Utility scale renewable energy promotion in Lithuania



17 October 2019

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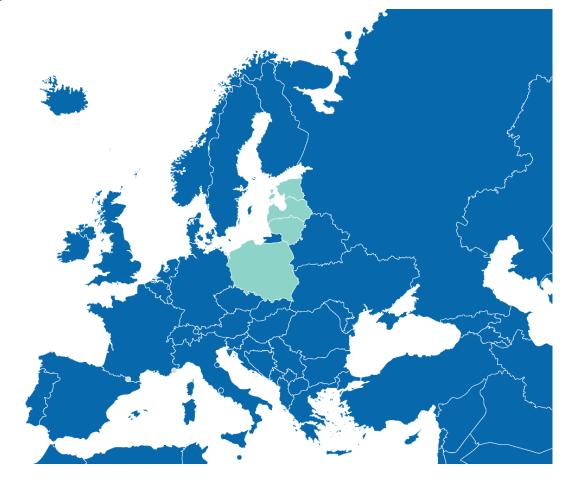
Ignitis Group at a glance



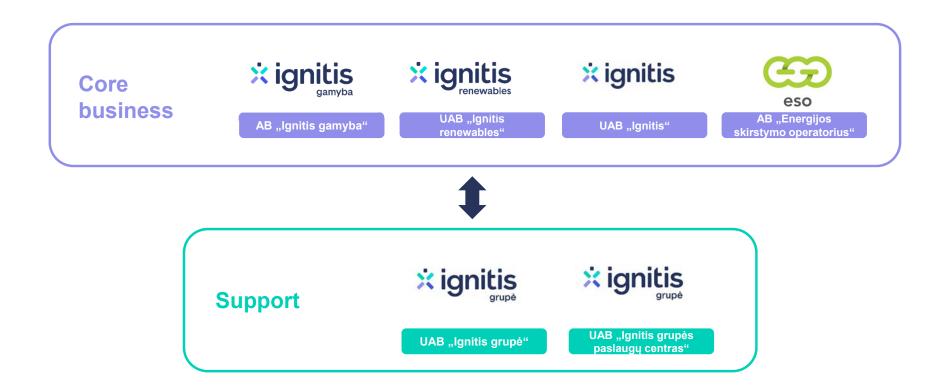
EUR 1.3 bn



REVENUES (in 2018)



