


# Decarbonising Profitability: The Regulatory Challenge



st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE  
**EUROPEAN ENERGY MARKET**  
Lisbon, 27-29 May 2025 | Portugal





We are  
hybrid energy  
players.

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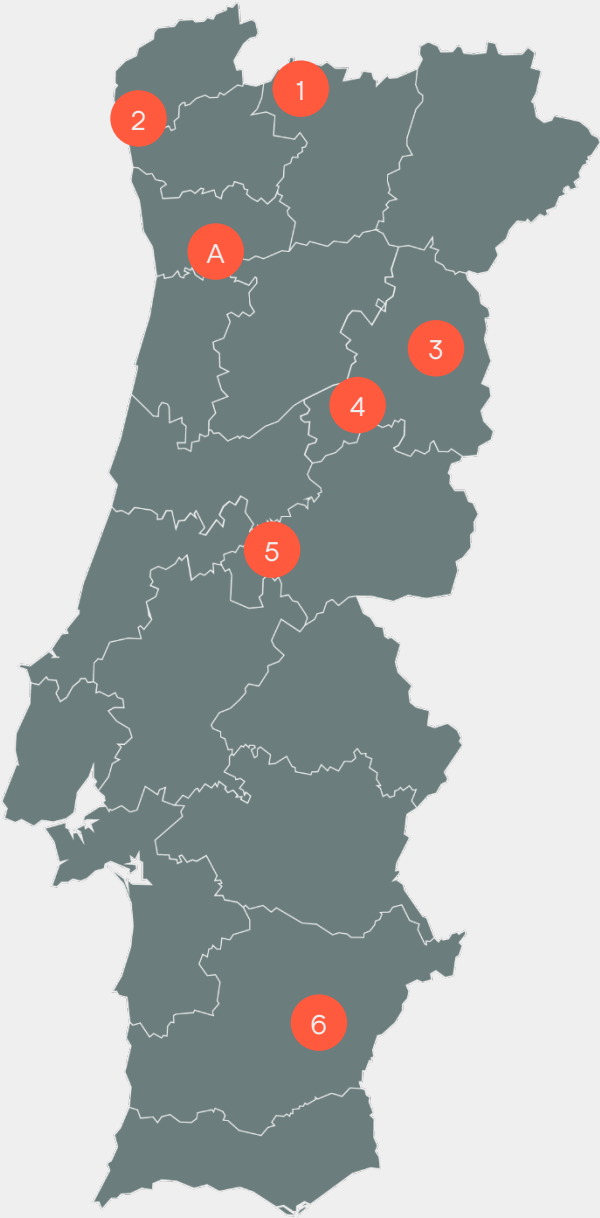
Projects Hybridization  
+ BESS

# EML SA Overview

Total Installed Capacity : 1,225MW

Assets	Technology	COD	Capacity (MW)
A Tapada do Outeiro *	CCGT	Aug-99	990.0
1 Terra Fria	Wind	Jan-10	104.0
2 Carreço-Outeiro	Wind	May-10	13.8
3 Penedo	Wind	Nov-14	25.3
4 Alvarrões	Wind	Jun-09	24.6
5 Bravo	Wind	May-09	24.0
6 Corredoura	Wind	Nov-13	43.7

\* concession extended up to March 2026





# Power & Infrastructure Dept.-II

## Major Business and Areas

<Europe/ Central Asia/ Middle East/ Africa>

- Power Generation
- Distributed Generation
- District Cooling
- Gas, Transportation, Water Infrastructure
- Circular Economy

### Power Generation/ De-centralized Power Generation/ District Cooling

UK /  
Floating Offshore Wind Power  
Project in Scotland



Portugal /  
EML Onshore Wind Power Project



UAE /  
Sweihan Photovoltaic IPP Project



Qatar /  
Mesaieed IPP Project



### Gas, Transportation, Water Infrastructure

Portugal and Brazil /  
AGS Water & Wastewater Service (Concession)



Portugal /  
Gas Distribution (Floene)



Denmark /  
AquaGreen  
Manufacturing and Sales of Sewage  
Sludge Carbonization Facilities



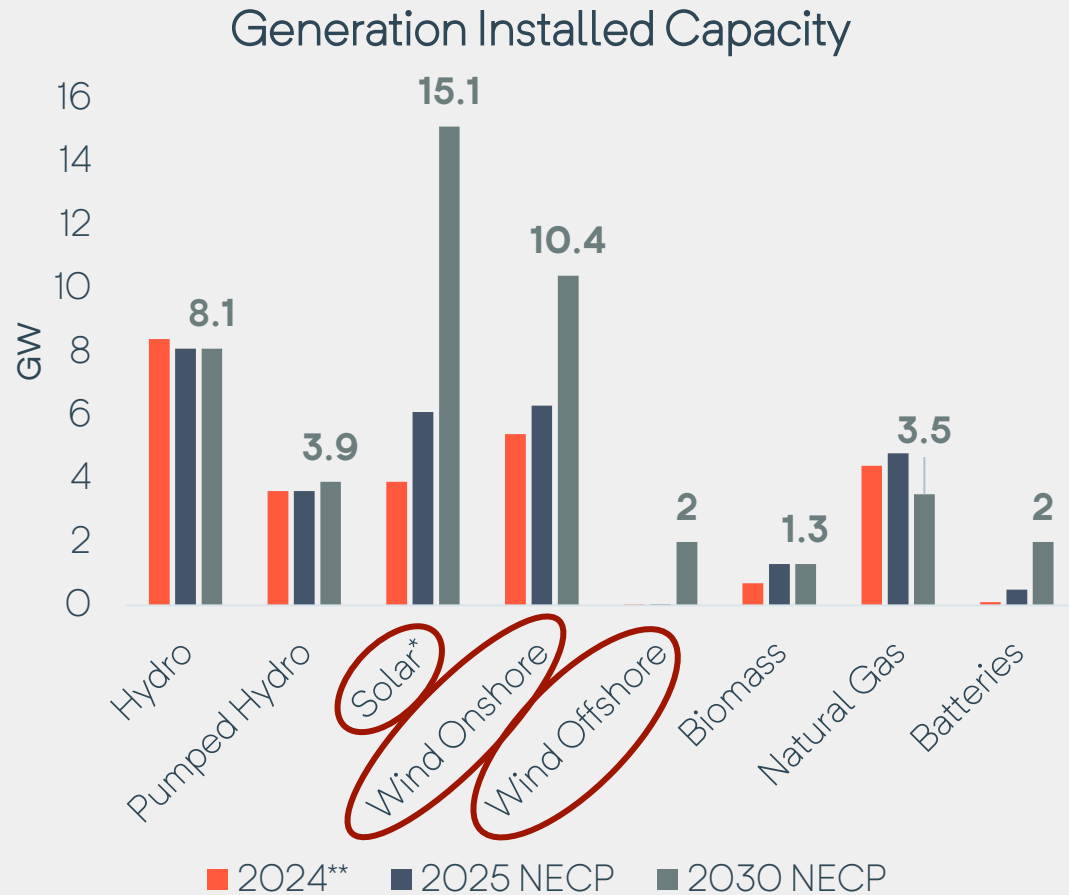
Saudi Arabia /  
Shuqaiq3 Desalination  
(BOO)



