

WG Adequacy #7

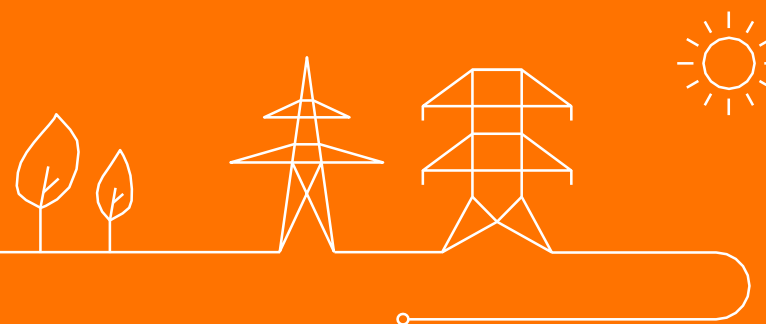
6 May 2022

Agenda

- Welcome
- Minutes of Meeting WG Adequacy #6 (10.03.2022)
- Public consultation on scenarios, sensitivities and data for the CRM parameter calculation for the Y-4 Auction with Delivery Period 2027-2028
- Technical and economic analysis of CRM auction bids and results
- Use cases on CMU's Evolution in Time
- Participation in User experience (UX) session Secondary Market
- Public consultation for the capacity contract
- CRM Newsletter
- Next meetings



Minutes of Meetings



Minutes of Meeting

- **WG Adequacy #6 – 10.03.2022 : To be approved**
- *The MoM were sent on 18.03.2022. No comments were received.*



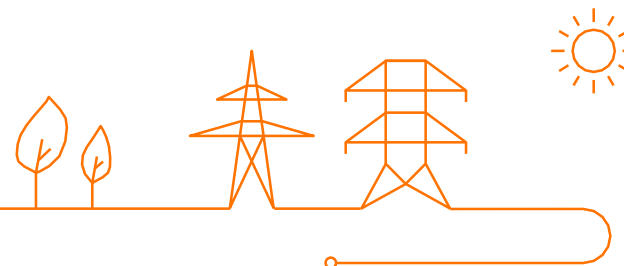
CRM Calibration

Scenario, data and sensitivities for
Y-4 auction Delivery Year 2027-28

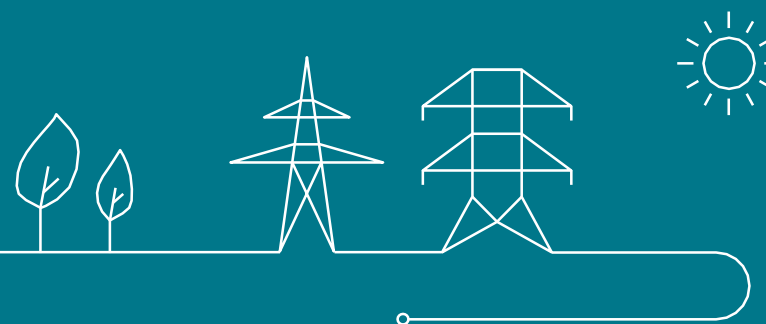


Agenda

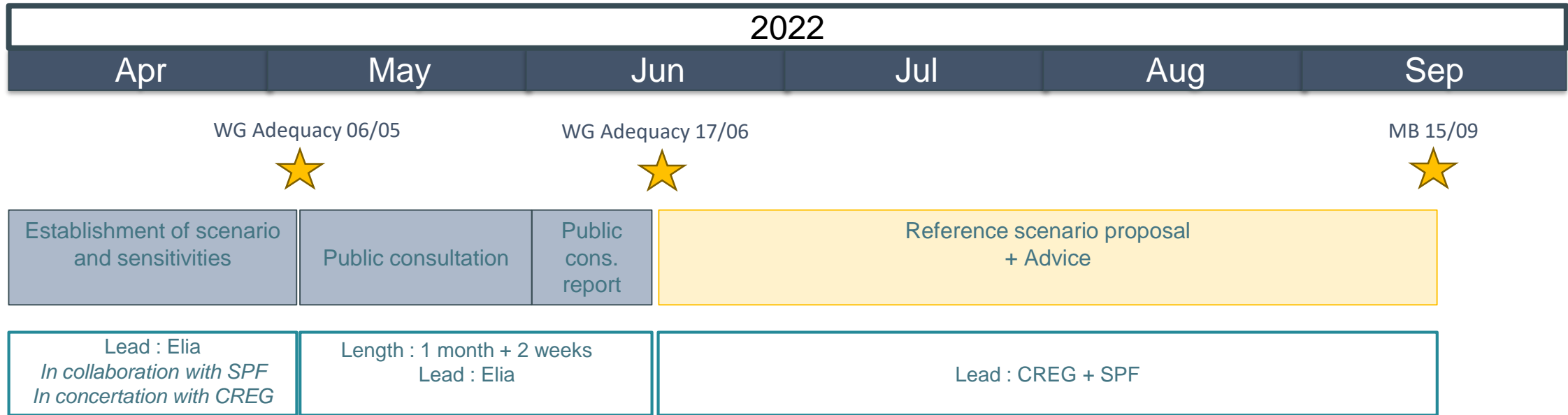
1. Planning
2. Public consultation – Royal Decree framework
3. Scenario & sensitivities – How are they constructed ?
4. Scenario dataset
5. Updates for neighboring countries
6. Sensitivities
7. Other parameters to be consulted
8. Synthesis of specific questions to stakeholders



Planning

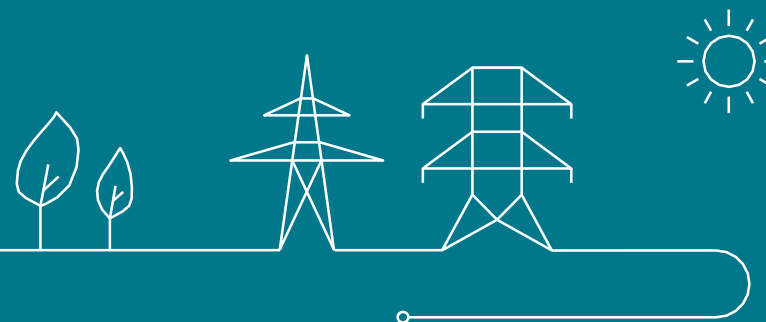


DY2027-28 : Y-4 Auction - Indicative Planning for scenario process



- The scenario and sensitivities proposed today have been established by Elia in collaboration/concertation with FPS Economy and CREG.
- The public consultation will start today for a period of 1 month
- Following the public consultation, a second Working Group Adequacy will take place in order to present the public consultation report.

Public consultation – RD framework



Context : Royal Decree framework

Art. 5. § 1er. Le gestionnaire de réseau organise une ou plusieurs consultations publiques conformément à l'article 7undecies, § 3, alinéa 3, de la loi du 29 avril 1999 durant une période de minimum un mois. Le gestionnaire du réseau informe les acteurs de marché de la tenue de cette (ces) consultation(s).

§ 2. Au moins les sujets suivants sont soumis à une consultation publique :

1° la mise à jour des données et des hypothèses du scénario ou des scénarios, ainsi que des sensibilités, telles que visées à l'article 3, § 3 ;

2° la pertinence des sensibilités visées à l'article 3, §4, en ce compris les données et hypothèses à partir desquelles elles ont été établies ;

3° le type de capacité supplémentaire visé à l'article 6, § 1er ;

4° les sources publiques des scénarios pour les années postérieures à l'année de livraison à partir desquelles les données d'entrée sont utilisées pour le calcul des rentes inframarginales annuelles visées à l'article 10, §6 ;

5° la liste réduite des technologies existantes qui seront raisonnablement disponibles et qui sont éligibles pour la détermination du prix maximal intermédiaire visé à l'article 18, §1er.

Art. 5. § 1. De netbeheerder organiseert een of meerdere openbare raadpleging(en) met het oog op de opmaak van zijn verslag en zijn voorstel bedoeld in artikel 7undecies, § 3, derde lid van de wet van 29 april 1999, gedurende een periode van ten minste één maand. De netbeheerder informeert de marktdeelnemers over het houden van deze raadpleging(en).

§ 2. De volgende onderwerpen worden ten minste aan openbare raadpleging onderworpen:

1° de actualisatie van de gegevens en hypothesen van het scenario of de scenario's en de gevoeligheden zoals bedoeld in artikel 3, § 3;

2° de relevantie van de gevoeligheden bedoeld in artikel 3, § 4, inclusief de gegevens en hypothesen waaruit ze zijn opgebouwd;

3° het type bijkomende capaciteit bedoeld in artikel 6, § 1;

4° de publieke bronnen van de scenario's voor de jaren na het leveringsjaar waaruit de invoergegevens gebruikt worden voor de berekening van de jaarlijkse inframarginale inkomsten, bedoeld in artikel 10, § 6;

5° de beperkte lijst van bestaande technologieën die redelijkerwijs beschikbaar zullen zijn, en die in aanmerking komen voor de bepaling van de intermediaire maximumprijs, bedoeld in artikel 18, §1.

The first part of this presentation will introduce the **data and assumptions associated with the scenario**, as mentioned in article 3, §2 of the RD.

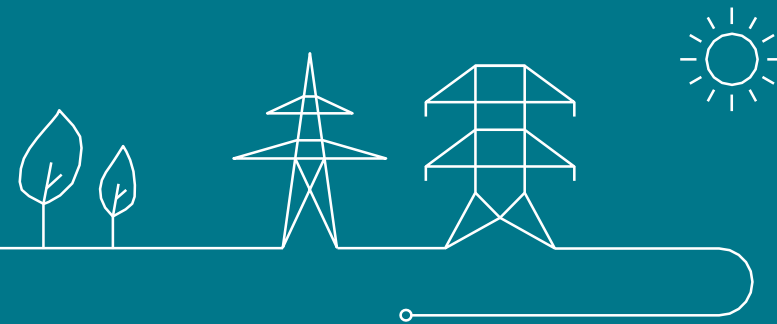
The second part of this presentation will introduce the **proposed updates according to latest relevant information**, as mentioned in article 3, §3 of the RD.

The third part of this presentation will presents the **proposed sensitivities, their source and the impact on the input data**, as mentioned in article 3, §4 of the RD.

The last part of this presentation is dedicated to three other parameters that will be part of the public consultation :

- **Preselected capacity types** (in order to make the reference scenario adequate)
- The **sources of the scenarios** for the determination of market revenues **after the delivery period**
- The **IPC parameters**

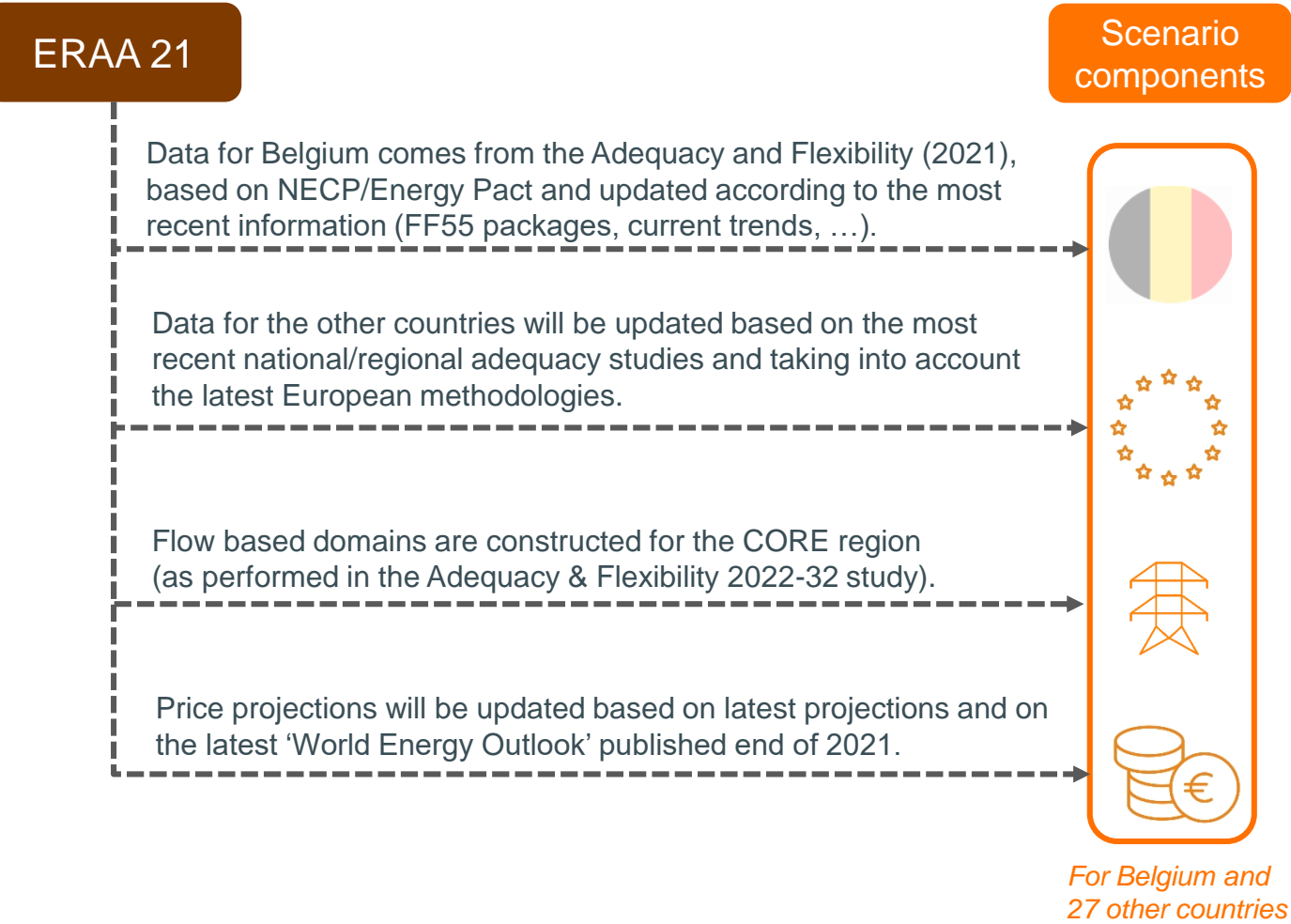
Scenario & Sensitivities – How are they constructed ?



The reference scenario for 2027-28 is constructed based the most recent ERAA complemented with additional events to be selected by Belgian authorities after public consultation



Art. 3. § 1er. Le gestionnaire de réseau effectue, en collaboration avec la Direction générale de l’Energie et en concertation avec la commission, une sélection d’un ou de plusieurs scénarios et sensibilités selon les étapes décrites à l’article 3, §§2 à 4 inclus.



§ 2. A partir de l’évaluation européenne, visée à l’article 23 du Règlement (UE) 2019/943, et / ou de l’évaluation nationale visée à l’article 24 du Règlement (UE) 2019/943, les plus récemment disponibles au moment de la sélection, un ou plusieurs scénarios et sensibilités sont sélectionnés. Cette sélection comprend au moins le scénario de référence central européen visé à l’article 23, 1er alinéa, 5, b) du Règlement (UE) 2019/943. Tant que lesdites évaluations ne sont pas encore disponibles, une sélection est effectuée à partir d’autres études disponibles.

§ 3. Les données et hypothèses à partir desquelles lesdits scénarios et sensibilités ont été établis, sont mises à jour sur la base des informations pertinentes les plus récentes.

The reference scenario for 2027-28 is constructed based the most recent ERAA complemented with additional events to be selected by Belgian authorities after public consultation

Following Article 3, §2-3

Following Article 3, §4

ERAA 21

Scenario components

Additional sensitivities to be included

Data for Belgium comes from the Adequacy and Flexibility (2021), based on NECP/Energy Pact and updated according to the most recent information (FF55 packages, current trends, ...).

Data for the other countries will be updated based on the most recent national/regional adequacy studies and taking into account the latest European methodologies.

Flow based domains are constructed for the CORE region (as performed in the Adequacy & Flexibility 2022-32 study).

Price projections will be updated based on latest projections and on the latest 'World Energy Outlook' published end of 2021.



For Belgium and 27 other countries



Sens. 1

Sens. 2

Sens. 3

Sens. 4

Sens. 5

Sens. 6



List of sensitivities on all scenario components are possible

§ 4. En outre, d'autres sensibilités peuvent être définies, lesquelles peuvent avoir un impact sur la sécurité d'approvisionnement de la Belgique, notamment des évènements en dehors de la zone de réglage belge.

The reference scenario for 2027-28 is constructed based the most recent ERAA complemented with additional events to be selected by Belgian authorities after public consultation

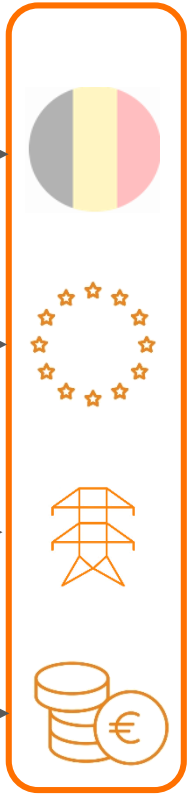


Following Article 3, §2-3

ERAA 21

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Scenario components



For Belgium and 27 other countries

Following Article 3, §4

Additional sensitivities to be included

- Sens. 1
- Sens. 2
- Sens. 3
- Sens. 4
- Sens. 5
- Sens. 6
-
-
-
-

List of sensitivities on all scenario components are possible

Following Article 3, §6-7

Sensitivity(ies) to be included in the reference scenario

EXAMPLE

Sens. 2

Sens. 4

The choice of the sensitivities to be included in the reference scenario is made following the process described in the RD and after public consultation.

