



Contractual Framework and Commercial Concepts of PPAs in Pakistan Power Market

> EMP @ LUMS July 17-22, 2018



Learning Outcomes

- 1. Understanding the language, terminology and contents of the PPA
- 2. Understand the structure and key commercial provisions of the PPA
- 3. Discuss the financial and commercial risks of project company and its lenders
- 4. Review the structure of project finance and recovery of project of cost



Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Contractual Framework of PPA
- 3. Salient features of the PPA
- 4. Mutual Rights and Obligations under PPA
- 5. Key Provisions of the PPAs
- 6. PPA Tariff Billing and Payment
- 7. Electricity Market Financial Framework
- 8. Electricity Market Risk Analysis



Introduction

• Agreement

- A legally binding relationship between two or more persons/parties
- Legal framework: Contract Act 1872, Sales of Goods Act 1930, English law

• Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

- A contract to buy/sell electricity generated by a power plant
- Contains the detailed terms & conditions, rights and obligation of the parties

• Model PPAs

- PPA between CPPA and Nishat Power Ltd.
- EPA between CPPA and <u>Quid-e-Azam Solar</u>



Introduction

• Objectives of the PPAs

- Participation of private sector
- Responsibility of construction, development, financing and operating shifted to third-parties

• Parties:

Purchaser

• WAPDA

• CPPA-G

• DISCOs

• BPCs

<u>Seller</u>

- IPPs (1994 Power Policy)
- CPPA of NTDC IPPs (2002, 2006, 2008 Power Policy)
 - IPPs (Renewable, 2015 Power Policy)
 - IPPs, Suppliers

IPPs, Suppliers



Contractual Framework of PPA

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Contractual Framework

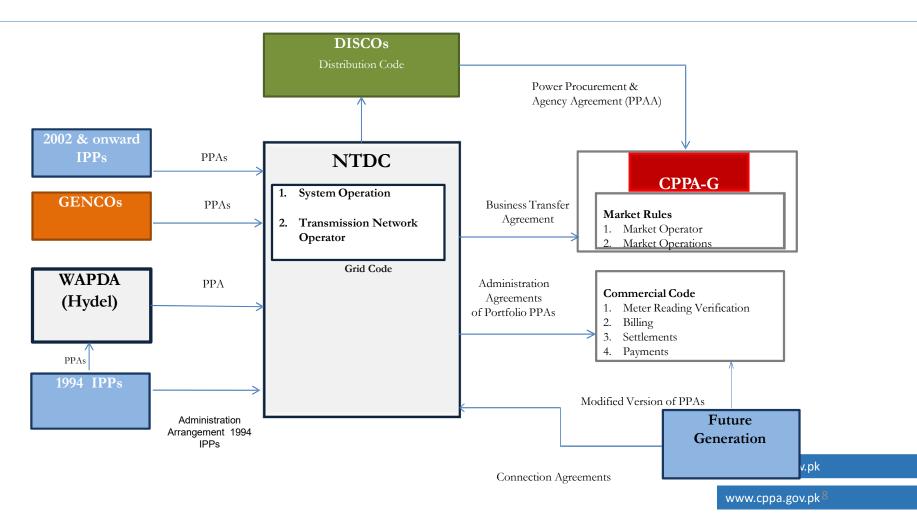
- Electricity Market and Contractual Framework of the PPAs
 - Existing single buyer market
 - Role in competitive market

• Professional Discipline

- Financial analysis and financial modeling
- Risk management and insurance
- Budgeting and project planning
- Power planning
- Power plant engineering, construction, operation & maintenance
- Power transmission
- Contract management
- Negotiation skills
- Contract law, Local and international judicial proceedings

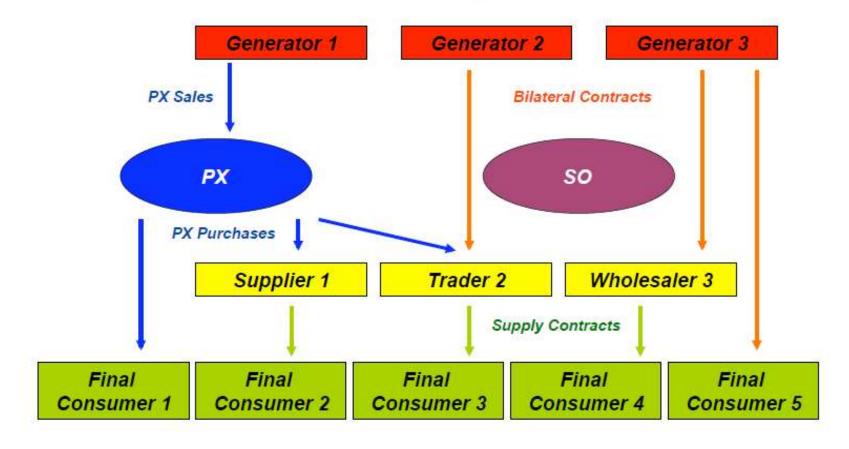


Contractual Framework Cont...





