Spanish wholesale electricity price dynamics

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Kim Keats-Martínez
+34 606 235 149
kim.keats@k4kadvisory.com
kkeats@ekonsc.com
EKON strategy consulting

www.K4KAdvisory.com

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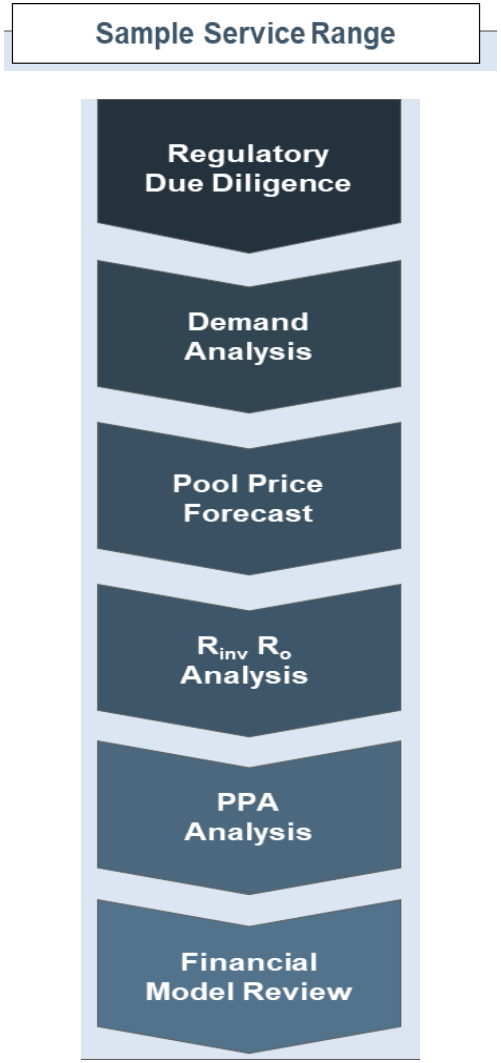
K4K services

- Broad range of services to financiers, utilities, IPPs and governmental agencies.
- Team background in energy consulting and strategic advisory.
- Regulatory and market due diligence reports that are relied upon by lenders.
- Supported successful completion of 70GW with a transaction value of US$43 billion, of which US$15 billion in Spain.
- Recent Iberian track record developed as market modelling director of EKON Strategy Consulting during 2015-2022. EKON now a registered brand of K4K.



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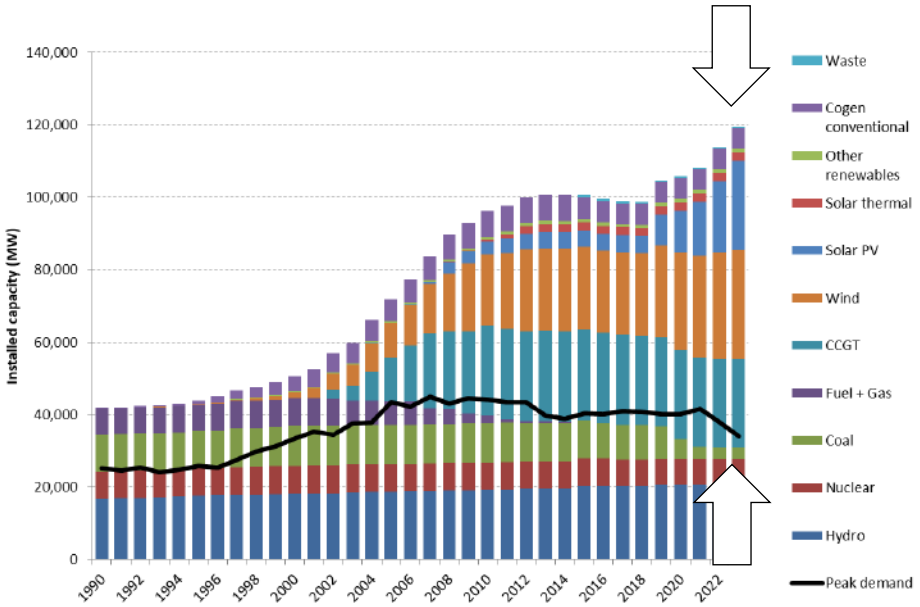
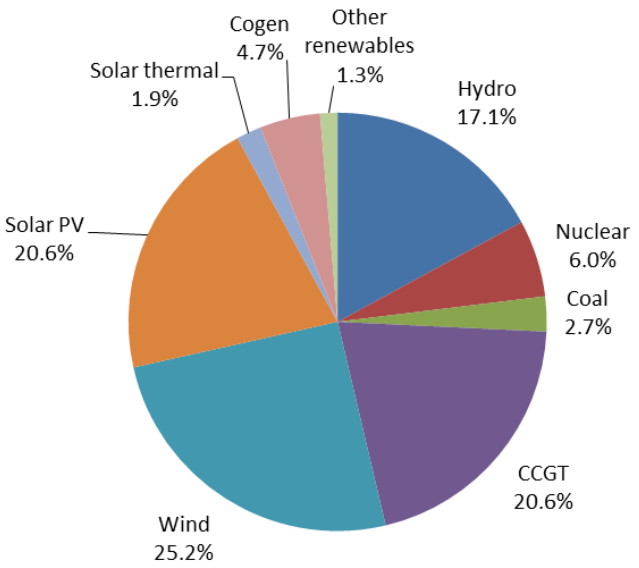
Historical capacity mix

- We are not building renewables cause the lights are about to go out…

Evolution of installed capacity



Capacity mix (end 2023)



Source: REE and K4K calcs.

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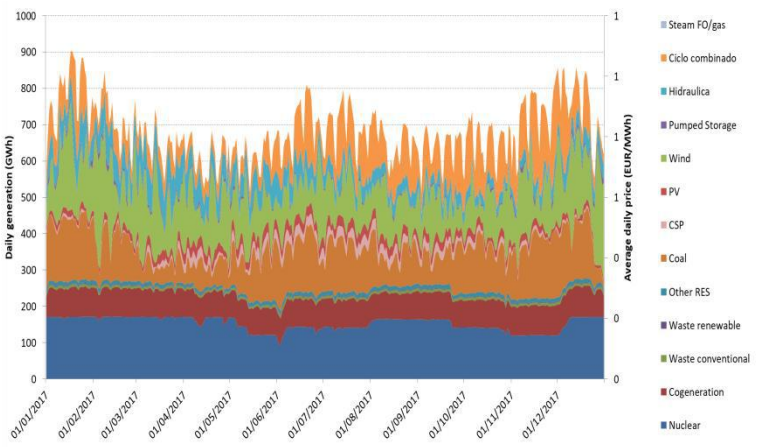
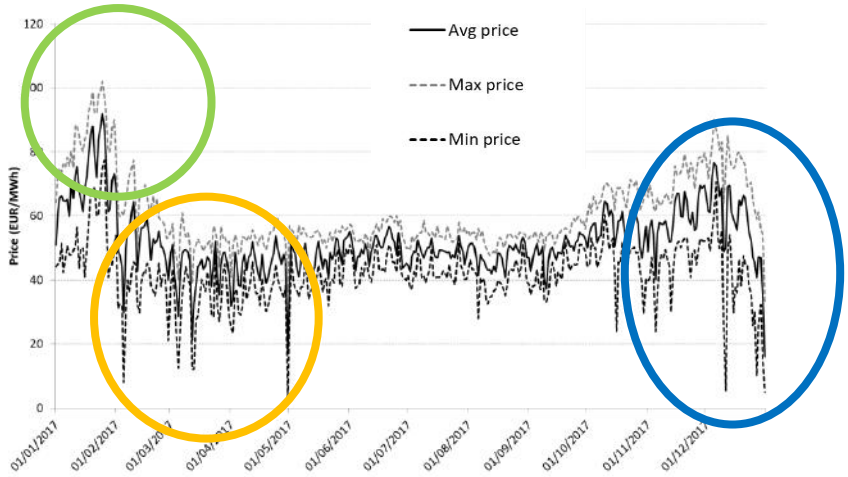
What to make of market outcomes?

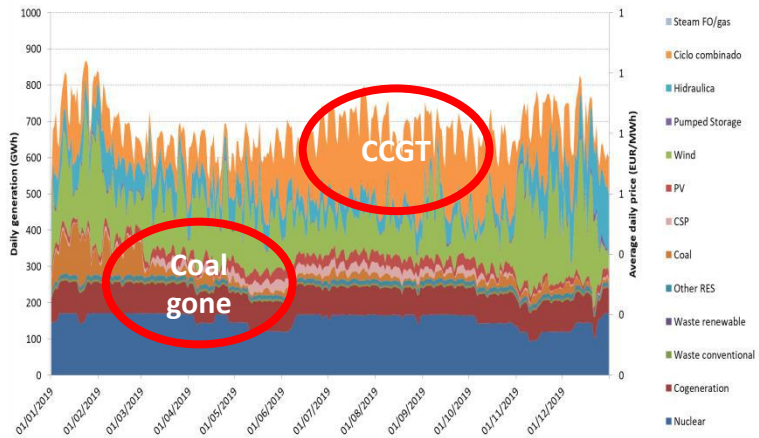
- Hourly data for 2017 and 2019 shows volatility of market prices and generation.

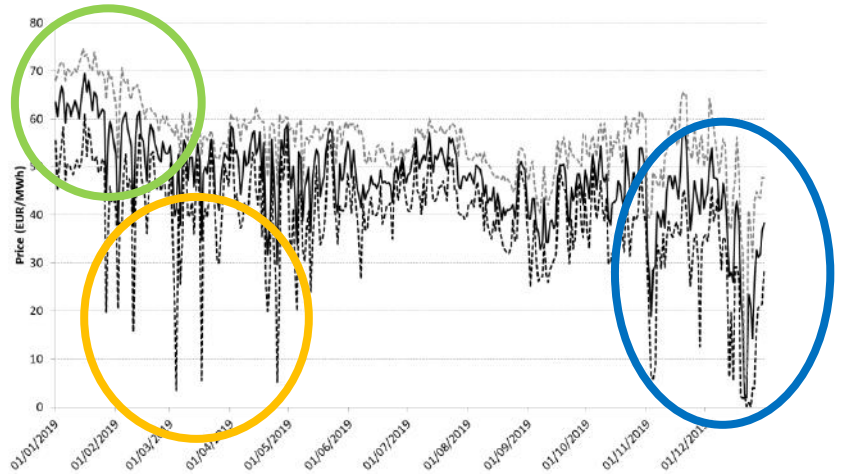
2017





2019





Source: REE ESIOS.

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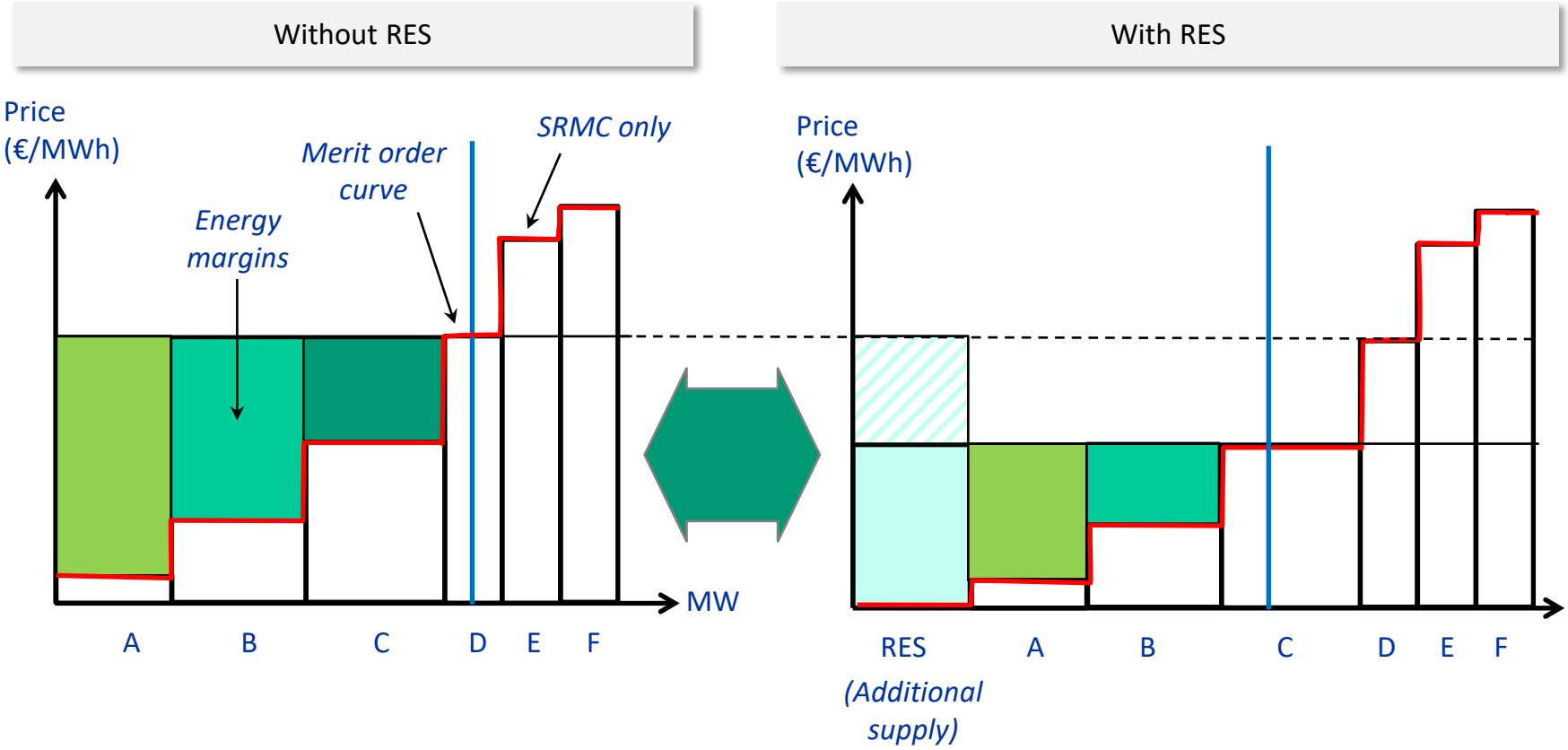
The chicken (duck?) and egg problem…

