

#### Scope

Prequalification & monitoring design note – consultation between 2<sup>nd</sup> October and 30 October

Volume assessment

Eco. Param. Dem-curve

Product design

Auction design

Prequal. & eligibility

Secondary market

Transversal topics

Cross-border aspects

Financing

Framework	Capacity Requirement	Prequalification	Auctions	Secondary Market	neration	Compliance & Control	Settlement
CRM Market Rules (& CRM Contract)		Prequal. Req	Clearing Algorithm Grid feasibility Opt Out Treatment	conditions / eligibility	Availability req.	Monitoring new-built  Availability penalties	Settlement modalities
KB Methodology	Demand Curve: Y-axis  Demand Curve: X-axis  Y-1 reserved Volume	Derating factors	Price/Bid cap(s)		Strike Price Reference Price		
KB(s) eligibility		Invest. Levels 1/3/8/15yr  Cost eligibility  Min. partic. Threshold  Cumul. Support					
KB(s) XB		Direct XB participation		Indirect XB participation			

**KB Financing** 

**KB** controls

Financing Mechanism

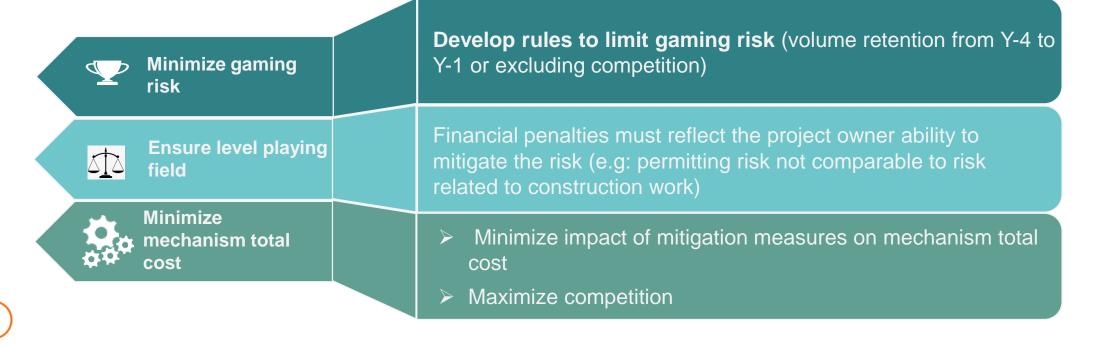
Contractual entity

#### Monitoring process

#### Objective and structuring principles



Monitoring process aims at verifying that Y-4 and Y-1 awarded capacity will effectively be there as of 1<sup>st</sup> day of delivery period for which they have been contracted;

