

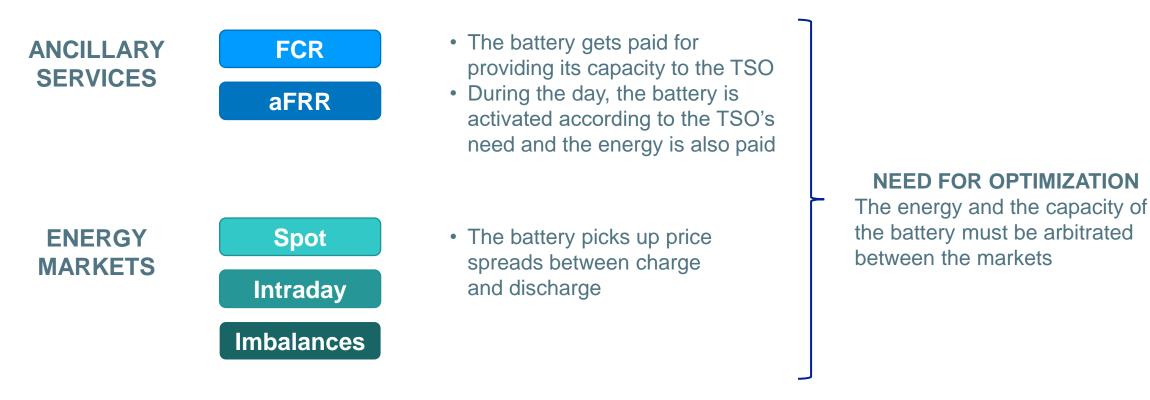


Route to market analysis of a battery in France & Belgium

Comparison of the relevant revenue streams and offers

Florent Gibet

Main Revenue Streams for batteries in France and Belgium



+ Capacity Mechanism

TotalEnergies

FCR Market

France and Belgium are participating to the same daily auction for the FCR capacity

- FCR Cooperation = 4 hours Block auction with other EU countries: AT, BE, DE, DK, FR, NL, SN, CH
- 30% of the reserve must be contracted locally and 30% can be exported

Belgium

- Reserve size: 88 MW
- Average price in 2022: **127 €/MW/4h**
- 25 min energy reserve in both directions is required

France

- Reserve size: 514 MW
- Average price in 2022: 89€/MW/4h
- 15 min energy reserve in both directions is required

Coupling rate to the FCR Cooperation in 2022



Decoupling mainly due to a **small** national pool of low price offer



Decoupling only due to a large national pool of low price offer



aFRR Market

Belgium

FULLY LIBERALISED MARKET

- Capacity is procured through daily auction
 - avg up + down price of 94 €/MW/h in 2022 (per CCTU auction)
- Energy is activated through a **national merit order**
- PICASSO connection has been postponed

France

MARKET OPENING IS ONGOING

- Capacity market should open mid-2024
- Energy market should open in November 2023

Until Then:

- Capacity is contracted by obligations at 22,05 €/MW/h (up+ down)
- Energy is activated through **a national signal** and paid at the spot price

Minimum Energy stock for a continuous service (capacity + energy)



The SOC management power must be bought before the closing of the EU market and 15 min products are available