Commercial relationships in a typical market configuration





Types of PPAs

• Structure of the PPA varies according to

- the power policy (1994, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2015)
- the generation technology
- Tariff design (cost plus, upfront, competitive)
- the guarantees, quantities (take or pay, take and pay)
- the tariff structure (two-part, one-part)
- BOOT, BOO

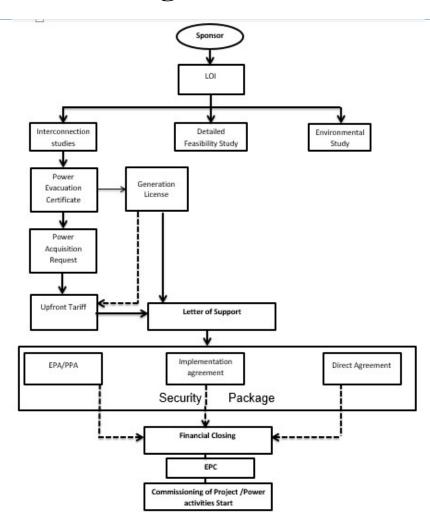


PPA Development and Negotiation

- Preparation of the Standard PPA
- GoP approvals of the standard PPA
- Room for negotiation
- Benefit of successful negotiations
- Bad negotiations
- Challenges for both parties
 - Behavior of machine
 - Economic uncertainties and its impacts upon negotiation



Existing Flow for PPA



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Relevant Contracts

Implementation Agreement (IA)	Govt. of PakistanSeller
PPA Direct Agreement	 CPPA-G IPP Project lenders/Bankers
Novation Agreement	 WAPDA/NTDC CPPA-G IPP



Relevant Contracts Cont...

Agency Agreement	CPPA-G (Agent)DISCOs (Principal)
Wheeling Agreement	CPPA-GNTDC
Transmission Service Agreement	 Purchaser Seller Transmission Network Operator
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Salient Features of PPA

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Salient Features of the PPAs

• Objectives

To describe mutual rights and obligations od the seller and purchaser

• Term

20-30 years depending upon the useful life of the plant

Complex Document

Multiple complexities

- Multiple skill set
 - Multiple skill set required to prepare, interpret and execute
 - Technical, Finance, Legal
- Variability

Significant variation in structure, terms and conditions from other PPAs



Salient Features of the PPAs Cont...

• Amendment

Can be amended through mutual consent of the parties

• Assumptions

Set of assumptions upon which terms are built

• Interpretation

Interpretation according to the prescribed legal framework

• Disputes

Difference of practice and opinion results in disputes

• Revenue and Cost

Predictable estimates of operational revenue and cost



Salient Features of the PPAs Cont...

• Indexation mechanism

Adjustment of price to incorporate inflation and rupee depreciation

• Commitment

Sell/Purchase/Payments

• Risks

Allocated according to GoP policy/incentive and strength of the party

Guarantees

Mutual guarantees through LCs

• Division

Chapters, Schedules



Mutual Rights and Obligations

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Mutual Rights and Obligations

Seller's Obligations

- To do the entire planning, obtain license, tariff and other regulatory, mandatory approvals
- Arrange funds both equity and debt and ensure repayment of debt, loans etc. as per their financing arrangements
- Construct, commission and operate the plant as per the contract
- Procure the fuel and keep inventory equal to one month usage at full load
- Keep the plant healthy and available 365/7/24
- Insure the plant as per the provisions of the PPA



Seller's Obligations

- Generate electricity as per the dispatch instructions
- Not sell electricity to any one other than purchaser
- Conduct annual capacity test and other pre/post COD tests under supervision of the purchasers representatives
- To provide all necessary documents, record in support of its claims
- Pay liquidated damages for non-compliance of the dispatch instructions



Seller's Rights

Mutual Rights and Obligations Cont...

