

RENEWABLE **ELECTRICITY** BULLETIN

DECEMBER 2024

PORTUGAL NEEDS **OUR ENERGY**





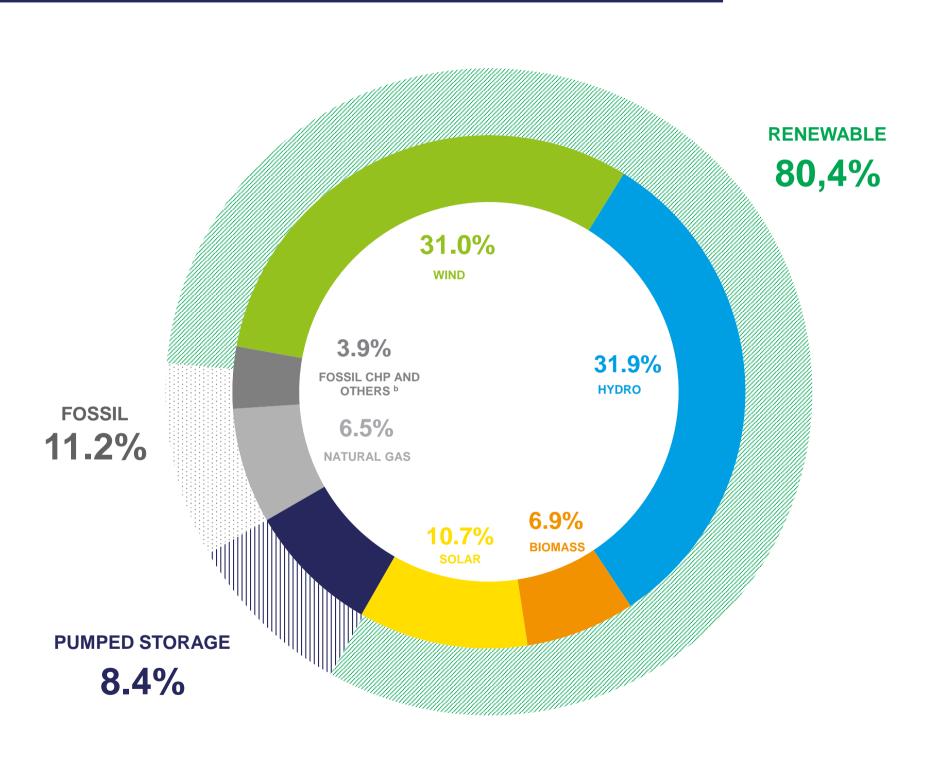


gCO₂ eq/kWh

39.8

CO₂ Specific Emissions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY GENERATION (JAN-DEC)



GWh

45,637

Generation^a

BIOMASS WIND **HYDRO** 14,542 GWh 14,135 gwh 3,134 gWh NATURAL GAS SOLAR **PUMPED** STORAGE **3,821** gwh 4,898 gWh 3,325 GWh **FOSSIL CHP** AND OTHERS^b 1,782 GWh

GWh

10,442

Import Balance

€/ MWh

63,5

MIBEL PT Price

€/ tCO₂

67.0

CO₂ Price

MtCO₂ - eq

11.4

CO₂ Emissions

Source: REN, APREN Analysis

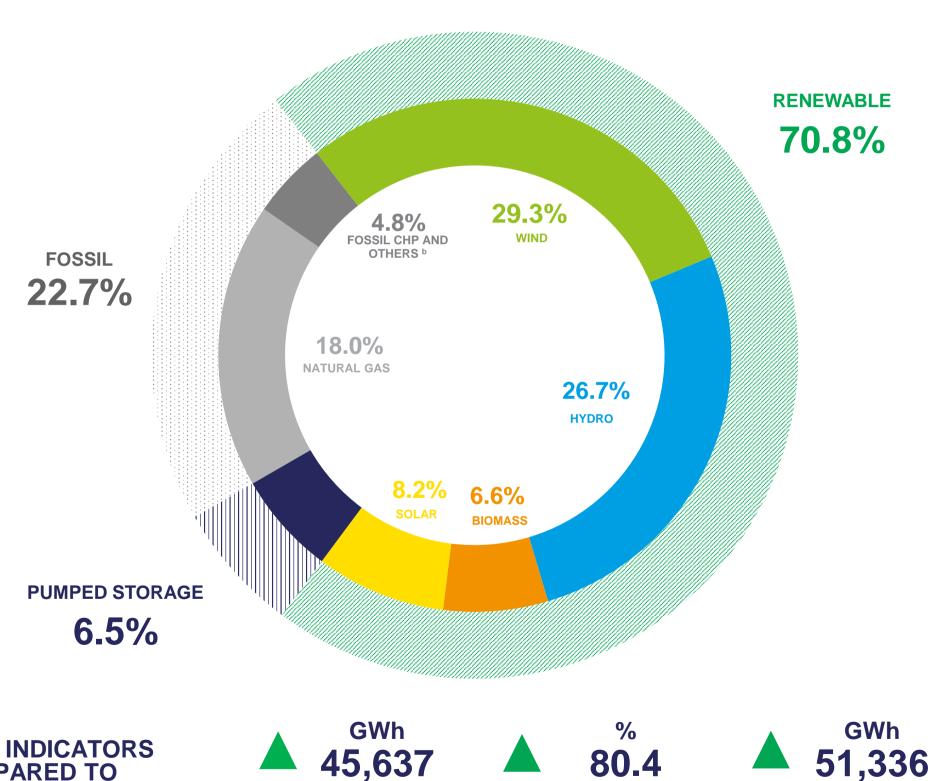
(JAN-DEC)

