	Terms of Reference	Generation
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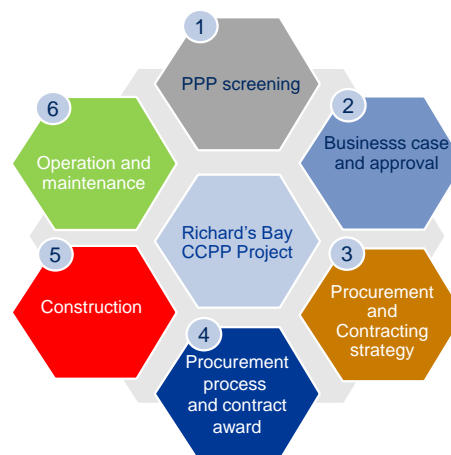
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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd (Eskom) is in the process of developing a 3000 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) near the port of Richards Bay on the east coast of South Africa.
- 1.2. The intent is to utilise this power plant for mid-merit operation to improve security of supply as well as providing the flexibility required to complement renewable energy in line with the country's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) as well as national plans for the creation of gas infrastructure.
- 1.3. Eskom wishes to investigate the feasibility of this project as a private sector participation- (PSP) given the context of the organisation factoring in many aspects including (a) the financial challenges and limited capital, (b) internal capability to effectively execute a project of this magnitude and (c) recent government borrowing restrictions.
- 1.4. The Department of Public Enterprise (DPE), through the Shareholder's Compact and its objectives, has mandated PSP in the delivery of Eskom's corporate plan. The Eskom Board and Executive Committee (EXCO) have also endorsed PSP in the delivery of Eskom's corporate plan and strategic objectives and targets. The PSP approach is one of several measures being implemented at Eskom, to address challenges of liquidity and operational performance that have been experienced in recent years.
- 1.5. The purpose of these terms of reference (ToR) is to invite Request for Proposal (RFP) from a transaction advisor (TA) representing a team of suitably qualified financial, technical, legal & other relevant advisors to help Eskom.
- 1.6. Eskom thus intends to procure the services of an experienced transaction advisor to assist it through the various project phases (Figure 1 below) using a gated approach. Eskom will retain the right to accept deliverables at completion of each stage and whether to continue with the ensuing stage depending on the Go/No-go decision. Table 1 provides the work package deliverables required from the TA for each of the phases.

Figure 1: Project phases

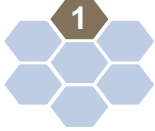







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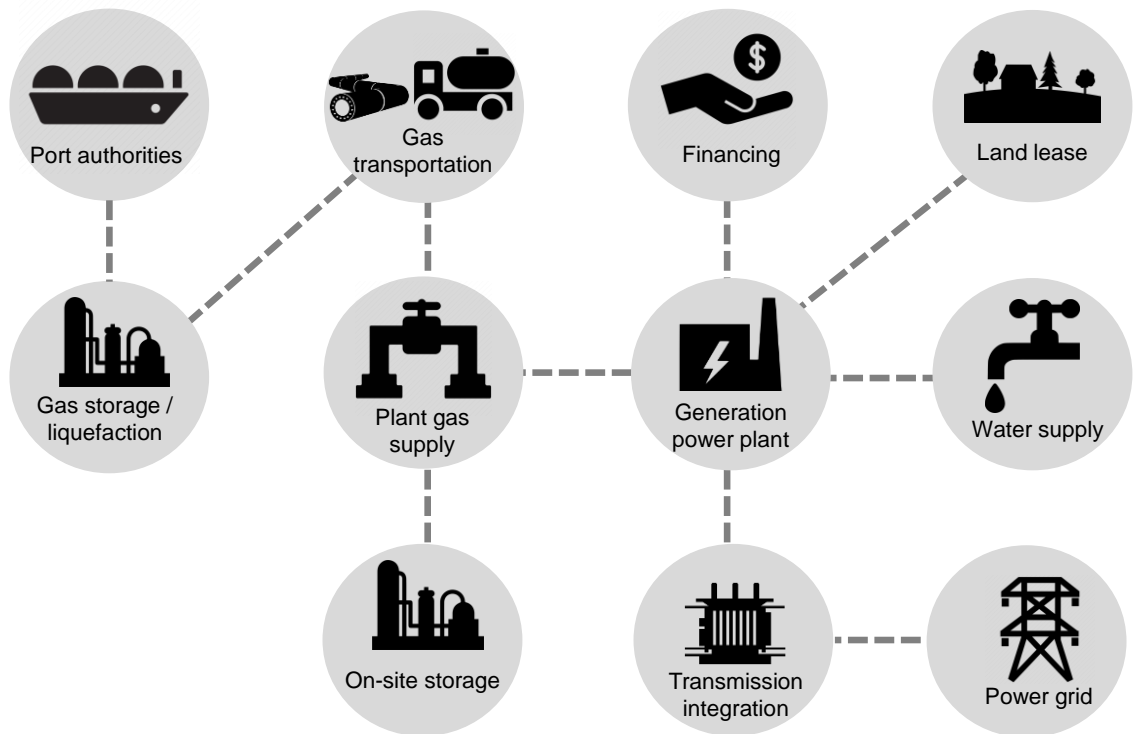
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Table 1: Project phases and work packages