• To claim EPP, CPP and Supplementary invoices from
the purchaser

- To get payments of its invoices within due dates
- To claim interest on delayed payments
- To operate plant as per prudent utility practices
- To declare and claim force majeure under the PPA
- Refer any disputed matter to the Dispute Resolution mechanism
- To avail schedule outage, maintenance outage, forced outage allowances
- Terminate the contract and claim damages





- Pay EPP, CPP invoices within due dates
- Pay any Supplementary charges incurred by the seller
- Pay interest on delayed payments
- To claim EPP, CPP and Supplementary invoices from the purchaser
- Give dispatch instruction keeping in view the prudent utility practices and complex technical limits
- Allow schedule outage, maintenance outage, forced outage allowances





- Exclusive right to purchase entire electricity generated by the plant
- Withhold capacity payment if the plant is unavailable for 18 consecutive days.
- Enter the plant in operate it if the the sler fsils to do so in certain conditions
- Exclusive right to give dispatch instructions to maintain the grid stability



Purchaser's Rights

- To impose L.Ds for failure to comply the declaration and provide electricity as per dispatch instructions
- To get the plant insured if the seller fails to do so and adjust insurance cost in CPP invoices
- Suspend the capacity payments if the plant fails to operate for 18 consecutive days
- Refer any disputed matter to the Dispute Resolution mechanism under the PPA
- Terminate the contract under certain conditions



Key provisions of PPA

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Key Provisions of the PPAs

• Definitions

- Rules of interpretation
- Abbreviations

• Effective date and term

- Effective date
- Term of the PPA
- Operating procedures
- Appointment of operating committee

• Sale and Purchase of Energy & Capacity

- Sale/ Purchase
- Exclusive Rights



• Construction of the Complex

- Construction of the Complex
- Reporting to Power Purchaser
- Power Purchasers visits

• Control and Operation of the Complex

- Operation and Maintenance of the Complex
- Declaration, Dispatch, Delivery of Capacity and Energy
- Schedule and Maintenance Outages

• Interconnection

- Construction of interconnection facilities between plant and National Grid
- Testing of interconnection facilities
- Tripartite and then bifurcated Agreements



• Metering

- Installing, testing, sealing of energy meters
- Reading meters
- Telecommunication between seller/purchaser

• Testing and capacity ratings

- Testing pre and post COD
- Testing pre and post synchronization
- Annual testing
- Testing disputes



- Compensation, payment and billing
 - CPP, EPP and Pass Through billing and payments
 - LD payments
 - Payment disputes

• Insurance

- Maintenance of insurance
- Insurance certification
- Insurance reporting

• Taxes

- Implication of taxes on seller
- Taxes on purchaser
- Impact of change in taxes



• Force Majeure

- Definition
- Notice
- Payment during force majeure
- Compensation, termination

• Termination of the Contract

- Purchaser/seller event of default which lead to termination
- Notices to purchaser, seller, GoP, lenders
- Obligations, remedies

• Disputes

- Mutual resolution
- Expert
- Arbitration



• Miscellaneous

- Amendment of the agreement
- Governing law
- Succession
- Assignment

• Schedules

- Indexation mechanism
- Complex description
- Reporting formats
- LC Formats
- Complex technical limits