§ 7. Compte tenu de la proposition de la commission, des recommandations du gestionnaire du réseau et de l'avis de la Direction générale de l'Energie, le Ministre décide, par arrêté délibéré en Conseil des ministres depuis la décision prise en 2021, au plus tard le 15 septembre de l'année précédant les enchères, de l'ensemble des données et des hypothèses qui doit être sélectionné comme scénario de référence. Le Ministre peut déroger à la proposition de la commission moyennant motivation adéquate.

What elements of the reference scenario will be submitted to public consultation ?

Details for each scenario component will be provided in an Excel file complemented with an explanatory note



- Generation and storage capacities per type (including a list of all CIPU thermal units)
- Forced outage rates per technology
- Yearly total electricity final consumption
- Demand-side response volume
- Balancing reserves volume



- A reference to the ERAA 21 dataset for other countries will be given (detailed Excel with all information as published by ENTSO-e targeting 2025 and 2030, no data for other time horizon are available)
- Updates based on latest publications



- A reference to the ERAA 21 dataset will be given with the NTCs used (outside of the FB zone)
- In addition FB domains parameters and underlying assumptions will be provided



- Fuel and CO₂ prices



- Proposal of sensitivities

§5. Les scénarios et sensibilités sélectionnés, en ce compris les données et hypothèses à partir desquelles ils ont été établis, sont soumis à une consultation publique telle que visée à l'article 5.

Explanatory
note



Excel file with
all data



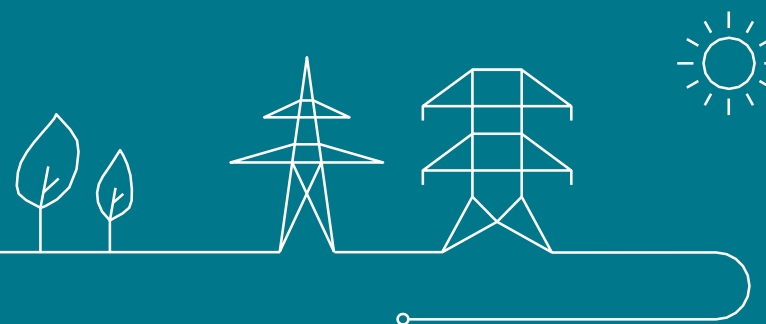
Other parameters will also be consulted upon:

- *technology list and costs by technology for the IPC, including efficiency and VOM ranges for the marginal cost calculation;*
- *scenario choice for delivery period after the delivery period;*
- *pre-selected capacity types (to be used to 'calibrate' the country's adequacy if needed), including CAPEX, FOM & economic lifetime.*

Additional information regarding public consultation for Y-4 auction for Delivery Period 2027-28

- The documents submitted to public consultation contain more details than what was done for last two Y-4 auctions, taking into account the feedback received.
- Due to the major evolutions in the electricity sectors and the geopolitical context, providing a relevant dataset for this auction was quite challenging, as many updates were to be considered compared to ERAA 21 (e.g. Fit For 55 package, REPowerEU, lot of national publications, fuel and carbon prices evolution, ...).
- Should there be any remark or additional suggestion on the different documents, this can obviously be provided as part of the consultation contribution. On top of this, Elia mentions a specific list of questions to stakeholders on which inputs would be grandly appreciated. Finally, stakeholders are also invited to comment sensitivities and/or propose additional sensitivities or elements to be included to the reference scenario

Scenario dataset



Information regarding following slides

- Sensitivities will be mentioned in the document this way:

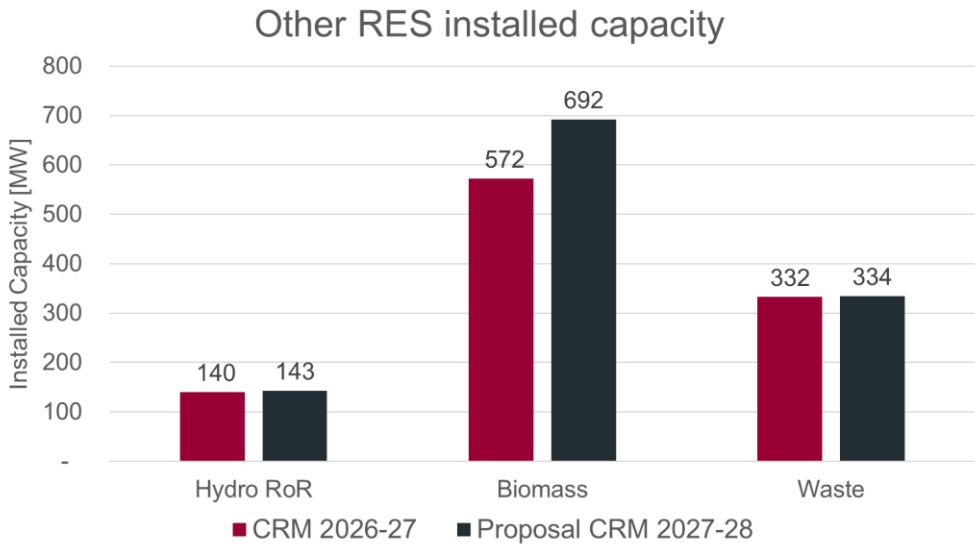
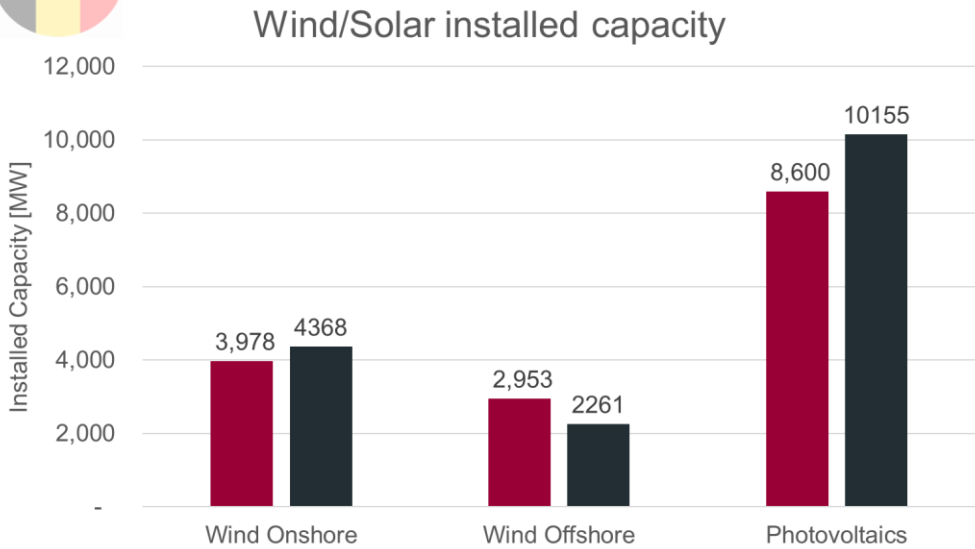
Sensitivity XXX - xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

- Specific questions to stakeholders in the framework of the public consultation (no answer expected today, those questions are there to help/support the consultation) will be mentioned in the document this way:

#Q – XXXXXXXX

xx ?

Overview of renewable generation installed capacities



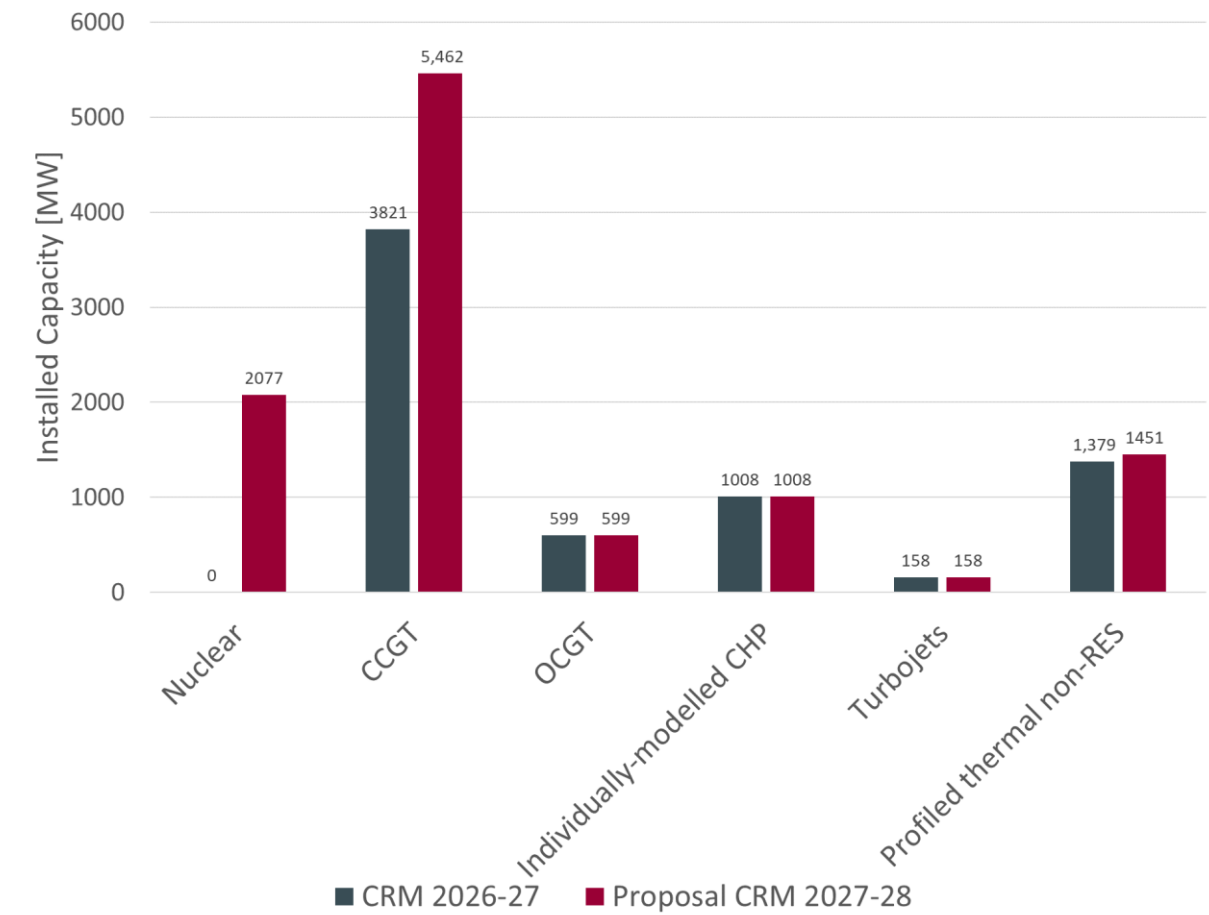
| Category | Reason |
|----------------------|--|
| Wind Onshore | Updated to consider latest ambitions (interpolation between 2025 target from AdFlex 21 and 2030 target) |
| Wind Offshore | First phase of MOG2 (700 MW) expected for Q1-Q2 2028. Not included here. |
| Photovoltaics | Increased PV installation perceived based on regional cadaster (installation rates Wallonia, lower VAT, high electricity prices,...) |
| Biomass / Waste | Considers updated target based on Elia's internal database |
| Hydro – Run of River | Target one year later (Energy Pact) |

#Q1 – RES generation

Do you agree with the proposed updates for solar, wind onshore and wind offshore based on latest available information?
If no, would you have additional information or developments that should be taken into account, according to you?



Installed thermal capacity



| Category | Reason of the evolution |
|---|---|
| Nuclear | Lifetime extension for Tihange 3 and Doel 4 |
| CCGT | Removal of old Seraing ST (-170 MW) + Addition of new CCGT in Seraing (+ 885 MW) and Les Awirs (+ 890 MW) + Capacity changes for St Ghislain (+36 MW) |
| Other Individually modelled thermal units | No change for OCGT, CHP and TJ |
| Profiled thermal capacity | Increase based on the trend observed on Elia's internal database |

A sensitivity is foreseen on uncertainties on Belgium's thermal units



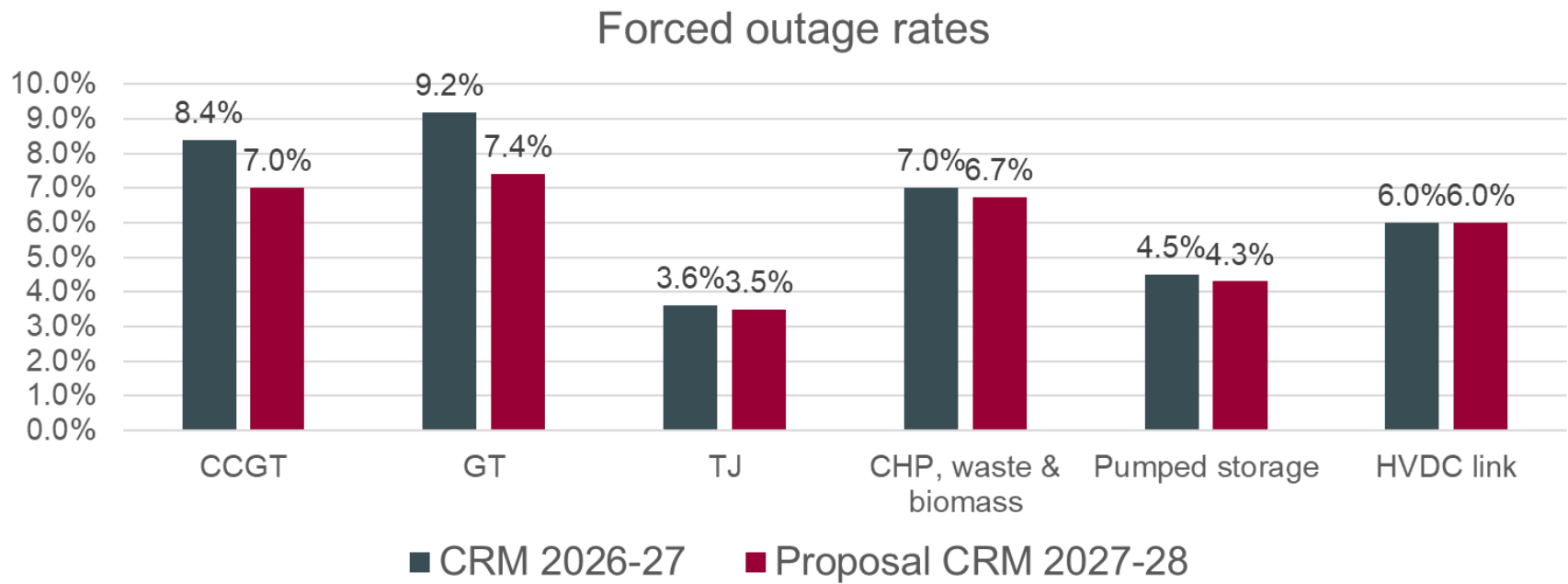
Forced-outage rates

Assumptions

Forced outage rates are calculated on a 10-y historic set of data

Forced outage rates are generally lower because the timeframe has shifted 1 year.