MAIN INDICATORS

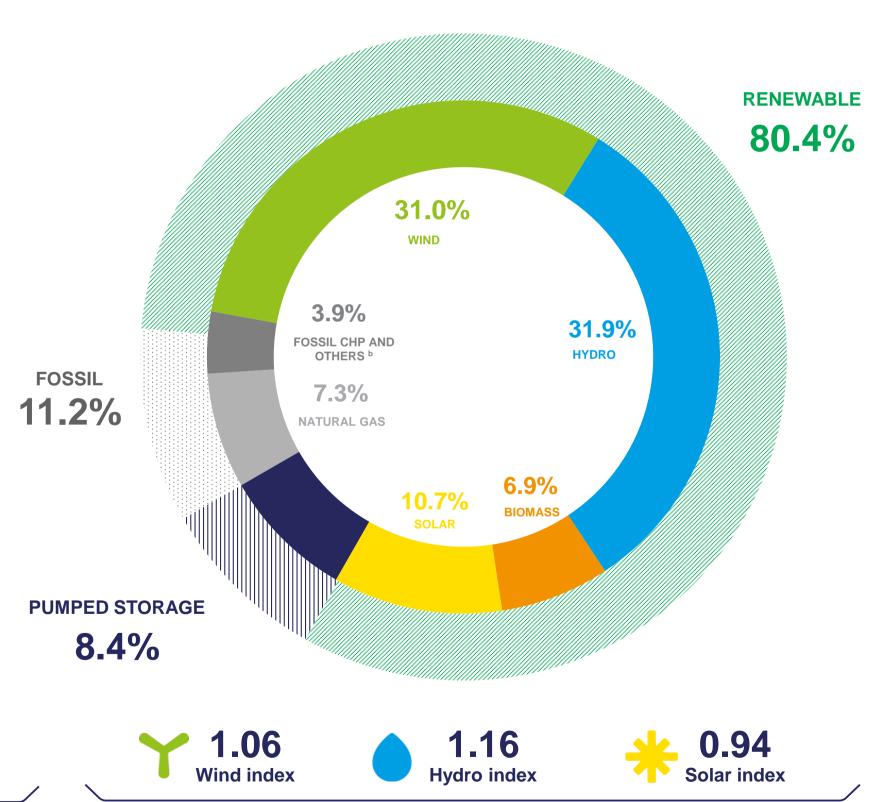
a Generation refers to the net energy generation of the power stations, taking into account the pumping production recently disclosed by REN. Production from pumping is not included in the percentage of production from renewable sources b Includes fuel oil, diesel, the non-biodegradable fraction of MSW and new waste

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DECEMBER ACCUMULATED GENERATION 2023



DECEMBER ACCUMULATED GENERATION 2024



MAIN INDICATORS COMPARED TO DECEMBER 2023



10.8p.p. Incorporation

51,336 **Consumption**^c

^a Generation refers to the net energy generation of the power stations, taking into account the pumping production recently disclosed by REN. Production from pumping is not included in the percentage of production from renewable sources. Source: RÉN, APREN Analysis

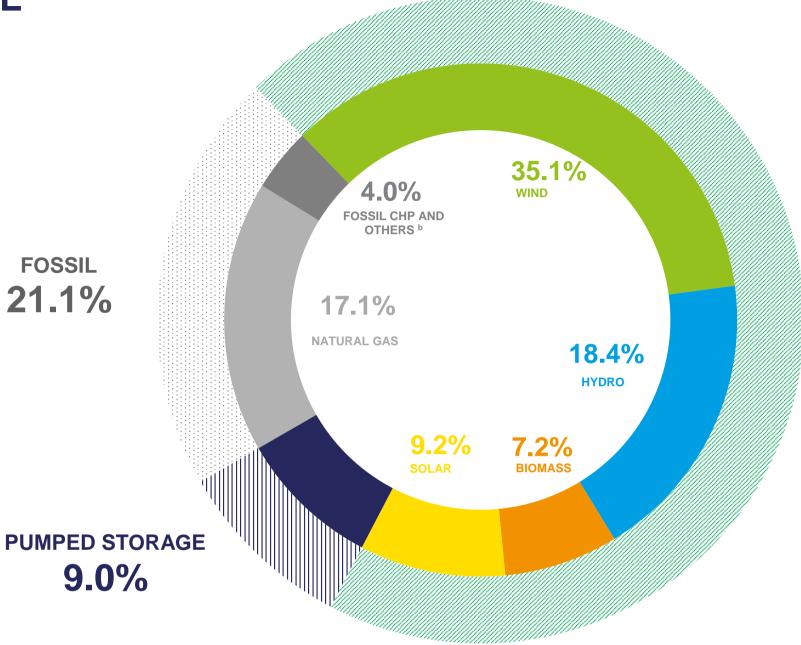


MONTHLY ANALYSIS IN PORTUGAL DECEMBER

Between 1 and 31 of December 2024, renewable incorporation was 69.9%, making up 2,498 GWh of the 3,572 GWh produced in the month under review.

The amount of energy generated compared to December 2023 is lower, mainly due to a reduction in hydro production of 24.6 percentage points, from 1,848 GWh to 657 GWh

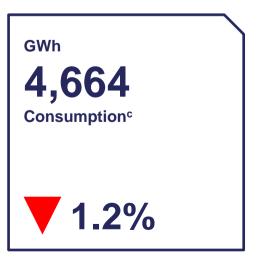
In December 2024, imports totalled 32.1% of electricity consumption in mainland Portugal.



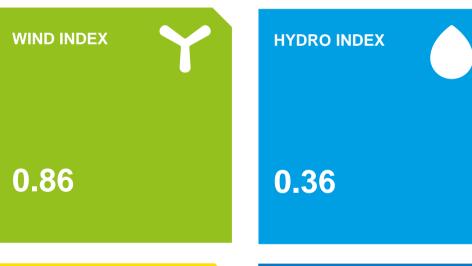
RENEWABLE 69.9%

ELECTRICITY SECTOR'S INDICATORS (IN COMPARISON WITH DECEMBER 2023)

