



Key messages on Danish DSO tariff design

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New tariff design (“Tarifmodel 2.0”) is implemented from 2016/2017



“Tarifmodel 2.0” focuses on:

1. Harmonization of tariff design for the benefit of retailers and final consumers
2. Grid costs are shared among consumers based on their contributions to costs, including consumers with self generation
3. Final consumers shall be rewarded for changing their consumption in response to price signals

New tariff design (Tarifmodel 2.0) is implemented from 2016/2017



The on going implementation of “Tarifmodel 2.0” seems to be a success:

1. Harmonization is almost 100%, and retailers forward the tariffs to final consumers
2. Limited negative response from consumers with self generation
3. Time-of-Use tariffs are implemented in 2 major DSOs

Danish Energy Association has started to develop the next tariff design (“Tarifmodel 3.0”)

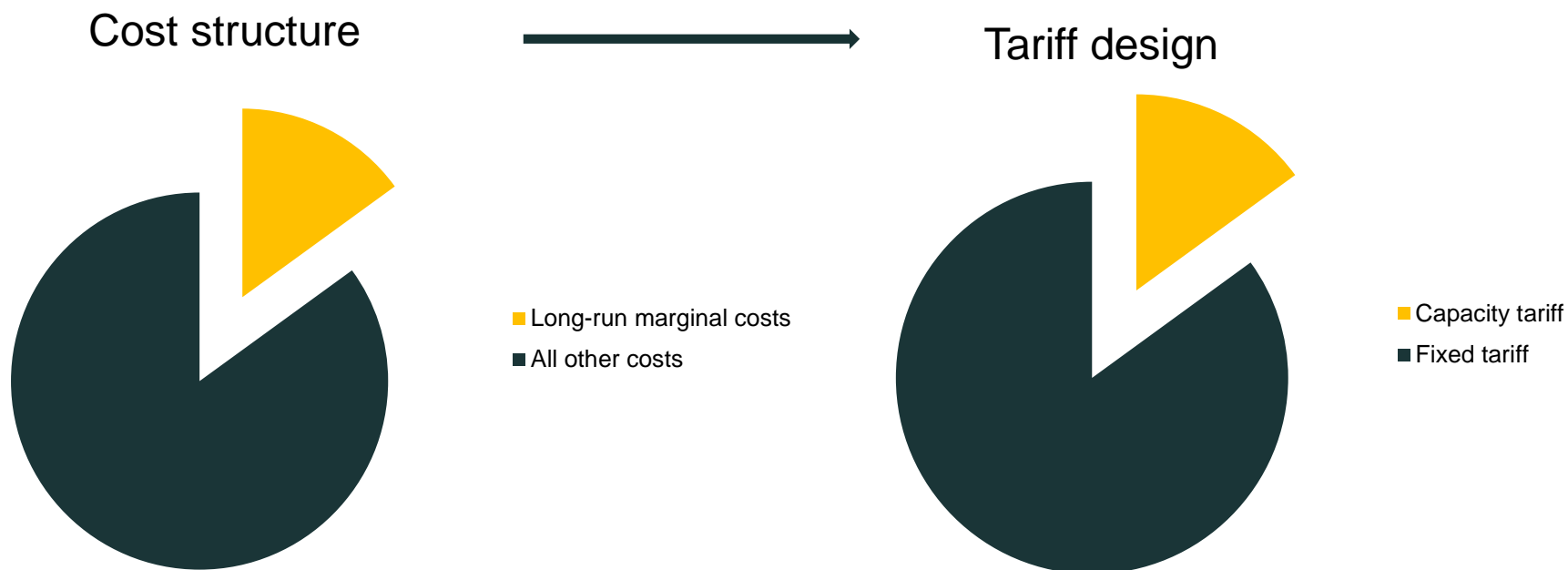


Focus points:

1. Preserve harmonization for the benefit of *retailers*, *service providers* (with new business models) and *final consumers*
2. Higher reward to consumers for changing their consumption in response to price signals?
3. Producers: Should we implement a kind of DSO feed-in tariffs?
4. How do we see DSOs cost structure (and the corresponding tariff design)?

How do we see DSOs cost structure?

(Tariff design should reflect the nature of costs)



Long-run marginal costs: Future investment and operation costs to enable higher peak-load

