# Appendix 4: Description of the subsidy and economy scheme

# PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES

This document includes in paragraph 1 a description of the DEA’s current overall assumptions and considerations regarding the payment of subsidies, including adjustment mechanisms in relation to the subsidy, invoicing and final settlement.

An overview of the terms used in this document is included in paragraph 2.

## Introduction

Each tenderer shall specify the quantity of CO2 that the tenderer offers to capture and Store each year, which as a minimum shall be 100,000 tonnes of CO2 pr. year from 2030 until 2044 (the Annual Quantity). The Annual Quantity shall be the same quantity for each year; however, a smaller quantity can be offered for 2029 (the 2029-Quantity). The 2029-Quantity can be less than 100,000 tonnes of CO2.

The subsidy will be paid per tonne of CO2 Stored in accordance with the contract, including requirements regarding verification and documentation.

Subsidy will only be paid for Storage of the Contracted Quantity, i.e. subsidy will not be paid for Stored quantities of CO2 that exceed the Annual Quantity or, if relevant, the 2029-Quantity. The Operator is not remunerated or compensated for any costs by the DEA other than the subsidy per tonne of CO2.

The CCS fund is a funding governed by statutory appropriation with expenditure ceiling (in Danish: *Lovbunden bevilling under udgiftsloft*). This implies that excess subsidies for a year cannot be postponed or transferred, in whole or in part, to the subsequent years.

The subsidy will be based on a rate per tonne of CO2 offered by the tenderer (the Offered Rate) with the adjustments described below in paragraphs 1.2 – 1.6. With the exception of adjustment for inflation, a general rule is that the adjustments can only reduce the subsidy.

## Adjustments due to inflation

The subsidies will be adjusted for inflation annually, in accordance with the index located in row “Forbrugerprisindeks” and column “Samlet opregning” in the table “Pris- og Lønforudsætninger” published by the Danish Agency for Public Finance and Management.[[1]](#footnote-2)

The index is set in May for the following year by the Danish Agency for Public Finance and Management. E.g. the adjustment for expected inflation on public grants for the year 2025 was set in May 2024.

## Adjustments regarding European Union Allowances (EUA)

### Fossil CO2

* The DEA will each quarter of each year adjust the Subsidy Rate if the market value of EUA exceeds the EUA Baseline Price provided in the tender documents.
* The subsidy will also be reduced if the proportion of the fossil fraction of the Stored CO2 in a specific year is higher than the fossil fraction specified for that year by the Operator in the offer.
* The subsidy will not be increased in case the market value of EUA is less than the EUA Baseline Price.

The tenderer is – if basing its project on one or more point sources participating in the EU ETS – assumed to take the expected savings of EUA into account when calculating the Offered Rate.

The term “savings of EUA” means the value of EUA, resulting from either a reduced cost (as no purchase of allowances is required) or an income by the sale of excess allowances. The adjustment will apply with the value of EUA regardless of whether the Operator is an entity subject to the EUA or the Operator bases the performance of the contract on another entity subject to the EUA. This means that the value of EUA of such another entity, will be considered as “savings of EUA” for the Operator – and of equal value for the Operator, regardless of the agreement between the two entities and regardless of whether the Operator in fact has obtained an income of such equal value.

The DEA will provide information in the tender documents on the projected value of EUA that will be used as a baseline value for the DEA’s adjustment of the subsidy (EUA Baseline Price). At present, the DEA expects to use the projected value of EUA provided by the Ministry of Finance in the key figures catalogue (in Danish: *nøgletalskataloget*) as the EUA Baseline Price. The EUA Baseline Price will be specified by the DEA in the tender documents.[[2]](#footnote-3)

The DEA will each quarter of each year adjust the Subsidy Rate if the market value of EUA exceeds the EUA Baseline Price provided in the tender documents (adjusted for inflation in accordance with paragraph 1.2).

The market value of EUA is based on prices on CBAM certificates calculated by the European Commission according to Regulation (EU) 2023/956 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism of 10 May 2023. The market value of EUA will be calculated as the average price of the CBAM prices published by the European Commission in the quarter subject to invoicing.[[3]](#footnote-4)

The subsidy will also be reduced if the proportion of the fossil fraction of the Stored CO2 in a specific year is higher than the fossil fraction specified for that year by the Operator in the offer.

