

The Italian Renewable Power Market: Up For Auction

May 6, 2019

Key Takeaways

- Italy's power market will undergo significant changes by 2030 as wind and solar capacity are forecast to more than double by 2030. In the next few years, the fuel mix will continue to be dominated by gas.
- This is because Italy's National Energy Strategy targets to raise the share of renewable sources in gross final energy consumption to 30% by 2030 from about 18% in 2017 (the latter corresponding to a 35% share of renewables in power production in 2017). This will require new solar and wind capacities of 37.3 GW by 2030.
- Auctions for about 7GW of renewable power plants are expected between 2019 and 2021 under the form of contracts for difference which will insulate new wind and solar PV from merchant risk.
- The reference price for the auction (70€/MWh) is closer to the market price than in past incentive schemes, reducing the risk of retroactive changes such as the 8% cut in the feed-in tariff applied in 2014 to reduce the tax burden on final consumers.
- The increase in renewables in the national energy mix in the long term (by 2030) may weigh on average merchant prices and increase intraday variability in the horizon to 2030, with price risk mitigated by continued high reliance on gas-fired power.
- Long-term price purchase agreements may offer an alternative to public subsidies to support renewable investments, but a market for them has not developed yet in Europe.
- We think utilities with a large customer base could increase their merchant exposure, depending on their generation mix, given their vertical integration .
- For the project finance transactions used to back the renewable power plans, contracts for difference support the predictability of project cash flows and debt-service coverage ratios by removing uncertainty about unitary prices. However, a few plants had their feed-in tariff revoked under past incentive schemes, which flags the risk that Italian projects remain exposed to some authorization risk for the lifetime of the project.

PRIMARY CREDIT ANALYSTS

Stefania Belisario
London
(44) 20-7176-3858
stefania.belisario
@spglobal.com

Massimo Schiavo
Paris
+ 33 14 420 6718
Massimo.Schiavo
@spglobal.com

SECONDARY CONTACTS

Pierre Georges
Paris
(33) 1-4420-6735
pierre.georges
@spglobal.com

Karl Nietvelt
Paris
(33) 1-4420-6751
karl.nietvelt
@spglobal.com

Thermal Still Dominates The Energy Mix

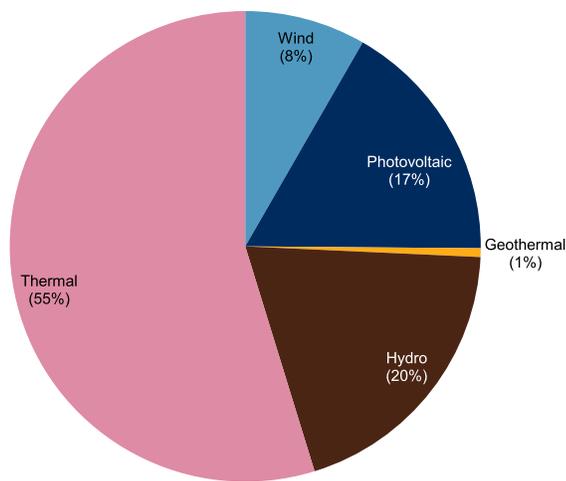
(This section, "Thermal Still Dominates The Energy Mix," is based on the April 2019 issue of the quarterly European Electricity Five-Year Forecast, a report published by S&P Global Platts Analytics. S&P Global Platts is a division of S&P Global, as is S&P Global Ratings. As such, it reflects the views of S&P Global Platts, not S&P Global Ratings. For an overview of the regulatory disclosures, please refer to

<https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/legal/disclosures>

.)

Chart 1

Sources Of Installed Power Capacity In Italy (2017)