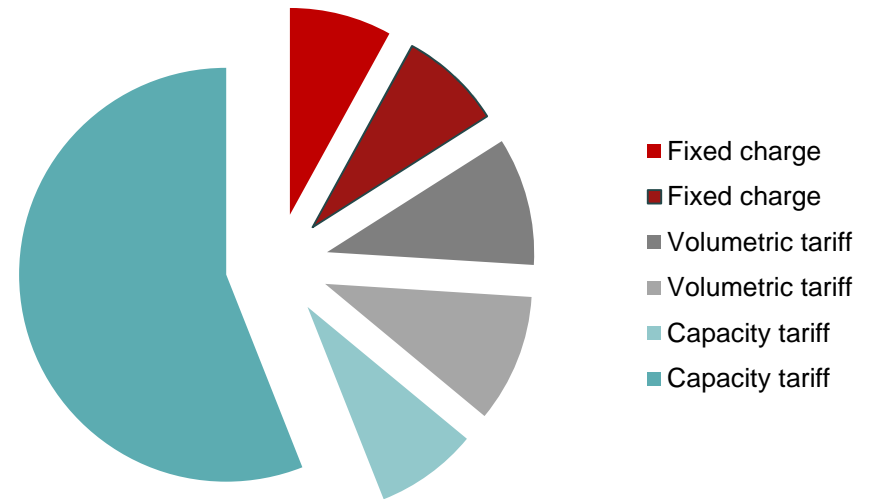
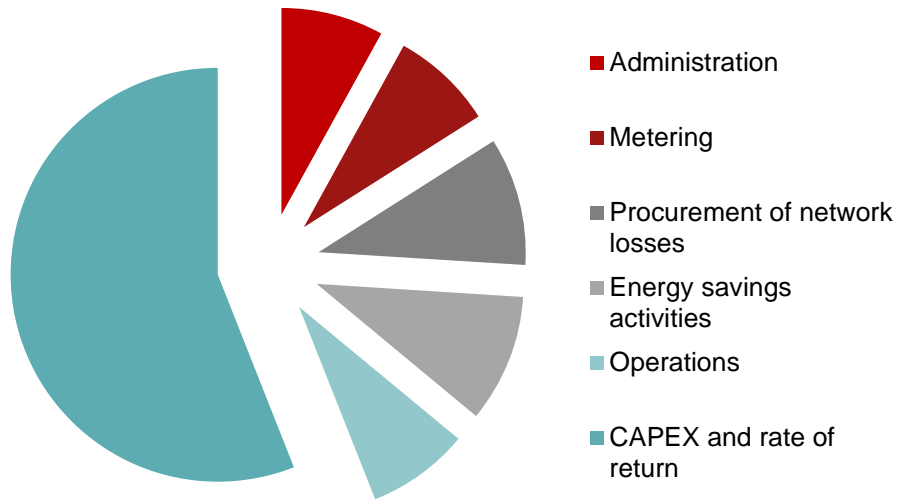
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Cost structure