The adjustments will be made by the DEA in connection with the quarterly invoicing and a final settlement. The reduction will take place in two steps:

1. A reduction will be made in connection with the quarterly invoicing if the market value of EUA savings per tonne of CO2 (calculated on the basis of the market value of EUA and a Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction) is higher than the Baseline EUA Savings per tonne of CO2 (calculated on the basis of the Baseline EUA Price and the Baseline Fossil EUA Fraction).
2. A final reduction will be made in connection with the final settlement if the market value of EUA savings per tonne of CO2 (calculated on the basis of the market value of EUA and the Actual Fossil EUA Fraction) is higher than the EUA savings per tonne of CO2 calculated in connection with the quarterly invoicing, i.e. the market value of EUA and a Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction.

The same market value of EUA per tonne of CO2 will be used in the quarterly invoicing and the final settlement. The adjustment mechanisms are further described in paragraph 1.8 and 1.9.

The subsidy will not be increased in case the market value of EUA is less than the EUA Baseline Price.

### Biogenic CO2

If future legislation entails that participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme, become mandatory for emitters of biogenic CO2 an adjustment as further described in paragraph 1.6 shall apply.

## Adjustments regarding CO2 related taxes

The tenderer is – if relevant – assumed to take savings of CO2 related taxes, which results from Storing the CO2, into account when calculating the Offered Rate based on current legislation at the time of the offer. The CO2 related taxes are:

* Emission tax (in Danish: *emissionsafgift*) as governed by Act on taxation of CO2e-emissions from quota covered sectors (Act on emission tax)[[4]](#footnote-5) no. 182 of 4 June 2024; and/or
* CO2 tax (in Danish: *CO2-afgift*) as governed by Act on carbon dioxide tax on certain energy products, cf. consolidation Act no. 1353 of 2 September 2020[[5]](#footnote-6) with later amendments thereof, including e.g. by Act amending the Act on carbon dioxide tax on certain energy products, Act on energy tax on mineral oil products, etc., Act on tax on natural gas and city gas, etc., Act on tax on hard coal, lignite and coke, etc. and various other laws[[6]](#footnote-7) no. 183 of 4 June 2024.

The term “savings of CO2 related taxes” means the value of taxes that would have had to be paid if a given quantity of CO2 had not been Stored, i.e. emitted. The adjustment will apply with the value of the taxes regardless of whether the Operator is an entity subject to the tax (and thus should have paid the taxes) or the Operator bases the performance of the contract on another entity subject to the taxes. This means that the avoided taxes (i.e. a reduced cost) of such another entity, will be considered as “savings of taxes” for the Operator – and of equal value for the Operator, regardless of the agreement between the two entities and regardless of whether the Operator in fact has obtained an income of such equal value.

The subsidy will be reduced if the legislation at the time of the offer is amended in a way that increases the Operators savings of taxes due to the Storage of CO2 under the contract.

The subsidy will also be reduced if the proportion of the fossil fraction of the Stored CO2 in a specific year is higher than the fossil fraction specified for that year by the Operator in the offer.

The adjustments will be made by the DEA in connection the quarterly invoicing and a final settlement. The reduction will take place in two steps:

1. A reduction will be made in connection with the quarterly invoicing if the CO2 related tax savings per tonne of CO2 (calculated on the basis of the applicable tax rate at the time of invoicing and a Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction) is higher than the Baseline Tax Savings per tonne of CO2 (calculated on the basis of the applicable tax rate at the time of the offer and the Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction).
2. A final reduction will be made in connection with the final settlement if the CO2 related tax savings per tonne of CO2 (calculated on the basis of the applicable tax rate at the time of invoicing and the Actual Fossil Tax Fraction) is higher than the CO2 related tax savings per tonne of CO2 calculated in connection with the quarterly invoicing, i.e. the applicable tax rate at the time of invoicing and a Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction.

The adjustment mechanisms are further described in paragraph 1.8 and 1.9.

## Adjustments regarding carbon credits related to the Storage of CO2

The tenderer is assumed to reduce the need for subsidy by taking into account income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage of biogenic CO2 and/or for atmospheric CO2 when calculating the Offered Rate.

The tenderer shall provide information in the offer on such income that the tenderer has taken into account when calculating the Offered Rate, e.g. income based on concluded agreements and/or a reservation corresponding to expectations to future agreements (Baseline Carbon Credits Income).

Any income in excess of the Baseline Carbon Credits Income specified in the offer will result in a reduction of the subsidy. 90 % of such excess income will be included in the reduction of the subsidy.