### < Project Companies & Projects >

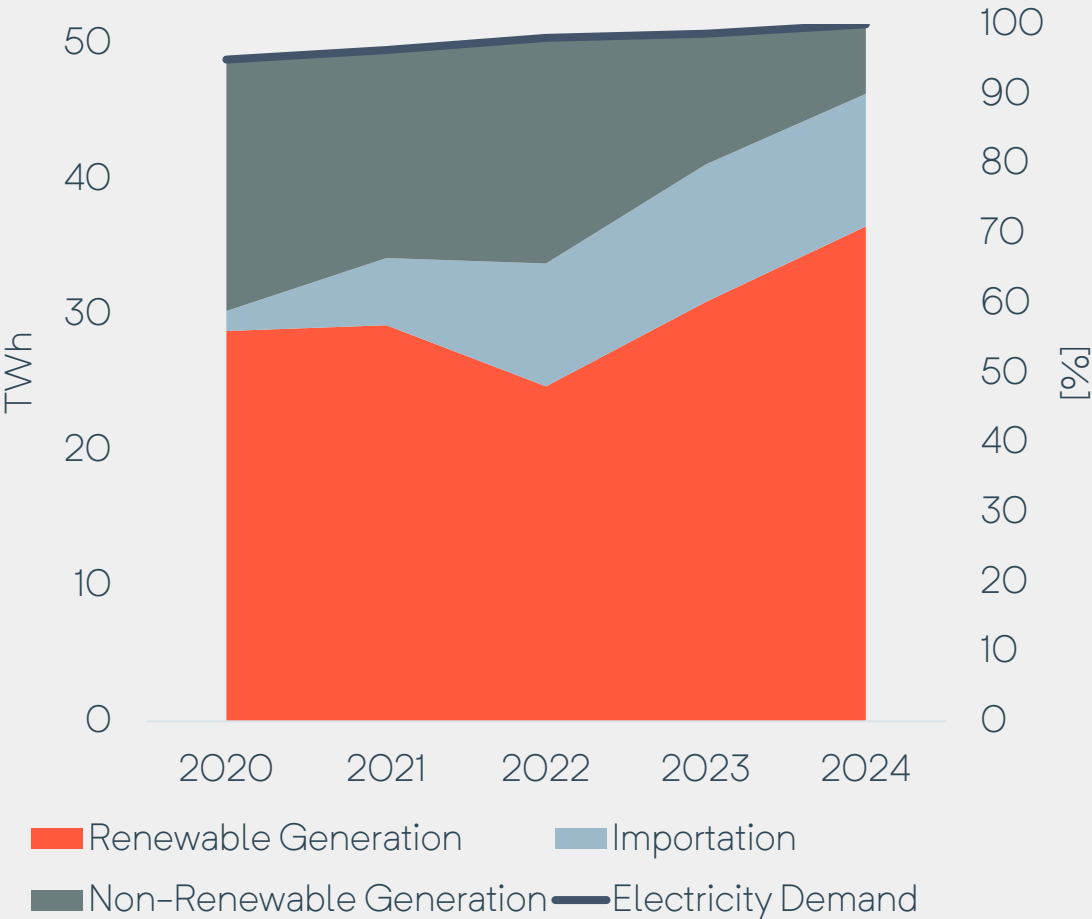
- Marubeni Europower (UK)
- Marubeni Middle-East & Africa Power (UAE)
- Ossian (UK)
- EML S.A. (Portugal)
- Sweihan (UAE)
- Al Kharsaa (Qatar)
- Mesaieed (Qatar)
- Sur (Oman)
- AGS (Portugal)
- Aqua Green (Denmark)
- Floene (Portugal)
- Shuqaiq 3 (Saudi Arabia)

# Portuguese National Energy and Climate Plan 2030 – NECP 2030



- Decarbonization and electrification
- Centralised to decentralized
- Delays on solar and wind:
  - Licencing
  - Regulatory framework
  - Market returns

# Portuguese Electricity Demand



90 TWh

Electricity Demand in 2030,  
NECP Projections

93%

NECP Goal for electricity  
generation through renewable  
energy sources in 2030

1.3%

Average annual growth rate  
over the past five years

9.8%

Required average annual  
growth rate over the next  
five years to meet NECP  
projections

Source: [REN](#)

