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PRE-CONSULTATION OF THE ADJUSTED GAS TRANSMISSION TARIFF METHODOLOGY

The Danish Utility Regulator, DUR, has approved that Energinet, will conduct a pre-consultation process on the required extension of the present tariff methodology for access to the Danish gas transmission system. The methodology will later be subject to a final consultation in accordance with the requirements set out art. 26 of COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas (TAR NC.)

This pre-consultation document includes a description of the methodology, consequences of the methods for shippers and assumptions. The document does not contain all items set out in art. 26 (1). However, the final consultation document will of course include all items set out in art. 26 (1). The final consultation is expected to be held in the beginning of October 2021.

Based on the response and proposals received during the consultation process, the final methodology application submitted for the regulatory approval may contain revisions to the present methodology.

The methodology contains tariff calculations for the coming years. The tariffs shown in the following text are indicative and estimated to show the impact of methodological parameters and may not be used to estimate and forecast the expected price level in future years. In order to isolate the methodological impact of each of the separate proposed principles, the calculations are deliberately delimited from estimating other independent and expected changes to the cost base, e.g. the impact of changes to the economic regulation expected to come into force from year 2023. Consequently, the tariff estimates are non-binding and should be observed with considerable caution.

Please be aware that subject to article 26.2 replies submitted in response to the consultation shall include a non-confidential version suitable for publication.

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1. The submission obligation

1.1 The background of the submission

In the approval of the present tariff methodology, DUR decided that the methodology should be resubmitted for extension within a three-year period. Energinet largely proposes an extension of the fundamental tariff structure, uniform capacity tariffs, with added adjustments intended to reflect changes to the gas market and transmission system. Foremost, Baltic Pipe coming into operation is expected to have an impact, which requires modification of the tariff methodology. The adjustments are made to ensure a transparent price structure with low transaction costs that maintain the overall principles of cost-reflectiveness and non-discrimination.

Pending approval, the methodology presented in the present pre-consultation document is expected to come into force from 1 October 2022.

The proposed adjustments to the tariff methodology are the product of regular dialogue with both shippers and the Danish Utility Regulator during the past couple of years. The dialogue has created reasonable expectations among the involved parties concerning the future methodology. Therefore, the following subchapter contain a short recap of the dialogue with the market participants.

1.1.1 Transmission tariff methodology application (2018/2019)

Based on the market dialogue, Energinet proposed a new tariff methodology implementing TAR NC in 2018. The elements of the tariff methodology were:

1. A uniform reference price methodology for capacity tariffs, i.e. uniform capacity tariffs at all entry-exit points of the transmission system.
2. A division of the transmission tariff into a capacity share and a volume share. The division reflects Energinet's capital expenditures (CAPEX – defined as interest, depreciation and abandonment costs) and operational expenditures (OPEX), however, so that the volume share of total revenues cannot exceed 40 % of the total expenditures (TOTEX).
3. And 100 % discount on the transmission tariff to and from the Danish virtual storage point (underground gas storages).
4. A discount on the capacity tariff for long capacity contracts with a duration of 5 years or longer. The discount was proposed between 5 and 10 % compared to a one-year capacity product depending on the duration of the contract. The longer the contract, the higher the discount.

From the application, DUR approved the following methodology for the period from 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2022:

- The reference price method (RPM) based on uniform capacity tariffs, i.e. the same capacity tariffs for all entry and exit points in the Danish transmission system.
- The discount of 100 % on the transmission tariff to / from the Danish virtual storage point.
- The notified multipliers and seasonal factor for short capacity products of less than one year.
- The notified methods behind tariffs and charges for non-transmission services.

However, DUR did not approve the discount for long capacity contracts of 5 years or longer (point 4 above). The cap on 40 % of the commodity share (point 2 above) was not approved, instead DUR set a fixed capacity-/commodity-split of 70 %/30 %.

The evolution of the gas transmission tariff methodology is outlined in the table below.

Table 1 Tariff methodologies - overview

| Principle/period | 2004-2013 | 2013-2019 | 2019 proposal | 2019-2022 | 2021 proposal |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Capacity reference prices methodology (RPM) | Uniform | Differentiated | Uniform | Uniform | Uniform |
| Capacity-/Commodity-split | 75/25 | 52/48* | 60/40 | 70/30 | 100/0 |
| Commodity tariff | Uniform, Only on exit flow | Uniform, Only on exit flow | Uniform, Only on exit flow | Uniform, Only on exit flow | N/A |
| Tariff on storage | Non | Non | Non | Non | Non |

In the approval of the current tariff methodology in 2019, among other things, DUR expressed their support to the uniform tariff principle integrating new upstream infrastructure in the North Sea under the Baltic Pipe project in the uniform capacity tariff cost base stating the following:

“I forhold til tidligere processuelle tilkendegivelser skal Forsyningstilsynet bemærke, at Energitilsynet offentliggjorde i 2017 (forud for OS 2017) en tilkendegivelse, hvor tilsynet udtalte støtte til de påtænkte tarifprincipper (primært uniforme tariffer) og den påtænkte én-zone-model for Baltic Pipe ruten, hvor der kun betales én samlet transmissionstarif for en samlet transport gennem det danske opstrøms- og transmissionssystem. Dette gjorde tilsynet for at give en rimelig grad af regulatorisk sikkerhed til markedets aktører forud for Open Season 2017, og tilkendegivelsen var baseret på et offentligt notat fra efteråret 2016 fra Energinet om de påtænkte tarif- og markedsprincipper for Baltic Pipe Projektet, herunder et tarifprincip, hvor transportkunder kun betaler én samlet tarif for transport gennem opstrømssystemet og transmissionssystemet.”¹

And:

“Det daværende Energitilsynet har på den baggrund 31. januar 2017 i forbindelse med Open Season 2017 udtalt sig om de påtænkte principper for markedszone og tariffer, ligesom Energitilsynet (Sekretariatet) har godkendt de regler for allokering af kapacitet, som gælder for Open Season 2017. Udtalelsen fra Energitilsynet er ikke en bindende godkendelse, og den er betinget af en formel metodeanmeldelse, dvs. den i denne sag. Princippet om at indføre én samlet dansk markedszone for transport af gas gennem Baltic Pipe vil Energinet anmelde senere i en separat metodeanmeldelse.”

¹ Page 8: <https://forsyningstilsynet.dk/media/5671/afgoerelse-del-1.pdf>

The uniform tariff principle was also widely supported by 3 out of 4 shippers² who attended the public consultation of DUR³.

The historical course, outlined above, sets the basis of this application, which by and large is a repetition of the wishes and perspectives for the Danish gas market as a transit market. In short, the application covers four adjustments to the current tariff methodology:

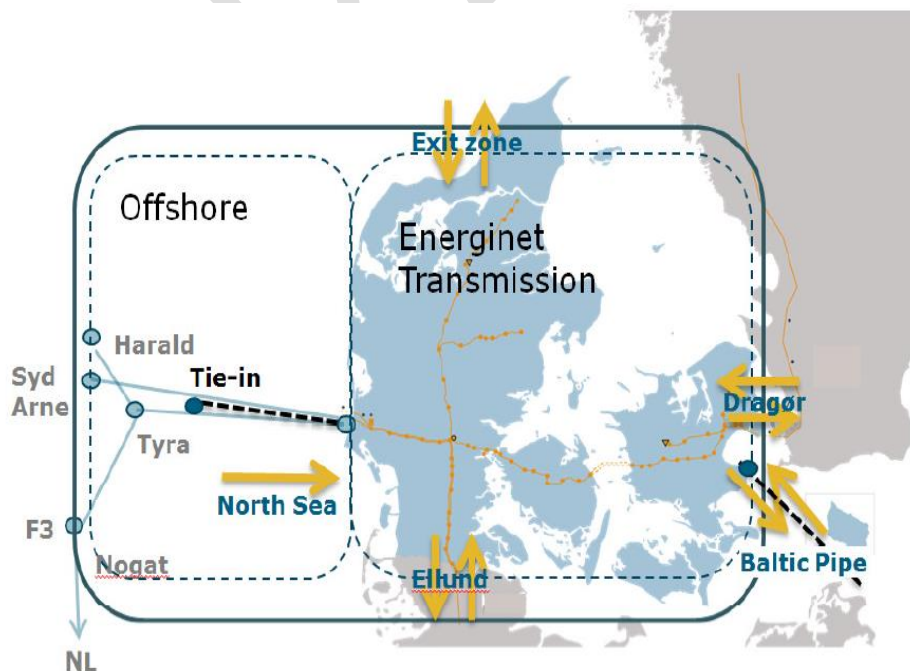
- Change of the **capacity-/commodity-split**, to 100 %/0 which means that the commodity tariff will be removed from the tariff structure, to comply with TAR NC.
- Introduction of **discount for long-term bookings** (multipliers) to increase the incentive to book long-term.
- Change of the **collection period** from gas year to calendar year, which will increase the transparency and alignment towards neighbouring TSO's.
- **Inclusion of upstream** in the transmission system.

