as of 29/05/2019

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
	Information to be published before the tariff period (information for tariff period 2020)	
Art. 29 (a)	Information for standard capacity products for firm capacity (reserve prices, multipliers, seasonal factors, etc.)	See Company → Downloads → Terms and Conditions of ONTRAS → Information Reserve Price valid as of 01.01.2020 For the justification of the level of multipliers, ONTRAS refers to BNetzA Decision BK9-18/612 ("MARGIT").
Art. 29 (b)	Information for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity (reserve prices and an assessment of the probability of interruption)	See Company → Downloads → Terms and Conditions of ONTRAS → Information Reserve Price valid as of 01.01.2020 BNetzA determined the discounts for interruptible capacity at interconnection points in its decision BK9-18-612 ('MARGIT') Annex I. The methodology to calculate these discounts is described in chapter 5 of the decision. The English version of the consultation document – methodology as well as specific discounts have not been amended in the final decision – can be obtained here. The methodology to calculate discounts for interruptible capacity of storage points is specified in BNetzA decision BK9-18/608 ('BEATE 2.0', chapter 3.2). Hereby, probability of interruption *Pro* is derived from the data of the last three years of the respective entry and exit point according to the following formula: $\boldsymbol{Pro} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{j}[(K)_u]_t}{\sum_{t=1}^{j}[(K)_v]_t} + \mathbf{10}\%$. $(K)_u$ describes the maximum interrupted interruptible capacity on day *t* and $(K)_v$ describes the interruptible capacity marketed on day *t*. The probability of interruption is rounded up to full percentage and contains a safety margin of 10%, which represents the forecast uncertainty. The applicable discount corresponds to the the probability of interruption and is independent of the product duration.

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		The data to calculate the discount (sales and interruption of interruptible capacity) can be obtained at the ENTSOG transparency platform. In the last three years, no interruptions occurred at all storage points of ONTRAS, leading to a discount of 10% at all storage points.
	Information to be published before the tariff period (information for tariff period 2019)	
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 and spread between exit tariff zones) are included in the simplified model
Art. 30 (1)(b)(i)	Information on the allowed and/or target revenue.	The allowed revenues of ONTRAS for the year 2019 are: 228,449.354 €
Art. 30 (1)(b)(ii)	Information related to changes in the revenue.	The increase of the revenue cap 2019 in comparison to 2018 is mainly based on the adjustment of the revenue cap by the consumer price index.
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)	Information related the following Parameters: types of assets, cost of capital, capital and operational expenditures, incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets, inflation indices.	Regulated asset base of cost base year 2015: 1,195,255,219 € Types of regulated assets (see Annex 1 of GasNEV): I. General Installations: 23,507,934 € II. Gas container: 0 € III. Compressor stations: 20,877,087 € VI. Pipelines/ House conncetion pipelines: 1,048,009,789 € VII. Measuring, control and metering installations: 94,922,536 € VIII. Remote control installations: 7,937,872 €
		Cost of capital of cost base year 2015: 100,724,430 €

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		The methodology to calculate the cost of capital is determined in sections 6-8 GasNEV.
		The capital expenditures are determined on the basis of the historical procurement and manufacturing costs of the asset. There is no re-evaluation of assets foreseen in the German incentive regulation. The assets are depreciated on a linear basis in accordance with section 6 (5) GasNEV. The depreciation period are set in Annex 1 GasNEV. Depreciation periods and amounts per asset type: I. General installations 3-70 years (no depreciation for property) amount in cost base year 2015: 5,586,149 € II. Gas container 45-55 years amount in cost base year 2015: 0 € III. Compressor stations 20-60 years amount in cost base year 2015: 1,729,884 € IV. Pipelines/ House connection pipelines 30-65 years amount in cost base year 2015: 43,778,875 € V. Measuring, control and metering installations 8-60 years amount in cost base year 2015: 3,206,324 € VI. Remote control installations 15-20 years amount in cost base year 2015: 1,065,654 €
		OPEX of of cost base year 2015: 106,726,649 €
		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