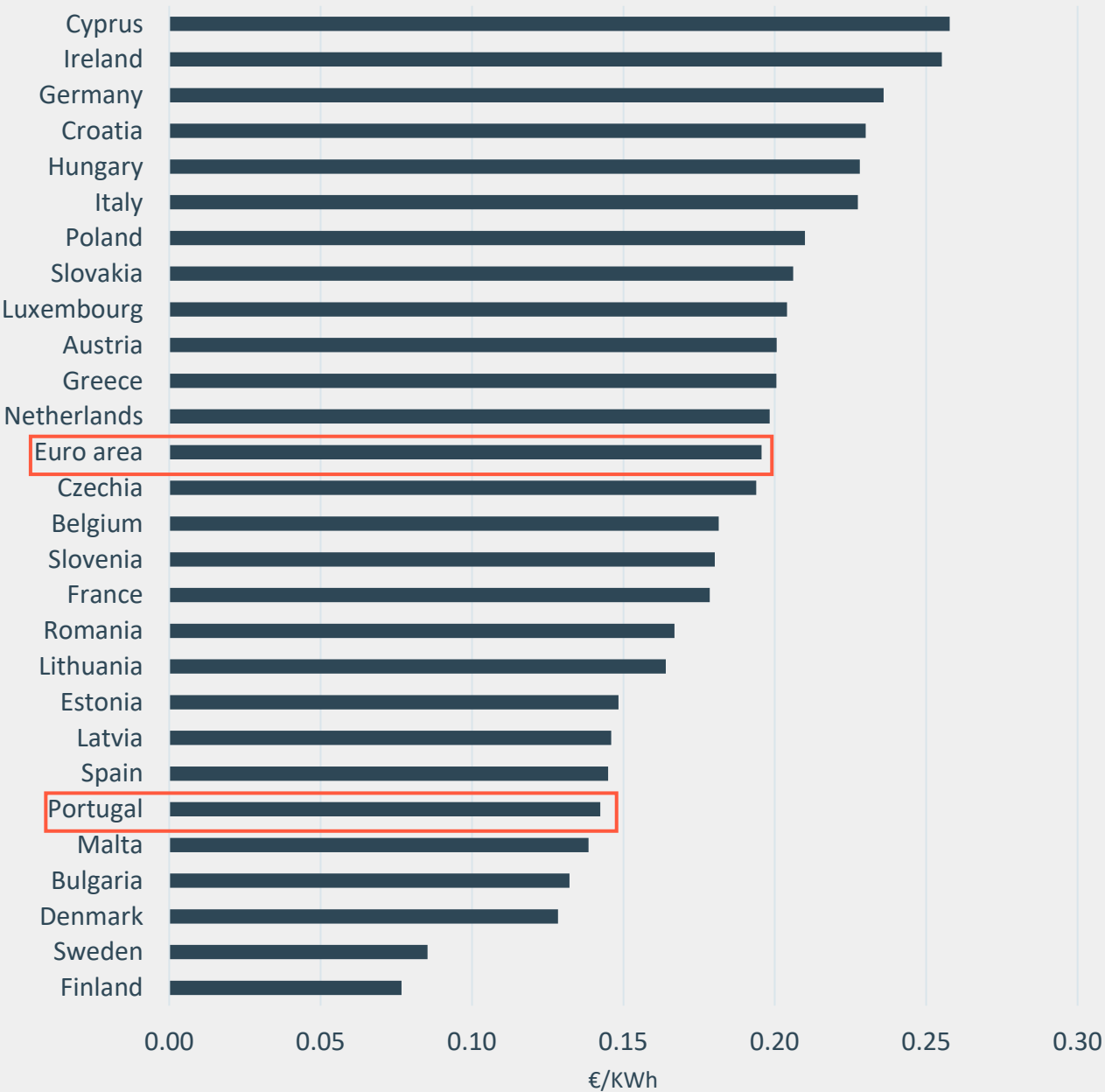


# Portuguese Electricity Demand

In the second half of 2024, Portugal ranked as the **sixth European country with the lowest electricity prices** for non-household consumers\*

\*without VAT

Portugal holds significant potential to attract electro-intensive industries, which could substantially increase our national electricity demand

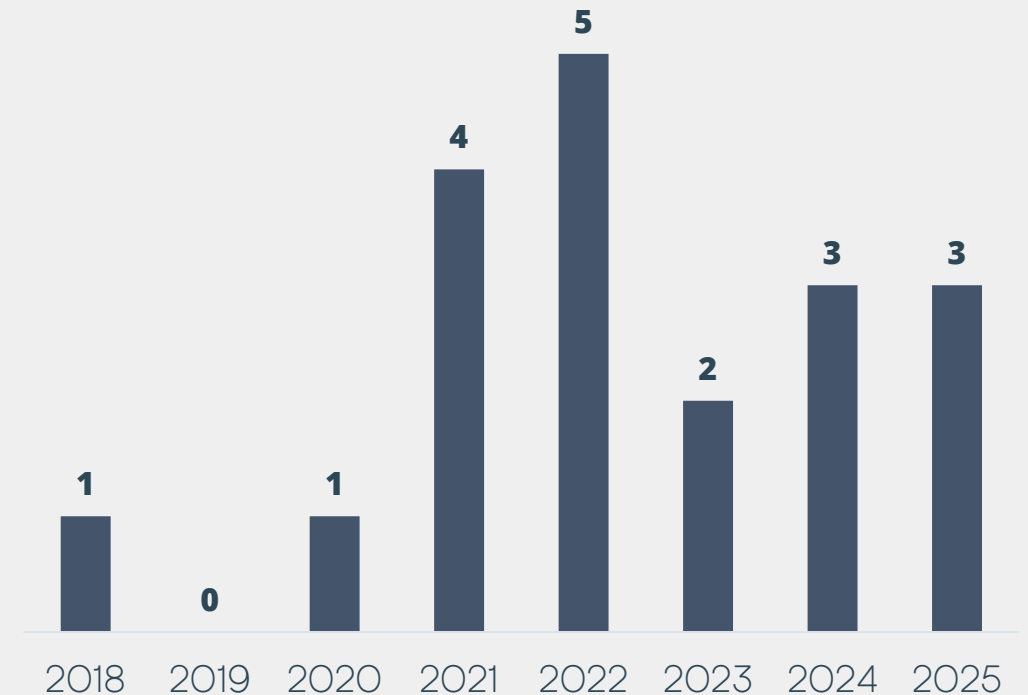




- displacement of higher marginal costs technologies
- increasing installed capacity of renewable generation will begin to "cannibalize" its own revenues