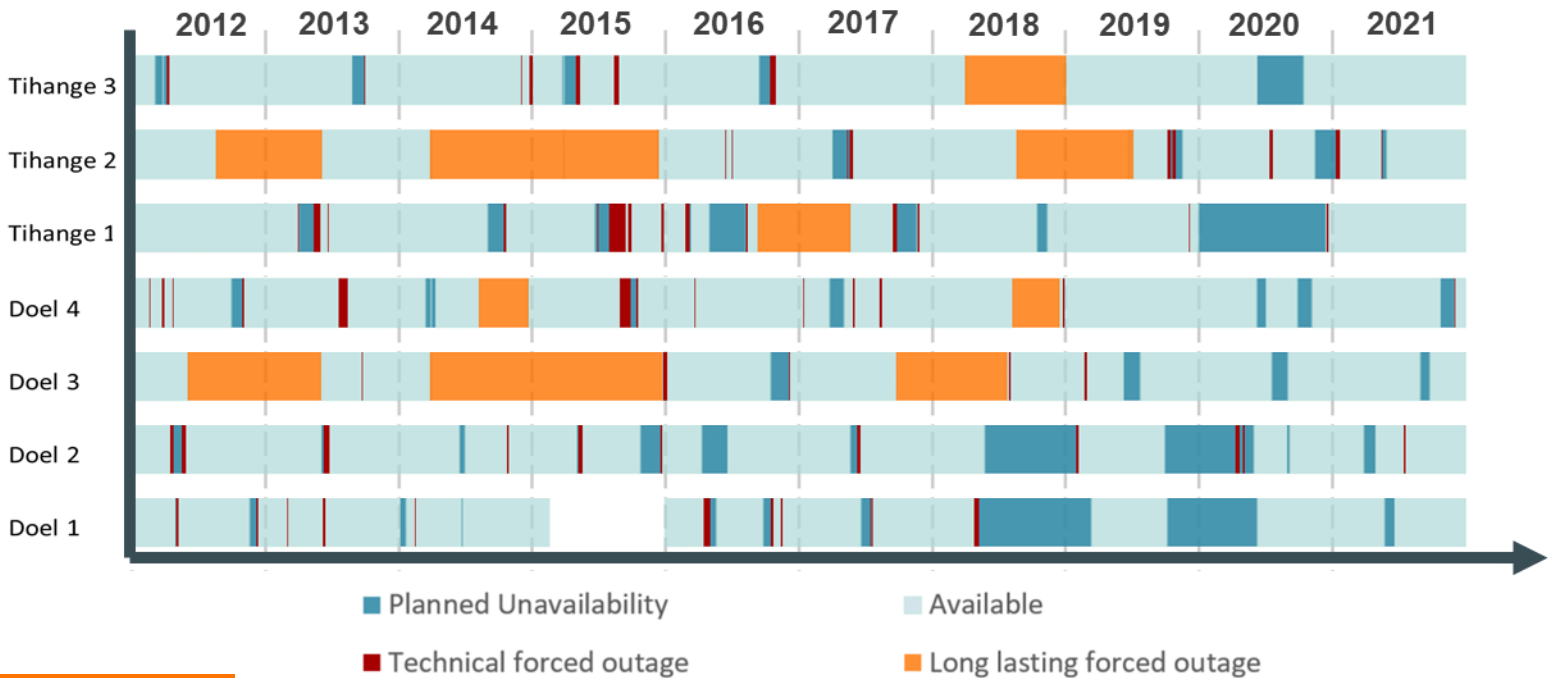
- 2011 with higher forced outage rates removed
- 2021 with lower forced outage rates added





Forced-outage rate nuclear

| Status | Meaning |
|------------------------------|--|
| Available | Unit is running. |
| Planned outage | Regular maintenance. |
| ‘Technical’ forced outage | Unexpected event or malfunction leading to the shutdown of the unit. |
| ‘Long-lasting’ forced outage | Unpredictable issues leading to long-lasting shutdown. |



‘Long-lasting’ forced outage includes:

- Indications of microflakes in the nuclear vessel of Doel 3 and Tihange 2 ;
- Doel 4 sabotage ;
- Concrete degradation on bunkers of Doel and Tihange (D3/D4/T2/T3) ;
- Concrete issue during LTO on Tihange 1



| Status | Meaning |
|------------------------------|--|
| Available | Unit is running. |
| Planned outage | Regular maintenance. |
| 'Technical' forced outage | Unexpected event or malfunction leading to the shutdown of the unit. |
| 'Long-lasting' forced outage | Unpredictable issues leading to long-lasting shutdown. |



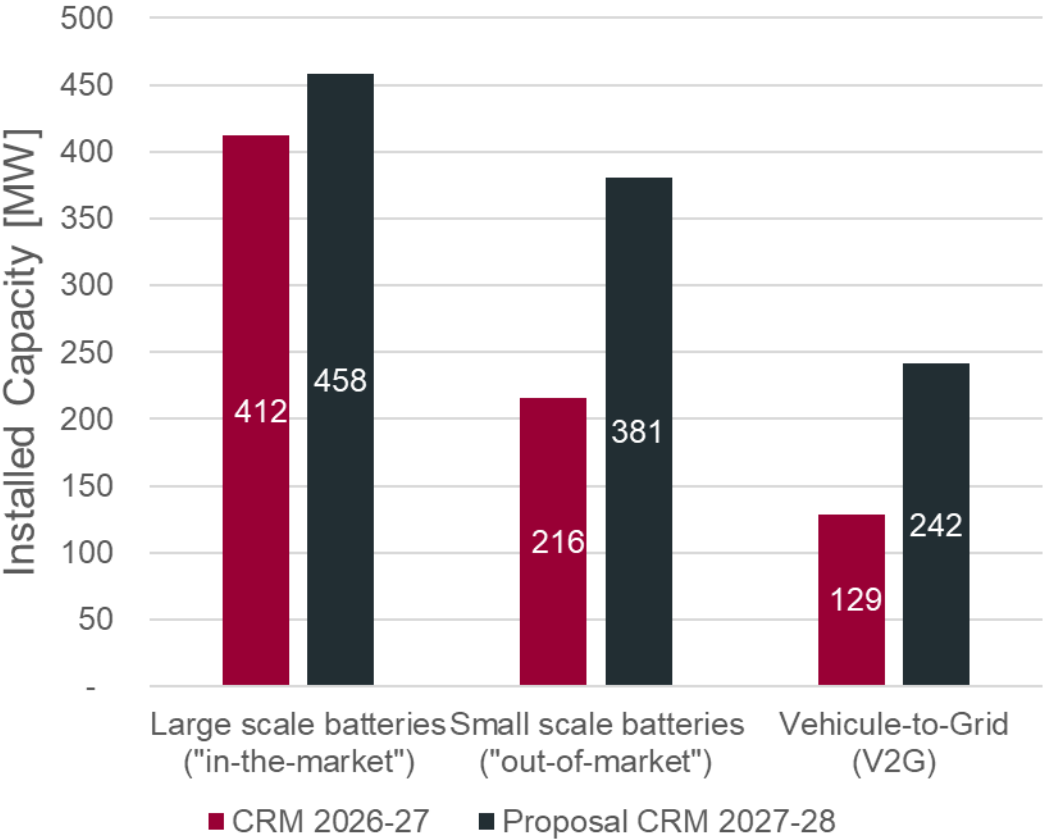
| Outage rate | Value based on 2012 – 2021 period |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 'Technical' forced outage rate | 4,0% |
| 'Long-lasting' forced outage rate | 16.5% |
| Planned outage rate during winter periods | 8.1% |

#Q2 – Nuclear forced outage rate

What would you consider as a relevant forced outage rate for Belgian nuclear, taking into account the elements above?



Batteries capacities



| Category | Reason | Energy content |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| Large scale batteries | Target one year later | 70% 4h 30% 2h* |
| Small scale batteries | Higher amount of installed batteries in Flanders due to subsidy | 3h |
| V2G | Updated to consider higher EV targets | 4h |

- The split between in-the-market and out-of-market batteries are assumed to be the same as in AdeqFlex 21.
- The energy content of large-scale batteries is increased from 2h to a mix of 2 and 4h.



- Pumped-storage integrates the reservoir extension of Coo 1-3

Pumped-storage

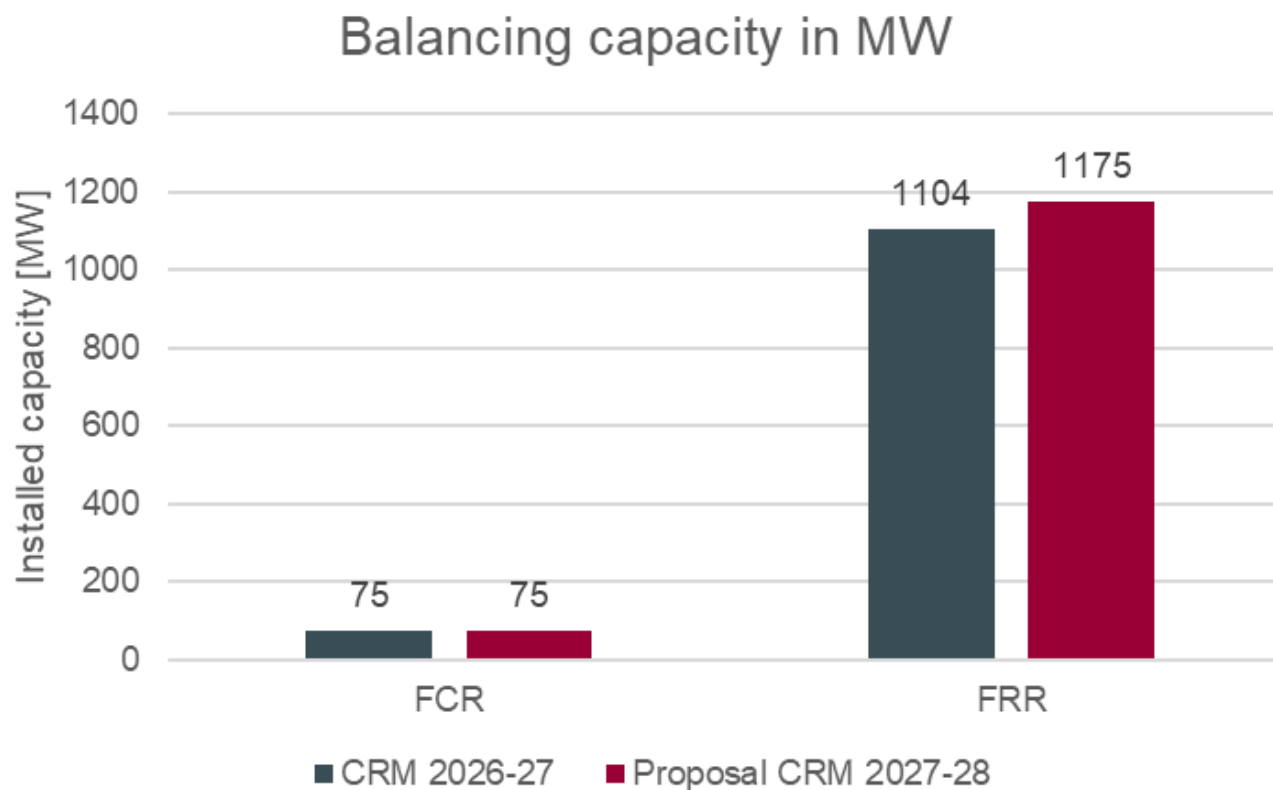
| Pumped-Storage facilities | Reservoir Volume [MWh] | |
|---|------------------------|------------|
| | DY 2026-27 | DY 2027-28 |
| Storage reservoir | 5800 | 6150 |
| Storage reservoir derating (ancillary services) | 500 | 500 |
| Available storage for economical dispatch | 5300 | 5650 |

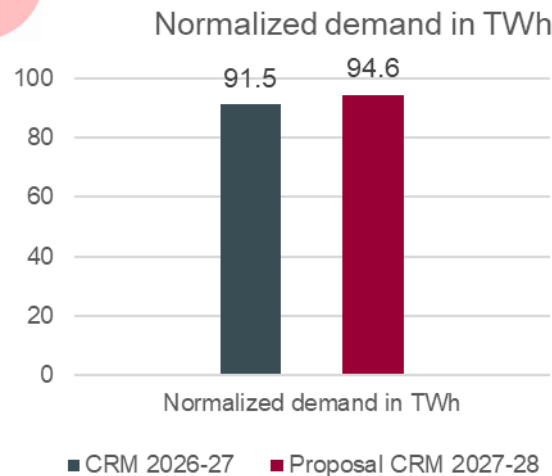
| Unit name | Turbining capacity [MW] | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | DY 2026-27 | DY 2027-28 |
| Total capacity | 1224 | 1305 |
| Coo 1-6 | 1080 | 1161 |
| Platte Taille 1-4 | 144 | 144 |

Overview of balancing capacities



- These values were established in the framework of AdFlex 21
- FRR : Updated based on Delivery Period one year later





A sensitivity is proposed for the demand in case of high prices

Assumptions:

- Out of market batteries not taken into account. The impact on peak demand will be assessed once assumptions have been defined
- Values to be updated with latest Climact calculations based on Plan Bureau economic estimates to be published in June 2022
- Targets for Electric vehicles and heat pumps to reflect the electrification ambitions derived from the Fit for 55 package.

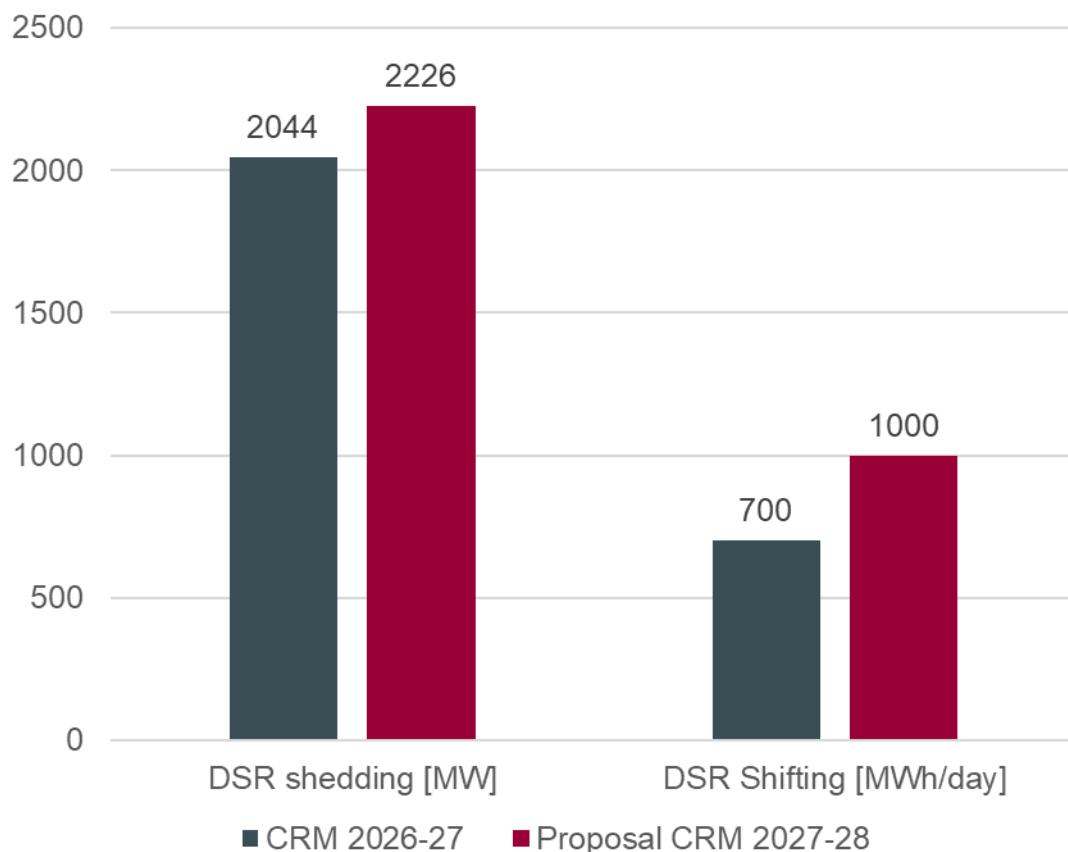
| | CRM 2026 - 2027 | Proposal CRM 2027- 2028 |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Electric Vehicles | 500 000 | 850 000 |
| Heat Pumps | 115 000 | 250 000 |

#Q3 – Demand, including number of Electric Vehicles and Heat Pumps

Do you agree with the values provided for EV and HP? Would you propose another value (increasing or decreasing), why and based on which source? Do you agree with the proposed total demand? Would you propose another value, why and based on which source?



Demand-side response



Increased values based on two main effects :

- Value is one year later
- Upscaling in order to reflect additional potential in line with latest electrification ambitions derived from Fit For 55 package

#Q4 – Impact of European measures on demand and DSR

How would you quantify the latest European plans (Fit For 55, REPowerEU) impact the consumption and demand-side response volume?



Fuel prices

- Proposed methodology: Interpolation between forward price converted to €2020 and the IEA WEO price for 2030 in €2020
 - For oil, 2027 futures are available and therefore no interpolation is needed
- Assumption: no more impact of war in Ukraine for Delivery Period 2027-28, meaning that forward prices are considered before war.

| | CRM Y-4 auction DY 2026-27 | Forward price on 18/02/2022 (pre-war) | WEO 2030 price* | Proposed price DY 2027-28 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Gas in €2020/MWh | 21,4 | 27,7 (2025) | 19,4 | 24,4 |
| Coal in €2020/MWh | 8,7 | 14,0 (2026) | 8,8 | 12,7 |
| Oil in €2020/MWh | 38,4 | 46,4 (2027) | / | 46,4 |

2 sensitivities are proposed for these parameters

* Scenario selected from WEO :
Announced pledges



CO₂ prices

- Proposed methodology: Interpolation between forward price converted to €2020 and the IEA WEO price for 2030 in €2020
- Assumption: forecast pre-war (to be aligned with fuel prices methodology)

| | CRM Y-4 auction DY 2026-27 | Forward price on 18/02/2022 (pre-war) | WEO 2030 price* | Proposed price DY 2027-28 |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| CO ₂ in €2020/tCO ₂ | 46,9 | 91,8 (2025) | 105,6 | 97,3 |

#Q5 – Economic parameters

Do you find the proposal for fuel and CO₂ prices relevant? Would you rather consider one sensitivity with lower or higher prices? Do you have any alternative proposal for those parameters?

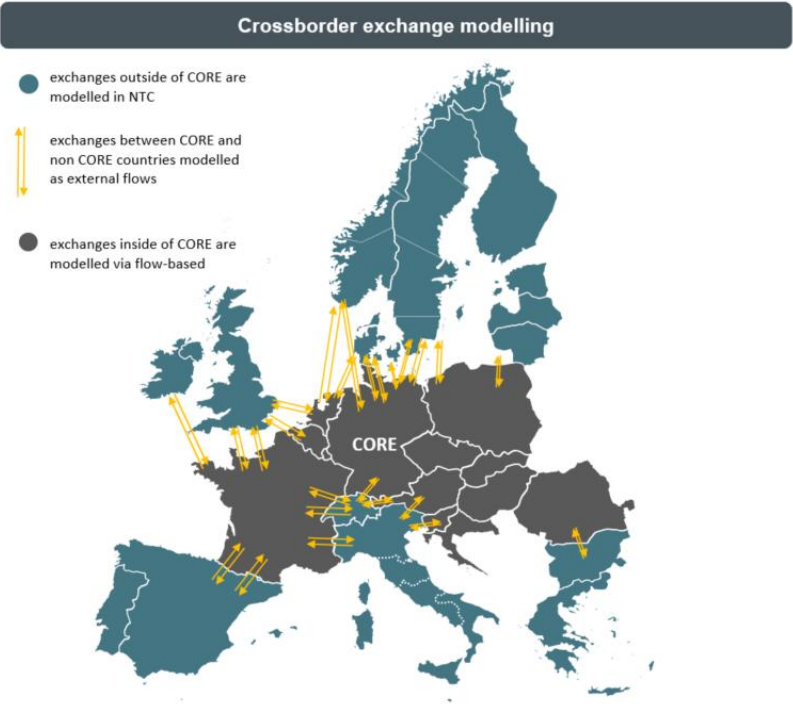
* Scenario selected from WEO :
Announced pledges

Flow-based perimeter and bidding zone definition

- This approach is identical to the one consulted upon in the Adequacy and Flexibility study (2021)
- The bidding zones are assumed to be the same ones that we have today for all future time horizons.

