

PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO ART. 29 AND 30 REGULATION (EU) 2017/460 (NC TARIFFS)

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link																						
Information to be published before the annual auction (tariff period 2024)																								
Art. 29 (a)	Information for standard capacity products for firm capacity (reserve prices, multipliers, seasonal factors, etc.)	<p>Pricelist can be found here.</p> <p>For the justification of the level of multipliers, Energinet refers to the method approval by DUR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tariff methodology for the Danish transmission system – NC TAR approval 																						
Art. 29 (b)	Information for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity (reserve prices and an assessment of the probability of interruption)	<p>Pricelist can be found here.</p> <p>See "Interruptible capacity at Ellund – calculation of probability" here.</p>																						
Information to be published before the tariff period (tariff period 2024)																								
Art. 30 (1)(a)	Information on parameters used in the applied reference price methodology related to the technical characteristics of the transmission system.	See information on the sub questions below.																						
Art. 30 (1)(a)(i)	technical capacity at entry and exit points and associated assumptions;	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Point:</th> <th>Technical capacity (GWh/h):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Entry Nybro</td> <td>6,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entry Ellund</td> <td>7,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entry RES</td> <td>Unlimited</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entry EPII</td> <td>13,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entry Faxe</td> <td>3,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entry Storage</td> <td>8,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exit JEZ</td> <td>15,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exit Faxe</td> <td>13,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exit Ellund</td> <td>10,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exit Storage</td> <td>4,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Point:	Technical capacity (GWh/h):	Entry Nybro	6,9	Entry Ellund	7,7	Entry RES	Unlimited	Entry EPII	13,4	Entry Faxe	3,8	Entry Storage	8,2	Exit JEZ	15,2	Exit Faxe	13,4	Exit Ellund	10,0	Exit Storage	4,4
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Art. 30 (1)(a)(ii)	forecasted contracted capacity at entry and exit points and associated assumptions;	See the capacity assumption in the model: Future gas tariffs (energinet.dk)																						
Art. 30 (1)(a)(iii)	the quantity and the direction of the gas flow for entry and exit points and associated assumptions, such as demand and supply scenarios for the gas flow under peak conditions;	AF2022 (Analyseforudsætninger til Energinet Energistyrelsen (ens.dk))																						

**Art. 30
(1)(a)(iv)** the structural representation of the transmission network with an appropriate level of detail;



**Art. 30
(1)(a)(v)** additional technical information about the transmission network, such as the length and the diameter of pipelines and the power of compressor stations.

Name	Length (km)	Diameter (mm/'')
EPII tie-in – Nybro	124 km	769 mm/32 ''
Nybro – Egtved (dobbel)	56 km	743 mm/30 ''
Egtved – Ll. Torup MR	127 km	494 mm/20 ''
Ll. Torup MR – Ålborg	60 km	343 mm/16 ''
Ellund – Egtved I	88 km	595 mm/24 ''
Ellund – Egtved II	88 km	740 mm/30 ''
Egtved – Nyborg	117 km	886 mm/36 ''
Egtved – Lillebælt	34 km	743 mm/30 ''
Taulov – Skærbækværket	3 km	308 mm/16 ''
Lillebæltsforbindelsen (dobbel)	4 km	736 mm/30 ''
Lillebælt – Nyborg	78 km	743 mm/30 ''
Storebæltsforbindelsen (dobbel)	32 km	737 mm/30 ''
Kongsmark – CS Everdrup	60 km	990 mm/40 ''
Kongsmark – Torslunde	79 km	743 mm/30 ''
Stenlille – Torslunde	43 km	595 mm/24 ''
Torslunde – Lyng	26 km	386 mm/16 ''
Torslunde – Hvidovre	17 km	743 mm/30 ''
Hvidovre – Avedøre II	2 km	289 mm/14 ''
Hvidovre – Dragør Border	12 km	743 mm/30 ''
Vestamager – Sydhavn	8 km	311 mm/14 ''

Effect on CS Egtved 5,4 MW pr. Unit (4 units – one backup)

Effect on CS Everdrup 18,8 MW pr. Unit (3 units – one backup)

**Art. 30
(1)(b)(i)** Information on the allowed and/or target revenue

The forecasted allowed revenues of Energinet for the year 2024 are in total: 1,875 mDKK (est.) (transmission: 1,498 mDKK (est.), non-transmission (upstream): 377 mDKK (est.).

