

Pricing principles and methods for determining connection charges

Contents

1. GENERAL	3
1.1 Obligation to develop and connect	3
2. Connection agreement	4
2.1 Fixed-term connection agreement	4
2.2 General principles for determining connection capacity	5
2.3 Connection delivery time	5
2.4 Definition of the connection point	5
2.5 Connection line	6
3. Principles for reserving connection capacity	7
4. Flexible connection	8
4.1 Temporary flexible connection agreement	8
4.2 Permanent flexible connection agreement	8
4.3 Equipment for a flexible electricity connection	9
5. Capacity reservation fees	10
5.1 Average capacity reservation fee for consumption in the high-voltage network ..	10
5.2 Average capacity reservation fee for the medium-voltage network	10
5.3 Capacity reservation fee for the low-voltage network	10
5.4 Capacity reservation fee for network-feeding connections	10
5.4.1 Consideration of benefits in the low-voltage network	11
5.4.2 Consideration of benefits in the medium-voltage network	11
5.4.3 Consideration of benefits in the high-voltage network	11
6. Zonal pricing	12
6.1 Determination of zonal prices for generation and consumption connections as well as hybrid connections.....	12
7. Regional pricing	14
7.1 Increased regional pricing	14
8. Case-specific pricing	15

8.1 Low-voltage network.....	15
8.2 Medium-voltage network	15
8.3 High-voltage distribution network	16
8.4 Pricing principles for generation and hybrid connections	16
8.5 Power plant complexes	16
8.6 Subsequent connection clause in case-specific pricing	17
9. Connection modifications	18
9.1 Increasing connection capacity	18
9.2 Converting the connection to three-phase	18
9.3 Change of connection voltage	18
9.4 Connection maintenance	19
9.5 Reducing connection size	19
9.6 Termination of connection	19
9.7 Change of connection ownership	20
10. Special solutions and additional services	21
10.1 Pricing of a second connection to the same site	21
10.2 Backup supply connections and backup connections	21
11. Non-standard implementation requested by the customer	22
11.1 Customer request for two supply directions	22
11.2 Combining connections	22
12. Delay in connection activation	22

1. General

All electricity consumption points, power plants and energy storage facilities located in our operating area can connect to the electricity grid in accordance with the general principles of connection. The purpose of the principles is to ensure that access to the electricity grid is equitable, non-discriminatory, reasonable and technically justified for everyone. The electrical equipment to be connected must meet the technical requirements specified by the standards and the network company.

The principles for connection and its pricing are described below. The pricing methods comply with the valid pricing methods and principles specified by the Energy Authority and the Electricity Market Act. Connection fees are reviewed when necessary and when the Energy Authority's instructions are updated. The currently valid value added tax is added to the connection fees.

Sipoon Energia uses the valid connection terms for electricity consumption points, the connection terms for the high-voltage distribution network, and the general terms and conditions of contract and network service recommended by the Finnish Energy Industries. The current terms and conditions are also available on the website of the Finnish Energy Industries Federation.

1.1 Development and connection obligations

The development and connection obligations oblige the network operator to maintain and strengthen the electricity network so that new connections can be implemented within a reasonable time. If enabling the connection requires strengthening the electricity network, these costs are not included in the connection fees charged to individual connecting party but are allocated fairly and non-discriminatorily as part of the fees charged by the network operator for its services.

In the distribution network, the connection obligation applies to the network operator's area of responsibility. In the high-voltage distribution network, the connection obligation applies to the area where network users would be more advantageous, technically, economically or in terms of land use, to connect to the network operator in question rather than to someone else's network.

2. Connection agreement

The connection agreement is drawn up in writing within a reasonable time after the connecting party has provided all sufficient information and the project has progressed to a stage where its completion is likely. The criteria (maturity criteria) indicating probable completion can be considered to be that the project has a legally valid building permit, the plan required for construction has been legally approved, and, in the case of a high-voltage connection, the project permit for the connection line is legally valid and the construction-related redemption permit application has been submitted. If the project does not require these permits or if the connecting party is unable, for justified reasons, to obtain a legally binding construction permit or plan before concluding the connection agreement, and the connecting party can justifiably state that the project is intended to be connected to the grid within a reasonable time, which for high-voltage connections is 36 months from the entry into force of the connection agreement, the connection agreement can be concluded even before or without a legally binding construction permit or plan.

