

Regulation E: Settlement of environmentally-friendly electricity generation

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Preface

This regulation describes how Energinet.dk applies the various rules for settlement (subsidies etc.) and terms of settlement in relation to wind turbines and other electricity-generating plants.

The regulation is effective within the framework of the Danish Electricity Supply (Consolidated) Act no. 1115 of 8 November 2006 as amended and rules issued in pursuance hereof.

The regulation has been issued to provide an overview of the various administrative schemes and requirements and of Energinet.dk's administration of the relevant legislation.

The regulation has been filed with the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority, Nyropsgade 30, DK-1780 Copenhagen V.

Complaints about the regulation can be lodged with the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority.

This regulation takes effect on 1 April 2007.

Supplementary to this regulation, the following guidelines are available:

- "Guidelines for net settlement of autoproducers", version 2.0 of 14 February 2005
- " Availability of local CHP plants", version 2.0 of 7 August 2006
- " Guidelines for choosing and refusing the receipt of subsidies", version 1.0 of 4 January 2007 (version 1.0 not yet approved by the Danish Energy Authority)

Further information and answers to queries can be obtained from Energinet.dk's contact person responsible for Regulation E, see Energinet.dk's website www.energinet.dk, where the the regulation can also be downloaded in the version applicable at any given time.

In the following, amounts are given in DKK or Danish øre (Danish øre 1 = DKK 0.01).

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1. Definitions

BRP for production (BRP-P)

BRP-P stands for **balance-responsible party for production**, see Regulation C1.

RE certificate

After a transition period (to be defined further using specific criteria), wind turbines and other RE plants will be given RE certificates instead of receiving various subsidies. As the establishment of the RE certificate market has been postponed indefinitely, the RE certificates have been replaced by financial subsidies.

Age

The age of the wind turbine/plant is determined on the basis of the grid connection date, i.e. the point in time when the wind turbine/power plant first supplies electricity to the collective electricity supply grid.

A year is added to an electricity-generating plant's age each year at 00:00 on the day after the grid connection date.

Full-load hours

Full-load hours are those hours during which a wind turbine operates at its installed capacity (the nominal output indicated in the type approval).

From 1 January 2007, the time of production for the last full-load hour (full-load time) will always be rounded off to the subsequent hour if the wind turbine/wind farm is subject to quarter-hourly metering (see Regulation D1).

Spot(h)

Spot(h) is the market price (Nord Pool's area price in DK1 (Western Denmark) and DK2 (Eastern Denmark)) calculated on an hourly basis in Danish øre/kWh.

Spot(wm-all)

By spot(wm-all) is understood the monthly weighted average of Spot(h) based on the production from all wind turbines in the relevant price area (DK1 or DK2). Energinet.dk calculates Spot(wm-all) on the basis of data fixed at the end of the month. Spot (wm-all) is not adjusted in connection with settlement correction, see Regulation D1.

Spot(year)

By spot(year) is understood the annual weighted average of Spot(h) based on the production from the relevant wind turbine. An on-account price determined by Energinet.dk is used for the monthly settlements. Spot(year) is calculated by Energinet.dk when the year is over on the basis of the recorded wind turbine data at the time of computation. Spot(year) is not adjusted in connection with settlement correction, see Regulation D1.

Purchase obligation

Throughout this document, purchase obligation is taken to mean that a given production is comprised by the purchase obligation described in section 59a(1-3) of the

Danish Electricity Supply Act and that the producers do in fact enforce the obligation.

The purchase obligation commits Energinet.dk to handling the physical sale of electricity and the balancing service in relation to certain types of plant, ie Energinet.dk is obliged to buy the electricity from the producers covered by the provision and settle the purchase price and the subsidies with them.

The producers do not pay any balancing costs or feed-in tariff.

Energinet.dk's special BRP-P clubs for wind turbines

Pursuant to section 59 a(4-6) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act, Energinet.dk must offer to undertake the sales and balancing tasks for such wind turbines as were previously subject to a purchase obligation but have subsequently switched to settlement on market terms.

Energinet.dk offers this service within the framework of two separate clubs for the two price areas DK1 and DK2.

The costs relating to this service are paid equally by the owners of the wind turbines currently handled by the respective BRP-P clubs.

The costs are made up of an administration fee and a balancing cost. The balancing cost is calculated on a monthly basis. The administration fee and the balancing cost are paid in the form of a total fixed price per 1 kWh of electricity produced during the relevant settlement month.

The two club fees are reported to the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority and published on Energinet.dk's website on a monthly basis.

2. Responsibilities, obligations and rights

2.1 Grid companies

The grid companies are in charge of settling subsidies etc. in relation to the plant owners on the basis of Energinet.dk's calculations and administrative decisions, except subsidies for utility-financed wind turbines and power plants, which Energinet.dk settles direct with the owners.

From 1 October 2007, Energinet.dk will take over the task of paying subsidies etc. direct to all plant owners.

2.2 Plant owners

Plant owners must make available to the grid companies all information relevant to the settlement of subsidies etc., including changes of ownership and master data. The grid companies subsequently file the information with Energinet.dk.

Misinformation or failure to disclose such information as is specified by legislation or in Energinet.dk's regulations and guidelines constitute a criminal offence.

Energinet.dk and the grid companies implement the various settlement rules and terms and supervise and check the payments of subsidies etc. on the basis of the information given, see [13].

3. Settlement of wind turbines

The settlement of electricity produced by wind turbines is described in [2] and [4].

A summary account of the rules governing the settlement of wind turbines is given below. For the sake of convenience, wind turbines can be divided into four main groups, with further subdivision of groups 1, 2 and 3.

Group 1: Wind turbines on market terms

Group 2: Utility-financed wind turbines

Group 3: Wind turbines under a purchase obligation

Group 4: Zero settlement

The conditions for obtaining the settlement specific to the individual groups or sub-groups can be summarised into the following criteria:

Restriction in relation to grid connection:	Potential requirement in terms of the date when the wind turbine was connected to the grid
Capacity restriction:	Potential requirement regarding the wind turbine's installed capacity
Time restriction:	Potential restriction in terms of the duration of the settlement type concerned
Output restriction:	Potential restriction in terms of the accumulated output eligible for the settlement type concerned
Approval:	Special approval of some kind may be required
Purchase obligation:	If the wind turbines/wind farm are subject to a purchase obligation, Energinet.dk's settlement will consist of the subsidy plus the market value of the electricity produced
Energinet.dk's special BRP clubs for wind turbines	For wind turbines/wind farms under the BRP-P club, Energinet.dk's settlement consists of the subsidy plus the market value of the electricity produced

3.1 Group 1: 'Wind turbines on market terms'

Definition of main group

Wind turbines in groups 2 and 3 whose subsidy has expired and other wind turbines, except utility-financed wind turbines connected to the grid not later than 31 December 1999.