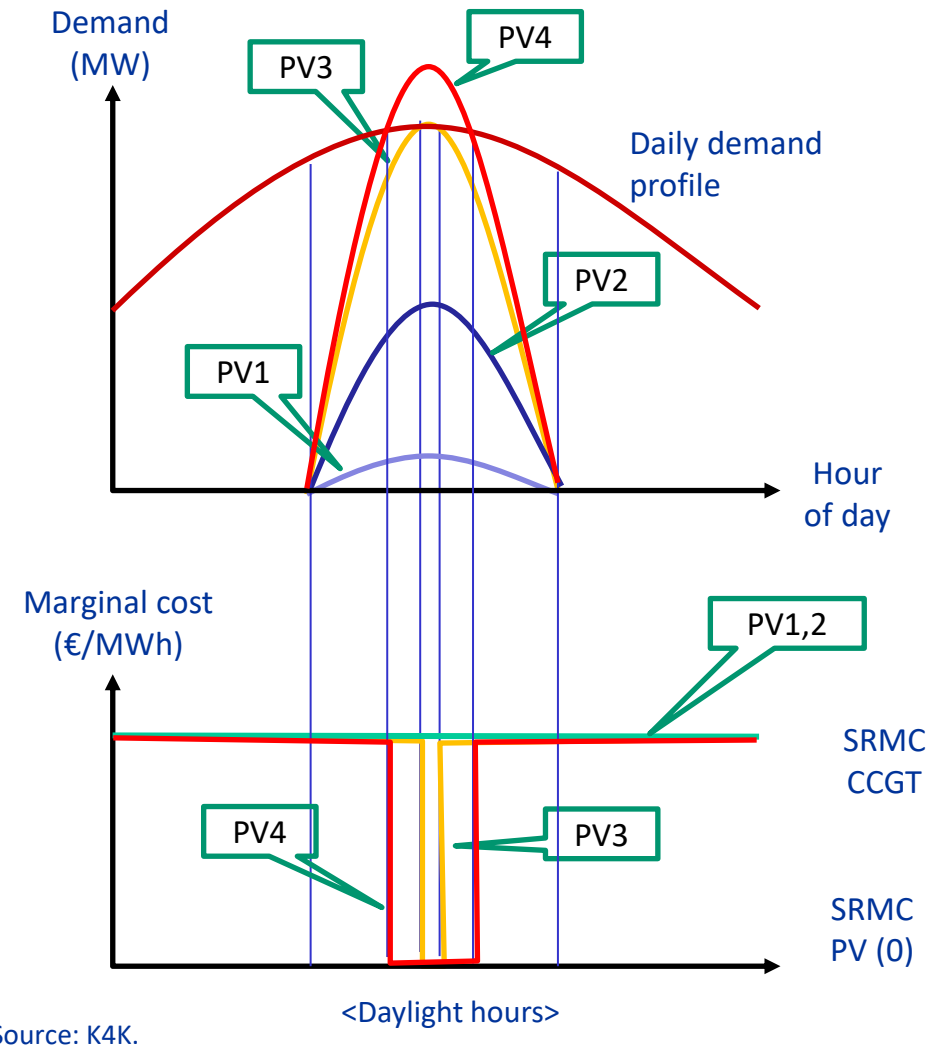
- Market participants make an assessment of profits from the energy market. Renewables energy sources ("RES") are price takers but will still affect market outcomes thereby reducing their remuneration the more they produce.



Source: K4K.

Recap https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHrUIGTlqt4.

PV saturation when realised price of PV = LCOE



- Consider simple 24-hour set-up with gas-fired CCGT. As you add PV capacity (PV1, PV2) prices will still be set by CCGT. After a point, the prices drop.
- After market reaches saturation point, there is no commercial incentive to build more PV. (Note that this point has no "missing money" problem, which happens when deployment is pushed beyond this limit .)

Source: K4K.

Recap https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHrUIGTlqt4.

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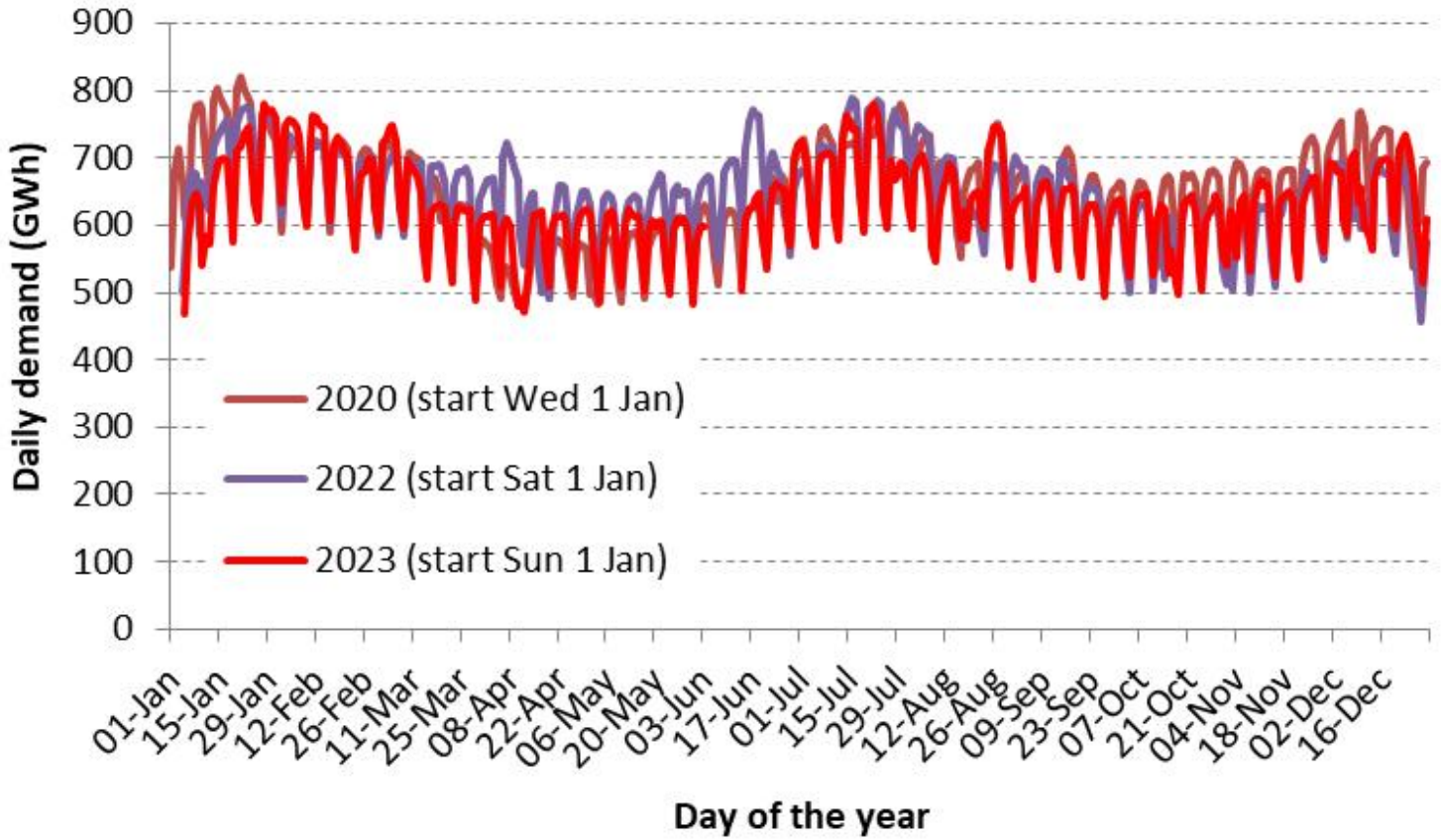
Evolution of demand in 2023

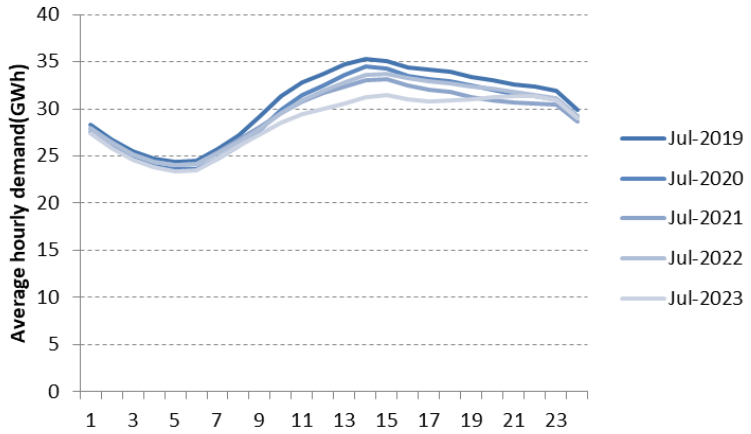
- Below shows daily demand (synched by weekday) for mainland Spain in 2020, 2022 and 2023. Demand in 2023 has been evolving as in 2020 when impacted by COVID-19. On cumulative basis, REE mainland demand in 2023 was 2.54% below that in 2022. Higher electricity prices, lower industrial output, and mild winters go some way to explain this.

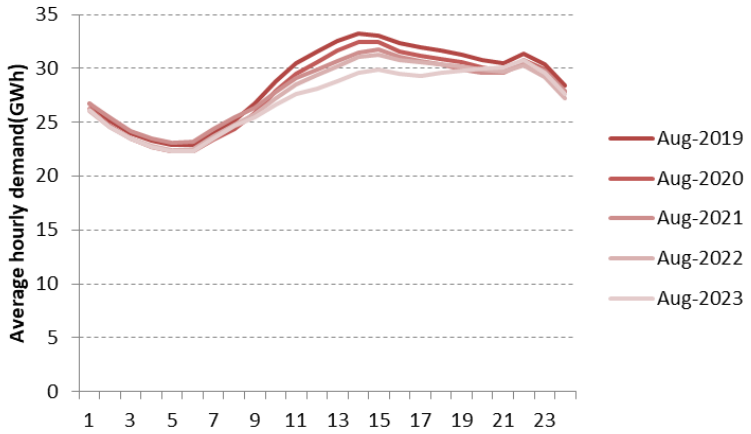


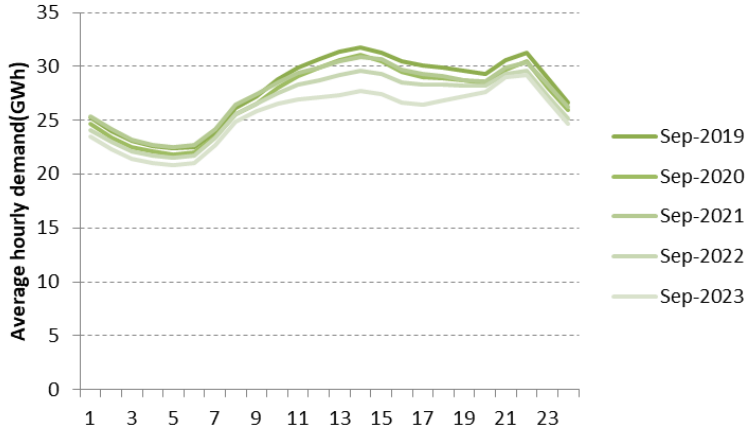
Source: REE and K4K calcs.

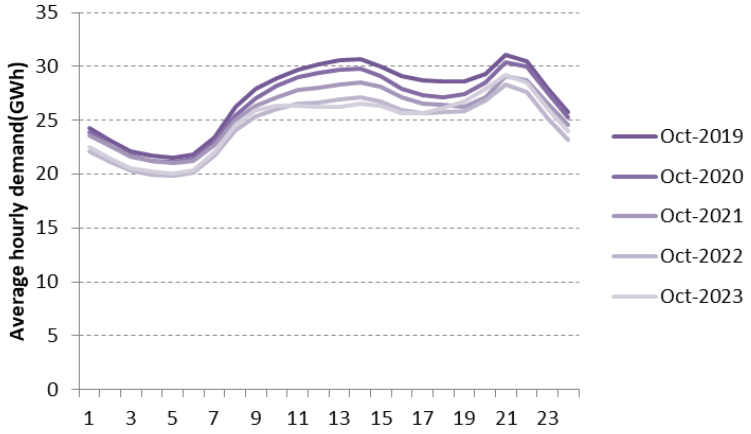
Changing load profile over time

- Charts below profile average hourly demand in July through October 2023. Demand is noticeably lower in the middle of the day. This could be explained by the increase in autoconsumption, mainly rooftop solar.









Source: REE and K4K calcs.

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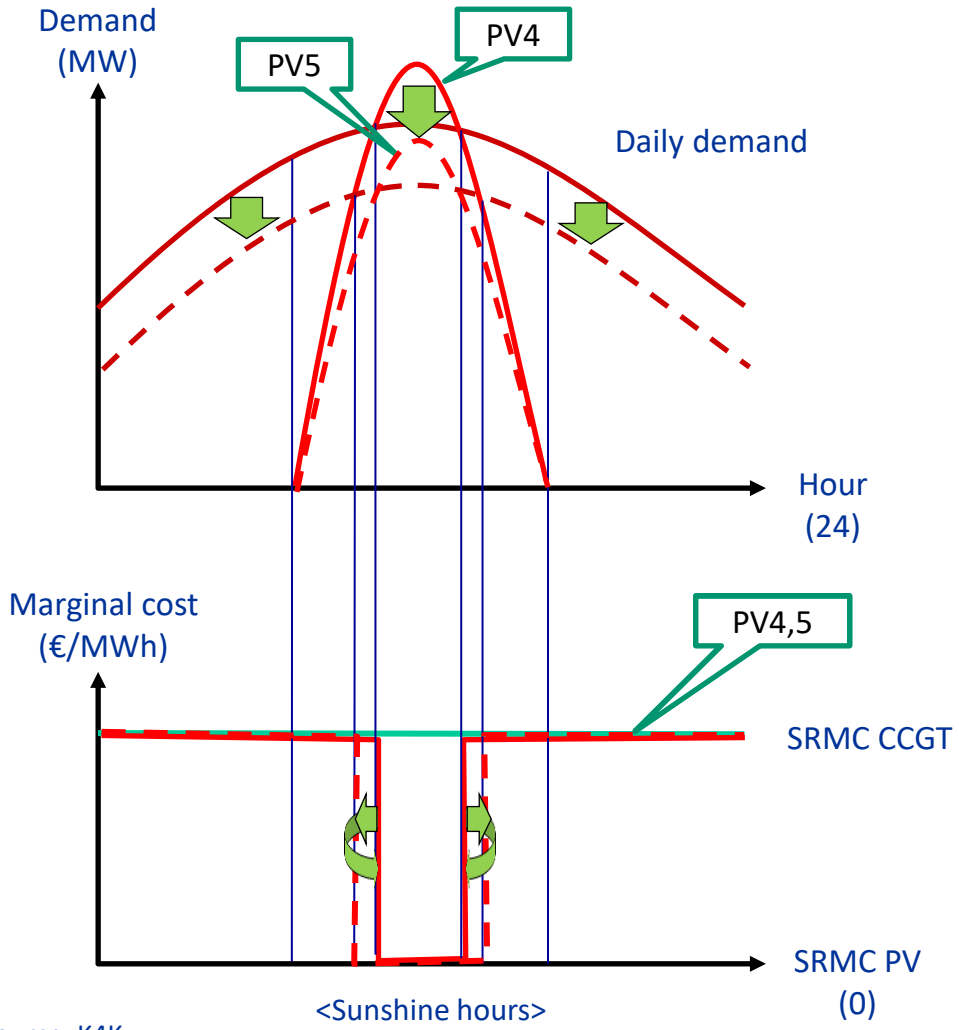
What happens when demand falls?