1.1.2 OS 2017 (Baltic Pipe)

On 25 October 2019, the Minister of Climate, Energy and Utilities granted permission for Energinet to establish the Danish part of the Baltic Pipe project. Baltic Pipe is a gas pipeline that connects the Norwegian, Danish, and Polish gas systems. The project is established in collaboration with the Polish gas transmission company Gaz-System.

The Danish part of the Baltic Pipe project can be divided into an offshore part / upstream pipeline part, i.e., EP II The branch pipeline and the Danish transmission system.

Figure 1: Shown in Open Season 2017 information packages



² PGNIG, Ørsted and SEAS-NVE

³ Page 78 <https://forsyningstilsynet.dk/media/5672/afgoerelse-del-2.pdf>

In 2017, Energinet and Gaz-System carried out a so-called Open Season tender process with an intention to sell 15-year capacity contracts for gas transport from Norway to Poland via the Baltic Pipe route. The purpose of an Open Season is to have an open and transparent way of allocating new transmission capacity to shippers. The Open Season process was completed in October 2017 with bids for 15-year capacity reservations totalling approx. 8.0 billion m3 pr. year.

Shippers participating in the Baltic Pipe Open Season were required to make capacity reservation commitments with a duration of 15 years from the new infrastructure coming into operation. Therefore, in the Open Season process effort was taken to illuminate and reduce the risk for the potential shippers, enabling them to enter long-term capacity bookings. Both the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority (DUR) and the market in the form of the shippers were involved in the process.

In the dialogue and information packages leading to the Open Season capacity bookings, Energinet has repeatedly and consistently expressed the intention to establish on a joint market zone and future tariff principles related to the setup once Baltic Pipe comes into operation, as illustrated in Figure 1. To underline the scope and results of different tariff principles, Energinet published the paper on “Tariff principles and market design in a Baltic Pipe Open Season”⁴.

In the paper, the following proposals for future principles are indicated:

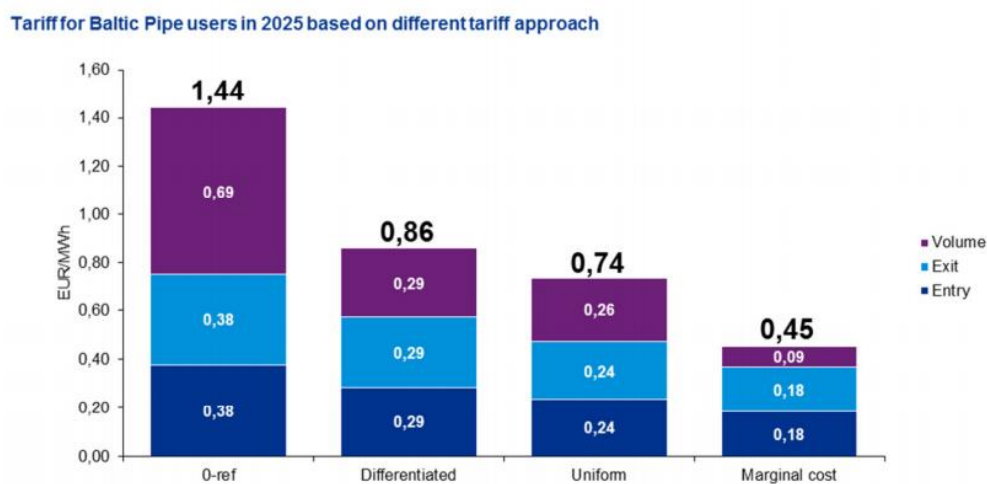
- **A common entry point for the Norwegian-Danish tie-in in the North Sea and the Danish transmission system.** Given the differences in regulation of offshore systems (upstream) and transmission system operators (downstream), a common entry point will allow for a harmonisation of capacity products, balancing terms, and tariff structures between the offshore and onshore part of the gas system in Denmark and will further allow for cost-minimizing synergies for Energinet (hence lower tariffs for customers), i.e., gas quality blending, reduced IT investments and joint operation of balancing.
- **Uniform cost allocation of CAPEX and OPEX at points in the Danish transmission system.** In Energinet’s view, this is a fair, objective, and transparent cost-allocation principle, since the transit volumes from the Norwegian-Danish-Polish route will change the current flow prognosis significantly and imply a long-term contribution margin for the Danish gas system.
- **Extension of uniform cost allocation of CAPEX and OPEX to the joint entry point in the North Sea.** Based on the same reasoning as described above, Energinet will propose socialisation of costs to include entry point(s) in the North Sea. However, such uniform allocation will apply on condition of compliance with regulation for upstream gas transportation.
- **Other tariff structure elements remain.** The principal foundations in the current Danish tariff structure remain unchanged, i.e., allocation of yearly CAPEX/OPEX to capacity/volume tariffs, respectively, and exit points and separate security of supply tariff setting.