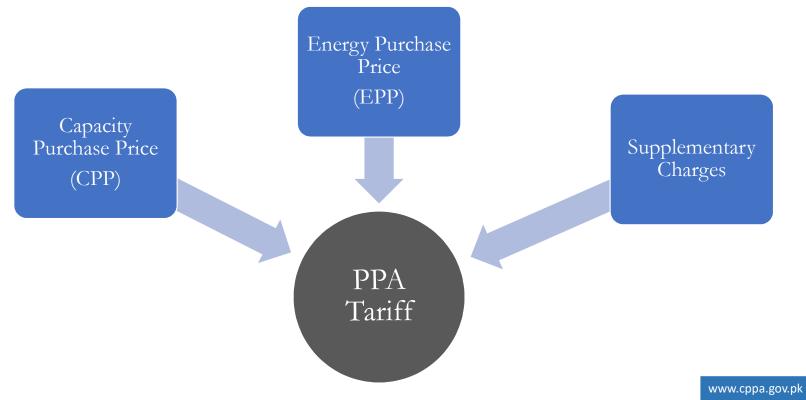
PPA Tariff Billing and Payment

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PPA Tariff



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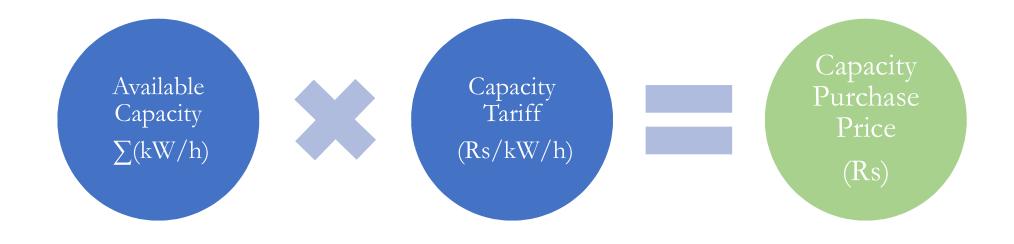


Capacity invoices- billing and payments

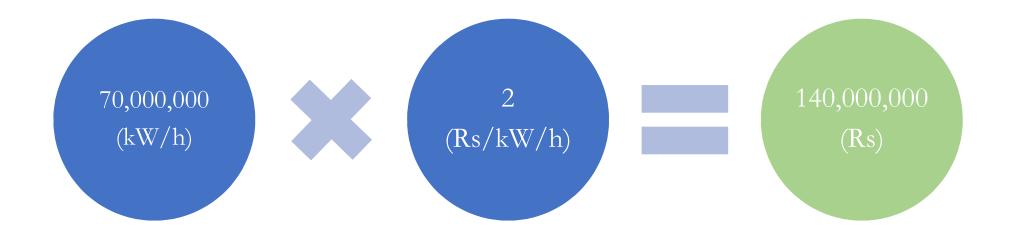
- The **Capacity Purchase Price (CPP)** is a fixed payment that is paid each period for each kilowatt of available (not dispatched) capacity It includes fixed charges involved in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the power plant, including charges for following Components of Capacity <u>tariff</u>
 - ROE
 - Finance Cost
 - Fixed O&M
 - Working Capital Cost
 - Insurance



Capacity invoices- billing and payments









- Monthly Capacity (June-18)
 - Kilowatts hours which a plant can generate during a month
 - 100 (MW) X 720 (Hrs) X 1000

• Advance CPP invoice (June-18)

- 72,000,000 (kWh) X 2 (Rs/kW/h)
- 144,000,000 X 70%
- Invoice date
- Final CPP Invoice (June-18)
 - 70,000,000 (kWh) X 2 (Rs/kW/h)
 - Less: advance already billed
 - Final Invoice
 - Invoice date

= Rs 144,000,000

=72,000,000 (kWh)

- = Rs 100,800,000
- = on or after 1st day of June-18
- = Rs 140,000,000
- = Rs 100,800,000
- = Rs 39,200,000
- = on or after 1st day of July-18



• Declared Available Capacity (70,000,000)

- Hourly Capacity is measured in terms of declaration by the generator
- Declaration is made 16 hours before the start of a day
- Declaration is made in respect of all 24 hours of that day
- With certain conditions, the Declaration can be revised upwards or downwards within 4 hours before the start of that hour



• Dispatch

- Declaration is confirmed by Dispatch by the System Operator (NPCC)
- Dispatch instructions are given 7 hours prior to the beginning of the day and
- Dispatch instructions can be revised at a Notice of 5 to 30 minutes
- Inability to generate as per the Declaration/Dispatch instructions
 - Results in deduction in capacity as well as
 - Imposition of L.Ds

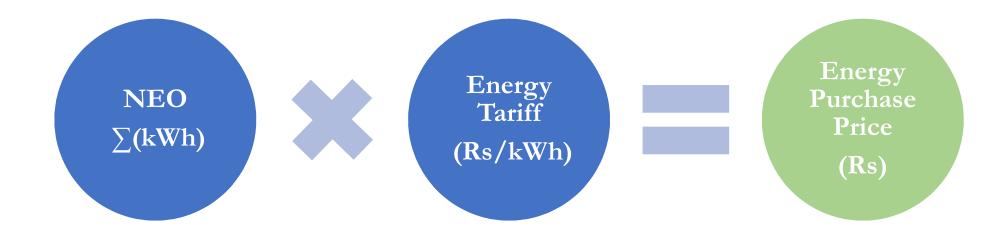


- The Energy Purchase Price (EPP) is paid each month for each kilowatt hour of energy dispatched and delivered during that month. It includes following Components of <u>tariff</u>
 - Fuel Cost Component (FCC)
 - VO&M

