

TAR NC	Description	Information or Link
	<b>Information to be published before the annual yearly capacity auction for tariff period 2023</b>	
Art. 29 a)	Information for standard capacity products for firm capacity (reserve prices, multipliers, seasonal factors, etc.)	<p>See the pricelist of <a href="#">GASCADE Gastransport GmbH effective from 1.1.2023</a>.</p> <p>For the justification of the level of multipliers, GASCADE refers to the Federal Network Agency's (German: Bundesnetzagentur [BNetzA]) Decision BK9-21/612 (<a href="#">Decision 'MARGIT 2023'</a>).</p>
Art. 29 b)	Information for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity (reserve prices and an assessment of the probability of interruption)	<p>See the pricelist of <a href="#">GASCADE Gastransport GmbH effective from 1.1.2023</a></p> <p>The BNetzA determined the discounts for interruptible capacity at interconnection points in its decision BK9-21/612 (<a href="#">Decision MARGIT 2023</a>) Annex I. The methodology to calculate these discounts is described in chapter 6 of this decision.</p> <p>The methodology to calculate discounts for interruptible capacity at other than interconnections points, inter alia storage points, is specified in BNetzA decision BK9-18/608 ("<a href="#">BEATE 2.0</a>") dated 16 October 2020. Hereby, the probability of interruption is derived from the data of the last three gas years of the respective entry or exit point and is calculated as the ratio between the sum of interrupted capacity booked on an interruptible basis on each day to the sum of interruptible capacity marketed on these days. The probability of interruption is rounded up to full percentage and increased by a safety margin of 10% points (which represents the forecast uncertainty) at points other than interconnection points in the L-gas network and of 20 % points at points other than inter-connection points in the H-gas network.</p> <p>According to the BNetzA decision <a href="#">MARGIT 2023</a> the applicable discount corresponds to the probability of interruption at interconnection points regardless of the product duration.</p> <p>There has been no interruption at the points according to <a href="#">BEATE 2.0</a>; the discount for interruptible capacity at these points amounts to 20% in the H-gas network.</p> <p>For the discount for interruptible capacity in the calendar year 2023 we refer to <a href="#">the Attachment I of MARGIT 2023</a>.</p>
	<b>Information to be published before the tariff period for 2023</b>	
Art. 30 (1) a)	Information on parameters used in the applied reference price methodology related to the technical characteristics of the transmission system	All used input parameters (i.e. forecasted contracted capacity) are included in <a href="#">the simplified model</a> .
Art. 30 (1) a) i)	technical capacity at entry and exit points and associated points	This parameter is not used in the postage stamp reference price methodology. Consequently, the publication is neither possible nor necessary.
Art. 30 (1) a) ii)	forecasted contracted capacity at entry and exit points and associated points	<p>Forecasted booked capacities at entry points in the market area of Trading Hub Europe: 177.615.334 kWh/h.</p> <p>Forecasted booked capacities at exit points in the market area of Trading Hub Europe: 361.246.019 kWh/h.</p> <p>Underlying capacity structure</p> <p>Network fees are calculated on the basis of a forecast of the capacities booked in calendar year 2022 using the method described below, with a distinction being made between the following groups of handover points:</p> <p>A) Border interconnection points as well as storage and network connection points:</p> <p>The precise forecast of the booking quantities for each point and direction (including the distribution to the different capacity products and contract periods) was based on various input parameters (e.g. transport bookings and allocations over the last three years) using time series analyses.</p>

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		<p>Virtual Interconnection Points (VIP)</p> <p>The determination of the capacity forecast is based on the rules of Art. 22 NC TAR.</p> <p>B) Internal orders:</p> <p>The capacity framework for outgoing zones and interconnection points to downstream network operators is based on the long-term forecasts of the downstream network operators for the period from 01.01.2023 to 01.01.2024, which are available to GASCADE.</p>
Art. 30 (1) a) iii)	the quantity and the direction of the gas flow for entry and exit points and associated assumptions, such as demand and supply scenarios for the gas flow under peak conditions	This parameter is not used in the postage stamp reference price methodology. Consequently, the publication is neither possible nor necessary.
Art. 30 (1) a) iv)	the structural representation of the transmission network with an appropriate level of detail	This parameter is not used in the postage stamp reference price methodology. Consequently, the publication is neither possible nor necessary.
Art. 30 (1) a) v)	technical information about the transmission network, such as the length and the diameter of pipelines and the power of compressor stations	This parameter is not used in the postage stamp reference price methodology. Consequently, the publication is neither possible nor necessary.
Art. 30 (1) b) i)	Information on the allowed and/or target revenue	The allowed revenues of GASCADE in 2023 are: 626.602.602 €
Art. 30 (1) b) ii)	Information related to changes in the revenue	The allowed revenues have been adjusted based on the regulations of § 4 ARegV
Art. 30 (1) b) iii) (1)	Information related the following parameters: types of assets	<p>Regulated asset base of cost base year 2020: 2.190.156.061 €</p> <p>Regulated asset base in cost base for the third regulatory period (base year 2020); does not include assets for investment measures according to § 23 Ordinance on Incentive Regulation (ARegV), which are approved for a period after 2022.</p>
Art. 30 (1) b) iii) (2)	costs of capital and its calculation methodology	<p>Cost of capital of cost base year 2020: 165.030.315 €</p> <p>The methodology to calculate the cost of capital is determined in sections 6-8 GasNEV.</p>