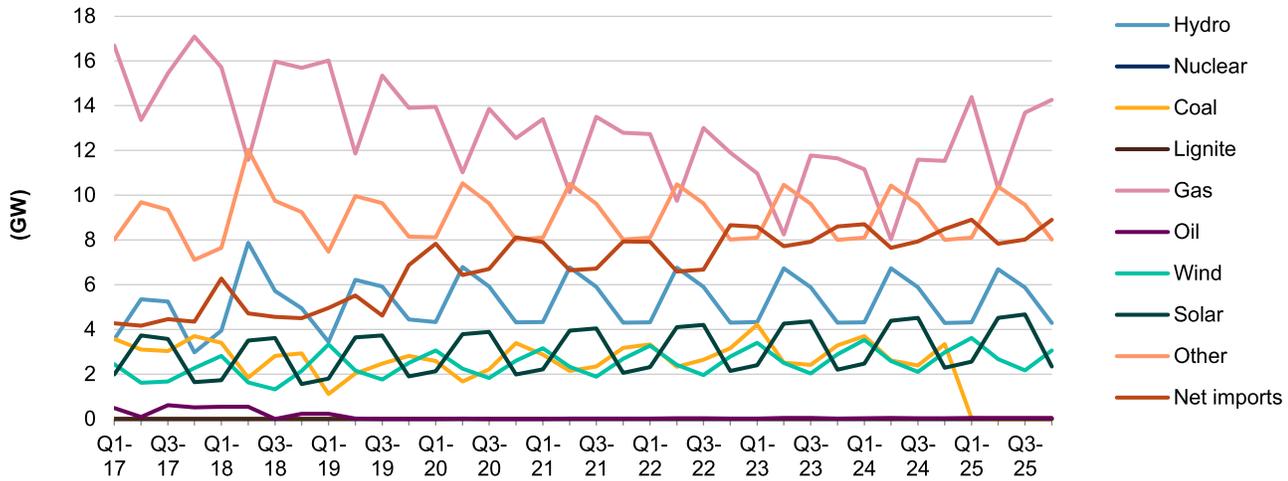
Source: Terna SpA.

Copyright © 2019 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

The Italian Renewable Power Market: Up For Auction

Chart 2

S&P Global Platts' Forecast For Italy's Power Generation Mix



Source: S&P Global Platts.

Copyright © 2019 by S&P Global Platts, a division of S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

The Italian power market will undergo significant changes in the next few years as its fuel mix undergoes a transformation, with more renewables and a decline in coal. Meanwhile, an increasing number of interconnections among Italy and its neighbors means that major structural changes in the German, French, and other markets will have implications for the Italian power sector. But, despite a substantial tightening in the power market in Germany from early next decade as a result of its nuclear and coal closure program, S&P Global Platts Analytics expects Italy to retain its position as the premium market in terms of power prices in Western Europe to 2025, and for prices to rise consistently in real terms between 2020 and 2025. This is partly due to Italy's large gas capacity, which makes its power prices heavily dependent on PSV ("punto di scambio virtuale" or virtual trading point) gas prices, which are also consistently above those of other European hubs. S&P Global Platts Analytics forecasts PSV gas prices to fall from 2018 levels, when they were at about 25€/MWh, until the end of the decade to below 20€/MWh but to recover from 2021 as a reduction in liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports and lower European gas production reduce the competitive pressure on Russian gas.

Italy's coal phaseout, which is set to end by 2025 in the National Energy Strategy, translates into a forecast reduction of 2GW in coal capacity by 2024 and by a further 6GW in the following year, according to S&P Global Platts Analytics. Coal closures will be skewed toward the end of the period due in part to the regulated nature of some coal capacity, which is in receipt of nonmarket revenue for system security reasons.

Coal closures mean that gas will remain the dominant technology in Italy in the foreseeable future. As such, prices are heavily dependent on PSV gas prices. Imported natural gas enters the national network through eight entry points. In 2018, Italy's major suppliers were Russia (41%), Algeria (24%), and Libya (6%), while pipeline imports from northwest Europe and LNG accounted for 11% and 12% of Italian supply, respectively.

Edison SpA's announcement in early March that it would invest in a new 0.8GW combined cycle

