

Regulation H3:

Settlement of wholesale services and taxes

March 2016

Version 1.11

Effective as of 1 April 2016

'The regulations are available in Danish and English. In the event of discrepancies between the Danish and English version, the Danish version of the regulation is legally binding.'

		Sep. 2015	Sep. 2015	March 2016	DATE
		MAC/USS	PHQ	SHR	NAME
REV.	DESCRIPTION	PREPARED	REVIEWED	APPROVED	
		16/04092-12			

Revision view

Chapter no.	Text	Version	Date
	Pseudo-regulation prepared on the basis of the introduction of the wholesale model.	1.0	May 2013
	Revised as pseudo-regulation in connection with the introduction of flex-settlement and the wholesale model.	1.1	July 2013
	Revised as pseudo-regulation in connection with the BRS work.	1.2	September 2013
	Revised in connection with the preparation for consultation. General specification of the wholesale settlement's price elements, links per metering point as well as aggregations per balance supplier, grid operator and Energinet.dk.	1.3	November 2013
4 and 5	'Aggregation of wholesale services' and 'correction of price elements after refixation'	1.4	December 2013
	Revised in accordance with consultation memo of 25 February 2014. The changes are shown in the regulation with track changes.	1.5	February 2014
	Revised due to the procedure for meter management + chapter concerning electric heating:	1.6	May 2014
	Revised as a result of consultation in May 2014.	1.7	August 2014
	Lists of sanctions added.	1.8	September 2014
	Revised as a result of flex-settlement and a new chapter 6 on tax matters.	1.9	May 2015
	Revised as a result of consultation in May 2015.	1.10	September 2015
	Document number and date updated after approval of the methods by the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority.	1.11	March 2016

Table of contents

Revision view	2
Reading instructions	5
1. Terminology and definitions	6
1.1 Subscription.....	6
1.2 Market participant	6
1.3 Working days	6
1.4 Binding temporary price reduction	6
1.5 Child metering point	6
1.6 DataHub.....	6
1.7 Electricity tax.....	6
1.8 Electronic data interchange (EDI)	6
1.9 Electricity supply grid.....	6
1.10 Balance supplier	Fejl! Bogmærke er ikke defineret.
1.11 Fixation	Fejl! Bogmærke er ikke defineret.
1.12 Flex-settlement	7
1.13 Move-in/move-out	7
1.14 Consumption.....	7
1.15 Distribution curve	7
1.16 Distributed consumption.....	7
1.17 Fee	7
1.18 Calendar days	7
1.19 Customer	7
1.20 Change of supplier.....	7
1.21 Market portal	7
1.22 Metering point.....	7
1.23 Grid area	8
1.24 Grid operator	8
1.25 Parent metering point	8
1.26 Production	Fejl! Bogmærke er ikke defineret.
1.27 Refixation	8
1.28 Residual consumption	8
1.29 Profile settlement	8
1.30 Effective date.....	8
1.31 Tariff.....	8
1.32 Time limits.....	8
1.33 Hourly settlement.....	9
1.34 15/60 metering	9
1.35 15/60 value	9
2. Objective, scope and regulatory provisions	10
2.1 Objective and scope of the regulation.....	10
2.2 Statutory authority	10
2.3 Sanctions	10
2.4 Complaints	11
2.5 Effective date.....	11
3. Price elements.....	12
3.1 Subscriptions	13
3.2 Fees.....	13

3.3	Tariffs	13
3.4	Change of price elements in the DataHub	14
3.5	Linking of price elements per metering point	16
3.6	Blocking of a metering point	18
4.	Aggregation of wholesale services	19
4.1	General	19
4.2	Sending of data to grid operator and balance supplier	20
4.3	Procedure in the event of lack of refixation	20
5.	Correction of wholesale services after refixation.....	22
5.1	Corrections for flex and hourly settled metering points	22
5.2	Procedure	22
6.	Tax conditions	23
6.1	Specifically about electric heating	23
6.2	Verification of electricity taxes.....	24
7.	Overview of obligations and sanctions	25

Reading instructions

This regulation contains general and specific requirements for handling subscriptions, fees, tariffs and taxes in the DataHub with a view to settlement between grid operator, Energinet.dk and balance supplier.

The regulation is structured in such a way that **chapter 1** contains terminology and definitions used in the subsequent chapters.

Chapter 2 contains the regulatory provisions of the regulation.

Chapter 3 contains the wholesale model's price elements, including the handling of subscriptions, tariffs and fees in the DataHub.

Chapter 4 contains a description of the aggregations of wholesale services which are generated in the DataHub and when.

Chapter 5 contains a description of how corrections of subscriptions, fees and tariffs are handled after refixation in the DataHub.

Chapter 6 contains a description of tax matters.

Chapter 7 contains overviews of the relevant obligations and sanctions for the market participants.

The regulation is published by Energinet.dk and is available from:

Energinet.dk
Tonne Kjærvej 65
7000 Fredericia
Denmark
Tel. +45 70 10 22 44

The regulation can be downloaded from www.energinet.dk in the main menu 'Electricity' under 'Regulations', 'Market regulations'.

1. Terminology and definitions

1.1 Subscription

A charge indicated as a subscription is the price charged on a monthly basis for one or more ongoing services in respect of the connection to the metering point and related services.

1.2 Market participant

General term for parties, with the exception of customers and third parties, operating in the electricity market, ie grid operators, balance suppliers, balance responsible parties (BRPs), transmission companies and transmission system operators (TSOs).

1.3 Working days

Working days as defined in Regulation D1: 'Settlement metering', appendix 3: 'Definition of working days'.

1.4 Binding temporary price reduction

Grid operators' price reductions which under the Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven) must be passed on direct to the customer.

1.5 Child metering point

A metering point linked to a parent metering point.

1.6 DataHub

An IT platform owned and operated by Energinet.dk. The DataHub handles metered data, master data, required transactions and communication with all market participants in the Danish electricity market.

1.7 Electricity tax

Electricity tax is a fixed national tax charged as a price per kWh.

1.8 Electronic data interchange (EDI)

Structured electronic transfer of data between companies.

1.9 Electricity supply grid

General term for public grids and direct electricity supply grids as defined in the Danish Electricity Supply Act.

1.10 Balance supplier

A company which:

1) Energinet.dk has included as balance supplier in the DataHub

2) and

- sells electricity to customers and holds balance responsibility for the metering point, or*
- buys electricity from producers and holds balance responsibility for the metering point.*

1.11 Fixation

At the fixation time, the fixation determines a preliminary settlement basis for balance and wholesale settlement based on time series sent to the DataHub. Moreover, the residual consumption and thus the distribution curve are determined.

1.12 Flex-settlement

Flex-settlement is used for metering points with an annual consumption of less than 100,000 kWh, where the grid operator continuously remote-reads and distributes hourly values, and where these values are used for balance settlement.

1.13 Move-in/move-out

Change of customer for a metering point, which takes place either in the form of a move-in or a move-out.

