

**Truck Loading slots – Allocation Mechanism**



Allocation mechanism linked to the “Terms and Conditions – LNG Auctions version 10 July 2023” regarding the sale of LNG Services

# Allocation Mechanism

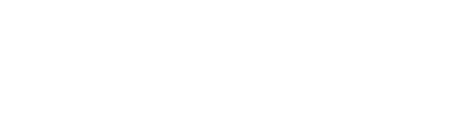
After a Round has been closed, all Valid Bids of all Bidders in that Round are aggregated to determine Demand. Note that in the description below First Cycle refers to rounds where the Major Price Steps are applied, Second Cycle refers to rounds where the Minor Price Steps are applied. At the start of an auction rounds are always part of a First Cycle where Major Price Steps are applied.

The following default allocation rules are applicable for a Round, unless otherwise stated in the TCAW:

* In case Demand equals Offer for a Round or is lower than Offer in the first Round,
  + The Cleared Price is the Round Price of that Round;
  + Each Participant is allocated its Bid Quantity of that Round;
* In case Demand is higher than Offer,
  + There is no Allocation;
  + The next Round is initiated;
* During the next round, if Demand is lower than Offer in the First Cycle,
  + The Second Cycle (using Minor Price Steps) is initiated;
* In case Demand is lower than Offer in the Second Cycle,
  + The Cleared Price is the Round Price of the previous Round where Demand exceeded Offer;
  + The Allocation of Participants is performed based on the linear interpolation algorithm defined hereunder:

1. For each Bidder, the positive delta between its Bid Quantities of the previous Round where Demand exceeded Offer and the current Round is divided by the sum of the aggregated deltas of the Bidders, in order to calculate a pro rata % (percentage) for each Bidder.
2. Then, the pro rata % of each Bidder is applied to the difference between the Offer and the Demand of the current Round (being the last Round) and rounded downwards, resulting in a pro rata quantity for each Bidder.
3. Finally, the pro rata quantity for each Bidder is then added to the corresponding Bid Quantity of each separate Bidder in the current Round (being the last Round), resulting in an Allocation of each Participant.

In case Demand is higher than the Offer in the Second Cycle and the price reached equals the one of the last Round in the First Cycle, the Allocation will be performed using the linear interpolation algorithm between the last Round of the First Cycle and the last Round of the Second Cycle, and the Cleared Price will be the Round Price of the last Round of the Second Cycle.



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