The Italian Renewable Power Market: Up For Auction

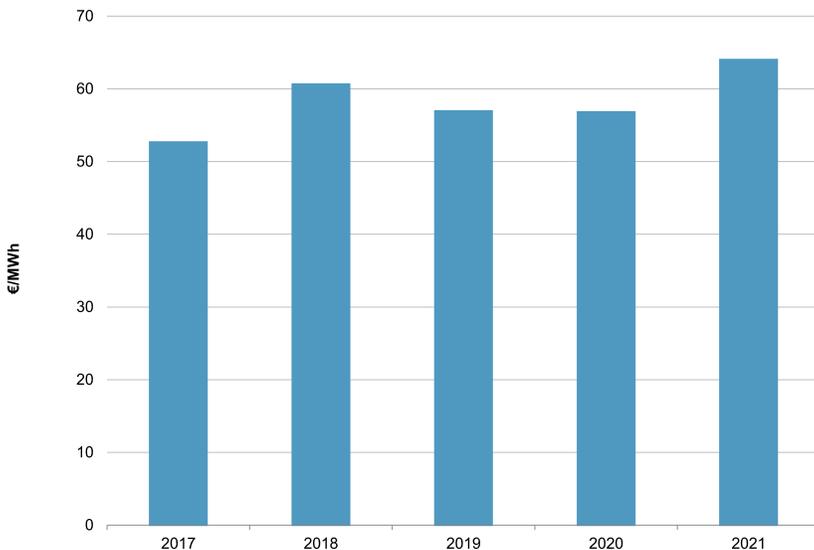
gas turbines plant at Marghera represents the first large addition to the Italian thermal fleet since 2013. But overall, new additions of large gas capacity to 2025 are expected to be limited, shifting the focus on renewables and imports to balance the system. By 2023, Italian interconnector capacity will expand by 1.2GW with mainland France and 1.0GW with Switzerland, from 3.2GW and 4.2GW today, but increased flows have a limited impact on the robust margins of domestic thermal plants. As a result, Italy is expected to reinforce its position as the premium power market in Europe (even as Germany becomes increasingly tight in the next decade as a result of its coal and nuclear closure programs).

Italian wind and solar capacity are both forecast to more than double by 2030 from 2018 levels, while neighboring France is also expected to see robust increases. The anticipated growth in renewables to 2030 adds downward pressure on wholesale power market prices, but this will be offset by continued coal and nuclear closures in France, Germany, and elsewhere as well as upside in demand from the electrification of transport, and, to a lesser extent, heating.

Italy has been historically strong in hydro production, which has represented the bulk of renewables production in the country. In 2018, hydro output was 49TWh, which was 9TWh more than reported solar and wind generation combined. However, the potential for growth in hydro capacity--currently at around 12GW for large scale and 22GW in total--is limited, while solar photovoltaic capacity in the country increased rapidly from 3GW in 2010 to approximately 21GW by the start of 2019, and is forecast to increase further to 27GW by 2025. Similarly, wind, whose total installed capacity in 2010 was 6GW, increased to 10.3GW by the start of 2019 and is forecast to increase to 14GW by 2025.

Chart 3

S&P Global Platts' Forecast For Baseload Power Prices In Italy



Source: S&P Global Platts.
Copyright © 2019 by S&P Global Platts, a division of S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

The prices and assumptions that S&P Global Ratings uses, for the purposes of its ratings analysis, may differ from those that S&P Global Platts reports. Data that S&P Global Platts uses includes independent and verifiable data collected from actual market participants. Any user of the Data

should not rely on any information and/ or assessment therein in making any investment, trading, risk management or other decision.

Can Italy Do It Again?

How will Italy reach its ambitious goals to increase renewables in the energy mix by 2030? The country has proposed to increase its solar and wind installed capacity to 50.9GW and 18.4GW by 2030, from 21GW and 11GW as of end-2018, according to the National Energy and Climate Plan the government submitted to the European Commission on Jan. 8, 2019.

Table 1

Italy's Targets For Installed Renewable Capacity

(MW)

Renewable energy source	2016	2017	2025	2030
Hydro	18,641	18,863	19,140	19,200
Geothermal	815	813	919	950
Wind	9,410	9,766	15,690	18,400
Of which offshore	0	0	300	900
Bio-energy	4,124	4,135	3,570	3,764
Solar	19,269	19,682	26,840	50,880
Of which CSP	0	0	250	880
Total	52,259	53,259	66,159	93,194

CSP--Concentrated solar power. Source: Italian National Energy and Climate Plan (January 2019).

