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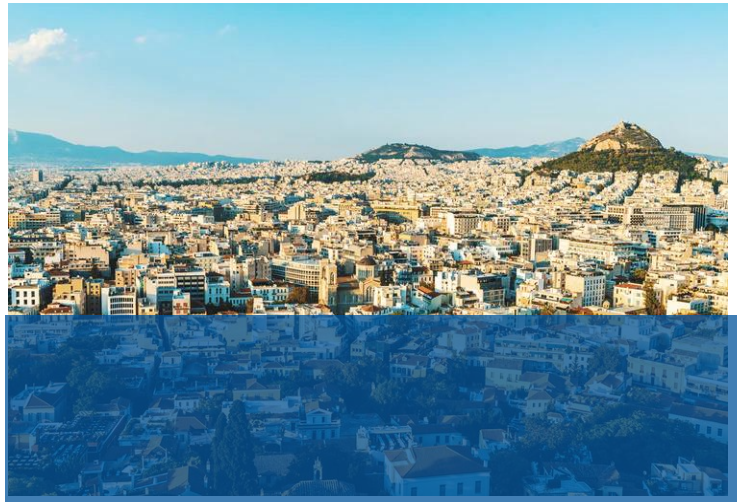

EBRD – Offshore Wind Energy in Greece

2nd Webinar OWF in Greece - February 2021



EBRD - Energy sector priorities

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1. Decarbonisation
2. Improving governance and operating standards
3. Fostering the development of energy markets

Offshore Wind development fits EBRD's Energy priorities

Offshore Wind developments driven by the EU's Green Deal

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Green Deal

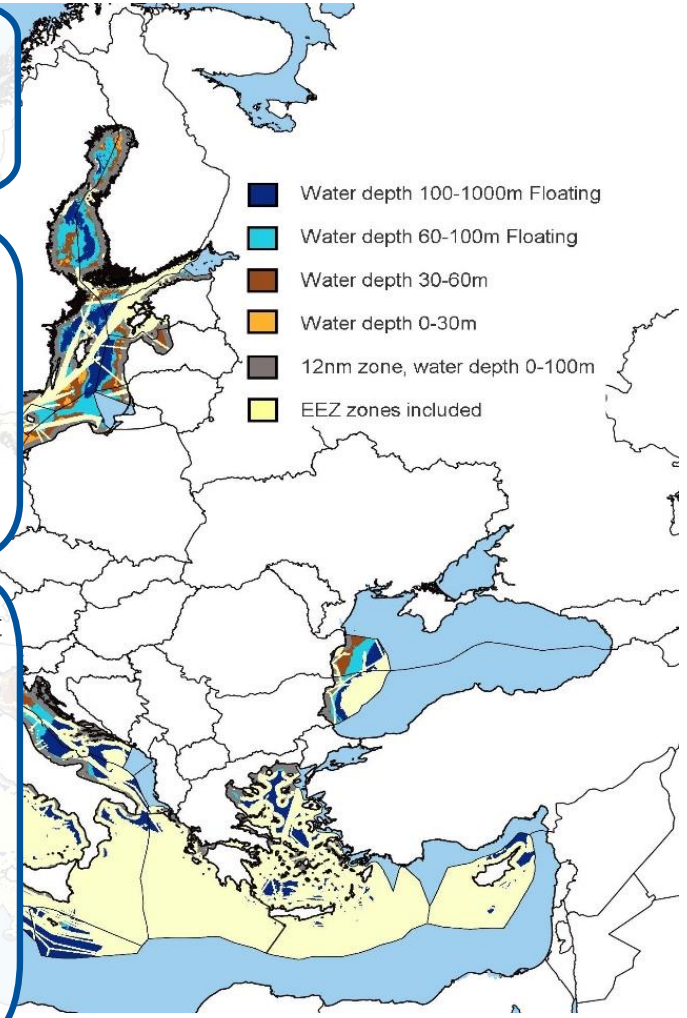
- **55% reduction in GHG emissions in 2030 vs 1990.**

EU Offshore RE Strategy

- **Greatest potential to scale up -** the global LCOE for offshore wind decreased by 44% in 10 years, reaching EUR 45-79/MWh in 2019 (bottom-fixed)
- By 2024, 150 MW of floating offshore wind turbines are expected to be commissioned. Large scale and ambition is needed to reach a market size that allows LCOE reduction to below EUR 100/MWh by 2030
- **Compatible with the goals of EU Biodiversity Strategy -** maritime spatial planning (2021-2022) to support Offshore Wind development and grid infrastructure planning

EBRD EU countries

- **Poland Offshore Wind Act –** In a first phase the regulator will allocate (by 30 June 2021) financial support for 5.9 GW of capacity. Beyond this they will then award Contracts for Difference (CfD) in competitive auctions
- **Romania Offshore Wind Law –** draft law envisaging possibility for CfD auctions and direct licensing to obtain the right to initiate and carry out offshore wind farm projects
- **Bulgaria Sustainable Energy Strategy –** envisages electricity from offshore wind resources
- **Estonia-Latvia MoU –** joint auction planned for 2026 covering 1GW
- **EU Mediterranean region** 2020 study suggesting large potential for **Greece** for floating offshore wind with 260GW by 2030 (16% of Mediterranean sea potential)



European Commission, Joint Research Centre (2019): ENSPRESO - WIND - ONSHORE and OFFSHORE.