1.14 Consumption

Synonymous with 'ordinary consumption' (actual metered consumption) and calculated as the consumption in the electricity market. This does not include own consumption for electricity and CHP production as well as own production at small RE facilities exempt from metering.

1.15 Distribution curve

The distribution curve is calculated on an hourly basis per grid area as the fixed residual consumption divided by the sum of load shares for the month for the relevant grid area. The distribution curve is used for periodisation in connection with customer account settlement of profile-settled consumers.

1.16 Distributed consumption

*Distributed consumption is calculated as residual consumption*load shares/sum of load shares (provisionally calculated consumption) per market participant for profile-settled metering points. Used in connection with refixation of balance and wholesale settlement.*

1.17 Fee

A price indicated as a fee is a price charged for an individual service in respect of the connection to the metering point and related services as per a given date.

1.18 Calendar days

Time limits indicated in calendar days include all weekdays, weekends and public holidays.

1.19 Customer

The person(s) or entity(ies) that use a metering point and therefore are entitled to conclude legally binding agreements for this metering point, ie entitled to change supplier, report a move-out for the metering point etc. A customer can either be a legal or natural person.

1.20 Change of supplier

Change of balance supplier for a metering point.

1.21 Market portal

A web-based access point to the DataHub for market participants. From the portal, it is possible to perform and monitor business processes in the Danish electricity market.

1.22 Metering point

A physical or defined (virtual) point in the electricity supply grid where electrical energy is metered, calculated as a function of several readings or estimated. A metering point is the smallest unit in

the electricity market when calculating electrical energy for customers and market participants. A metering point is identified by a metering point ID.

1.23 Grid area

A specific delimited area for which a licence has been granted to conduct grid activities under the Danish Electricity Supply Act and which is delimited against the adjacent electricity supply grids with 15/60 meters that are included in the DataHub's computations in the electricity market.

1.24 Grid operator

Company licensed to operate distribution grids.

1.25 Parent metering point

A metering point with one or more child metering points linked. There are no limits to the number of child metering points that can be linked to a parent metering point. The parent metering point determines the linking to the customer and balance supplier.

1.26 Production

Synonymous with 'electricity production' or 'net production' and defined as gross production from the generator less own consumption for electricity and CHP production.

1.27 Refixation

The recalculation and filing of the aggregated settlement basis in the form of a filed copy of the aggregations of the applicable time series sent to the DataHub at the time of refixation, which is described in further detail in Regulation D1: 'Settlement metering', chapter 4.

1.28 Residual consumption

Total consumption in a grid area calculated on an hourly basis less the consumption of flex and hourly settled customers in the grid area.

1.29 Profile settlement

Covers settlement of all consumption in a grid area which is not subject to flex or hourly settlement. The consumption is distributed on the basis of a profile for the grid area as described in Regulation H2: 'Profile settlement etc.' and involves, for example, metering points read annually by the customer and metering points where hourly values are remote-read without being used for balance settlement.

1.30 Effective date

Date and time for the day on which a change, eg a change of supplier, move-in/move-out or change of a price element, is to come into force. The time is always at the beginning of the day, at 00.00, on the relevant date as described in Regulation F1: 'EDI communication with the DataHub in the electricity market'.

1.31 Tariff

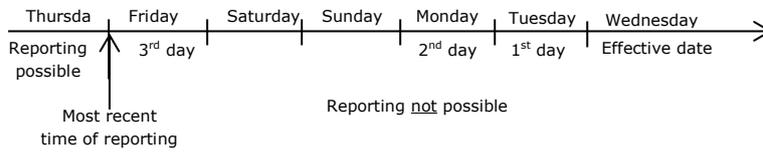
A price indicated as a tariff is a price in respect of the metering point which is determined per kWh.

1.32 Time limits

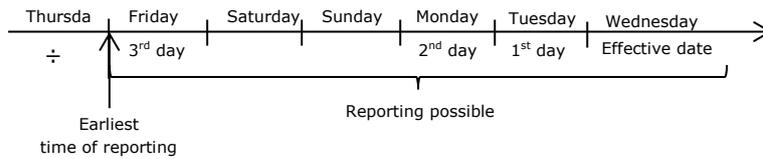
Time limits define the latest or earliest time for receipt of, for example, messages in the DataHub as described in Regulation F1: 'EDI communication with the DataHub in the electricity market'.

Time limits are always full days unless otherwise specified. The time limit is calculated from midnight on the effective date.

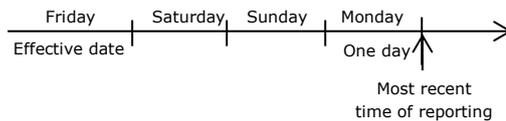
Up to/no later than three working days before the effective date:



No earlier than three working days before the effective date:



No later than one working day after the effective date:



1.33 Hourly settlement

Hourly settlement is used for metering points with an annual consumption exceeding 100,000 kWh, where the grid operator continuously remote-reads and distributes hourly values, and where these values are used for balance settlement.

1.34 15/60 metering

Metered data remote-read on a 15- or 60-minute basis used in connection with balance settlement. In Western Denmark, production/exchange is metered on a 15-minute basis, whereas consumption is metered on a 60-minute basis. In Eastern Denmark, metering is performed on a 60-minute basis only, except for the electricity production of new offshore wind farms (starting with Rødsand 2).

1.35 15/60 value

A metered value obtained from 15/60 metering.

2. Objective, scope and regulatory provisions

2.1 Objective and scope of the regulation

Under Section 7(1) and Section 8(1) of the Executive Order on transmission system operation and the use of the electricity transmission grid etc.¹ (Executive Order on transmission system operation (*Systemansvarsbekendtgørelsen*)), this regulation has been prepared following discussions with grid and transmission operators and balance suppliers. It has also been subject to public consultation before being registered with the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority.

This regulation lays down detailed requirements for grid operators and balance suppliers as regards settlement of grid operators' and Energinet.dk's subscriptions, tariffs, fees and discounts etc. for consumption and production.

This regulation is effective within the framework of the Danish Electricity Supply Act².

2.2 Statutory authority

The regulation is issued under the authority of Section 28(2), items 7, 12 and 13, and Section 31(2) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act and Section 7(1), items 3 and 4, and Section 8(1), items 1-3, of the Executive Order on transmission system operation.

2.3 Sanctions

The regulation sets out a number of obligations which the market participants comprised by the regulation must meet; see chapter 2.1 above.

If a market participant grossly or repeatedly violates its obligations, Energinet.dk may issue injunctions in accordance with Section 31(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act. In the event of failure to comply with an injunction, Energinet.dk may decide to fully or partially exclude the market participant from using Energinet.dk's services until the market participant complies with the injunction. If Energinet.dk becomes aware that obligations in relation to the grid operator's licensed activities have been violated, Energinet.dk will inform the Danish Minister for Energy, Utilities and Climate thereof.