Irrespective of the calculation method, subsidies instead of RE certificates are paid for a maximum of 20 years from the time of the wind turbine's connection to the grid.

A compensation for balancing costs amounting to Danish øre 2.3/kWh is paid as a fixed amount without any time restriction.

All wind turbines in group 1 pay the feed-in tariff.

Subgroups:

- 1.1 Wind turbines in group 3
- 1.2 Utility-financed wind turbines in groups 2.1 and 2.2
- 1.3 Land-based wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 January 2003 to 1 January 2005
- 1.4 Offshore wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 January 2003 to 1 January 2005
- 1.5 Wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 January 2005 onwards

Subgroup 1.1 Wind turbines in group 3

Wind turbines that are no longer under a purchase obligation will initially be transferred automatically to Energinet.dk's special BRP-P clubs in the two price areas, provided the wind turbine owner has not refused all subsidies, see clause 5.2.

The wind-turbine owner now has two options:

- The wind-turbine owner concludes an agreement with a commercial BRP for production. The BRP for production:
 - sells the output on market terms on behalf of the wind-turbine owner.
 - undertakes the balancing service on behalf of the wind-turbine owner and settles the imbalances with Energinet.dk.
 - settles the feed-in tariff with Energinet.dk.
 - settles the proceeds with the wind-turbine owner (through an intermediary, if appropriate).
- The wind-turbine owner remains passive, ie Energinet.dk's special BRP-P club continues to:
 - sell the output on Nord Pool Elspot on behalf of the wind-turbine owner.
 - undertake the balancing service relating to the wind turbines in question on behalf of the wind-turbine owner.
 - settle the proceeds, the feed-in tariff and the wind-turbine owner's share of Energinet.dk's costs relating to this service with the wind-turbine owner via the grid companies.

The special BRP-P club can only offer its services to wind-turbine owners whose plants were previously under a purchase obligation.

Regulation C1 stipulates when the wind-turbine owner may change his BRP for production and make any subsequent changes, eg returning to Energinet.dk's special club for BRPs for production.

In the case of wind turbines with status as 'ailing', an additional calculated subsidy is payable for 35,000 full-load hours minus full-load hours consumed under the purchase obligation scheme (or full-load hours subject to settlement pursuant to

previous legislation) or for a period of 20 years from the grid connection date, whichever occurs first.

Subgroup 1.2 Utility-financed wind turbines in subgroups 2.1 and 2.2

As before, balance responsibility is undertaken by the chosen BRP for production. The change concerns only the settlement of subsidies.

Subgroups 1.3 and 1.4 Land-based and offshore wind turbines connected to the grid between 1 January 2003 and 1 January 2005

The wind-turbine owner undertakes the sale of his output on the electricity market himself and is responsible for contracting with a BRP for production before grid connection takes place. The BRP-P role cannot be assigned to Energinet.dk.

Settlement on the basis of redeemed scrap certificates can only take place for wind turbines connected to the grid not later than 1 January 2004.

Where land-based and offshore wind turbines are concerned, RE certificates are no longer used for adjusting subsidies. Instead, two different market prices are used, ie Spot(wm-all) and Spot(year), respectively.

An on-account price determined (conservatively) by Energinet.dk - Spot(year)_{aconto} - is used for the monthly settlement of the offshore wind turbines. When the annual computation is prepared, it is considered whether the wind-turbine owner should be granted a set-off against next year's payments.

Subgroup 1.5 Wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 January 2005 onwards

The wind-turbine owner undertakes the sale of his output on the electricity market himself and is responsible for contracting with a BRP for production before grid connection takes place. The BRP-P role cannot be assigned to Energinet.dk.

Scrap certificates pertaining to the new scheme cannot be redeemed against new offshore wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 January 2005.

Permission to build offshore wind turbines is granted by the Danish Minister for Transport and Energy following a thorough assessment either on the basis of a tender process or an application.

Group 1: Wind turbines on market terms	Settlement price	Subsidy			
	Nord Pool's area price DK1 or DK2	Instead of RE certificate	Ailing wind turbine	Balancing compensation	Redeemed RE certificates
	Danish øre/kWh				
Subgroup 1.1 Wind turbines in group 3					
Energinet.dk is the BRP for production	Spot(h)	10 ¹		2,3	
Energinet.dk is the BRP for production. Status as 'ailing'	Spot(h)	10 ²	10 ²	2,3	
Other BRP for production		10 ¹		2,3	
Other BRP for production. Status as 'ailing'		10 ²	10 ²	2,3	
Subgroup 1.2 Wind turbines in subgroups 2.1 and 2.2					
Connected to the grid before 31 Dec. 2002		10 ¹			
Offshore wind turbines connected to the grid 1 Jan. 2003 to 1 Jan. 2005		10 ³			
Subgroup 1.3 Land-based turbines connected to the grid 1 Jan. 2003 to 1 Jan. 2005					
No scrap certificates or certificates fully used		10 ¹		2,3	
Grid connection by 1 Jan. 04, scrap cert.(100%)≤12,000 full-l. h		10 ¹		2,3	17
Grid connection by 1 Jan. 04, scrap cert.<100%≤12,000 full-l. h		10 ¹		2,3	17 ⁴
Subgroup 1.4 Offshore wind turbines connected to the grid 1 Jan. 2003 to 1 Jan. 2005					
No scrap certificates or certificates fully used		10 ³		2,3	
Grid connection by 1 Jan. 04, scrap cert.(100%)≤12,000 full-l. h		10 ³		2,3	17
Grid connection by 1 Jan. 04, scrap cert.<100%≤12,000 full-l. h		10 ³		2,3	17 ⁴
Subgroup 1.5 Wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 Jan. 2005 onwards					
No scrap certificates, or certificates fully used		10		2,3	
Scrap cert.(100%)≤12,000 full-l. h. Does not apply to offsh.w.t.		10		2,3	12 ⁵
Scrap cert.<100%≤12,000 full-l. h. Does not apply to offsh.w.t.		10		2,3	12 ⁵

1

$$\text{Subsidy instead of RE certificate: } \begin{pmatrix} 10, Spot(wm - all) \leq 26 \\ 36 \div Spot(wm - all), 26 < Spot(wm - all) < 36 \\ 0, Spot(wm - all) \geq 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

Subsidy instead of RE certificate + additional subsidy

2

calculated as :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 20, Spot(wm - all) \leq 16 \\ 36 \div Spot(wm - all), 16 < Spot(wm - all) < 36 \\ 0, Spot(wm - all) \geq 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

and settled as a subsidy instead of RE certificate if the the sum lies between Danish øre 0 and 10/kWh. If the sum exceeds Danish øre 10/kWh, the balance is settled in the form of an additional subsidy.