Source: K4K.

- If the demand falls and the capacity is equal to that of the starting point, there will be more hours with a low price.
- The solution is to decrease the penetration of PV so that the PV realised price does not fall below the Levelised Cost of Electricity ("LCOE").
- Notice that the distribution of prices (positive vs zero prices) is the same with CCGT retaining pivotal role!

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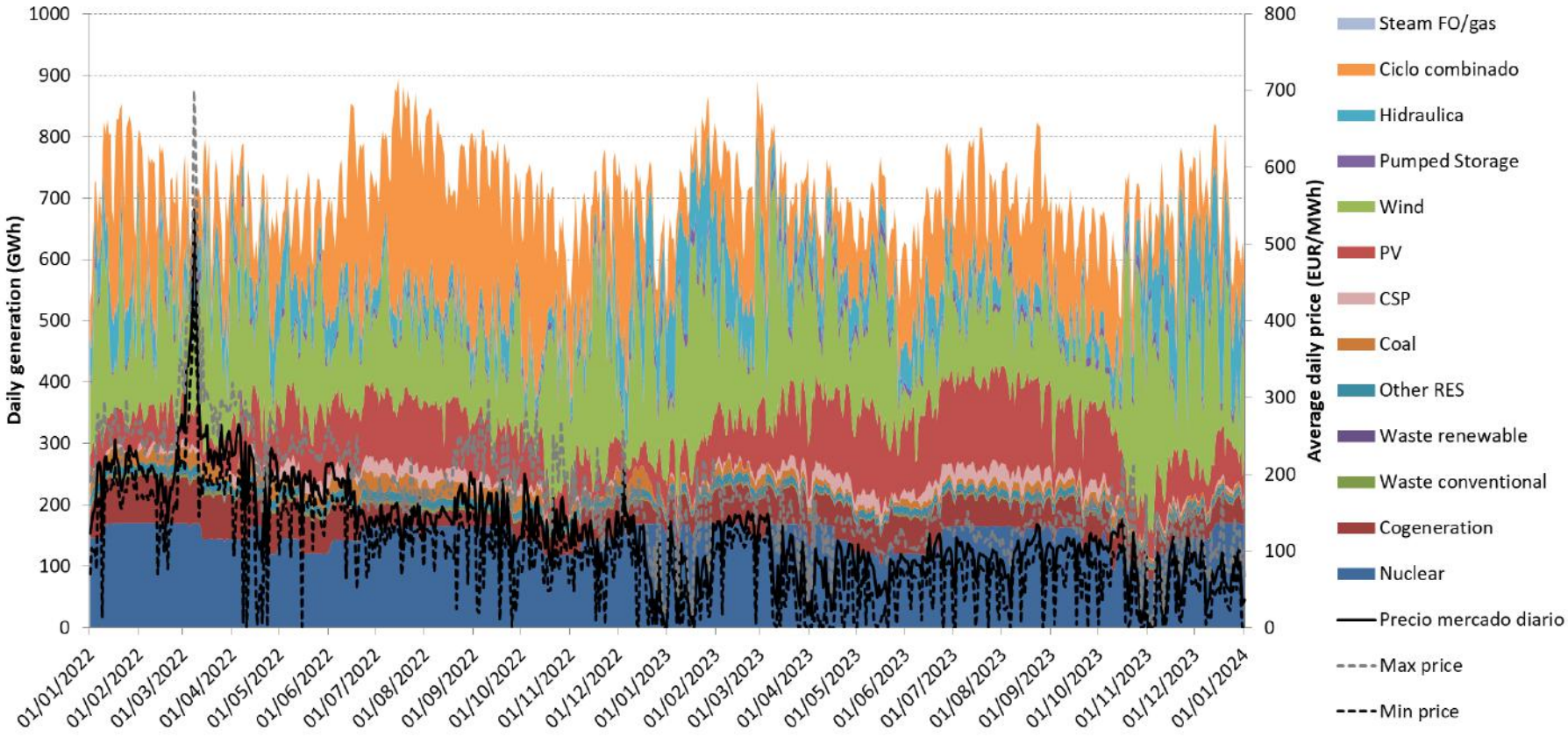
Evolution of generation and prices (1)

- Daily dispatch by technology and average daily spot prices for Spain in 2022-2023. If you look carefully one can see how the market works…
- Note the large amount of wind, flexibility of nuclear, and continuing balancing role of gas-fired CCGT.



Source: REE and ENTSO-E.

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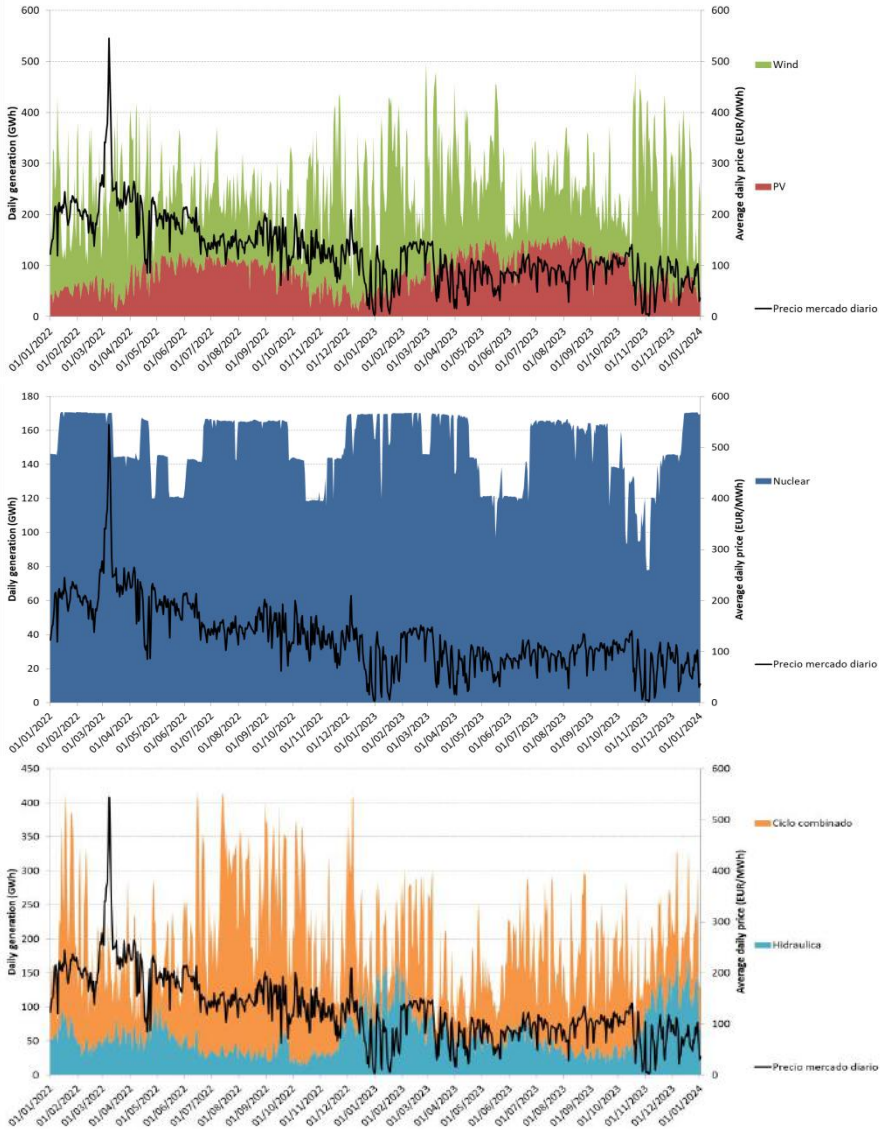
Evolution of generation and prices (2)



Source: REE and ENTSO-E.

- Renewable (especially wind) generation is inversely correlated with average spot prices. You can see the same thing at the hourly level.
- Programming of nuclear generation has proven to be flexible, even if this is less obvious at the hourly level. There is a price below which nuclear might reduce dispatch (~15€/MWh).
- CCGT retains balancing role with prices positively correlated with gas prices:
  - Electricity price (€/MWh)= 2.4 * gas price (€/MWh(f)) before June 2022.
- Flexible hydro always tends to shadow price of next most expensive flexible technology, i.e. CCGT, so dispatch of flexible hydro and CCGT positively correlated with prices. (Note that too much must-run hydro will depress prices.)

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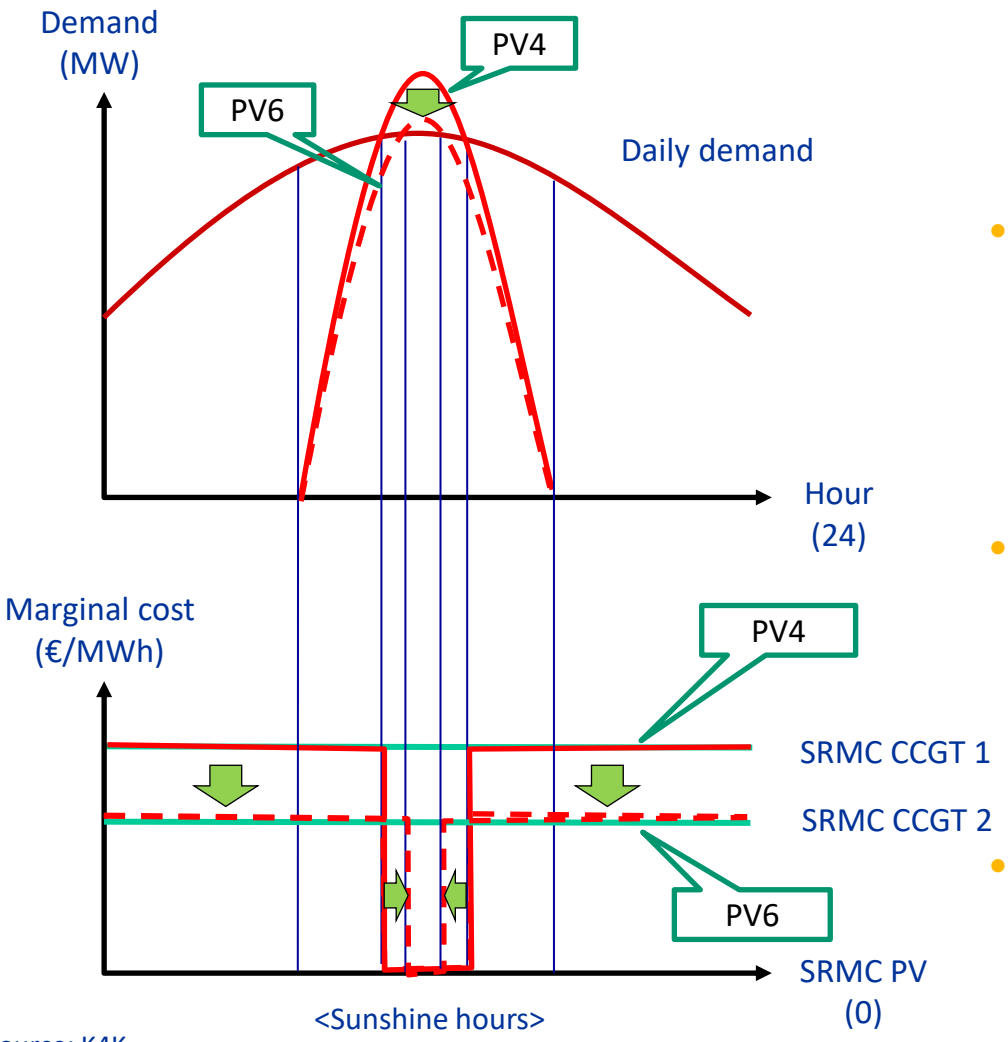
What happens when conventional generation cost falls?



Source: K4K.

- If the cost of generating with a CCGT falls - caused by a decrease in the price of natural gas or the cost of CO2 - prices in all hours of PV operation will fall.
- The New PV cannot survive with the same number of very low priced hours, so the penetration of PV must be reduced so that the PV realised price does not fall below the LCOE.
- You have to "close the curtain": the percentage of low prices has to drop enough for the realised price to stabilise at the LCOE. Means market can absorb less PV than before!
- Do we need to reassess 2030 targets and levels of support?