If the market participant's obligations concern information about electricity metering as stated in Section 22(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act and these obligations are not met, this may result in an injunction being issued as stated in Section 85 c(1) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act and possibly in daily or weekly default fines being imposed by the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority under Section 86(1) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act.

Chapter 8 contains a detailed description of the procedure for sanctions as well as overviews of the relevant obligations and sanctions for the market participants.

The overviews specify only the sanctions that follow from the Danish Electricity Supply Act in the event of non-fulfilment of a market participant's obligations. If non-fulfilment of the market participant's obligations also entails violation of other legislation, this may result in other sanctions permitted under such rules.

¹ Executive Order no. 891 of 17 August 2011 on transmission system operation and the use of the electricity transmission grid etc.

² Consolidated Act no. 1329 of 25 November 2013 on the Danish Electricity Supply Act as amended

2.4 Complaints

Under Section 7(3) and Section 8(3) of the Executive Order on transmission system operation, complaints about the regulation can be lodged with the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority, Carl Jacobsens Vej 35, 2500 Valby, Denmark.

Complaints about how Energinet.dk has enforced the provisions of the regulation can also be lodged with the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority.

If decisions made by Energinet.dk result in the deregistration of a market participant as a user of the DataHub, the market participant which the decision concerns can also demand that such decision be brought before the courts; see Section 31(5) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act.

2.5 Effective date

This regulation comes into force on 1 April 2016.

Questions and requests for additional information can be directed to Energinet.dk's contact for this regulation as stated on Energinet.dk's website www.energinet.dk.

The regulation is registered with the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority pursuant to Section 73 a of the Danish Electricity Supply Act, Section 1 of the Executive Order on grid operators', regional transmission operators' and Energinet.dk's methods for determining tariffs etc.³ (*Bekendtgørelse om netvirksomheders, regionale transmissionsvirksomheders og Energinet.dk's metoder for fastsættelse af tariffer m.v.*) and Section 7(2) and Section 8(2) of the Executive Order on transmission system operation.

³ Executive Order no. 1085 of 20 September 2010 on grid companies', regional transmission companies' and Energinet.dk's methods for determining tariffs etc.

3. Price elements

The following contains a review of the price elements which the DataHub handles for the grid operator and Energinet.dk in respect of settlement with the balance supplier.

The owner of a given price element (the grid operator or Energinet.dk) is responsible for ensuring that changes in price elements comply with applicable legislation, including that notice times are observed.

The balance supplier's price elements are not handled in the DataHub.

A distinction is made between the following price elements, which can be linked to all types of metering points:

- Subscriptions
- Fees
- Tariffs (including electricity taxes)

Any creation, change and cancellation of price elements can be implemented no earlier than three years and no later than 31 calendar days before the effective date. It is not possible for the grid operator or Energinet.dk to create, change or cancel a price element at a shorter notice or with retrospective effect unless the time limit may be disregarded under applicable legislation. This may be the case when changing a PSO tariff or electricity taxes which by law may have a time limit of less than 31 calendar days. If a grid operator provides Energinet.dk with documentation verifying that the time limit may be disregarded, the procedure and time for the grid operator's reporting to the DataHub are agreed.

All balance suppliers receive a message from the DataHub about any creation, change or cancellation of price elements made by the grid operator or Energinet.dk.

Current and future balance suppliers receive a message from the DataHub about any creation, change or cancellation of price element linking to a metering point after this has been carried out by the grid operator or Energinet.dk.

The grid operator receives a message from the DataHub about any creation, change or cancellation of electricity taxes after this has been carried out by Energinet.dk. The grid operator also receives a message from the DataHub about any creation, change or cancellation of electricity tax linking to a metering point after this has been carried out by the balance supplier or Energinet.dk.

The grid operator and the balance supplier can at any time retrieve information on historical, current and future price elements per grid area in the DataHub. The grid operator and Energinet.dk can only retrieve information on own price elements and electricity taxes, whereas the balance supplier can retrieve information on all price elements for all grid areas.

The request can be made in two ways:

1. The request is sent as an EDI message to the DataHub, which automatically returns the requested master data as an EDI message.
2. The request can be made via an extract from the DataHub market portal.

3.1 Subscriptions

The grid operator and Energinet.dk must create and maintain the prices charged for their own subscriptions in the DataHub.

Subscriptions must be created in the DataHub by indicating subscription ID, name, description as well as price and VAT code. The VAT code indicates whether the grid operator charges the price element inclusive of VAT from the balance supplier in connection with the settlement of wholesale services, as the price charged for a subscription is always stated in Danish kroner (DKK) exclusive of VAT per month; see Regulation I: 'Master data'.

There is no technical limit to how many subscriptions the grid operator or Energinet.dk can create in the DataHub.

A binding temporary price reduction must be created as an independent subscription in the DataHub with a negative price (the size of the price reduction). The price for the subscription which is to be reduced for the temporary period must thus remain unchanged in the DataHub in the period during which the binding temporary price reduction is in force.

In connection with the creation of binding temporary price reductions, the grid operator must also specify that the subscription is marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory). If the subscription is marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory), the balance supplier must re-invoice the subscription to the end user indicating the name specified in the DataHub by the grid operator.

3.2 Fees

The grid operator and Energinet.dk must create and maintain the prices charged in respect of their own fees in the DataHub.

Fees must be created in the DataHub by indicating a fee ID, name, description as well as price and VAT code. The VAT code indicates whether the grid operator charges the price element inclusive of VAT from the balance supplier in connection with the settlement of wholesale services, as a fee is always stated in Danish kroner (DKK) exclusive of VAT; see Regulation I: 'Master data'.

There is no technical limit to how many fees the grid operator or Energinet.dk can create in the DataHub.

A fee must never be created for transparent invoicing (compulsory).

3.3 Tariffs

3.3.1 Creation of the grid operator's tariffs

The grid operator must create and maintain its own tariffs in the DataHub.

Tariffs must be created in the DataHub by indicating tariff ID, name, period of time (days or specific hour(s)), description as well as price and VAT code. The VAT code indicates whether the grid operator charges the price element inclusive of VAT from the balance supplier in connection with the settlement of wholesale services, as a tariff is always stated in Danish kroner (DKK) exclusive of VAT per kWh. The grid operator also states the period during which the tariff is applicable, ie 24-hour tariff or hourly tariff. If the period for the tariff is indicated as hourly, 24 hourly rates are specified for the tariff. The hourly rates for the tariff over the 24-hour period will thus be the same from day to day until they are changed or cancelled; see chapter 3.4.

There is no limit to how many tariffs the grid operator can create; however, a tariff can only be linked to a metering point once (see chapter 3.5).

A binding temporary price reduction is created as an independent tariff in the DataHub with a negative price (the size of the price reduction). The tariff which is to be reduced for the temporary period must remain unchanged in the DataHub in the period during which the binding temporary price reduction is in force.

