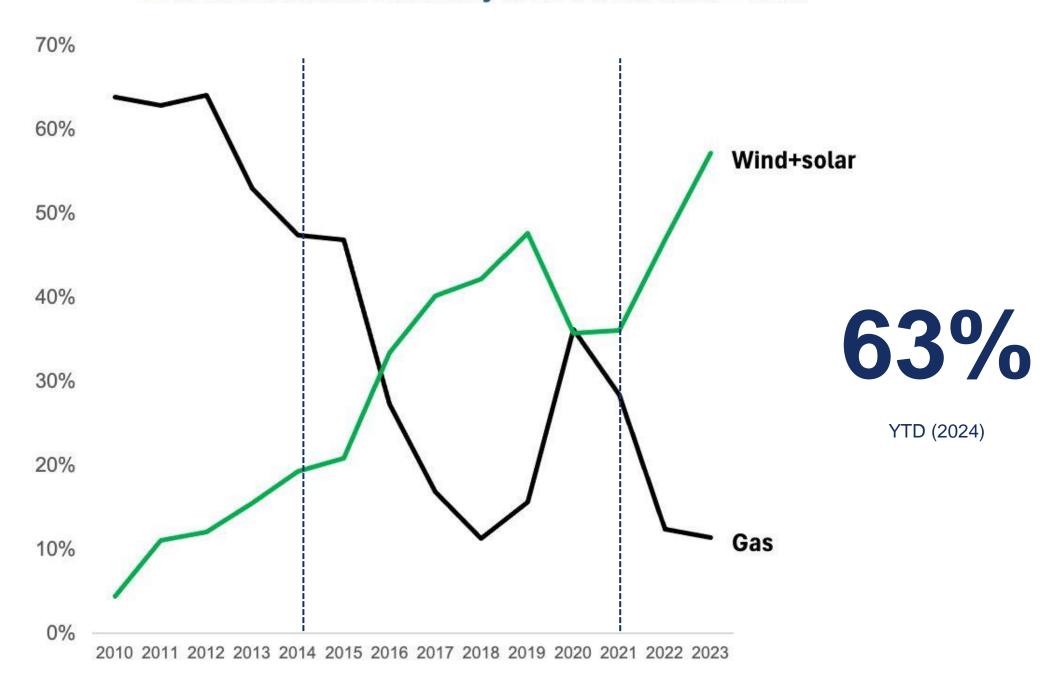
RES - direct way to energy independence?

(Case of Lithuania)





60% of Lithuania's electricity is now from wind + solar





Significant opportunities for green energy expansion in the Baltics and Poland

Lithuania: Structural electricity deficit

Only ~40% of electricity consumption is covered by national generation in 2021–2023 on average¹. The country aims to become self-sufficient and electricity-exporting, therefore, a significant build-out of domestic generation assets is expected.

Estonia: Phase-out of oil shale

More than half or ~57% of Estonia's electricity production in 2022³ was from oil shale (49% in 2021), and there is a growing need to further develop new renewable capacities to cover the phase-out of oil shale.

The Baltics: terminated electricity and gas imports from Russia & Belarus

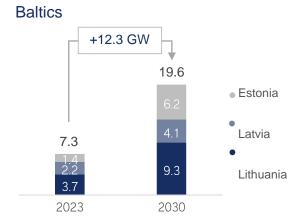
Electricity imports from Russia and Belarus were terminated region-wide following Russia's war in Ukraine. These imports are expected to be replaced by domestic renewables.

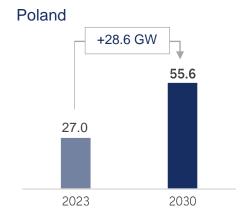
Poland: Transition away from coal generation

Coal generation represented 61% of the generation mix in Poland in 2023² (70% in 2022). This is expected to gradually decline further and be replaced by renewable energy.

Green energy development forecast, installed capacity GW^{4, 5} (in the Baltics and Poland)







⁵ Source: Company analysis based on ICIS, Litgrid, ENTSO-E.



¹ Source: Litgrid. National electricity demand and generation: <u>Litgrid. National electricity demand and generation.</u>

² Source: Ember. Poland electricity generation by source: <u>Europe | Electricity Transition | Ember (ember-climate.org)</u>.