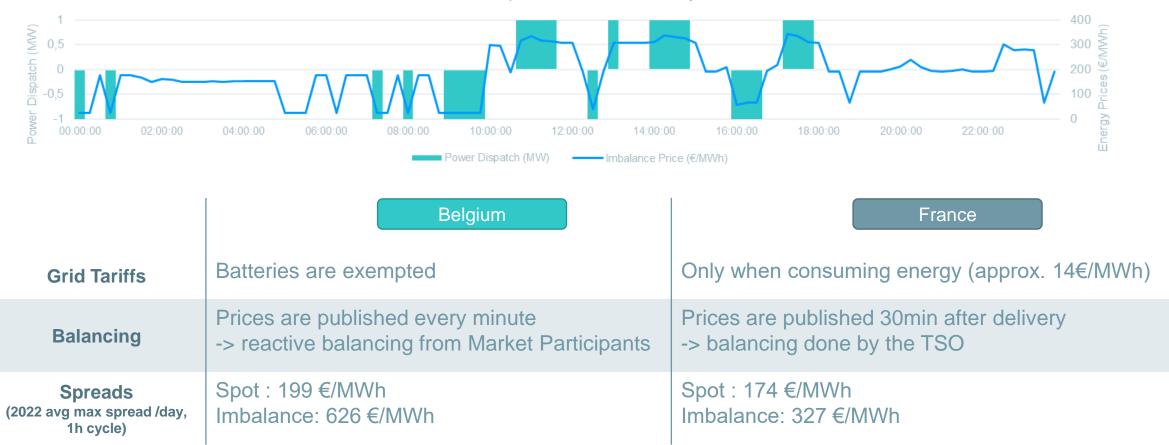
2h

The SOC management power must be scheduled 1h ahead delivery for a 1h slot



Energy Markets: Spot, Intraday & Imbalance Markets

• More opportunities for batteries with more than 2 hours of stock

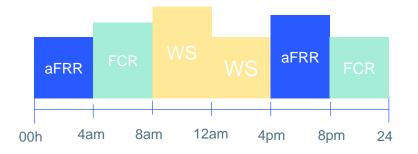






Two ways to do a cross market optimization

Arbitrating along the day:



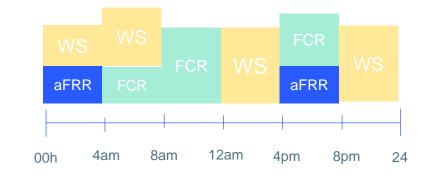
Pros:

- No specific regulatory constraints
- SOC Management is easier
- Light arbitrage and dispatch tool

Cons:

- Transition between two services can reduce the P&L
- Not necessarily the optimal economic

Arbitrating and Stacking the revenues:



Pros:

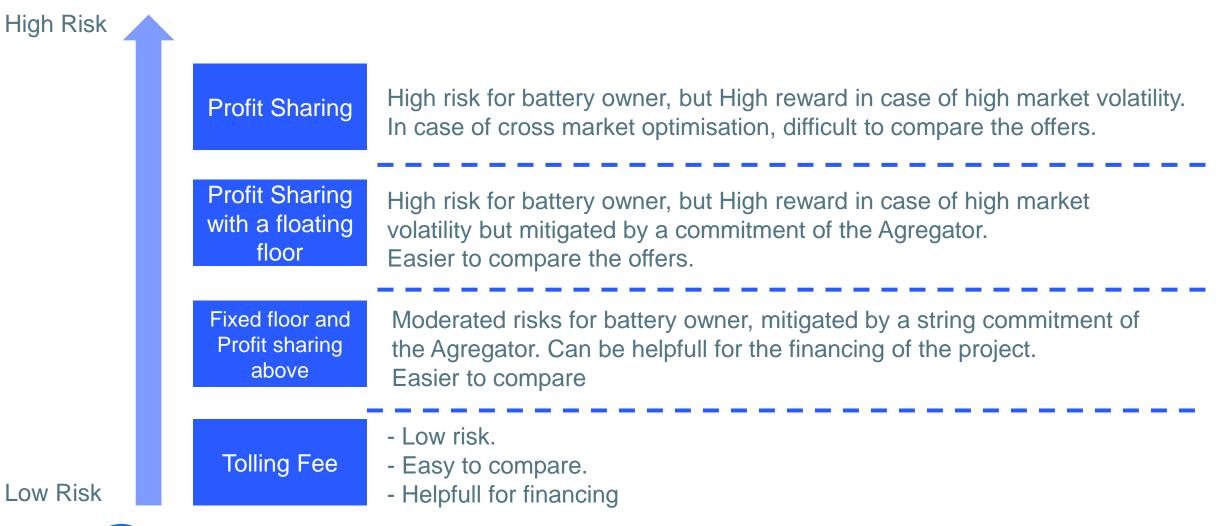
- Stronger Optimization, leveraging PnL
- Risk mitigation

Cons:

- Not ok for all TSO
- Complex arbitrage and dispatch tools
- Complex SOC management strategy



Route to market offers and risk associated







Thank you

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