In connection with the creation of binding temporary price reductions, the grid operator must also specify that the tariff is for transparent invoicing (compulsory).

If the tariff is marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory), the balance supplier must re-invoice the tariff to the end user with indication of the name specified in the DataHub by the grid operator.

With the exception of the above as well as with the exception of tariffs included in experiments with flexible tariffing, tariffs must not be marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory).

3.3.2 *Creation of electricity taxes and Energinet.dk's tariffs*

Energinet.dk creates and maintains tariffs for production and consumption in the DataHub, for instance grid, system and PSO tariffs.

Energinet.dk creates and maintains electricity taxes in the DataHub in cooperation with SKAT. It must be specified at the time of creation whether the tariff is an electricity tax; see Regulation I: 'Master data'.

An electricity tax can be both the general electricity tax⁴ and special electricity taxes⁵ with a reduced rate, or with a price of DKK 0. The electricity tax will, for example, be DKK 0, where the customer in accordance with the Danish Electricity Tax Act (*Elafgiftsloven*) calculates and pays electricity tax to SKAT instead of the grid operator or Energinet.dk.

The price for each electricity tax and Energinet.dk's tariffs is the same all over the country.

In connection with the creation of Public Service Obligations (PSO tariff) and electricity taxes, Energinet.dk must indicate that the tariff is for transparent invoicing (compulsory).

If the tariff is marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory), the balance supplier must re-invoice the tariff to the end user indicating the name specified in the DataHub by Energinet.dk.

3.4 Change of price elements in the DataHub

It applies to all price elements that no end date can be fixed in connection with the creation. All price elements and prices thus remain in force until they are changed or cancelled. A price change for a price element does not result in any changes in the linking of the price element per metering point; see chapter 3.5.

All price elements will thus be applicable until the next change or until they are cancelled. This also applies in cases where the grid operator or Energinet.dk sends a change for a price element with an effective date which lies before an already registered date for a (future) change.

⁴ Section 6(1), second sentence, of Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 903 of 4 July 2013 and Act no. 1174 of 5 November 2014.

⁵ Section 9(1) and (2) of Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

A change in the DataHub can be overwritten at any time, provided that the applicable time limits are observed.

The grid operator and Energinet.dk can change their own price elements in the DataHub. In connection with an effective date being changed, it is specified when the change or the cancellation becomes effective.

The grid operator or Energinet.dk can send a cancellation of a price element to the DataHub if the price element is no longer to be used. If a cancellation has been registered by mistake, it is possible for the market participant responsible for the price element to withdraw the cancellation no later than 31 calendar days before the effective date for the cancellation. This is done by sending a new update for the price element to the DataHub on the same effective date as the incorrect cancellation.

The grid operator's or Energinet.dk's cancellation of a price element results in the cancellation of all linking for the price element in the DataHub after expiry of the withdrawal period. The effective date for cancellation of the linking is the same as the effective date for the cancelled price element. If an error in a cancelled price element is corrected according to chapter 3.4.1, ie after the withdrawal period for cancellation of price elements, all linking for the price element must be reported again by the market participant responsible for the price element.

To ensure that the history of price elements is maintained, it is not possible to delete a price element in the DataHub. A price element can be reactivated by the market participant responsible for the price element.

The grid operator and Energinet.dk must give notice of changes for their own price elements to the balance supplier, such that the balance supplier is able to observe the notice requirements set out in applicable legislation.⁶

3.4.1 Correction of incorrect price elements

If a market participant discovers errors in price elements in the DataHub, the market participant must contact Energinet.dk, which informs the market participant which has reported the price element of the error.

If the market participant which is responsible for the price element becomes aware of the error before the expiry of the time limit for sending a creation, change or cancellation of price element message to the DataHub, the market participant must send a change as described in chapter 3.4.

If the market participant responsible for the price element becomes aware of an error after expiry of the time limit for sending a creation, change or cancellation of a price element to the DataHub, the market participant must contact Energinet.dk with documentation for the error and specifying why the time limit should be disregarded. Only obvious price errors will be corrected in the DataHub, and only if this can be done in accordance with applicable rules⁷. The market participant responsible for the price element is responsible for ensuring that the correction takes place in accordance with applicable rules. The procedure and time for sending the correction of the price element must be agreed between Energinet.dk and the market participant responsible for the price element.

⁶Section 4 of Danish Executive Order no. 1353 of 12 December 2014 on consumer agreements on the supply of electricity, among others

⁷ For example Consolidated Act no. 1063 of 28 August 2013 on Statutory Limitation of Claims (Danish Statutory Limitation Act)

3.5 Linking of price elements per metering point

The grid operator links its own subscriptions and tariffs after the creation of a metering point. The grid operator is subsequently responsible for continuously maintaining the linking for its own metering points. Linking of fees for a metering point can be established on an ongoing basis after the creation of the metering point.

Fees, subscriptions and tariffs can be linked to all types of metering points. However, the linking will only be included in statements in the case of consumption and production metering points (settlement metering points) or related child metering points.

Energinet.dk's price elements, including system, grid and PSO tariffs, as well as electricity taxes are automatically linked to the relevant metering points by Energinet.dk in connection with the creation of the metering point in the DataHub. Energinet.dk's price elements can be linked to a child metering point, eg in connection with net settlement.

From the time at which the balance supplier is registered for the settlement metering point, the balance supplier is responsible for ensuring that the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements (including electricity taxes) is properly reported per metering point (including also child metering points) in the DataHub. It is thus the balance supplier's responsibility to send information about changes in linking per metering point, including, for example, special tax information required under the Danish Electricity Tax Act or in connection with PSO exemption for electric boilers.

Notices of links and any future cancellations of links for subscriptions and tariffs per metering point must be sent no earlier than three years before the effective date and no later than on the day after the effective date. Notices of links and any future cancellations of links for fees per metering point must be sent no earlier than three years before the effective date and no later than 35 calendar days after the effective date.

In connection with the linking of fees and subscriptions to a metering point, a number per fee or subscription is indicated as well as an effective date for the linking. The effective date for a subscription indicates the date from which the subscription comes into force. A fee will only be charged on the specified effective date.

Upon linking of tariffs, only the effective date for the link is indicated. Tariffs can only be linked once per metering point.

The effective date for the linking of price elements to the metering point is used automatically by the DataHub in connection with the creation of the settlement basis between grid operator and balance supplier; see chapter 4.1.

The balance supplier must send requests for any services for the metering point which will result in changes to subscriptions, fees or tariffs to the grid operator via the DataHub. The balance supplier must also contact the grid operator directly to initiate a dialogue on the procedure, among other things with a view to being able to inform the customer about when the grid operator will implement the change in the metering point.

If the customer contacts the grid operator directly, the grid operator must refer the customer to the customer's balance supplier so that the balance supplier can incorporate the relevant amendments in the agreement concluded with the customer. The grid operator subsequently sends

the change in the linking of their own price elements for the metering point in the DataHub, or contacts Energinet.dk regarding linking of electricity taxes, see chapter 3.5.1.