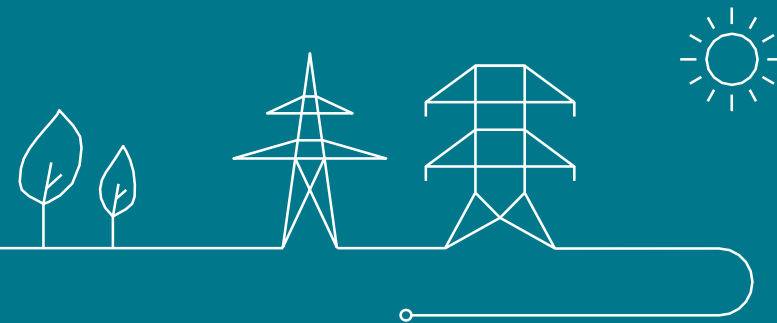
| | 2027 |
|--------|---------------|
| FB CCR | CORE |
| minRAM | 70 % |
| CNEC | Only XB CNECs |

A sensitivity is foreseen on the non-achievements of the FB CEP rules



Updates proposed based on latest policies/published studies

For neighboring countries



Updates proposed based on latest policies/published studies

Energy is Europe is in continuous evolution. A lot of sources / announcements could be considered



2021

March 2021



Publication "Bilan
prévisionnel" RTE

November 2021



Publication "Monitoring
leveringszekerheid"
Tennet

July 2021



Publication "Future
energy scenarios"
Nationalgrid

December 2021



DE government signs
coalition agreement on
green transition



November 2021



Publication of ERAA 21

July 2021



EC published
"Fit for 55" package

2022

January 2022



Publication NEP 2023
scenarios 37-45

February 2021



Macron presents FR's
new long-term energy
strategy

Maart 2022



NL Cabinet approves
increase (doubling)
offshore wind targets

April 2022



Announcement
DE "Easter package"





Maart 2022



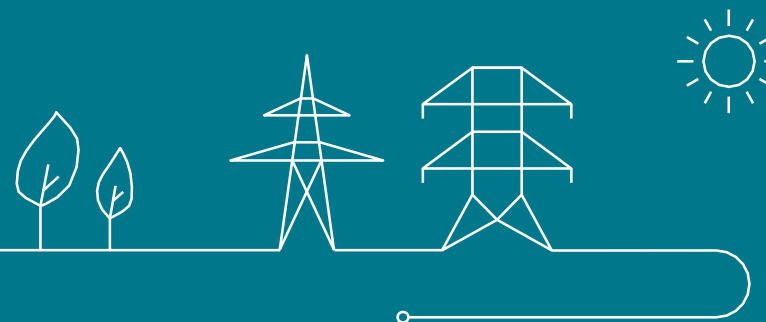
EC published
"REPowerEU"

Updates proposed based on latest policies/published studies

Based on the sources mentioned on previous slides, the following values are proposed for neighboring countries. The source used as reference for each parameter is explicitly indicated in the explanatory note that will be submitted to public consultation.

| Countries | Proposed Updates | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Lignite/Coal [MW] | Wind Onshore [MW] | Wind Offshore [MW] | Solar [MW] | Demand [TWh/y] |
|  | 10,700 | 74,300 | 22,000 | 137,200 | 623 |
|  | 0 | 24,100 | 6,200 | 44,000 | 482 |
|  | 2,671 | 7,800 | 11,500 | 26,900 | 143 |
|  | 0 | 24,200 | 36,300 | 31,900 | 306 |

Definition of sensitivities



**French nuclear
availability 1**

Decreased French nuclear availability in continuity of last year's reference scenario

Lower availability by 2 units on average during winter

**French nuclear
availability 2**

Decreased French nuclear availability based on historical figures

Lower availability by 4 units on average during winter

**French nuclear
availability 3**

Decreased French nuclear availability based on historical figures

Lower availability by 6 units on average during winter

**French nuclear
availability 4**

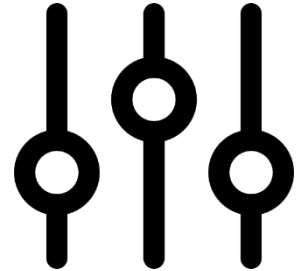
Decreased French nuclear availability based on historical figures

Lower availability by 8 units on average during winter

FB CEP rules

Non achievements of the CEP rules for 2027 to reflect the uncertainty on capacity calculation.

Fixed RAM 70% instead of 70% minRAM



Additional sensitivities that could be included in the reference scenario (2/2)

TJ closure

Closure of turbojets due to possible CO2 threshold

-158 MW

OCGT closure

Closure of both turbojets and old OCGT due to possible CO2 threshold

-511 MW

High prices

Maintain high prices in Europe

Higher fuel costs (35,4 €/2020/MWh for gas and 17,1 €/2020/MWh for coal)

Low prices

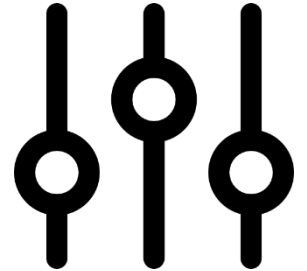
Back to low prices in Europe

Lower fuel costs (19,8 €/2020/MWh for gas and 8,6 €/2020/MWh for coal)

Lower demand

Lower demand in Belgium due to high prices

Lower yearly consumption due to high electricity prices



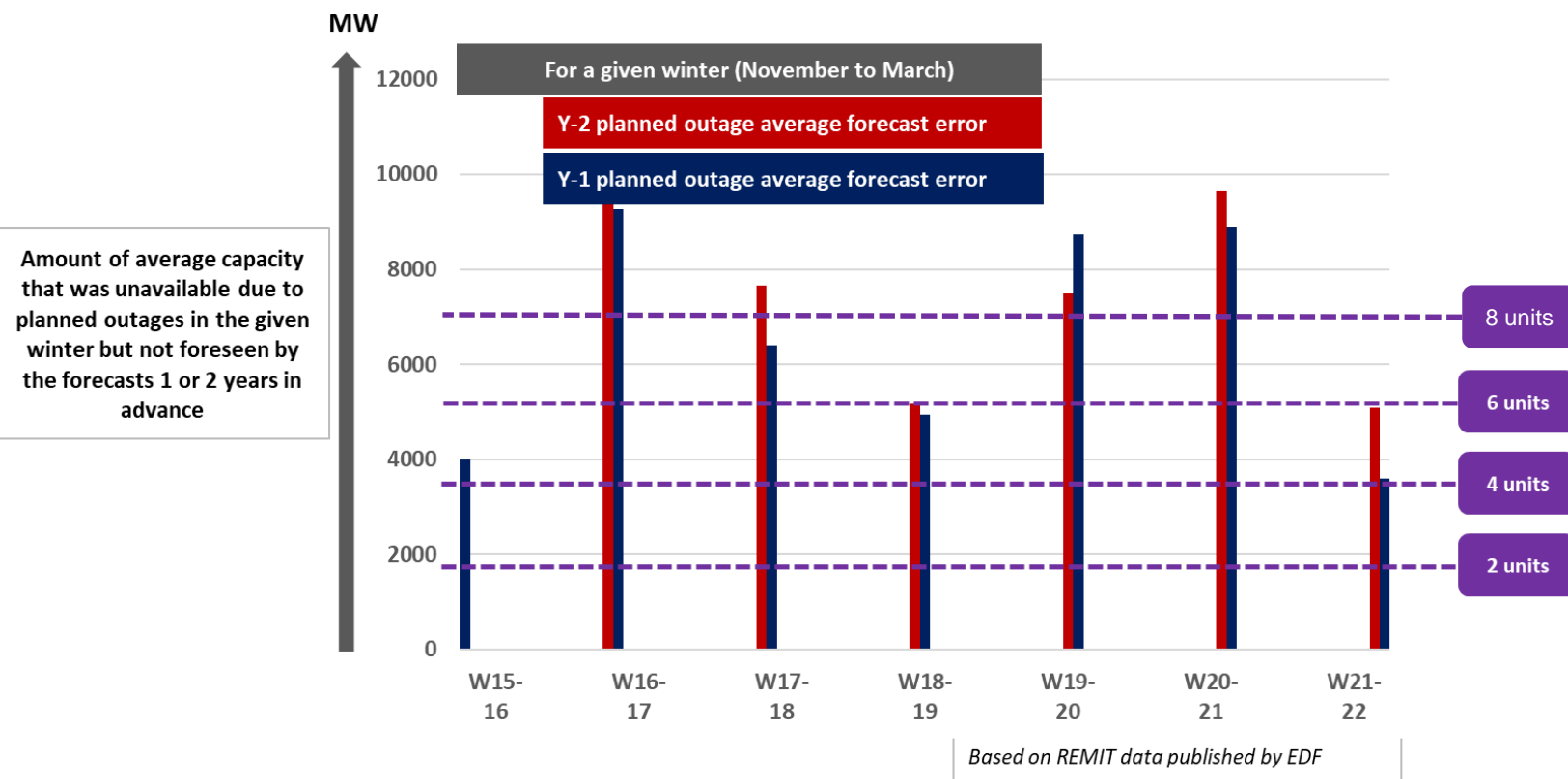
FR: NUC availability
reduced by 2 units in winter

- Continuity of previous CRM reference scenarios

FR: NUC availability
reduced by 4 to 8 units in winter

- The French nuclear fleet is going through major overhauls to extend the lifetime of its ageing fleet beyond 40 years. **Those overhauls will last a decade at least.**
- The maintenance calendar was greatly affected by the COVID sanitary restrictions leading to the situation experienced the last 2 winters in France **with consequences for the upcoming winters as well.**
- In addition, recent findings in some weldings corrosion defects will greatly **impact the availability of all nuclear reactors in the coming 5 years** as they will be undergoing inspections and possible works.
- The nuclear fleet is very **vulnerable to generic issues** given the same technological conception used in the reactors. A similar situation was already experienced during winter 2016-17
- RTE **expects that the nuclear uncertainty is of about 100 TWh in 2030...** corresponding to around 11 GW if spread over the year.

FR: NUC availability
reduced by 4 to 8 units in winter



While MAF is in NTC, we propose to use a flow based model including 70% of minRAM on each cross border CNEC but there are uncertainties on whether such margin will be available at all times



Fixed RAM 70%
instead of minRAM 70%

- Smaller domains than those determined in the scenario
- Application of the “XB-RAM70” sensitivity, as applied in AdeqFlex 21 (§3.5.8.1)

TJ closure

Closure of turbojets due to CO2 threshold
-158 MW

OCGT closure

Closure of both turbojets and old OCGT due to CO2 threshold
-511 MW

- Currently CEP imposes a double criteria
 - new units <550 g/kWh
 - existing units OR(<550 g/kW ; 350 kg/kW/year)
- If we go for a lower criteria and the yearly amount criteria is removed, a certain number of units might be at risk

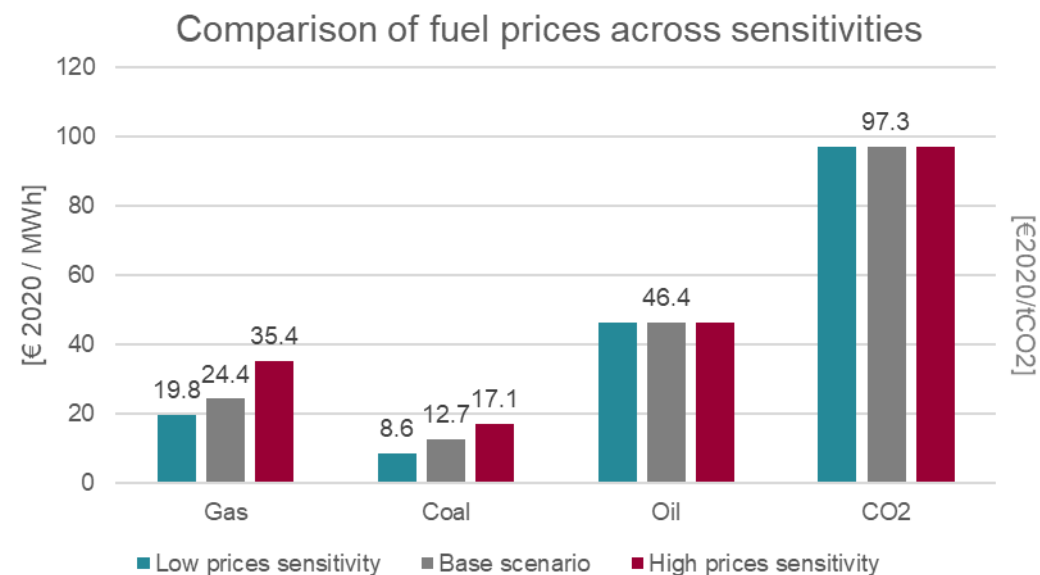
- In case of high prices, the average yearly electricity consumption is expected to be lower due to reaction to price of the different sectors.
- This sensitivity aims to quantify the effect of high electricity prices on the total electricity demand through price elasticity
- A sensitivity of the yearly electricity consumption will be quantified by Climact and taken into account, in parallel of the 'normal' update of the yearly consumption parameter based on Plan Bureau economic estimates to be published in June 2022

High prices

Maintain of high prices in Europe due to continued geopolitical instability

+ Quantification of the effect of high electricity prices on the **total electricity demand** through price elasticity will be quantified by Climact and taken into account

| Fuel | Price |
|-------------------|-------|
| Gas in €2020/MWh | 35,4 |
| Coal in €2020/MWh | 14,1 |



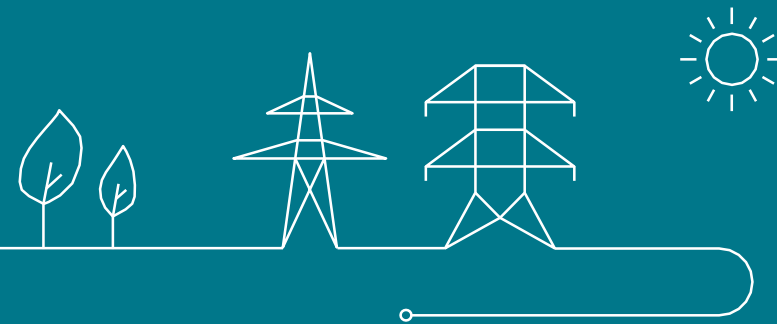
No changes in oil and CO2 prices taken into account

Low prices

Back to prices lower in Europe

| Fuel | Price |
|-------------------|-------|
| Gas in €2020/MWh | 19,8 |
| Coal in €2020/MWh | 8,6 |

Other parameters to be consulted upon



Preselected capacity types

Royal Decree Context

Art. 6. §1er. Le gestionnaire du réseau s'assure que le scénario de référence tel que déterminé selon l'article 3, §7, répond au niveau de la sécurité d'approvisionnement requis par l'article 7undecies, §7, premier et deuxième alinéas, de la loi du 29 avril 1999 en ajoutant, si nécessaire, de la capacité supplémentaire à la zone de réglage belge :

1° provenant des types de capacité présélectionnés selon l'article 10 et proposés par le gestionnaire de réseau dans la consultation publique visée à l'article 5 et ensuite choisis par le gestionnaire de réseau en collaboration avec la Direction générale de l'Energie et en concertation avec la commission ;

2° d'une manière itérative sur la base d'une boucle d'optimisation économique avec un incrément à la hauteur de celui appliqué dans l'évaluation la plus récemment disponible de l'adéquation des ressources à l'échelle européenne ou nationale visée aux articles 23 et 24 du Règlement (UE) 2019/943, et de maximum 100 MW.

Art. 6. §1. De netbeheerder verzekert zich ervan dat het referentiescenario zoals bepaald volgens artikel 3 §7 beantwoordt aan het niveau van bevoorradingszekerheid dat worden geëist door artikel 7undecies, § 7, eerste en tweede lid, van de wet van 29 april 1999 door, indien nodig, aan de Belgische regelzone bijkomende capaciteit toe te voegen:

1° afkomstig van de volgens artikel 10 voorgeselecteerde types van capaciteit die voorgesteld worden door de netbeheerder ter openbare raadpleging bedoeld in artikel 5 en daarna door de netbeheerder in samenwerking met de Algemene Directie Energie en in overleg met de commissie gekozen worden;

2° op een iteratieve manier op basis van een economische optimalisatielus op basis van incrementele stappen ten belope van deze zoals toegepast in de meest recent beschikbare Europese of nationale beoordeling van de toereikendheid van de elektriciteitsvoorziening, bedoeld in de artikelen 23 en 24 van Verordening (EU) 2019/943, en van maximaal 100 MW.

Preselected capacity types

Purpose

Reference scenario
defined by the Minister



Calibration of the
reference scenario



Determination of the
CRM volume &
parameters

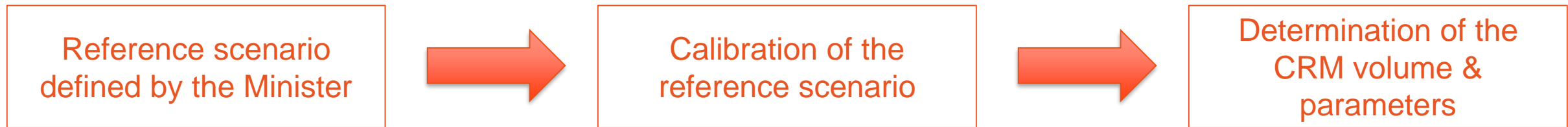
This scenario does not necessarily meet the legal security of supply criteria, as defined in article 7undecies, 3 of the electricity law.

