

PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT FINANCING

Péter Bacsfay – Managing director March 01, 2019



REDEFINED ROLE OF THE DEVELOPMENT BANK



YEARS



5 YEAR STRATEGY 2017-2020 PROGRAMMING PERIOD

ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO THE ECONOMY OWN/EU SOURCE

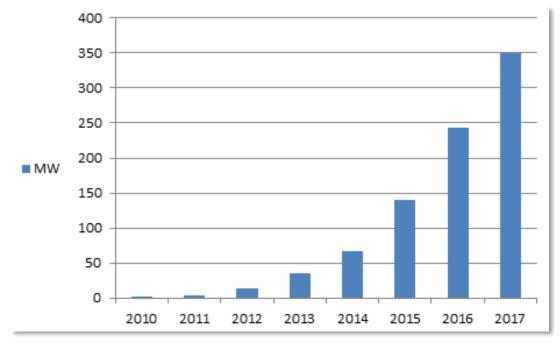


CLOSING FINANCING GAPS

PHOTOVOLTAIC INSTALLED CAPACITY



Gross electricity production from PV source between 2010 - 2017



Source: Hungarian Energy And Public Utility Regulatory Authority

REASONS BEHIND THE GROWTH



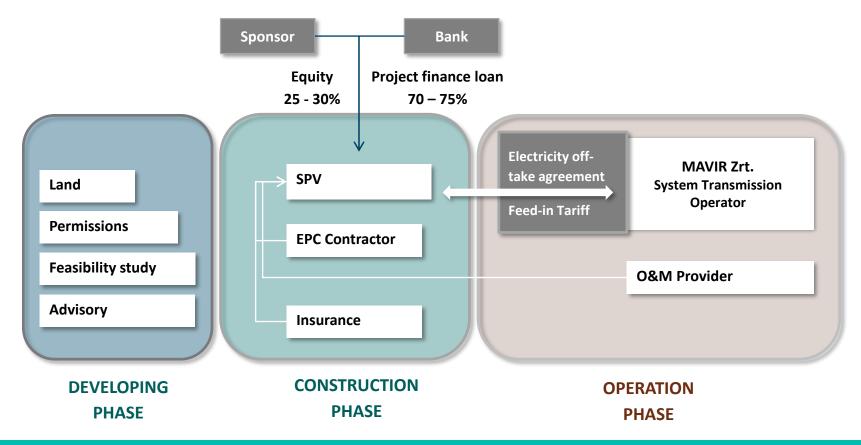
Political Willingness (in line with the EU Commission requirements)

- National Renewable Energy Action Plan
- Mandatory electricity takeover system KÁT /METÁR
- Price of panels dropped dramatically
- □ Favourable financing environment
- Relatively high and predictable profit/return



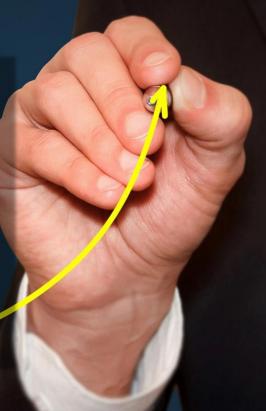
SIMPLIFIED SCHEME OF FINANCING PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVELOPMENTS





MAIN FINANCING TERMS OF PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANTS

MAIN FINANCING TERMS				
Total budget	HUF 180 - 200M / 0,5 MW			
Equity	min. 25%			
Loan	up to HUF 140M / 0,5MW			
Tenor	13 - 15 year			
Repayment profile	annuity			
DSCR	min. 1,20			
Availability	6 - 9 months			
Grace period	6 - 12 months			
Accounts:	Revenue account (usually escrow) DSRA - min. 6 months MRA - linked to O&M profile			



DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SUBSIDIES

HUNGARIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

	KÁT	METÁR	Green premium Without tender	Green premium With tender
Validity	Until 31 December 2016	January 1, 2017		
Built-in capacity	Below 50 megawatts	Below 50 megawatts	500-1000 kW	Above 1 megawatt
Source of energy	Every renewable	All renewable except wind energy		Every renewable
Purchase price	Fixed regulated price without tender			Tender
Off-take period	25 years	13 years + 1 month	12 years + 7 months	
Rate of support	100% regulated price	100% regulated price	Administrative Premium Reference market price	Bidder Premium Reference market price
			Equalizing energy cost	

OPENING NEW ROADS Source: Deloitte legal



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!