Ignitis Group



Strategy 2030

6 billion EUR

Investment

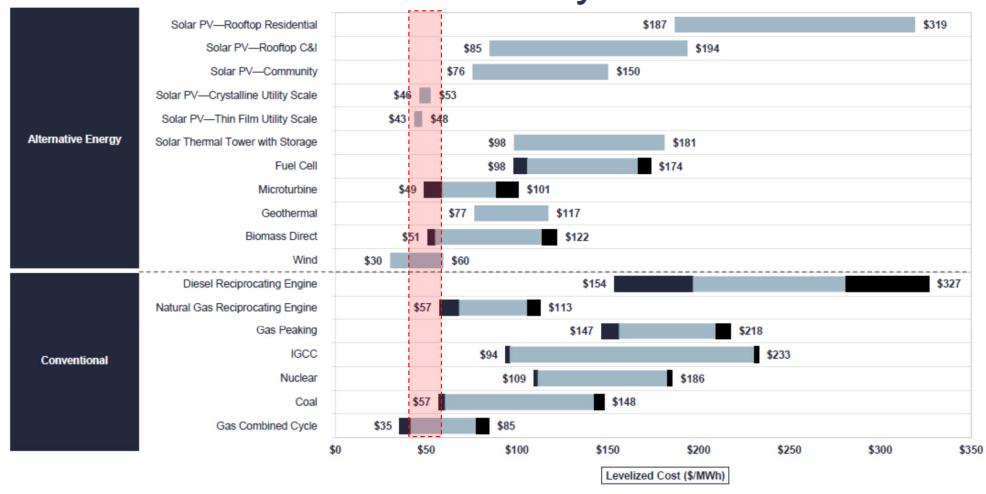


International growth



Focus areas

Levelized cost of electricity



Strategic focus: renewable energy

2020



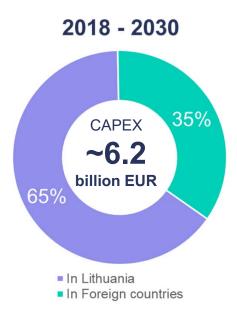
Baltic countries and Poland

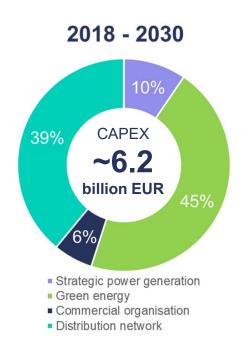
2025



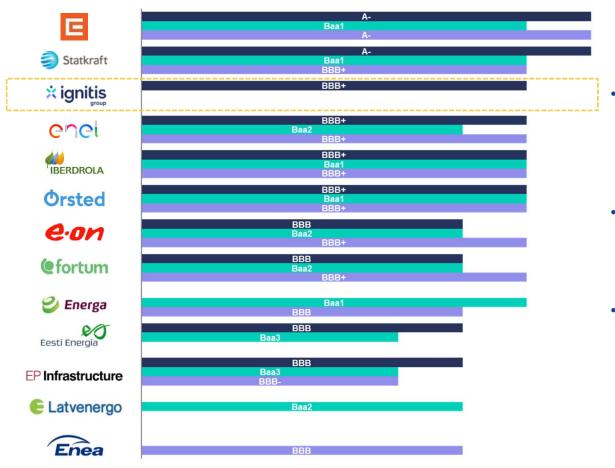
Baltic states + CEE

Investments





Balance sheet strength

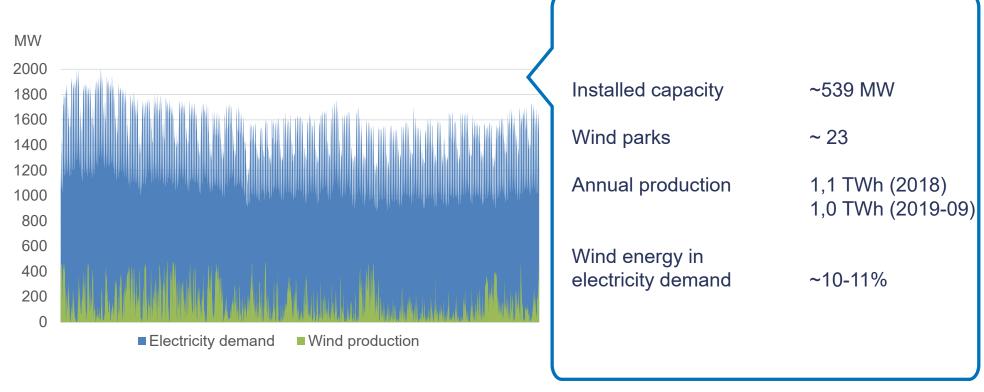


- The group was established in 2008 by consolidating majority of Lithuania's energy assets for the purpose of building EUR 5 bn nuclear power plant.
- After the referendum in 2012 the plans to build nuclear were cancelled, however, financial capacity of the group remained.
- The group strategy is to use that capacity to develop renewable energy.