The preparation of a connection agreement for small connections usually takes a few weeks, and in the case of high-power connections, the processing time can be months.

The agreement specifies the connection point, the connection fee and the size of the connection, which is based on the actual power requirement, as well as the deadline for putting the connection into operation.

A connection point refers to the connecting party's right to connect to the distribution network at the location specified in the connection agreement. The connection agreement is transferable to a new property owner based on a written notification, but it cannot be transferred to another property.

In connection with new connections and changes to connections, VAT is added to the connection fees in accordance with the current tax rate. Connection fees are considered consideration for a service, and therefore VAT is applied to them. Old connection fees to which VAT has not been added are refundable and new ones are non-refundable.

2.1 Temporary connection agreement

A temporary connection agreement is a fixed-term connection agreement for temporary electricity needs, concluded for a maximum of two years. Temporary electricity needs may, for example, relate to a construction site or other short-term one-off events.

There is no connection fee for a temporary connection. The connection fee for a temporary connection at the construction site center is determined according to the service fee price list. At a construction site, the aim is to use the connection line of the final connection as the supply line for the temporary connection.

If a transformer station is built for a temporary connection, a monthly rent based on the size of the distribution transformer will be charged from the transformer station.

2.2 General principles for determining connection power

The connection power must be determined according to the actual needs of the connecting party and not based on the nominal power of the equipment. Also, for electricity storage, the connection power is determined based on the operating settings of the equipment and not based on its maximum ability to charge from the grid or discharge to the grid. Separate power limits can be defined for hybrid connections that have both grid feed-in and grid draw-off.

If the connecting party unreasonably reserves excess capacity, this can increase the construction and maintenance costs of the electricity grid and slow down the connection of other customers, in which case the network operator has the right to reduce the connection power and release unnecessary capacity for the use of other customers. If the connection power is reduced or the connection is terminated, the connection fees will not be refunded to the connecting party. This approach prevents additional costs from being borne by other customers and emphasizes the connecting party's obligation to accurately assess their own power needs.

The connection agreement will be terminated if the project is significantly delayed and the connection party cannot demonstrate that the project is progressing. On the other hand, if the connection party can prove that the delay is due to understandable reasons beyond the connection party's control and is not significant, the agreement will remain in force.

2.3 Connection delivery time

In low-voltage networks, the delivery time for connections is usually 2–3 months, in medium-voltage networks 3–6 months and in high-voltage networks approximately 24 months. Connection times may be extended due to the scope of the connection, the complexity of the technical implementation or reasons beyond the control of the network operator. In the high-voltage network, the connection time is very case-specific, and a longer delivery time may be due to, for example, restrictions on the main grid, delays in the licensing process or poor availability of network components.

2.4 Defining the connection point

The connection point is defined as the ownership boundary between the distribution network and the connecting party's electrical equipment, and its location is determined based on the network operator's exclusive right to build a distribution network in its area of responsibility and the connecting party's right to tender for the connection line. The connection point is assessed from the perspective of the overall efficiency of the electricity network. The connection point is intended to be located as close as possible to the point of use or production to avoid the construction of unnecessarily long connection lines and the creation of parallel electricity networks.

In low-voltage network connections, the connection point is most often defined at the border of the area managed by the connecting party or, in the case of a large property, in the vicinity of the site to be electrified. The largest connection size that can be implemented with low voltage is 3x1000 A.

In medium-voltage connections, the connection point is typically located in the connecting party's transformer in the medium-voltage switchgear. If the connection power is so large (for example, over 3 MVA) that the electrical network between the substation and the connecting party would in practice only serve the connecting party in question, the connection point is generally determined directly at the substation. In a ring network, the ability to compensate for network disturbances must be guaranteed by alternative supply routes.

In a high-voltage distribution network, the connection point is generally determined at the network operator's existing or planned substation or possibly along a line, if this is technically possible.

The connection point is determined by the network company. Connecting to a higher voltage level may be justified if the connecting party's power needs hinder the connection of other customers, create inefficient solutions or require unusually extensive network reinforcements.