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Art. 30 (1) b) iii) (3)	a) methodologies to determine the initial value of assets b) methodologies to re-evaluate the assets c) explanations of the evolution of the value of the assets d) depreciation periods and amounts per asset type	a) The capital expenditures are determined on the basis of the historical procurement and manufacturing costs of the asset as evaluated according to German Accounting Principles (HGB). b) According to GasNEV, there is no re-evaluation of assets foreseen that are capitalized from 2006 onwards. Older Investments are partially considered at replacement values according to § 6a GasNEV. c) There is a linear depreciation of the regulated asset base lied out in § 6 GasNEV d) Depreciation period and values for asset types: I. General installations 3-70 years (no depreciation for property) amount in cost base year 2020: 13.263.070 € II. Gas container 45-55 years amount in cost base year 2020: 0 € III. Compressor stations 20-60 years amount in cost base year 2020: 19.362.538 € IV. Pipelines/ House connection pipelines 30-65 years amount in cost base year 2020: 69.277.200 € V. Measuring, control and metering installations 8-60 years amount in cost base year 2020: 8.111.735 € Remote control installations 15-20 years amount in cost base year 2020: 0 €
Art. 30 (1) b) iii) (4)	operational expenditures	OPEX of cost base year 2020: 161.396.927 €
Art. 30 (1) b) iii) (5)	incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets	<p>German transmission system operators are subject to the incentive regulation system. The revenue cap of a transmission system operator (TSO) that is determined for a regulatory period with a duration of 5 years is based on the costs incurred at the TSO in the base year (year 3 before the new regulatory period) and that were checked by the regulatory authority. Moreover, an efficiency benchmark is conducted between the TSO and, based on their cost and structure parameters, individual company efficiency values are calculated. Possible inefficiencies are to be rectified over the duration of a regulatory period. Furthermore, the regulatory authority calculates a general sector productivity factor that is consistently applied to all transmission system operators.</p> <p>The general sector productivity factor for the third regulatory period is 0.49%. Since the BNetzA has not yet determined a final value for the fourth regulatory period, the general sector productivity factor from the third regulatory period was used initially.</p> <p>At this time, no final individual efficiency score of GASCADE is calculated by the BNetzA. Therefore, the individual efficiency score from the third regulatory period (100 %) was used initially.</p>
Art. 30 (1) b) iii) (6)	Inflation indices	109.1 (+3.3 vs. prior year) (CPI of 2021, § 8 ARegV)
Art. 30 (1) b) iv)	the transmission services revenue	Allowed revenues for Transmission services of GASCADE 2023: 582.588.306 €.
Art. 30 (1) b) v)	the following ratios for the revenue referred to in point: (1) capacity commodity split	(1) GASCADE offers capacity-based tariffs only. Consequently, the share of capacity-based tariffs is 100%

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	<p>(2) entry-exit split</p> <p>(3) cross-border-domestic split</p>	<p>(2) Entry-Exit-Split:</p> <p><b>Market area Trading Hub Europe:</b></p> <p>33,00 % Entry 67,00 % Exit</p> <p>(3) Cross-border-domestic split in entry-exit system:</p> <p><b>Market area Trading Hub Europe:</b></p> <p>85,9 % domestic usage 14,1 % cross-border usage</p> <p>In conjunction with Art. 26 NC TAR consultation, the cost allocation test was carried out by the BNetzA. The test results, including an assessment, are published on the website of the Federal Network Agency via REGENT for the market area Trading Hub Europe (<a href="#">BK9-19/610</a>) entry-exit system.</p>
Art. 30 (1) b) vi)	Information related to the previous tariff period regarding the reconciliation of the regulatory account	<p>(1) Actual regulated revenues from transmission and non-transmission services obtained in 2021: 560.990.444 €</p> <p>Aggregated balance of the regulatory account of the closed financial year 2021: the aggregated balance of the regulatory account 2021 is subject to confirmation by the BNetzA.</p> <p>(2) Reconciliation of the regulatory account for the concluded business year 2021 is determined in the year 2022 and it will be reconciled in equal instalments – including interest payments – over the subsequent three calendar years.</p> <p>Incentive mechanisms specifically for the regulatory account do not exist in the German regulatory system.</p>
Art. 30 (1) b) vii)	Information on the intended use of the auction premium	Auction revenues are booked on the regulatory account in accordance with Article 5 ARegV. This transaction thus develops a tariff-reducing effect in the years in which the regulatory account is reconciled.
Art. 30 (1) c)	Information on transmission and non-transmission tariffs accompanied by the relevant information related to their derivation	As part of the <a href="#">REGENT 2021</a> decision, the Federal Network Agency has decided the application of the reference price methodology postage stamp in the entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe. According to this, the transmission service revenues are to be divided by the forecasted contracted capacities of the entry and exit points of the calendar year.