#	Phase	Duration (Months)	Gate keeper work packages
1	PSP screening. 	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project due diligence assessment. Value-for-money assessment. Affordability assessment. Commercial structure. Advise on alternative legal structures Assess if the project has characteristics for bankability with recourse or without recourse. Identify project contracts, concessions and permits required before project execution. Consider other legal aspects concerning the project including guarantees that may be required.
2	Business case. 	3-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value-for-money and Affordability analysis. Risk transfer analysis. Proposed Legal Structure. Financial modelling. Funding requirements.
3	Procurement and contracting strategy. 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, cost-effective procurement process Prepare bid documents, including draft PSP agreement
4	PSP Procurement and contract award. 	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue request for proposals with draft PSP agreement. Receive bids, Compare bids with feasibility study and each other. Select preferred bidder. Prepare value-for-money report. Negotiate with preferred bidder. Finalise PSP agreement management plan. Final Business Plan
5	PSP execution 	36 - 48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure outputs, monitor and regulate performance, liaise effectively, settle disputes and reporting. TA services optional.
6	Operations and maintenance 	TBD as per PSP contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure outputs, monitor and regulate performance, liaise effectively, settle disputes and reporting. TA services optional.
7	Close and handover	6 – 12	TA services optional.

- 1.7. Further, the TA will be expected to put together a PSP package (Bundled approach) that integrates all aspects of the project including the key areas of the project, namely (a) gas supply (2) generation plant and (3) the transmission evacuation infrastructure. See Figure 12 below.

Figure 2: PSP integration and risk management



- 1.8. The TA will be expected to advise Eskom on the optimal risk allocation matrix in relation to the various integration areas not limited to the areas summarised in Figure 2 above taking into consideration internal Eskom capabilities, the Eskom organisational context as well as market appetite and capability.

2. Definitions

Term	Definition
Affordability	Means that the financial commitments to be incurred by an institution in terms of the PSP agreement can be met by funds – (a) designated within Eskom’s existing budget for the Eskom’s function to which the agreement relates; and/or (b) destined for the Eskom in accordance with the relevant treasury’s future budgetary projections for Eskom;
Client	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
Institution	The public party to a PSP Transaction
PSP agreement	Written contract recording the terms of a PSP agreement concluded between Eskom and the private party.
Private party	The private party to the PSP transaction
Programme Manager	Person identified by the accounting officer or accounting authority of Eskom, who can manage and is appropriately qualified to manage a PSP to which Eskom is party from its inception to its expiry or termination
Public Private Partnership or PSP	A commercial transaction between Eskom and a Private Party in terms of which the Private Party – (a) performs an Institutional function on behalf of Eskom; and/or; (b) acquires the use of Eskom property for its own commercial purposes; (c) assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risk in connection with the performance of the Eskom’s function and/or use of property; and (d) receives a benefit for performing Eskom’s function or from utilising Eskom property.
Transaction Advisor	A person or persons appointed in writing by an accounting officer or accounting authority of Eskom, who has or have appropriate skills and experience to assist and advise the institution in connection with a PSP, including the preparation and conclusion of a PSP agreement.
Value for money (VfM)	The provision of the function by a private party in terms of the PSP agreement results in a net benefit to Eskom, defined in terms of cost, price, quality, quantity, and risk transfer, or a combination of these, using the risk-adjusted PSC (public sector comparator).