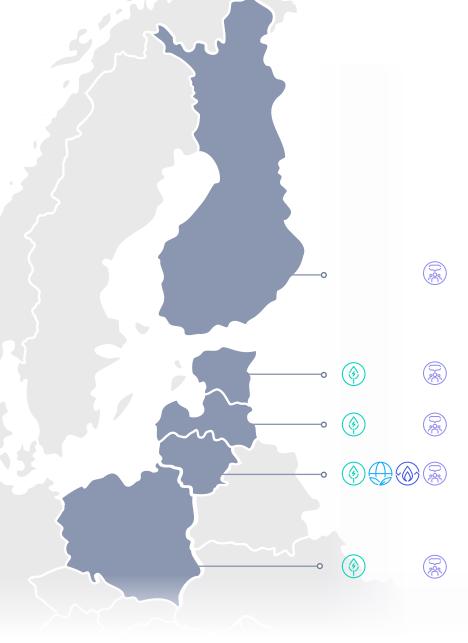
³ Source: Statistics Estonia. Oil shale electricity production: Oil shale electricity production increased last year | Statistikaamet.

⁴ Installed capacities include: wind, solar, bio, hydro and battery assets.

Ignitis Group

Renewable-focused integrated utility

- Our purpose is to create a 100% green and secure energy ecosystem for current and future generations
- 4–5 GW of installed Green Capacities by 2030
- **Net zero** emissions by 2040–2050
- Focus on green generation and green flexibility technologies:
 onshore and offshore wind, batteries, pumped-storage hydro and power-to-X
- Integrated business model: benefiting from the largest customer portfolio, energy storage facility, and network in the Baltics
- Active in the Baltic states, Poland and Finland