The costs incurred in moving the connection point at the connecting party's request are charged as a separate fee in the connection agreement.

2.5 Connection line

The connection fee does not include the construction of the connection line from the connection point to the connecting party's main office. The construction of the connection line is the connecting party's responsibility and is the connecting party's property and must be maintained.

A connection line refers to a unified entity formed by electrical lines and equipment that connects the connecting party's or connecting parties:

- electricity use site;
- one or more interconnected energy storage facilities;
- one or more power plants;
- one or more power plants and one or more energy storage facilities connected to them;

3. Connection capacity reservation principles

In connection with the connectivity review, it is assessed whether the capacity of the area is sufficient to meet the needs of current and potential connecting party without strengthening the network. If the capacity is insufficient, it will be distributed equally to all those likely to connect to the network in the future in accordance with the capacity allocation principles.

A single customer with a higher-than-normal power connection may not clog the network with its connection power in such a way that other customers with typical power and especially those with lower voltage levels can no longer be connected to the network with the power according to the connection right within normal time.

The capacity allocation principle applies to high-power connections:

- limit 2 MVA in the medium-voltage network and
- limit 10 MVA in the high-voltage network.

The capacity is distributed equally among all connections based on local conditions and network strengths. The situation is always reviewed on a case-by-case basis, if necessary. The portion exceeding the power limit can be agreed on a case-by-case basis as flexible capacity.

Connection capacity is distributed in such a way that the projected power growth for existing connections within the limits of the connection right and the connection of new connections at lower voltage levels are first secured. After this, the new high-power connection in question is allowed a fixed capacity up to a specified limit (2 MVA in the medium-voltage network and 10 MVA in the high-voltage network). The remaining free capacity is intended to be reserved for all potential connections likely to be connected to the same voltage level in the future up to the same power limit, if possible. If the assessment of potential connections and the power they need is too uncertain, a simplified assumption can be made, if necessary, that another high-power connection with the same power is about to connect to the network and power is reserved for this connection up to the power limit.

If there is still free capacity remaining after the capacity has been reserved for potential connecting party in the near future and for the high-power connecting party in question up to the power limit, the capacity will be divided equally as a fixed connection power between all potential connecting parties and the high-power connecting party in question. If some of the connecting parties have significantly lower power needs and these are met, then of course the higher-power connecting party can be allowed more fixed connection power than the others, since the others do not need it.

4. Flexible connection

According to the Electricity Market Act, a flexible connection agreement refers to a connection agreement,

the terms of which include:

- restrictions on the guaranteed power of the connection point, or
- control of the connection's electricity consumption or electricity supply by the network operator.

4.1 Temporary flexible accession agreement

Flexible connection agreements are offered in parts of the electricity network where capacity is limited. The purpose of flexible connections is to speed up the connection of connections and to make efficient use of existing capacity without disrupting the services of other connecting parties. When the expansion or strengthening of the electricity network has been completed, the flexible connection will be converted to a fixed connection agreement. The flexible connection capacity may also gradually become fixed as the network development progresses. Flexible connections are priced according to the normal connection fee basis.

The flexible connection agreement shall agree on:

- maximum values for fixed electricity feed-in to and off-take from the electricity grid and on additional flexible feed-in and off-take capacity;
- the criteria for determining electricity transmission or electricity distribution charges applicable to fixed and flexible feed-in and off-take capacity;
- the validity period of the flexible connection agreement and the expected date for granting the full requested fixed capacity connection.

A connecting party with a flexible connection agreement must install a proven reliable power control system on the connection.

4.2 Permanent flexible accession agreement

Permanently flexible connection agreements cannot be offered to customers without the Energy Authority's permission.

Permanently flexible connection agreements can be used in situations where there is no justified need for other electricity network development. Network development could be considered a less efficient solution, for example, if an individual connection or connections would require significant reinforcement of the network in a remote part of the network that is not served by other network users

are expected to be located. If the conditions of the electricity network change so that the need for a permanent flexible connection is eliminated, a transition to a fixed connection agreement will be made.