## Merit-order effect Market Price Cannibalisation

Scientific Publications\*

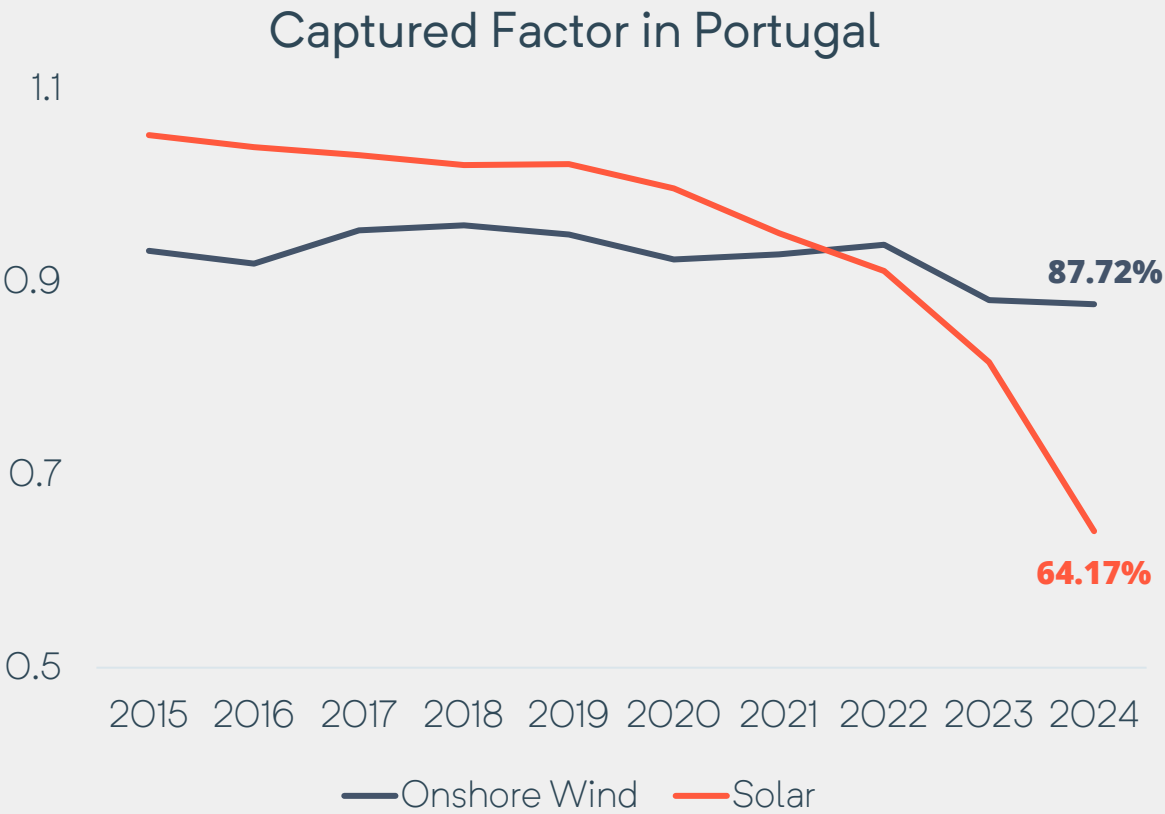


Source: ScienceDirect

\*Search Keywords: Renewables AND Cannibalisation



# Market Price Cannibalisation



## 2023

Renewable Generation — 61%

Average Market Price — 88.27 €/MWh

Wind Captured Price — 77.8 €/MWh

Solar Captured Price — 63.6 €/MWh

## 2024

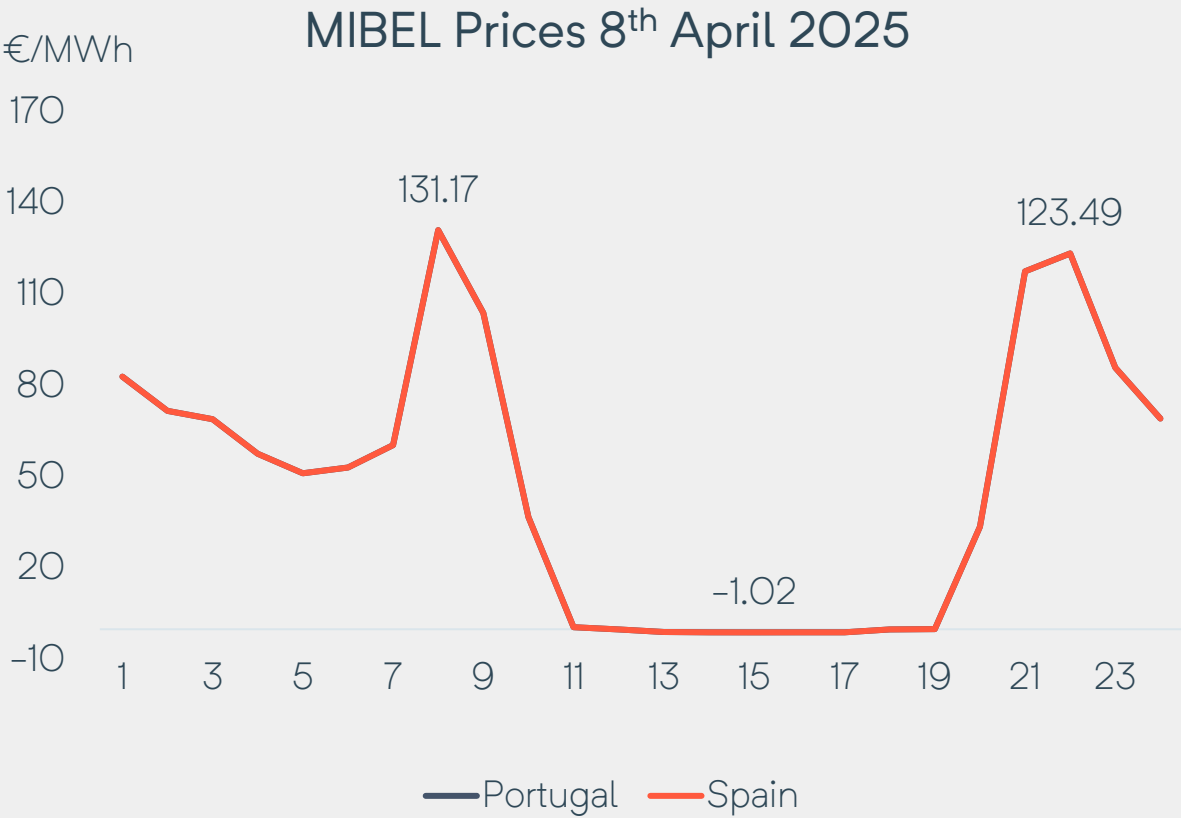
Renewable Generation — 71%

Average Market Price — 63.5 €/MWh

Wind Captured Price — 55.7 €/MWh