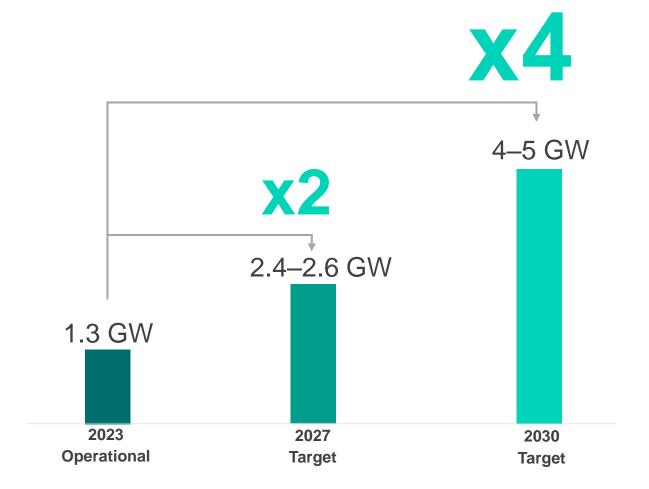


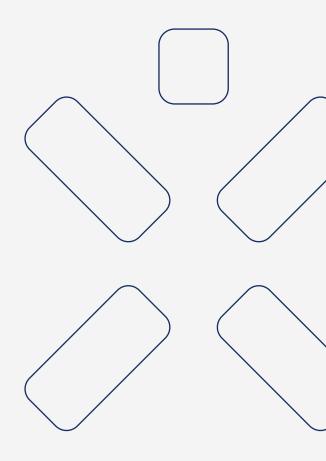




Green Capacity targets

2027: 2.4–2.6 GW¹ **2030:** 4–5 GW¹





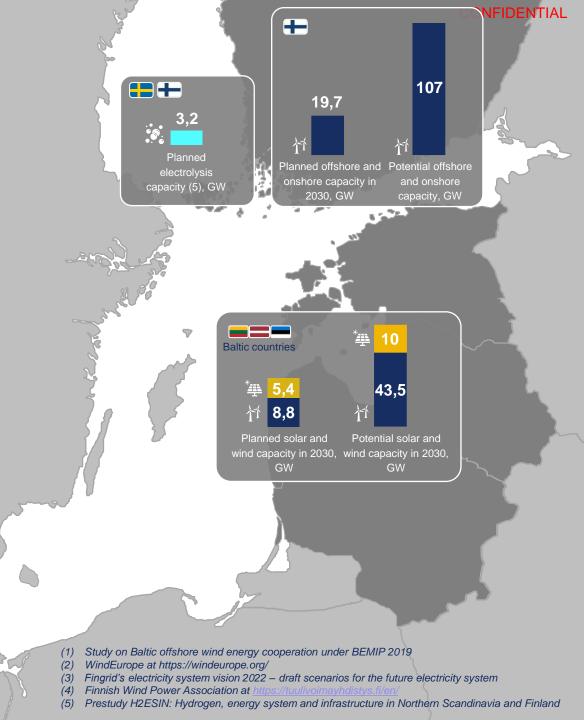


Flexible demand is key to utilize Baltic Offshore and Onshore Wind potential

Beyond 2,4 GW installed offshore and 4 GW onshore wind capacity in the Baltics, investment will become **less attractive / bankable** if no action is taken to improve the flexibility of the energy system.

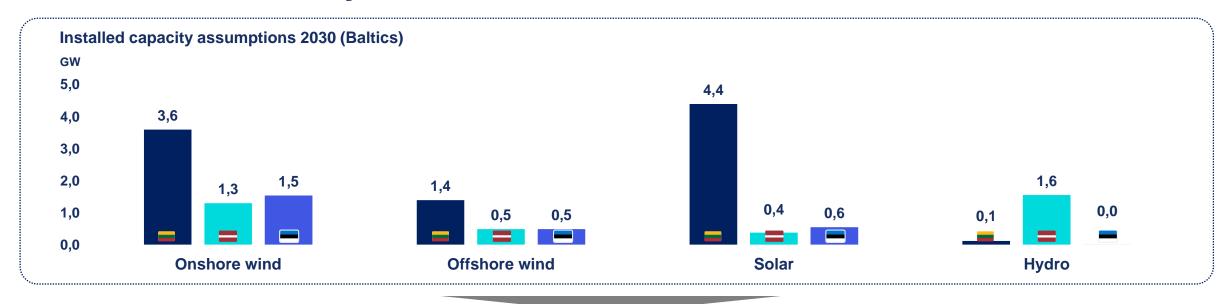
Baltic state potential combined, if measures are implemented, for offshore wind is 25,5 GW and 18 GW onshore (43,5 GW total).

Finland and Sweden has already planned the development of 3,2GW flexible demand – electrolysis capacity.

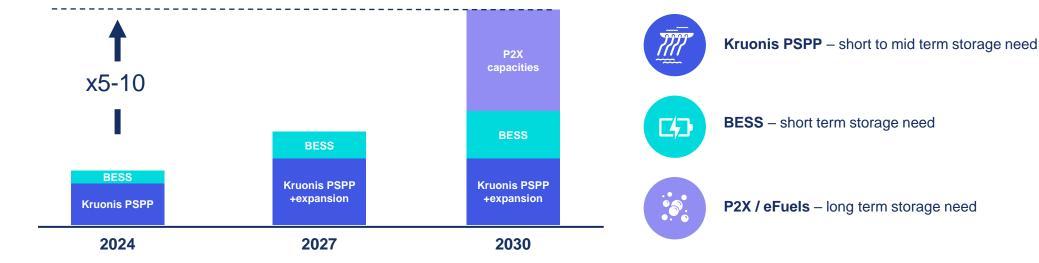




Need for flexibility in the Baltics to avoid REN saturation



Need for Flexibility in the Baltics





Kruonis PSPP expansion





Kruonis PSPP capability expansion



New 5th unit will significantly enchance Kruonis PSPP capabilities to capture energy and follow the supply more closely also stabilizing energy prices



Energy demand

Utility scale BESS and hybridization expansion





State of markets in the region

EU
policy
EU mandates every member state to:
(1) conduct regular market needs and flexibility
assessments;
(2) set targets for non-fossil flexibility resources and
(3) provide support for non fossil sources of flexibility only.