The adjustments will be made by the DEA in connection with the quarterly invoicing and a final settlement as further described in paragraphs 1.9 and 1.10.

## Adjustments regarding biogenic CO2 in relation to EU Emissions Trading Scheme or similar EU-mandated trading scheme

The subsidy will be subject to a reduction if future legislation entails that participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme, becomes mandatory for emitters of biogenic CO2. Such reduction is applied if:

* The emission of biogenic CO2 from the point source that the Carbon Capture Plant encompassed by the contract is based on will require allowances that are transferable and that can either be awarded to the Operator or purchased by the Operator (or another entity that the Operator bases the performance of the contract on); and
* The Storage of CO2 under the Contract consequently can result in a reduced cost, or an income generated by the Storage of Delivered Quantity.

The market value of the allowances will be based on prices on CBAM certificates per tonne (cf. section 1.3.1) if the prices on CBAM certificates are applicable to biogenic CO2, or a similar certificate price related to biogenic CO2 calculated by the European Commission. In this case, the market value of the allowances will be calculated as the average price of the CBAM prices or similar certificate prices published by the European Commission in the quarter subject to invoicing.[[7]](#footnote-8)

If the prices on CBAM certificates per tonne are not applicable to biogenic CO2, or a similar certificate price related to biogenic CO2 is not calculated by the European Commission, the market value will then be calculated on the basis of an average closing price for futures contracts between 20. September to 20. December in the year prior to the year subject to adjustment.[[8]](#footnote-9) The price for futures contracts is obtained from the exchange/trading platform that on average had the largest volume of futures contracts in the specified timeframe.

The adjustment regarding allowances for biogenic CO2 will apply with the value of such allowances regardless of whether the Operator is an entity subject to such allowances or the Operator bases the performance of the contract on another entity subject to such allowances.

The adjustment will take into account the information in the offer of income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage of CO2 as further described in paragraph 1.8.

The adjustments will be made by the DEA in connection with the quarterly invoicing and final settlement as further described in paragraphs 1.8 and 1.9.

The DEA is considering how the adjustment mechanism shall take into account atmospheric CO2.

## Information in the offer & annual forecast obligation

The tenderer shall provide the following information in the offer:

* Annual Quantity for each year;
* 2029-Quantity;
* Fossil fraction of the 2029-Quantity, if relevant, and of the Annual Quantity subject to EUA for each year (Baseline Fossil EUA Fraction);
* Fossil fraction of the 2029-Quantity, if relevant, and of the Annual Quantity subject to CO2 related taxes for each year (Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction); and
* Income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage of CO2 for each year (Baseline Carbon Credits Income)

Based on this information the contract will specify the expected EUA savings for each year per tonne of CO2 (Baseline EUA Savings)[[9]](#footnote-10) and the expected CO2 related tax savings per tonne of CO2 for each year (Baseline Tax Savings).[[10]](#footnote-11)

For each year of operation, the Operator shall provide the DEA with a forecast regarding (see R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification):

* The expected total quantity of CO2 for the following year (the Annual Forecast Quantity);
* The fossil fraction of CO2 of the Annual Forecast Quantity subject to EUA for the following year (the Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction);
* The fossil fraction of CO2 of the Annual Forecast Quantity subject to CO2 related taxes for the following year (the Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction); and
* The expected income of any agreement(s) on carbon credits related to the storage of CO2 (the Forecast Carbon Credits Income).

If future legislation entails that participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme, becomes mandatory for emitters of biogenic CO2 and the adjustment described in paragraph 1.6 therefore becomes relevant, the Operator shall also provide the DEA with a Forecast Biogenic Allowances Fraction, see R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification.

## Quarterly invoicing

The DEA will pay the subsidy to the Operator based on invoices from the Operator on a quarterly basis after the start of operation.

The invoiced amount is calculated as the Delivered Quantity in the quarter multiplied with the Subsidy Rate informed by the DEA for the quarter in question plus VAT.

The DEA shall calculate the Subsidy Rate for a quarter based on the Offered Rate adjusted for inflation, see paragraph 1.2, and subject to the following adjustments:

* Adjustments regarding EUA and CO2 related taxes, see paragraph 1.8.1; and
* Adjustments regarding carbon credits related to the Storage of CO2 and biogenic CO2 in relation to EU Emissions Trading Scheme or similar, see paragraph 1.8.2.