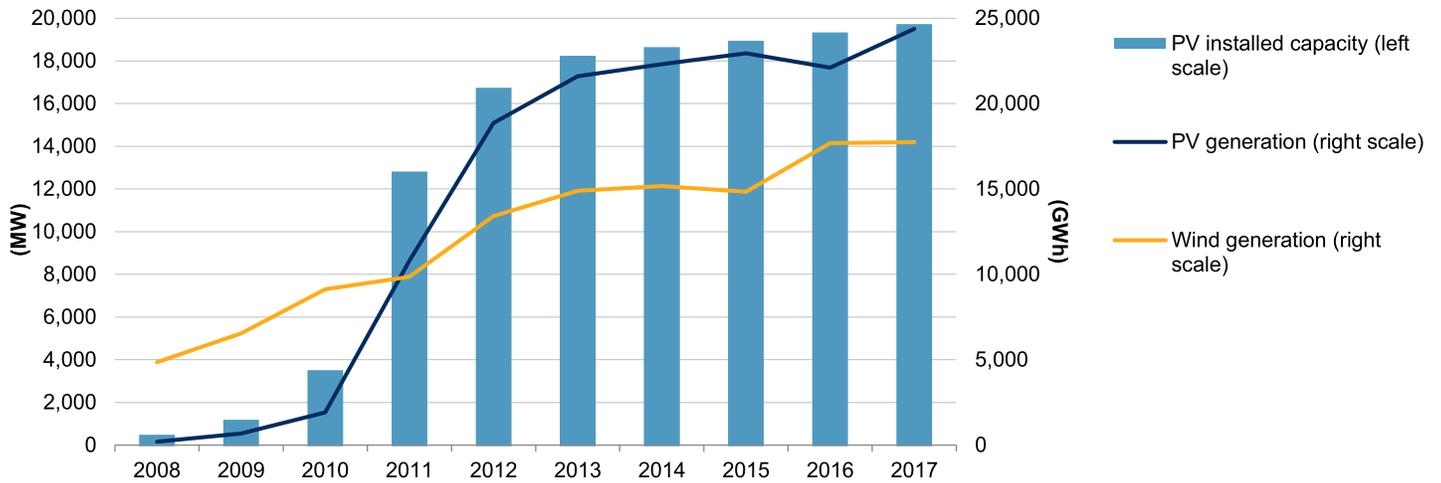
This plan would go a long way to meeting the National Energy Strategy (NES) approved in November 2017, with the ambitious goal of increasing the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption to 30% by 2030, from 18.3% in 2017 and 17.5% in 2015.

Italy has a successful track record in achieving renewable targets as its 2020 energy strategy target of 17% of renewables in gross energy consumption was reached in 2014, six years ahead of the deadline, performing better than other EU countries. We note that in 2018 power represented 55% of energy consumption.

The achievement of past targets, however, reflects exceptional growth in renewable investment in Italy, particularly in solar photovoltaics (PV) and onshore wind between 2010 and 2013, boosted by generous subsidies. Feed-in tariffs for solar PV halted in 2013 in Italy, while other renewable sources (mainly onshore wind) continued to be promoted through auctions, the latest of which was in December 2016.

Chart 4

Photovoltaic And Wind Production In Italy



Source: S&P Global Ratings calculations, Gestore dei Servizi Energetici (GSE) data.
 Copyright © 2019 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Contracts For Difference May Make A Difference

The country expects to hold seven competitive auctions featuring contracts for difference (CFD) this year through 2021 to promote renewable investments in Italy, which may go some way to helping the country reach its 2030 targets. They include up to 4.8GW in new PV and wind power plants, together with 140MW of hydro, biomass, and geothermoelectric plants, and 490MW repowering investments.

The final version of the decree authorizing the auctions has not yet been approved, and the first auction, which was first to be in October 2018, then on Jan. 31, 2019, has been further delayed. Overall, we expect the Northern League-Five Star Movement coalition government established in June 2018 to continue supporting decarbonization and renewables growth (see "Will The Momentum Build For Green Finance In Italy?" published on Aug. 2, 2018), in line with the content of the coalition government contract. Indeed, the draft Renewables Decree circulated in September 2018 is much the same as the draft prepared by the previous government.

The proposed incentive of the new auctions is a novelty in Italy but largely mirrors the mechanism of CFD already launched in other European countries. A CFD stipulates that the electricity generator will sell energy to the buyer at a fixed price ("strike price") and the parties will exchange the difference between the strike price and market price at contract time. According to the current version of the Renewables Decree, the reference price for the first auction is set at 70€/MWh for solar PV and wind projects, with a 70% maximum discount.

This means that bidders will submit to the Gestore dei Servizi Energetici (GSE), which is the state-owned entity responsible for granting renewable incentives in Italy, their offer expressed as a percentage discount to the reference price. Successful bidders will be selected based on the highest discount and, in case of parity, based on their rating on legal aspects (as stated under

The Italian Renewable Power Market: Up For Auction

European Directive No. 27/2012), followed by their location (for example, plants on dump, mining or contaminated sites will rank first) and, finally, by the earliest date of their offer submission.