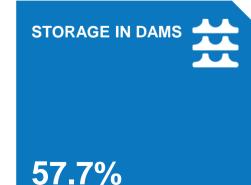










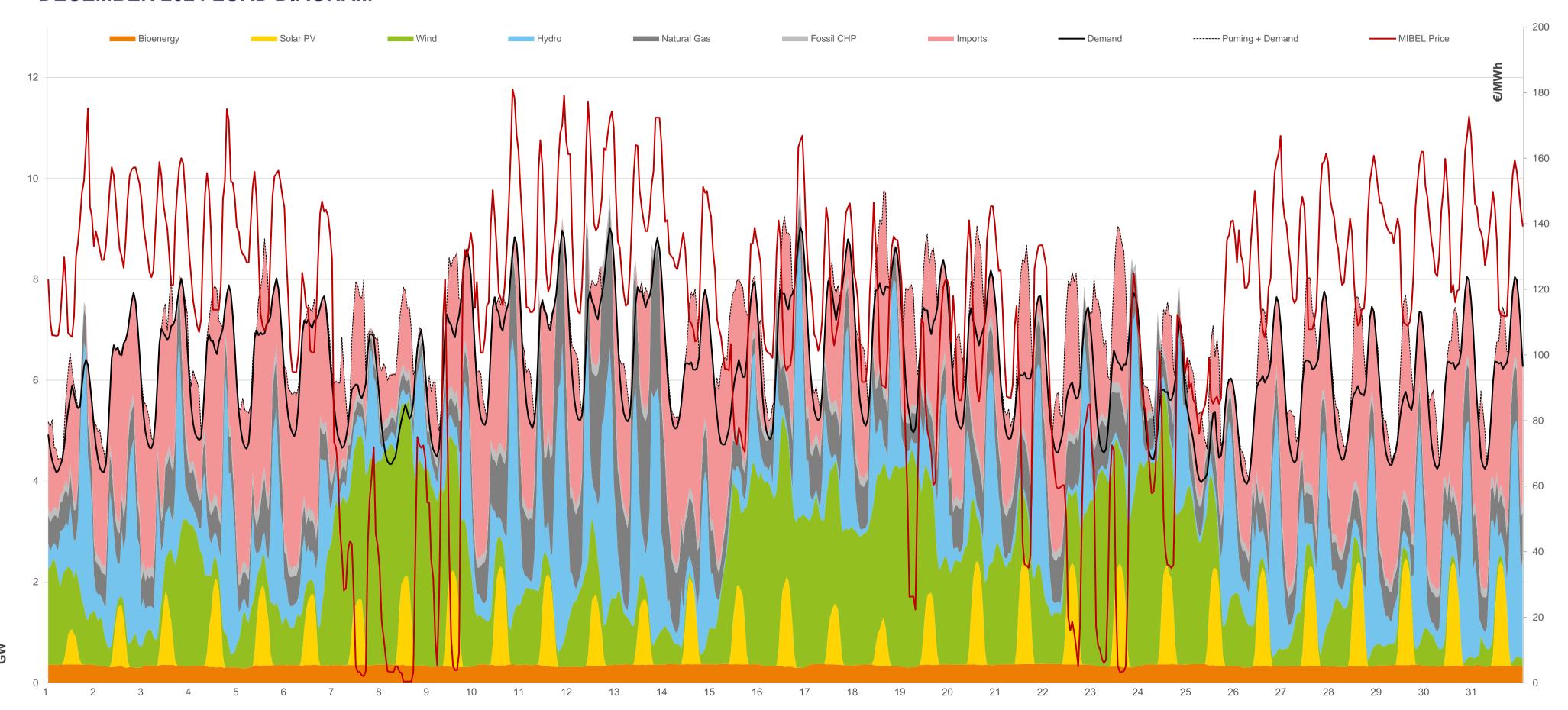


a Generation refers to the net energy generation of the power stations, taking into account the pumping production recently disclosed by REN. Production from pumping is not included in the percentage of production from renewable sources.

D Includes fuel oil, diesel, the non-biodegradable fraction of MSW and new waste

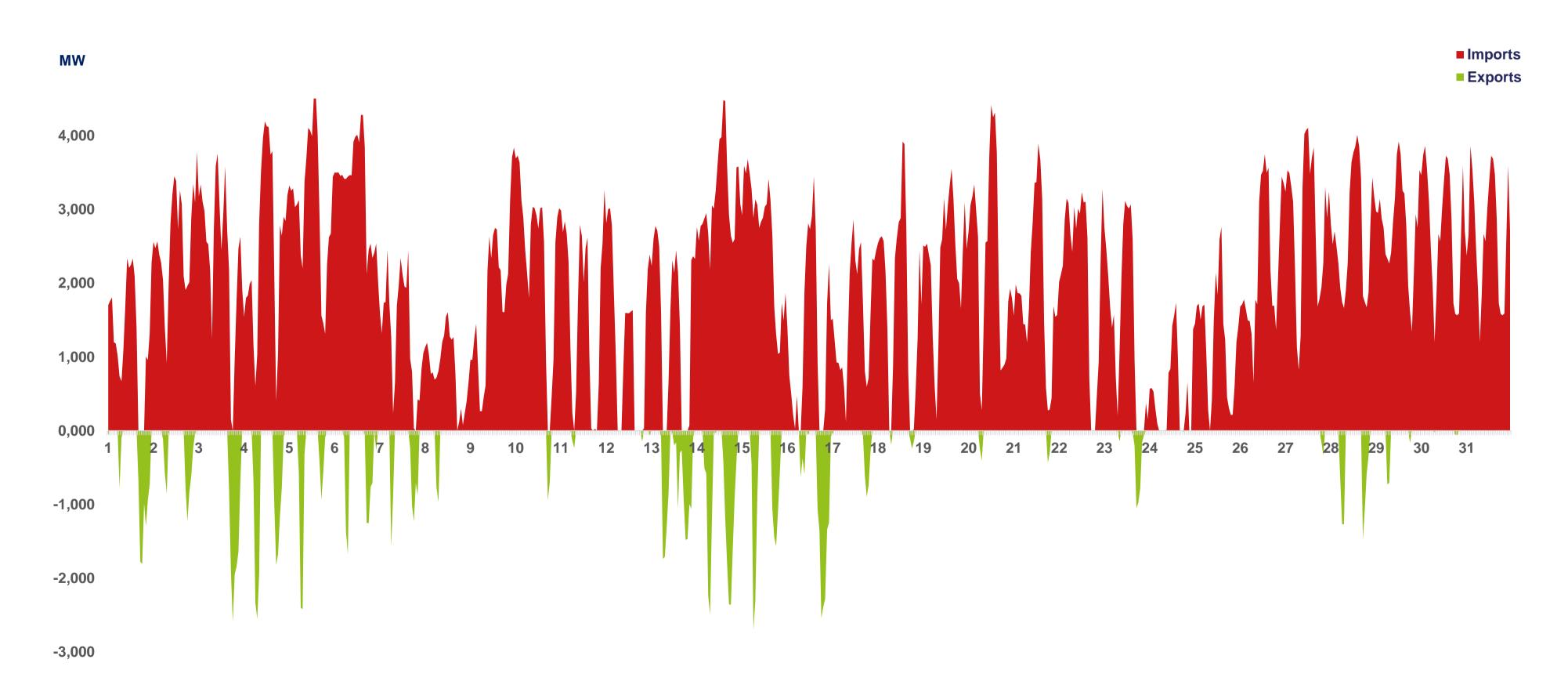
^c Consumption refers to the net generation of energy by power stations, taking into account the import-export balance Source: REN, APREN Analysis