3

Subsidy instead of RE certificate :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10, Spot(year) \leq 26 \\ 36 \div Spot(year), 26 < Spot(year) < 36 \\ 0, Spot(year) \geq 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 Subsidy paid as: (redeemed, scrapped capacity/rated output) x 17

5

Subsidy calculated as :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12, Spot(wm - all) \leq 26 \\ 38 \div Spot(wm - all), 26 < Spot(wm - all) < 38 \\ 0, Spot(wm - all) \geq 38 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and}$$

paid as: (redeemed, scrapped capacity/rated output) x subsidy.

3.2 Group 2: Utility-financed wind turbines

Definition of main group

Utility-financed wind turbines, ie wind turbines constructed pursuant to a ministerial order or by special agreement with the Minister for Transport and Energy.

Utility-financed wind turbines are committed to paying the feed-in tariff, and the producer must undertake the sale of his output on the electricity market himself and is responsible for contracting with a BRP for production. The BRP-P role cannot be assigned to Energinet.dk.

Ministerial orders to build wind turbines were replaced by the granting of licences on 4 June 2002. All utility-financed, land-based wind turbines connected to the grid before this date and the offshore wind turbines at Horns Rev 1 and Nysted (connected to the grid at a later date) were built pursuant to ministerial orders.

Subsidies for utility-financed, land-based wind turbines connected to the grid not later than 31 December 1999 expired with effect from 1 January 2004, see [12], and are therefore not dealt with below.

Subgroups:

- 2.1 Land-based wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 January 2000
- 2.2 Offshore wind turbines (Horns Rev 1 and Nysted) connected to the grid from 1 January 2000
- 2.3 Wind turbines financed through appropriations pursuant to the previous Danish Electricity Supply Act (Energi E2's share of the wind farm at Middelgrunden).

Subgroups 2.1 and 2.2 Land-based and offshore wind turbines connected to the grid from 1 January 2000

Subsidies adjusted according to the spot price applying to subgroups 2.1 and 2.2, are calculated hour by hour and may in some hours be negative. The monthly sum of subsidies is transferred to a special balance account (described in detail in section 5.4) before the resulting monthly payment in respect of the specific subsidy can be calculated.

The payment of subsidies instead of the issuing of an RE certificate is obligatory. The subsidy and the compensation for the feed-in tariff payable to offshore wind turbines in subgroup 2.2 are not included in the balance account mentioned above.

Upon the expiry of the age limit for subgroup 2.1 or the output restriction for subgroup 2.2, the wind turbines are transferred to the settlement method used for subgroup 1.2 (provided they meet the relevant requirements).

Subgroup 2.3 Wind turbines financed through appropriations pursuant to the previous Danish Electricity Supply Act (Energi E2's share of the wind farm at Middelgrunden)

Instead of an RE certificate, a subsidy is paid for a period of 20 years from the grid connection date or until such a time as RE certificates are issued.

Group 2: Utility-financed wind turbines	Subsidy		
	<i>Instead of RE certificate</i>	<i>Adjusted acc. to Spot(h) (balance account)</i>	<i>Compensation for feed-in tariff</i>
	DKK øre/kWh		
Subgroup 2.1 Land-based wind turbines			
Grid connection from 1 Jan. 2000, age≤10 years	10	33-Spot(h)	
Subgroup 2.2 Offshore wind turbines			
Grid connection from 1 Jan. 2000, full-load hours≤42,000	10	35.3-Spot(h)	0.7 ²
Subgroup 2.3 Financed through appropriations			
Grid connection between 1 Jan. 2000 and 31 Dec. 2002, age≤20	10 ¹		

1

$$\text{Subsidy instead of RE certificate} = \begin{pmatrix} 10, \text{Spot}(wm - all) \leq 26 \\ 36 \div \text{Spot}(wm - all), 26 < \text{Spot}(wm - all) < 36 \\ 0, \text{Spot}(wm - all) \geq 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

² The producer is compensated for Energinet.dk's feed-in tariff, however not in excess of Danish øre 0.7/kWh on a daily average.

3.3 Group 3: Wind turbines under a purchase obligation

Definition of main group

Wind turbines connected to the grid not later than 31 December 2002 and household turbines ≤ 25 kW irrespective of the time of grid connection. Utility-financed wind turbines are not included.

The wind turbines are under a purchase obligation, see section 1. Energinet.dk undertakes the sale of the output on the spot market and settles the proceeds and the subsidy with the wind-turbine owner via the grid company.

A few wind-turbine projects have been granted exemption by the Minister for Transport and Energy as regards the grid connection date, ie the wind turbines have been connected to the grid after 31 December 2002 but are under a purchase obligation.

The settlement price and the subsidy are made up in such a way that the producer receives a resulting fixed payment per 1 kWh. As a consequence, the subsidy adjusted according to the spot price may turn out negative hour by hour and may end up negative seen over a whole settlement period.

Subgroups:

- 3.1 Existing wind turbines, approved as such
- 3.2 Wind turbines on temporary provisions
- 3.3 Household wind turbines ≤ 25 kW

Subgroup 3.1 Existing wind turbines, approved as such

Existing wind turbines will switch to settlement on market terms when they are more than ten years old and their full-load quota has been used up.

For existing wind turbines older than ten years which have not used up their full-load quota, the subsidy expires on 31 December 2012, irrespective of any remaining quota, and the turbine will switch to settlement on market terms.

Subgroup 3.2 Wind turbines on temporary provisions

Land-based wind turbines will switch to settlement on market terms when their full-load quota has been used up.

Offshore wind turbines will switch to settlement on market terms when they are more than ten years old and their full-load quota pursuant to scrap certificates has been used up.