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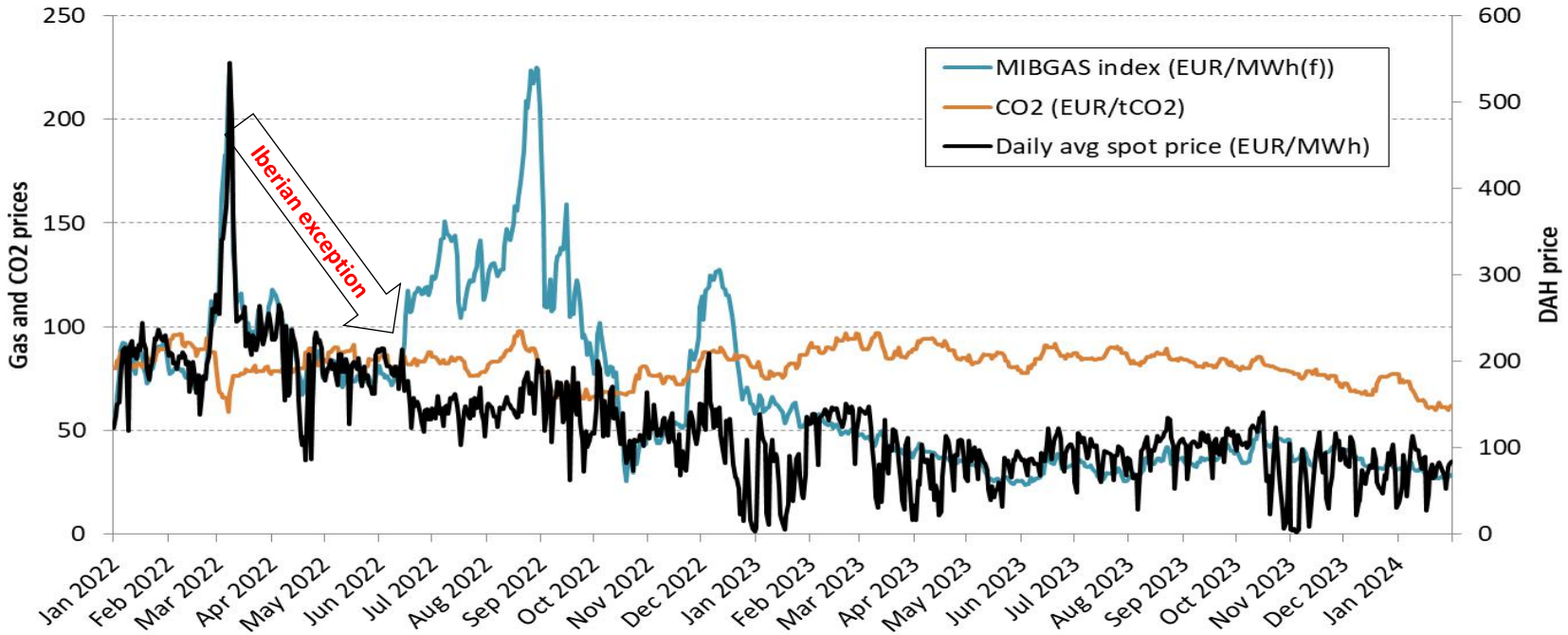
Higher prices led to regulatory intervention

- Spanish government has responded by implementing series of short-term executive measures including a windfall profit tax (starting with RDL 17/2021) and a cap-on-gas (starting with RDL 10/2022).
- From 15 June 2022 to 31 Dec 2023, the latter has been designed around a €/MWh subsidy to merchant coal and gas-fired projects equal to the difference between MIBGAS daily gas and the regulated gas price divided by 0.55. The regulated gas price was 40€/MWh(f) until Dec 2022, rose by 5€/MWh(f) until Mar 2023, and now linearly (~1.1€/MWh(f) per month) until it hits 65 €/MWh(f) in Dec 2023.
- The cap-on-gas, also known as the "Iberian Exception", led to a significant reduction in spot prices although it had no effect since 26 Feb since gas prices have been below the regulated gas price .



Source: MIBGAS , ENTSO-E and K4K calcs.

Windfall profit tax Oct 2021 – Dec 2023

- (A) For merchant sales:

$$Y_i = \frac{Q_i \times (P_{GN} - 20) \times \alpha}{FMIG}$$

Where

- Y_i = windfall profit tax(€)
- Q_i = energy sales
- P_{GN} = MIBGAS price, which RDL 10/2022 changes to P_{RGN}
- 20 = 20€/MWh(f), fixed price
- $FMIG$ = 0.55 / β, where β is the proportion of hours that CCGT sets the hourly price directly or indirectly
- α = 0.9, adjustment factor

- Penalty per MWh (with β=90%) would be:

➢ $€/MWh = (P_{RGN} - 20) \times 1.636 \times \beta$

- (B) For (new) contracted sales:

$$Y_i = Q_i \times (P_{ICP} - P_{FC}) \times \alpha$$

Where

- Y_i = windfall profit tax
- Q_i = energy sales
- P_{ICP}= hedging price corresponding to the forward contract (€/MWh)
- P_{FC}= 67€/MWh
- α = 0.9, adjustment factor

- The penalty per MWh would be:

➢ $€/MWh = (P_{ICP} - 67) \times 0.9$

Penalty applies even for contracts >1 year

Source: RDL 17/2021, RDL 23/2021, RDL 6/2022, RDL 10/2022 and RDL 18/2022 (extension until end 2023).

Iberia Exception 15 Jun 2022 – 31 Dec 2023

- RDL 10/2022 in Spain (and DL 33/2022 in Portugal) introduced the cap on the (price of) gas which is actually a subsidy to eligible commercial thermal plants equal to:

$$Y_i = \frac{(P_{GN} - P_{RGN})}{0.55}$$

Where

Y_i: Subsidy (€/MWh(e))
P_{GN}: MIBGAS price (€/MWh(f))
P_{RGN}: Reference price of gas set at €40/MWh(f) until Dec 2022, rose by 5€/MWh(f) until Mar 2023, and now linearly (~1.1€/MWh(f) per month) until it hits 65 €/MWh(f) in Dec 2023.

- Consumers with energy tariff indexed to pool price – just about everyone since Jan 2023 - cover the cost of the subsidy. Table below covers results from 15 Jun 2022 to 18 Feb 2023. Pool prices have been halved but net savings less than 20% because of the "adjustment price“ (subsidy). However, no impact since 26 Feb since gas price consistently below cap.

DAH price (EUR/MWh)	Adjustment price (EUR/MWh)	Final price (EUR/MWh)	Subsidy (EUR/MWh)	DAH+subsidy (EUR/MWh)	% change to DAH + subsidy	
a	b	c=a+b	d	e=a+d	=c/e-1	=a/e-1
123.61	62.18	185.79	102.64	226.24	-17.88%	-45.37%

Source: ENTSO-E, MIBGAS, OMIE, K4K calcs.

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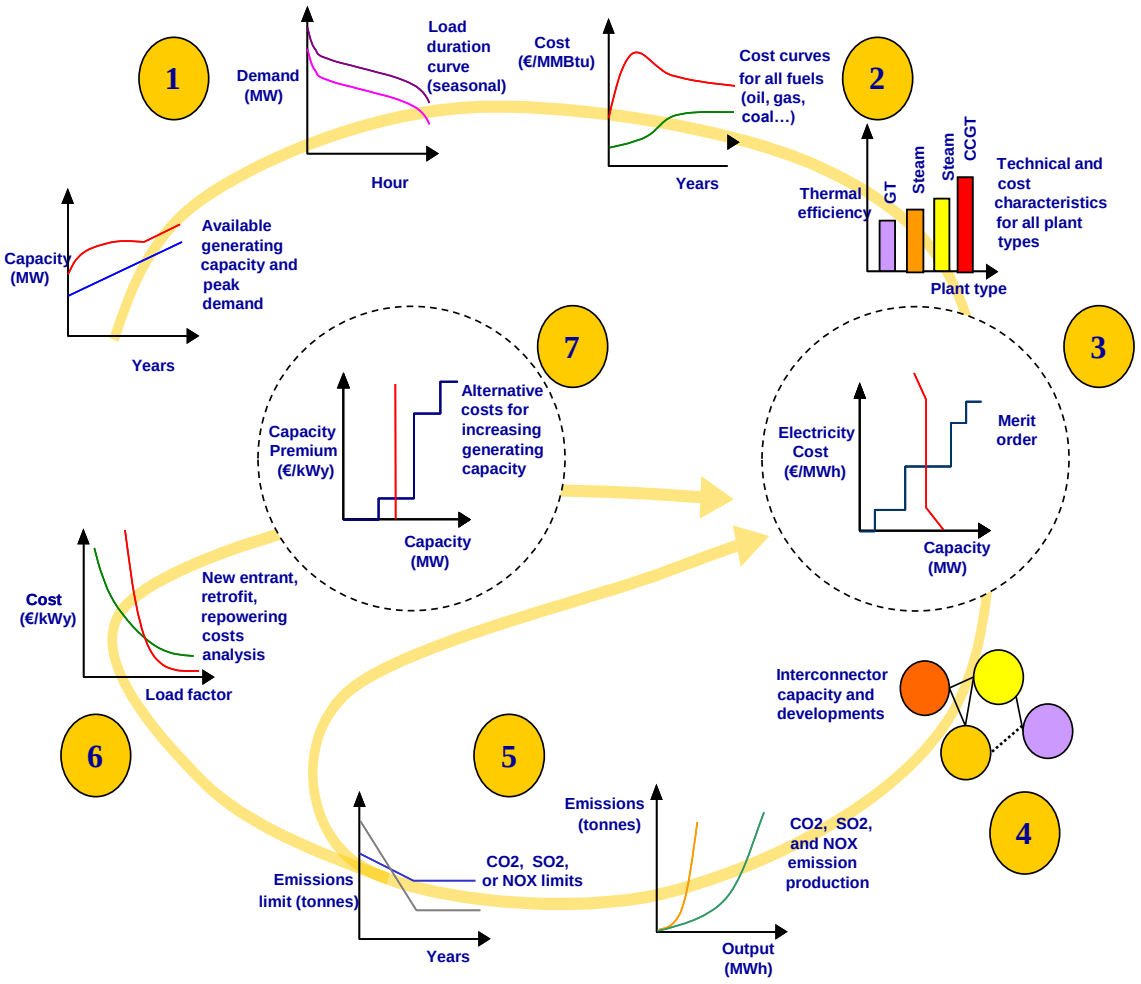
PMM in a nutshell

- PMM (Power Market Model) is designed to replicate the operations of the actual power system about which one is concerned.
- By including the economic and environmental constraints facing market participants in the real world, PMM replicates how actual decisions are made by stakeholders when subject to any slate of operational constraints, regardless of whether these constraints are physical, economic, or environmental.
- And everything in MS EXCEL.



Overview of Sensitivities

	Low Case *(Low1_20240202)*	Central Case *(Ref1_20240202)*	High Case *(High1_20240202)*
Fuel prices	Gas price cap 2022Q3-2024Q4, MIBGAS/TTF until 2026, CME futures	MIBGAS/TTF until 2026, CME futures	MIBGAS/TTF until 2026, CME futures
CO2 (EUA prices)	ICE futures	ICE futures	IEA WEO 2023 Announced Pledges
Domestic coal surcharge	None	None	Applied
IED coal output cap	None	None	Annual output caps applied
Generation Tax (7%)	5.7% in 2024 only	5.7%, 7.0%, 3.5% in '24, '25, '26 only	5.7%, 7.0%, 3.5% in '24, '25, '26 only
Demand growth	NECP Target	NECP BAU	NECP BAU
Green Cent Tax	None	Applied to Coal	Applied to Coal
Annual hours for New PV	2050	1737 (historical)	1737 (historical)
Annual hours for New Wind	3000	2500	2169 (historical)
TIC of New Wind , PV and Battery (€/kW)	-20%	1000/750/975	1000/750/975
Annual cap on economic New Wind and PV	2/3GW in 2024, 3/4GW from 2025, uncapped from 2031	2.0/1.5GW from 2024	2.0/1.5GW from 2024

Most important

Note: Prices real 2024€.

- NECP growth rates. Brent, coal and CO2 prices based on CME and ICE futures. Gas indexed to oil from 2027 but linked to MIBGAS in 2024-2025 and TTF in 2026. RDL 10/2022 gas-indexed subsidy extended in LC although low gas prices mean no impact.
- HC applies coal transportation surcharge for domestic coal and a more restrictive view of Industrial Emissions Directive ("IED").
- Generation tax reinstated but removed due to over-recovery in 2021-2022 and national fund (FNSSE).
- "Firm" additions in 2024 of 1.5GW New PV in CC and HC. Apply annual caps on the deployment of other "economic" New Wind and PV until 2030 in the Low Case but forever in other cases. No cap on New Battery.

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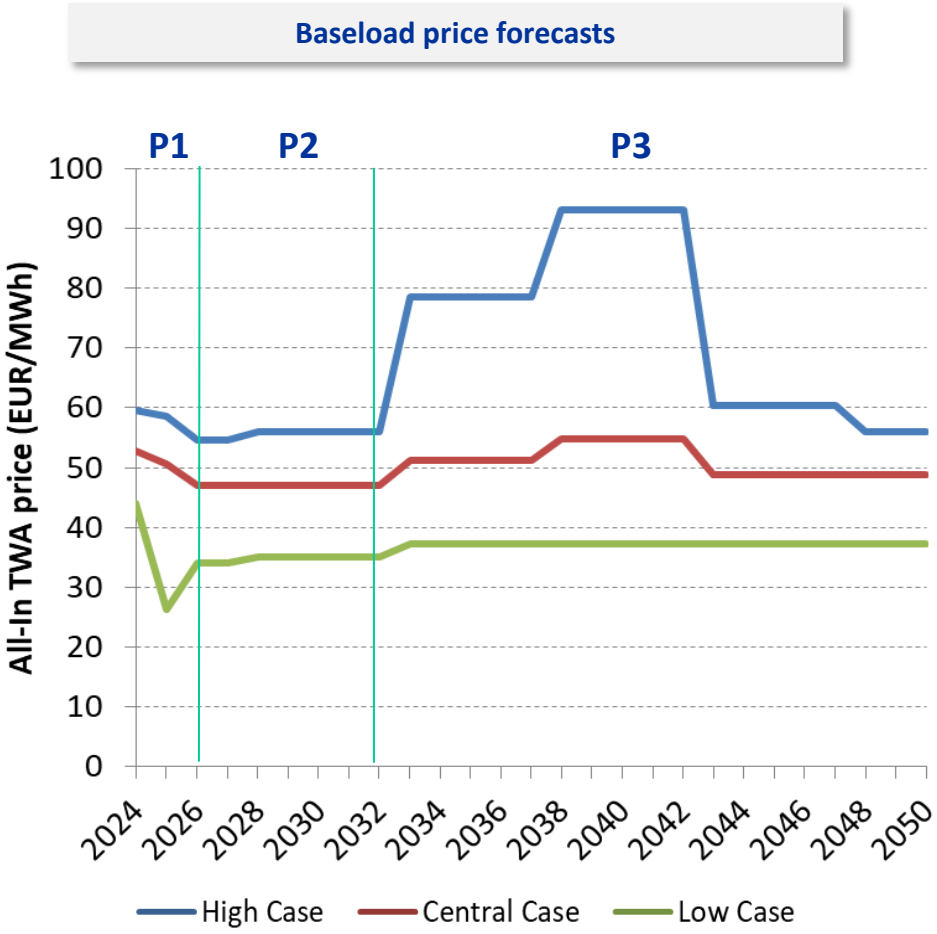
Market price forecasts



- Prices first move in line with commodity prices and adjust to new additions (P1) and then plateau (P2).
- As a lot of thermal capacity retires in the 2030s, a step-up in prices is expected in the Central and High Cases (P3).
- But even in these cases, renewable capacity eventually catches up and prices drop.