MONTHLY ANALISYS IN PORTUGAL: DECEMBER 2024 LOAD DIAGRAM



APREN Associação de Energias Renováveis

MONTHLY ANALYSIS IN PORTUGAL: DIAGRAM OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN PORTUGAL





RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY EUROPE

In this analysis, only the main countries in the different European markets were considered, to obtain a representative panorama for comparison.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2024, Portugal was the fourth country with the highest share of renewable energy in electricity generation, with 80.4%, figuring behind Norway, Denmark and Austria, which respectively achieved 99.0%, 84.1% and 82.7%.

From 1 to 31 December, Portugal came third in the countries considered with the highest renewable incorporation in Europe, having reached 69.9%.

















PUMPED STORAGE

4,8%

RENEVABLES,

AND VASTE

27,3%

VARIOUS

3,9%

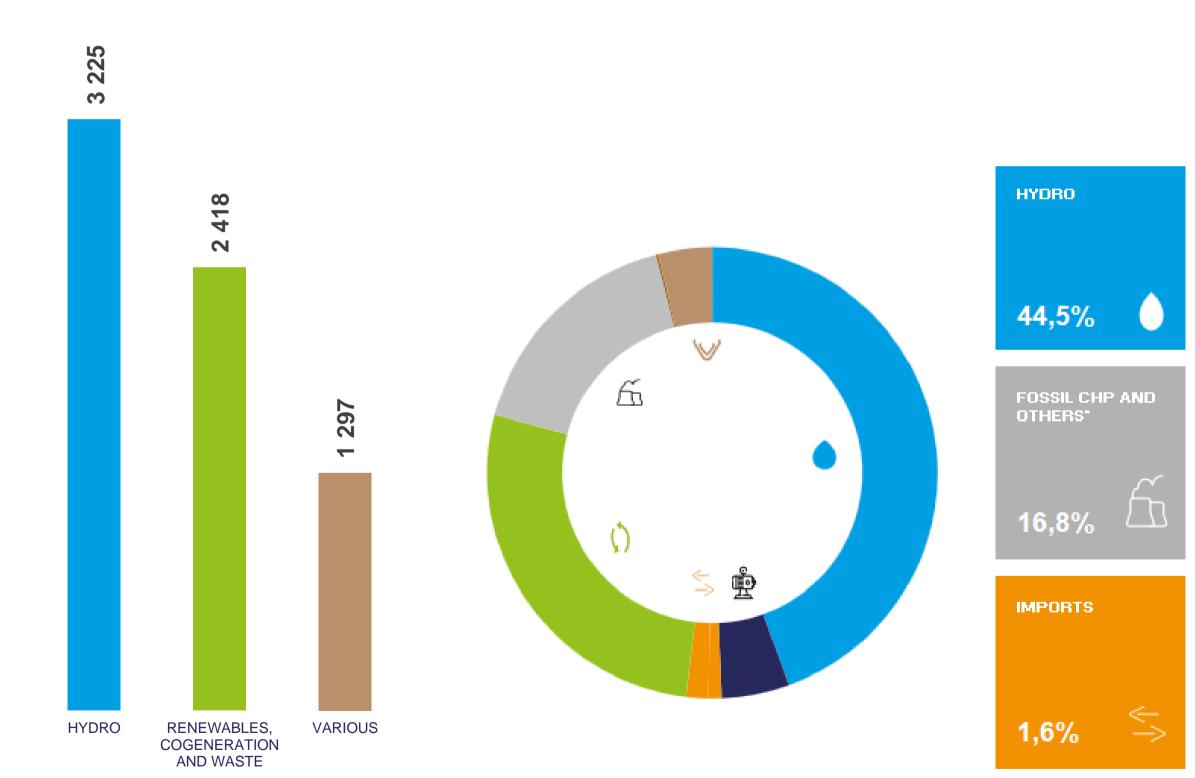
COGENERATION

MARKET PRICE SETTING PORTUGAL

Between 1 January and 31 December, the technology that cleared the market with the most hours was hydro, with 3,225 nonconsecutive hours, followed by other renewables, cogeneration and waste with 2,418 hours, and various technologies with 1,297 hours.







Number of market clearing hours (accumulated) for the three main closing technologies (Dec).