For wind turbines on temporary provisions with redeemed scrap certificates, the sum of subsidies must not exceed Danish øre 60/kWh. This is an indication (forewarning) that the subsidy for these wind turbines may be reduced if RE certificates are issued.

Subgroup 3.3 Household turbines

Household turbines ≤ 25 kW are automatically subject to a purchase obligation without any time or output restriction applying. This rule applies with retroactive effect from 1 January 2003.

Scrap certificates cannot be used for new household turbines ≤ 25 kW as the total settlement must not exceed Danish øre 60/kWh.

Group 3: Wind turbines subject to the purchase obligation	Settlement price	Subsidy		
	Nord Pool's area price DK1 or DK2	Instead of RE certificate	Redeemed scrap certificates, old scheme	Adjusted acc. to Spot(h)
	Danish øre/kWh			
Subgroup 3.1 Existing, approved as such				
Age≤10 years, all full-load hours used up	Spot(h)			43-Spot(h)
Age≤10 years, full-load hours≤25,000, rated power≤200 kW	Spot(h)			60-Spot(h)
Age≤10 years, full-load hours≤15,000, 201$\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\delta\ \pi\omega\epsilon\rho\leq 599\ \text{kW}$	Spot(h)			60-Spot(h)
Age≤10 years, full-load hours≤12,000, rated power≥600 kW	Spot(h)			60-Spot(h)
Age>10 years, full-load hours≤25,000, rated power≤200 kW	Spot(h)			27 ¹
Age>10 years, full-load hours≤15,000, 201$\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\delta\ \pi\omega\epsilon\rho\leq 599\ \text{kW}$	Spot(h)			27 ¹
Age>10 years, full-load hours≤12,000, rated power≥600 kW	Spot(h)			27 ¹
Subgroup 3.2 Wind turbines in transition				
Land-based, full-l. h≤22,000, no scrap cert., or cert. fully used	Spot(h)	10		33-Spot(h)
Land-based, full-l. h≤22,000, scrap cert.(100%)≤12,000 full-l. h	Spot(h)	10	17	33-Spot(h)
Land-based, full-l. h≤22,000, scrap cert.(<100%)≤12,000 full-l. h	Spot(h)	10	17 ²	33-Spot(h)
Offshore, age≤10 years, no scrap certificate	Spot(h)	10		
Offshore, age≤10 years, scrap certificate(100%)≤12,000 full-l. h	Spot(h)	10	17	33-Spot(h)
Offshore, age≤10 years, scrap certificate(<100%)≤12,000 full-l. h	Spot(h)	10	17 ²	33-Spot(h)
Offshore, age>10 years, scrap certificate(100%)≤12,000 full-l. h	Spot(h)		17	
Offshore, age>10 years, scrap certificate(<100%)≤12,000 full-l. h	Spot(h)		17 ²	
Subgroup 3.3 Household turbines				
Plants applying net metering, rated power ≤ 25 kW	Spot(h)		N/A	60-Spot(h)

$$1 \left(\begin{array}{l} 27, \text{Spot}(h) \leq 33 \\ 60 \div \text{Spot}(h), \text{Spot}(h) > 33 \end{array} \right)$$

² Subsidy is paid as: (redeemed, scrapped capacity/rated power) x 17

3.4 Group 4: Zero settlement

Definition of main group

Wind turbines that either cannot or can no longer obtain any form of subsidy pursuant to the Danish Electricity Supply Act or have refused all subsidies (and have left the purchase obligation scheme), see section 5.2.

3.5 Wind turbine scrapping - new and old scheme

Pursuant to [4], Energinet.dk's administers a scrapping scheme for land-based wind turbines.

The scrapping scheme is divided into two phases:

The first scrapping scheme comprised wind turbines dismantled in the period 3 March 1999 to 31 December 2003.

Scrap certificates issued for an old turbine must be redeemed against a new wind turbine connected to the grid not later than 1 January 2004.

Sections 3.1 (subgroups 1.3 and 1.4) and 3.3 (subgroup 3.2) describe the settlement procedure for wind turbines using redeemed scrap certificates originating from the old scheme.

The new scrapping scheme applies to wind turbines dismantled in the period 15 December 2004 to 15 December 2009.

Section 3.1 (subgroup 1.5) describes the settlement procedure for wind turbines using redeemed scrap certificates originating from the new scheme.

Energinet.dk's application forms and procedures for the issuing and processing of scrap certificates and preliminary approvals pursuant to the new scheme appear from the following documents, which can be accessed on Energinet.dk's website:

- Application for preliminary approval of issuing of scrap certificates
- Instructions for obtaining preliminary approval of issuing of scrap certificates
- Template for application for issuing of scrap certificates
- Instructions regarding splitting-up of scrap certificates

Energinet.dk's website also provides a computation of the remaining quota updated on a current basis because scrap certificates originating from the new scheme can only be issued within the limits of a total capacity pool of 175 MW available from dismantled wind turbines having a capacity of max. 450 kW each.

General calculation principles for subsidies relating to redeemed scrap certificates

If the redeemed capacity from scrap certificates is lower than the new wind turbine's nominal capacity, a "delayed" subsidy payment of Danish øre 17 or 12 is made.

In other words, the subsidy payment of Danish øre 17 or '12' is paid pro rata for every kWh produced over 12,000 full-load hours.

It thus follows that it is not permitted to adjust the 12,000 full-load hours so that Danish øre 17 or '12' per 1 kWh of electricity produced is paid until the adjusted full-load hour quota is fully used up.

3.6 Reconstruction and relocation of wind turbines

Relocation

Generally, the relocation of a wind turbine does not affect settlement in any significant way, ie settlement continues as if nothing has happened because the 'original' grid connection date is the decisive factor.

The only exception is that if an existing turbine younger than 10 years is relocated, the remaining full-load quota, if any, is cancelled, see section 3.3. This means that after relocation, the turbine will in any circumstance be settled at Danish øre 43/kWh until it is 10 years old.

Plant reconstruction at existing location

Legislation does not specifically stipulate when a wind turbine that is being reconstructed, modified, etc. is to be considered a new wind turbine (new grid connection).

The Danish Electricity Supply Act is generally interpreted to mean that the entire wind turbine, apart from the platform, must be modified in order for it to be categorised as a new wind turbine with the consequences this may have on settlement.

Generally, a new type approval must be obtained if a wind turbine is reconstructed.

