PEAK AND OFF-PEAK PEACOCK

Language: English	Time: around 25 min with two players. Around 50 min with 4 players	Version: May 2024
EVERY1	Empowering eVeryone's Engagement in eneRgY	Funded by the European union

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Welcome on the Peafowl Planet where a bunch of busy peacocks has a long list of stuff to do.

Have you heard about the famous Peafowl Power-Packed Baking Bonanza? Imagine preparing a multitude of delicious treats in your electric oven: a sweet symphony of electricity-intensive baking!

On the Peafowl Planet **renewable energy** is the to-go option for saving our precious money (**peak-coins**). Such a pity renewable energy isn't available here every day. Luckily, planet's advanced technology allows us to see the weather forecast in advance. This way we can plan accordingly! We are a bunch of smart peacocks, you know.

Box includes:	
	1 board This is our calendar for the next 10 weeks.
	Pawns (each player chooses one colour) Knock-knock! Who's this? The term "peacock" refers to the male of the species, while the female is called a peahen. Together, they are known as peafowl. Choose the peafowl in a colour that suits you best!
	8 chores cards per player Stuff we have to do, and there is no way around it.
	32 peak-coins per player

	We are rich, my dear friends.
	2 dice One to move us foreword and one to bring us some good weather, hopefully.

Goals of the game
Have fun and be kind to each other.
Spend less peak-coins than other peacocks.
Finish the game completing all the chores on your to-do list.
Be faster than other peacocks.
Peacocks are known for their their loud calls, often described as high-pitched "screech." Feel free to screech along!

Step by step instructions	
	Every player chooses one peacock to play with.
 	Every peacock receives **8 chores to complete**. Aditionally every player cashes in an equivalent of 32 peak-coins to pay with. For example 20 x 1, 4 x 2, 1 x 4.
	Peacock who most recently used electricity (turned on the light, boiled water, plugged their ./.phone in the charger...) begins. Roll a die to move forward.
 	Landing on a circle means that renewable energy is available. Now you can complete your chores for the cheapest price! There are 9 sunny days and 9 windy days in the weather forecast. Buy electricity for **one peak-coin**.
 	Landing on a triangle means that it's a weekend. Cheap electricity is available. Electricity costs **two peak-coins** on Saturdays and Sundays.
 	Weekdays are marked as a rectangle. During these days electricity costs **three peak-coins**.

	Weather forecast update! Landing on that kicked rectangle means rolling the surprise die. Let's hope for some extra luck with weather. Will it be sunny? Will it be windy? Let's roll to find out!
	Landing on a black rectangular with an arrow means there is a slight change of plans. Maybe we must go back or maybe another peacock picked us up and brought a few days forward? Either way: follow the dotted line.
 	The first person to reach the finish line stops the game. Now all the remaining chores are very expensive. We have to pay **four peak-coins** for each chore left on our to-do list.
	Peacock with the most peak-coins left is the winner!

In many cultures, peacocks are seen as symbols of beauty, immortality, and renewal. Do you also think that they should be a symbol of the European Clean Energy Transition? We sure do! Follow us on www.every1.energy for more games like this one. Feel free to contact us with feedback and pictures. Use **#PeakAndOffpeakPeacock** on social media.

Read this after playing the game:

What did we (hopefuly) learn?	
On the Peafowl Planet just like in in the European Union, electricity prices can change depending on things like how much energy is being used overall and what time of day it is. On the Peafowl Planet during weekdays when everyone's at work or school using a lot of electricity, the demand for electricity goes up. And when demand goes up, prices go up too. It's like when everyone wants to see Olivia Rodrigo live so the price for her concert tickets go higher. But on weekends, when people are chilling out and not running factories or offices, the demand goes down. And when demand goes down, prices might go down too because there's not as much competition for electricity. But here's the thing: not all countries in the European Union are the same. Some places might have really stable prices that don't change much, while others might have bigger differences in prices between weekdays and weekends. It all depends on how each country does their policy and regulations. For example:	
Greece	Energy prices in Greece can change based on the time of day. They're often higher when many people are using electricity, like in the evening. But they might be lower during quieter times, such as late at night.
Denmark	Denmark is often considered to have relatively stable electricity prices that don't fluctuate much. The country has invested heavily in wind farms, which are a stable and consistent source of electricity generation. They also promote energy-efficient technologies which stabilise electricity demand, reducing the need for price fluctuations to manage peak demand periods.
Portugal	In Portugal, energy prices can change based on things like how much energy is available and how many people want it. So, during times when not many people need electricity, prices might be lower to encourage using it then.
Finland	Finland is known for relatively stable electricity prices. It has a diverse energy mix, including nuclear, hydroelectric, and biomass power generation. This diversity helps mitigate the impact of fluctuations in fuel prices or changes in weather conditions on electricity prices. Finland has a regulated electricity market with government oversight. While there is competition among suppliers, government regulations help maintain stability in pricing and ensure that electricity remains affordable for consumers.

Take it to another level	
	Give it a try and play again with an adaptation. Yellow/orange pawns (peacock on a yellow background) are PV (solar panels) owners. Blue/green pawns (peacock on a blue background) own a wind turbine. Each time a PV-owner lands on a sunny day they do their chores done for free. Or they can complete a chore of another player getting one peak-coin in return. Each time a wind turbine owner lands on a windy day they do their chores done for free. Or they can complete a chore of another player getting one peak-coin in return.

In reality, is the electricity one produces free?

On the Peafowl Planet, when you own a renewable energy source you can use the electricity you produce for free. In the European Union, owning solar panels or wind turbines, doesn't automatically mean you can use the electricity you produce for free. However, you can offset your electricity costs by generating your own power. Here's how it works:	
Self-Consumption	When your solar panels or a wind turbine generates electricity, you can use that electricity to power your own home or business. This is known as self-consumption. Any electricity you generate and consume yourself reduces the amount of electricity you need to purchase from the grid, leading to savings on your electricity bill.
Net Metering	In many EU countries, including Germany, Spain, and Italy, there are net metering policies in place. With net metering, any excess electricity you generate beyond what you use immediately can be fed back into the grid. You receive credits for this surplus electricity, which can then be used to offset the electricity you consume from the grid when your renewable energy source isn't producing enough power, such as at night or during periods of low sunlight or wind.
Feed-in Tariffs	Some countries offer feed-in tariffs, where you are paid a fixed rate for the electricity you generate and feed into the grid. This provides an additional source of income for renewable energy producers and can help offset the costs of installing and maintaining renewable energy systems.