As long as the security of supply criteria is not reached, capacity will be iteratively added based on an economic optimization loop.

The output from the model ensures to be compliant with the legal security of supply criterion.

Preselected capacity types

Purpose

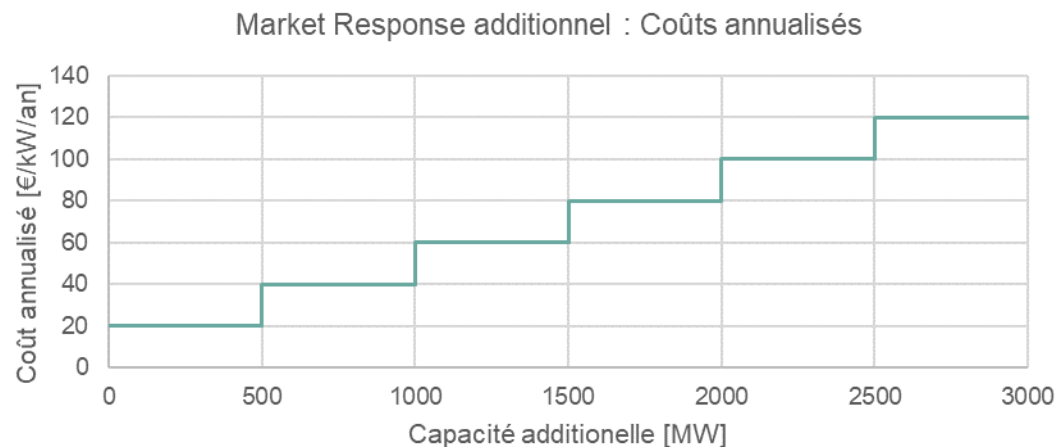


Preselected capacity types need to be selected for each CRM auction

Preselected capacity types

| Category | Associated technology | Volume Calculation | Marginal Price Calculation | CAPEX [€/kW] | FOM [€/kW] | Economic lifetime [y] |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Type 1 - Semi-baseload | CCGT, CHP | Add new CCGT | Marginal price of a new CCGT | 600 | 25 | 20 |
| Type 2 - Peakers 1 | OCGT | Add new OCGT | Marginal price of a new OCGT | 400 | 20 | 20 |
| Type 3 - Peakers 2 | IC engines | Add new IC engines | Marginal price of a new IC engines | 300 | 15 | 15 |
| Type 4 - Batteries | Large-scale bat. | Add new Large-scale batteries | / | 250 | 15 | 15 |
| Type 5 - DSR | DSR | Add weighted average of existing DSR categories | Weighted average of existing DSR categories | see below | | |

- Based on AdFlex 21
- Batteries values updated based on latest information*



#Q6 – Cost parameters for new unit

Do you agree with the cost parameters presented in the excel file for new units?

If not, could you give some insights in the impact of the current geopolitical context, with among others higher material costs, on these numbers?

Scenario choice post delivery period for market revenues calculation

Royal Decree Context

“Article 10, §6 Les rentes inframarginales annuelles estimées de la référence pour chaque technologie sont exprimées en €/MW/an et sont calculées, avec une périodicité annuelle, sur l’ensemble de la durée de vie de la référence pour chaque technologie, en prenant en compte la valeur du coût marginal de la technologie comme seuil inférieur. Ces rentes inframarginales sont déterminées, pour chaque année sur la durée de vie de l’unité de marché de capacité, sur la base de la médiane (P50) des revenus des années de simulation, sur la base du scénario de référence visé à l’article 3, §7 et tiennent compte du niveau du prix d’exercice applicable visé à l’article 26.

Si le scénario de référence n’est pas disponible pour une année sur la durée de vie de la référence pour chaque technologie, une interpolation est réalisée entre les valeurs des années pour lesquelles le scénario de référence existe, éventuellement corrigé par des données disponibles complémentaires. Ces données sont présentées par le gestionnaire de réseau et les sources de celles-ci sont soumises à une consultation publique visée à l’article 6, §2, 4° et sont choisies par le gestionnaire de réseau en collaboration avec la Direction générale de l’Energie et en concertation avec la commission ;

“Artikel 10, §6 De geraamde jaarlijkse inframarginale inkomsten van de referentie voor elke technologie worden uitgedrukt in €/MW/jaar en worden, op jaarlijkse basis, berekend over de volledige levensduur van de referentie voor elke technologie, rekening houdend met de waarde van de marginale kost van de technologie als ondergrens. Deze inframarginale inkomsten worden voor elk jaar over de levensduur van de eenheid in de capaciteitsmarkt bepaald op basis van de mediaan (P50) inkomsten van de simulatiejaren op basis van het referentiescenario bedoeld in artikel 3 §7 en houden rekening met het niveau van de toepasselijke uitoefenprijs bedoeld in artikel 26.

.Indien het referentiescenario niet beschikbaar is voor een jaar uit de levensduur van de referentie voor elke technologie, wordt een interpolatie uitgevoerd tussen de waarden van de jaren waarvoor het referentiescenario bestaat, eventueel bijgestuurd door bijkomende beschikbare gegevens. Deze gegevens worden voorgesteld door de netbeheerder en de bronnen ervan worden ter openbare raadpleging bedoeld in artikel 6, §2, 4° voorgelegd en worden door de netbeheerder in samenwerking met de Algemene Directie Energie en in overleg met de commissie gekozen.

Scenario choice post delivery period for market revenues calculation

Purpose

Determination of market revenues

Calculation of market revenues on the technology lifetime



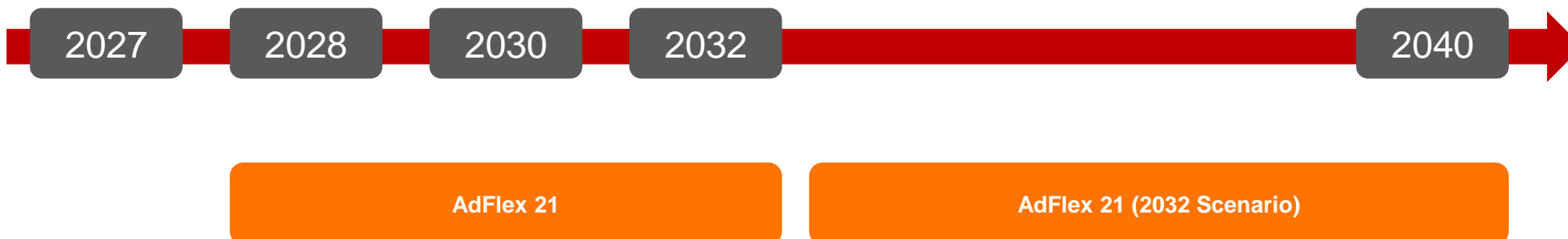
Only the delivery period scenario is not enough

The purpose of the scenario choice post-delivery period is :

- To use available scenario from public sources for the delivery period after the 2027-2028 delivery period
- If such a scenario is not available for one delivery period, to interpolate the market revenues between the pivotal delivery period from the 1st bullet.

Scenario choice post delivery period for market revenues calculation

Application to Y-4 auction for DY 2027-2028



Shortlist of existing technologies for the determination of the Intermediate Price Cap : same shortlist than for in the calibration report related to DP 2027-28

Royal Decree Context

“Article 18, § 1

Le gestionnaire du réseau détermine, sur la base de l'étude visée à l'article 17, après la consultation publique visée à l'article 6, une liste réduite de technologies existantes ou raisonnablement attendues qui seront considérées pour la détermination du prix maximal intermédiaire.”

“Artikel 18, § 1

De netbeheerder stelt op basis van de studie bedoeld in artikel 17, na de openbare raadpleging bedoeld in artikel 6, een beperkte lijst op van bestaande of redelijkerwijs te verwachten technologieën die in aanmerking genomen zullen worden voor de bepaling van de intermediaire maximumprijs.”

- CCGTs
- OCGTs
- Turbojets
- PSP
- Market Response 4h



Same as last year

Fixed Operations and Maintenance costs including provisions for major overhauls

comparison DP 2026-27 and 2027-28

➤ Same as last year

| | Yearly Fixed O&M [€/kW/year] | | | source |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|------|---------------------|
| | Low | Mid | High | |
| CCGTs | 29 | 30 | 41 | AFRY 2020 |
| OCGTs | 19 | 19 | 40 | AFRY 2020 |
| Turbojets | 23 | 29 | 29 | AFRY 2020 |
| PSP | 20 | 29 | 40 | AFRY 2020 |
| MR 4h | 5 | 10 | 15 | Adeq&Flex 2022-2032 |

#Q6 – Cost parameters for existing unit

Do you agree with the cost parameters presented in the excel file for existing units?
 If not, could you give some insights, among others on the impact of the current geopolitical context, with among others higher material costs, on these numbers?

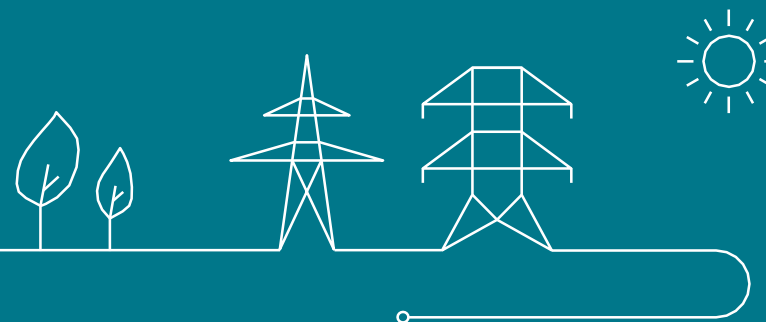
Parameters for the calculation of market revenues

| Technologies | Efficiency [%] | | | VOM [€/MWh] | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----|------|-------------|-----|------|
| | low | mid | high | low | mid | high |
| CCGT | 50 | 54 | 58 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| OCGT | 35 | 40 | 44 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Turbojet | 21 | 28 | 35 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 |

Methodology for the calculation of net revenues from ancillary services

- Same as last year

Synthesis of specific questions to stakeholders



Summary of the questions to stakeholders

#Q1 – RES generation

Do you agree with the proposed updates for solar, wind onshore and wind offshore based on latest available information?
If no, would you have additional information or developments that should be taken into account, according to you?

#Q2 – Nuclear forced outage rate

What would you consider as a relevant forced outage rate for nuclear, taking into account the elements presented by Elia?

#Q3 – Demand, including number of Electric Vehicles and Heat Pumps

Do you agree with the values provided for EV and HP? Would you propose another value (increasing or decreasing), why and based on which source?

Do you agree with the proposed total demand? Would you propose another value, why and based on which source?



Summary of the questions to stakeholders

#Q4 – Impact of European measures on demand and DSR

How would you quantify the latest European plans (Fit For 55, REPowerEU) impact the consumption and DSR volume?

#Q5 – Economic parameters

Do you find the proposal for fuel and CO₂ prices relevant? Would you rather consider one sensitivity with lower or higher prices? Do you have any alternative proposal for those parameters?

#Q6 – Cost parameters for new unit

Do you agree with the cost parameters presented in the excel file for new units?

If not, could you give some insights in the impact of the current geopolitical context, with among others higher material costs, on these numbers?

#Q7 – Cost parameters for existing unit

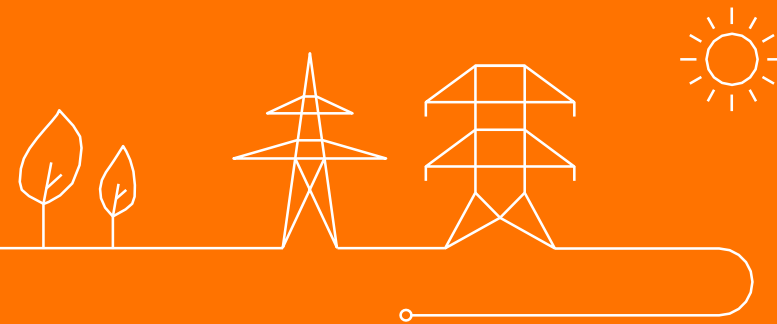
Do you agree with the cost parameters presented in the excel file for existing units?

If not, could you give some insights, among others on the impact of the current geopolitical context, with among others higher material costs, on these numbers?



Technical and economic analysis of CRM auction bids and results

Analysis of responses to the public consultation « *CRM After Study* »



Technical and economic analysis of CRM auction bids and results

Analysis of responses to the public consultation
« *CRM After Study* »

Context

- Legal context: art. 18 §10 in the Royal Decree of 28 April 2021
 - Process:
 - Study & report: technical and economic analysis and CRM design recommendations
 - Public consultation (14-25 March 2022)
 - Analysis of comments received & report update
 - Submission of the report to CREG & ELIA for feedback and comment (May 2022)
 - Transmission of CREG & ELIA comments to FPS Economy (June 2022)
- **The following recommendations are the result of analyses carried out by haulogy and have yet to be submitted for feedback and comment.**

Initial recommendations: overview

Recommendations made in the report put out for public consultation:

R01 : Strike Price indexation

R02 : Lower Y-1 IPC in case of opt-out in Y-4

R03 -1° : Opt-out « OUT » declarations in Y-4

R03 -2° : Earlier deadline to signal a shutdown/reduction

R03 -3° : Shutdown/reduction for unselected bids in Y-1

R04 -1° : Remove capacities with a long lead time from the Y-1 max bid price calculation

R04 -2° : Exclusion of DSR from max bid price calculations

R05 : Lower minimum threshold for participation

Public consultation: overview

3 responses were received: FEBEG, FEBELIEC and 1 confidential response

✓ = in favour
 ✗ = opposed
 ≈ = mixed feelings
 / = unclear/no position taken

| | FEBEG | FEBELIEC |
|--|-------|----------|
| R01 : Strike Price indexation | ✓ | ✗ |
| R02 : Lower Y-1 IPC in case of opt-out in Y-4 | ✗ | ✗ |
| R03 -1° : Opt-out « OUT » declarations in Y-4 | ✓ | ✓ |
| R03 -2° : Earlier deadline to signal a shutdown/reduction | ✗ | / |
| R03 -3° : Shutdown/reduction for unselected bids in Y-1 | ✓ | / |
| R04 -1° : Remove capacities with a long lead time from the Y-1 max bid price calculation | ✓ | / |
| R04 -2° : Exclusion of DSR from max bid price calculations | ✓ | ✗ |
| R05 : Lower minimum threshold for participation | ≈ | ✓ |

R01: Strike Price indexation (1/2)

Extend the application of the Strike Price indexation method – currently used for multi-year contracts from the 2nd delivery period onwards – to the 1st delivery period for all contracts concluded in the Y-4 and Y-1 auctions, including one-year contracts.

Reasoning:

- If the indexation method is not applied from the 1st delivery period, there could be a significant decorrelation between the Strike Price (based on forecasts) and the actual market situation in year Y
- Risks: excessive repayment obligations or too little impact of the repayment obligation on the CRM

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✓ Support for the arguments advanced in the report (FEBEG)
- ✗ Indexation comes with a risk of uncertainty, especially due to time-lag effects (FEBELIEC)
- + Request to introduce a more dynamic indexation formula that takes into account significant and sudden market changes (FEBEG)

R01: Strike Price indexation (2/2)

Extend the application of the Strike Price indexation method – currently used for multi-year contracts from the 2nd delivery period onwards – to the 1st delivery period for all contracts concluded in the Y-4 and Y-1 auctions, including one-year contracts.

Remarks on the comments received:

- The extension of the indexation method (= a correction of the Strike Price) to all contracts from the 1st delivery period onwards further limits the risks of inflation faced by operators
- Time lags are inherent to any indexation method but their effects go both ways (up and down)
- The Stop-Loss mechanism is in place to limit operators' payback obligations
- Regarding the request for a more dynamic formula: as the market price – used in the current indexation method – reflects changes that may have occurred between the auction period and the delivery period, it represents the best aggregate indicator of market changes
- The use of the market price is in line with the principle of technological neutrality, as the indicator is representative of the market as a whole

R01: maintained

R02: Lower Y-1 IPC in case of opt-out in Y-4 (1/2)

Apply a lower IPC in the Y-1 auction for capacities that opted out of the Y-4 auction. The lower IPC only applies to existing capacities that delay their participation and that do not receive an IPC derogation in Y-1.

Reasoning:

- Introduces an incentive to broadly respect the allocation of volumes set for Y-4 and Y-1 respectively
- In light of the security of supply and lowest cost objectives, existing capacities that wish to participate should be incentivised to do so as early as Y-4

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✗ The measure adversely impacts actors who can not know in Y-4 whether they will still be present in Y-1
- ✗ Risk of “forced” participation in Y-4, including for technologies that are more suited to the Y-1 auction

R02: Lower Y-1 IPC in case of opt-out in Y-4 (2/2)

Apply a lower IPC in the Y-1 auction for capacities that opted out of the Y-4 auction. The lower IPC only applies to existing capacities that delay their participation and that do not receive an IPC derogation in Y-1.