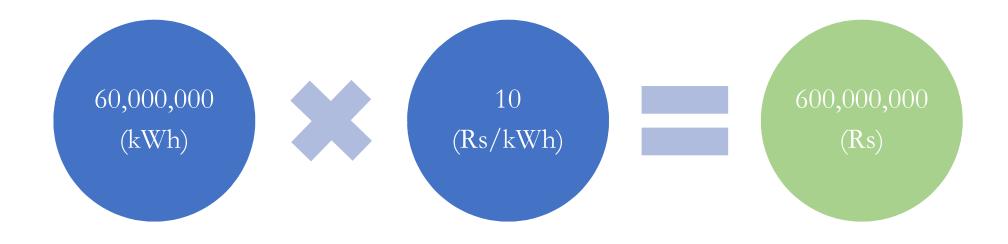
• Metering

• Electricity generated and delivered to the national grid (NEO) is measured through Joint meter reading taken at the end of each month









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- Monthly Energy payment (June-18)
 - Energy Payment

• Invoice date

= NEO (kWh) X EPP tariff = 60,000,000 X 10 = Rs 600,000,000 = 1st of July 2018



Pass Through/Supplementary Invoices and Payments

• Supplementary Invoices

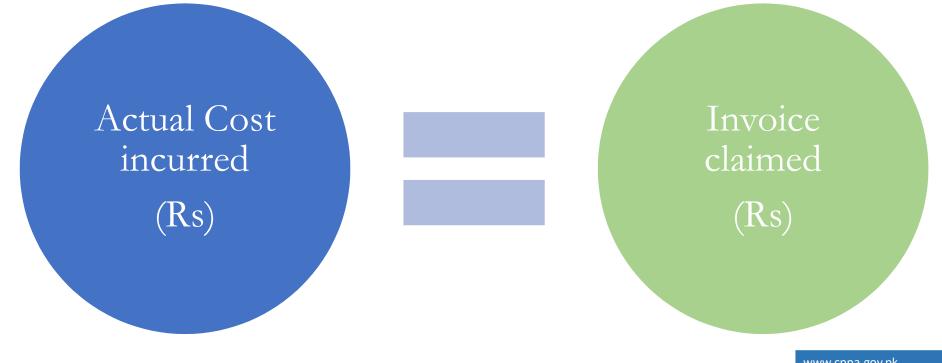
- Any cost, charges or taxes incurred by the Company pursuant to the laws of Pakistan which under the PPA are reimbursed on actual basis
- Examples
 - WPPF
 - WWF
 - Withholding tax on dividend

• Requirement

• Original payment evidence



Pass Through invoices- billing and payments





Adjustment in Invoices

• Minimum Generation Benchmark and LDs

- Benchmark = Total capacity outage allowances
- Seller LDS
- Purchaser LDS

• Power Curtailment and Compensation

- Purchaser's exclusive right to decide level of dispatch
- Curtailment Compensation-Thermal projects

• Temperature Correction

- Variation in the plant output due to site temperature at various hours in a day
- Hourly Temperature correction factor
- Applied on hourly CPP invoice as given in PPA schedule



Adjustment in Invoices Cont...

Output Degradation

- Deterioration in performance due to plant depreciation over time
- Annual Output Degradation factor
- Applied on CPP invoices of the entire year as given in PPA Schedule
- Heat Rate Correction due to Part Load Operation
 - Variation in output due to total load (Combined Cycle Thermal Machines)
 - Hourly Part Load correction factor
 - Applied on hourly EPP invoice, as per rate given in PPA Schedule

• Fuel Calorific Value

- Variation in output due to quality (calorific value) of fuel
- Revision in Fuel Cost Component (FCC) approved by NEPRA
- Part of EPP Invoice



Disputes Resolution

• Disputes

- A difference of whatsoever nature that arises between the parties pursuant to their mutual rights and obligations under the PPA
- History of disputes

• Reasons of disputes

- Grey areas in contracts
- Difference in contractual provisions

• Jurisdiction of local courts

- Civil litigation
- Constitutional remedies



Disputes Resolution Cont...

• Dispute Resolution process

- **Mutual resolution:** the parties to attempt to settle such dispute in the first instance by mutual discussions within a specified period
- Expert Mediation: if the parties fail to resolve the dispute mutually, they nominate an expert/mediator with mutual consultation and consent
- Arbitration: if parties refuse to accept expert mediation, any/both parties can proceed to Arbitration, under International Chamber of Commerce Rules . The ICC Court of Arbitration London/Singapore is final seat of dispute settlement.

