

Vragen van het lid Paulus Jansen (SP) aan de minister van Economische Zaken over de oplossing van de EMV-knelpunten bij hoogspanningsnetten

1.

Herinnert u zich uw antwoord op de vraag of de kosten voor het ondergronds brengen van hoogspanningsleidingen en de uitkoop van woningen onder bovengrondse hoogspanningsleidingen mogen worden gesocialiseerd via de nettarieven¹: “(...) *TenneT mag niet zomaar alles doorrekenen aan de afnemers van elektriciteit. Daar is Europese regelgeving voor. Daarin is vastgelegd dat netbeheerders alleen die kosten aan de gebruikers mogen doorrekenen, die doelmatig zijn. Doelmatige kosten zijn kosten die je moet maken om de zekerheid van het netwerk te waarborgen en je aan de normen te houden.*”?

2.

Heeft u kennis genomen van de reactie van de Europese Commissie (EC) op een vraag² van een bewonersorganisatie naar de door haar hanteerde criteria voor het vaststellen van de doelmatigheid van investeringen in netwerken, waarbij de EC letterlijk stelt: “*Even if Directive 2009/72/EC lays down certain general criteria as to tariff setting, on tariffs for investments, it specifically designates the national regulatory authority as the entity that sets these tariffs or, at least, decides the methodology by which they are set. Please see in this regard in particular Article 37(1)(a) of Directive 2009/72/EC. Consequently, the Commission does normally not intervene in such issues as to whether the types of costs you identify should or should not be taken into account when setting transmission tariffs. I therefore suggest that you contact the Dutch regulatory authority in this matter as it is this entity that is responsible for setting tariffs or approving their methodology.*”

3.

Hoe valt uw antwoord tijdens het debat met de Kamer te rijmen met het antwoord van de Europese Commissie?

4.

Ziet u, nu gebleken is dat de Europese Commissie de lidstaten vrij laat om de kosten voor investeringen in milieu-/gezondheidsaspecten van hoogspanningstracées in de nettarieven te verwerken, aanleiding om terug te komen op uw oorspronkelijke voorstel voor de verdeling van kosten tussen Rijk, gemeenten en afnemers (via de nettarieven)? Zo ja, op welke termijn kan de Kamer een aangepast voorstel tegemoet zien? Zo nee, kunt u uw antwoord motiveren?

¹ 31 574 nr.35, verslag algemeen overleg vc-EZ inzake PKB Randstad 380 kV, vastgesteld 1 juli 2013

² Mailwisseling als bijlage bij de vragen gevoegd.

Bijlage bij schriftelijke vragen van het lid Paulus Jansen (SP) aan de minister van Economische Zaken over de oplossing van de EMV-knelpunten bij hoogspanningsnetten

Van: Europe Direct [mailto:citizen_reply@edcc.ec.europa.eu]

Verzonden: maandag 10 februari 2014 10:45

Aan: internet.europa@visioen.nl

Onderwerp: [Case_ID: 0850586 / 5015731] Efficient management of High Voltage Power Lines

Dear Mr. or Ms. Dekker

Thank you for your message. After consultation with the responsible Commission service, the Directorate-General for Energy, we can provide you the following answer:

“EU legislation indeed lays down a general framework for the functioning of the electricity markets in Directive [2009/72/EC](#)*.

Even if Directive 2009/72/EC lays down certain general criteria as to tariff setting, on tariffs for investments, it specifically designates the national regulatory authority as the entity that sets these tariffs or, at least, decides the methodology by which they are set. Please see in this regard in particular Article 37(1)(a) of Directive 2009/72/EC. Consequently, the Commission does normally not intervene in such issues as to whether the types of costs you identify should or should not be taken into account when setting transmission tariffs.

I therefore suggest that you contact the Dutch regulatory authority in this matter as it is this entity that is responsible for setting tariffs or approving their methodology."

You will find the authority in following list:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/gas_electricity/consumer/doc/internal_energy_market_rights_by_country.pdf

With kind regards,

Date: Saturday, 25/01/2014 14:02:40

From: "Balldi Dekker" <internet.europa@visioen.nl>

Subject: [Case_ID: 850586 / 5015731] 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.