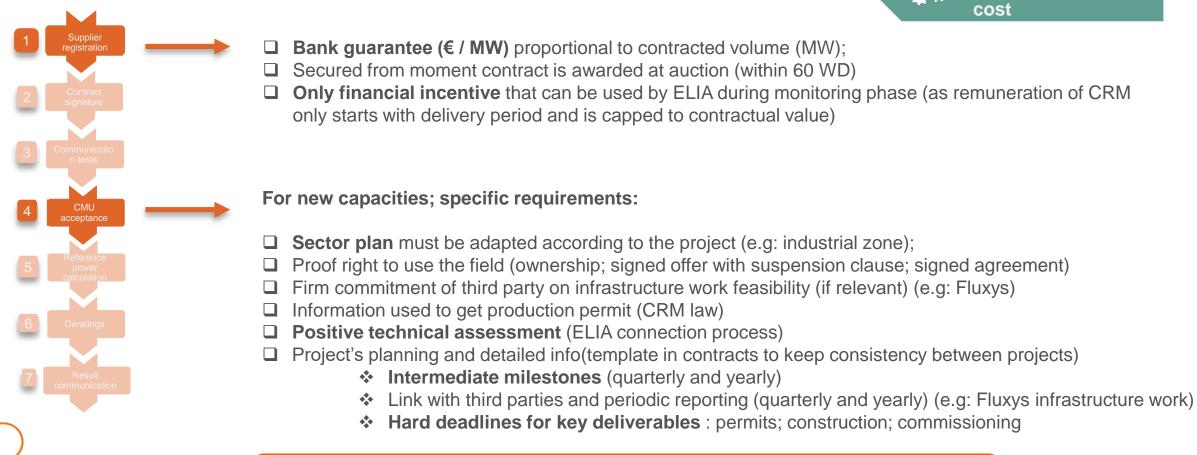




## Monitoring process

Requirement from prequalification process related to monitoring





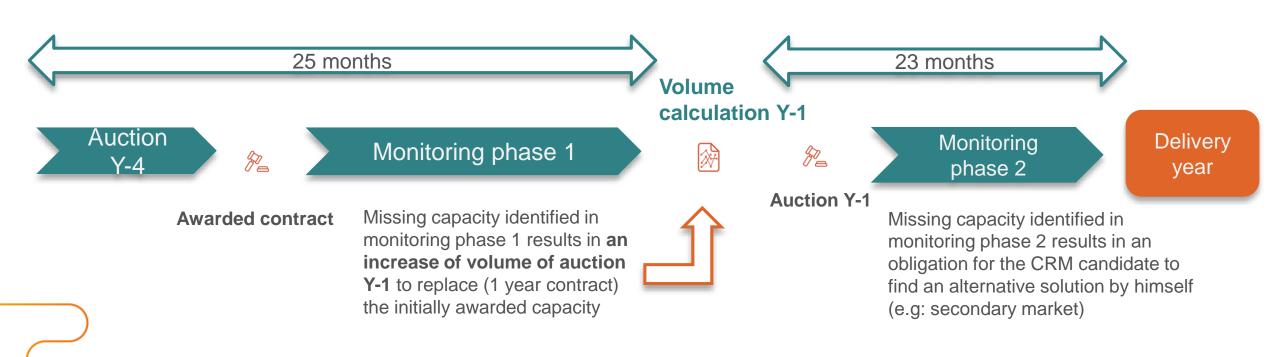
Uncertainties cannot be avoided (e.g. permitting risk; delay in construction work) in the prequalification process → monitoring rules needed



## Monitoring requirements



Principle #1: No matter the reason; there are two possibilities to cover for missing capacities (2 monitoring phases)





## Monitoring requirements





**Principle # 2 –** the financial penalty must reflect the project owner possibility to mitigate related risk and must increase in time



Financial penalty either via bank guarantee and/or via a reduction of initial contractual duration/obligation



Financial penalty **higher in monitoring phase 2** (limited time left to find alternative solution and risk not being adequate for concerned delivery period)

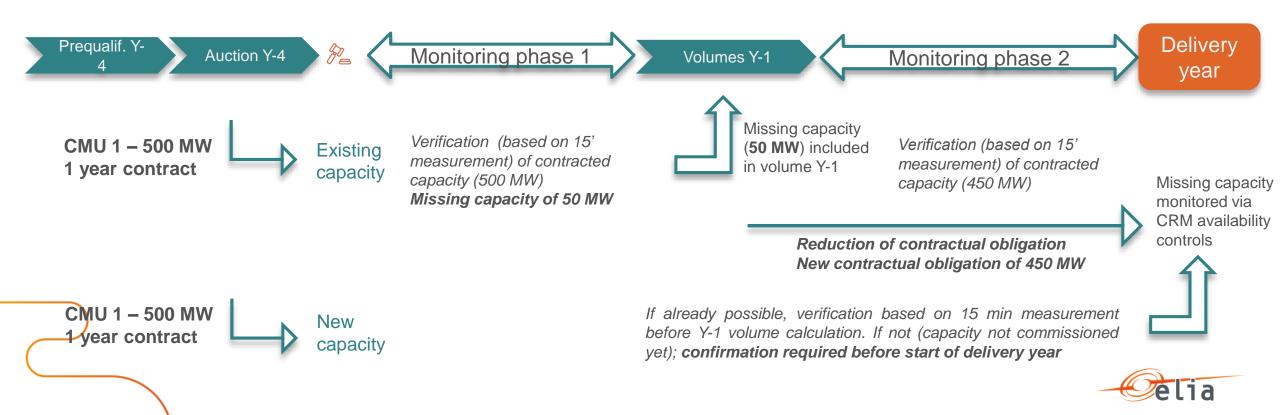


**Permitting risk subject to specific monitoring principle** (see example next slides) as long as the permitting process is respected by the project owner and seen its limited influence on it (delay can easily be caused by third parties)

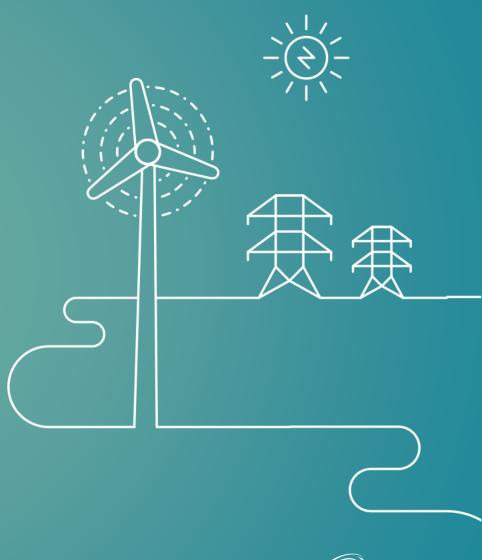


#### Monitoring requirements

**Principle #3**: awarded volume must be verified and confirmed **at least once** before delivery period (applicable to both existing and new capacities)



CRM monitoring process
How to deal with risk of delay
(new capacities)
Concrete examples





