



# Solar S3P Partnership Extremadura Case

25 January 2018 - Brussels

## Regional Government of Extremadura

José Luis Navarro Ribera, Regional Minister for Economy and Infrastructures











25 January 2018

#### **EXTREMADURA REGION AND ITS SOLAR POTENTIAL**

- 1.1 million inhabitants
- Area of 41,634 Km<sup>2</sup>
- GDP 17 € billion
- 100% of electric demand is covered with renewable energy generated in the región



in solar coverage of electricity demand: 61%



CSP power: 849 MW

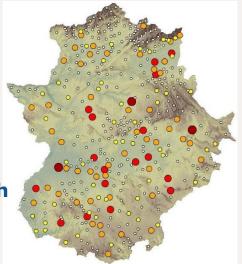
**Electric production: 1.962 GWh** 

PV power: 562 MW

Electric production: 1.061 GWh

Data from 2016





**6.300 MW** in PV. Currently in administrative process!!!



#### **EXTREMADURA IN THE SOLAR PARTNERSHIP**

• The Solar S3 Partnership offers interactive and participatory areas for interregional cooperation along regions and MS who have selected Solar energy as a priority in their RIS3 strategy

Formed in May 2017

Regions
Research Centres
Industrial Stakeholders

Initiatives



Generation of Steam by Medium Temperature Thermoelectric Solar for Agroindustrial Applications

 $1^{st}$ 

**Commercial size STE Plant** 

Research facility for solar technologies

 $2^{nd}$ 





#### **CSP FIRST OF A KIND PROJECT: BENEFITS**

Trading solar electricity from South to Central/Northern Europe can play an important role in the European power market, offering some of the following benefits:

- Maintain the global leadership of the European industry in CSP/STE
- Produce "dispatchable power" thanks to CSP storage capacity
- Reduce costs and improve solar technologies
- Regional cooperation among MS

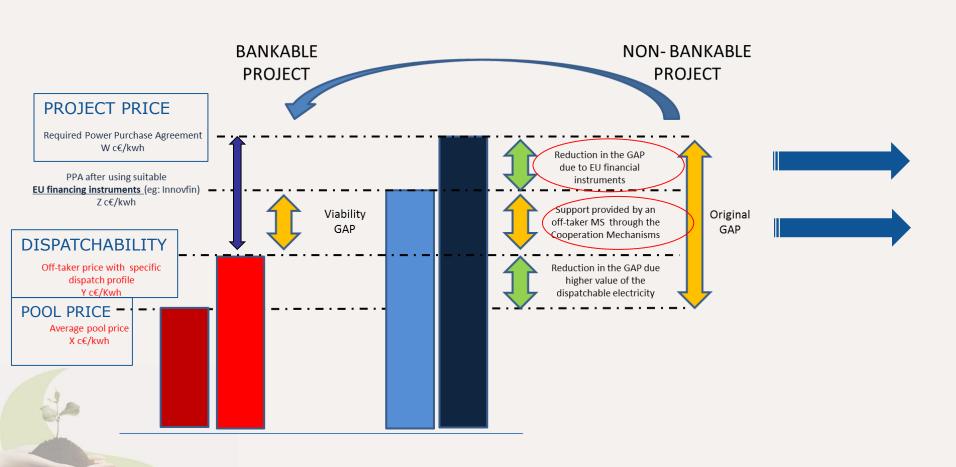
#### **Possible tecno-economic configuration:**

- ✓ CSP Plant hybridized with PV or biomass
- √ Capacity: 100 200 MW (tbd)
- ✓ Storage: 6-8 hours
- Capex: 300-500 M€
- Technology: Solar Tower