For each quarter the DEA will calculate the Subsidy Rate before the end of the quarter and inform the Operator of the Subsidy Rate no later than on the 20th in the last month of each quarter (i.e. no later than 20 March, 20 June, 20 September and 20 December).

The Operator shall with each invoice provide a Quarterly Report on Delivered Quantity in accordance with R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification. Invoices regarding Delivered Quantity in a given quarter and the Quarterly Report on Delivered Quantity shall be submitted no later than 10 Business Days after the end of the given quarter. Invoices regarding Delivered Quantity in the last quarter of a year shall be submitted to the DEA no later than 10 January of the following year.

### Subsidy Rate adjustments regarding EUA and CO2 related taxes

The DEA will on a quarterly basis calculate whether increased EUA prices and increased CO2 related taxes and/or an increased fossil fraction (based on the Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction compared to Baseline Fossil EUA Fraction) entails that the Operator has achieved a larger saving than specified in the contract, thus entailing a reduction of the Subsidy Rate.

This means that the DEA will calculate:

1. The difference[[11]](#footnote-12) between EUA savings per tonne of CO2 based on the market value of EUA[[12]](#footnote-13) and the Baseline EUA Savings per tonne of CO2[[13]](#footnote-14); and
2. The difference[[14]](#footnote-15) between the CO2 related tax savings per tonne of CO2 based on the tax rate according to the legislation applicable at the time of invoicing[[15]](#footnote-16) and the Baseline Tax Savings per tonne of CO2.[[16]](#footnote-17)

If the total sum of a) and b) is positive (i.e. more than zero), the subsidy will be reduced with an amount equal to the sum. This means that the subsidy will only be reduced if the total sum of EUA savings and CO2 related tax saving exceeds the amounts specified in the contract for the given year.

### Subsidy Rate Adjustments regarding carbon credits and biogenic CO2 in relation to EU Emissions Trading Scheme or similar EU-mandated trading scheme

The DEA will calculate whether an increased income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage of CO2 entails that the Operator has achieved a larger income than specified in the contract.

Each year the Operator shall inform the DEA of any expected income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage of the 2029-Quantity, if relevant, and the Annual Quantity for the following year, see R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification.

This means that the DEA will calculate:

1. The difference between the Forecast Carbon Credits Income and the Baseline Carbon Credits Income.[[17]](#footnote-18) If the Forecast Carbon Credits Income is higher than the Baseline Carbon Credits Income the subsidy will be reduced with 90% of such excess income.

If future legislation entails that participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme, becomes mandatory for emitters of biogenic CO2 and under the preconditions in paragraph 1.6, the DEA will calculate a reduction of the subsidy.

In that case the adjustment of the subsidy will take into account the information in the offer of income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage of CO2 (the Baseline Carbon Credits Income) and the forecast income generated by such carbon credits (the Forecast Carbon Credits Income). The purpose is to ensure that a reduction of the subsidy due to allowances for biogenic CO2 take into account a possible reduction of the expected income generated by carbon credits.

This means that the DEA will calculate and adjust the subsidy as follows:

1. The difference between the Forecast Carbon Credits Income and the Baseline Carbon Credits Income.
	1. If the amount is positive (i.e. more than zero), the subsidy will be reduced with 90 % of such excess income.
	2. If the amount is negative (i.e. less than zero), the amount will be taken into account when calculating the reduction relating to participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme.
2. The amount equal to the market value of allowances for biogenic CO2, see paragraph 1.6.
	1. If the amount calculated under item **a) i)** is positive, the subsidy will furthermore be reduced with the amount equal to the market value of allowances for biogenic CO2.
	2. If the amount calculated under item **a) ii)** is negative, the subsidy will be reduced with an amount equal to the difference between the market value EUA for biogenic CO2 and the reduction of carbon credit income, i.e. the negative amount calculated under item a).

The calculation regarding the market value of allowances for biogenic CO2 will be based on the Forecast Biogenic Allowances Fraction.

## Final settlement

The purpose of the final settlement is to recalculate the subsidy and claim repayment of subsidy if relevant. The final recalculation cannot result in an obligation for the DEA to pay further subsidy for a given year.

After the end of every year the Operator shall provide the DEA with an annual report on the Delivered Quantity, see R-8, Appendix 3, Requirements specification, which shall include e.g. the Actual Fossil EUA Fraction, the Actual Fossil Tax Fraction and the Actual Carbon Credits Income.