3.5.1 Correction of links

Re 1) Grid operator's price elements

If a market participant discovers errors in the linking of a grid operator's price elements in the DataHub, the market participant which discovered the error must contact the grid operator via web forms, so that the grid operator can be made aware of the error.

In the event of errors in the linking of price elements to a metering point, the grid operator may send a correction of the linking to the DataHub no later than 90 calendar days after the effective date. In connection with errors identified outside the above period of time, Energinet.dk must be contacted, which then arranges a 'service window' during which the grid operator can send a correction to the DataHub.

Re 2) Electricity taxes

If a market participant discovers errors in the linking of electricity taxes in the DataHub, the market participant must contact the market participant which is responsible for correcting the linking of the specific price element.

In the event of errors in the linking of electricity taxes, the balance supplier is responsible for reporting corrections back in time within the time limit allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act⁸ and related executive orders⁹, although never earlier than the effective date for the start of the balance supplier's delivery. The grid operator is responsible for correcting the linking of electricity taxes outside the time limits allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act¹⁰ and related executive orders¹¹ or if a metering point is blocked; see chapter 3.6.

The grid operator must contact Energinet.dk in writing when the grid operator wants to create or cancel linking of electricity taxes in the DataHub. Energinet.dk will then correct the electricity tax linking for the metering point in the DataHub in accordance with the grid operator's instructions.

If, based on the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act¹², Energinet.dk is requested by a grid operator to correct the linking of an electricity tax within the time limit for corrections made by balance suppliers, the grid operator's request must meet the relevant requirements set out in the Act. This also includes any request to block the balance supplier from making changes to the linking of electricity taxes for the metering point; see chapter 3.6.

If, based on the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act¹³, Energinet.dk is requested by a grid operator to correct the linking of an electricity tax outside the time limit for corrections made by balance suppliers, the grid operator must assess whether the blocking as described in chapter 3.6 should be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act.

In the event of correction of errors in the linking of electricity taxes, the grid operator is not bound by the applicable time limits for correction of linking if it can be done within the limits of the law.

⁸ Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

⁹ An executive order providing a definition of the allowed time limits is expected to be issued.

¹⁰ Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

¹¹ An executive order providing a definition of the allowed time limits is expected to be issued.

¹² Section 9(6) of Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

¹³ Section 9(6) of Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

Re 3) Energinet.dk's price elements (except electricity taxes)

If a market participant discovers errors in the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements (except for electricity taxes) in the DataHub, the market participant must contact the market participant which is responsible for correcting the linking of the specific price element.

In connection with errors in the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements (except for electricity taxes), the balance supplier is responsible for sending a correction to the DataHub within the same time limit as applies for electricity taxes; however, never earlier than the effective date for the start of supply from the balance supplier. Energinet.dk is responsible for correcting the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements (except electricity taxes) outside the time limit allowed for electricity taxes or if a metering point is blocked; see chapter 3.6.

In the event of correction of errors in the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements, Energinet.dk is not bound by time limits if it can be done within the limits of the law.

3.6 Blocking of a metering point

The grid operator is responsible for informing Energinet.dk in writing if the balance supplier under the Danish Electricity Tax Act must be blocked from performing any kind of creation or cancellation of linking of electricity taxes for a metering point in the DataHub. When the metering point is blocked according to the grid operator's instructions, the grid operator is then responsible for maintaining linking for electricity taxes. Energinet.dk is then responsible for maintaining linking for Energinet.dk's price elements.

The grid operator is responsible for cancelling the blocking made in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act. If the grid operator wants to cancel the blocking for a metering point, the grid operator must send a written request to this effect to Energinet.dk. The responsibility for maintaining linking then reverts to those originally responsible; see chapter 3.5.1.

4. Aggregation of wholesale services

4.1 General

Aggregation of wholesale services takes place as a minimum in connection with fixation, refixation, reconciliation and three years after the month of operation. At the specified points in time, the DataHub aggregates sums for wholesale services for the relevant types of metering points for each individual balance supplier, grid operator and Energinet.dk. Sums for wholesale services cannot be used for settlement purposes until after the first refixation on the fifth working day after the month of operation and onwards.

4.1.1 Upon fixation

After fixation, the DataHub sends the following preliminary sums per balance supplier per grid area on the fifth working day after the day of operation:

- The number of subscriptions per day, including calculated unit price (the price per day will depend on the number of days in the relevant month) and the sum
- The number of fees per day, including unit price and sum
- The aggregated amount of energy per metering point type per tariff per hour or per day, including unit price and sum:
 - a. For hourly settled metering points, the aggregated consumption and production are calculated per tariff per hour or per day, including unit price and sum.
 - b. For flex-settled metering points, the aggregated consumption is calculated per tariff per hour or per day, including unit price and sum.
 - c. For profile-settled metering points, the aggregated consumption is calculated per tariff per hour or per day, including unit price and sum.

The sums calculated in connection with the fixation include all linked price elements, regardless of the type of metering point to which they are linked. Linking of a price element is only covered by the aggregation for metering points for days where a balance supplier is registered, including when the metering point is newly established. For tariffs, only days where the metering point is connected or disconnected are covered. Discontinued metering points are not included in the aggregation. For child metering points, the parent metering point indicates whether there is a balance supplier on a given date.

In connection with the fixation, the sum per tariff for profile-settled metering points is calculated by calculating the distributed consumption based on the fixed residual and load shares per tariff.

4.1.2 Upon refixation

Prior to balance and wholesale settlement, the data basis is refixed. Refixation is performed monthly for the previous three full months at 21.00 on the third, fourth and fifth working day; see Regulation D1: 'Settlement metering'. In connection with refixation, the actual settlement basis for wholesale settlement between Energinet.dk, the grid operator and the balance supplier is created.

If a specified effective date for linking of a fee lies in a period which is refixed, or if a correction of linking of price elements is made with retrospective effect to a period which is refixed, the corrections will be corrected in the settlement basis in connection with a forthcoming refixation or correction settlement.

Corrections of subscriptions and fees as well as corrections of tariffs for flex and hourly settled metering points will be made per balance supplier in connection with a forthcoming refixation.

In addition, load shares sent to a balance supplier in accordance with Regulation H2: 'Profile settlement etc. ' are not recalculated as a result of corrections. Therefore, corrections of tariffs for profile-settled metering points will not be settled until reconciliation is made.

Upon refixation, the DataHub recalculates daily sums; see chapter 4.1.1. Moreover, a total sum is calculated per price element for the month for control purposes, ie:

- Sum (DKK) per subscription (month)
- Sum (DKK) per fee (month)
- Sum (DKK) per tariff (month)
- Sum total (DKK) (month).

4.2 Sending of data to grid operator and balance supplier

The DataHub sends the sums mentioned in chapter 4.1 to the grid operators and balance suppliers for their own metering points.