4. Settlement of other electricity-generating plants

The rules for settlement of subsidies etc. to other electricity-generating plants are summarised below. Seven main groups can be created, groups 1 and 3 being further divided into subgroups.

Group 1 100% RE plants

Group 2 Utility-financed RE plants

Group 3 Multi-fuel plants

Group 4 Local CHP plants on market terms

Group 5 Local CHP plants subject to time-of-day tariff

Group 6 Rønneværket and Randersværket (the plants at the towns of Rønne and Randers)

Group 7 Zero settlement

Eligibility into the various settlement groups or subgroups can be summarised by means of the following criteria:

Restriction in grid connection:	Potential requirement in terms of the date when the plant was connected to the grid or the date when renewable energy sources were first applied (group 3)
Capacity restriction:	Potential requirement in terms of the plant's electricity-generating capacity in MW computed to 1 decimal place
Time restriction:	Potential restriction in terms of the duration of the relevant type of settlement
Output restriction:	Potential restriction in terms of accumulated output eligible for the relevant type of settlement
Approval:	Special approval of some kind may be required
Purchase obligation:	If the plant is under a purchase obligation, Energinet.dk's settlement will consist of the subsidy plus the market value of the output.

Where hourly settlement is concerned, the designation 'Danish øre/kWh' will be omitted.

4.1 Group 1: 100% RE plants

Definition of main group

RE electricity generated at plants solely using RE sources or at plants where the calorific value of the renewable energy sources on an annual basis exceeds 94 per cent of the total calorific value of the fuels fed to the plant.

No subsidy is paid to solar cell units ≤ 6 kW per household that apply net metering.

Subgroups:

- 1) All plants connected to the grid not later than 21 April 2004
- 2) Approved biogas plants connected to the grid between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008

- 3) Other approved plants connected to the grid from 22 April 2004 onwards
- 4) Other plants

Subgroup 1.1 All plants connected to the grid not later than 21 April 2004

Purchase obligation:	Yes (until expiry of time restriction)
Settlement price:	Spot(h)
Subsidy:	60 ÷ Spot(h), can be negative in specific hours
Feed-in tariff:	No
Restriction in grid connection:	Not later than 21 April 2004
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	20 years, however at least until 1 January 2019
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	None

Subgroup 1.2 Approved biogas plants connected to the grid between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008

Purchase obligation:	Yes
Settlement price:	Spot(h)
Subsidy:	60 ÷ Spot(h), can be negative in specific hours
Feed-in tariff:	No
Restriction in grid connection:	Between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	10 years (2014 at the earliest), followed by 40 ÷ Spot(h) for 10 years, followed by 0
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	Approved by the TSO within an 8 PJ biogas limit, see section 4.10

Subgroup 1.3 Other approved plants connected to the grid from 22 April 2004 onwards

Purchase obligation:	Yes
Settlement price:	Spot(h)
Subsidy:	60 ÷ Spot(h), can be negative in specific hours
Feed-in tariff:	No

ie the same settlement that applies to subgroup 1.2, deviating only in terms of the restriction regarding grid connection and the type of approval required.

Restriction in grid connection:	From 22 April 2004 onwards
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	10 years (2014 at the earliest), followed by 40 ÷ Spot(h) for 10 years, followed by 0
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	Approved by the Danish Energy Authority as being 'of considerable importance to the future use of RE electricity'

Subgroup 1.4 Other plants that do not receive other subsidies

Purchase obligation:	Yes
Settlement price:	Spot(h)
Subsidy:	10
Feed-in tariff:	No
Restriction in grid connection:	None
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	20 years, or until RE certificates are issued
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	None

4.2 Group 2: Utility-financed RE plants

Definition of main group

RE electricity generated through the burning of biomass at utility-financed local CHP plants and power stations.

Subgroups:	None
Purchase obligation:	No
Settlement price:	N/A
Subsidy:	30 ÷ Spot(h), can be negative in specific hours, balance account for accumulated monthly value
Additional subsidy:	10
Allowance per tonne employed:	Special agreement for each eligible plant
Feed-in tariff:	Yes (via the BRP for production)
Restriction in grid connection:	None
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	30 ÷ Spot(h) for 10 years, however at least until 1 August 2011. An additional 10 until RE certificate is issued - no time restriction
Output restriction:	Allowance per tonne employed limited by special agreement made with each eligible plant (max. DKK 100/tonne of biomass employed)
Approval:	Utility-financed plant not using waste either solely or partly (no formal approval)

In addition to the subsidy paid per kWh, an allowance of max. DKK 100 per tonne biomass employed can be obtained in compliance with the above-mentioned time restriction, however max. DKK 45 million annually basis for all of Denmark.

4.3 Group 3: Multi-fuel plants

Definition of main group

RE electricity generated at multi-fuel plants, where the calorific value of the renewable energy sources on an annual basis lies between 10% and 94% (both figures included) of the total calorific value of the fuels fed to the plant.

Subgroups:

[Sections 58 and 58(a) below refer to the Danish Electricity Supply Act]

- 1) Use of RE initiated not later than 21 April 2004
 - a) Settlement pursuant to section 58
 - b) Settlement pursuant to section 58(a)
- 2) Use of approved biogas initiated between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008
 - a) Settlement pursuant to section 58
 - b) Settlement pursuant to section 58(a)
- 3) Use of other approved RE initiated from 22 April 2004 onwards
 - a) Settlement pursuant to section 58
 - b) Settlement pursuant to section 58(a)
- 4) Use of RE initiated 22 April 2004 or later
 - a) Settlement pursuant to section 58
 - b) Settlement pursuant to section 58(a)

Subgroup 3.1.a Use of RE initiated not later than 21 April 2004, settlement pursuant to section 58

Purchase obligation:	No
Subsidy:	26
Basic amount:	(see group 4)
Feed-in tariff:	Yes (via the BRP for production)
Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuel must have been initiated not later than 21 April 2004
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	26 for 20 years, however at least until 1 January 2019
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	None

Subgroup 3.1.b Use of RE initiated not later than 21 April 2004, settlement pursuant to section § 58(a)

Purchase obligation:	Yes
Subsidy:	26
Time-of-day tariff:	(see group 5)
Feed-in tariff:	No
Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuel must have started not later than 21 April 2004
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	26 for 20 years, however at least until 1 January 2019
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	None

Subgroup 3.2.a Use of approved biogas initiated between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008, settlement pursuant to section 58