⁴ <https://en.energinet.dk/-/media/A6D4C7368C5F474B9533B524A01F1C45.pdf?la=en&hash=B46AD2459807B71145036C0AD25BAE5298674730>

In the dialogue with shippers, it is Energinet's perception that there was broad support to the extension of the uniform cost allocation tariff methodology as a fair and preferred solution for all shippers.

The resulting tariff structure according to the selected cost-allocation principles is shown in the figure below. The figure also shows the marginal cost of transportation from incremental infrastructure alone. The marginal cost also expresses a capacity tariff in which no other users are put in a worse situation tariff-wise than in the 0-reference, that is if the Baltic Pipe was not realised.

Figure 2: Tariff principle paper from Open Season Information Package 2 2017



Based on this paper, DUR published their opinion⁵ stating among other things that:

“In connection with the realization of the Baltic Pipe Project, the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority sees the advantages of reintroducing uniform tariffs in the Danish transmission system, which has had differentiated tariffs since 2013. A uniform tariff principle is thus transparent and may be designed in such a way that it facilitates the realisation of the project, while also giving existing shippers the possibility of benefiting in the form of generally lower transmission tariffs than they would otherwise be charged”

1.2 Consultation

Transportation tariffs in level and design has a direct impact on the use of the transmission system, and on the shippers actively operating in the system. Consequently, Energinet has aimed to have a close dialogue with present and future shippers in developing the methodology. For that reason, Energinet has facilitated several User Group meetings. Energinet is grateful for the active and constructive approach of the participating shippers.

⁵ <https://en.energinet.dk/-/media/AC8B710D25E542DAA33A6E5269432CD6.pdf?la=en&hash=B03F526174CBC9E90F948BD4993C84B4E883E4E6>

The present version of the Method Application contains methodologies that have been presented and discussed with the shippers during the drafting phase. However, the full methodology including the cost allocation principle (uniform capacity tariffs) is presented in a coherent form for the first time in this version.

Energinet will also carry out several consultations up until the submission to the Danish Energy Regulatory Authority (DERA) for approval and to the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) for analysis. The public consultation and approval process is divided into the following stages:

- i) Shippers' Forum and User Group meeting on the adjustments of the methodology, which are concluded
- ii) **Pre-consultation process (2 weeks' duration): 14 September – 28 September 2021**
- iii) Final consultation (2 months): 1 October – 1 December 2021
- iv) Submission to DUR (5 months' approval period): 6 December 2021
- v) Coming into force: from 1 October 2022

The timing of the stages in the public consultation process has been calculated backwards from the date of coming into force and the subsequent need to calculate and publish transportation tariffs to support long-term capacity auctioning on the PRISMA platform from July 2022.

2. Submission of method

Energinet applies for four adjustments to the current methodology, listed below. Other than that, the tariff methodology (uniform/postage stamp tariffs) is as approved by DUR back in 2019.

2.1 Adjustment 1: Capacity-/commodity-split

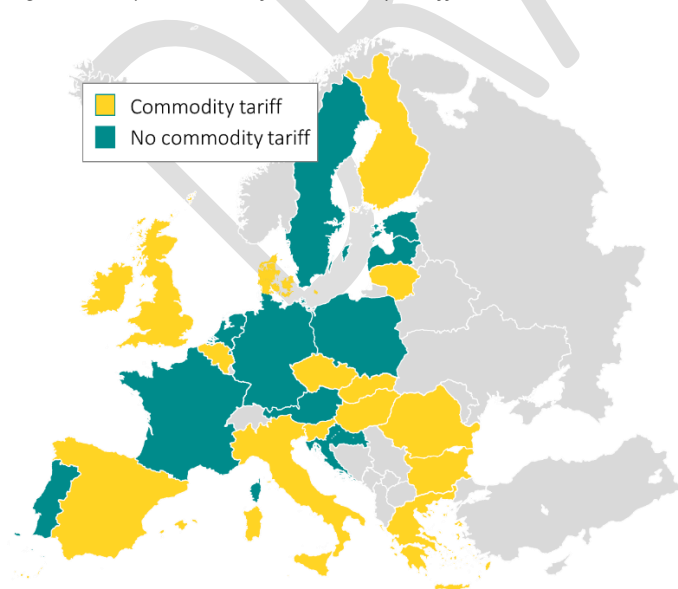
The current tariff methodology has a fixed capacity-/commodity-split of 70 % /30 %. During the last method approval both DUR and ACER expressed concerns that the split didn't fill the requirements stated in article 4.3(a)(i), which states:

“a flow-based charge, which shall comply with all of the following criteria: levied for the purpose of covering the costs mainly driven by the quantity of the gas flow;”

Based on the above-mentioned requirement, Energinet has made an analysis of the expectation of costs mainly driven by the quantity of gas flow. The costs will primarily be costs generated from the two compressor stations in Egtved and Everdrup (Electricity). The expected cost of electricity is 82 mDKK⁶ in total⁷. However, due to the contractual setup around the Baltic Pipe project, Gaz-System is obliged to annually cover the first 90 mDKK of the electricity cost on the compressor station in Everdrup. That means that only 6 mDKK of cost (from Egtved compressor station) needs to be recovered from commodity charge.