3. Abbreviations

Abbreviation or Acronym	Definition
BAFO	Best and Final Offer
C&I	Control and Instrumentation
CCGE	Closed Cycle Gas Engines
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbines
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
DSCR	Debt Service Coverage Ratio
EoI	Expression of Interest
EXCO	Eskom Executive Management Committee
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return
GSA	Gas Supply Agreement
ICE	Internal Combustion Engines
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MYPD	Multi Year Price Determination
NDA	Non – Disclosure Agreement
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NPV	Net Present Value
PFMA	The Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999
PGAT	Performance Guarantees and Acceptance Tests
PLCM	Project Life Cycle Model
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSP	Private Sector Participation
PSC	Professional Services Contract
RBCCPP	Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Plant
RFB	Request for Bid
RFI	Request for information
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for qualification (Quote???)
SMF	Significance and Materiality Framework
SOC	State Owned Company
TA	Transaction Advisor
TC	Tender Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
VfM	Value for Money

4. Background

- 4.1. South Africa is currently facing a supply-demand challenge made worse by national plans to retire coal plants. The need for additional generation capacity to meet future electricity demand for the country over the next 20 years is articulated in the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP-2019). The IRP-2019 states that gas-to-power technologies provide the flexibility required to complement renewable energy.
- 4.2. Eskom anticipates receiving a Section 34 concurrence from the national regulator (NERSA), to design, procure and construct a Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) and associated infrastructure, with an installed generating capacity of up to 3 000 MW. The plant is anticipated to be fuelled by natural gas. Diesel as backup fuel will be considered.
- 4.3. The proposed Richards Bay CCPP will provide mid-merit power supply (48% load factor) to the electricity grid with an operating range between 30% and 70%. A mid-merit power plant adjusts its power output as demand for electricity fluctuates throughout the day. These power plants fill the gap between peak load and base load. The plant will also be able to operate when required outside the mid-merit periods.
- 4.4. The project site is located on Portion 2 and Portion 4 of Erf 11376 situated in the Richards Bay IDZ Phase 1D, in KwaZulu-Natal. The project site has been zoned for industrial use, which has been reserved specifically for gas-to-power development. Richards Bay Industrial development zone (IDZ) has provided first rights of use to Eskom.

5. Background documentation and preparatory work

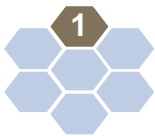
- 5.1. The transaction advisor (TA) will have to become familiar with all background documentation and preparatory work conducted to date. The list is provided in Annexure 1 for reference. The TA is expected to carry out initial technical, financial, and legal framework reviews that are deemed necessary before commencement of the first project phase.
- 5.2. The transaction advisor will use the existing information and then identify the key interfaces with transmission, gas supply, water supply and other major interfaces with management plans/schedules and mitigations.
- 5.3. The reports being submitted to Eskom for the various stages will comply with applicable standards as defined by (amongst others) Eskom engineering, finance, procurement, legal and project development standards, as well as South African PSP and other applicable legislation for the project.
- 5.4. Document review and analysis will not be limited to the below: -
 - 5.4.1. Relevant existing reports, studies, audits, etc. necessary to become familiar with the electricity sector in South Africa.
 - 5.4.2. All information pertaining to electricity market structure.

- 5.4.3. Existing financial forecasts, historical financial performance, and technical operating history for Eskom.
 - 5.4.4. Existing Electricity Laws and regulatory functions.
 - 5.4.5. Responsibilities and relationships of Government and Eskom with other government entities at different levels.
- 5.5. The various stage gate reports, comprising all the above deliverables, shall be compiled in a single report in Word format (with relevant annexures), and delivered as both electronic and hard copy documents. All financial models shall be in Excel format, and shall clearly set out all assumptions made, sensitivity analyses carried out, and model outputs.
- 5.6. The financial models shall be sufficiently adaptable for use by Eskom at later stages. The stage gate reports shall be presented with a thorough executive summary and shall be accompanied by a PowerPoint presentation that encapsulates all the key features of the study. The executive summary and PowerPoint presentation shall be compiled in such a manner that they can be used by Eskom's management for decision-making purposes.

6. Scope of services

- a) Reference is made to Table 1 above on project phases and work packages. The selected transaction advisor (the "Transaction Advisor") will be expected to approach the project in phases delivering on each of the objectives of that stage before proceeding to ensuing stages.
- b) At the conclusion of each phase the TA will submit a report of the work and analysis to Eskom for review and final acceptance for a go / no go decision to proceed to the ensuing phase.
- c) If the project decision at the conclusion of each phase is a no-go, then the TA contract will be terminated.