Purchase obligation:	No
Subsidy:	26
Basic amount:	(see group 4)
Feed-in tariff:	Yes (via the BRP for production)

Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuel must have been initiated between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	26 for 10 years (2014 at the earliest), followed by 6 for 10 years, followed by 0
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	Approval by the TSO within an 8 PJ biogas limit, see section 4.10

Subgroup 3.2.b Use of approved biogas initiated between 22 April 2004 and 31 January 2008, settlement pursuant to section 58(a)

Purchase obligation:	Yes
Subsidy:	26
Time-of-day tariff:	(see group 5)
Feed-in tariff:	No
Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuel must have been initiated between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	26 for 10 years (2014 at the earliest), followed by 6 for 10 years, followed by 0
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	Approval by the TSO within an 8 PJ biogas limit, see section 4.10

Subgroup 3.3.a Use of other approved RE fuels initiated 22 April 2004 or later, settlement pursuant to section 58

Purchase obligation:	No
Subsidy:	26
Basic amount:	(see group 4)
Feed-in tariff:	Yes (via the BRP for production)

ie the same settlement that applies to subgroup 3.2, deviating only in terms of the restriction regarding grid connection and the type of approval required.

Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuel must have been initiated from 22 April 2004 onwards
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	26 for 10 years (2014 at the earliest), followed by 6 for 10 years, followed by 0
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	Approval by the Danish Energy Authority as being 'of considerable importance to the future utilisation of RE electricity'

Subgroup 3.3.b Use of other approved RE fuels initiated 22 April 2004 or later, settlement pursuant to section 58(a)

Purchase obligation:	Yes
Subsidy:	26
Time-of-day tariff:	(see group 5)
Feed-in tariff:	No

ie the same settlement that applies to subgroup 3.2, deviating only in terms of the restriction regarding grid connection and the type of approval required.

Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuel must have started from 22 April 2004 onwards
Capacity restriction:	None
Duration:	26 for 10 years (2014 at the earliest), followed by 6 for 10 years, followed by 0
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	Approval by the Danish Energy Authority as being 'of considerable importance to the future utilisation of RE electricity'

Subgroup 3.4.a Use of RE fuels initiated 22 April 2004 or later, settlement pursuant to section 58

Purchase obligation:	No
Subsidy:	10
Basic amount:	(see group 4)
Feed-in tariff:	Yes (via the BRP for production)
Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuels must have been initiated on or after 22 April 2004
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	10 for 20 years, or until RE certificates are issued
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	None

Subgroup 3.4.b Use of RE fuels initiated 22 April 2004 or later, settlement pursuant to section 58(a)

Purchase obligation:	Yes
Subsidy:	10
Time-of-day tariff:	(see group 5)
Feed-in tariff:	No
Restriction in grid connection:	Use of RE fuels must have been initiated on or after 22 April 2004
Capacity restriction:	None
Time restriction:	10 for 20 years, or until RE certificates are issued
Output restriction:	None
Approval:	None

4.4 Group 4: Local CHP plants

Definition of main group

Electricity produced at local CHP plants that have been settled according to Danish Executive Order no. 786 of 21 August 2000, excluding plants settled under group 1.

The formulas shown below can be studied in greater detail on Energinet.dk's website.

Monthly subsidy: $(BA/12) * \min(MI; \max(0; (MP1-MMP) * MI / (MP1-MPO)))$
Feed-in-tariff: Yes (via the BRP for production)

where

- BA is a basic amount calculated once and for all in a separate process
- MMP is the simple monthly market price (area price) as shown on Nord Pool's website
- MI is the maximum index applicable when $MMP < MPO$.
- MP1 is the limit to the market price where the index is 0 if $MMP \geq MP1$
- MPO is the limit to the market price where the index is equal to the maximum (=MI) if $MMP \leq MPO$

MI, MPO and MP1 may be adjusted on 1 January in the years 2005-2009.

Restriction in grid connection: 21 April 2004 – but dispensation can be granted (see Approval)

Capacity restriction: Obligatory > 10 MW in 2005-2006 and > 5 MW from 2007 onwards. No limit in relation to voluntary use

Output restriction: None

Time restriction: 20 years, however at least until 1 January 2019

Godkendelse: Plants connected to the grid after 21 April 2004 are eligible if on that same date a project is in progress "which fulfils the feasibility criteria laid down"

4.5 Group 5: Local CPH plants subject to time-of-day tariff

Definition of main group

Electricity produced at local CHP plants that have been settled according to Danish Executive Order no. 786 of 21 August 2000, excluding plants settled under groups 1 and 4.

Settlement price: Spot(h)

Subsidy: Time-of-day tariff ÷ Spot(h), may be negative in specific hours

Feed-in tariff: No

The time-of-day tariffs are adjusted on a quarterly basis, and the prices are announced on Energinet.dk's website.

Restriction in grid connection: Not later than 21 April 2004

Capacity restriction: < 10 MW in 2005-2006 and < 5 MW from 2007 onwards

Output restriction: None

Regulation E: Settlement of environmentally-friendly electricity generation.

Time restriction: 20 years, however at least until 1 January 2019
Approval: None

4.6 Group 6: Rønneværket and Randersværket (the power stations at the towns of Rønne and Randers)

Definition of main group

Electricity generated at other local CHP plants that have received subsidies pursuant to part 7 of the Danish Executive Order no. 231 of 21 April 1998.

Monthly subsidy: $(BA/12)*F(MMP) + \text{Danish øre } 1/\text{kWh}$

where

- BA in principle corresponds to the basic amount applicable to group 4, but is calculated in a special way in a separate process
- F(MMP) equals 0, "when the proceeds from electricity generation exceed the necessary costs "

BA is adjusted on 1 January in the years 2005-2009.

Grid connection: None
Capacity restriction: None
Output restriction: None
Duration: 15 years until 1 January 2019
Approval: None

4.7 Group 7: Zero settlement

Definition of main group

Power stations that cannot/can no longer obtain any form of subsidy pursuant to the Danish Electricity Supply Act or have refused all subsidies (and have left the purchase obligation scheme), see section 5.2.

4.8 100% RE, multi-fuel or none of these?

Pursuant to [1], Energinet.dk must once a year decide whether a certain plant can continue operating under the settlement applicable to groups 1 or 3, or whether the subsidy for RE generation is to be discontinued entirely.

The decision will have an effect on the relevant calendar year and is made on the basis of the share of the calorific value originating from renewable energy sources in the previous calendar year, calculated to 1 decimal place.