Source: K4K 2024Q1. Prices real 2024€.

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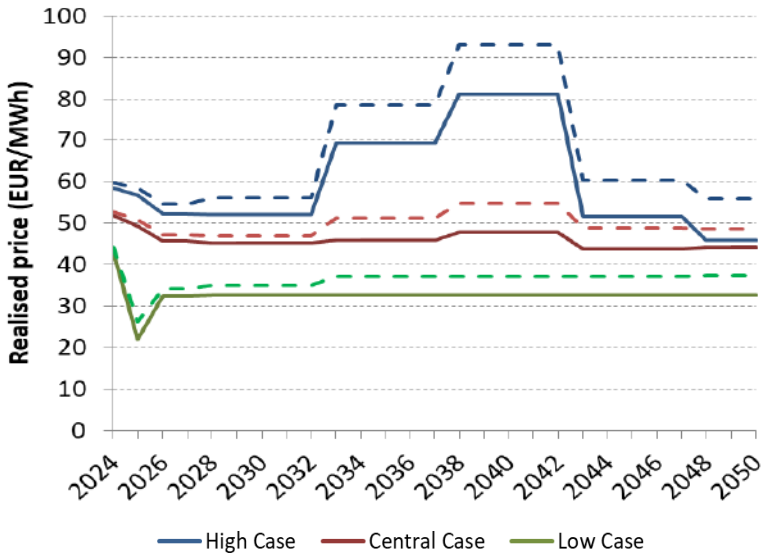
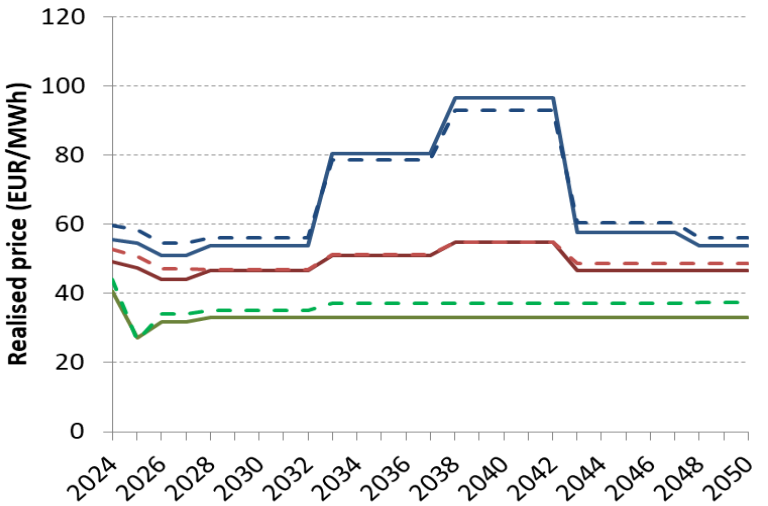
Realised price forecasts

- The PV and Wind Capture Prices track the market price. But as more renewable capacity is introduced, the Capture Prices tend to drop below the baseload price.
- K4K remains optimistic that profitability of renewables will be satisfactory. But we are also more pessimistic since we do not believe that market conditions (grid and planning constraints, project "bankability", liquidity of PPAs, etc.) are adequate to reach the government's aggressive capacity goals under the NECP.

PV Capture Price



Wind Capture Price



Source: K4K 2024Q1. Prices real 2024€. Dashed line = Baseload prices.

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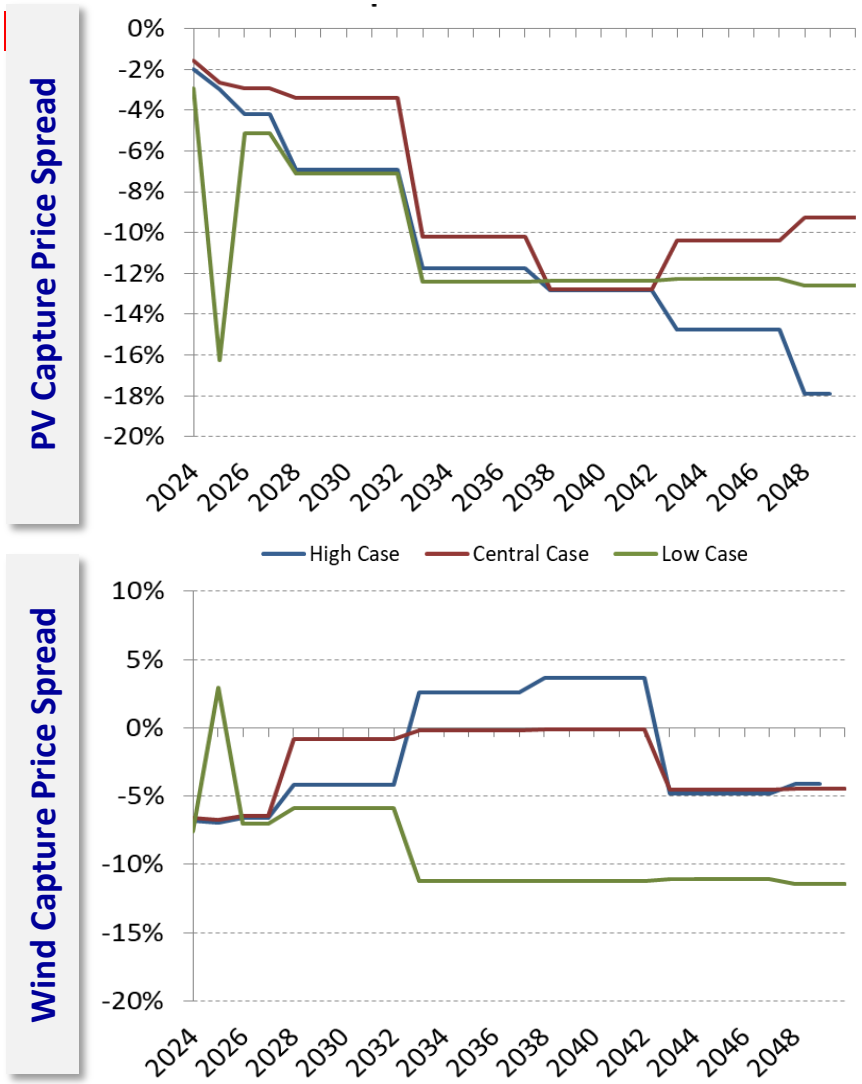
PV and Wind capture price spreads

- K4K predicts that the PV Capture Price Spread will go from positive to dropping to between -5% to -12% (on average). The Wind Capture Price Spread will fall less.
- When New PV and New Wind capacity are deployed until the Capture Prices converge on LCOE levels, since New Wind is "quasi-baseload" (since the wind blows both during the day and at night), then
  - Wind Capture Price Spread = ~0
  - PV Capture Price Spread = ~(LCOE PV – LCOE Wind) / LCOE Wind



Source: K4K 2024Q1.

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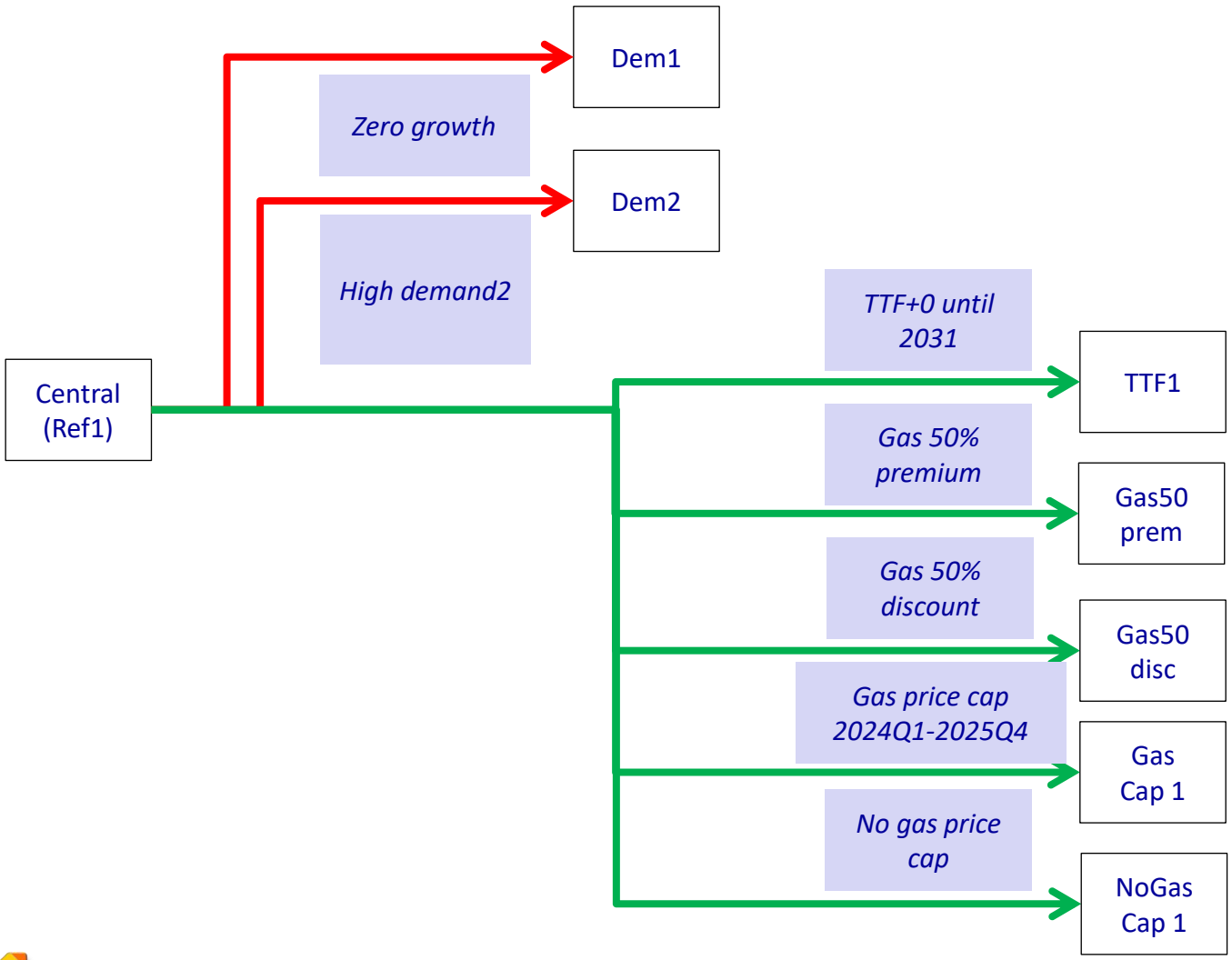
Using the PMM to test different hypotheses

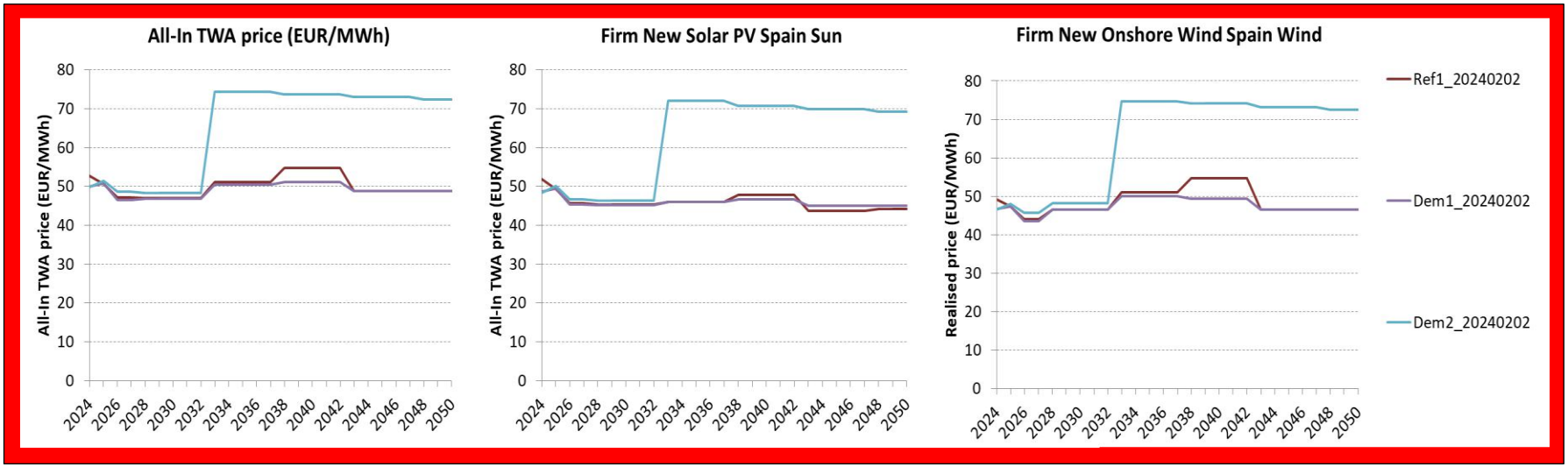
- We had plenty of questions at the end of this exercise so we went ahead and ran some path-specific sensitivities to explore what could affect market and realised prices most. This was done by defining a series of changes - shown below - and applying them in a cumulative manner to the Central and Low Cases. We also defined two Combined Cases.