6.1. Phase 1: PSP screening.

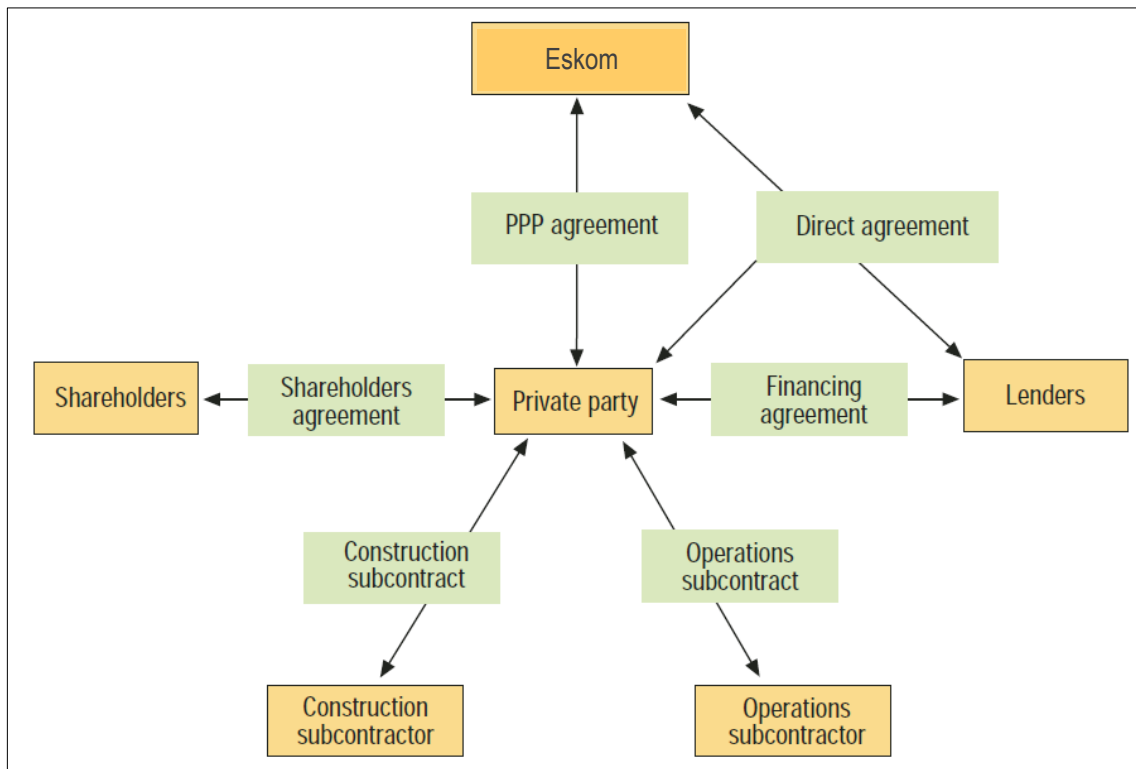
#	Phase	Duration (Months)	Gate keeper work packages
1	PSP screening 	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project due diligence assessment. • Commercial structure. • Value-for-money assessment. • Affordability assessment. • Advise on alternative legal structures • Assess if the project has characteristics for bankability with recourse or without recourse. • Identify project contracts, concessions and permits required before project execution. Consider other legal aspects concerning the project including guarantees that may be required.

6.1.1. The TA will complete a due diligence assessment on the project regarding the development work done by Eskom thus far to assess readiness for project execution. The TA will complete a screening report that will include the below:

- 6.1.1.1. Significant analysis must be done on the transfer of risks to the private sector versus risks retained by Eskom and off-balance sheet options.
- 6.1.1.2. Outline the proposed legal structure with typical options such as Development lease; Concession (Build-Operate-Transfer; Develop-Build-Finance-Operate); Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) being considered and recommended.
- 6.1.1.3. Compile a performance output specification to be used for the proposed bidding process that not only covers operational performance, but could relate to commercial, supplier development or capital spend, etc.
- 6.1.1.4. Market assessment and analysis of the potential market players as well as confirm interest, capacity, and capability of the private sector (contractors and financiers) to meet the requirements of the project. Identify all budgetary, institutional, legal, regulatory, site, BEE and other socio-economic factors that constrain and/or enable the project
- 6.1.1.5. The TA to Issue an opinion if the project has characteristics for bankability with recourse or without recourse.
- 6.1.1.6. Identify project contracts, concessions and permits required before project execution.
- 6.1.1.7. Consider other legal aspects concerning the project including guarantees that may be required.
- 6.1.1.8.

6.1.2. The TA will design a commercial structure for the project needs (See Figure 3 illustration) to show the relationship between Eskom, the special purpose vehicle (SPV) or PSP (if designed this way), shareholders, lenders, suppliers, subcontractors, and other players.


