

Overcoming the obstacles to financing renewable energy projects

Irish Renewable Energy Summit
Ainsley Heffernan
Partner, Beauchamps Solicitors.

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Risk assessment and mitigation

- The debt should be serviced entirely from future cash flow through the SPV – with the sponsor removed, to a large extent, from the risks of the project.
- “Non recourse” project finance is, in practice, becoming “limited recourse”.
- Rigorous due diligence to identify and mitigate project risks.
- See appendix for sample term sheet.



Title problems

- The lands upon which the turbines, access roads or substation are to be located are subject to third party turbary rights.
- Rights of way or wayleaves over third party lands required for grid access have not been secured.
- The lease documentation does not provide sufficient flexibility for changing the locations of the turbines or substation.
- The landlord is entitled to forfeit the lease for non-payment of rent or some other breach of tenant's covenants, without first giving the bank an opportunity to step in and rectify the problem.



Planning problems

- Planning permission due to expire before the development is completed.
- Planning and Development (Amendment) Bill 2010 - “considerations of a commercial, economic or technical nature beyond the control of the applicant which substantially mitigated against either the commencement of development or the carrying out of substantial works”.
- De-commissioning conditions which require the turbines to be removed after twenty years from the date of the permission, as opposed to from the date of operation of the wind farm.



Construction problems

- Risk: Cost overrun.
Mitigant: Fixed price EPC contract or contingency fund and cost overrun guarantee from sponsor.
- Risk: Construction delay.
Mitigant: Provision for payment of liquidated damages for delays caused by the turbine supplier and other contractors.
- Risk: Liquidation of equipment supplier.
Mitigant: Performance bond or parent guarantee. Advanced payment guarantee to cover plant and materials paid for where title has not yet passed.



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- Risk: Termination by equipment supplier due to default of borrower.
Mitigant: Direct agreement between the bank and the equipment supplier allowing the bank to step into the shoes of the borrower.



Problems affecting project cash flow

- Risk: Inadequate wind resource to make project viable.
Mitigant: Wind yield estimates from a reputable consultant based on at least one year of on-site measurement (P90 energy yield prediction as opposed to P50 or P75).
- Risk: Project down time.
Mitigant: Payment of compensation for breach of Availability Warranty and Performance Warranty from the equipment supplier, together with a comprehensive O&M service package (e.g. 12 yr EPK Agreement provided by Enercon).



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- Risk: Fluctuations in price paid for electricity in the SEM.
Mitigant: Long term index-linked PPA which qualifies under the REFIT support scheme (some banks will also consider supplier-lite).
- Risk: Liquidation of the entity contracted to purchase the power.
Mitigant: Strong PPA counterparty e.g. supply company with a Standard and Poor credit rating of BBB or better.
- Risk: Termination by PPA counterparty due to default of borrower.
Mitigant: Direct agreement with PPA counterparty allowing the bank to step into the shoes of the borrower.



Closing remarks – key points for a successful financing

- Experienced project team (technical/legal/financial) who have a proven track record of successfully completing renewable energy projects.
- Careful structuring of the contractual arrangements.
- Approach bank before key contracts have been finalised, provide comprehensive information memorandum on the project and obtain at least three quotes.



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