The grid operator and Energinet.dk are responsible, see Regulation I 'Master data', for ensuring that the price elements have been created correctly in the DataHub. The grid operator and the balance supplier are responsible, see Regulation I: 'Master data', for ensuring that the links per metering point have been created correctly, and thus also that the sums for wholesale services can be calculated correctly in the DataHub.

If the balance supplier or the grid operator disagrees with the settlement data sent by the DataHub, Energinet.dk must be contacted with a view to clarification. If errors are discovered in the DataHub, corrections will be made subsequently for such errors as described in chapters 3.4.1 and 3.5.1.

Market participants may request that the DataHub send previous aggregations in one of the following ways:

1. By sending an EDI message to the DataHub, which then automatically sends the data for the period specified in the EDI message.
2. By using the market portal and from there activating the sending of the data.

Energinet.dk may decide to postpone the ordinary fixation; see Regulation D1: 'Settlement metering', appendix 6: 'Postponement of the ordinary fixation/refixation'. A postponement of the ordinary fixation will mean that the calculations of the sums in connection with fixation/refixation will be postponed accordingly.

4.3 Procedure in the event of lack of refixation

If refixation is delayed beyond the night after the fifth working day, or if other circumstances have made it impossible to create and/or communicate a wholesale settlement basis in the DataHub, grid operators and Energinet.dk need an alternative solution so as not to delay the wholesale settlement.

In the event of a lack of a wholesale settlement basis, Energinet.dk informs the grid operators when they may choose to estimate a settlement basis themselves. An alternative, estimated settlement basis from the grid operators may, for example, be based on the fixed daily values sent for the month, supplemented by data from the previous month for any missing days. The grid

operators and Energinet.dk must document the settlement basis towards the balance suppliers with the same level of detail as the normal wholesale settlement basis from the DataHub.

When a correct settlement basis has been sent from the DataHub, the grid operator corrects any differences in the next wholesale settlement relative to the estimated data basis.

5. Correction of wholesale services after refixation

Correction of consumption, production and exchange per metering point takes place in accordance with Regulation D1: 'Settlement metering'.

Correction of price elements and links per metering point takes place in accordance with chapter 3.4.1 and chapter 3.5.1. Whether the market participants and Energinet.dk actually settle the corrections is a bilateral matter.

Corrections of wholesale services after refixation take place by recalculation of the wholesale services as described in chapter 4.1.1. For profile-settled metering points, the aggregated consumption is calculated on the basis of the periodised consumption in the reconciliation (periodised according to the distribution curve), including the calculated grid loss.

The calculated settlement basis for wholesale services is sent according to the same procedure as in connection with fixation and refixation.

The recalculation of the wholesale services takes corrections received after refixation into account, including:

- Change of supplier or move-in/move-out.
- Annulment of incorrect change of supplier or move-in/move-out.
- Establishment and cancellation of metering points.
- Switch from profile settlement to flex or hourly settlement and vice versa.
- Corrections of incorrect linking of tariffs, fees, subscriptions and prices.

5.1 Corrections for flex and hourly settled metering points

Changes in energy amounts for flex and hourly settled metering points are collected in a special grid loss correction as described in Regulation D1: 'Settlement metering'. This grid loss correction forms the basis for corrections of the tariff wholesale services in respect of the grid loss suppliers, corresponding to the correction in respect of the metering point supplier, but not necessarily at the same prices.

5.2 Procedure

The correction of wholesale services is implemented according to the following principles:

1. The correction is always done immediately after reconciliation, and in addition to this, three years after the month of operation as a minimum.
2. The DataHub calculates the aggregated consumption per tariff per day, including unit price and sum for flex, hourly and profile-settled metering points. The corrected grid loss as described in Regulation D1: 'Settlement metering' is also included in the correction of wholesale services.
3. The DataHub automatically forwards the corrected data to all market participants.

After the reconciliation, the calculation of the tariff wholesale service per balance supplier for profile-settled metering points will, unlike previous aggregations, be based on the periodised consumption, including calculated grid loss.

6. Tax conditions

6.1 Specifically about electric heating

A customer which under the Danish Electricity Tax Act is entitled to pay a reduced electricity tax on consumption above 4,000 kWh per year requires a special setup of metering points and linking of electricity taxes in the DataHub.

A consumption metering point registered with electric heating and an electric heating date must be linked to an electric heating metering point by the grid operator. The grid operator must register the consumption on which full electricity tax is payable for this electric heating metering point.

If the customer is entitled to reduced electricity tax for a consumption metering point, the balance supplier must report a change of electric heating for the metering point to the DataHub. The balance supplier must also indicate an electric heating date that indicates the start time for the period of one year (12 months running) over which the consumption on which full electricity tax is payable is to be distributed. The balance supplier must report a change of electric heating no earlier than on the reported electric heating date, and such date must lie within the time limit allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act¹⁴ and related executive orders¹⁵ back in time. The electric heating date must also lie within the balance supplier's period of supply to the metering point.

When the balance supplier registers electric heating and the electric heating date for the consumption metering point in the DataHub, the grid operator receives a message from the DataHub about this. No later than one working day after receipt of a message about an electric heating registration, the grid operator must link an electric heating metering point to the consumption metering point, ensuring that the metering points are included in a metering point structure. When performing the linking, the grid operator must specify an effective date equal to the electric heating date reported by the balance supplier, as the request will otherwise be rejected by the DataHub. If the electric heating metering point is not connected when the linking is performed, the DataHub changes the physical status accordingly.

When the grid operator links the electric heating metering point, the DataHub ensures a standard setup for linking of electricity tax for the consumption metering point and the electric heating metering point with the electric heating date as the effective date. This means that the DataHub cancels the ordinary electricity tax and simultaneously links a reduced electricity tax to the consumption metering point if these links have not already been cancelled and linked, respectively. The DataHub also links the ordinary electricity tax and a negative reduced electricity tax to the electric heating metering point, all in all corresponding to the difference between the reduced and the ordinary electricity tax if these links have not already been cancelled and linked, respectively. The DataHub sends a message to the balance supplier and the grid operator about all the changes made to electricity tax linking. The balance supplier is responsible for checking and, if necessary, changing the linking of electricity taxes if the default setting is not correct in relation to the specific circumstances for the metering point after the establishment of electric heating.

The grid operator may choose to use the DataHub as a tool to calculate the consumption for the electric heating metering point, but in any case, the grid operator is responsible for ensuring that the consumption is properly registered, including that the method used by the DataHub is correct with respect to the specific conditions for the metering point. In order to use the calculation function in the DataHub, the grid operator must register the metering point type for the electric

¹⁴ Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

¹⁵ An executive order providing a definition of the allowed time limits is expected to be issued.

heating metering point as 'calculated'. For electric heating metering points with a metering point type other than 'calculated', the grid operator sends its own consumption to the electric heating metering point. For days when electric heating metering points have the metering point type 'calculated', the DataHub periodically calculates and registers consumption. The DataHub sends the registered daily values to the grid operator and the balance supplier.