Smaller plants with installed capacity of less than 1MW are excluded from the auctions but will also be offered incentives through dedicated registers, to support about 1.49GW of new capacity. These auctions have a higher reference price with a 30% maximum discount (see table 2).

Table 2

Useful Life And Auctioned Tariffs For New Plants

Source/Type	Installed capacity (kW)	Useful life (years)	Reference price (€/MWh)
Wind			
On-shore	1<P<= 100	20	140
	100<P<= 1000	20	90
	P> 1000	20	70
Hydro			
Flowing water	1<P<= 400	20	140
	400<P<= 1000	25	110
	P> 1000	30	80
Basin	1<P< 1000	25	90
	P> 1000	30	70
Geothermal			
	1<P<= 100	20	120
	100<P<= 1000	25	120
	P> 1000	25	80
Biomass			
	1<P<= 100	20	110
	100<P<= 1000	20	100
	P> 1000	20	80
Solar photovoltaic			
	20<P<= 100	20	110
	100<P<= 1000	20	90
	P> 1000	20	70

P--Power. Source: Decreto ministeriale di incentivazione della produzione di energia elettrica da fonti rinnovabili, Italian Trade Agency, September 2018

Because the reference price for plants above 1MW is closer to the market price than under previous incentive plans, in our view this reduces the risk that this plan may become unsustainable and require retroactive changes.

In 2014, for example, a retroactive change was introduced (see Decree No. 91/2014, the so-called "Spalma Incentivi") to reduce the amount of subsidies ultimately borne by final consumers. Among three different available options, most Italian PV plants opted for an immediate reduction of the feed-in tariff by 8% over the remaining life of the incentive.

However, the level of unitary feed-in tariff granted to solar PV was significantly higher than the

The Italian Renewable Power Market: Up For Auction

reference price of the envisaged auctions.

Table 3

Unitary Incentives Under Previous Incentive Schemes

Solar photovoltaic schemes	€/MWh	Plant's start of operation
Conto Energia I	440-490	2007
Conto Energia II	360-346	2007-2010
Conto Energia III	297-287	2010-2011
Conto Energia IV	113-92	2011-2012
Conto Energia V	100	2013

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Under the upcoming auctions, the projects that are selected will be entitled to receive a certain "strike price" fixed on a nominal basis for 20 years. When the "strike price" is higher than the regional market price, the GSE will pay the project the difference between the "strike price" and the market price. Vice versa, when the regional market price is higher than the "strike price," the project will pay the GSE the difference between market price and the "strike price,"

This means that for the first time, auctions may also generate revenues for the GSE in case future market prices are higher than strike prices. This further reduces the risk of retroactive changes.

From a credit perspective, the CFD mechanism of the proposed auctions removes all project exposure to market risk by ensuring a unitary tariff, which remains flat for 20 years, irrespective of merchant prices. This mechanism reduces potential upside for sponsors but increases the predictability of project cash flows for lenders and, therefore, provides better visibility on debt-service coverage ratios. However, as renewable projects are starting to come online fully exposed to merchant risk, are CFD the most cost-effective way to stimulate renewable investments, while keeping the tax burden at a minimum?

How Can Italy Meet The 2030 Targets?

The size of the expected auctions (overall slightly less than 7GW of installed capacity) is lower than the ambitious goal of the proposed National Energy and Climate Plan, which aims at increasing solar PV and wind installed capacity by about 37.3 GW by 2030 in total.

Projects are not selected during the auctions will not have access to potential subsidies, therefore remaining exposed to merchant risk. However, the absence of subsidies per se is not obstructing investments in the sector. Capital investment has fallen dramatically over the past decade, and there is now greater transparency about technology performance (see "Shining Light On The Key Rating Assumptions For Our Solar Photovoltaic Project Portfolio," published on April 10, 2018, on the key rating assumptions for our solar PV project portfolio). Therefore, we understand that renewables can be competitive without subsidies under certain conditions.

However, the key concern for financing new renewable assets in the absence of public support is the exposure to the volatility of merchant prices, which makes the predictability of cash flow relatively uncertain in the long term.

Long-term price purchase agreements (PPAs) are an alternative to public subsidies as they set fixed prices and reduce uncertainty about market volatility. They typically represent bilateral sale

The Italian Renewable Power Market: Up For Auction

agreements where the off-taker (purchaser), which can be a corporate entity, typically a utility, or simply a trader, buys future energy production at a certain price from the producer.