• Jurisdiction of Local Courts

• Growing trend of local civil litigation



Force Majeure Event

• Definition

Event or circumstances beyond the control of a Party that materially and adversely affect the contractual obligation to deliver or receive energy from the Complex

• Examples

War, terrorism, strike, nationwide shortage of fuel etc.

Implications

Extend milestone or deadlines



Economic Dispatch

• Economic Dispatch

• Most efficient/lowest cost plants are given priority in dispatch

• Merit Order

- Prepared on the basis of expected variable cost/kWh
- Prepared jointly by CPPA and NTDC
- Variable cost = FCC and VO&M
- <u>Must run plants are given mandatory dispatch without regard to merit order</u>
- Fixed cost/Capacity payments are not considered in merit order calculations



Electricity Market Financial Framework

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Project Cost and Financing

Project Cost

- Land acquisition
- EPC
- Engineering supervision
- Legal fee
- Financial fee
- Duties and taxes
- Insurance during construction
- Interest during construction
- Sinosure fee

Project Financing

- Debt *
- Equity**



Project Financing and Generation Tariff

• CPP Tariff is designed to ensure the

- 1. Recovery of project financing
 - Repayment of debt*
 - Return on equity**
- 2. Return of investment in working capital
- 3. Recovery of insurance cost
- 4. Recovery of fixed O&M cost
- EPP Tariff is designed to ensure the reimbursement of operating cost
 - 1. Fuel cost
 - 2. Operation & maintenance cost



Settlement with IPPs

- Invoice receipt
- Invoice processing and approval
- Demand of funds
- FIFO method and payment priority
- Daily disbursement to IPPs
- Invoice due dates
 - All IPPs invoices are due for payments within [30] days of receipt
- Delayed payments Invoice
 - Delayed payment interest is invoiced and paid for every day of delay.
 - Interest rate KIBOR + [4.5]% per annum



Settlement with DISCOs

• Billing to DISCOs

- Agency function of CPPA-G
- Basket price and concept of transfer pricing
- Fuel price adjustment
- Settlement with DISCOs
- Non-recovery of cost of electricity and circular debt
 - Volume
 - Causes
 - Implications and
 - Remedies



Electricity Market Risk Analysis

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Project Risk Analysis and Allocation



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Project Risk Analysis and Allocation

Risk	Explanation	Allocation
Completion risk	• Delay in construction	 Project company EPC contractor
Cost overrun risk	• Cost escalation during design and construction phase	 Project company EPC contractor
Design risk	• Design may not meet the specification and performance standards	Project companyEquipment manufacturerEPC contractor



Risk	Explanation	Allocation
Construction risk	• Loss associated with physical construction	Project companyEPC contractorPurchaser
Operation and Maintenance	• To operate the plant according to best utility practices	• Producer
Volume risk	 Inefficiency of the plant Risk that the plant is not able to generate required volume of electricity 	• Seller



Risk	Explanation	Allocation
Grid Failure Risk	• Risk that the purchaser is unable to evacuate the power	 Purchaser Sellers risk is mitigated through committed capacity payments In renewables
Pricing risk	 Risk of change in sale price Generator ability to meet the O&M cost as well as equity and debt payments 	Purchaser through upfront tariffPass through charges



Risk	Explanation	Allocation
Interest rate risk	• Possibility of variation in market rate of interest payment on debts	• Purchaser through indexation
Debt repayment	• Insufficiency of cash to repay debt or interest	 Purchaser through committed CPP payments
Exchange rate risk	Possibility of local rupee depreciation	Purchaser through indexation
Inflation risk	• Impact of local inflation upon sellers cost	Purchaser through indexation
Change in law	• Impact of change upon the seller	• Purchaser



Risk	Explanation	Allocation
Change in tax rates	• Possibility of change in income and other tax rates	• Purchaser
Force majeure	• Impact of any unforeseen/ unavoidable political and/or economic conditions	• Covered
Demand risk	• Risk that nation-wide demand of electricity changes	• Purchaser
Resource risk	Non availability of natural resourcesWater, gas, oil	• Seller
Purchasers default risk	• Purchasers inability to pay cost of electricity	• GoP through sovereign guarantee



Power Purchaser Risk Analysis

- Unutilized Commissioned Capacity Risk
 - Demand forecasting error
 - Load shedding
 - Capacity trap
- Take or pay tariff regime
- Technology obsolescence



Thank You

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