Remarks on the comments received:

- Important clarification: **this measure is not a penalty, but an incentive**
- The proposed measure does not impose any obligation to participate in the Y-4 auction
- It has no negative impact in Y-1: it remains possible to receive the remuneration that a capacity can legitimately obtain, possibly through a derogation

R02: maintained

R03-1: Opt-out “OUT” declarations in Y-4

Allow existing capacity operators to make a sworn statement that their opt-out of the Y-4 auction is, to the best of their knowledge at the time, an “OUT”. The opt-out “OUT” in question will not be taken into account in the Y-4 auction and no dummy bids will be created for the volume of capacity concerned.

Reasoning:

- The proposed measure increases visibility regarding overall available capacity and, as such, reduces uncertainty about the security of supply and the total cost of the CRM

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✓ Support for the arguments advanced in the report (FEBEG & FEBELIEC)
- + Proposition to conduct in-depth analyses for each opt-out “OUT” in order to avoid gaming (FEBELIEC)

Remarks on the comments received:

- An in-depth analysis of each opt-out “OUT” would be ideal, but the analysis of market manipulation practices is difficult to implement in practice (and is legally the domain of the CREG)

R03-1: maintained

R03-2: Earlier deadline to signal a shutdown/reduction

Advance the deadline for the announcement of a definitive (or temporary) shutdown (or structural reduction) to 30 April Y-1, if the shutdown/reduction concerns delivery period Y as defined in art. 4bis of the electricity law (01/11/Y – 31/10/Y+1).

Reasoning:

- Currently, unavailability of existing capacities does not have to be signalled until 31 July Y-1
- The proposed measure enhances visibility and helps to determine the volume of existing capacity to be considered in the Y-1 auction (participating or opt-out “IN”)

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✗ The measure undermines operators’ freedom to adapt to changing circumstances and is not compatible with property rights/the right to freedom of enterprise (FEBEG)

Remarks on the comments received:

- A precise legal analysis on the acceptability of the proposed measures in relation to property rights/freedom of enterprise should be conducted

R03-2: put on hold (maintained, subject to legal validation)

R03-3: Shutdown/reduction for unselected bids in Y-1

Allow a capacity operator to indicate that their Y-1 bid should be considered a notification of definitive shutdown (or structural reduction) in the event that it is not selected in the auction.

Reasoning:

- The proposed measure allows an existing capacity to submit a bid in Y-1 without being forced to remain in the market if it is not selected
- If not selected, it is fair to assume that the capacity in question is no longer needed

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✓ Support for the arguments advanced in the report (FEBEG)
- + Proposed clarifications: (i) this constitutes an option, not an obligation, (ii) the shutdown/structural reduction should enter into effect no later than the start of the delivery period (FEBEG)

Remarks on the comments received:

- The points raised by FEBEG are relevant additions

R03-3: maintained with the addition of the two points of clarification above

R04-1: Remove capacities with a long lead time from the Y-1 max bid price calculation

Complete the methodology for determining the maximum bid price in order to ensure consistency between the lead times of the technologies chosen for the calculation and the timeframe of the auction (Y-4 or Y-1).

Reasoning:

- It is important to ensure consistency between the technologies used for the calculation of the maximum bid price of the Y-4 and Y-1 auctions respectively and the technologies that can actually participate in the auctions, particularly with regards to lead times

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✓ Support for the arguments advanced in the report (FEBEG)
- + Proposition: integrate criteria related to the principle of technological neutrality and the ability of the maximum bid price to attract the volumes necessary to guarantee security of supply (FEBEG)

Remarks on the comments received:

- The suggestion of additional criteria describes the existing methodology, which is based on the objectives of guaranteeing security of supply (not setting a maximum bid price that is too low) and technological neutrality (by basing the calculation on a list of “reasonably available” technologies)

R04-1: maintained

R04-2: Exclusion of DSR from max bid price calculations

Demand Side Response (DSR) should not be included in the list of technologies used to determine the maximum bid price.

Reasoning:

- The variability (step function) of annualized costs for DSR as a function of volume does not allow for the maximum bid price to be set based on the lowest DSR cost

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✓ Support for the arguments advanced in the report (FEBEG)
- ✗ Principle of technological neutrality not respected, at the risk of excluding DSR from the CRM (FEBELIEC)

Remarks on the comments received:

- Given the variability of annualized costs for DSR, its inclusion in the methodology risks excluding a certain volume of DSR capacity from the auctions based on the maximum bid price that would be set
- No technology that does not figure on the list used to determine the maximum bid price is excluded from participation in the CRM

R04-2: maintained

R05 : Lower minimum threshold for participation

Set a criterion of 1 MW non-derated (vs 1 MWd) in order to facilitate the participation of smaller capacities or capacities for which the derating factor significantly impacts the derated capacity (e.g. renewables), as these would no longer necessarily have to resort to aggregation.

Reasoning:

- The current criterion may be a barrier to the participation of small players and certain technologies.

Public consultation – Main comments:

- ✓ Support for the arguments advanced in the report (FEBEG)
- ≈ Potentially limited added value compared to the resulting additional administrative burden (FEBEG)

Remarks on the comments received:

- The measure is relevant with regards to the security of supply, lowest cost and market-wide participation objectives of the CRM: in this light, the additional administrative work would have added value
- It is possible that the lower threshold will not lead to additional participation: in this case, there is no additional administrative burden

R05: maintained

Linked Capacities / Linked Offers

Public consultation – Specific comment raised:

- A confidential response drew attention to the definition of **Linked Capacities**, which is considered restrictive and may prevent capacities from participating in the auction in cases where it is not possible to respect the maximum bid price without linking the capacities in question

Remarks on the comment received:

- The definition of Linked Capacities (art. 1, 6° in the Royal Decree of 4 June 2021) is indeed restrictive: the definition is deliberately limited to CCGT components capacities
 - The restrictive definition limits the risk of market manipulations tied to the possibility of linking non-CCGT capacities → as such, it is not desirable to broaden the scope of the definition
- Options are available for non-CCGT components/capacities, including the example raised in the confidential response, notably the possibility of spreading common investments over several bids (cf. art. 4.2 in the guidelines on the eligibility of investment costs)

However, based on the response received, it seems appropriate to clarify the scope of the specific capacities targeted by the definition of “Linked Capacities”

Proposition: clarify key terms contained within the definition of Linked Capacities: *link of necessity & technical coherence*

Conclusion

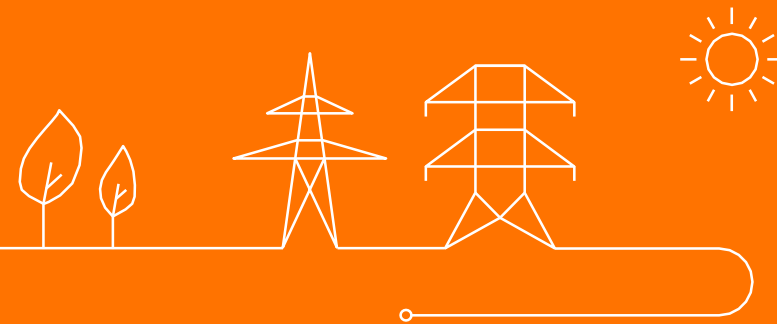
Final recommendations (FR) following the public consultation:

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| FR01 : Strike Price indexation | ➡ | Maintained |
| FR02 : Lower Y-1 IPC in case of opt-out in Y-4 | ➡ | Maintained |
| FR03 -1° : Opt-out « OUT » declarations in Y-4 | ➡ | Maintained |
| FR03 -2° : Earlier deadline to signal a shutdown/reduction | ➡ | Put on hold |
| FR03 -3° : Shutdown/reduction for unselected bids in Y-1 | ➡ | Maintained |
| FR04 -1° : Remove capacities with a long lead time from the Y-1 max bid price calculation | ➡ | Maintained |
| FR04 -2° : Exclusion of DSR from max bid price calculations | ➡ | Maintained |
| FR05 : Lower minimum threshold for participation | ➡ | Maintained |

+ Proposition to specify the meaning of key terms contained in the definition of Linked Capacities

Use cases on CMU's Evolution in Time

2022 Y-4 Auction



Goal of this presentation

- Inform you about the key principles related to the respect of the different versions of the functioning rules (FR2021, FR2022)
- Give you a first level of information about the related CMU renewal process
 - Through the key principles
 - Through simple flowcharts

Disclaimer – 2022 Functioning Rules are not yet approved by CREG, nor adopted by Royal Decree.

This presentation is based on our current understanding of the Functioning Rules.





The 2 Key Principles

- In order to participate to an Auction, a CMU has always to comply with the latest published version of the FR
- If an already contracted CMU doesn't intend to participate to an upcoming auction with the remaining volume, its Prequalification validation status will not be rediscussed by ELIA for the concerned contracted years even if new versions of the FR are published



Goal of our Renewal Process Implementation

- Simplify the CMU Management work by, after your confirmation,...
- ...copying the information of a CMU from previous year in order to
 - Avoid that each year new CMUs have to be created to participate to the Y-4 auction
 - Keep track of the evolutions of the CMU to avoid that you have to submit several Financial Securities for the same CMU



ELIA sends yearly renewal requests

Renewal #1: Compliance confirmation of the CMU configuration(s) contracted

Each year, 5 WD after the publication of the FR (~15 May), ELIA sends a notification to all **CRM Actors** who own a **CMU** related to a **Capacity Contract** linked to a **Delivery Period** to come.

From the notification and until June 15 at the latest, the CRM Actor must indicate to ELIA whether the **PQ File** of these CMU **are still compliant** with the Functioning Rules applicable at the moment the Capacity Contract was made and for each of their respective Delivery Periods (concerned by a Capacity Contract).

Renewal #2: Renewal of CMU's participation to the forthcoming Y-4 Auction (copy of the configuration(s) created one year ago)

Each year – **if a Y-4 Auction is organized** – 5 WD after the publication of the FR (~15 May), ELIA sends a notification to all **CRM Actors** having submitted a **PQ File** – **if not archived – 1 year ago** via one of the 3 types of Prequalification Process.

From the notification and until June 15 at the latest, the CRM Actor must indicate to ELIA whether these **PQ File** **are compliant** with the latest published version of the Functioning Rules **AND will be used** to allow the related CMU **to prequalify for its volumes to be considered in the forthcoming Y-4 Auction**



Flowchart Overview

Standard or Specific Prequalification Process

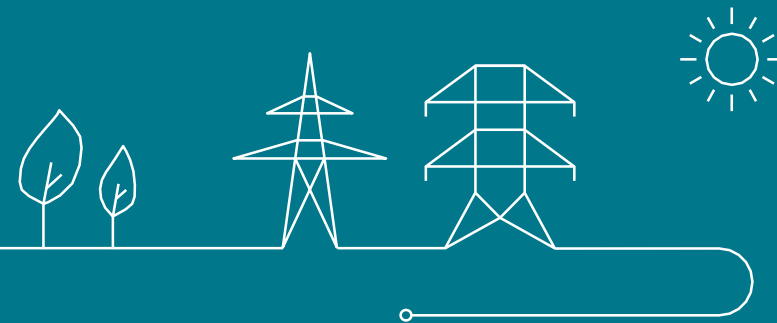
- CMU not contracted following the Auction Y-4 in 2021
- CMU contracted for 1 year following the Auction Y-4 in 2021
- CMU contracted for more than 1 year following the Auction Y-4 in 2021

2. Fast Track Prequalification Process



Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022

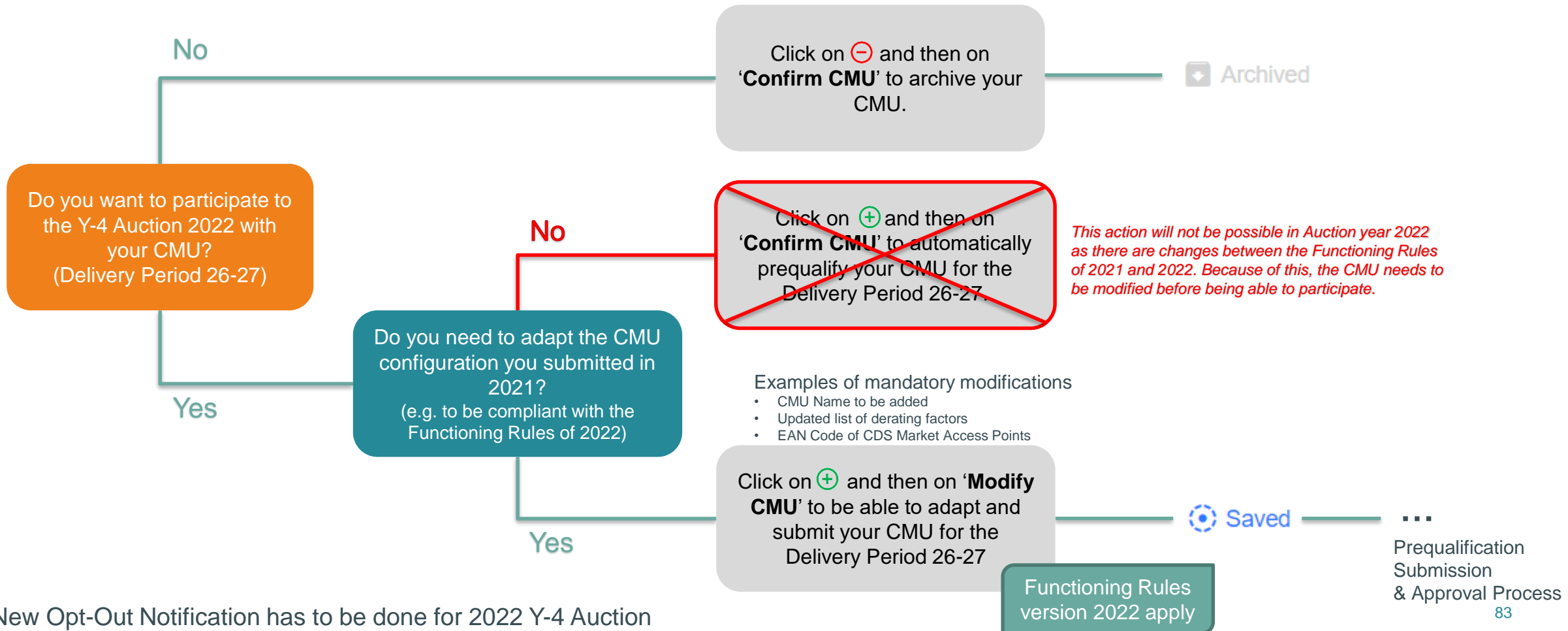
Standard or Specific Prequalification Process



Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022

Standard or Specific Prequalification Process

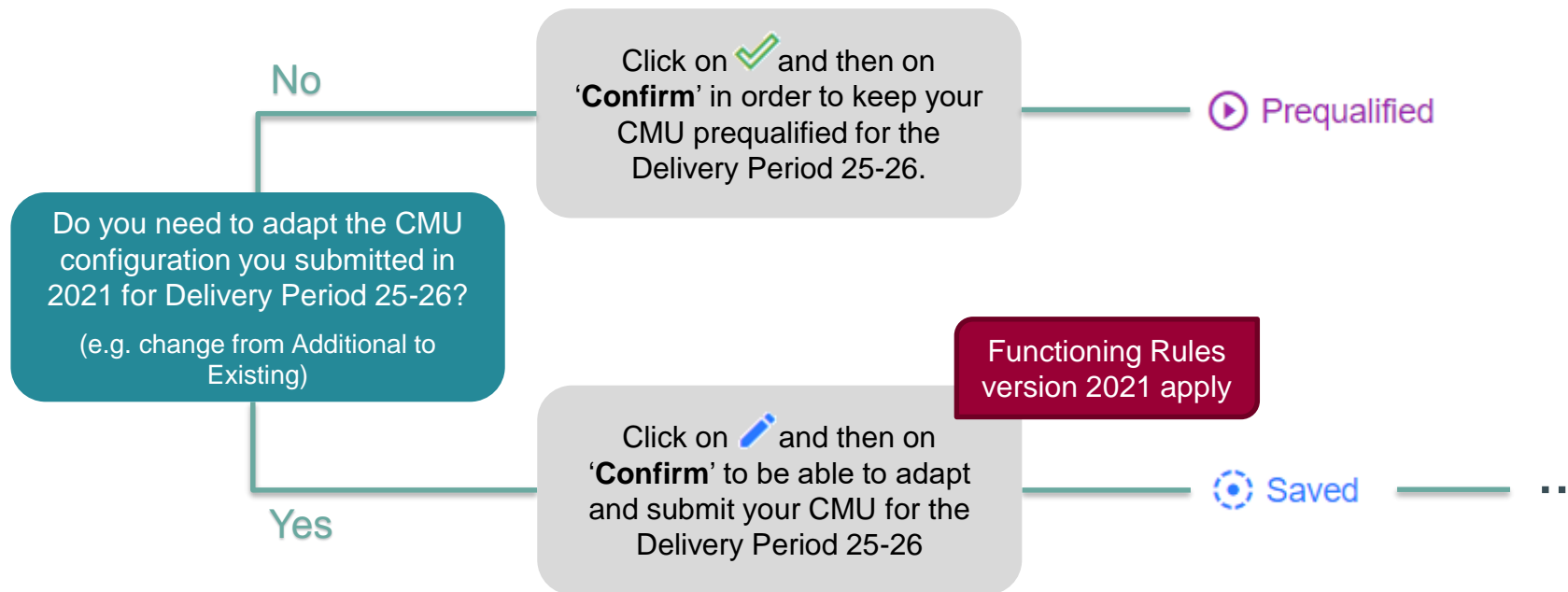
1. CMU not contracted following the Auction Y-4 in 2021



Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022 Standard or Specific Prequalification Process