Energinet.dk may, if warranted, change its decision with effect from the relevant calendar year and based on the plant owner's application.

If the above decisions show that the plant owner has not been assigned the correct settlement agreement, the relevant amount will be charged or refunded, as the case may be, by Energinet.dk.

4.9 Availability of local CHP plants

Pursuant to [3], it is Energinet.dk's duty to ensure that plants receiving the basic amount (settlement under group 4) are operational and available. This task includes laying down guidelines for:

- The information to be given in the electricity producers' messages about non-availability and the handling of such messages
- The procedure for the trial-start of one or more plants.

The guidelines, see [11], specify in detail what is understood by 'operational', how outage time owing to interruption or breakdown is to be calculated and reported, and how the basic amount is reduced if the permitted outage time is exceeded.

4.10 The biogas scheme

Pursuant to [1], Energinet.dk is charged with administering a biogas scheme according to which subsidies are granted to electricity generated on the basis of biogas (settlement under subgroups 1.2, 3.2.a and 3.2.b).

The scheme is limited to a total annual electricity production derived from the use of 8 PJ biogas.

Subsidies are subject to Energinet.dk's consent.

The balance available at any time is monitored on a current basis.

4.11 Plants employing energy sources or technologies of considerable importance to the future utilisation of RE electricity

Plants connected to the grid from 22 April 2004 onwards that do not use biogas can obtain subsidies for RE production subject to special approval, see [1] and [2] (settlement under subgroups 1.3, 3.3.a and 3.3.b).

The application for subsidy must be submitted to Energinet.dk, where it is evaluated with the assistance of an expert panel. Energinet.dk sends the application to the Danish Energy Authority together with its opinion as to whether the criteria mentioned under [1] can be regarded as fulfilled.

The Danish Energy Authority makes the final decision, which may be conditional on special requirements being met.

No specific formalities are required when filing an application. Energinet.dk is entitled to make all inquiries relevant to the evaluation of applications.

It appears from [1] which plants/technologies will be eligible for subsidy without undergoing the approval procedure mentioned above.

4.12 Reduction or discontinuation of subsidies for specific plants

The criteria for and size of reductions of subsidies for plants subject to settlement as described in sections 4.1 (group 1) and 4.3 (group 3) appear from [1].

4.13 Plant reconstruction (subsidy for RE electricity)

No indication is given in [1] or [2] as regards any limitation in terms of subsidies for other RE plants than wind turbines in the event that a plant's output is increased (eg as a consequence of the installation of new and augmented electricity-generating capacity). This does not apply to biogas plants, which - to comply with the 8 PJ/year limit - must obtain special approval of production increases of more than 20%.

Against this background, it can be concluded that subsidies to existing plants connected to the grid not later than 21 April 2004 are given irrespective of the plant's production and whether or not the plant is expanded or reconstructed as long as such activity takes place on the particular site where the original plant was connected to the grid. If, however, a plant is built on another location and has a new grid connection established, it must be regarded as a new plant.

5. General rules - Wind turbines and other plants

5.1 Net settlement

Autoproducers of electricity (electricity consumers who themselves produce electricity) with plants connected to the collective electricity supply grid are entitled to net settlement on certain conditions, see [5] and [6] and Regulation D1.

Net settlement influences the autoproducer's settlement basis and the tariffing.

5.2 Choosing or refusing subsidies

A plant owner can refuse and resume the receipt of subsidies etc. paid pursuant to the Danish Electricity Supply Act.

The specific conditions for refusing or resuming the receipt of subsidies and the consequences which a refusal has for certain settlement agreements are described in "Guidelines for refusing and resuming the receipt of subsidies", see [8].

5.3 Guarantees of origin

Guarantees of origin are issued as declarations of electricity generated at a specific plant. The guarantee of origin contains basic information for identifying the relevant plant and the energy source used for the electricity generation and information about the generation period and the volume produced.

Guarantees of origin are issued by Energinet.dk pursuant to [9], see also [10], and constitute a right specific to certain types of plant as described in the separate guidelines mentioned below. It is the producer who applies for the issuing of a guarantee, and the recipient pays the necessary costs incurred. The guarantees of origin are accepted as valid documentation in all EU countries, and guarantees of origin issued by the other EU countries are also valid in Denmark.

The purpose of the guarantees of origin is to document environmentally significant properties of electricity generated and to provide details of any subsidies granted to the generation. They can be used by the electricity producer to label deliveries to end customers.

Types of guarantee of origin

There are three types of guarantee of origin:

1. Electronic guarantees of origin, issued according to the EECS standard
2. Guarantees of origin in physical forms allowing for authenticity verification
3. Guarantees of origin in other physical forms not allowing for authenticity verification

Electronic guarantee of origin

The EECS standard is a voluntary common European standard stipulating how guarantees of origin must be issued, traded and used. Moreover, all EECS users are contractually obliged to refrain from using them repeatedly (double counting). Once an electronic guarantee of origin is registered as having been used, it is cancelled (the standard uses the term "redeemed"). This process is initiated by the guarantee-holder himself and results in the guarantee no longer being tradable and only

being useful for documenting the consumption of a specific volume of electricity. The system that handles the electronic guarantees of origin creates a document named "redemption statement", which contains the guarantee information and a text chosen by the owner himself. The text must specify a certain purpose, ie indicate which electricity supply the guarantee of origin documents.

If the guarantee of origin is linked to an account (deposit) with the Danish/Norwegian register, RECSCMO, redemption can be effected by RECSCMO. Redemption can also be effected via any other register operated in accordance with the EECS standard.

When redeemed, a guarantee of origin is considered as having expired and can no longer be traded. The redemption prevents repeated use.

Energinet.dk has direct access to checking redemptions in the RECSCMO register and is authorised to ask another register responsible for a redemption to check the registration.

When EECS guarantees of origin are being used, the electricity suppliers can submit "redemption statements" either in the form of printouts or pdf-documents.

Physical forms allowing for authenticity verification

Guarantees of origin in physically verifiable form are issued in Denmark on pre-numbered sheets with holographic print to prevent copying. In some countries, the use of this type of guarantee of origin will be subject to an administration fee.

Other physical forms not allowing for authenticity verification

Guarantees of origin in other physical forms are issued as pdf-documents, which the recipient can print himself or reforward by electronic mail. It offers no security against repeated use as the guarantee can be copied any number of times, and Energinet.dk is unable to offer any form of registration of use.