The permanently flexible connection agreement shall specify:

1. The network components on which the conclusion of the permanently flexible connection agreement is based (the decision of the Energy Agency specifies the network components on which the basis is based).
2. the maximum values for the fixed electricity supply to and from the electricity network and for the flexible additional supply and withdrawal capacity;
3. the criteria for determining the electricity transmission or electricity distribution charges applicable to the fixed and flexible supply and withdrawal capacity;
4. the validity period of the permanently flexible connection agreement or the basis for determining its validity.

A connection party with a permanently flexible connection agreement shall install a power control system that has been certified as reliable on the connection.

4.3 Flexible electrical connection equipment

If the implementation of a flexible electricity connection requires additional equipment compared to a normal connection, which is intended exclusively for the connecting party in question, the network operator may add these costs to the connection fee in a specified manner. Such equipment may include, for example, automation, protection or data transfer solutions.

However, the power control equipment and its installation are always the responsibility of the connecting party.

5. Capacity reservation fees

The capacity reservation fee is part of the connection fee. The capacity reservation fee covers the average network reinforcement requirement caused by electricity connections. The network operator may only charge the costs of network reinforcement in connection fees with the average capacity reservation fee.

The capacity reservation fee is determined separately for each voltage level in use by the Energy Authority's calculation tool. The Energy Authority's calculation tool determines the calculated average reinforcement cost caused by new connections. This means that the tool calculates how much, on average, connecting one kVA to the network increases the network reinforcement costs. The calculation is based on the Energy Authority's unit prices and costs determined based on the power transfer capacity of the components. In addition, the calculation takes into account the effects of the permitted voltage drop, the deterioration of power transfer capacity with increasing distance, and the degree of underground cabling.

5.1 Average capacity reservation fee for the high-voltage network

The Energy Authority's calculation tool determines the maximum price of the high-voltage network capacity reservation fee. The calculation tool takes into account the length of the transmission lines, as the transmission capacity decreases and costs increase as a function of the transmission length.

The average high-voltage network capacity reservation fee for consumption is 8,7 €/kVA (VAT 0%).

5.2 Average capacity reservation fee for the medium-voltage network

The calculation tool of the Energy Authority has been used to determine the average capacity reservation fee for the medium-voltage network.

The average capacity reservation fee for the medium-voltage network for consumption is 26,6 €/kVA (VAT 0%).

5.3 Low-voltage network capacity reservation fee

The final average capacity reservation fee for the low-voltage network, using the Energy Authority's calculation tool, is 72,8 €/kVA.

5.4 Capacity reservation fee for connections feeding the network

Production is considered to be beneficial to the grid if the electrical power taken from the grid at the boundary point is greater than the power fed into the grid by production. In production-oriented areas, where production increases the load on the grid, the capacity reservation fee is determined without taking the benefits into account.

5.1.1 *Considering the benefits in the low-voltage network*

The benefits of small-scale generation in the low-voltage grid are often limited and often lead to the need to reinforce the grid to ensure short-circuit power, voltage quality and the functionality of protection systems. With the same short-circuit power, significantly more consumption can be connected to the grid than small-scale generation or electricity storage.

Equipment involved in rapid regulation, such as electricity storage, pose special challenges to the distribution grid due to their rapid power changes, synchronized operation and ability to quickly switch between production and consumption. Electricity storage connections must take into account the voltage change in the grid dimensioning when the device switches from full production to full consumption.

The connection fee charged for connecting small-scale electricity generation (less than 1 MVA) to the distribution grid does not include the costs of reinforcing the electricity grid, i.e. the capacity reservation fee.

5.1.2 *Considering benefits in the medium voltage network*

When assessing the benefits of generation connections to the medium-voltage network, it is essential to examine how customer-side generation currently affects network sizing, loading, and investment needs. Medium-voltage network structures are designed based on peak consumption and security-of-supply requirements; consequently, the impact of generation has so far remained limited.

In the medium-voltage network, these benefits are accounted for by deducting the marginal cost of the main transformer (26,6 €/kVA) from the average capacity reservation charge for the medium-voltage network (11,5€/kVA). By applying this method and using the Energy Authority's calculation tool, the resulting average capacity reservation charge for medium-voltage network generation—with benefits factored in—is 15,1€/kVA. Without accounting for these benefits, the capacity reservation charge for medium-voltage network generation is the same as that for consumption: 26,6 €/kVA.