2. CMU contracted for 1 year following the Auction Y-4 in 2021

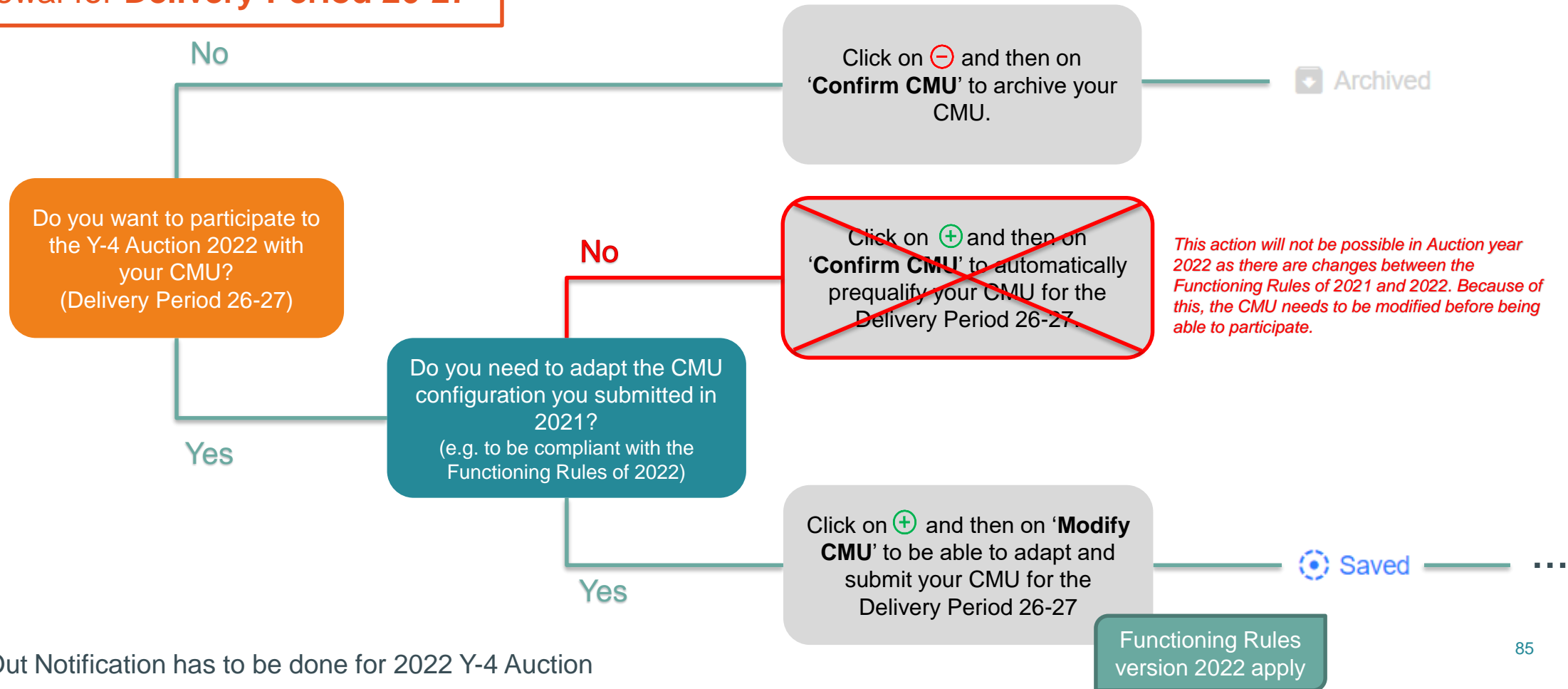
Renewal for **Delivery Period 25-26**



Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022 Standard or Specific Prequalification Process

2. CMU contracted for 1 year following the Auction Y-4 in 2021

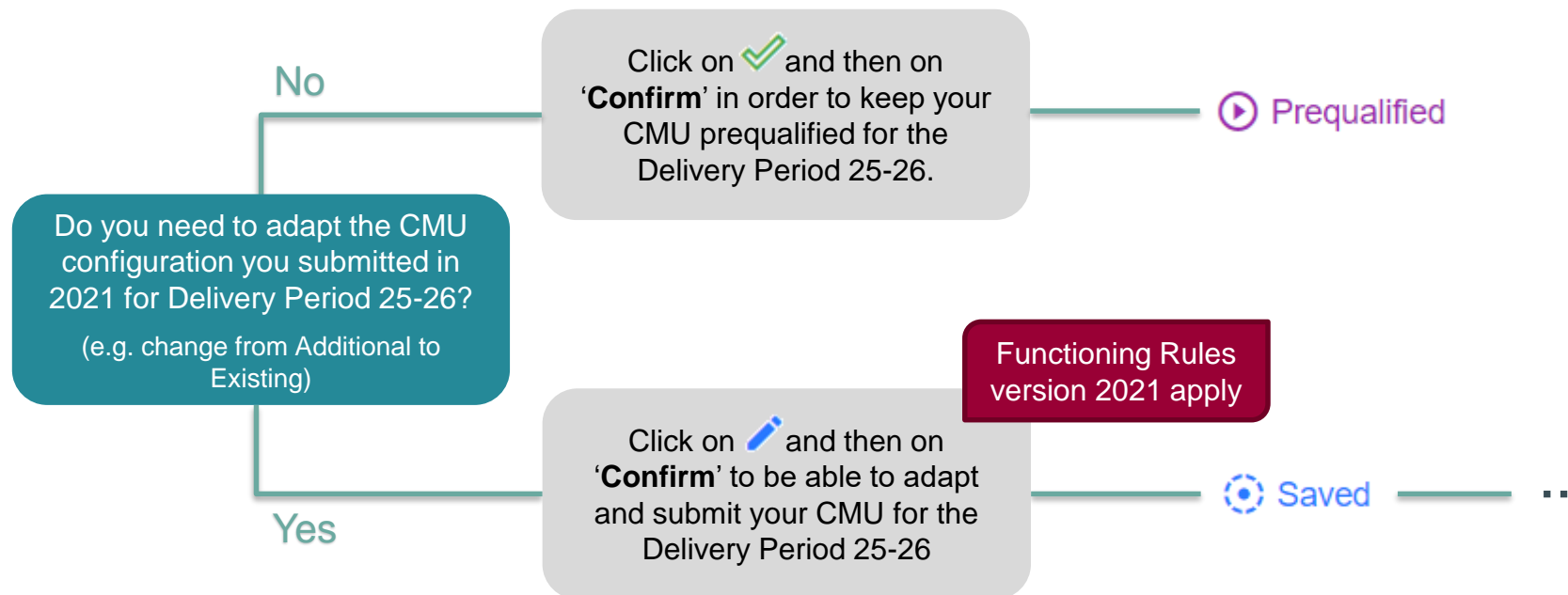
Renewal for **Delivery Period 26-27**



Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022 Standard or Specific Prequalification Process

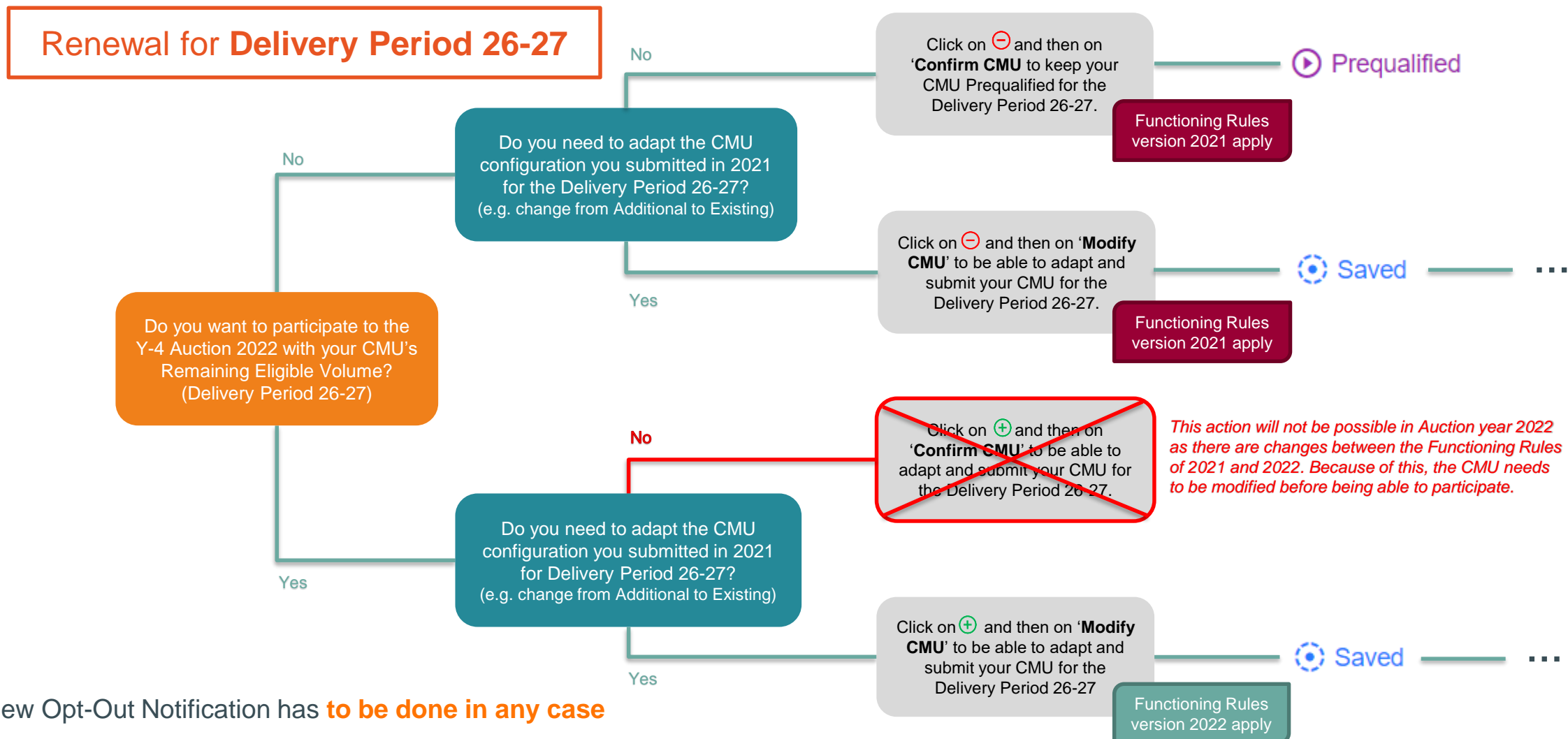
3. CMU contracted for more than 1 year following the Auction Y-4 in 2021

Renewal for **Delivery Period 25-26**



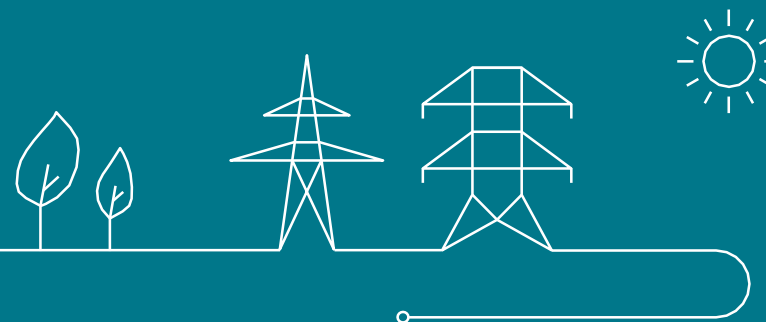
Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022 Standard or Specific Prequalification Process

3. CMU contracted for more than 1 year following the Auction Y-4 in 2021



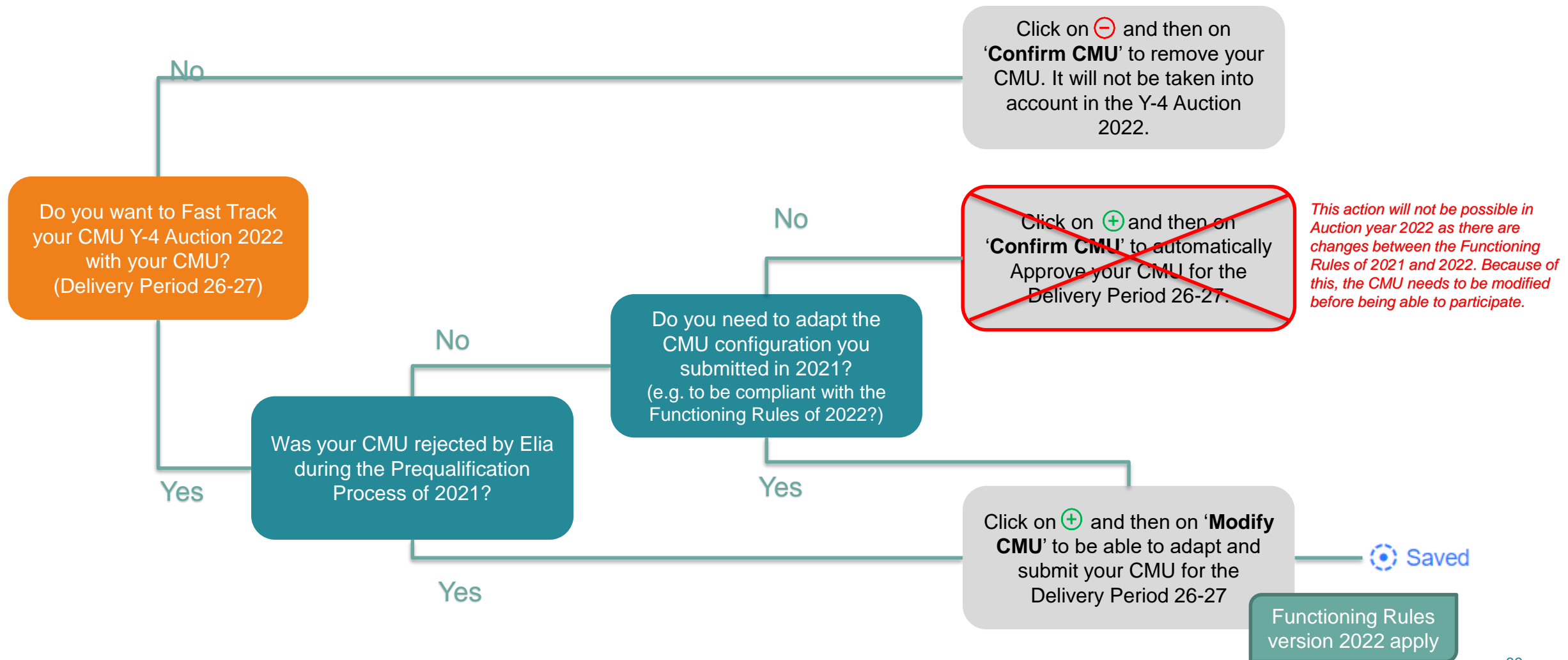
Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022