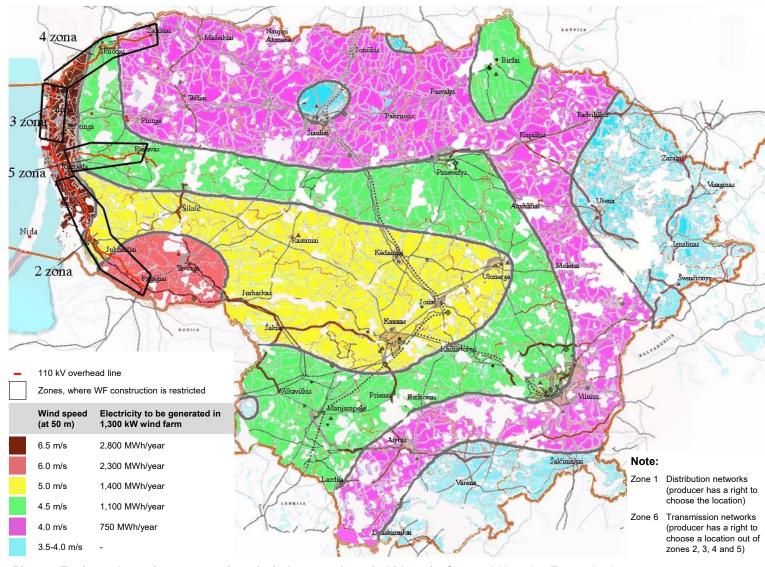
Status Quo of wind energy



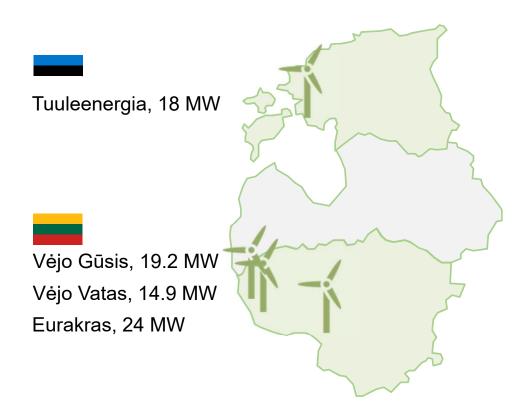
TSO data: 2019-01-01: 2019-10-11

Wind power in Lithuania

Lithuania has substantial wind resource, however there are limitations.



Picture: Zoning scheme for construction of wind power plants in Lithuania. Source: Lithuanian Energy Institute.



Constructions



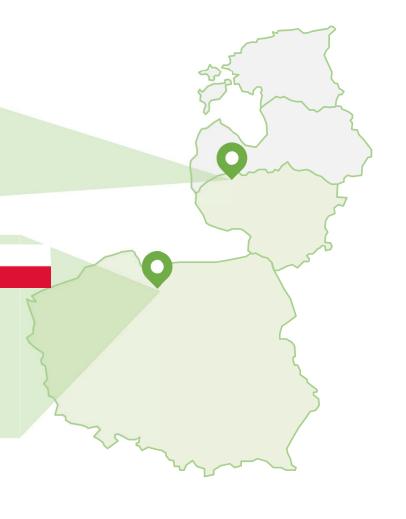
Mažeikiai Wind Farm

Planned capacity – **60-63 MW** Expected first MWh – **2022**

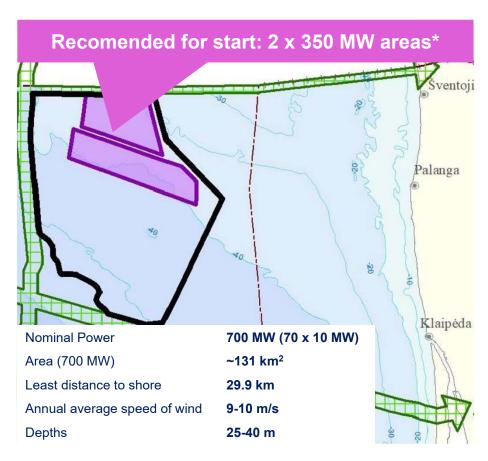


Pomerania Wind Farm

Planned capacity – **94 MW**CfD – **215 PLZ / MWh**Expected first MWh – **2021**Total project value – € **127 M**(including project acquisition with feed-in-tarrif)



Offshore wind farms in Lithuania



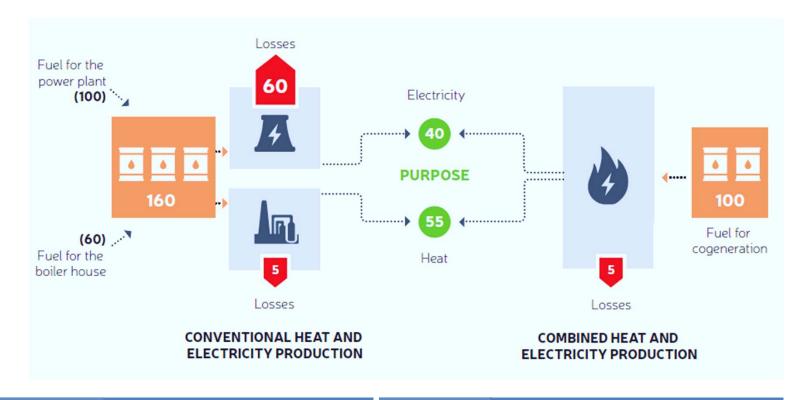
- Total potential 3,350 MW
- Spatial planning and necessary environmental procedures planned to start by the end of 4Q 2019.
- Tenders for development, conditions for connection and permits – planned in 2022.