	Wholesale market Availability and volatility	Capacity auction market	Fast frequency services	Other balancing services	Clear government policy	Regulatory
Country		Availability	Availability and depth	Availability and depth	Targets and support	Grid connection, permitting
Poland						
Lithuania						
Latvia						
Estonia						

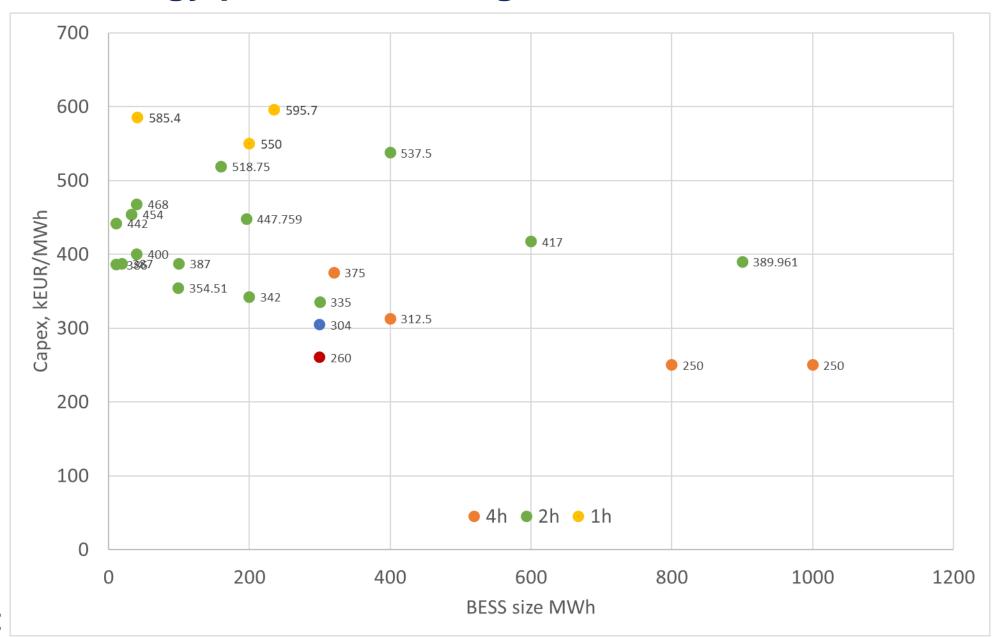


EK patvirtino 180 mln. eurų Valstybės pagalbos schemą Lietuvos investicijoms į elektros energijos kaupimo įrenginius

Europos Komisija patvirtino 180 mln. eurų Valstybės pagalbos schemą, skirtą elektros energijos kaupimo įrenginiams remti – valstybė rems iki 30 proc. investicinių išlaidų. Tai atveria kelią naujų elektros energijos kaupimo pajėgumų augimui, kurie užtikrins sklandų elektros gamybos iš atsinaujinančių šaltinių integravimą į sistemą, prisidės prie konkurencingos balansavimo rinkos plėtros ir ženkliai padidins tiek nacionalinį, tiek Baltijos regiono energetinį saugumą.



BESS technology prices are falling



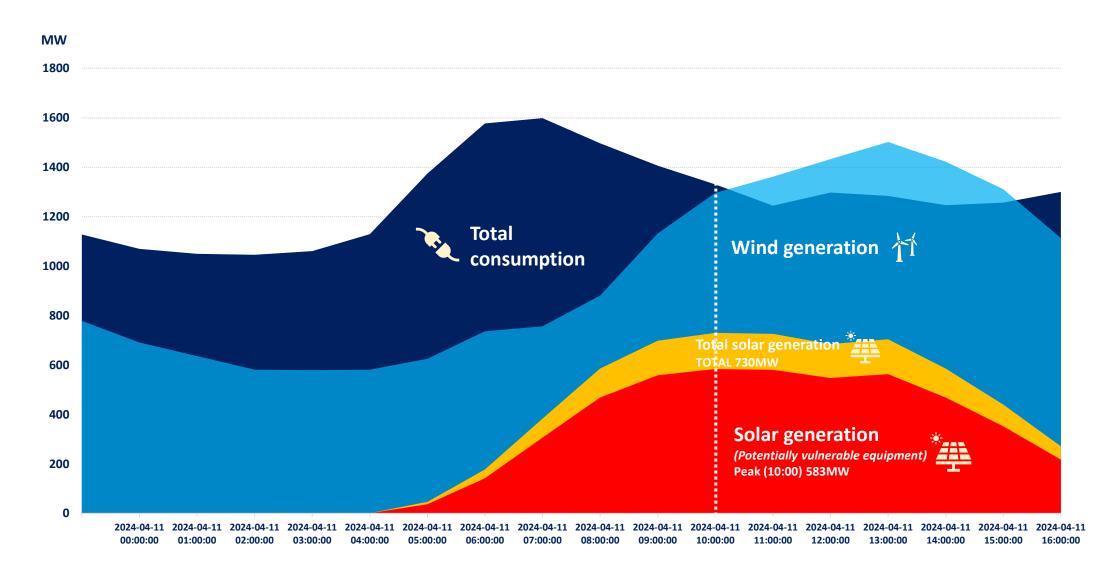


New energy trends & threats





New electricity generation trends in LT





Strategically important reserve and legacy capacities







Reserve Capacities

Strategic priorities:

Contributing to the security of the energy system

Focus markets:

Lithuania

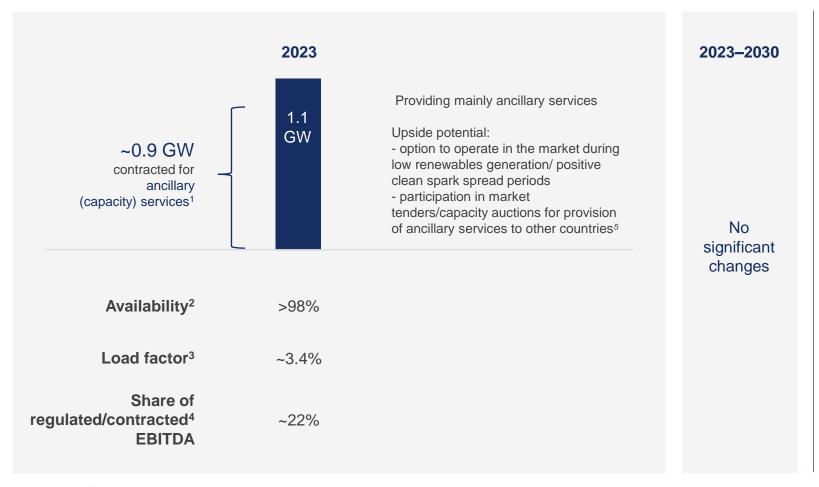


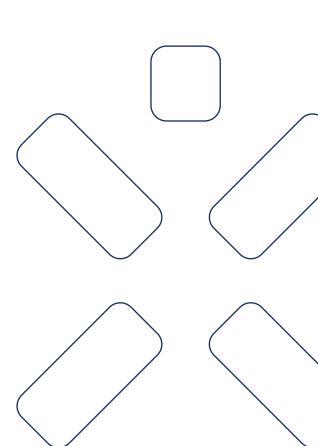




We utilise reserve capacities to ensure reliability and security of the power system

Option to generate electricity in the market during low renewables generation /positive clean spark spread periods







¹ In 2023, gas-fired capacity of 891 MW has been dedicated to isolated regime services.

² Average availability of Elektrénai Complex, excluding scheduled repairs in 2023 – 99.4%: CCGT – 99.7%, Unit 7– 98.4%; Unit 8 – 99.9%).

³ Production volumes of electricity in Elektrénai Complex in 2023 were low due to unfavourable market conditions (high gas prices).

⁴ Share from EBITDA, which was earned in Elektrénai Complex.

⁵ Services for ensuring of availability of capacity in the amount of 250 MW will be provided to Polish TSO in 2027. Participation in Polish TSO's market tenders is planned for other periods as well.

Potential, Investment & Regional security

Energy transition is **potentially the largest growth opportunity for the Baltics** and their major future export commodity products towards central Europe and Germany.



Baltics offshore wind potential – 25,5 GW or 85B EUR

A substantial part of the potential is expected NOT to be realized without the **security of investment**



Baltics onshore wind potential - 18 GW or 27,5B EUR



Baltics solar energy potential – 40 GW (10 GW to be realized) or 8B EUR



Onshore/offshore synthetic fuel production facilities (10GW) – **25B EUR***



150B EUR value investment over the next 25-30 years shall be expected with regional security measures addressed





Thank you!

About Ignitis Innovation Hub

Here at Ignitis Innovation Hub we believe in the #EnergySmart world and work every day to bring the future closer.

We aim to create the leading EnergyTech ecosystem based on the principles of Open Innovation development.

As an integral part of the Ignitis Group we open the local infrastructure, funding, partnerships, culture, data and more.

For questions, please contact us or find more information at www.ignitisinnovation.com