Solar Captured Price — 35.7 €/MWh

# Market Price Cannibalisation



Source: OMIE

	Hours with Prices equal to Zero	Hours with Negative Prices
2023	70	0
2024	527	196
2025*	92	125

Comparing the first four months of 2024 with the same period in 2025 reveals a **20% increase** in the number of hours with negative prices.

In the first four months of 2025, negative prices reached record levels:

- -5 €/MWh in Portugal
- -6.01 €/MWh in Spain



# Market Price Cannibalisation

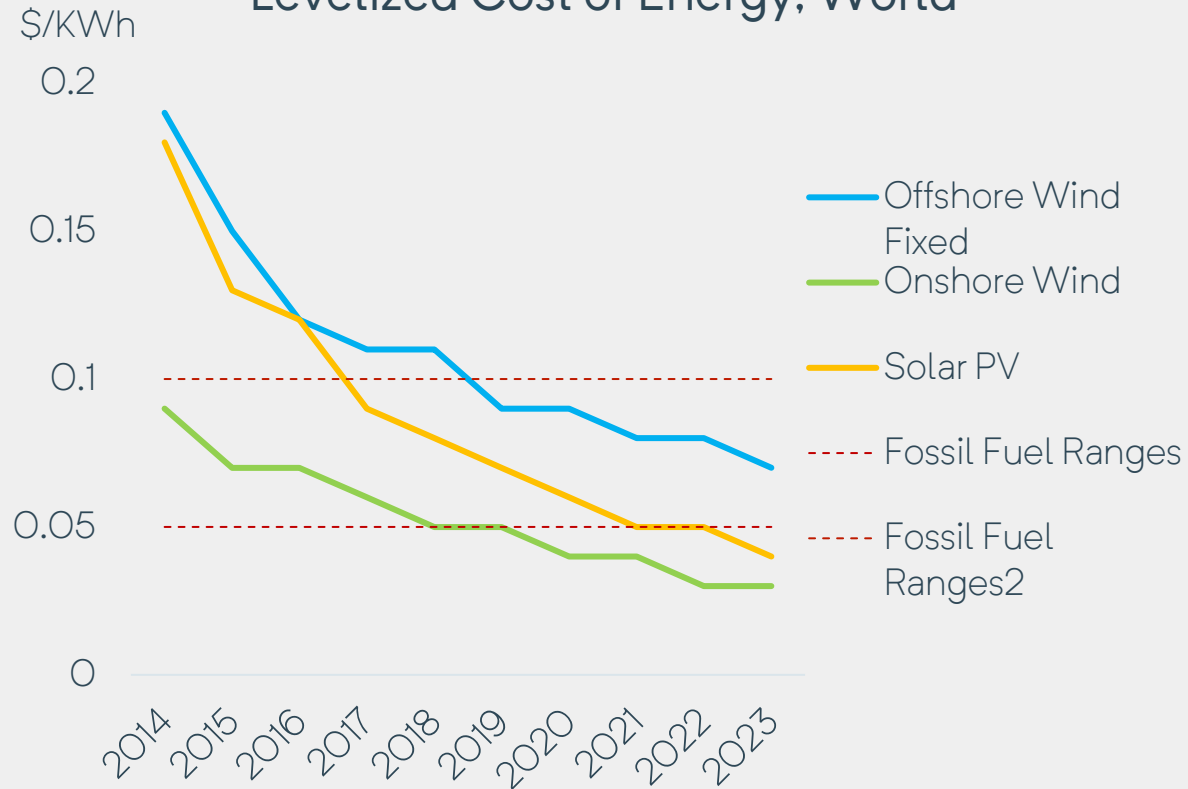
What strategies can mitigate it?

