

Bert Maes Chief Executive Officer

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Date: 20 January 2023

Dear Bert,

## Nemo Link – updated ICFt methodology approval

This document sets out our decision to approve an updated submission of Nemo Link Limited's (NLL's) ICFt Methodology for the calculation of the value of the Interconnector Cap and Floor Revenue Adjustment term (ICFt) under Part C of Special Condition 10 of NLL's electricity interconnector licence ("the Licence").

## Background

Nemo Link is a 1 GW electricity interconnector between Zeebrugge in Belgium and Richborough, Kent in Great Britain (GB), jointly regulated by Ofgem and the Belgian energy regulator, the Commission de Regulation de l'Electricite et du Gaz (CREG).

Special Condition (SC) 10 requires NLL to, as soon as practicable, establish and maintain a methodology for the calculation of the value of the ICF<sub>t</sub> term. The form of this methodology must then be submitted to, and approved by, the Authority.

Ofgem has previously approved an ICF<sub>t</sub> Methodology submitted by NLL.<sup>1</sup> However, following a subsequent review by NLL of the methodology and the licence requirements underpinning its development, NLL submitted a revised ICF<sub>t</sub> Methodology that adopts an updated approach to the calculation of the value of the ICF<sub>t</sub> term. More detail is available in the 'Previously-approved methodology' section of this document.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/nemo-link-approval-icft-methodology</u>

#### Methodology requirements

#### Assessment framework

NLL's Assessed Revenue is compared against its Cap Level and Floor Level, in accordance with SC 3 (Cap and Floor Assessment) of its Licence, for each Relevant Assessment Period of the 25-year Regime Duration, to determine whether a payment is due to or from consumers.

To enable the assessment, NLL is required annually to submit revenue information, through the Cap and Floor Regulatory Instructions and Guidance ("Cap and Floor RIGs").

## Methodology essentials

The ICF<sub>t</sub> term enables adjustments to the Interconnector Revenue as required in paragraph 2 of SC 10 (Calculation of adjustments to the Interconnector Revenue) of the Licence.

The purpose of the  $ICF_t$  Methodology is to set out in detail how the value of the  $ICF_t$  term will be calculated by the licensee, taking into account the time value of money, from the point that a cap or floor payment is determined as due, to the time that it is paid through the Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) charging cycle.

The ICF<sub>t</sub> Methodology is required, as a minimum, to set out the licensee's methodology for calculating the proposed value of the ICF<sub>t</sub> term taking into account:

- (a) the relevant payment timescales prescribed in the CUSC; and
- (b) the Operational Discount Rate specified in Part I of Special Condition 3 (Cap and Floor Assessment) of the licence as applied to the relevant payment timescales.

The value of the ICF<sub>t</sub> term is calculated for each Relevant Assessment Period (every five years for NLL) or in the instance of a Within Period Adjustment (WPA) being requested by the licensee and approved by Ofgem and CREG.

## Methodology

The approved ICFt Methodology is provided as the Appendix to this document; this section provides a brief description of the methodology.

## ICFt calculation and payment

The payment due to or from the interconnector licensee (ICF<sub>t</sub>) is determined using the formula:<sup>2</sup>

 $ICF_t = (1 + ODR)^x \times ICF_{ap}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The payment is made to or from National Grid ESO, the GB System Operator, in the earliest available settlement (CUSC) year through the TNUoS cycle.

Where the determined cap and floor payment for the Relevant Assessment Period (ICF<sub>ap</sub>) is multiplied by 1 + the Operational Discount Rate (ODR) term (3.88% for Nemo Link) raised to the power of x, which is the time gap, expressed in years, between the median settlement period and median measurement period.

## Possible reconciliation payment

There is provision within the Licence, in the event of forecasting or reporting errors with respect to the value of the ICF<sub>t</sub> term for the Relevant Year t-1, to perform a true-up of the ICF<sub>t</sub> terms for a Relevant Assessment Period and/or a Relevant Partial Assessment Period (ICF<sub>ap</sub> and/or ICF<sub>pap</sub>).

NLL have included a further potential reconciliation process to account for calculation errors or changes to settlement dates. Once all actual values, including the dates of the settlement period, are fully available (after the end of the settlement period), the calculation is updated. Should there be any difference between final and provisional ICFt values this difference is uplifted to reflect the time lag, expressed in years, between the year of the reconciliation payment and the year of the settlement period:

Reconciliation = 
$$(1 + ODR)^{y} \times (Final ICF_t - Provisional ICF_t)$$

Where y represents the time gap, expressed in years, between the median reconciliation period (Relevant Year t-1) and the median settlement period. This potential reconciliation payment is then paid to or from National Grid ESO, as described above.

# Previously approved methodology

In the Nemo Link ICF<sub>t</sub> Methodology approval, published 10 January 2022, the accepted formula included an inflation uplift:

$$ICF_t = (1 + ODR)^x \times (\mathbf{1} + Inf) \times ICF_{ap}$$

NLL's updated methodology proposes the removal of the 1 + Inf inflation term. NLL argue that SC 10 paragraph 14 does not clearly require inflation uplift to be applied to the ICF<sub>t</sub> value.

We have considered both formulae and accept that both fulfil the current licence requirements, taking the wording of the relevant provisions. We are also considering wider consultation with stakeholders to determine whether the accepted formula for the ICF<sub>t</sub> term should include an inflation uplift of 1 + Inf.

In principle, NLL have indicated that they would support a cost of debt time value of money approach that uses a nominal index (such as the Bank of England's SONIA plus fixed premium) as a variation to the ODR. In addition, NLL have argued that, as it is currently written, the Licence stipulates that the ODR should be taken into account for calculation of the ICF<sub>t</sub> term. Until such a time that this condition can be reviewed (following the due

regulatory process for licence changes), NLL propose that the ICFt Methodology uses NLL's ODR as defined in the licence and without an inflation uplift.

#### Decision

We are satisfied that Nemo Link Limited's  $ICF_t$  Methodology meets the requirements detailed in SC 10 of its Licence. We therefore approve the methodology as detailed in the Appendix.

In accordance with the requirements of SC 10, this methodology will be maintained by NLL. Nemo Link will make such modifications to the methodology, which must be approved by Ofgem, as may be needed to ensure that the methodology best achieves its objectives.

If you have any questions on the content of this letter, please contact Alexander Graham (alexander.graham@ofgem.gov.uk)

Yours sincerely,

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Okon Enyenihi Head of Interconnector Delivery