5.1.3 *Considering benefits in the high voltage network*

The calculation tool for the high-voltage grid capacity reservation fee also determines the average benefit generated by the generation. The following parameters have been used to determine how the benefits to the high-voltage grid are taken into account:

The determination of the average benefit is based on the situation in May 2026.

Using the Energy Authority's calculation tool, the average capacity reservation fee for high-voltage grid generation is 14 978 €/MVA without accounting for benefits, and 5937 €/MVA when benefits are included.

The calculation of benefits is updated as new entities connect to the grid. Once a sufficient amount of generation capacity has been connected—such that electricity begins to flow intermittently from the grid-supply interface points back into the power system—the benefit derived from increased generation begins to diminish gradually as connection capacities rise. Eventually, a point is reached where there is no longer any benefit.

6. Zone pricing

The connection fee is determined by the location of the connection point and either the main fuse size or the connection capacity.

Zonal pricing for production, consumption, and electricity storage connections entails categorizing low-voltage customers into average, fixed-price zones based on their geographical location. These zonal prices are determined using the Energy Authority's calculation tool for capacity reservation fees.

Within these zones, all customers meeting the criteria regarding connection capacity and distance are subject to zonal pricing. An exception is made for island locations where the network operator does not already have an existing electricity network.

Sipoon Energia applies a single zone across its service area because the average expansion costs for connections—whether located far from the transformer or close to it—are roughly equal, meaning no significant cost differences between zones would arise.

Zone 1 (V1) covers the following connections:

- Zone 1 includes, without limitation, all connections located within a detailed plan area with a fuse rating of up to 3x1000 A, regardless of distance. This does not apply to master plans, detailed plans for shore areas, or shoreline plans.
- Connections located within a maximum distance of 200 meters (as the crow flies) from the nearest existing distribution transformer.

Zone 2 (V2)

- Straight-line distance from an existing transformer: 200–400 m; connection fuse size: max. 3x100 A

Zone 3 (V3)

- Connections with a direct distance of 400–600 meters from an existing distribution transformer; connection fuse size: max. 3x63 A

6.1 Determination of zonal prices for production and consumption connections as well as hybrid connections

Zonal prices are defined for generation and consumption connections. For hybrid connections—which both feed electricity into the grid and draw electricity from it—the price is determined based on the peak power of either the withdrawal or the feed-in, with the higher of the two rates setting the zonal price for the connection. The determination of the connection fee based on zones is founded on the following:

1. **The capacity reservation fee** covers the costs of increasing the average power transmission requirement of connections. The zonal price for generation does not include a capacity reservation fee (for generation under 1 MVA). An exception to this is hybrid connections, for which a capacity reservation fee may be charged based on the

consumption component (for generation under 1 MVA). For electricity storage facilities, the zonal fee may also include a capacity reservation fee if the facility is not part of a power plant complex.

2. **To the average expansion costs calculated using the Energy Authority's unit prices.** Costs related to network reinforcement or development are not included in the network expansion costs. The average network expansion cost includes the construction of the connection line from the electricity network supply point (transformer station, distribution cabinet, or pole) to the connection point.

AXMK-type 4-conductor cables compliant with the TN-C system are commonly used as connection cables. For new connections or cases involving additional connections, it is recommended to size the connection cable based on the main distribution board's rated current or any provision for future expansion. The average length of the connection cable and the average cost of underground cable excavation vary by zone. For smaller connections, multiple connection cables are placed in the same trench in zones 1 and 2, which reduces costs per customer.

In the case of generation facilities, expansion costs are higher than for consumption connections due to the required cable sizing. Connections for generation and electricity storage systems utilize cables with larger cross-sectional areas capable of meeting the specific requirements of small-scale generation and storage units. Current zone-based prices can be found in a separate price list.

7. Regional pricing

The area price is determined by dividing the estimated construction costs and capacity reservation fees for the defined area by the number of potential customers, in proportion to their connection capacities. As a general rule, the medium-voltage network capacity reservation fee is used, as the project typically involves constructing a new transformer circuit.

The number of potential customers is estimated based on existing buildings, zoned building sites, known projects requiring planning exceptions, and preliminary information obtained from landowners.