- Reinforce Iberian Interconnections
- Increase Electricity Demand and Flexibility
- Incentives to bridge the maturity gap of Storage Technologies
- Develop and complement Ancillary Services markets — including Capacity Market
- Ensure a Stable Regulatory Framework
- Provide mechanisms to promote long-term electricity contracts



# Long-term Financial Mechanisms

## Levelized Cost of Energy, World



Source: Our World in Data

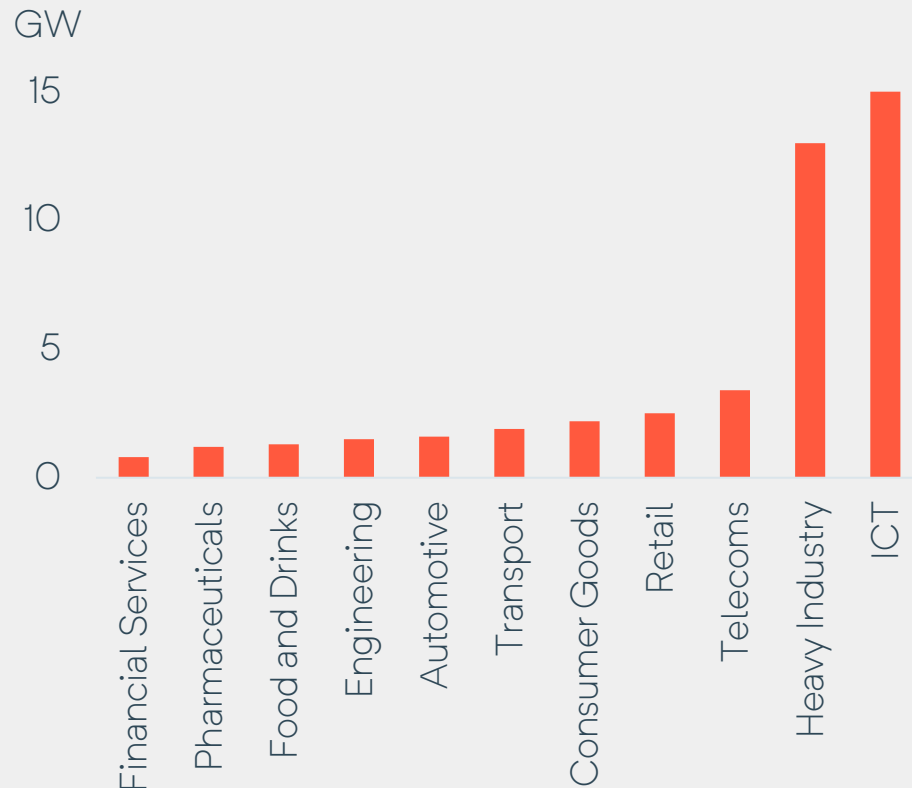


CAPEX-intensive projects need long-term stability of revenues :

- Non-mature technologies – public auctions with guaranteed revenue – FiT or CfD
- Competitive technologies – PPAs

# Long-term Financial Mechanisms

## European PPAs by Sector



Source: RE-Source

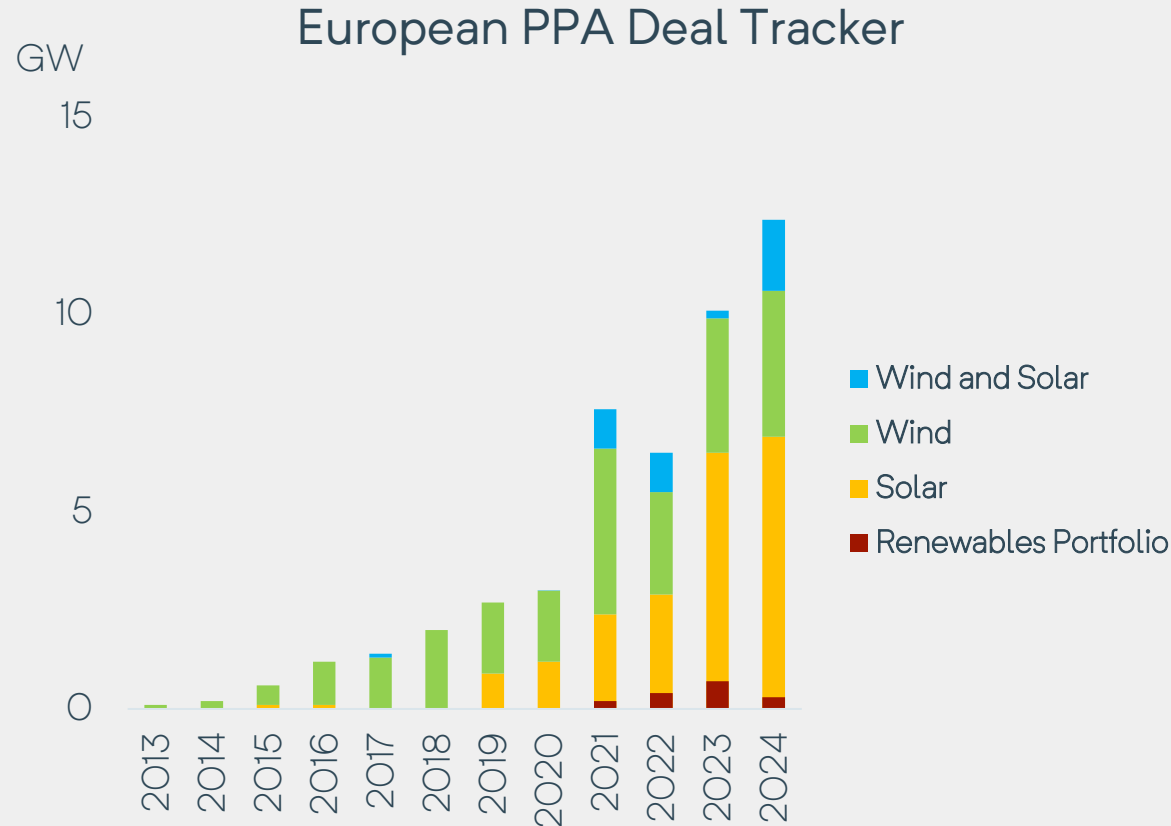
- Corporate demand for renewable energy is primarily seen in the Heavy Industry and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sectors.
- Corporate PPAs can align the interests of energy developers and corporations

### Key Initiatives

- Clean Industrial Deal – EIB Guarantee Scheme
- Manual of Procedures for the Activity of Registration and Bilateral Contracting of Electricity\*\*

\*\*Under Public Consultation by ERSE

# Long-term Financial Mechanisms – PPA



Source: RE-Source

- Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have become a key driver of the energy transition in liberalized electricity markets.
- Over the past decade, PPAs have enabled the installation of **49.6 GW** of renewable electricity capacity across Europe.
- It ensures the bankability of energy developers' projects and provides price certainty for energy offtakers.