Source: OMIE, APREN Analysis

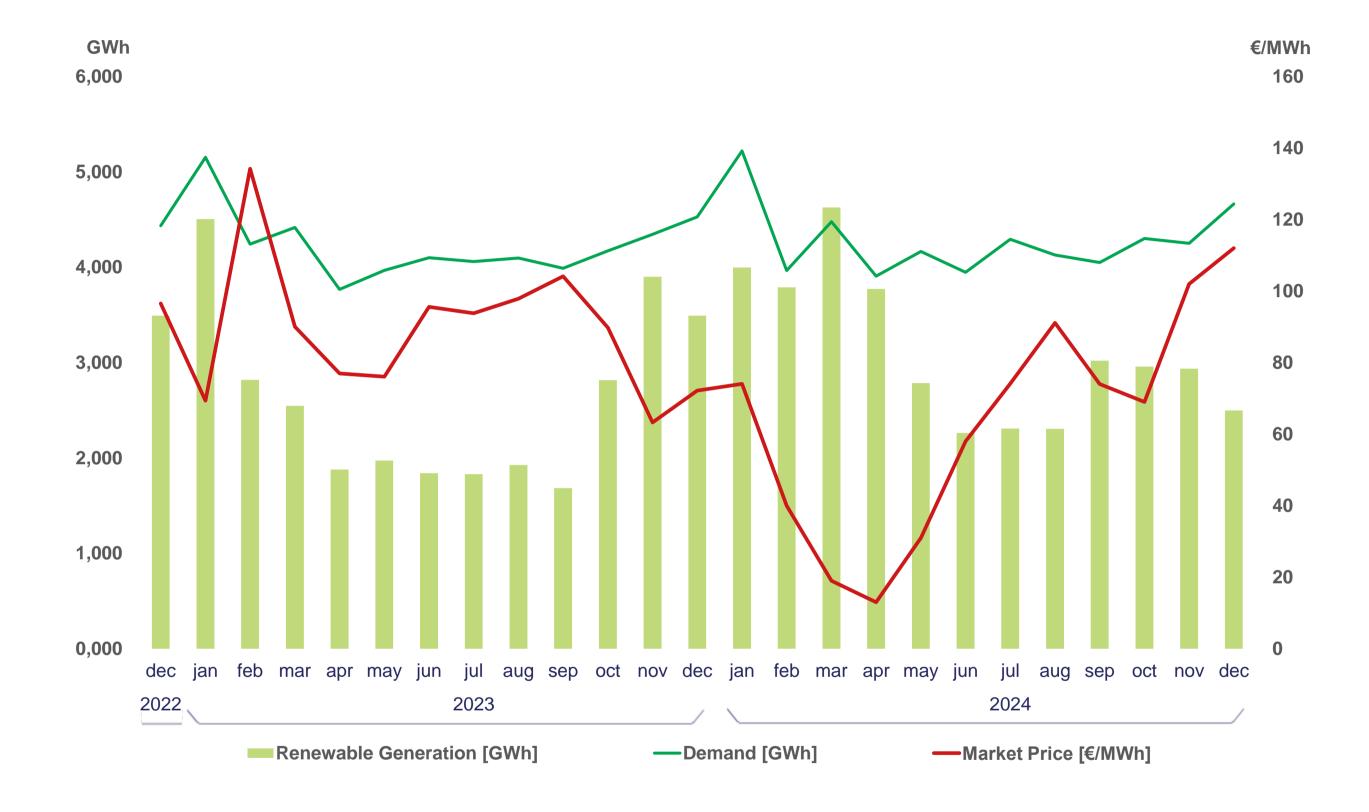
DECEMBER 2024



ELECTRICITY MARKET PORTUGAL

Between 1 January and 31 December, the average hourly price recorded in MIBEL in Portugal (63.5 €/MWh^d) represents a 32.9% reduction compared to the same period last year. In the same period, there were 1,867 non-consecutive hours in which renewable generation was sufficient to supply mainland Portugal's electricity consumption, with an average hourly price in MIBEL of 43.5 €/MWh.



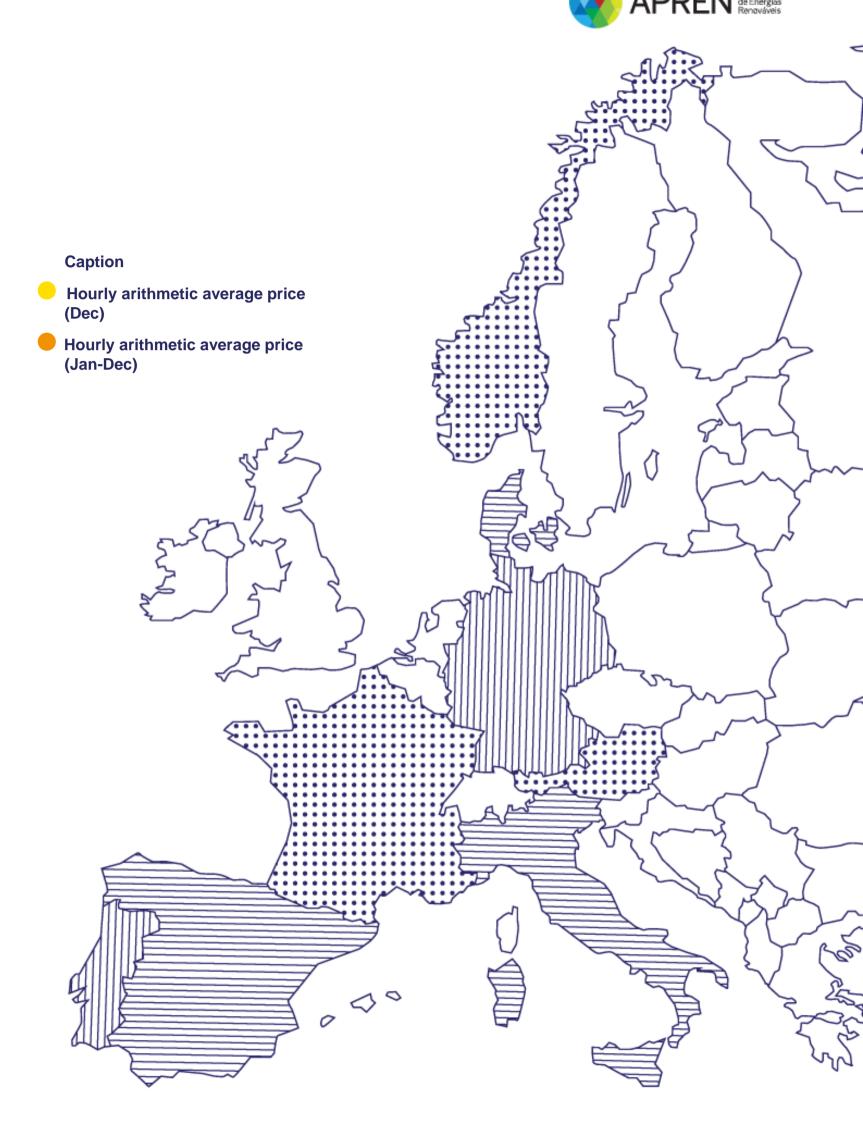


RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY EUROPE

During the month of December 2024, there was a minimum hourly price in MIBEL in Portugal of 0.44€/MWh, where the market was cleared mainly by Renewables, Cogeneration and Waste. The maximum hourly price was 181.00 €/MWh, where the market was cleared by Hydro.