If customers subject to zone-based pricing are located within the area, they are charged the fee applicable to zone-based pricing; for other customers, the connection fee is calculated by dividing the total costs for the entire area by the total number of potential customers located within that area. In an area subject to area pricing, the connection fee for small-scale generation does not include a capacity reservation fee. However, a capacity reservation fee may still be charged based on the connection capacity required for the specific connection's consumption.

The construction threshold at which the network operator initiates the construction of connections in the area is 60%; that is, construction work may begin once customers have paid connection fees amounting to at least 60% of the total connection costs for the area. Area pricing remains in effect for ten years or until the area transitions to zone-based pricing. The regional prices are valid for 10 years from the contract date of the first connection, after which zonal pricing applies.

7.1 Elevated zonal pricing

If an insufficient number of connecting parties is found in the area to cover the cost share defined by the construction threshold, connecting parties may be offered the option to connect to the network at an increased area price. This increased area price is determined by allocating the cost associated with the construction threshold among the interested parties in proportion to their connection capacities.

The network operator may utilize a tiered pricing model that assumes multiple connecting parties are likely to join the network simultaneously. For instance, if there are 20 potential connecting parties in the area but only one joins initially, the connection price for that first connecting party could be calculated based on the assumption that six connecting parties join at the outset. This price would apply until six connecting parties have joined, after which the standard principle for the increased price —including potential refunds to earlier connecting parties — would be followed.

The late-connection clause ensures that connection fees are refunded to earlier connecting parties when new connecting parties join, until everyone has paid the same area-based price for their connection capacity, regardless of when they connected. The late-connection clause remains in effect as long as the area-based pricing applies.

8. Case-by-case pricing

Case-by-case pricing follows this format:

$$a + b \times P$$

- a is the cost comprising the direct network expansion costs resulting from the grid connection; it does not include costs arising from network reinforcement and development [€]. Costs are calculated using EV unit prices.
- b is the capacity reservation fee, which accounts for the average reinforcement costs of the existing network [€/kVA]
- P is the connecting party's connection capacity [kVA]

8.1 Low-voltage network

Case-specific pricing applies to low-voltage network connections located outside the scope of zonal and area-based pricing. Case-specific pricing is used in the low-voltage network instead of area-based pricing if it results in a more favorable price for the connecting party. Case-specific pricing may be required in the low-voltage network if, at the time of assessment, there are no other potential connecting parties who could utilize the network infrastructure built for the connection.

In the case-specific pricing of low-voltage networks, when a party connects directly to a transformer, the network operator may apply a capacity reservation fee to all such connecting parties; this fee accounts for the average calculated cost of network reinforcement only up to the distribution transformer (43,1 €/kVA).

The subsequent connection clause ensures an equitable distribution of costs among all connecting parties—in proportion to their connection power—when an expanded network serves multiple parties. This clause allows parties who connected earlier to receive partial refunds of their connection fees when new connections are established. Previous network expansions that do not benefit a new connecting party are excluded from that party's connection fee, and no refunds are generated for earlier connecting parties in such cases.

The validity period of the subsequent connection clause for low-voltage networks is at least 10 years.

8.2 Medium-voltage network

Connection pricing takes into account only the direct costs arising from the connection and excludes unnecessary expenses, such as the construction of a ring-configured medium-voltage network. If the connection is made to an existing substation, the expansion costs include the cost of the substation's outgoing feeder bay.

A separate capacity reservation fee is applied to connections made to a substation, taking into account only the marginal cost of the medium-voltage network's main transformer, which is €11.5/kVA.

8.3 High-voltage network

The expansion costs for the high-voltage distribution network are primarily based on the direct expansion costs incurred at the connection point. In the case of a connection to a switchgear station, the connecting party bears the costs of the connection bay to which they connect via their own connection line.

8.4 Pricing principles for generation and hybrid connections

A connection is primarily classified as a generation connection if the nominal generation capacity exceeds the maximum consumption capacity.

The capacity reservation fee is determined based on whichever of the following results in higher costs:

- consumption transmission capacity and the consumption capacity reservation fee, or
- grid-injection transmission capacity and the generation capacity reservation fee.