## Projects Hybridization + BESS

### Advantages:

- Maximizes the use of limited grid injection points
- Enhances the financial performance of renewable energy projects
- Improves grid stability and operational flexibility
- Supports a more reliable and cleaner energy transition



## Projects Hybridization + BESS

$$\text{Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Total Annual Injected Generation (MWh)}}{\text{Grid Injection Capacity (MW)} * 8760(\text{hours})}$$

Load Factor	2022
Combined Cycle Gas Turbine	46%*
Onshore Wind Project	23%*

\*Derived from real data within EML SA's technology portfolio.



# Projects Hybridization + BESS

## Case Study - 2024

How does combining wind with other technologies optimize the use of a grid injection point?

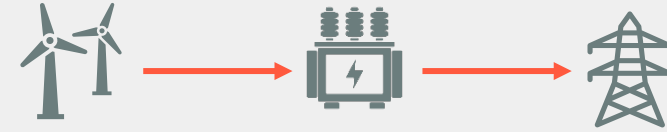
Technologies	Load Factor
Wind*	25%
Wind + Solar**	52%
Wind + Solar + BESS***	53%

\*Wind generation real data from 2024.

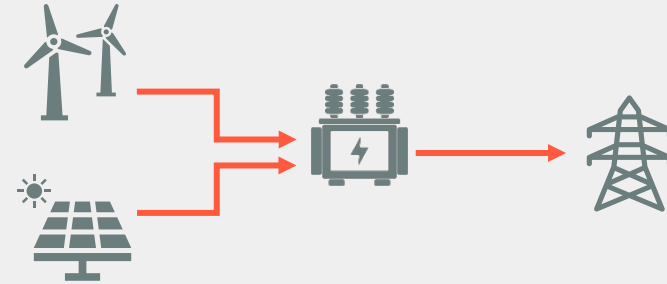
\*\*Solar generation based on simulation data.

\*\*\*Battery charging from the grid was not taken into account in this study.

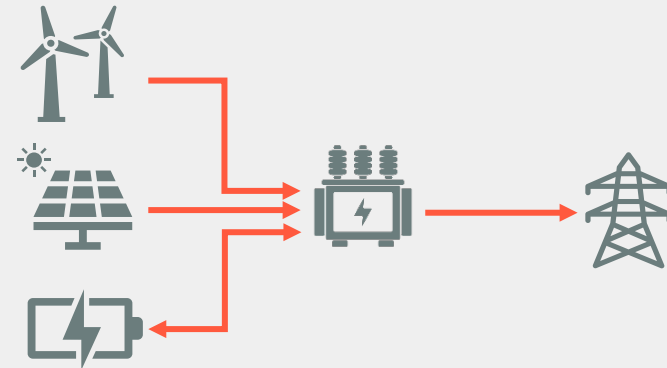
Wind



Wind + Solar



Wind + Solar + BESS



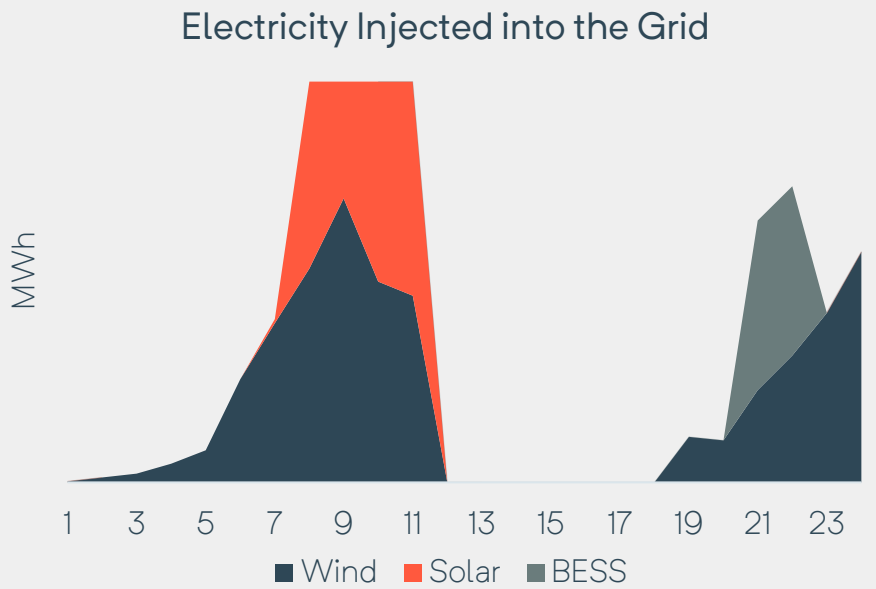
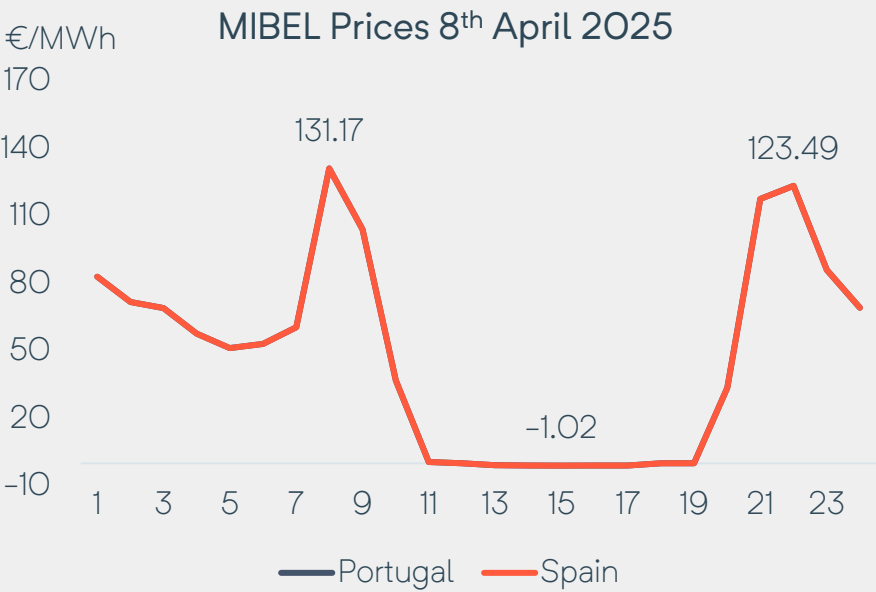
# Projects Hybridization + BESS