In terms of credit risk, reliance on long-term PPAs exposes the project to the creditworthiness of the third-party off-taker, unless mitigated by other public or private entities.

Unlike in the U.S., Europe has not developed a market of long-term PPAs yet, but some transactions are starting to emerge--and Italy is not an exception.

The draft Renewables Decree for the upcoming auctions fails to provide some immediate measures to facilitate the development of a PPA market in Italy, despite the announced intention of creating a platform to negotiate long-term energy contracts.

We think utilities with a large customer base, such as Enel SpA, might be more willing to increase their exposure to merchant risk. Enel is an example of a utilities giant that can offset merchant risk, in our view, through its vertical integration, large customer base, and the nature of its generation mix, given that a large portion still comes from conventional plants.

What Are The Peculiarities Of The Italian Renewable Space?

One of the complexities of the Italian market is the presence of six different regional markets where the energy is traded (Northern Italy, Center North, Center South, South, Sicily, and Sardinia). This leads to a material difference in energy prices per region, which in some cases can reach 10€/MWh. And, the smaller the market, the more difficult to forecast longer-term prices.

The fact that solar PV and wind are competing for the same incentive is a novelty of the upcoming auctions. However, in Italy, their levelized cost of energy (LCOE; the lifetime costs per energy production) is comparable. Therefore, we anticipate the two technologies can fairly bid for the same tariff, which represents an important step toward the achievement of the grid parity.

Plus, auction participants should find the amount of subsidies straightforward to forecast in Italy, compared to, for example, Spain. This is because under the Italian regulatory framework, unitary incentives remain fixed on a nominal basis, while Spanish subsidies are periodically reviewed based on a rate of return that includes interest rates and dynamic floor prices. We also flagged the risk that the latest renewable projects auctioned in Spain in 2016 and 2017 may not receive any subsidy and therefore be completely exposed to merchant risk (see "The End To Subsidies: The Beginning Of A New Era For Spanish Renewables?" published on Feb. 7, 2018).

Nevertheless, despite more predictable incentives than in other countries such as Spain, Italian renewables remain exposed to a certain authorization risk. There have been a number of cases in Italy where irregularities were found in plants' authorizations after some years of operation, and we understand that assets remain exposed to the risk of incentive revocation due to permitting or authorization irregularities at any time during the life of the project. Potential irregularities may expose the project not only to incentive revocation by the GSE but also to potential clawback, meaning the GSE may claim the reimbursement of all incentives already received by the project. To our knowledge, the GSE was not successful in pursuing such a reimbursement when a number of lawsuits were brought to court in 2017. Authorization risk remains difficult to assess by lenders, and is based on due diligence carried out by legal advisers typically at financial close. We recognize the intention of the legislator to limit the amount of subsidies to be reimbursed in the range of 20%-80% of total incentives received. Still, this exposes single assets to high impact risk, which large portfolios can mitigate through geographical diversification.

Regarding limits to project security packages for lenders, we understand that the Third and Fourth Conto Energia, which granted feed-in tariff schemes to solar PV projects in 2011-2012, prohibit

The Italian Renewable Power Market: Up For Auction

them from including any pledge over GSE receivables. This has not prevented banks from financing such projects. However, in our view, this may jeopardize the legal strength and isolation typical of project financings, unless strongly mitigated.

Banks have accepted these limits and continue to play a key role in financing greenfield and brownfield transactions in the Italian renewables market. A number of large refinancing transactions have closed over the past few years, mainly aiming at consolidating portfolios in a fragmented market. If, as a result, refinancing and acquisition opportunities start shrinking, will market participants or the regulator find the way to spur investments and achieve the 2030 renewable energy target?

Appendix

Previous Incentive Mechanisms

Incentives for solar PV have traditionally taken the form of feed-in tariffs. Solar PV projects that successfully applied to Conto Energia schemes over 2008-2013 are entitled to receive a unitary tariff, fixed on a nominal basis over 20 years, on the energy produced (€360/MWh-€100/MWh, depending on the Conto Energia). Feed-in tariffs for these plants typically represent about 85% of total revenues as these assets are also entitled to sell the energy produced.