MINIMUM PRICES (DEC)		MAXIMUM PRICES (DEC)	
1º Germany	€/MWh -2.06	Denmark (DK2)	€/MWh 936.31
	/	20	/
2 º	€/MWh	Germany	€/MWh
France	0.77	Denmark (DK1)	936.28
30	€/MWh	20	€/MWh
Norway (NO2)	0.0	3º Austria	850.0
	,		,

Portugal €/MWh	111.5	63.5
Spain €/MWh	111.2	63.0
France €/MWh	98.2	58.0
Italy (IT-NORD) €/MWh	135.3	107.4
Germany €/MWh	108.3	78.5
Austria €/MWh	129.7	81.5
Denmark (DK1) €/MWh	91.8	70.6
Denmark (DK2) €/MWh	92.7	70.9
Norway (NO2) €/MWh	63.5	50.1



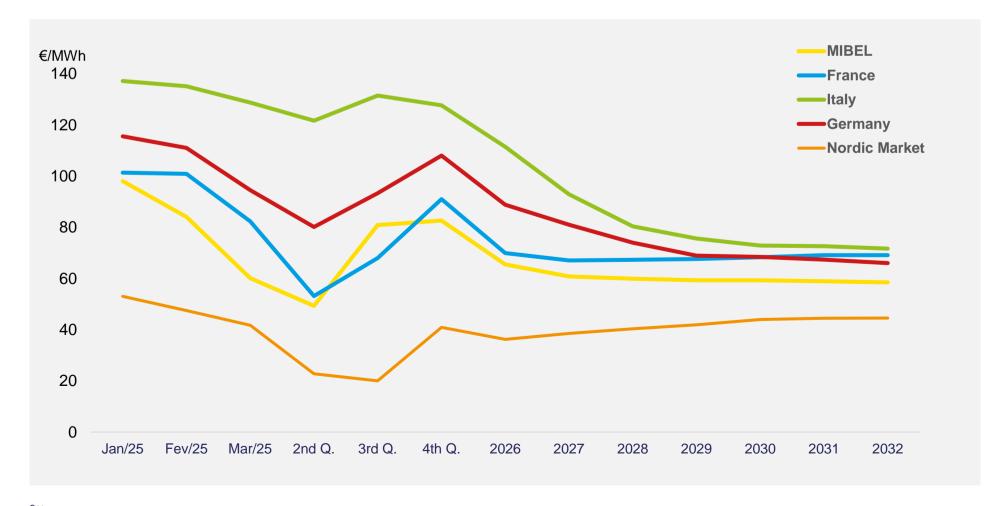
Source: ENTSO-E, OMIE, APREN Analysis

Disclaimer: due to changes in the ENTSO-e reporting format, the price values have been changed to those of the bidding zones, where applicable. In this edition, only bidding zones with interconnections with other countries have been considered.

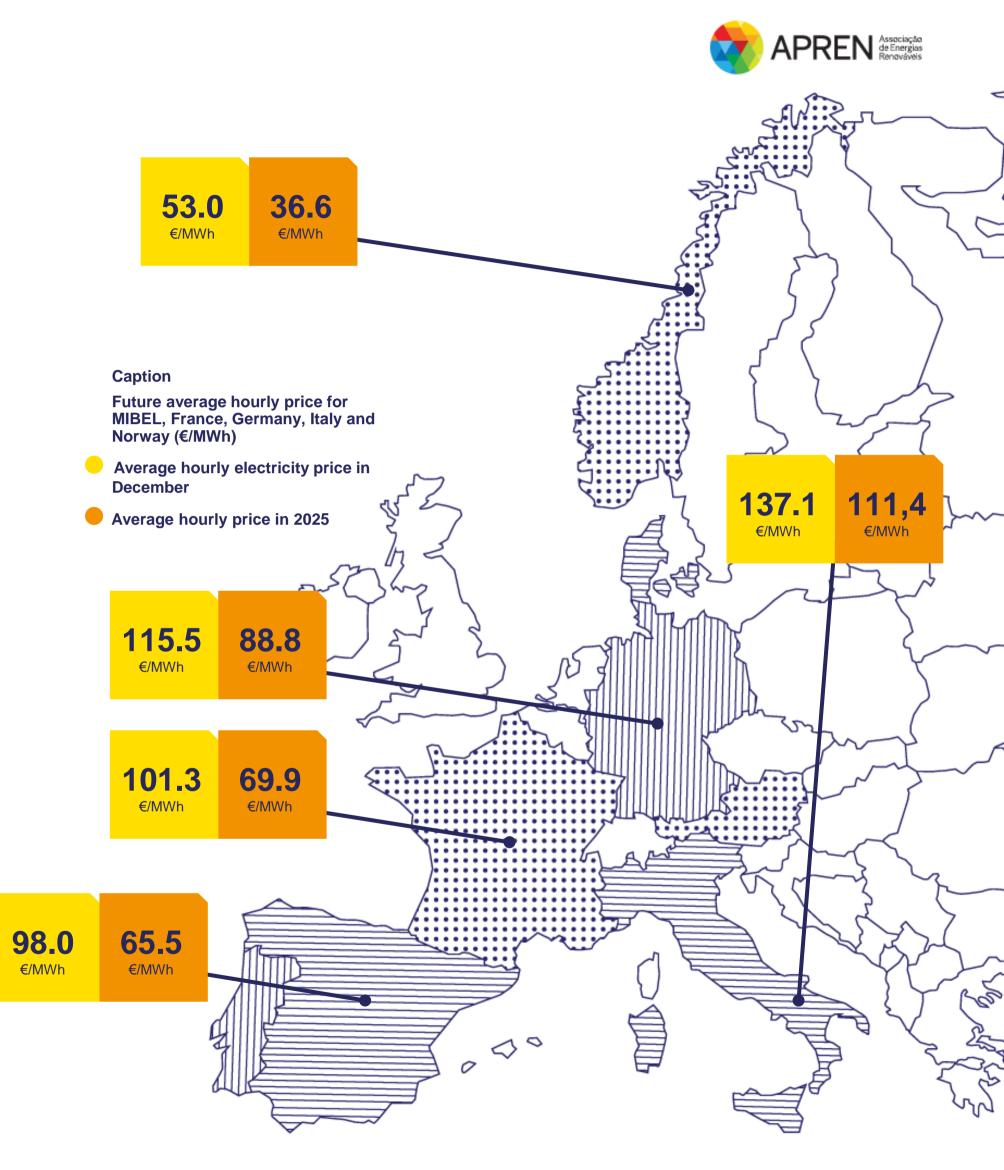
ELECTRICITY MARKET FUTURES

The evolution of the average hourly future price shown is calculated on the basis of electricity purchase and sale contracts. The map on the right shows the price values for next month (December) and next year. For next month. MIBEL is the second market with the lowest values, while for next year it is the Nordic Market that has the lowest values.