Tariff design

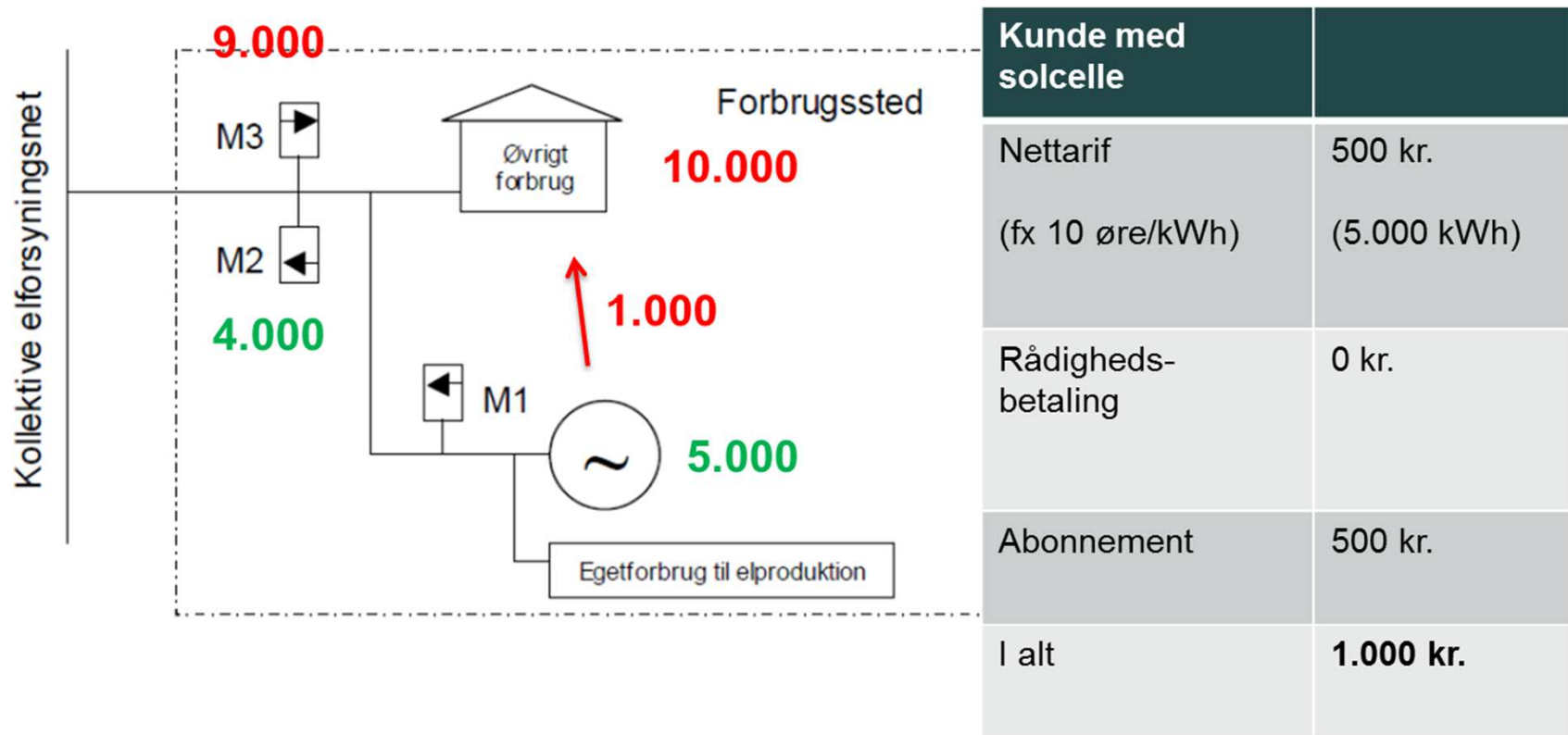




Questions ?

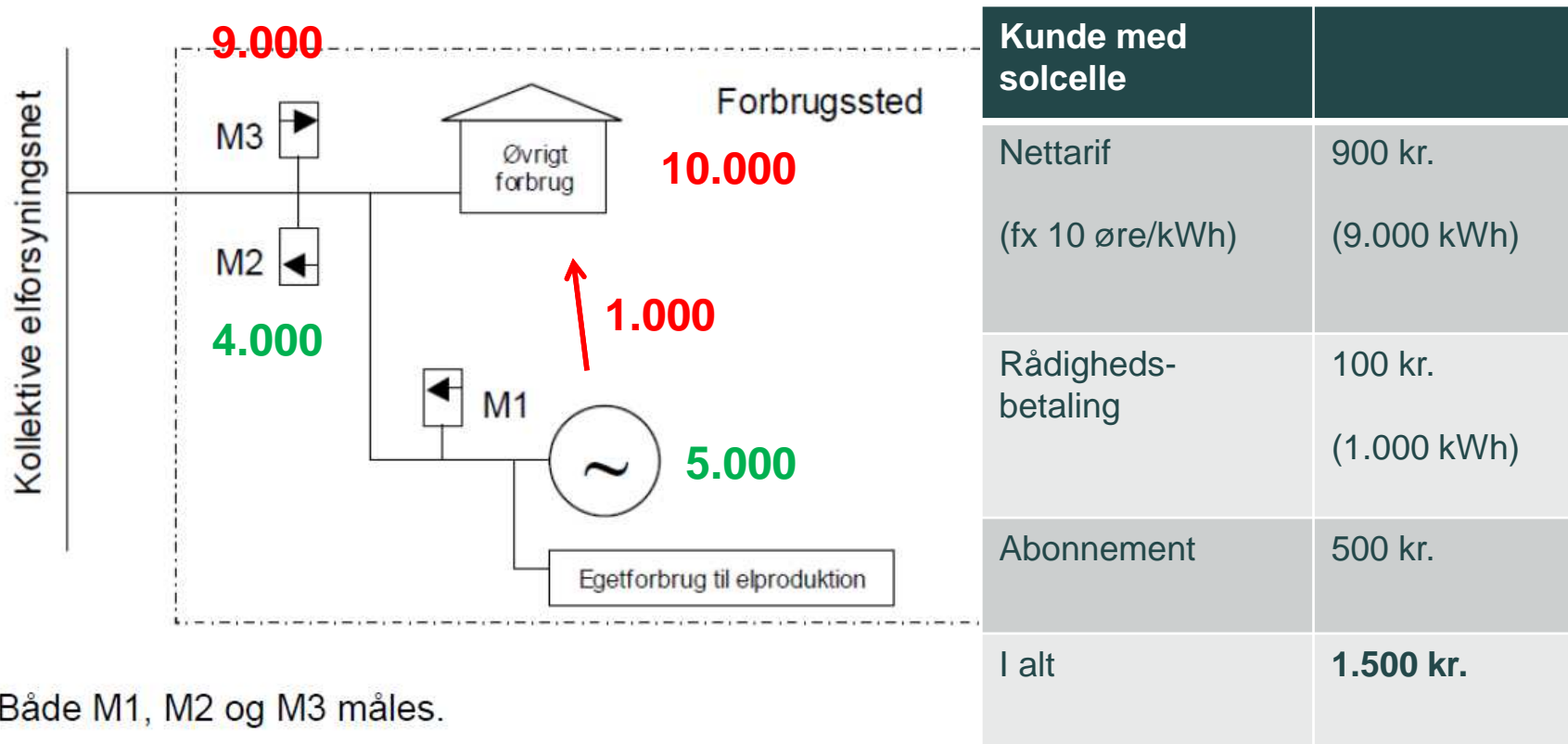


BACK UP



Kunden betaler nettarif af M3-M2 (nettoforbrug)





Både M1, M2 og M3 måles.

Kunden betaler nettarif af målingen $M3$ (for levering fra net)

Kunden betaler rådighedsbetaling af egetforbruget af produceret energi opgjort ved $M0=M1-M2$