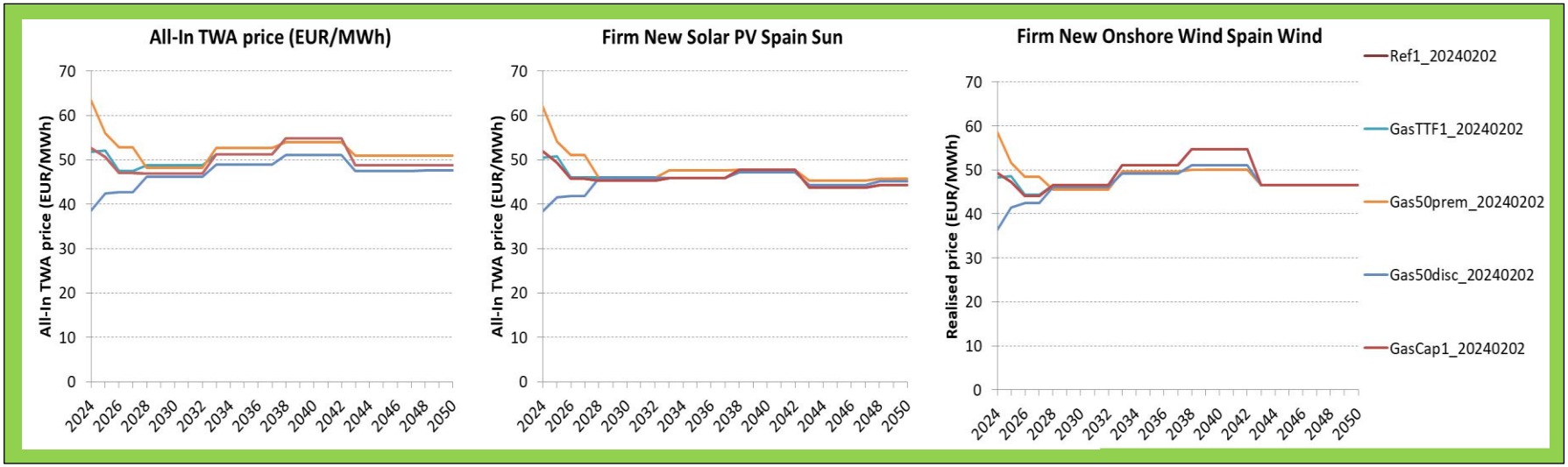
Change applied	Explanation
High/Low demand1	Demand as in High1 or Low1.
High demand2	2.5% growth 2025-2035 and 2.0% thereafter, reaching 1.5x CC demand by 2050.
Zero growth	Zero demand growth.
Firm New Build 1	Add 1.5/2.0GW annually until 2030 of Firm New Wind/PV (additional to Economic New Build limits).
Firm New Build 2	Add 1.5/7.0GW annually until 2025 of Firm New Wind/PV (additional to Economic New Build limits).
Uncap from 2025	Uncap Economic New Builds from 2025 onwards.
X/YGW(+) annual caps	Annual caps of New Wind XGW and New PV YGW, uncapped from 2031 if followed by "+".
RES target	Set generation requirement from RES to 70% of total demand in 2030 and increase to 95% in 2050. (If binding, we can track the price of renewable certificates ("REC"). Remember there is no "missing money" problem in our cases: if prices dip, income will be made up by RECs.)
High ACF for New RES	Increase annual hours of New Wind and New PV to 3000 and 2050 respectively.
Low TIC (-X%)	Reduce the TIC of New Wind, PV, and Battery by percentage shown relative to the Ref1 case.
TIC (gradual) step-down	€/kW 2021-2050: New Wind=1000 to 754, New PV=750 to 511, and New Battery=975 to 451.
No RES closure	Never close the existing RES (and cogens).
Endogenous closure	Allow model to close Coal, CCGT, and Nuclear on economic basis.
Gas X discount/premium	Discount /premium on delivered gas price.
Gas price cap	Treatment of RDL 10/2022 (extension or not).
TTF until 2031	TTF commodity price until 2031.

Defining modelling paths (1-2)



Sensitivity results (path 1-2)





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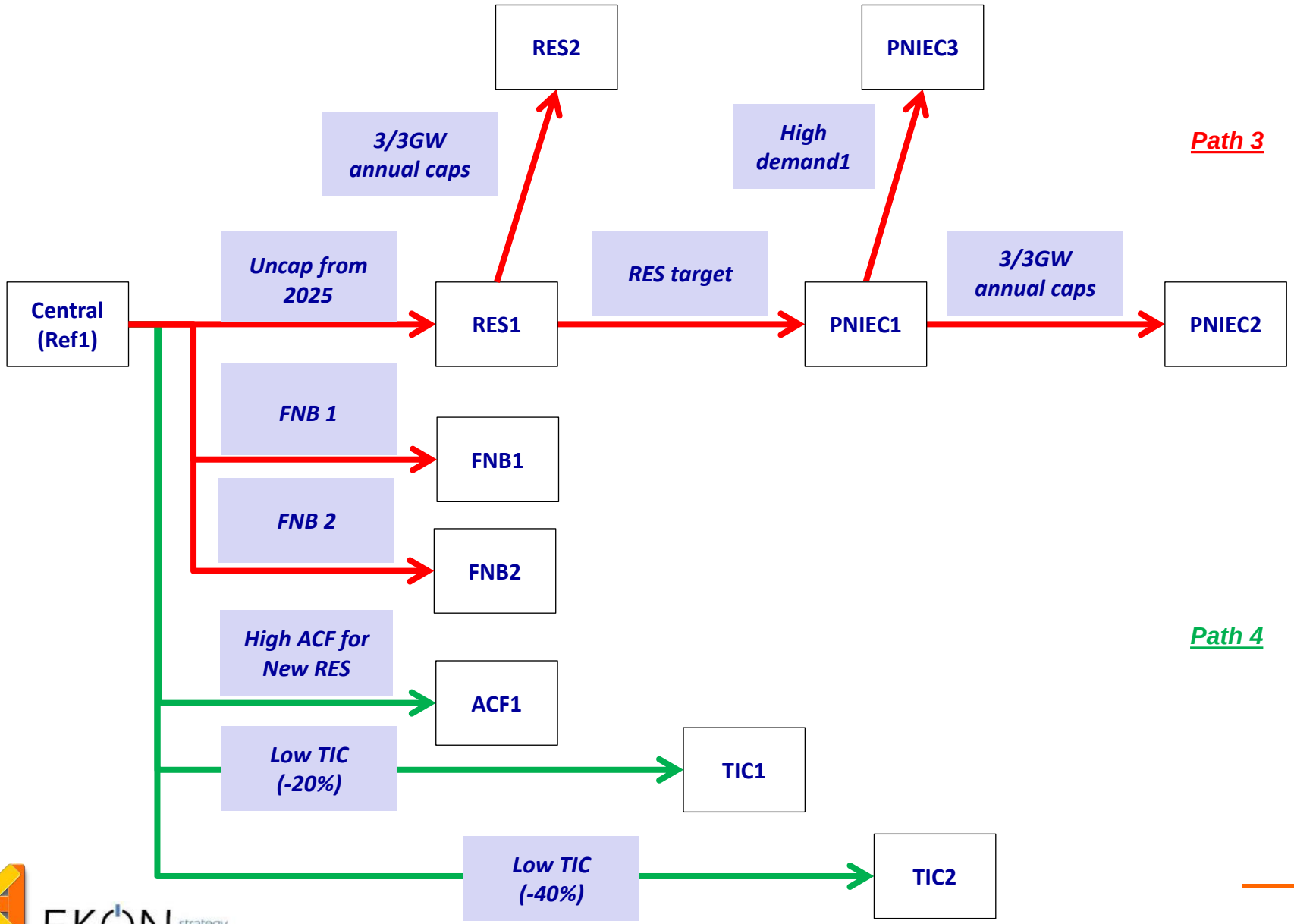
Defining modelling paths (3-4)



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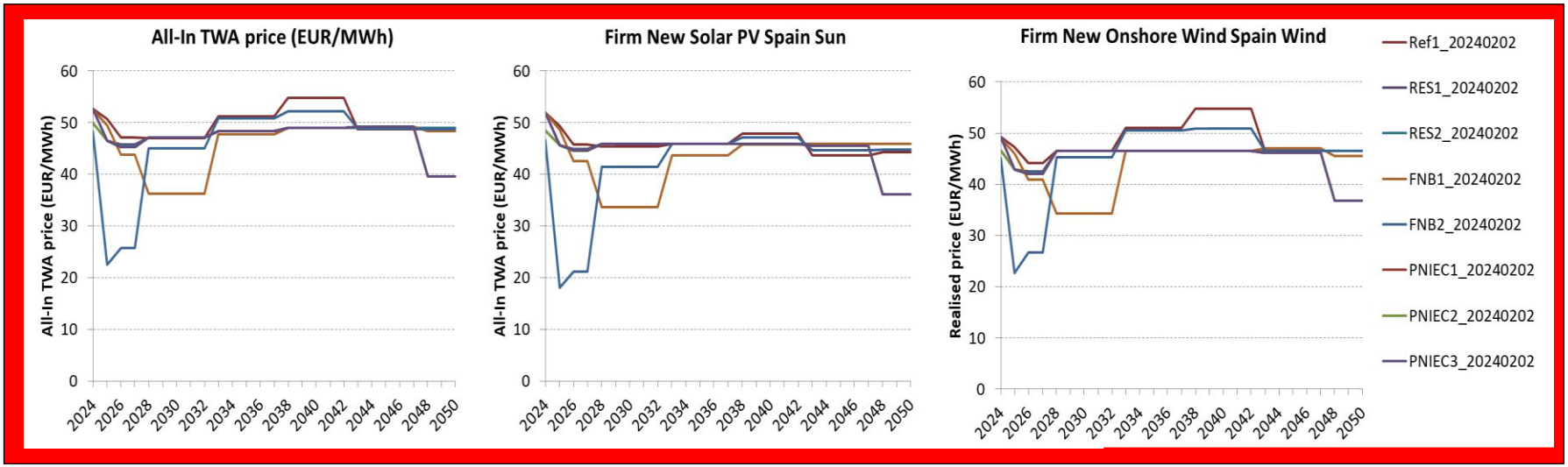
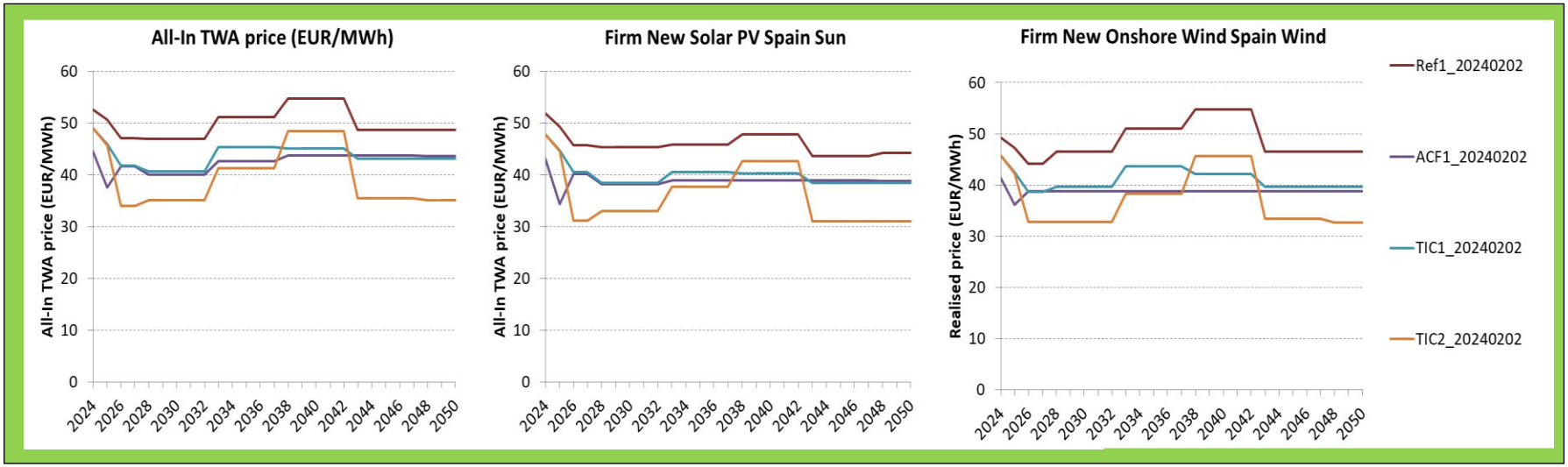
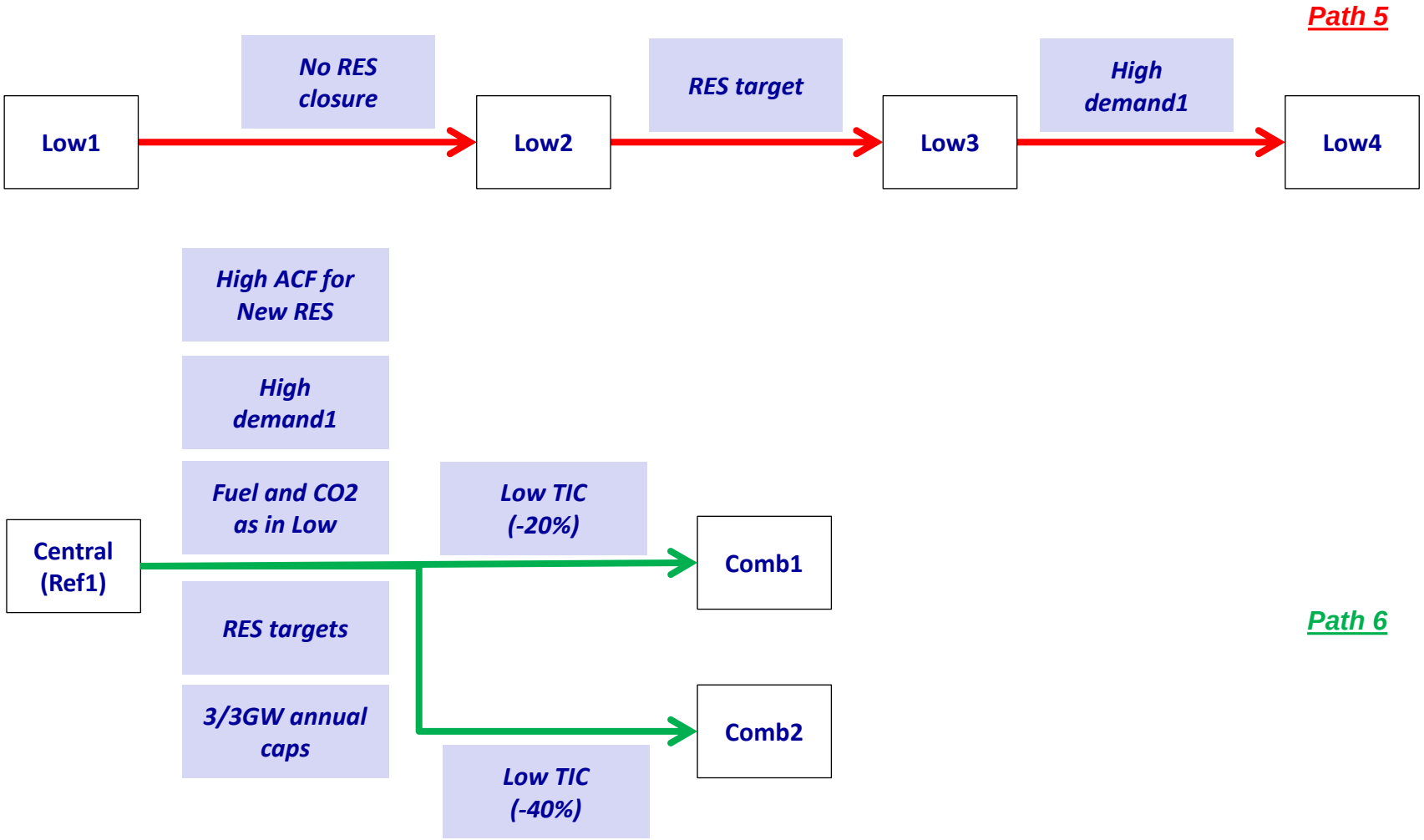
Sensitivity results (path 3-4)