## Case Study — 8<sup>th</sup> April 2025

How does combining wind with other technologies improve financial performance of the project?

Technologies	Load Factor	Revenue Increase
Wind*	22%	–
Wind + Solar**	30%	+ 31%
Wind + Solar + BESS***	34%	+ 60%

\*Wind generation real data from 8<sup>th</sup> April 2025 .  
\*\*Solar generation based on simulation data.  
\*\*\*Battery charging from the grid was not taken into account in this study.



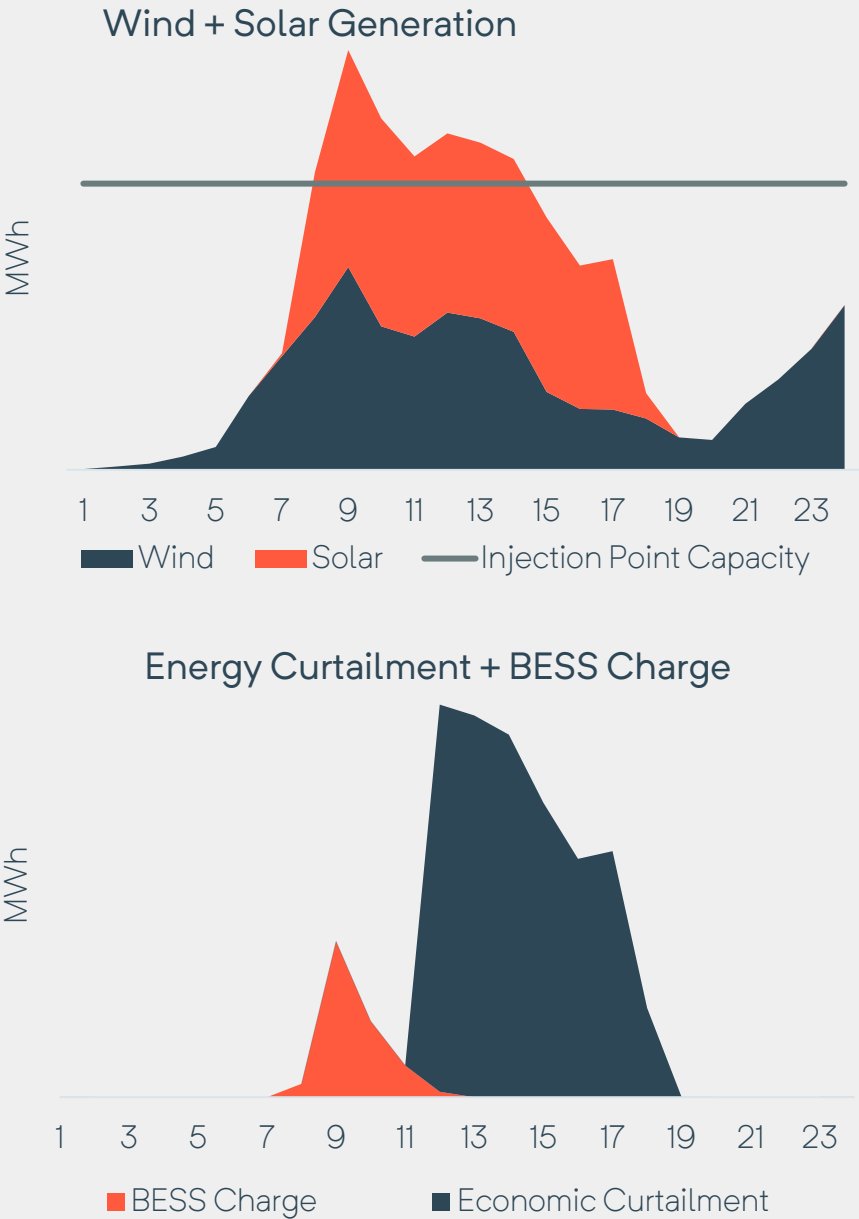
# Projects Hybridization + BESS

Case Study — 8<sup>th</sup> April 2025

How does combining wind with other technologies impact the energy curtailment?

Technologies	Technical Curtailment	Economic Curtailment
Wind*	0%	34%
Wind + Solar**	8%	45%
Wind + Solar + BESS***	0%	44%

\*Wind generation real data from 8<sup>th</sup> April 2025 .  
\*\*Solar generation based on simulation data.  
\*\*\*Battery charging from the grid was not taken into account in this study.





## Final Remarks

The success of the energy transition must rest on three fundamental pillars

- Well-aligned market incentives
- Coherent and stable regulation
- Investor confidence







Thank you!

# Life means Energy and Energy Means Life

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