When a balance supplier realises that electric heating is no longer to be registered for the consumption metering point, the balance supplier reports a cancellation of electric heating to the DataHub. The balance supplier must also indicate an electric heating date that indicates the end time for the distribution of consumption on which full electricity tax is payable. The balance supplier must report a cancellation of electric heating no earlier than on the reported electric heating date, and such date must lie within the time limit allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act¹⁶ and related executive orders¹⁷ back in time. The electric heating date must also lie within the balance supplier's period of supply to the metering point. The DataHub sends a message to the grid operator about a change of electric heating and the electric heating date.

On cancellation of electric heating, the DataHub ensures a standard setup for linking of electricity tax for the consumption metering point and the electric heating metering point with the electric heating date as the effective date. The DataHub links the ordinary electricity tax and cancels the linking of the reduced electricity tax to the consumption metering point if such linking has not already been established and cancelled, respectively. Similarly, the DataHub cancels the linking of the ordinary electricity tax and the negative reduced electricity tax for the electric heating metering point. The DataHub uses the cancellation date reported by the balance supplier in connection with changes in the linking of taxes. The DataHub sends a message to the balance supplier and the grid operator about the changes made to electricity tax linking. The balance supplier is responsible for checking and, if necessary, changing the linking of electricity taxes if the default setting is not correct in relation to the specific circumstances for the metering point after the cancellation of electric heating.

No later than one working day after receipt of a message from the DataHub about the cancellation of electric heating for the consumption metering point, the grid operator must remove the linking of the electric heating metering point to the consumption metering point. The grid operator must indicate an effective date for the removal of the linking that is later than or the same as the reported cancellation date for electric heating.

6.2 Verification of electricity taxes

Under the Danish Electricity Tax Act, Energinet.dk must verify special taxes against independent registers. Energinet.dk must notify the grid operator and the balance supplier of any discrepancies for subsequent checking and possibly correction. The grid operator will consequently be notified of the balance supplier's identity for the metering points where Energinet.dk has identified discrepancies.

If the grid operator (the taxable company), after internal inspection of the list received from Energinet.dk and using independent sources, is able to establish that the discrepancy is due to an error, the error must be corrected by the market participant which is responsible for the linking of electricity taxes, see chapters 3.5.1 and 3.6.

a

¹⁶ Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

¹⁷ An executive order providing a definition of the allowed time limits is expected to be issued.

7. Overview of obligations and sanctions

The regulation sets out a number of obligations which the market participants comprised by this regulation must meet; see chapter 2.1.

Two tables have been inserted below, which specify the provisions that are subject to sanctions and to which market participant the rule applies.

Overview 1: Sanctions relating to market participant obligations which follow from Section 31(2) or Section 22(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act

Sanctions relating to obligations which follow from Section 31(2) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act – applicable to market participants with the exception of grid operators

If market participants grossly or repeatedly violate their obligations that follow from Section 31(2) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act, Energinet.dk may issue injunctions in accordance with Section 31(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act. In the event of failure to comply with an injunction, Energinet.dk may decide to fully or partially exclude market participants from using Energinet.dk's services until the market participants comply with the injunction. The sanctions imposed by Energinet.dk as a result of the market participants' violation of their obligations under the regulation are thus based on Energinet.dk's statutory obligation to ensure the functioning of the market, including the use of Energinet.dk's services.

The assessment of whether a company grossly or repeatedly violates its obligations must in practice be based on a procedural approach:

- If the TSO discovers that obligations have been violated, the TSO sends a message to the relevant company concerning the non-fulfilment of the obligation(s). The company will also be requested to rectify the situation within a time limit of eight working days.
- If the time limit of eight working days is not met, a new reminder is sent by registered mail addressed to the company's CEO containing an ultimate time limit of eight working days for remedying the violation(s). The reminder will also state that failure to meet the time limit will lead to a gross violation of the company's obligations and to the company being excluded from using Energinet.dk's services.

Decisions made under Section 31(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act will thus be based on the above reminder procedures and an objective observation of non-compliance with the time limits set.

Sanctions relating to obligations which follow from Section 31(2) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act – applicable to grid operators

If obligations which follow from Section 31(2) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act are violated and if these obligations concern the company's licensed activities, Energinet.dk must inform the Danish Minister for Energy, Utilities and Climate thereof in accordance with Section 31(3), second and third sentence, of the Danish Electricity Supply Act.

Sanctions relating to obligations which follow from Section 22(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act – applicable to grid operators

If obligations under Section 22(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act concerning electricity metering are violated, this may result in an injunction being issued as stated in Section 85 c(1) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act and possibly in daily or weekly default fines being imposed by the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority in accordance with Section 86(1) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act. If Energinet.dk becomes aware/is made aware that obligations under Section 22(3) of

the Danish Electricity Supply Act have been violated, the violation will be dealt with according to the following formal procedure:

- If the TSO discovers that obligations have been violated, the TSO sends a message to the relevant company concerning the non-fulfilment of the obligation(s). Moreover, the violation will be reported to the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority for further investigation.

OVERVIEW 2: Sanctions relating to other market participant obligations with respect to use of the regulations

If Energinet.dk becomes aware/is made aware of other violations of market participant obligations with respect to the use of the regulations, such violations will be reported to the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority or the Danish Energy Agency, depending on where the competence lies.

In these cases, the violations do not impact Energinet.dk's duty to ensure the functioning of the market, including the use of Energinet.dk's services. It follows that Energinet.dk is not entitled to sanction the violations, and Energinet.dk will therefore register and report the violations to the Danish Energy Agency/Danish Energy Regulatory Authority. It will thus be up to the Danish Energy Agency/Danish Energy Regulatory Authority to determine if and what further action is required.

Grid operator is abbreviated GC, balance responsible party BRP and balance supplier ES.

OVERVIEW 1: Sanctions relating to market participant obligations which follow from Section 31(2) or Section 22(3) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act