Figure 3: Indicative Commercial structure



Source: Adapted from National Treasury Public Private Partnership Manual

- 6.1.3. The proposed sources of funding (the combination of debt and equity, and (if appropriate) government contribution) must be identified and shown in a proposed funding structure. Appropriate equity returns, and the costs and key terms of debt financing, including debt service cover ratios (if applicable) must be shown. All assumptions must be clearly stated, as these will directly affect the cost of capital for the project.
- 6.1.4. The *value-for-money assessment* will be carried out by the TA to show how the service by the private party result in a net benefit, in terms of cost, price and quality compared to the conventional Eskom approach to deliver the project. Therefore, a PSP would not be a viable option for Eskom if the private party is not able to deliver a superior cost, price, and quality performance.
- 6.1.5. The TA will carry out an *affordability assessment* being another key measure for the viability and sustainability of the PSP procurement route for the project. Modelling results must show how Eskom can afford the funds to meet the long-term financial obligations arising from the PSP contract with the private party. These funds can either come from the existing or future budgetary allocations for capital projects.

6.2. Phase 2: Preliminary Business case

#	Phase	Duration (Months)	Gate keeper work packages
2	Business case 	3 - 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value-for-money and Affordability analysis. • Risk transfer analysis. • Proposed Legal Structure. • Financial modelling. • Funding requirements. • Preliminary Business Case

6.2.1. The TA will progress the work from the previous stage and elaborate that work to complete a PSP feasibility study and finalise a business case that shows how/that:

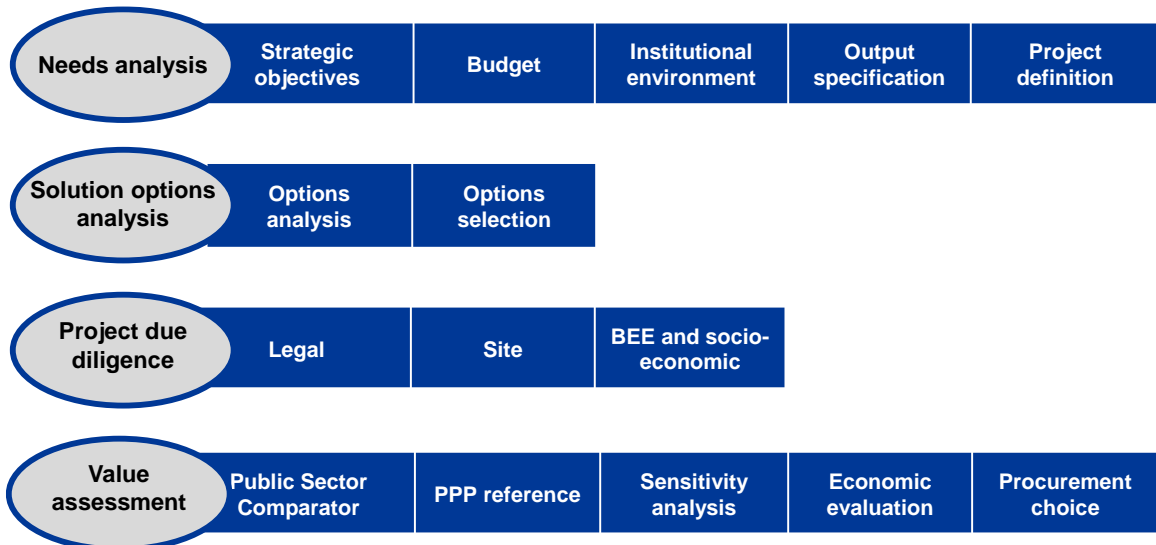
- 6.2.1.1. Design the project legal structure and how the project revenues can be ring-fenced.
- 6.2.1.2. Eskom can afford the PSP deal (treasury to advise – how should the TA assess how could Eskom afford the project/ expectation from the TA).
- 6.2.1.3. The solution is value-for-money.
- 6.2.1.4. Substantial risk (technical, operational etc) is transferred to the private sector.
- 6.2.1.5. There is an opportunity for private sector innovation.
- 6.2.1.6. Cash flows generated from the project could provide a fair return to lenders.

6.2.2. The TA will identify all interface points (including those indicated in Figure 2 above) and elaborate to greater detail the scope for the project related to all interfaces by clearly defining:

- 6.2.2.1. The technical solution.
- 6.2.2.2. Eskom and the private partner role on the project.
- 6.2.2.3. Risk transfer to parties best placed to manage certain risks.
- 6.2.2.4. Performance requirements.
- 6.2.2.5. Operational interfaces with Eskom.