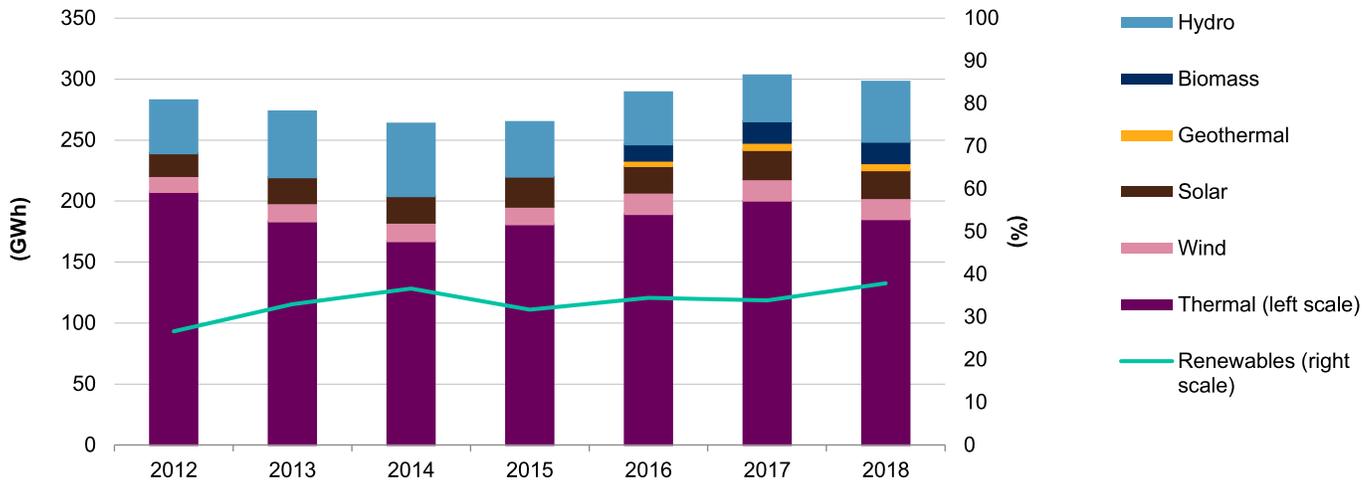
Renewable sources other than PV (mainly onshore wind) have already participated in competitive auctions, the last one of which launched in December 2016 (800MW). In that case, the amount of bids received was almost double the size auctioned and since almost all the bidders offered the maximum discount (40%, corresponding to €66/MWh), the final ranking was determined by considering the earliest authorizations received. That type of auction, however, was different to the one to be held in 2019 as those projects were entitled to retain all of the upside in case market prices rose higher than the strike price.

Renewable Energy Production In Italy

Although hydro remains the primary source of renewable electricity generation in Italy (13% of total gross electricity production in 2018), solar PV and wind increased their share to about 8% and 6%, respectively.

Chart 5

Evolution Of Gross Electricity Production In Italy



Source: Terna SpA.

Copyright © 2019 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Related Research

S&P Global Ratings research

- Will The Momentum Build For Green Finance In Italy? Aug. 2, 2018
- Shining Light On The Key Rating Assumptions For Our Solar Photovoltaic Project Portfolio, April 10, 2018
- The End To Subsidies: The Beginning Of A New Era For Spanish Renewables? Feb. 7, 2018

External research

- Decreto ministeriale di incentivazione della produzione di energia elettrica da fonti rinnovabili, Italian Trade Agency, September 2018
- Rapporto Statistico Energia da fonti rinnovabili in Italia Anno 2016, Gestore dei Servizi Energetici (GSE), January 2018
- Renewable energy produced in the EU increased by two thirds in 2007-2017, Eurostat, January 2019
- PV market, business and price developments in Italy, Gestore dei Servizi Energetici (GSE), September 2017

This report does not constitute a rating action.

Copyright © 2019 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, valuations, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its affiliates (collectively, S&P). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Credit-related and other analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact. S&P's opinions, analyses and rating acknowledgment decisions (described below) are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Rating-related publications may be published for a variety of reasons that are not necessarily dependent on action by rating committees, including, but not limited to, the publication of a periodic update on a credit rating and related analyses.

To the extent that regulatory authorities allow a rating agency to acknowledge in one jurisdiction a rating issued in another jurisdiction for certain regulatory purposes, S&P reserves the right to assign, withdraw or suspend such acknowledgment at any time and in its sole discretion. S&P Parties disclaim any duty whatsoever arising out of the assignment, withdrawal or suspension of an acknowledgment as well as any liability for any damage alleged to have been suffered on account thereof.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.

STANDARD & POOR'S, S&P and RATINGSDIRECT are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.