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		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. The general sector productivity factor for the third regulatory period is not determined yet. The individual efficiency score of ONTRAS is 100 %.
		The inflation index used to determine the allowed revenues 2019 is (t-2): VPI 2017: 109.30
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iv,v)	Information on the transmission services revenue including capacity-commodity split, entry-exit split and intra-system/cross-system split.	Allowed revenues for Transmission services 2019: 228,284,917 €
		Capacity-commodity split: 100% capacity-based transmission tariffs
		Entry-exit split: 4.01 % entry 95.99 % exit
		Cross-border-domestic split will be determined and published in conjunction with Art. 26 NC TAR consultation. In this context, the cost allocation test was carried out for the first time by the Bundesnetzagentur (BNetzA). The results, including an assessment, are published on the BNetzA website via REGENT for the Net Connect Germany (BK9-18 / 610-NCG) and Gaspool (BK9-18 / 611-GP) entry-exit systems.
Art. 30 (1)(b)(vi)	Information related to the previous tariff period regarding the reconciliation of the regulatory account.	Actual regulated revenues from transmission and non-transmission services 2017: 235,379,622 € Transmission services: 235,005,716 € Non-transmission services: 373,906 €

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		Aggregated balance of the regulatory account of the closed financial year 2017: 1,095,428 €
		Reconciliation of the regulatory account for the concluded business year 2017 is determined in the year 2018 and it will be reconciled in equal instalments – including interest payments – over the subsequent three calendar years. Incentive mechanisms specifically for the regulatory account do not exist in the German regulatory system.
Art. 30 (1)(b)(vii)	Information on the intended use of the auction premium.	According to Article 13(4) Gas Network Access Ordinance (GasNZV) 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.	See Downloads → Terms and Conditions of ONTRAS → Price List for Network Access valid as of 01.01.2019 Derivation of transmission tariffs Basis for the derivation of the transmission tariffs is the network access model according to § 20 (1b) EnWG. Since 1 October 2009, ONTRAS network access model consists of three exit tariff zones and one entry tariff zone. The entry-exit-split according to Art. 30 (1)(b)(v)(2) NC TAR is based on the forecasted contracted entry and exit capacity, taking into account multipliers, discounts and seasonal factors. The sum of the adjusted forecasted contracted entry and exit capacity is 2,128,726 (kWh/h)/a or 50,642,364 (kWh/h)/a, respectively. Thus, 4,01 % of transmission services revenues – 9,171,157 € – are allocated to entry points and 95,99 % of transmission services revenues – 219,567,191 € – are allocated to exit points. To derive the entry tariff, the entry revenues are divided by the adjusted forecasted contracted entry capacity. The rounded reserve price for annual FZK at entry points is thus 0.01180 €/(kWh/h)/d or 4.307 €/(kWh/h)/a, respectively.

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		According to GasNEV, the amount of the network costs must be allocated to the exit points based on an economically recognized allocation key. The allocation key complies with the requirements of GasNEV, whereby essentially the following two parameters ensure a cost-reflective allocation of costs: - the location of the exit points and - the distance of the exit points from the respective entry points. To establish exit tariff zones, a cluster analysis was performed using the parameters distance to the dominant entry points in the ONTRAS network and geographic coordinates. As a result, the establishment of three exit tariff zones is the best compromise between cost-reflectivity and simplicity of the tariff system. To spread the three exit tariff zones, the average transport distance was used. Thus, exit tariffs are derived using the following spreading factors: zone 1 = 1.2314, zone 2 = 1 and zone 3 = 1.5983. In a next step, the sum of the adjusted forecasted booked capacity of the three exit tariff zones multiplied by the respective spreading factor is formed. The rounded reserve prices for annual FZK are then calculated by multiplying the respective spreading factor by the quotient of exit revenues of 219,567,191 € and the sum of the total forecasted exit capacity adjusted by the spreading factor of 59,377,768 (kWh/h)/a. Thus, the rounded reserve prices for annual FZK of exit tariff zone 1 is 0.01250 €/(kWh/h)/d or 4.5625 €/(kWh/h)/a, respectively; of exit tariff zone 2 is 0.01010 €/(kWh/h)/d or 3.6865 €/(kWh/h)/a, respectively; and of exit tariff zone 3 is 0.01620 €/(kWh/h)/d or 5.913 €/(kWh/h)/a, respectively. The daily charges were partially offset by an increase or decrease of 0.0001 €/(kWh/h)/d in order to minimize the under- or over-recovery of the transmission services revenues caused by rounding.
		<u>Derivation of Biogas charge</u> In accordance with number 6 BNetzA decision BK9-17/609 (“INKA”) the Biogas charge according to section 20b GasNEV is classified as non-transmission service.