6.2.3. The TA will finalise full life cycle costs to demonstrate long term affordability (capital, operating costs, pricing of services). The project needs to be commercially viable and bankable or have evidently attractive economic value.

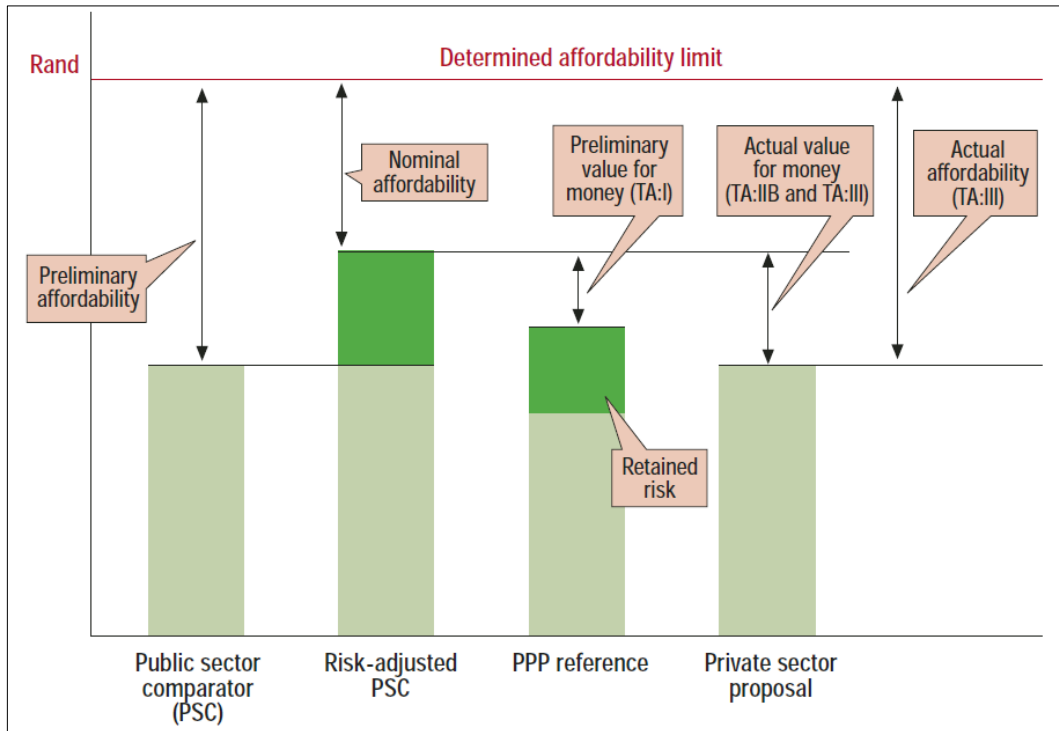
6.2.4. The TA will complete a business case (also referred to as a feasibility study) to a high-quality standard that will enable the project team to obtain a successful Eskom Board approval. The feasibility study will include the below aspects.



Source: Adapted from National Treasury Public Private Partnership Manual

- 6.2.5. The TA will develop the most suitable PSP option including all relevant technical, commercial, financial, and legal aspects. A specific focus shall be made on the risk allocation and bankability of the PSP option.
- 6.2.6. The TA will complete the affordability and value-for-money assessment (as illustrated in Figure 4) and present the risk-adjusted public sector comparator (PSC) model that provides the benchmark for value for money when compared with the PSP reference model in this feasibility study phase, that will be later compared with the private bids in the procurement phase and updated should the next phase proceed.
- 6.2.7. If required the TA will develop detailed project information memorandum (PIM) and conduct market sounding exercises and roadshows to receive early-stage feedback with sponsors, investors, operators and lenders (including IFIs), and maximize the participation of potential bidders

Figure 4: Affordability and value-for-money




Source: Adapted from National Treasury Public Private Partnership Manual

6.2.8. The TA shall review the gas supply options for the projects, including the following aspects of gas supply; volume of gas, logistical solutions for gas supply, prices at gas delivery point, pricing structures (e.g take or pay or take and pay) and indexing method to be used for the gas prices.


6.2.9. The Eskom Board submission will be completed by the Eskom project team with the support of the TA and the Eskom Board approval for the *business case* thereof will be the gate keeper for this stage forming the go/no go decision prior to phase 3.