With a total of expected approx. 125,000 GWh to spread these costs upon, this will imply a very low commodity tariff of 0.00004 kr./kWh. Having a resulting commodity tariff this low will lead to several problems in relation to calculation, settlement and potential differences.

Figure 3 Map over use of commodity tariff en EU



The figure above also shows that moving toward full capacity tariffs is a trend that is seen widely in Europe, especially in the north/western part. This harmonisation will expectedly make it easier for the shippers who transport gas between countries.

⁶ Egtved compressor station approx. 6 mDKK and Everdrup compressor station approx. 76 mDKK

⁷ Assumption on electricity price Analysis Assumption 2021

2.2 Adjustment 2: Discount for long-term capacity bookings

Energinet recommends maintaining the current multipliers for allocated capacity up to and including one year duration, and to introduce a new long-term multiplier for capacity allocation with duration equal to or exceeding 5 (five) years.

Energinet seeks mandate to set a stepwise increasing long-term multiplier within the range of 0.94 – 0.98 depending on duration (length) of bookings.

The rationale for the multiplier is that shippers with long term capacity bookings incur a greater risk of unused surplus capacity, while significantly contributing to providing predictability and financial stability in the tariff structure. The tariff multiplier reflects additional risk on behalf of the individual shipper and overall benefits relative to shorter term bookings.

The multiplier shall be applied to capacity bookings equal to or exceeding 5 years including allocated capacity in the Open Season 2017 for the Baltic Pipe project.

Energinet applies for a long-term multiplier set by the equation below.

Equation 1: Long-term multiplier

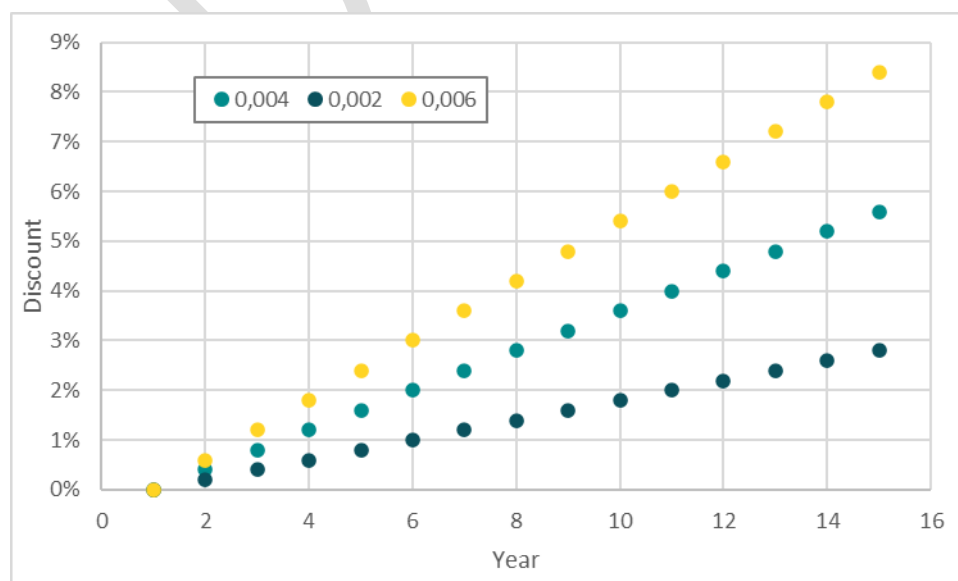
$$\text{Multiplier} = (1 + x) - (x * \text{number of year})$$

Where

$x = 0.004$ and number of years ≥ 5 years

This will lead to a discount of 5.60 % with a capacity booking of 15 years which is maximum length of the capacity booking. In the figure below we have besides the $x = 0.004$ also for illustrative purpose only shown $x = 0.002$ and $x = 0.006$.