If the Actual Fossil EUA Fraction exceeds the Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction or if the Actual Fossil Tax Fraction exceeds the Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction, the DEA will recalculate adjustment of the subsidy regarding EUA and CO2 related taxes (as described in paragraph 1.8.1) based on the Actual Fossil EUA Fraction, respectively the Actual Fossil Tax Fraction. The Operator will be required to repay the excess amount of subsidy.

If the actual fossil fraction (subject to EUA or tax) is less than the forecast fossil fraction (subject to EUA or tax) the DEA will not recalculate the subsidy.

If the Actual Carbon Credits Income exceeds the Forecast Carbon Credits Income, the DEA will recalculate adjustment of the subsidy regarding carbon credits related to the Storage of CO2 (as described in paragraph 1.8.2) based on the Actual Carbon Credits Income. The Operator will be required to repay the excess amount of subsidy.

If the Actual Carbon Credits Income is less the Forecast Carbon Credits Income the DEA will not recalculate the subsidy.

If future legislation entails that participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme, becomes mandatory for emitters of biogenic CO2 and under the preconditions in paragraph 1.6, the DEA will also recalculate a reduction of the subsidy (as described in paragraph 1.8.2) if the Actual Biogenic Allowances Fraction exceeds the Forecast Biogenic Allowances Fraction CO2. The Operator will be required to repay the excess amount of subsidy.

If the Actual Biogenic Allowances Fraction is less than the Forecast Biogenic Allowances Fraction the DEA will not recalculate the subsidy.