6.3. Phase 3: Procurement and contracting strategy

#	Phase	Duration (Months)	Gate keeper work packages
3	Procurement and contracting strategy. 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, cost-effective procurement process Prepare bid documents, including draft PSP agreement


- 6.3.1. The TA will develop the relevant procurement documents, evaluation criteria, draft contract agreements (including the draft PSP agreement) complying with South Africa’s public sector procurement law, policies and guidelines, and in accordance with the procurement management systems of Eskom.
- 6.3.2. The TA will design a complete PSP procurement strategy (client’s requirements, payment mechanism, technical specification, Project performance monitoring regime, code of construction practice, requirements for network integration, etc.) and detail plan and process, based on applicable procurement requirements to follow a suitable market approach that is all inclusive to domestic and international providers.
- 6.3.3. The TA will design key aspects of the Private partner selection procedures, for example deciding whether two stage selection method or other innovative methods may be appropriate. Whether conformance or performance criteria are to be used. Whether pass or fail criteria are to apply whether rated criteria type of evaluation is to apply and at what stage, and what technical and socio-economic criteria are to apply for selection of the Private partner and how to maximize competition without sacrificing quality of bids.
- 6.3.4. The TA will design and administer the selection process (including, Procurement strategy, initial selection or pre-qualifications and subsequent RfP or RfB”) process. The TA will setup administration and support in this phase to help Eskom prepare all the necessary Procurement documentation, including advertising material as well as set up and administer the process by which Eskom can initially select or pre-qualify the parties, including responding to questions and interfacing with interested applicants.
- 6.3.5. The Eskom Board submission will be completed by the Eskom project team with the support of the TA and the Eskom Board approval for the *strategy* thereof will be the gate keeper for this stage forming the go/no go decision prior to phase 4.

6.4. Phase 4: PSP Procurement

#	Phase	Duration (Months)	Gate keeper work packages
4	PSP Procurement process and contract award. 	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue request for proposals with draft PSP agreement. • Receive bids, Compare bids with feasibility study and each other. • Select preferred bidder. • Prepare value-for-money report. • Negotiate with preferred bidder. • Finalise PSP agreement management plan.

- 6.4.1. Eskom will issue the Request for Proposal (RFP) or Expression of Interest (EOI) depending on the procurement strategy approved from the previous phase for a PSP partner to deliver the project. It is assumed, from a risk managing point of view, that the PSP will have the capacity to:
 - 6.4.1.1. Source, negotiate and conclude the gas supply agreement.
 - 6.4.1.2. Capacity and experience to build a CCGT generation plant.
 - 6.4.1.3. Engage with and apply for the plant Transmission integration.
 - 6.4.1.4. Capacity to raise funding to execute the project.
 - 6.4.1.5. note: PSP agreement with Eskom, the PSP should agree
 - 6.4.1.6. The PSP to finalise the development work, including final plant designs and site preparation to be ready for construction.
- 6.4.2. The TA shall perform the evaluation together with Eskom staff the evaluation process and selection of the successful proposer/bidder.
- 6.4.3. Once the procurement results are available the TA will update the business case (including the “VfM” analysis) to demonstrate by comparing the Net Present Value (NPV) of the price of the most advantageous proposal/bid received with the NPV of the PSC for the project with a suitable adjustment for risk assumed.
- 6.4.4. The TA will support Eskom in the negotiation of the PSP agreement with the preferred PSP bidder as well as provide a due diligence (commercial, legal, finance etc.) support function to Eskom.
- 6.4.5. The gate keeper for this stage will be the Eskom Board approval for a mandate to negotiate with the preferred PSP bidder as well as the successful contract award leading to the PSP execution phase. The transaction advisor must help Eskom with all the functions related to signing the final agreement.

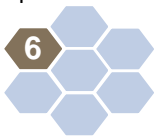
6.5. Phase 5: PSP execution

#	Phase	Duration (Months)	Gate keeper work packages
5	PSP execution 	36 - 48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure outputs, monitor and regulate performance, liaise effectively, settle disputes and reporting. • TA services optional.

- 6.5.1. In this phase both Eskom and the PSP partner (depending on scope allocated) will embark on project execution depending on the agreed approach by parties in relation to handling of risks and the interface points in Figure 2 above.

- 6.5.2. Eskom may in parallel be executing its scope of work (for example Transmission integration infrastructure, permits, licenses etc) as part of the PSP agreement.
- 6.5.3. The TAs role at this stage is to assist Eskom to monitor the PSP agreement management plan activities such as engagements with relevant parties, measuring outputs, monitoring, and regulating performance, liaising effectively, settling disputes and reporting.
- 6.5.4. Eskom may reserve the right not to use the TA services for this phase due to the length of the execution phase as the TA services might attract higher costs onto the project. An option could be to use the services of the TA during the earlier stages of execution until Eskom is comfortable with monitoring of the management plan.