Ignitis Group is well positioned to take part in the upcoming offshore tender and has already launched a parallel process of finding a suitable partner for offshore wind development.

^{*} Source: Study on identification of the priority areas for development of RES power plants. Performed in 2019 by Klaipeda University, Institute for Marine Research.



High efficiency cogeneration – first ...



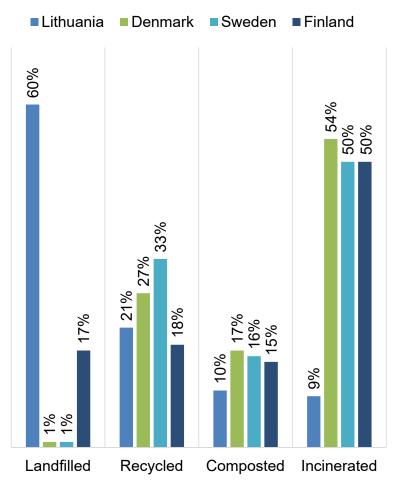


It has ~ 40% **higher primary energy utilization** rate compared to separate conventional energy (electricity and heat) production



Country's energy dependency can be significantly reduced by the use of local municipal waste (RDF/SRF) and renewable fuel

Waste as a source for energy



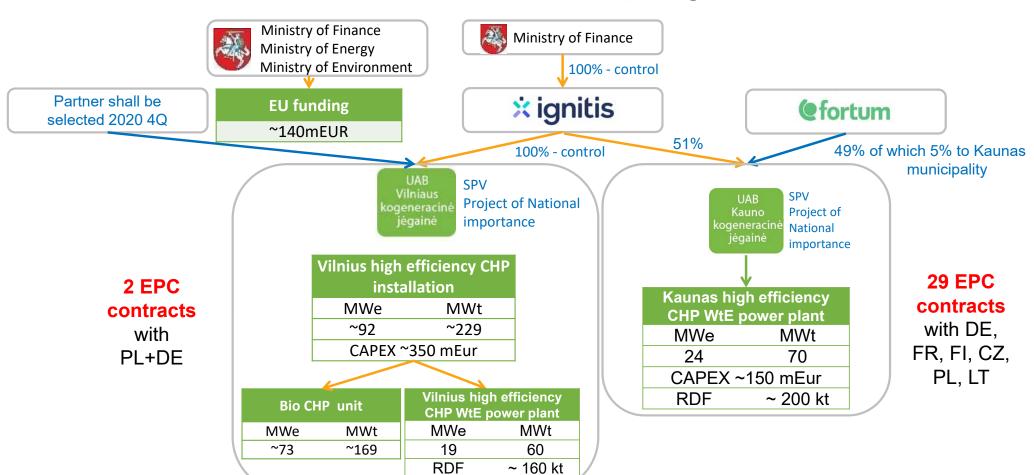
Ineffective waste management - 60% of waste containing energy value was landfilled

Lack of WtE capacities to incinerate RDF/SRF locally produced by MBTs (mechanical biological treatment plants)

EC ambitions for recycling (65%, 2035) push to optimize WtE capacities in the conservative manner

Eurostat (2014)

Ownership of the KOGEN project



Kaunas CHP (KKJ)

- "First fire" December 2019
- First waste January 2020
- Taking over May 2020

 Team – 35 KKJ employs and additionally 200 indirect working places



Vilnius CHP (VKJ)

- "First fire" June 2020
- First waste July 2020
- Complex trial (WtE + BioCHP)
 October/November 2020
- Taking over December 2020
- Team 97 VKJ employs and additionally 300 indirect working places



Virtual visit

Expected results





	Vilnius CHP	Kaunas CHP
Electricity production, GWh/yr.	400	175
(increase production from waste and RES comp. to 2016 m.)	(20%)	(9%)
Heat production, GWh/yr.	1 240	500
(market share)	(~50%)	(~40%)
Decrease of heat production price	>20 %	>20 %
Decrease of CO ₂ emissions , t/yr.	~230-436 000	~70-107 000
Primary energy savings	~40 %	~46 %

Future strategy

Wind



Biomass & WtE



Utility scale PV



Community solar solutions



Key requirements:

- > 20 MW
- Pre construction phase, after/before auctions
- Access to grid
- Credible and transparent counterparties

Geography:

Central and Eastern Europe

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