#### Monitoring process

Concrete examples in case of delay (new capacity)

Scenario 1

Scenario 2

Scenario 3

Scenario 3

Any project risk (except permitting)

Detection in monitoring phase 1 or 2

Scenario 2

Permitting risk

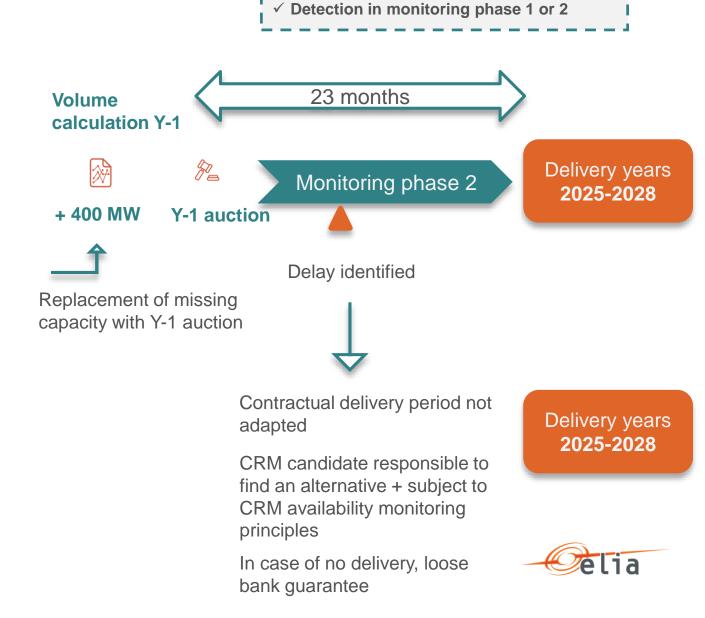
Detection in monitoring phase 2

Detection in monitoring phase 1

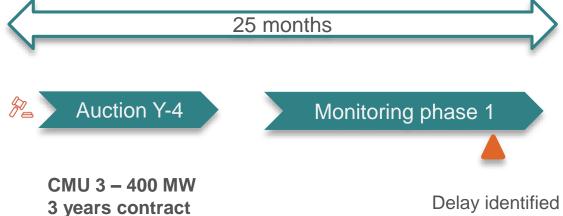


# Monitoring requirement

Scenario 1



✓ Any project risk (except permitting)



Financial penalty via bank guarantee (gaming risk)

Contractual delivery period reduced (loose 1 year of remuneration)

Delivery years **2026-2028** 

# Monitoring requirement

✓ Detection in monitoring phase 2 Scenario 2 25 months 23 months **Volume** calculation Y-1 Delivery years Auction Y-4 Monitoring phase 1 Monitoring phase 2  $\gg$ 2025-2028 Y-1 auction CMU 2 - 100 MW Detected delay 3 years contract

A CRM candidate takes the risk to wait after the volume calculation of Y-1 (last moment to find an alternative volume via auction mechanism)

- → Becomes its responsibility to find an alternative solution
- → Subject to financial penalty (no report of contracted period)



✓ Permitting risk

Delivery years 2025-2028



Subject to availability control and related penalties



If never able to deliver, loose bank guarantee



# Monitoring requirement

Scenario 3

✓ Permitting risk
✓ Detection in monitoring phase 1



Auction Y-4

CMU 1 – 500 MW 8 years contract Monitoring phase 1

Deadline communicated in preq. Phase

No permit received by then

Volume calculation Y-1



+ 500 MW

+ 300 MW

T

23 months

Monitoring phase 2

Delivery years **2025-2033** 

Y-1 auction

Initial contracted period delayed by one year

Delivery years **2026-2034** 

Delaying contract delivery period because of delay in permitting process has **two main advantages**:

- Lowest financial impact on mechanism total cost (no premium risk by default in each new project at Y-4 auction)
- Leaves 23 months to develop an alternative solution (still possible to initiate new projects)

Financial penalty = % bank guarantee (gaming risk)



## Additional monitoring requirements

From a certain MW threshold (proposal: 400 MW), a CRM candidate must produce the project' needed permits in monitoring phase 1

- Not realistic to finalize both permits and construction work within 23 months;
- From adequacy perspective, risks are too high to be accepted
- > Secondary market not designed to cope with these additional volumes

In parallel to the permit; ELIA may require additional proof of concrete project realization (e.g. invoices; order of main component;...)

Exact penalty (% of bank guarantee) will be determined in function of these additional proves (work in progress)

Proportionality of the specific penalty regime foreseen to cover permitting risk

- > 1st permitting delay (phase 1): report of delivery period by one year + % of bank guarantee
- **2nd permitting delay (next year, phase 1)**: No report of delivery period (i.o.w: reduction of contractual duration)
- > 3<sup>rd</sup> permitting delay (3<sup>rd</sup> year; phase 1): termination contract + no reimbursement of bank guarantee