Fast Track Prequalification Process

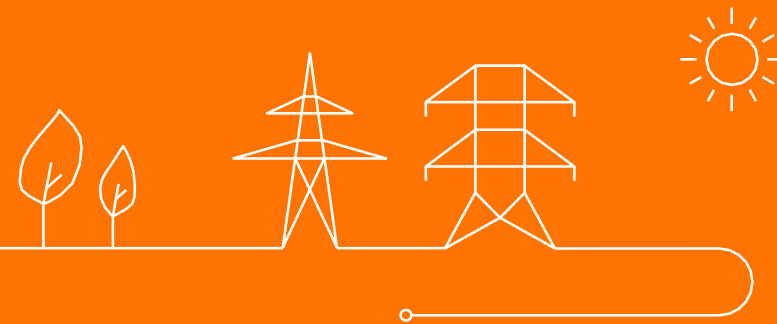


Renewal of CMU participating to Auction Y-4 in 2022

Fast Track Prequalification Process

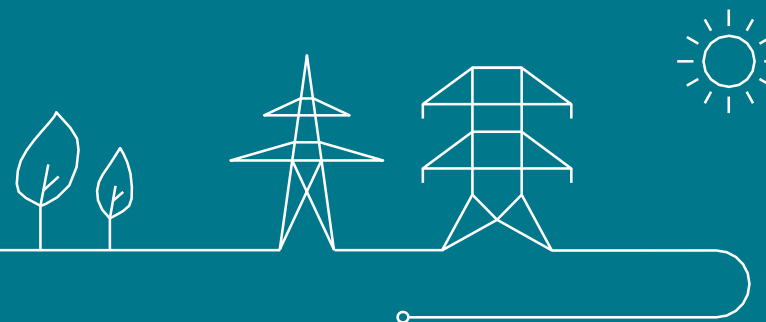


Participation in User experience (UX) session Secondary Market



CRM Secondary Market

Context & Implementation Status

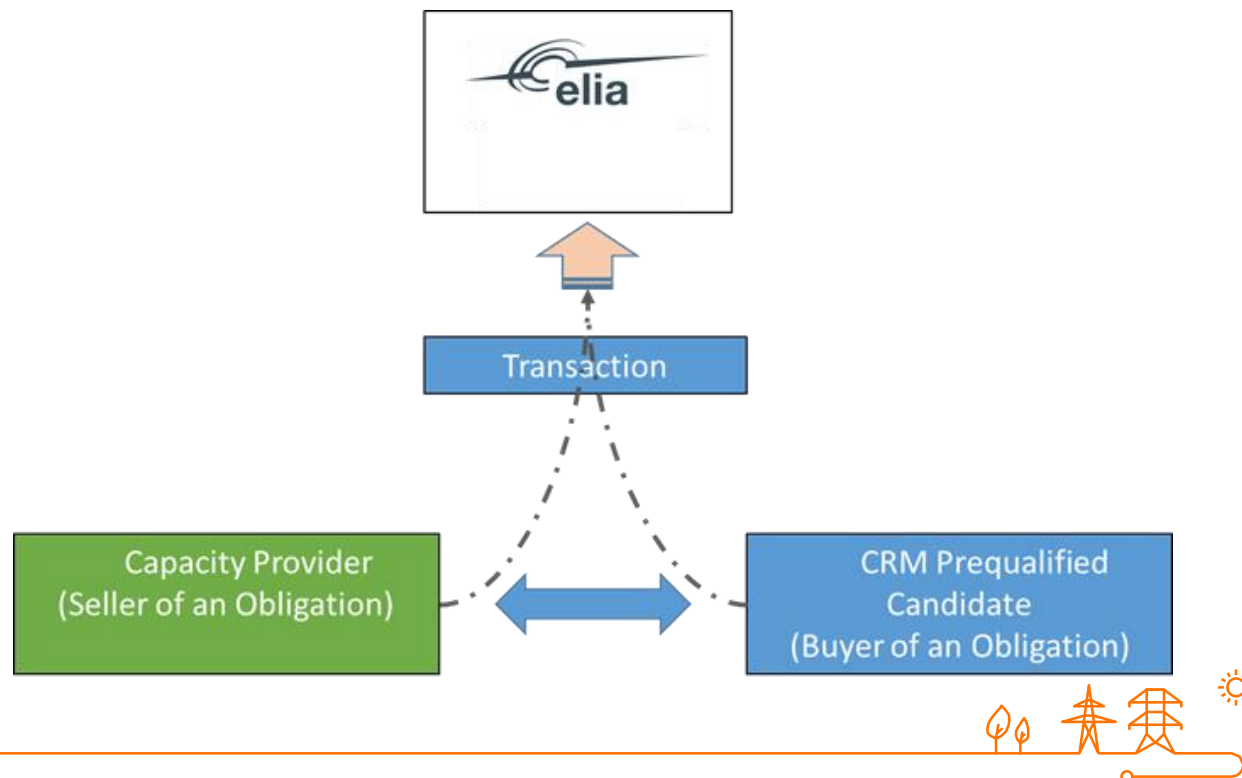


Concept of Secondary Market

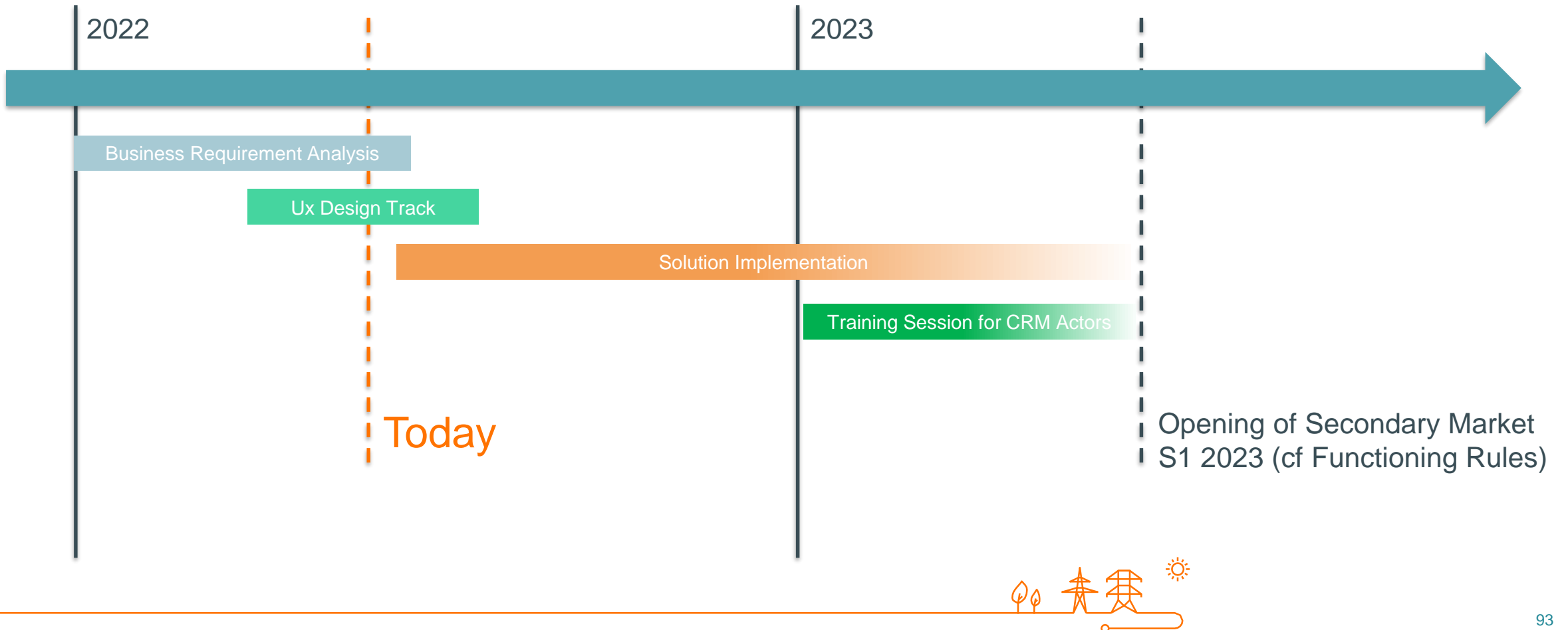
In a nutshell:

A Secondary Market will be settled by ELIA in a **Title Transfer Facility**, creating the possibility for ELIA to verify & register feasible contractual transactions.

A transaction is notified to ELIA

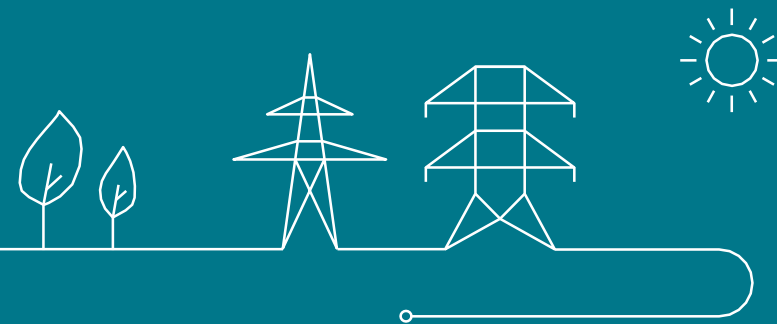


Secondary Market Implementation Status



Introduction to User eXperience (UX)

What, why and how





What is UX?

User eXperience (UX) **bridges the gap between the end-users and a Company products and services**. UX ensures that solutions meet user needs through empathy, standardized tools and methods.

The goal of UX is to discover and **solve issues to provide a great experience to users** while serving the Company vision (business goals and needs).



The UX CoE's benefits for the BAs and project teams



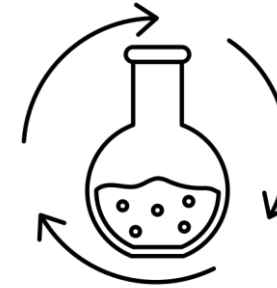
Support the BAs in the end-to-end design of the solution and guide them to **keep the users in mind throughout this process** (discovery, exploration, creation and value assessment).



Help the project team **understand user needs**.



Provide more certainty to the project team that solutions will satisfy end-users.



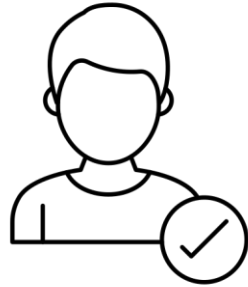
Help Project Managers **iterate and deliver solutions faster**



Promote **the fail fast and cheap** mentality.



The UX CoE's benefits for the Users



Ensure applications, services and processes **fit user needs** and **follow their mental** model and flow.



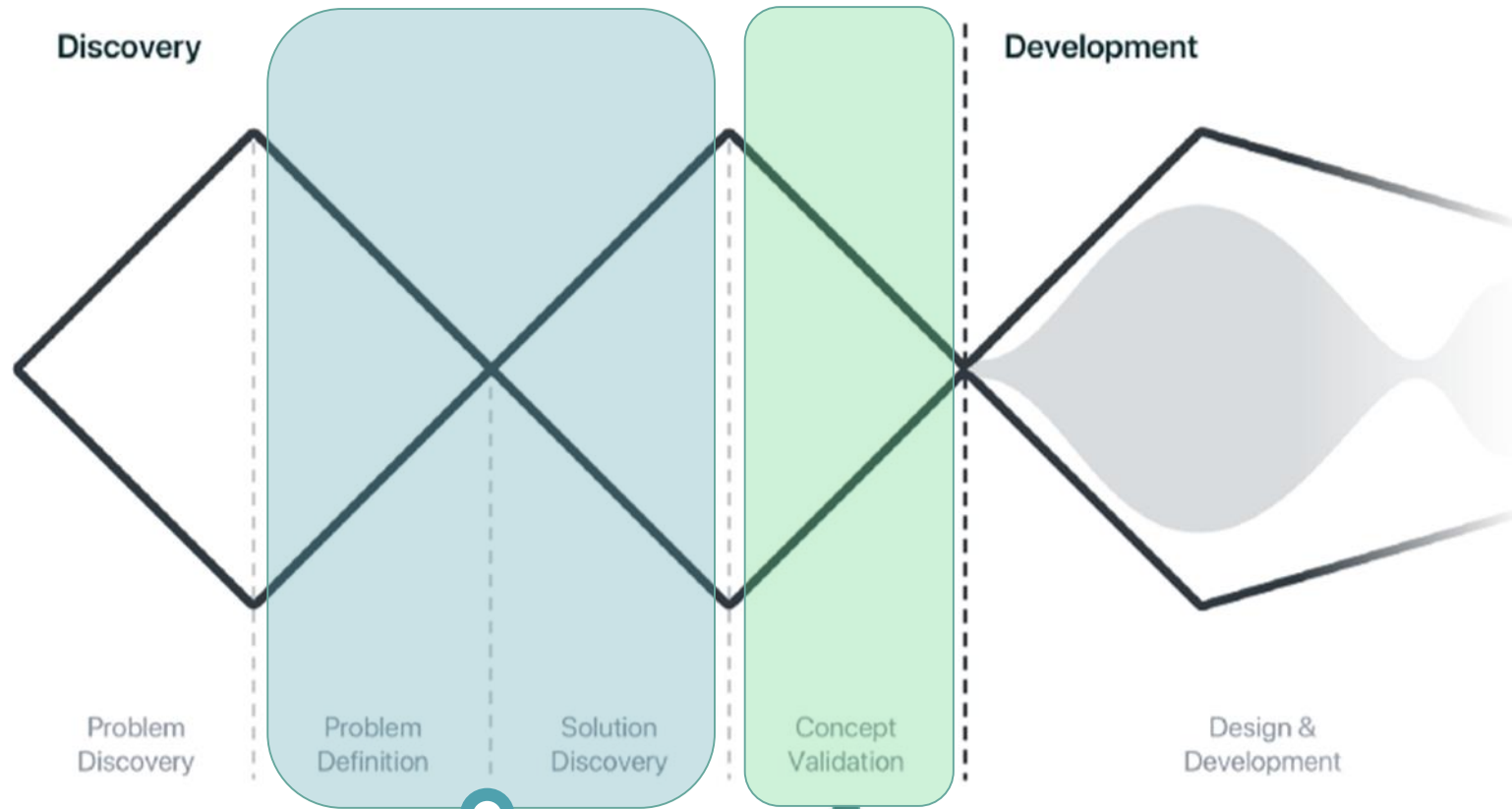
Ensure applications, services and processes are **positive and intuitive experiences**.



Reduce the risk of human errors for operators working on critical applications.



UX and the Design Thinking process

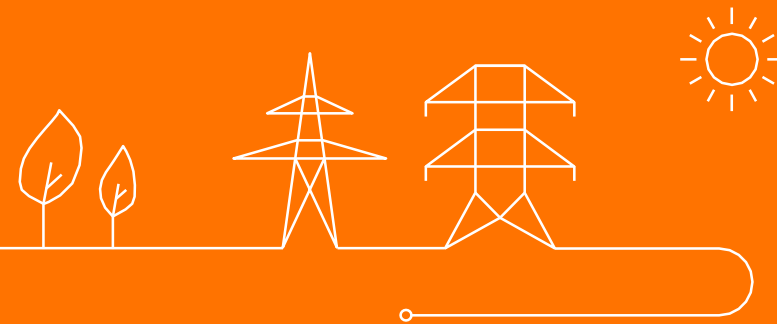


Participation Opportunity to the Ux Design Track

- What do we want to achieve?
 - Have the opportunity to present you our draft design and ideas and exchange with you about that
 - → Build a tool that will meet our needs and your needs
- What can you expect?
 - Have the possibility to transmit your needs
 - Have the possibility to give feedback on our UI prototypes
- How?
 - Through the participation to one session of 3 hours (physical meeting in ELIA Empereur Office)
- For Who?
 - Any CRM Actor that intents to participate to Secondary Market
 - Needed profile of the participants: future users or representatives of users of the Secondary Market tool of ELIA
- When?
 - **Save the Date : Monday 23/05 - 13.00 to 16.00**



Public consultation for the capacity contract



Result of the Public Consultation on the CRM Capacity Contract

- Public Consultation on the Capacity Contract occurred between 11/03 and 08/04/2022
- 1 feedback: FEBEG replied with remarks

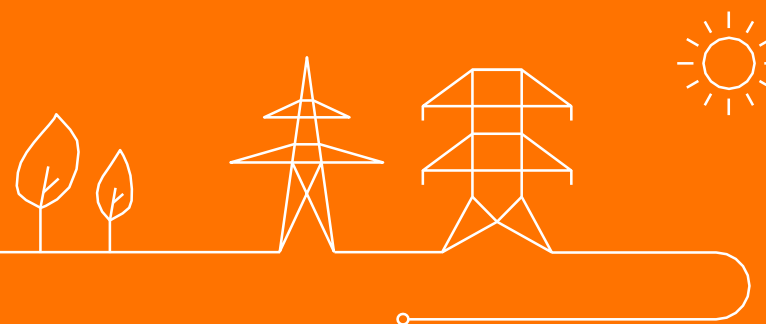
| Remark | | Elia answer |
|--|--|---|
| As a general remark, Fegeb refers to its past non considered comments on the Capacity Contract | | Elia refers to the previously published answers (link). Also, Elia provided elements in the Workgroup Adequacy (previously TaskForce CRM). |
| Specific | Article 6 & 7: 2 typos detected in the French version, one in the Dutch version | Elia thanks |
| | As a specific remark on Article 7 Liabilities: Febeg doesn't understand the motivation and nuance on the proposed changes and clarification on the sentences | Elia would like to explain that the change merely translates/copies the change adopted in the Functioning Rules. Moreover the change in the Functioning Rules does not change the purpose of the article, but aims at clarifying it. |
| | Article 11. Revision & amendment of the contract: Febeg insists that the changes in the Functioning Rules are not applied on the previously contracted capacities (retro-activity) | For the sake of clarity, article 11 has not been changed: the Contract tells how to deal with such changes. It is up to the capacity provider to proof whether these changes entail a damage so important and permanent in economical terms for the performance of its contractual obligations that it renders impossible the continuation of the Contract. |
| | Section 12.4. Termination: lack of compensation scenario in case of no agreement after the 30 days following a revision of the contract | The Capacity Contract does not provide, and it is not up to the Contract to provide, for an automatic compensation, taking into account the causes for the revision, which are not attributable to Elia. |

- Next steps: Publication of the feedback, Public Consultation report and modifications in the Contract versions

→ May 2022



CRM Newsletter



Subscribe to the CRM Newsletter

- Taskforce CRM : information specific to WG Adequacy (Meeting, Minutes, ect),
- CRM Newsletter : information on the different steps of the CRM (operational) processes and the (updated) information published on the Elia CRM webpage; as of **June 30**
- Subscription via "[Newsletter \(elia.be\)](https://www.elia.be/newsletter)"
 - Check the box "Capacity Remuneration Mechanism (CRM) newsletter"

Organisation:

Job title:

I want to be kept informed about the following topics: *

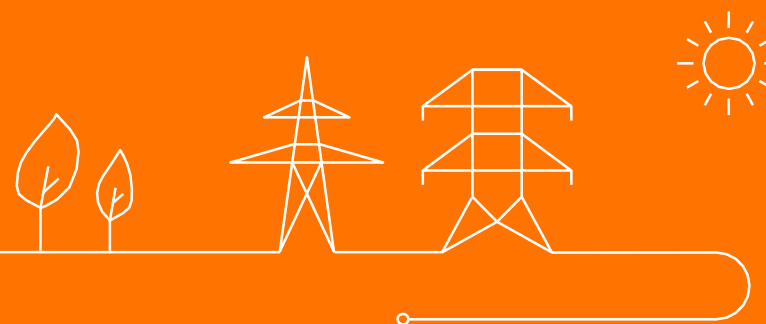
- ☐ Elia News (our monthly newsletter)
- ☒ Capacity Remuneration Mechanism (CRM) newsletter
- ☐ Public Consultations
- ☐ Press releases: inside Information
- ☐ Press releases: regulated Information
- ☐ All press releases published by Elia

By subscribing to the communication channel(s) above, I am confirming that I wish to receive digital newsletters and updates from Elia. I understand that Elia will process my personal data in accordance with its [Online Privacy Policy](#) and that I can unsubscribe from these communication channels at any time via the unsubscribe link found at the end of every email I receive. *

☐ I agree with the above



Next meetings





Foreseen timeslots for next meetings

- Thursday 19 May 2022 pm (to be confirmed)
- Friday 17 June 2022 pm



Thank you !