The connection fee for generation connections under 1 MVA is based on the direct costs incurred from the connection, and no capacity reservation fee is charged. An exception to this applies to hybrid connections, for which a capacity reservation fee may be charged regarding the consumption component (even with generation under 1 MVA). For electricity storage facilities, the zone fee may also include a capacity reservation fee if the facility is not part of a power plant complex.

8.5 Power plant systems

A network operator may expand its high-voltage network if at least two power plant units are connecting in the same area. The power plant units are connected to the network as efficiently as possible—for example, by constructing a radial collection network to which the generation facilities can connect via their own connection lines. This approach reduces the need to build parallel connection lines in the same area.

A power plant unit is defined as:

- a single power plant;
- two or more power plants forming a unified functional entity; or
- one or more power plants and one or more associated energy storage systems forming a unified functional entity.

In such cases, expansion costs include not only the connection bays but also the costs of constructing the collection network connection serving exclusively to connect the connecting parties to the grid. These costs are allocated to connection fees based on the connecting parties' connection capacities. The costs of constructing the collection network in a ring configuration are not included in the expansion costs.

Multiple separate power plant units may also construct their own shared electricity generation connection network. The connection lines of individual electricity producers are always the responsibility of the electricity producer.

8.6 Late-connection clause in case-by-case pricing

A subsequent connection clause is required for low-voltage network connections if the connection fee exceeds the fee for the outermost zone corresponding to the connection capacity. This clause must be included in the connection agreement and must be valid for at least 10 years.

In medium-voltage and high-voltage networks, a subsequent connection clause must be used if the expanded network can serve more connecting parties in the future. In particular, the validity period of the high-voltage network clause is at least 15 years.

The subsequent connection clause ensures that all connecting parties contribute to the network expansion costs in proportion to their own connection capacity. To the extent that the network expansion serves all connecting parties, the costs are also spread over all connecting parties through the subsequent connection clause. However, network expansions previously carried out for other connecting parties that do not service provided to the new joiner; this amount must be entirely excluded from the new joiner's joining fee, and no refund obligation towards previously joined members arises in this respect.

9. Changes to connections

9.1 Increasing connection capacity

When increasing the connection capacity or changing the connection type, the customer is charged an additional connection fee; the determination of this fee depends on whether the customer falls within the scope of zonal pricing or outside it.

For customers subject to zonal pricing, the additional connection fee is determined according to the price list as the difference between the connection fees corresponding to the new and existing fuse sizes.

For customers outside the scope of zonal pricing, the additional connection fee is based on the capacity reservation charge and the change in connection capacity. Since the customer is already connected to the electricity grid, an increase in capacity or a change in connection type may entail only grid reinforcement costs for the network operator.

These costs may be charged based on the average capacity reservation charge.

When the connection type changes in conjunction with an increase in connection capacity, the additional connection fee is determined using the pricing method for the connection type that results in the higher final amount. The aim is to ensure that the customer's connection costs remain equitable, regardless of whether the connection capacity is increased at a later stage or a larger connection is acquired initially.

9.2 Upgrading the connection to three-phase power

The connection fee for upgrading to a three-phase connection is based on zonal pricing. Within the designated zones, the upgrade fee is two-thirds of the connection fee for a 3x25 A connection. Outside these zones, the price may be based on a capacity reservation fee and any costs associated with reinforcing the network. The combined total of the previously paid connection fee and the upgrade fee will not exceed the price of a corresponding new three-phase connection.

The customer is responsible for installing the new three-phase service line, unless the existing service line already meets modern requirements.

9.3 Change in connection voltage

When the voltage level is changed, the existing connection agreement is terminated and replaced by a new agreement that corresponds to the new connection capacity and point of connection. Upon termination of the connection, the refundable connection fee is returned to the connection holder, less possible dismantling costs.

In connection with a change in voltage level, the network operator is entitled to charge any expansion costs resulting from the modification of the connection point, as well as any adjustment to the capacity reservation fee—provided the new fee exceeds the fee applicable to the connection's previous voltage level.

The intention is for the customer to pay the same total capacity reservation fee based on the current price list, regardless of whether they initially acquired a smaller connection that was subsequently upgraded or obtained a larger connection from the start. This assessment is to be based on the price list currently in effect.

