RESPONSES TO COMBINED BILLING ENQUIRY

	Mandatory or voluntary	Restrictions for customers	Requirements for suppliers	Collaterals from end-users	Credit losses	Debt collection	Settlement of network share	Arrangements for DSO receivables
Austria	Voluntary (2 contracts)	No	No	Supplier	Split	Supplier	According to framework contract the supplier pays the DSO upfront and only then collects the bill from the customers. In case the customer does not pay, the supplier can reclaim any already paid amounts from the DSO.	No additional collaterals. Arrangements are based on a standardized framework contract between suppliers and DSOs.
Croatia	Mandatory for suppliers and DSOs (2 contracts)	Household consumers (optional for low voltage commercial consumers)	No	No sectoral rules, but not forbidden for the supplier to require a payment guarantee	DSO/supplier agreements contain 1)conditions and deadlines for payment of the network fee 2)payment security instruments to cover it	Supplier sends payment reminders and DSO disconnection warnings	No sectoral rules	Contractual provisions signed between DSO and supplier
Denmark	Mandatory (2 contractual relations, but covering only technical issues with the DSO)	No	No	Supplier	Supplier	Supplier	DSO is required to bill the supplier no later than 5 working days after the DSO has received the settlement basis from the Datahub. The payment deadline must be at least 14 days from when the bill is issued, however the payment deadline must not be earlier than 25 days after the end of the consumption month.	Contractual issue. Based on the "Standard Agreement" DSO requires new suppliers to provide adequate collateral for future payments, until the supplier has submitted two successive annual accounts.
Germany	Voluntary. Small consumers normally close all-inclusive contracts with the supplier and pay the network tariff as part of the one bill vs. large-scale customer that have separate contracts and bills.	No	No	Most suppliers demand advance payments including also a share for the nework fee.	In all-inclusive contracts the supplier	In all-inclusive contracts the supplier	No regulation	Contractual issue, but special provisions for the energy sector exist in network usage contracts determined by the NRA. Also energy law foresees provisions regarding the rate of down payments.
Hungary	Mandatory for USP-suppliers and mandatory for DSOs always when a supplier and customer have agreed upon combined billing. In this case, the supplier/USP handles also the consumer's contract for the network usage, but DSO remains a contractual party (2 contracts).	No	No except the general licensing procedure	Supplier	By civil law/supplier	Supplier	No regulation	Based on civil law/standard service agreements
Luxembourg	Mandatory (integrated contract)	Households only	No	DSO based on the general terms and conditions. Supplier based on the integrated supply agreement.	Supplier. DSO may recover network charges either from customer or supplier.	Supplier	The rules are laid down by law and the framework contract between the DSO and the supplier. By law, any payment made by the end-user to the supplier is allocated in the following order: first to cover taxes, fees, levies and charges and then, in the case of combined billing, to cover network costs and only after to cover suppliers' receivables.	No other than allocation rules that prioritise the network charges before supply.
Netherlands	Mandatory for suppliers and DSOs (2 contracts, both managed by the supplier)	Consumers and small business customers (max. 3*80A)	Supplier license	Supplier	Supplier	Supplier. DSO sends the notifications only when no supplier exists at the consumption point.	Based on the "central register of connections" the DSO is able to check the contributions of the suppliers. All network-fees from the supplier to the DSO are due every month.	Applied only when supplier goes bankrupt. DSO is allowed to settle lost income for the maximum period of 3 months leading up to the state of bankruptcy of a supplier. And additionally for the period between declaring a state of bankruptcy and the settlement of the SLR procedure (ending when the ACM withdraws the supply license). DSO is allowed to settle the lost income by processing these costs in their proposed network costs after two years, which the ACM uses to determine the network tariffs (annually) for end-users.
Poland	Mandatory for PSO-suppliers. DSOs shouldn't refuse signing a GUD-K ("complex") contract with a supplier resulting in combined bill, but mandatory only with a PSO supplier and every supplier intending to serve energy prosumers. (Integrated contract).	Households only	No	Supplier from non-household customers	-	DSO may disconnect upon supplier's request (= supplier)	No special rules. According to the GUD-K provisions settlements for the distribution services are made on the basis of the fee rates and the rules for their application specified in the DSO tariff.	Procedures are set in one of appendixes to GUD-K contract between DSO and supplier; "Principles and procedures for establishing, complementing or renewing securities for the proper performance of the contract by the supplier to DSO".

Slovenia	Voluntary	No	No answer	No	If the network charge is not payed to supplier and supplier doesn't pay the network charge to system operator, system operator can cover his losses from the insurance assured by supplier.	No answer	No	Before concluding the contract on combined billing between DSO and supplier, suppliers have to assure some (appropriate) insurance for the payment of the network charges. At the end of each regulatory year the supplier can get a refund by DSO for the unpaid network charge, but up to a maximum of 0.2% (the exemption: 0,5 % in year 2020 and 2021) of the networks charge that was initially charged by the supplier.
Sweden (proposal)	Mandatory (2 contractual relations, but covering only technical issues with the DSO)	No	Contract on network services with the DSO and registration in Elhubb	No answer	Customers collectively bear any unsecured credit losses. This is done by DSOs paying a special fee to SvK for the case SvK has to cover an unsecured credit loss, caused by suppliers.	Supplier	DSO sends a total invoice of network fees to supplier via Elhubb. Payment deadlines between suppliers and DSO set in the legislation.	DSOs can require security towards suppliers with high risk.
UK	Mandatory (integrated contract)	No answer	No answer	Supplier	Supplier	Supplier as they are the only ones who have direct relationships with households.	Network companies bill the suppliers directly for their customers' charges for use of the network and the supplier is obliged to pay these bills as to any other creditor.	No answer