6.6. Phase 6 & 7: Operations and maintenance

#	Phase	Duration (Months)	Gate keeper work packages
6	 Operations and maintenance	TBD as per PSP contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure outputs, monitor and regulate performance, liaise effectively, settle disputes and reporting. • TA services optional.
7	Close and handover	6 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA services optional.

- 6.6.1. In both these phases Eskom will retain the right for the option not to use services of the TA as these phases are far out into the future. It is assumed that internal capabilities would have been developed to be able to monitor the management agreements and closure.

7. Invoicing and payment

The *Transaction Advisor* shall address the tax invoice to:
 Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
 PO BOX 1091
 Johannesburg
 2001
 Vat 4740101508

Or otherwise supplied by the relevant project and include on each invoice the following information:

- a) Name and address of the *Transaction Advisor* and the *Client's Agent*;
- b) The contract number and title;
- c) *Transaction Advisor's* VAT registration number;
- d) The *Client's* VAT registration number 4740101508;
- e) Description of service provided for each item invoiced based on the Price List;
- f) Total amount invoiced excluding VAT, the VAT and the invoiced amount including VAT;

8. Applicable Documents

- The following documents form an integral part of service delivery associated with engineering and project management in Eskom.
- These documents will be provided upon request and remain the copyright property of Eskom. Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA) will be required where applicable.
- As a result of continuous business improvement, all documents are subject to revision and the Transaction Advisor is responsible to ensure that the most recent revision(s) of the documents are used/referenced.
- The services shall be delivered in accordance with all listed normative references and listed governance documents and templates, while considering all listed informative references.

9. Standards, Guidelines, Handbooks and Regulations

- [1] ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems
- [2] OHSA - Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993
- [3] Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999
- [4] 240-112292436 Deliver Projects Policy
- [5] 240-95232993 Eskom Reference Project Life Cycle Model Framework
- [6] Procurement Instruction Note no. 05 of 2019: Payment Assessment
- [7] National Treasury PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MANUAL
- [8] National Treasury PSP Practice Notes issued in terms of the PFMA.

10. Acceptance

This document has been seen and accepted by:

#	Name	Designation
1	Patrick Mulenga	Senior Manager Project Development
2	Thivhusiwi Netshidongololwe	Chief Advisor Project Development
3	Pravan Sookdeo	Chief Advisor Contracts Management
4	Priscilla Jezi	Snr Advisor Funding & Portfolio
5	Saneshan Govender	General Manager Master Specialist
6	Tom Skinner	General Manager Clean Energy Unit
7	Edwin Seitei	Middle Manager Project Portfolio
8	Philiswa Nongalo	Chief Advisor Finance

11. Revisions

Date	Rev.	Compiler	Remarks
June 2023	1	Thivhusiwi Netshidongololwe	Project team first review and finalisation

12. Annexures 1: Background and Supporting Documentation

Note: Except for the EIA report that are already available to the public, the other reports might need permissions as well as NDA to be signed before sharing. They are shared here to indicate the extent of the work that has already been done.

#	Document No	Document Title	Description of content
1	DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1123	Savannah Environmental (2019) Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) Revised Environmental Impact Assessment, Kwazulu-Natal Province.	Environmental Impact Assessment
2	DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1123	Department of environmental Affairs (2019). Environmental authorisation for the Proposed Construction of Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Plant and Associated Infrastructure within the City of Umhlathuze Local Municipality in Kwazulu Natal Province.	Environmental Authorisation – Power Plant
3	DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1125	Department of environmental Affairs (2020). Environmental authorisation for the Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) 400 kV Power Line Development and Associated Infrastructure near the Town of Richards Bay Within the Umhlathuze and the Umfolozi Local Municipalities in the Kwazulu Natal Province.	Environmental Authorisation - Transmission
4	6004708-422-0015	CCGT Greenfield – East Coast Combined Cycle Power Plant: Concept Design Report	Concept Design report
5	-	East Coast Gas Project URS Rev	User Requirement Specification for Richards Bay CCPP Project
6	6004708-422-0015	CCGT Greenfield East Coast Gas Concept Design Report	Concept Design Report
7	6004708-422-0008	Greenfield ECG CCGT Gas Turbine Basic Design Report	Basic Design Report
8	346-CCGT-BDDD-D00185-1	Site Selection Report Consolidation report	Site Selection Report
9	-	Proposed 3 000-MW Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) - Bankable Feasibility Report	Bankable Feasibility Report to support the section 34 application.