Great potential for Offshore wind in Greece

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1 Addressing decarbonisation targets

2 Opportunity for Green Recovery from COVID

3 Wider business opportunities and boost for local economic activities

An ambitious Offshore wind development strategy should be part of Greece's NECP

Key challenges from a Financier's point of view

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	Challenges	Important considerations
1	Construction and operating risks	FOW still poses some technological challenges. Reputable and experienced developers and contractors.
2	Interconnections risks	Designing a right model of responsibilities between TSO and developers that eliminates the risk of delays and cost overruns.
3	Remuneration	Timing of auctions for CfD. Planning for the Operating support required.
4	Permitting and Environmental issues	Flexible permitting to allow technological development.

Regulatory framework to attract experienced developers and contractors that can address risks

Role of the EBRD

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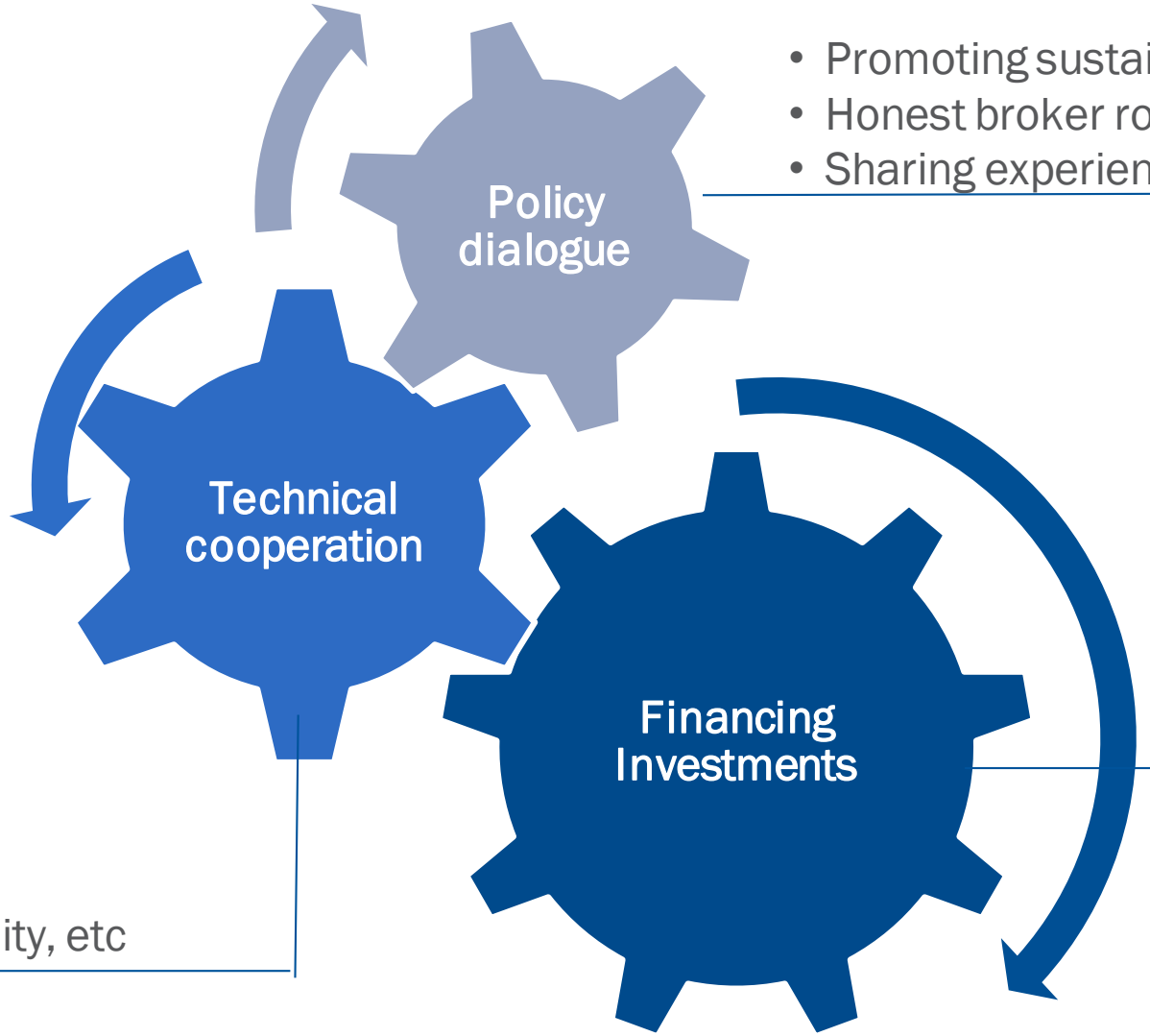

- Promoting sustainable energy
- Honest broker role
- Sharing experiences and best practice

- Regulatory frameworks
- PPA drafting
- Technical assistance for designing auctions
- Grid capacity studies
- Strategic Environmental Assessments,
- Project Preparation facility, etc

- Project finance
- Mezzanine debt
- Corporate loans
- Equity
- Investing in Bonds

Concluding remarks

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1 **Regulatory framework to attract experienced developers**

2 **Greece to demonstrate its Offshore wind ambition and pipeline (e.g. reflect in updated NECP)**

Thank you for your attention

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