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		<p><u>Biogas levy calculation</u></p> <p>According to article 6 of the <a href="#">REGENT 2021</a> decision, the biogas levy is classified as a system service according to § 20b GasNEV. The calculation of the biogas levy is described there as well as in § 7 of the cooperation agreement between the operators of gas supply networks located in Germany from 1.10.2022. According to this, the nationwide total biogas costs of 2023 amounting to 215,5 Mio. € are divided by the nationwide capacity booked or rather ordered from transmission system operators at network connection points to final consumers and grid connection points to downstream network operators, regardless of multipliers or seasonal factors of the year 2023, amounting to 308.640.666 (kWh/h)/a. This results in a biogas levy of 0.6983 €/kWh/h/a.</p> <p><u>Market area conversion levy calculation</u></p> <p>According to article 5 of the <a href="#">REGENT 2021</a> decision, the market area conversion levy is classified as a system service according to § 19a (1) EnWG. The calculation of the market area conversion charge is described there as well as in § 10 of the cooperation agreement between the operators of gas supply networks located in Germany from 1.10.2022. According to this, the nationwide conversion costs of the year 2023 amounting to 232,9 Mio. € are divided by the nationwide capacity booked or rather ordered from transmission system operators at grid connection points to final consumers and grid connection points to downstream grid operators, regardless of multipliers or seasonal factors of the year 2023, amounting to 308.640.666 (kWh/h)/a. This results in a market conversion levy of 0.7547€/kWh/h/a.</p> <p><u>Calculation of fees for metering operation charge</u></p> <p>Tariffs for metering are calculated by division of the respective metering costs by the forecasted booking at the respective grid points.</p> <p>Tariffs for metering operation charge are calculated by division of the respective metering costs by the forecasted booking at the respective grid points.</p> <p><u>Derivation Nomination replacement procedure charge</u></p> <p>Tariffs for nomination replacement procedure charge are calculated by the respective internal costs.</p>
Art. 30 (2) a) i)	Information on transmission tariff changes and trends	<p>The postage stamp of the entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe will increase by 2,52 EUR/(kWh/h)/a in 2023 compared to the tariff in 2022. This change is based on regular fee adjustments taking into account changes of the input parameters allowed revenues and forecasts of contracted capacity of the transmission system operators involved. The significant changes are due to the geopolitical situation in particular. Thus, a strongly adjusted booking behaviour was assumed in the capacity forecast. In addition, the distortions in the European natural gas market with highly increased energy prices as well as changed flows in the German transmission grid lead to a significant increase in volatile costs (especially driving energy).</p>
Art. 30 (2) a) ii)	The difference in the level of transmission tariffs for the same type of transmission service applicable for the tariff period for which the information is published and for each tariff period within the remainder of the regulatory period	<p>Please see <a href="#">Annex</a></p> <p>In order to fulfil the publication requirements, the former approach of the BNetzA (Appendix 5 of REGENT 2021 decision) was continued to forecast the tariffs on an indicative basis. According to this, an increase in the charge would be expected in 2024.</p> <p>It should be noted that the calculations depend on assumptions that are currently very difficult to forecast. Accordingly, the forecast should be interpreted as merely indicative to fulfil the publication requirements. For inflation, the values stated by the BNetzA in the document "Notes for transmission system operators on the publication of charges pursuant to Articles 29, 31 and 32 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/460" were used. Furthermore, the value from the third regulatory</p>

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		period was used for the general sectoral productivity factor, as the BNetzA has not yet determined a final value for the fourth regulatory period.
Art. 30 (2) b)	Information about the used tariff model and an explanation how to calculate the transmission tariffs applicable for the prevailing tariff period	Please refer to <a href="#">the simplified model</a>
Art. 30 (3)	Information about the points excluded from the definition of relevant points	The forecasted booked capacity for the points excluded from the definition of relevant points referred to in point 3.2 (1) a) of Annex I to Regulation No 715/2009 is already included in the capacity forecast according to Art. 30 (1) a) ii).