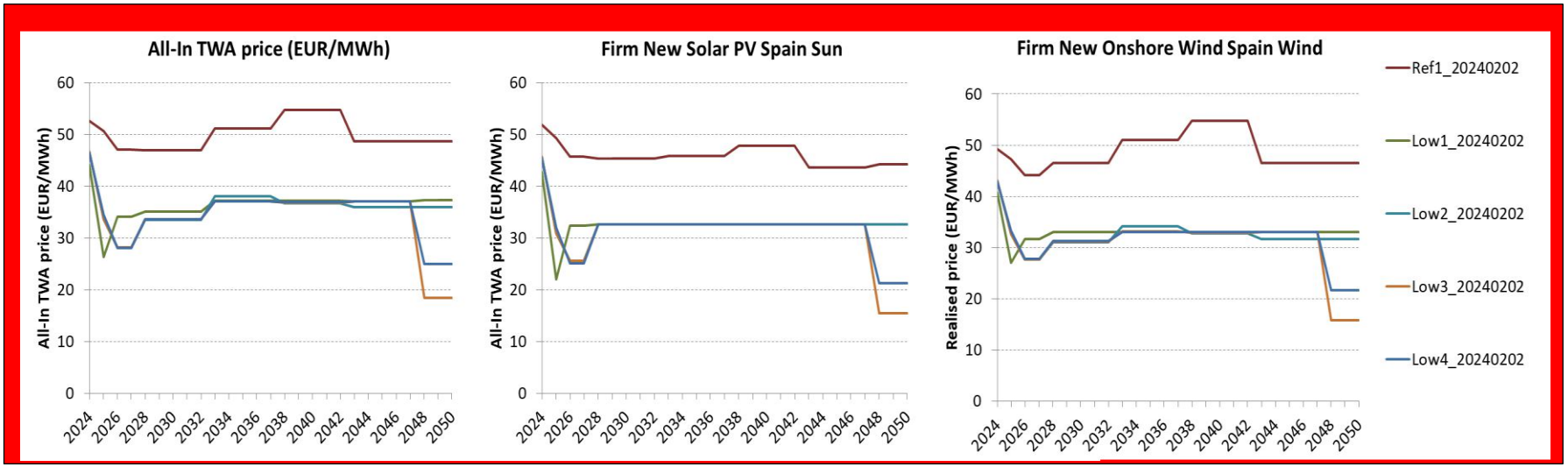


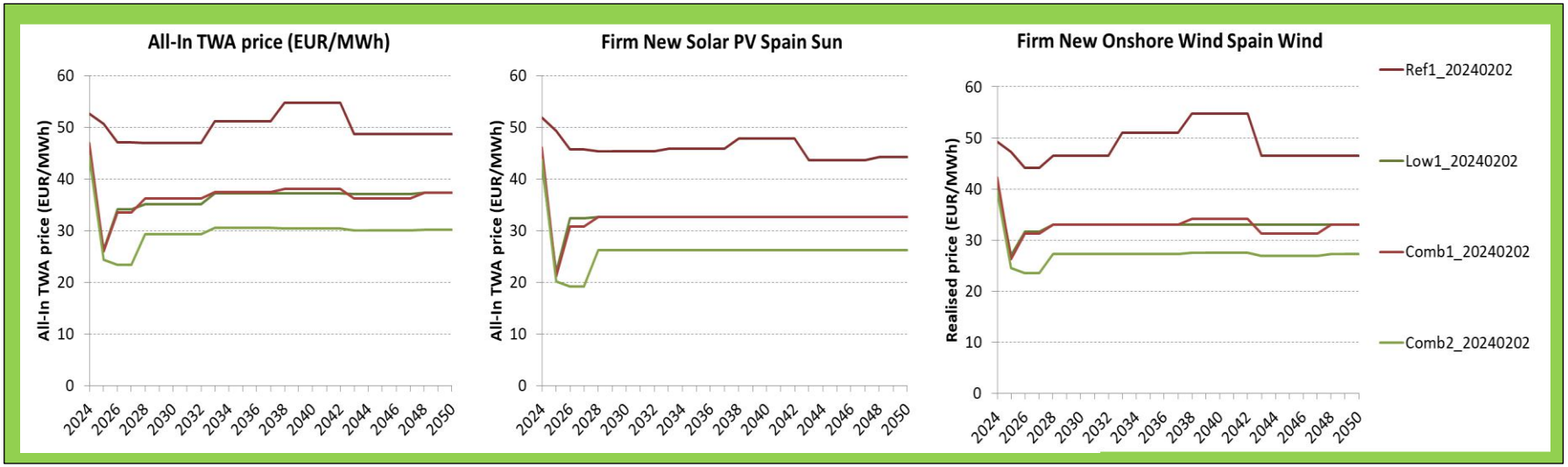


Defining modelling paths (5-6)



Sensitivity results (path 5-6)





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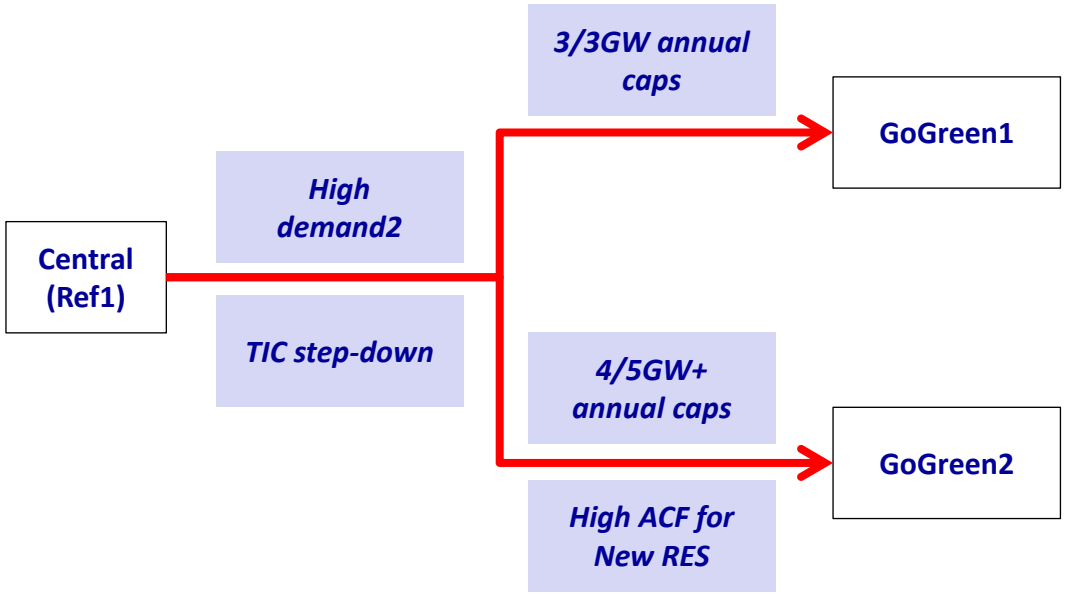
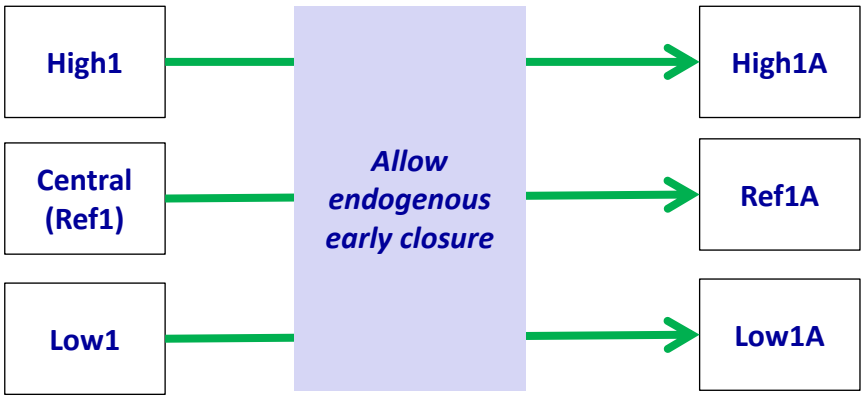
Defining modelling paths (7-8)

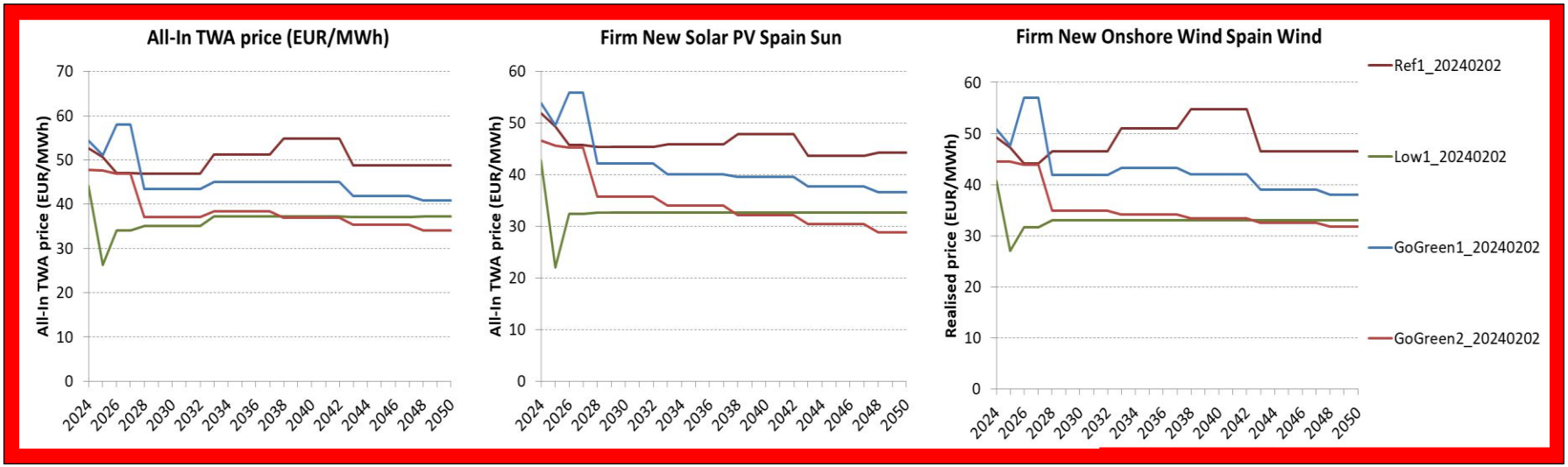


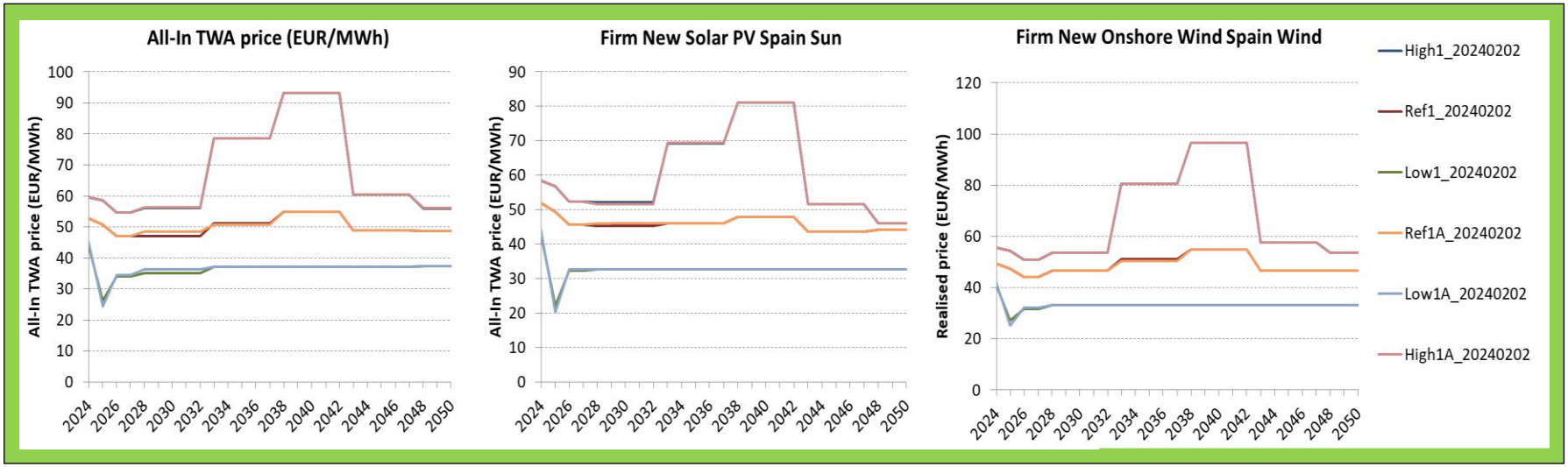
Path 7



Path 8

Sensitivity results (path 7-8)