Figure 4: Resulting multipliers with different x

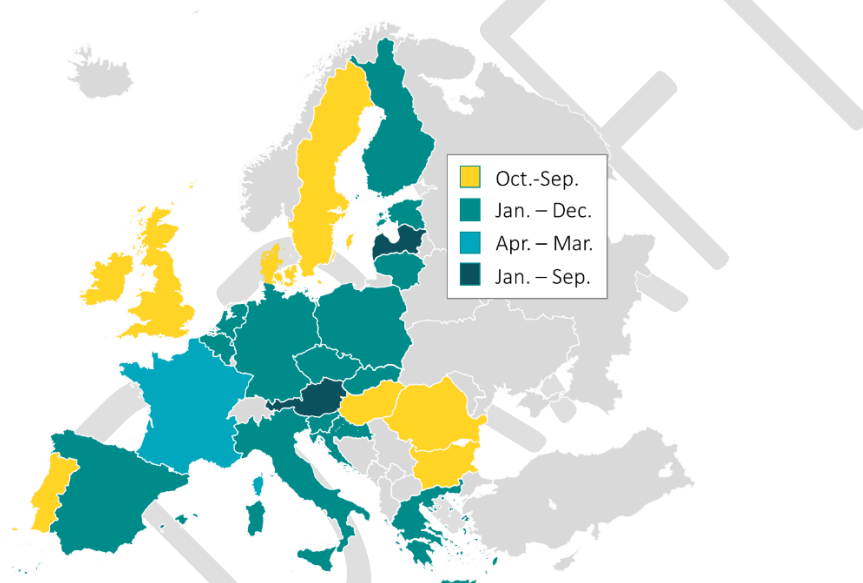


In its 2019 tariff methodology approval, DUR rejected the application for a multiplier on long term capacity bookings. The main reason was that the rebate on long term bookings could only be given to shippers with Open Season bookings (in 2010 and 2017), and hence could potentially discriminate other users of the gas transmission system. Since 2019, Energinet has introduced the option to book long term capacity ≥ 5 years for Danish entry/exit points on the capacity booking platform. Hence, the option to obtain a rebate for capacity bookings ≥ 5 years will be available for all shippers on the Danish gas market including Open Season 2017 bookings. With the introduction of long-term capacity on the booking platform, Energinet finds that the concerns raised by DUR in the 2019 approval are met.

2.3 Adjustment 3: Collection period

Primo 2023, Energinet will have a new economic regulation (revenue-cap), which will increase the need for accuracy in the financial year. To help this transformation and to align with neighbouring countries Energinet wishes to change the tariff collection period for gas year (October to September) to financial year (January to December).

Figure 5 Map over collection periode in EU



2.4 Adjustment 4: Inclusion of upstream

As described in section 1, Energinet seeks to include the upstream part of Baltic Pipe in the transmission tariff. The intention is to add the tariff element covering cost for the upstream as a separate non-transmission tariff (DKK/kWh/h/year).

Energinet wishes to implement this type of tariff for transparency reasons, and to be able to comply with TAR NC article 4.4 which states:

The non-transmission services revenue shall be recovered by non-transmission tariffs applicable for a given non- transmission service. Such tariffs shall be as follows:

- (a) cost-reflective, non-discriminatory, objective and transparent;*
- (b) charged to the beneficiaries of a given non-transmission service with the aim of minimising cross-subsidisation between network users within or outside a Member State, or both.*

Where according to the national regulatory authority a given non-transmission service benefits all network users, the costs for such service shall be recovered from all network users.

In the Open Season process, Energinet has been transparent about the possible tariff consequences, which is also described in section 1.1.2 and in Figure 2 above. In section 3.3, the tariff consequences are shown.

3. Consequences of the method for shippers

3.1 Adjustment 1: Capacity-/commodity-split

When changing the capacity-/commodity-split it will, of course, affect shippers and various kinds of gas consumers differently. All other things equal, a higher capacity tariff share benefits shippers or consumers, who have a high load factor. This fact is illustrated in the table below.

Table 1: Consequences of changes in the capacity/commodity ratio

| 2023 | | Load factor = 1 | | Load factor = 0.8 | | Load factor = 0.4 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Current split (70/30) | 100/0 split | Current split (70/30) | 100/0 split | Current split (70/30) | 100/0 split |
| House hold (1500 m3/year) | DKK | 126 | 125 | 148 | 157 | 257 | 313 |
| Industry (0.3 mio. m3/year) | DKK | 25,190 | 25,047 | 29,573 | 31,309 | 51,490 | 62,618 |
| Large industry (5 mio. m3/year) | DKK | 419,833 | 417,454 | 492,887 | 521,817 | 858,159 | 1,043,634 |
| Small shipper (125 mio. m3/year) | Mio. DKK | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 26 |
| Medio shipper (375 mio. m3/year) | Mio. DKK | 31 | 31 | 37 | 39 | 64 | 78 |
| Large shipper (1000 mio. m3/year) | Mio. DKK | 84 | 83 | 99 | 104 | 172 | 209 |

Note: The example is based on yearly capacity products, and it is assumed that all users pay both entry and exit capacity tariffs.