Chapter	Sanctioned rules	At whom is the rule aimed?	Sanctioning provision
3.1	The grid operator and Energinet.dk must create and maintain the prices charged for their own subscriptions in the DataHub.	GC	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.1	In connection with the creation of binding temporary price reductions, the grid operator must also specify that the subscription is marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory). If the subscription is marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory), the balance supplier must re-invoice the subscription to the end user indicating the name specified in the DataHub by the grid operator.	GC	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.2	The grid operator and Energinet.dk must create and maintain the prices charged in respect of their own fees in the DataHub.	GC	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.3	The grid operator and Energinet.dk must create and maintain the prices charged in respect of their own tariffs in the DataHub.	GC	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.3.1	If the tariff is marked for transparent invoicing (compulsory), the balance supplier must re-invoice the tariff to the end user with indication of the name specified in the DataHub by the grid operator.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.4.1	If the market participant which is responsible for the price element becomes aware of the error before the expiry of the time limit for sending a creation, change or cancellation of price element message to the DataHub, the market participant must send a change as described in chapter 3.4.	GC	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.5	From the time at which the balance supplier is registered for the settlement metering point, the balance supplier is responsible for ensuring that the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements (including electricity taxes) is properly reported per metering point (including also child metering	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act

	points) in the DataHub.		Supply Act
3.5.1	If a market participant discovers errors in the linking of the grid operator's price elements in the DataHub, the market participant must contact the grid operator which has reported the price element via web forms, so that the grid operator can be made aware of the error.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.5.1	If a market participant discovers errors in the linking of electricity taxes in the DataHub, the market participant must contact the market participant which is responsible for correcting the linking of the specific price element.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.5.1	In the event of errors in the linking of electricity taxes, the balance supplier is responsible for reporting corrections back in time within the time limit allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act and related executive orders, although never earlier than the effective date for start of the balance supplier's delivery.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.5.1	If, based on the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act, Energinet.dk is requested by a grid operator to correct the linking of an electricity tax within the time limit for corrections made by balance suppliers, the grid operator's request must meet the relevant requirements set out in the Act. This also includes any request to block the balance supplier from making changes to the linking of electricity taxes for the metering point; see chapter 3.6.	GC	Section 86(1) and Section 85 c(1), see Section 22(3), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.5.1	If a market participant discovers errors in the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements (except for electricity taxes) in the DataHub, the market participant must contact the market participant which is responsible for correcting the linking of the specific price element.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
3.5.1	In connection with errors in the linking of Energinet.dk's price elements (except for electricity taxes), the balance supplier is responsible for sending a correction to the DataHub within the same time limit as applies for electricity taxes; however, never earlier than the effective date for the start of supply from the balance supplier.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	A consumption metering point registered with electric heating and an electric heating date must be linked to an electric heating metering point by the grid operator. The grid operator must register the consumption on which full electricity tax is payable for this electric heating metering point.	GC	Section 86(1) and Section 85 c(1), see Section 22(3), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act

6.1	If the customer is entitled to reduced electricity tax for a consumption metering point, the balance supplier must report a change of electric heating for the metering point to the DataHub. The balance supplier must also indicate an electric heating date that indicates the start time for the period of one year (12 months running) over which the consumption on which full electricity tax is payable is to be distributed.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	The balance supplier must report a change of electric heating no earlier than on the reported electric heating date, and such date must lie within the time limit allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act ¹⁸ and related executive orders ¹⁹ back in time. The electric heating date must also lie within the balance supplier's period of supply to the metering point.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	No later than one working day after receipt of a message about an electric heating registration, the grid operator must link an electric heating metering point to the consumption metering point, ensuring that the metering points are included in a metering point structure.	GC	Section 86(1) and Section 85 c(1), see Section 22(3), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	When performing the linking, the grid operator must specify an effective date equal to the electric heating date reported.	GC	Section 86(1) and Section 85 c(1), see Section 22(3), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	The balance supplier is responsible for checking and, if necessary, changing the linking of electricity taxes if the default setting is not correct in relation to the specific circumstances for the metering point after the establishment of electric heating.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	When a balance supplier realises that electric heating is no longer to be registered for the consumption metering point, the balance supplier reports a cancellation of electric heating to the DataHub. The balance supplier must also indicate an electric heating date that indicates the end time for the distribution of consumption on which full electricity tax is payable.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	The balance supplier must report a cancellation of electric heating no earlier than on the reported electric heating date, and such date must lie within the time limit allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act and related executive orders back in time. The electric heating date must also lie within the balance supplier's period of supply to the metering point.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act

¹⁸ Consolidated Act no. 310 of 1 April 2011 as amended by Act no. 578 of 4 May 2015

¹⁹ An executive order providing a definition of the allowed time limits is expected to be issued.

6.1	The balance supplier is responsible for checking and, if necessary, changing the linking of electricity taxes if the default setting is not correct in relation to the specific circumstances for the metering point after the cancellation of electric heating.	ES	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	No later than one working day after receipt of a message from the DataHub about the cancellation of electric heating for the consumption metering point, the grid operator must remove the linking of the electric heating metering point to the consumption metering point.	GC	Section 31(3), see Section 31(2), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act
6.1	The grid operator must indicate an effective date for the removal of the linking that is later than or the same as the reported cancellation date for electric heating.	GC	Section 86(1) and Section 85 c(1), see Section 22(3), of the Danish Electricity Supply Act

OVERVIEW 2: Sanctions relating to other market participant obligations with respect to use of the regulation

Chapter	Sanctioned rules	At whom is the rule aimed?
3	The owner of a given price element (the grid operator or Energinet.dk on its own behalf or on behalf of SKAT) is responsible for ensuring that changes in price elements comply with applicable legislation, including that notice times are observed.	GC
3.4.1	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Correction of incorrect price elements</i></p> <p>If a market participant discovers errors in price elements in the DataHub, the market participant must contact Energinet.dk, so that the market participant which has reported the price element can be made aware of the error.</p>	GC ES
3.5	<p>The balance supplier must send requests for any services for the metering point which will result in changes to subscriptions, fees or tariffs to the grid operator via the DataHub. The balance supplier must also contact the grid operator directly to initiate a dialogue on the procedure, among other things with a view to being able to inform the customer about when the grid operator will implement the change in the metering point.</p> <p>If the customer contacts the grid operator directly, the grid operator must refer the customer to the customer's balance supplier so that the balance supplier can incorporate the relevant amendments in the agreement concluded with the customer, including any changes in the balance supplier's price. The grid operator subsequently sends the change in the linking of the price element for the metering point in the DataHub, or contacts Energinet.dk regarding linking of electricity taxes.</p>	GC ES
3.5.1	The grid operator is responsible for correcting the linking of electricity taxes performed outside the time limits allowed by the Danish Electricity Tax Act and related executive orders or if a metering point is blocked; see chapter 3.6.	GC
3.5.1	If, based on the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act, Energinet.dk is requested by a grid operator to correct the linking of an electricity tax outside the time limit for corrections made by balance suppliers, the grid operator must assess whether the blocking as described in chapter 3.6 should take place in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act.	GC
3.6	The grid operator is responsible for informing Energinet.dk in writing if the balance supplier under the Danish Electricity Tax Act must be blocked from performing any kind of creation or cancellation of linking of electricity taxes for a metering point in the DataHub.	GC

3.6	The grid operator is responsible for cancelling the blocking made in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Electricity Tax Act.	GC
6.1	The grid operator may choose to use the DataHub as a tool to calculate the consumption for the electric heating metering point, but in any case, the grid operator is responsible for ensuring that the consumption is properly registered, including that the method used by the DataHub is correct with respect to the specific conditions.	GC
6.2	If the grid operator (the taxable company), after internal inspection of the list received from Energinet.dk and using independent sources, is able to establish that the discrepancy is due to an error, the error must be corrected by the market participant which is responsible for the linking of electricity taxes, see chapters 3.5.1 and 3.6.	GC