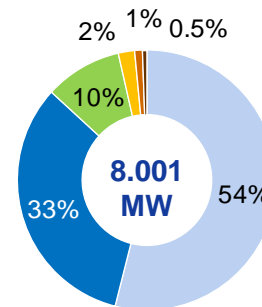
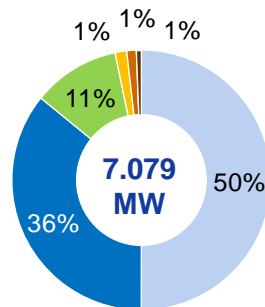
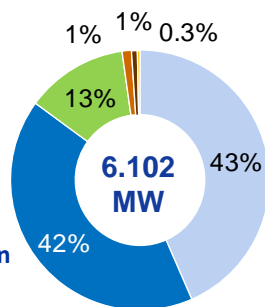
FY 2013<sup>2</sup>

FY 2014<sup>2</sup>



Since 2010 over €7,3 Bn of CAPEX, of which €2,2 Bn in New Markets and €1,1 Bn in North America.

## Installed Capacity by Technology (MW)



1. Including maintenance capex..  
2. Net cash grant