MIBEL has the second lowest values until 2034, due to investment in renewable production.



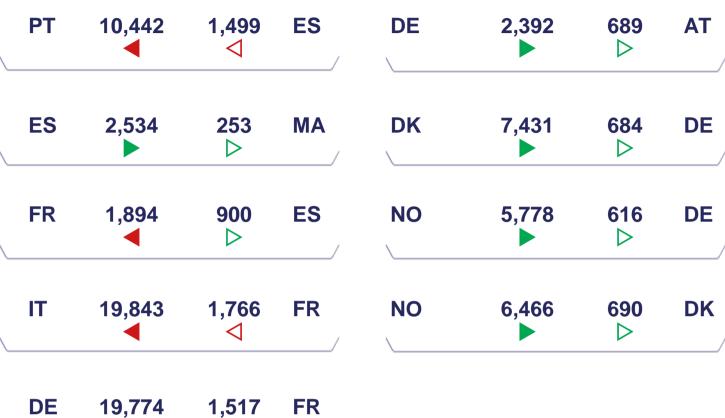
^e values updated as of 6th of December. **Source:** OMIP, EEX, APREN Analysis



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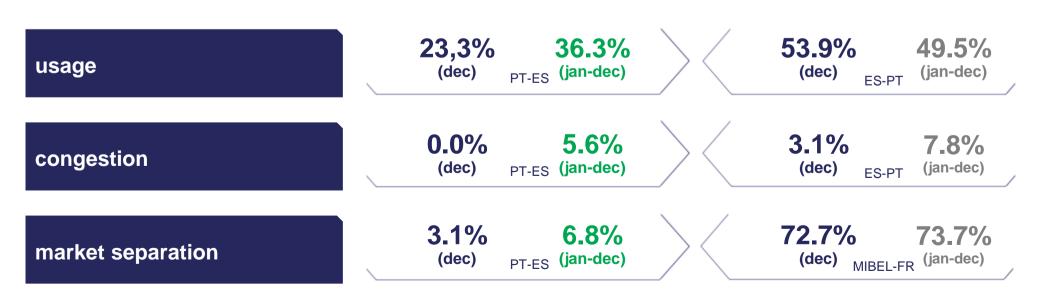
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES EUROPE

Between 1 January and 31 December 2024, mainland Portugal's electricity system registered electricity imports equivalent to 14,943 GWh and exports of 4,501 GWh, with Portugal being an importer with a balance of 10,442 GWh.



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MAIN INDICATORS FOR PT-ES INTERCONNECTION



Caption ■ Import balance (Jan-Dec) [GWh] **Export balance** (Jan-Dec) [GWh] **✓** Import balance (Dec) [GWh] **Export balance** (Dec) [GWh] 000