# Terms used in this document

* Actual Carbon Credits Income means the income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage of the Delivered Quantity.
* Actual Fossil EUA Fraction means the actual fossil fraction (in percentage) of the Delivered Quantity subject to EUA.
* Actual Fossil Tax Fraction means the actual fossil fraction (in percentage) of the Delivered Quantity subject to CO2 related taxes.
* Actual Biogenic Allowances Fraction means the actual biogenic allowances fraction (in percentage) of the Delivered Quantity if future legislation entails that participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme, become mandatory for emitters of biogenic CO2.
* Annual Quantity means the quantity of CO2 specified in Appendix 6, Offered Rate and Contracted Quantity that the Operator is obliged to capture and Store every calendar year from 2030 until (and including) 2044 in accordance with the Contract. As minimum the Annual Quantity shall be 100,000 tonnes of CO2.
* Annual Forecast Quantity means the expected total quantity of CO2 for a given year included in the forecast as set out in R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification.
* Baseline Carbon Credit Income means the income generated by carbon credits related to the Storage in accordance with the Contract specified in Appendix 6, Offered Rate and Contracted Quantity, for each calendar year from 2030 (or 2029, if relevant) until (and including) 2044.
* Baseline Fossil EUA Fraction means the fossil fraction (in percentage) of the Annual Quantity subject to EUA specified in Appendix 6, Offered Rate and Contracted Quantity, for each calendar year from 2030 (or 2029, if relevant) until (and including) 2044.
* Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction means the fossil fraction (in percentage) of the Annual Quantity subject to CO2 related taxes specified in Appendix 6, Offered Rate and Contracted Quantity, for each calendar year from 2030 (or 2029, if relevant) until (and including) 2044.
* Baseline EUA Saving means an amount calculated for each year on the basis of the Baseline Fossil EUA Fraction and the Baseline EUA Price.
* Baseline Tax Saving means a total amount calculated for each year on the basis of the Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction (in percentage) and the applicable tax rate of the CO2 related taxes (i.e. the total sum of emission tax and CO2 tax).
* Contracted Quantity means the quantity of CO2 specified in Appendix 6, Offered Rate and Contracted Quantity, that the Operator is obliged to capture and Store in accordance with the Contract, i.e. the Annual Quantities and the 2029-Quantity, if any.
* Delivered Quantity means the quantity of CO2 Stored in accordance with the Contract in a given period.
* EUA Baseline Price means the price of EUA specified in Appendix 6, Subsidy and economy scheme, for each calendar year from 2030 (or 2029, if relevant) until (and including) 2044.
* Forecast Biogenic Allowances Fraction means the biogenic fraction (in percentage) of the Annual Forecast Quantity if future legislation entails that participation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), or a similar EU-mandated trading scheme, become mandatory for emitters of biogenic CO2 included in the forecast as set out in R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification.
* Forecast Carbon Credits Income means the expected income of any agreement(s) on carbon credits related to the storage of CO2 in accordance with the Contract for a given year included in the forecast as set out in R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification.
* Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction means the fossil fraction (in percentage) of the Annual Forecast Quantity subject to EUA in a given year included in the forecast as set out in R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification.
* Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction means the fossil fraction (in percentage) of the Annual Forecast Quantity subject to CO2 related taxes in a given year included in the forecast as set out in R-6, Appendix 3, Requirements specification.
* Storage and its verb form Store (including any related verb conjugations) means either a physical CO2 storage site where the CO2 is permanently, geologically stored or the act of permanently, geologically storing CO2.
* Subsidy Rate means an amount per tonne calculated for each invoicing period in accordance with Appendix 5, Subsidy and Economy scheme.
* 2029-Quantity means the quantity of CO2 specified in Appendix 6, Offered Rate and Contracted Quantity, that the Operator is obliged to capture and Store, in 2029, i.e. the period from start of operating until (and including) 31 December 2029 in accordance with the Contract. *The Operator is not obliged to specify any 2029-Quanitty.*
1. https://oes.dk/statsregnskab/finanslov-og-udgiftsopfoelgning/indeks/pris-og-loenforudsaetninger [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The key figures catalogue is regularly updated by the Ministry of Finance. The key figures catalogue was last updated in February 2024 and this version can be found in Danish on <https://fm.dk/media/27419/noegletalskatalog_februar-2024.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Published until the DEA’s calculation of the Subsidy Rate, see paragraph 1.9. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. In Danish: *Lov om afgift af CO2e-emissioner fra kvoteomfattede sektorer (emissionsafgiftsloven).* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. In Danish: *Lov om kuldioxidafgift af visse energiprodukter, jf. lovbekendtgørelse nr. 1353 af 2. september 2020* [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. In Danish: *Lov om ændring af lov om kuldioxidafgift af visse energiprodukter, lov om energiafgift af mineralolieprodukter m.v., lov om afgift af naturgas og bygas m.v., lov om afgift af stenkul, brunkul og koks m.v. og forskellige andre love.* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Published until the DEA’s calculation of the Subsidy Rate, see paragraph 1.8. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. The price is converted from EUR to DKK based on Danmarks Nationalbank’s daily exchange rate, which is obtained from the European Central Bank at 4pm CET, for each day when the futures price of the allowance is obtained. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Calculated as: Annual Quantity x Baseline Fossil EUA Fraction x Baseline EUA prices/ Annual Quantity. For 2029, if relevant, the calculation of the Baseline EUA Savings is based on the 2029 Quantity instead of the Annual Quantity. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Calculated as: (Annual Quantity x Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction x tax rate for emission tax/ Annual Quantity) + (Annual Quantity x Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction x tax rate for CO2 tax/ Annual Quantity). For 2029, if relevant, the calculations are based on the 2029 Quantity instead of the Annual Quantity. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Calculated as: EUA savings based on the market value of EUA - Baseline EUA Savings. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. In the calculation of EUA savings based on the market value of EUA, the Annual Forecast Quantity, Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction and market value of EUA in the given quarter will be used. Thus, EUA savings based on the market value of EUA will be calculated as Annual Forecast Quantity x Forecast Fossil EUA Fraction x market value of EUA/Annual Forecast Quantity. For 2029, if relevant, the calculations are based on the relevant 2029 Forecast. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Calculated as: Annual Quantity x Baseline Fossil EUA Fraction x Baseline EUA price/Annual Quantity. For 2029, if relevant, the calculations are based on the 2029 Quantity instead of the Annual Quantity. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Calculated as: CO2 related tax savings based on the tax rate according to the legislation applicable at the time of invoicing - Baseline Tax Savings. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. In the calculation of tax savings at the time of invoicing, the Annual Forecast Quantity, Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction and tax rates according to the legislation applicable at the time of invoicing will be used. Thus, tax savings at the time of invoicing will be calculated as (Annual Forecast Quantity x Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction x tax rate for emission tax at time of invoicing/ Annual Forecast Quantity) + (Annual Forecast Quantity x Forecast Fossil Tax Fraction x tax rate for CO2 tax at time of invoicing/ Annual Forecast Quantity). For 2029, if relevant, the calculations are based on the relevant 2029 Forecast. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Calculated as: (Annual Quantity x Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction x tax rate for emission tax) + (Annual Quantity x Baseline Fossil Tax Fraction x tax rate for CO2 tax)/ Annual Quantity [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. The calculation will for each quarter be made with ¼ of the total Baseline Carbon Credits Income for the year in question. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)