



Hoogspanning Haagse Beemden

Efficient management of High Voltage Power Lines

Dear sir, madam,

In The Netherlands,

- **Tennet** manages our national High Voltage Power Lines,
and the

- **ACM** is an agency that establishes the price of electricity, and the rates
Tennet is allowed to charge for transport of electricity.

In laymen's terms and in short: when Tennet invests in new power lines, or replaces old power lines, the ACM will (slightly) increase the transport rates, so Tennet can win back its investment. When the ACM decides to increase the rates, the EU can block this decision if the investment is not an efficient way to manage the power lines.

Can you tell me what efficiency regulations, research and/or analyses the EU uses, in order to establish whether or not a decision made by a power line manager is efficient? Especially since national environmental and health restrictions can vary.

For example...

Sweden has a precautionary restriction that if the magnetic field of an existing power line in an inhabited area is stronger than 0.1 microTesla, measures must be taken to reduce the exposure to the magnetic flux (when possible at reasonable cost and with reasonable consequences) – see http://ec.europa.eu/health/electromagnetic_fields/docs/emf_comparison_policies_en.pdf, page 3).

If the Swedish power line manager decides to take measures to reduce the exposure of the magnetic field (at reasonable costs), how does the EU determine whether or not the costs may be taken into account when the Swedish counterpart of the ACM establishes the transport rates? Would the EU veto this decision, and demand that the investment in flux reduction is being financed in another way (for example, by government or local authorities)?

Thanking you in advance for your response,

Kind regards,

Baldi Dekker.