Art. 30 (1)(b)(ii)	Information related to changes in the revenue.	<p>From the last tariff calculation, it's a yearly increase of 479 mDKK (34 %).</p> <p>Hereof is 196 mDKK of the increase due to accumulated under-recovery carried over from the previous year. By agreement with the NRA, the present accumulated under-recovery will be recovered through the next three years tariff periods.</p>
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)	<p>Information related the following Parameters:</p> <p>types of assets, cost of capital, capital and operational expenditures, incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets, inflation indices (NRB)</p>	<p>The following data lists the assumptions applied in the tariff calculations. Differences between assumptions and the final revenue cap as set by the NRA will be carried forward as under- or over-recovery.</p> <p>The asset base (invested capital) per asset type is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission: 10.5 billion DKK • Non-transmission: 2.8 billion DKK <p>Cost of equity capital is based on: 7.49% p.a. and a solvency degree of 50% of the invested capital Transmission: 10.5 billion DKK*50%*7.49%= 393mDKK Non-transmission: 2.8 billion DKK*50%*7.49%= 103mDKK</p> <p>Calculations above, in particular concerning the non-transmission tariff, are awaiting decision by the NRA.</p> <p>The total financial costs (ex. equity costs) are based on the expected cost of interest for existing and new loans. The expectation in the tariff calculations was 207 mDKK.</p> <p>OPEX is calculated to 401 mDKK for 2024, which is an increase of 10 percent compared to 2023.</p> <p>Net inflation (after efficiency target) is set to 2.8%.</p> <p>Below is a table showing the depreciation periods on different types of assets. However, for Energinet Gastransmission no assets currently have a longer depreciation period than to and including year 2052. Depreciation periods based on asset type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground – No depreciation • Buildings – 20-100 years • Technical installations – 10-60 years • Other installations and fixtures – 3-10 years • Software – 3-10 year <p>The asset base (invested capital) per asset type is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground – 18 mDKK • Buildings – 602 mDKK • Technical installations – 12,579 mDKK • Other installations and fixtures – 88 mDKK

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Software – 22 mDKK <p>By 1st January 2023 Energinet Gastransmission (TO) changed economic regulatory regime from the cost+ model to a revenue cap regulation. Energinet Systemansvar (SO) remains a cost+ regulated activity at least until 1st January 2025 after which the activity is expected to be revenue cap regulated.</p> <p>The incentive mechanism under the revenue cap regulation is that Gastransmission is allowed to keep extraordinary efficiency gains (lower costs realized compared to the allowed revenues) within the regulatory period. The efficiency gains will be returned to the shippers as part of the recalibration of the revenue cap at the start of the next regulatory period.</p> <p>Required efficiency targets for Gastransmission will be set by the NRA as part of the revenue cap (allowed revenues). Efficiency targets for Systemansvar are set by the Energy Ministry (owner of Energinet).</p>														
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iv)	The transmission services revenue	The forecasted allowed transmission services revenues for the year 2024 are in total: 1,498 mDKK (est.).														
Art. 30 (1)(b)(v)	Information on the transmission services revenue including capacity-commodity split, entry/exit split and intra-system/cross-system split	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Split</th> <th>Capacity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Intra</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cross-use</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entry*</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exit*</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodity</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Based on ex-post split i.e. the result of entry and exit points share of total allocated capacity.</p>	Split	Capacity	Intra	22%	Cross-use	78%	Entry*	53%	Exit*	47%	Capacity	100%	Commodity	0%
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Art. 30 (1)(b)(vi)	Information related to the previous tariff period regarding revenues and over-/under-recovery	<p>Actual revenues obtained of 2022: 465 mDKK - thereof transmission service: 419 mDKK - thereof non-transmission service: 46 mDKK</p> <p>In 2022 Energinet obtained an under-recovery at 272 mDKK</p>														
Art. 30 (1)(b)(vii)	Information on the intended use of the auction premium	In the event of auction premiums, the revenue will be used to lower the overall tariffs.														
Art. 30 (1)(c)	Information on transmission and non-transmission tariffs accompanied by the relevant information related to their derivation	The approved tariff methodology can be found at DUR's website: Delvis godkendelse af tarifmetode i det danske gastransmissionssystem (forsyningstilsynet.dk)														
Art. 30 (1)(c)(i)	where applied, commodity-based transmission tariffs referred to in Article 4 (3)	Energinet does not apply commodity-based transmission tariffs.														

Art. 30 (1)(c)(ii)	where applied, non-transmission tariffs for non-transmission services referred to in Article 4 (4)	<p>Energinet apply a non-transmission tariff to recover the cost of the upstream activities, this is described in the approval from DUR mentioned above.</p> <p>Energinet also recover a Emergency tariff as a non-transmission tariff through the distribution company, Evida, at the Danish end consumers.</p>
Art. 30 (1)(c)(iii)	the reference prices and other prices applicable at points other than those referred to in Article 29	<p>All applicable prices are listed at the price sheet: Current tariffs (energinet.dk)</p>
Art. 30 (2)(a)(i)	Information on transmission tariff changes and trends	<p>The tariffs are increasing 32 pct. compared to the previous period.</p> <p>The tariff increase is due, among other things, to the extraordinary challenges on the gas market in 2022/23 caused by the conflict in Ukraine, especially at the beginning of the period. The challenges meant less sold capacity, effects on inflation and interest rates, large increases in energy prices and lower energy consumption, all of which contributed to the tariffs charged not being able to cover costs in the current period.</p>
Art. 30 (2)(a)(ii)	The difference in the level of transmission tariffs for the same type of transmission service applicable for the tariff period for which the information is published and for each tariff period within the remainder of the regulatory period	<p>The simplified model can be found here: Future gas tariffs (energinet.dk)</p>
Art. 30 (2) b)	Information about the used tariff model and an explanation how to calculate the transmission tariffs applicable for the prevailing tariff period	<p>The simplified model can be found here: Future gas tariffs (energinet.dk)</p>