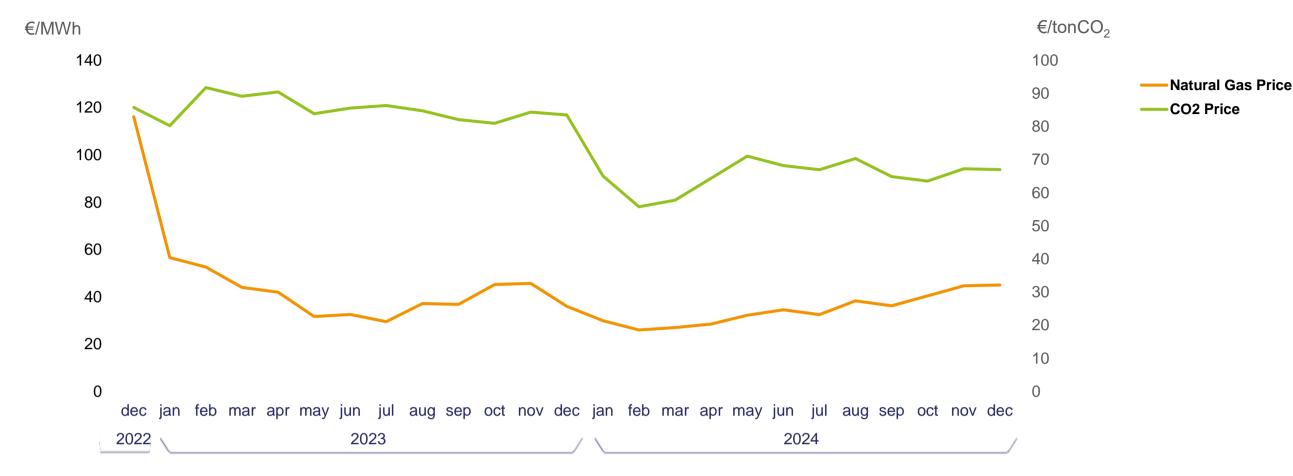
Source: ENTSO-E, OMIE, APREN Analysis



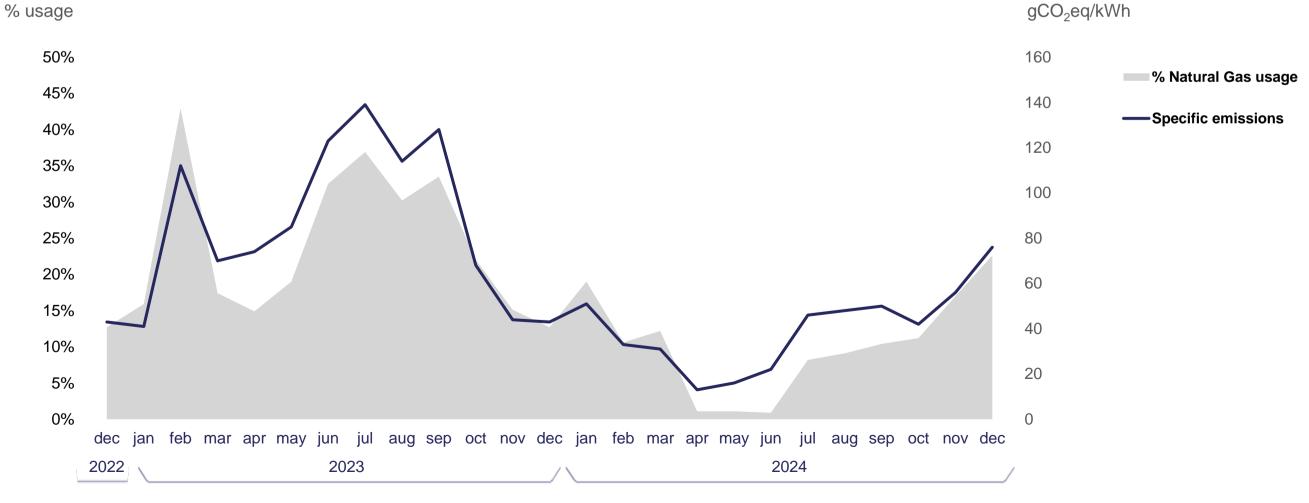
POWER PRODUCTION EMISSIONS

Between 1 January and 31 December 2024, specific emissions reached 39.8 gCO₂eq/kWh, giving total emissions from the electricity generation sector of 1.82 MtCO2eq. The European CO2 Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) recorded a price of 65.2 €/tCO2^d, a reduction of 50 per cent compared to the same period in 2023.





Price of CO₂ allowances in the EU ETS and price of natural gas in Europe (Dec-2022 to Dec-2024). **Source:** SendeCO₂, WorldBank.



Specific emissions from the electricity sector in mainland Portugal, % use of coal and natural gas power stations (Dec-2022 to Dec-2024). **Source:** REN, DGEG, ERSE, APREN Analysis

d arithmetic average of hourly prices **Source:** OMIE, WorldBank.

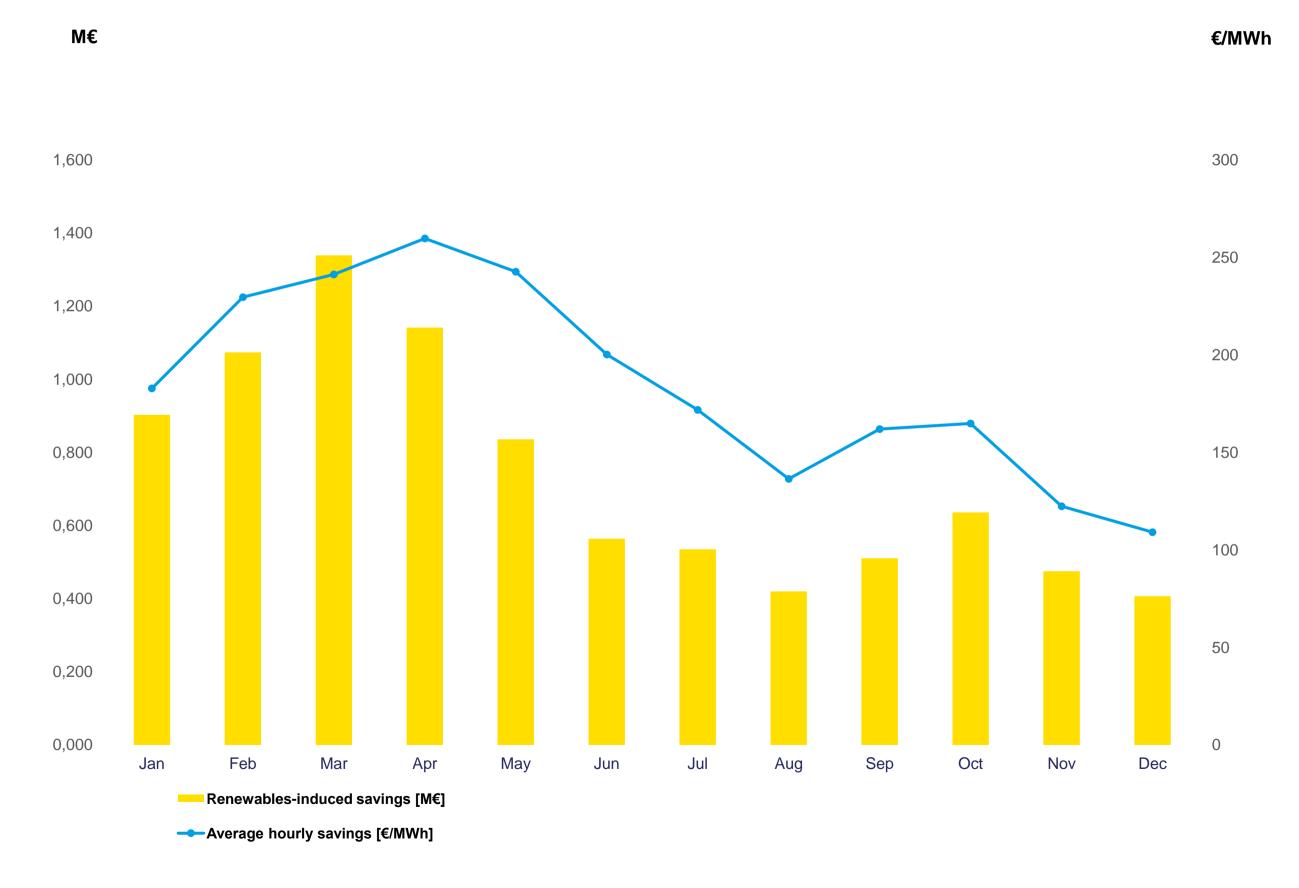
SIMULATION OF PRICE **FORMATION WITHOUT SRP**

RENEWABLES AVOIDED:

The indicators below identify the savings achieved by the merit order between 1 January and 31 December 2024 by the contribution of special regime production (PRE). This study is carried out for PRE, which includes all installed fossil cogeneration power. Bearing in mind that the capacity equivalent to this technology within PRE is residual and that the other technologies are renewable, the figures are close to the real savings generated by renewables.

185.3 €/MWh AVERAGE HOURLY SAVINGS (Jan-Oct*)

8,844 **CUMULATIVE** SAVINGS (Jan-Oct*)



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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE RENEWABLES AVOIDED:

The indicators below identify the savings achieved between 1 January and 31 December 2024 in natural gas, CO₂ emissions and CO₂ emission allowances, as a result of incorporating renewables into electricity generation. This analysis is based on the assumption that, in the absence of renewables, production would be ensured primarily by natural gas, followed by the use of imports..





Source: OMIE, APREN Analysis.



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