Eligible plants

All plants generating electricity from renewable energy sources are entitled to receive guarantees of origin. Danish guarantees of origin certifying the use of renewable energy are also valid in all the EFTA countries and vice versa.

The implementation of the EU Cogeneration Directive ensures that high-efficiency CPH plants will also be eligible at some time in 2007.

Rules for application

An eligible producer, or his agent, can apply for the issuing of guarantees of origin by submitting a completed application form. The application form can be downloaded from Energinet.dk's website and includes instructions for completion. A list of the issuing fees that Energinet.dk is responsible for collecting can also be found on the website.

Special circumstances relating to electronic guarantees of origin

Electronic guarantees of origin are issued according to the EECS standard (European Energy Certificate System) and on the basis of rules laid down by the Associa-

tion of Issuing Bodies (AIB), www.aib-net.org. Energinet.dk is a member of the AIB, and the documents relating to the standard are available alongside the application form on Energinet.dk's website.

Before a guarantee of origin can be issued, the producer must open an account (deposit) with the RECSCMO register to which the issuing of guarantees of origin can be linked. The application form to be used when opening an account and the pertaining standard agreement can also be downloaded from Energinet.dk's website.

5.4 Final settlement of utility-financed wind turbines and other plants

If the monthly sum of subsidies (calculated hour by hour) is negative, the amount is not charged but may be netted against any future subsidy payments.

A negative subsidy for a month must not exceed the sum of subsidies paid in the last 12 months prior to the time of computation (defined as current month + the 11 preceding months).

For record-keeping purposes, a balancing account showing the accumulated negative subsidies and the subsidies paid is established for each wind turbine/wind farm or other plant.

If the monthly sum of subsidies is negative, the amount is added to the negative subsidy balance provided that the resulting balance (numerical value) does not exceed the sum of subsidy payments in the last 11 months + the current month, in which case the balance (numerical value) is reduced so as to equal the sum of subsidy payments mentioned.

Example:

The principle of the netting procedure is illustrated by the following example.

	Subsidy calculated for the month ¹	Net payment for the month ²	Balance, negative subsidy	Net payment in the last 12 months
jan-03	-30	0	0	0
feb-03	20	20	0	20
mar-03	-30	0	-20	20
apr-03	40	20	0	40
maj-03	-90	0	-40	40
jun-03	-10	0	-40	40
jul-03	30	0	-10	40
aug-03	20	10	0	50
sep-03	10	10	0	60
okt-03	-10	0	-10	60
nov-03	-30	0	-40	60
dec-03	-50	0	-60	60
jan-04	0	0	-60	60
feb-04	0	0	-40	40
mar-04	0	0	-40	40
apr-04	0	0	-20	20
maj-04	0	0	-20	20
jun-04	0	0	-20	20
jul-04	0	0	-20	20
aug-04	0	0	-10	10
sep-04	0	0	0	0
okt-04	0	0	0	0
nov-04	0	0	0	0
dec-04	0	0	0	0
jan-05	10	10	0	10

For January 2003, a negative subsidy is assumed. Since no prior payments have occurred (the balance of subsidies paid is 0), the negative subsidy is reduced to 0.

In February, a subsidy of 20 is calculated and paid.

The calculated negative subsidy for March 2003 of -30 is reduced to -20 corresponding to the sum of net payments.

Of the calculated subsidies amounting to 40 in April 2003 the negative balance of -20 resulting after the month of March is netted so that only the amount of 20 is paid and the net payments account is increased by 20 and the negative balance is zeroed.

For May 2003, the calculated negative subsidy of -90 is reduced to -40 corresponding to the total payments in the preceding months. Similarly, the negative subsidy for June 2003 is reduced to 0.

In the following months, the accumulated negative subsidies (the balance) are netted as the positive subsidies take effect, and the positive subsidies are paid in full when nothing remains to be netted.

The example assumes that the plant owner refuses to receive subsidies as from 1 January 2004 (see section 5.2). No subsidies are calculated from this date, but the sum of payments is computed on a current basis. As time goes on, the sum of payments made in the preceding months will decrease, bringing down the value of any accumulated negative subsidies as a consequence. In the case of periods longer than a year, all accounts will be zeroed. The example is based on the assumption that the producer decides to re-enter the scheme as from 1 January 2005, and that the subsidy for January is positive.

If a plant is scrapped or is no longer eligible for receiving subsidies, the calculation of subsidies stops and any negative balance is cancelled.

6. References

- [1] Danish Executive Order no. 1364 of 15 December 2004: "Executive Order on the granting of subsidies for electricity generated at RE plants other than wind turbines "
- [2] The Danish Electricity Supply (Consolidated) Act no. 115 of 8 November 2006
- [3] Danish Executive Order no. 1367 of 15 December 2004: "Executive Order on the granting of subsidies for electricity generated at local CHP plants etc."
- [4] Danish Executive Order no. 1365 of 15 December 2004: "Executive Order on the connection of wind turbines to the grid and subsidies for electricity generated by wind turbines etc. (The Executive Order on Wind Turbines)"
- [5] Danish Executive Order no. 1366 of 15 December 2004: "Executive Order on net settlement of autoproducers of electricity"
- [6] "Guidelines for net settlement of autoproducers", Energinet.dk, version 2.0 of 14 February 2005. Approved by the Danish Energy Authority on 27 January 2005.
- [7] Danish Executive Order no. 1268 of 10 December 2004: "Executive Order on a technical approval scheme for the construction, manufacturing and installation of wind turbines"
- [8] "Guidelines for refusing and resuming the receipt of subsidies", Energinet.dk, version 1.0 of 4 January 2007. Version 1.0 has not yet been approved by the Danish Energy Authority
- [9] Danish Executive Order no. 1 of 6 January 2004: "Executive Order on guarantees of origin for RE electricity"
- [10] Danish Executive Order no. 1147 of 5 December 2005: "Executive Order on consumer-informative electricity labelling"
- [11] "Availability of local CHP plants", version 2.0 of 7 August 2006. Approved by the Danish Energy Authority on 7 January 2006.
- [12] Danish Executive Order no. 1196 of 18 December 2003: "Executive Order on the discontinuation of the granting of subsidies for electricity generated by certain wind turbines"
- [13] Danish Executive Order no. 1521 of 23 December 2004: "Executive Order on the control and supervision of the payment of subsidies and other payments to electricity-generating plants etc. - The executive order on master data"