Another effect of this change is that it removes all financial risk related to actual flow, and thereby gives more stability in the tariff level *ceteris paribus*.

3.2 Adjustment 2: Discount for long-term capacity bookings

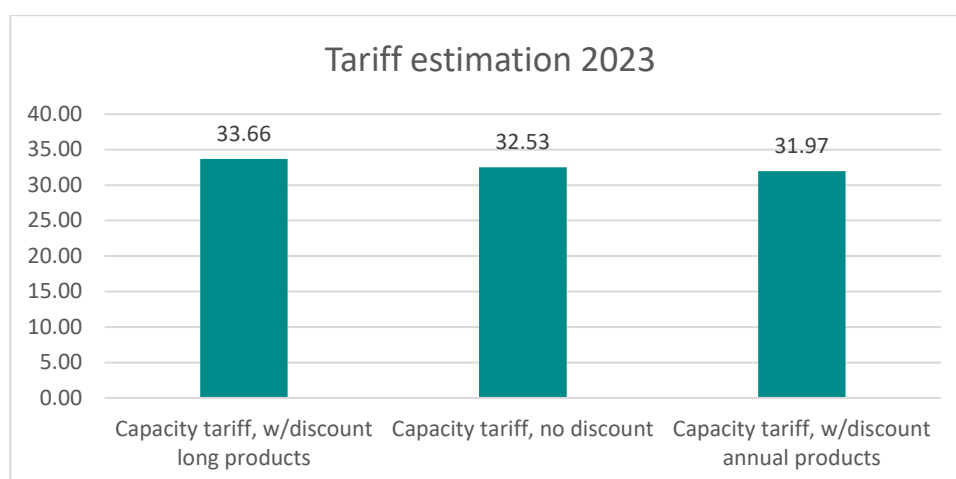
As always, multipliers and discounts will always be on the cost of another shipper. With multipliers on short term products, an incentive structure is created that makes it economically advantageous to book yearly capacity products compared to quarterly, monthly and daily products.

Of course, this implies that it is more expensive to book shorter products and the tariff structure therefore rewards shippers, who work with a high load factor or high predictability of capacity needs. The incentive to book yearly capacity products arise from the need to secure tariff stability and cost recovery.

Likewise, Energinet finds it reasonable to reward the long-term bookings of 5 years or more. In the concrete case of the Baltic Pipe capacity bookings of the magnitude clearly benefits all the shippers, and Energinet therefore finds it fair to appreciate long-term bookings by introducing this multiplier.

As described above, a redistribution effect will take place. This also means that since approx. 70 % of the bookings in the future will be covered of long-term bookings, the main part of the discount will be financed by the same shipper. This situation is illustrated in the figure below.

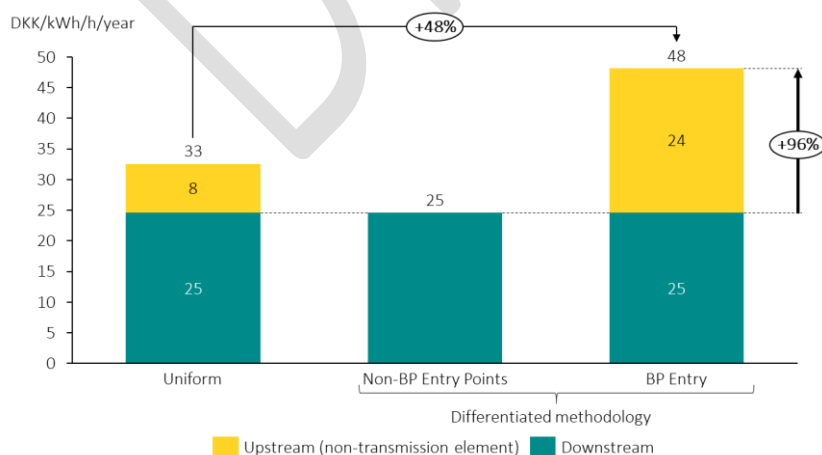
Figure 6: Redistribution of discount



3.3 Adjustment 4: Inclusion of upstream

As described in section 1.1 and 2.4 inclusion of Baltic Pipe in the transmission system has been a subject on several occasions. In the figure below, possible results of the inclusion of upstream in the transmission system is shown.