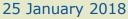




#### HOW CAN WE MAKE THIS PROJECT FEASIBLE FROM A FINANCIAL AND REGULATORY POINT OF VIEW?





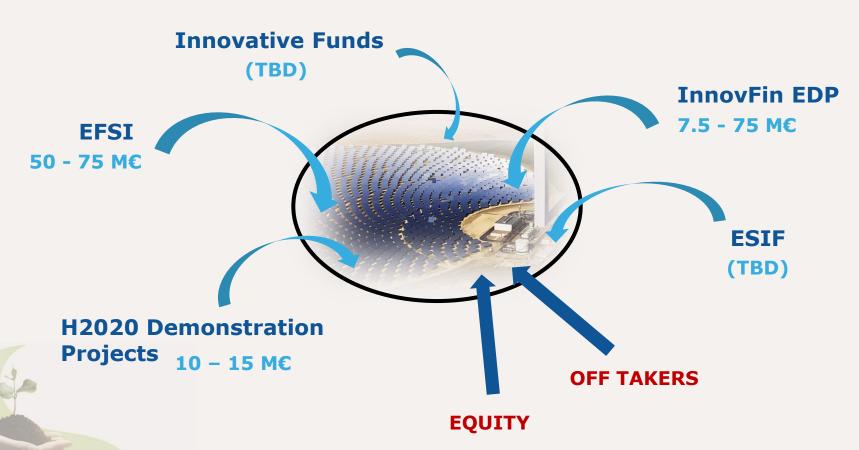


HIGH LEVEL EVENT



#### **AVAILABLE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial schemes supporting solar FOAK projects in the EC





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#### **COOPERATION MECHANISMS OF THE RES DIRECTIVE 28/2009/EC**



**RES-Directive 2009/28/EC** sets binding targets:

- EU: 20 % RES gross final consumption by 2020
- MS: Heterogeneous National targets not based on potentials nor on renewable generation costs.

anticipated NREAP trajectory 2014

Directive incorporates some instruments to promote international cooperation in order to meet the 20% EU 2020 target.

COOPERATION MECHANISMS

- **Statistical Transfers (Art 6)**
- Join projects within MS (Art 7)
- Join support schemes (Art. 11)

**RES Transfer** RES surplus country (high potential/low costs) (RES transfer) "host country" Monetary transfer

**RES** deficit country (low potencial/high costs) (RES receiver) "user country"



Greater flexibility: allowing MS with low/expensive potential/generation cost partially meet their National targets in other countries.

**Reduce the overall costs** to meet RES 20% European target.





<b>Cooperating Countries</b>	Article	Type of agreement	Technology	Year
Sweden/Norway	Art. 11	Joint Certificate Scheme	All RES technology	January 2012
Germany/Denmark	Art. 11	Mutually-opened auctions	Ground Mounted PV installations	July 2016
Luxemburg/Lithuania	Art.6	Statistical Transfer	All RES technologies	October 2017
Luxemburg/Estonia	Art.6	Statistical Transfer	N/A	November 2017

#### What about the 2030 framework?

Based on full delivery of the 2020 framework

EU-level at least 27 % target

No nationally binding RES targets - but individual MS to contribute

More regional cooperation and coordination





Regional Cooperation will play a key role!

#### WHERE ARE WE NOW?

- What have we done?
- What are the next steps?



### S3P ENERGY

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Consultation phase with:

- -Off-taker countries (assess their interests and requirements).
- -Industry players (define the techno-economic configuration)
- -Financial institutions (define the financing conditions)

Based on the identified needs and requirements:

Identify optimal technoeconomic configuration and suitable cooperation mechanism design and scheme that suits all involved parties

enabling conditions

Start implementation phase with involved countries (host, off-taker, transit) and the EU.

Communicate the benefits and advocate for this project with civil society.

Exploration phase:

Options to make this project bankable (EU funding and/or cooperation mechanisms)

From a preliminary technoeconomic configuration of the solar FOAK project, assess and communicate its value proposition at the EU, National and regional levels.



Consultation with:
-industry players
-financing institutions

-off-taker countries

**Preliminary Business Plan** of the project

- -Policy report (value proposition and pre-feasibility assessment)
- Mapping of MS industrial and research interests, RES trajectory

Negotiations and identification of the - Draf MoU and Tender - Communication and Advocacy campaign

#### Consulted actors:

- -MS representatives
- -Financial institutions
- -CSP industry
- -EC representatives
- -Local authorities
- -Experts on EU funds
- -Experts on cooperation mex. -Experts on business models
- -Reaulators, TSO and other mkt players

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José Luis Navarro Ribera, Regional Minister for Economy and Infrastructures

#### **MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

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