9.4 Connection upkeep

If electricity is no longer consumed at the property but the option to use the electricity connection in the future is to be retained, the connection can be transferred to maintenance status. Only the owner of the electricity connection may initiate this transfer. A maintenance fee in accordance with the price list is charged for this service. A connection cannot be transferred to maintenance status if there is an active electricity sales contract and network service contract associated with any of the connection's points of use.

A connection held in maintenance status can be transferred to a new owner, for example, in connection with a property sale. It is also possible to keep the connection in maintenance status following a change of ownership.

9.5 Reducing the connection size

No fee is charged to the customer for reducing the connection capacity. A fee in accordance with the standard service price list is charged for measures that are necessary, such as changing the meter or fuses.

9.6 Termination of the connection

Terminating an electricity connection can be a good option if electricity is not needed now or in the future. The owner of the connection or the property can arrange the termination, which must be done in writing.

Before terminating the electricity connection, it is important to ensure that any existing electricity sales contract has been terminated by the holder of the supply point. Refundable connection fees are repaid upon termination of the connection, but the costs of dismantling the connection are first deducted from them; these costs may amount to no more than the connection fee being refunded. If the customer has outstanding payments owed to the network company, these may also be deducted from the refund amount.

It is important to note that a terminated connection cannot be reactivated. If electricity is needed later, a new connection agreement must be concluded and a new connection fee paid to obtain a new connection.

If a decommissioned main distribution board is put back into service, a commissioning inspection must be performed by an authorized electrical contractor. This ensures that the connection complies with current regulations and standards.

9.7 Transfer of ownership of the connection

An electricity connection is considered movable property and does not transfer automatically in connection with a real estate sale or the distribution of an estate. The electricity network company must always be notified of a change of ownership. The notification generally requires an attachment — such as a copy of the deed of sale (showing the details of the property and the clause confirming the transfer of the electricity connection, rather than the entire document) or another document— demonstrating how the party acquired ownership of the property.

10. Special solutions and additional services

10.1 Pricing for a second connection to the same location

The need for an additional electricity connection is assessed on a case-by-case basis, considering the customer's reasonable service requirements. For instance, connecting similar electrical installations in the same area via multiple connections without a valid reason is not acceptable; instead, a single, larger connection should be used. However, a valid reason might exist, for example, in the case of a housing company or a service station requiring a separate connection for electric vehicle charging.

If the electricity connection serves the property's current users and is located near an existing connection, we apply case-specific pricing, even if the connection would normally fall under zone-based pricing. In other cases, the additional connection is priced in the same way as the first one.

Electricity connections must be designed and constructed in accordance with standards, and the installations must be clearly laid out. Appropriate markings must be used to indicate how the various parts can be de-energized (SFS 6000-8-801.537).

10.2 Backup feed connections and backup access lines

Please contact our customer service if you require a backup supply connection. We will ensure that the backup supply system is implemented safely and appropriately.

A backup supply can be established by acquiring a separate connection point, to which the customer connects their own backup supply line. The customer must not interconnect two separate supply points in a way that creates a loop in the distribution or transmission network via the customer's installation. A capacity reservation fee is not charged if the backup connection reserves network capacity only when the main connection is out of service. However, a capacity reservation fee is charged if the backup connection is supplied from a different substation than the main connection—for example—and thereby reserves additional capacity from the network.

11. Non-standard implementation requested by the connecting part

11.1 Customer's request for two supply directions

If a customer requests an additional supply point for their connection, any additional investment costs are included in the connection fee, provided that such measures would not have been implemented otherwise.

Regarding expansion costs, the customer is charged only for those costs arising from grid expansion — part of regulated electricity network operations—that are necessary for the connection and serve exclusively that connection.

11.2 Combining connections

For the merging of connections located in the same area, the costs resulting from the modification are charged based on actual expenditure. A capacity reservation fee is charged only if the connection capacity is increased in conjunction with the merger.

12. Delay in the connection of the service

The customer is entitled to standard compensation if the connection is delayed. This right does not apply if the connection cannot be established for a reason attributable to the customer or if the delay is caused by an obstacle beyond the network company's control.