Figure 7: Inclusion of upstream costs - 2023



At the far left is the (updated) starting point of the Open Season 2017, under the proposed tariff methodology. As a result of decrease in consumption the capacity tariff would increase to a level of 43 DKK/kWh/h/year and expecting to increase even more during the coming years. For this reason, the Baltic Pipe project was seen as a project that could help maintaining tariffs at

reasonable level provided the costs of the existing and new transit-oriented infrastructure are born equally among all shippers.

As described in section 1.1, Energinet has put this issue forward to both the market participants and DUR, and a common understanding around the benefits for both existing shippers and coming Baltic Pipe shippers was reached. This is the reason why Energinet applies for inclusion of upstream in the Danish transmission system through a uniform non-transmission capacity tariff at all entry and exit points in the Danish market model⁸.

For comparison reasons, the figure also illustrates the consequences of a scenario where upstream costs are not socialised and are only covered by the Baltic Pipe shippers. This will, of course, leave the non-Baltic Pipe shippers better off. It is Energinet's perception that this would contradict the ambitions stated in connection with the Open Season 2017 auction.

4. Assumptions

4.1 Cost base

Table 2: Forecasted cost base 2023-2027

| Cost base (nominal) | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTEX (for tariff calculation) | mDKK | 1,023 | 1,027 | 1,032 | 1,037 | 1,043 |
| TOTEX - no tie-in (for tariff calculation) | mDKK | 774 | 780 | 786 | 793 | 799 |

Source: 26. August 2021

In the calculation it is assumed that there is not any over- or under-recovery to recovered or transferred back through the tariffs. It should also be noted that the costs above do not take the new economic regulation of Energinet into account, since it is not yet developed in a degree which makes it possible to forecast the effects on tariffs.

4.2 Capacity and flow

Table 3: Forecasted flow 2023-2027

| Flow in GWh – Exit | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|--------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| JEZ | | 32,618 | 31,937 | 30,919 | 30,919 | 30,919 |
| Ellund | | 0 | 1,210 | 7,895 | 7,895 | 7,895 |
| Storage | | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Baltic Pipe 2 | | 86,681 | 86,681 | 86,681 | 86,681 | 86,681 |
| Total | | 125,298 | 125,829 | 131,495 | 131,495 | 131,495 |
| Flow in GWh – Entry | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| Nybro | | 6,885 | 20,231 | 20,806 | 20,806 | 20,806 |
| Ellund | | 26,983 | 12,783 | 17,280 | 17,280 | 17,280 |
| RES | | 6,168 | 6,168 | 6,168 | 6,168 | 6,168 |
| Storage | | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Baltic Pipe 1 (Nybro) | | 86,681 | 86,681 | 86,681 | 86,681 | 86,681 |
| Baltic Pipe 2 (Everdrup) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 132,717 | 131,863 | 136,935 | 136,935 | 136,935 |

⁸ Except GTF, ETF and storage

Table 4: Forecasted capacity 2023-2027

| Capacity in kWh/h | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Exit DK | 4,760,913 | 4,527,213 | 4,323,757 | 4,083,346 | 3,879,944 |
| Exit Ellund | 124,208 | 124,208 | 124,208 | 124,208 | 197,482 |
| Exit Baltic Pipe 2 (Everdrup) | 10,789,080 | 10,789,080 | 10,789,080 | 10,789,080 | 10,789,080 |
| Exit capacity | 15,674,201 | 15,440,501 | 15,237,045 | 14,996,634 | 14,866,506 |
| Storage Exit | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 |
| Entry Nybro | 2,357,411 | 3,535,321 | 3,185,003 | 3,463,817 | 3,700,607 |
| Entry Ellund | 1,847,615 | 950,818 | 1,101,156 | 462,926 | 0 |
| Entry BNG | 1,003,815 | 1,123,317 | 1,155,184 | 1,266,719 | 1,346,387 |
| Entry Baltic Pipe 1 (Nybro) | 10,553,608 | 10,553,608 | 10,553,608 | 10,553,608 | 10,553,608 |
| Entry Baltic Pipe 2 (Everdrup) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entry capacity | 15,762,450 | 16,163,064 | 15,994,951 | 15,747,070 | 15,600,602 |
| Storage Entry | 5,350,000 | 5,350,000 | 5,350,000 | 5,350,000 | 5,350,000 |

4.3 Resulting tariffs

Based on the assumption described in the sections above, the resulting tariffs is shown in the table below.

Table 5 Uniform capacity tariffs 2023-2027

| Uniform Resulting tariffs (DKK/kWh/h/y) | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| Capacity tariffs (all entry and exit points) | 32,53 | 32,50 | 33,05 | 33,73 | 34,24 |