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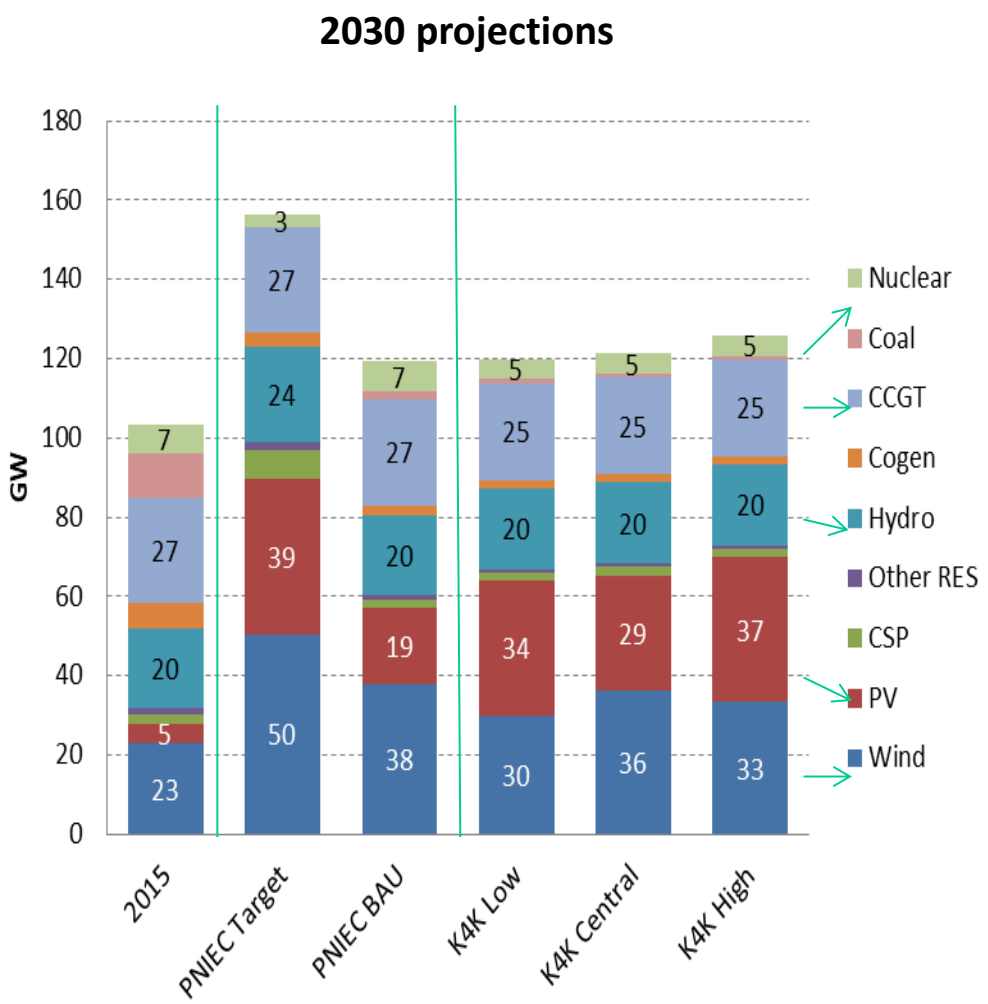
Achieving the NECP 2030 targets

- Share of renewable generation in K4K Central Case is 74.15% and 76.49% in the Low Case (compared to 74% target in existing NECP).
- NECP capacity targets too aggressive since assume historical hours for renewables, and massive increase in exports (even to Portugal).
- What if the government pursues aggressive targets that exceed saturation point?
  - Auctions for new capacity only will undermine merchant market and be open to legal challenge for discrimination.
  - Better to use market for green certificates with firm targets and open to all. (With bonus of no "missing money" problem even if one exceeds saturation points.)



Source: Plan Nacional Integrado de Energía y Clima 2021-2030 ("PNIEC") Jan 2020, K4K 2024Q1.

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And beware PNIEC assumptions

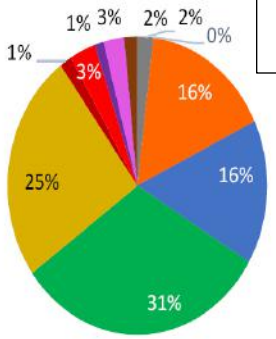
Figura D.7. Resultados Escenario Objetivo H2030

Escenario Objetivo H2030. Plan de Energía y Cambio Climático.

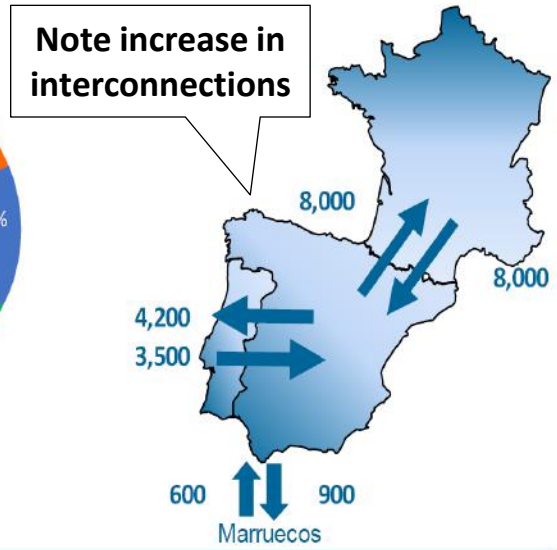
España Peninsular		Generacion mínima síncrona:	3N+7 Térmicas	*Cod 01_2030*
La demanda en ES (TWh):	263	Demanda punta (MW):	47,768	

Capacidad instalada en España (MW)

	MW	%
Nuclear	3,050	2%
Carbón	0	0%
Ciclos	24,560	16%
Hidráulica (+ bombeo)	24,140	16%
Eólica	48,550	31%
Solar FV	38,404	25%
Termosolar	2,300	1%
Termosolar almacen. 9h	5,000	3%
Resto RES	1,730	1%
Cogeneración y otros	3,980	3%
Baterías	2,500	2%
Total sistema eléctrico	**154,214**	**100%**



Capacidad de intercambio (MW)



Source: PNIEC (Jan 2020) Annex D.

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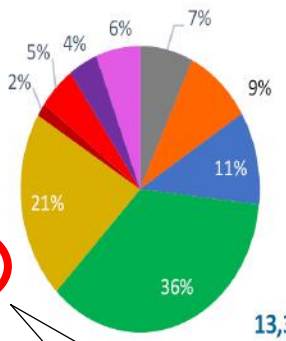
Capacity may not need to be that high

Balance de generación (GWh). España peninsular

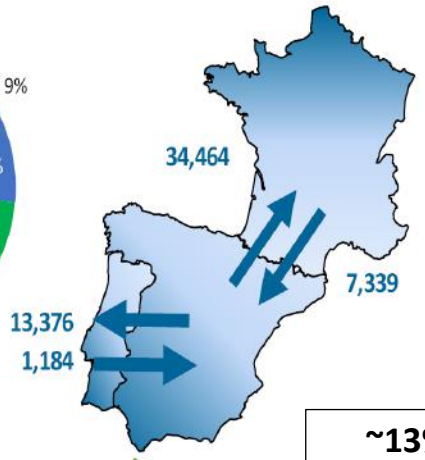
	GWh	%	Horas utilización
Nuclear	22,034	7%	7,224
Carbón	0	0%	0
Ciclos	27,617	9%	1,124
Hidráulica	32,376	11%	1,341
Eólica	109,464	36%	2,255
Solar FV	65,180	21%	1,697
Termosolar	4,629	2%	2,013
Termosolar almacen. 9h	15,156	5%	3,031
Resto RES	12,088	4%	6,987
Cogeneración y otros	18,399	6%	4,623
Generación	**306,943**	**100%**	

Balance almacenamiento	**-4,964**
Consumo almacenamiento	*22,042*
Producción bombeo	*13,782*
Producción baterías	*3,296*



Historical hours

Saldo de intercambios anual (GWh)



Perfil exportador con Marruecos: 0		
Saldo ES-FR	*27,125*	
Saldo ES-PT:	*12,192*	
Saldo Neto + Marruecos:	***39,317***	***ES EXPORT***
CONGESTIONES (% horas)	→	←
ES-FR	53.2%	8.6%
ES-PT	8.0%	0.7%
Spread ES-FR (€/MWh):	***23.4***	

~13% of generation for export?

Source: PNIEC (Jan 2020) Annex D.

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Draft PNIEC even more unlikely

Figura D.4. Resultados Escenario PNIEC 2023-2030 H2030

Escenario Objetivo H2030. Plan de Energía y Cambio Climático.

España Peninsular — *Generacion mínima síncrona:* 7 CC + 3 NUC — *Cod 2030_307*

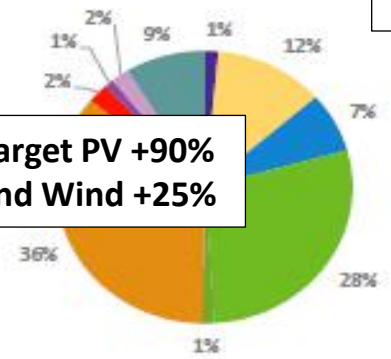
Demanda (TWh):	316.5
Punta horaria de demanda (MW):	51447

+20% and +8% respectively but inconsistent with MITECO figures

Capacidad instalada (MW)

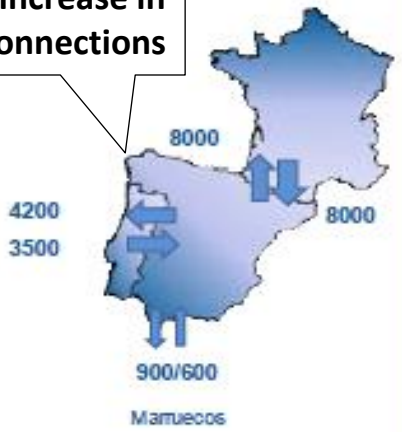
	MW	%
Nuclear	3041	1%
Carbón	0	0%
Ciclos	24499	12%
Hidráulica (sin bombeo)	14562	7%
Eólica terrestre	57522	28%
Eólica offshore	2800	1%
Solar FV	72751	36%
Termosolar	4804	2%
Resto RES	1964	1%
Cogeneración y otros	4071	2%
Almacenamiento	17637	9%
Total sistema	**203649**	**100%**
Electrolizadores	**10881**	

Target PV +90% and Wind +25%



Capacidad de intercambio (MW)

Same increase in interconnections



Información adicional:

Potencia renovable en España peninsular (MW) **154403** **76%** *del Total sistema*

Source: Draft PNIEC (Jun 2023) Annex D.

Generation and capacity probably too high

Balance de generación (GWh)

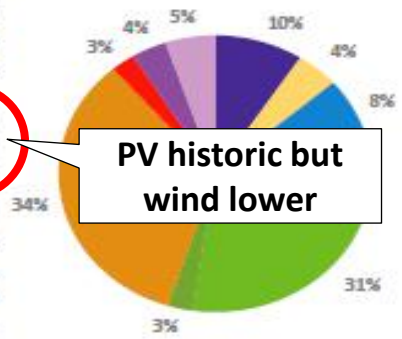
	GWh	%	Horas utilización
Nuclear	34573	9%	6778
Carbón	0	0%	0
Ciclos	16516	4%	674
Hidráulica (sin bombeo)	28941	8%	1987
Eólica terrestre	116970	31%	2033
Eólica offshore	9769	3%	3489
Solar FV	127212	34%	1749
Termosolar	9470	3%	1971
Resto RES	13743	4%	6997
Cogeneración y otros	19356	5%	4755
Generación [2]	**376551**	**100%**	

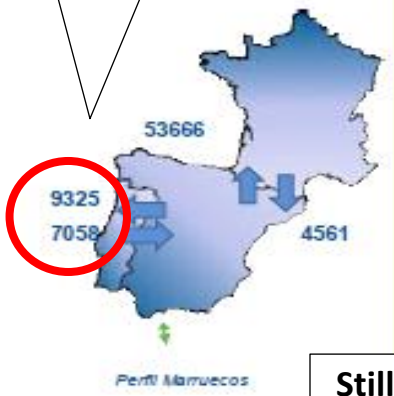
[2] *Sin almacenamiento*

Balance almacenamiento	**-7404**	GWh
Consumo	*36620*	
Producción	*29215*	

More balanced with PT but FR takes up the slack

PV historic but wind lower





Still ~14% of generation for export?

	GWh
Saldo ES-FR	*-49105*
Saldo ES-PT:	*-2267*
Saldo neto internacional (FR, PT, MA)	*-52737*

Positivo: saldo importador. Negativo: saldo exportador.

CONGESTIONES (% horas)	→	←
ES-FR	67.4%	3.2%
ES-PT	5%	12%

Spread ES-FR (€/MWh) [3] [5]:	22.2

[3] *Media horaria de la diferencia de precios en cada hora en valor absoluto*

Source: Draft PNIEC (Jun 2023) Annex D.

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Final comments

- What if government targets capacity that exceeds saturation points? Let's hope they don't discriminate between different cohorts of assets! Setting an aggressive green energy target (GWh) and backing this up with tradable green certificates would ensure that all investors - old and new - are protected from the inevitable electricity price crash.
- So get informed and if you want to take a view on realised prices for PV or wind, think about these:
  - Demand growth ← **Re saturation point**
  - Fuel prices
  - EUA prices ← **Short-term impact**
  - Taxes (Generation Tax, Green Cent Tax)
  - Lifetime limit for existing plants (cogeneration and renewables included)
  - Hydrology
  - Operational hours for New Wind and PV
  - Capex, leverage and cost of capital of New Wind and PV
  - Rate of deployment of New Wind and PV (including rooftop)
  - Measures to meet PNIEC targets (including auctions) ← **Especially important**