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INSTALLATION AND OPERATION  
OF DC FAST CHARGING STATIONS  
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Submission of candidacy by **28 August 2020** at the latest to the Environmental Division of the City of Bruges, in electronic form (PDF format) FAO e-mail address [Koen.Timmerman@brugge.be](mailto:Koen.Timmerman@brugge.be) or [veronique.soulliaert@brugge.be](mailto:veronique.soulliaert@brugge.be)

# 1 POSITION & PURPOSE

## 1.1 INITIATOR

### City of Bruges, Environmental Division

The City of Bruges subscribes to the Covenant of Mayors 2030 and, for this reason, is aiming to reduce local CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 40% by 2030. For this purpose, a 2030 climate plan will be drawn up with consideration for the following deliverables: 1) heating differently, 2) more local solar and wind energy, 3) CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral mobility, 4) CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral manufacturing, 5) CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral consumption, and 6) climate adaptation

As part of its climate plan for 2020-2030, the City of Bruges aims to have particular consideration for the energy transition in mobility flows. More specifically, the City of Bruges wishes to facilitate the charging of electric vehicles. Today, there are 60 public AC charging stations in Bruges, operated by the firm Allego, in collaboration with Fluvius. In addition, there are a number of fast charging stations in private operation.

**The City of Bruges wishes to add public fast charging stations to this offering.**

The policy around climate objectives in the City of Bruges is monitored by the strategy unit via a multi-disciplinary internal climate team.

## 1.2 PURPOSE

The City of Bruges aims to put its best efforts into the developments around electric mobility. It is clear that the charging time for electric vehicles is becoming an ever more important element in this, in particular for professional users (e.g. taxi firms, courier companies, sales representatives, etc.), but also for recreational visitors to the city and its residents.

Fast charging stations that make use of direct current (known as “DC charging stations”) are becoming ever more prominent as a suitable solution for the public charging of electric vehicles. These charging stations allow for a far higher charging power than charging stations using alternating current (AC charging stations). More and more electric vehicles have the ability to use DC charging. The City therefore expects that demand will rise for charging stations where users can charge their vehicles quickly.

The market for electric vehicle charging, however, remains in rapid development and there are a great many uncertainties that must be taken into account. For example, it remains unclear what the charging behaviour of motorists will be: will most of them “fill up” at home or at their employer’s/customer’s premises, or will they use public charging stations while on the road or at their destination. In addition, the technical development of charging stations is seeing rapid evolution, in particular as regards DC charging stations.













**Availability guarantee and helpdesk:**

The operator will be asked to provide an availability guarantee. This means that the selected candidate must offer a guarantee that the charging station will be technically available (i.e. functional and charging or ready to charge) for a certain minimum duration during the year.

The City of Bruges is aiming for a minimum availability level of 95%, calculated every six months from the date of the charging station’s commissioning. This means that the charging station is technically available for 4,161 of the 4,380 hours covered by a six-month period. However, the City of Bruges will leave it to the candidate’s discretion as to whether to give a higher or lower percentage in the proposal, so that this can be used as a differentiating factor between the proposals.

The availability percentage will be calculated after deducting the time when the charging station was unavailable owing to one of the following reasons:

- planned maintenance on the charging station and appurtenances (frequency and duration to be indicated in the proposal);
- physical inaccessibility of the charging station, which was not caused by the operator, those appointed by them or their sub-contractors;
- causes outside of the charging station operator’s control, with an obligation upon the operator to keep these as short as possible (for example, in the event of damage to the charging station, the operator should repair this as soon as possible).

The candidate must describe in the proposal what availability guarantee they are offering and what financial compensation (the penalty amount) they propose for every 6 hours that the charging station has not been available when it should have been. This penalty amount will also be used as a differentiating factor between the proposals.

In addition, the proposal must also confirm that a 24/24-hour, 7/7-day helpdesk service will be offered for the charging station’s users, along with a description of how this helpdesk service will be organised.

**Tariffs for charging sessions**

The candidate must indicate in the proposal what charging tariff they will apply. There are three possible types of tariffs for charging sessions:

- Fixed starting tariff (charged irrespective of the charging station’s duration of use)
- Tariff per kWh charged
- Tariff per minute that the vehicle is occupying the charging station

The proposal should describe what tariffs the operator will apply (types of tariff, level of the tariff, etc.). The tariff per kWh charged may not exceed €0.50/kWh.