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		The derivation of Biogas charge is described in section 7 of the Cooperation Agreement between the Operators of Gas Supply Networks in Germany as of 27 October 2017. According to this, all biogas-costs of 2019 in Germany in the amount of 202,994,689 € are divided by all forecasted contracted capacity for TSO exit points to DSO and end consumers (without consideration of multipliers or seasonal factors) of 2019 in the amount of 306,671,765 €. Hence, the biogas charge is 0.66193 €/(kWh/h)/a.
		<u>Derivation of Market area conversion charge</u> In accordance with number 6 BNetzA decision BK9-17/609 (“INKA”) the Market area conversion charge according to section 19a(1) Energy Industry Act is classified as non-transmission service. The derivation of Market area conversion charge is described in section 10 of the Cooperation Agreement between the Operators of Gas Supply Networks in Germany as of 27 October 2017. According to this, all market conversion costs of 2019 in the amount of 132,257,041 € are divided by all forecasted contracted capacity for TSO exit points (including IP and storage exit points, but without consideration of multipliers or seasonal factors) of 2019 in the amount of 415,797,341 (kWh/h)/a. Hence, the market area conversion charge is 0.3181 €/(kWh/h)/a.
		<u>Derivation Metering charge</u> In accordance with number 6 BNetzA decision BK9-17/609 (“INKA”) the Metering charge according to §15 (7) GasNEV is classified as non-transmission service. The Metering charge of ONTRAS is charged as capacity charge at all exit points in the ONTRAS network. To derive the Metering charge, the costs of metering of the cost base year 2015 in the amount of 130,902 € are divided by all forecasted contracted exit capacity (including IP and storage exit points, but without consideration of multipliers or seasonal factors) of 2019 in the amount of 51,566,684 (kWh/h)/a. Thus, the rounded Metering charge of 2018 is 0.0007 €ct./(kWh/h)/d or 0.002555 €/(kWh/h)/a.

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		<u>Derivation Metering operation charge</u> In accordance with number 6 BNetzA decision BK9-17/609 (“INKA”) the Metering operation charge according to §15 (7) GasNEV is classified as non-transmission service. The Metering operation charge of ONTRAS is charged as a daily charge at all exit points in the ONTRAS network, where ONTRAS operates the metering station, and depends on number and type of metering device(s) at the respective exit point. The metering devices at the exit points to final costumers of ONTRAS are classified into three types, in order to ensure a cost-reflective pricing. ONTRAS has operated six metering stations with in total nine metering devices of type 1 in the cost base year 2015. The rounded Metering operation charge of a metering device of type 1 is 10.21 €/d and derived by all metering operation costs of cost base year 2015 in the amount of 33,535 €, divided by nine metering devices type 1 and 365 days. Due to the lack of costs in the cost base year for type 2 and type 3 metering devices, the annual costs of these types must be estimated. For this purpose, both regulatory capital costs as well as operational costs are recognized. Thus, the Metering operation charge of type 2 is 57.26 €/d and of type 3 is 61.76 €/d.
		<u>Derivation Nomination replacement procedure charge</u> The prices are based on IT- and operating expenditures for the implementation and monthly usage of the nomination replacement procedure.
Art. 30 (2)(a)	Information on transmission tariff changes and trends	ONTRAS-tariffs remained constant compared to the preceding tariff period 2018. The slightly increased revenue cap could be offset by higher forecasted contracted capacity. For the tariff period 2019 we currently assume that transmission tariffs will be stable compared with tariffs for the year 2018. It is currently impossible to make a valid estimation about what reference price method will be applicable for tariff calculation in the years 2020 ff. Correspondingly,

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
		no prognostic statements can be made regarding tariff development in the years 2020-2022. In this matter we therefore refer to the final consultation according to Article 26 of the Tariff Network Code, which is carried out by the Bundesnetzagentur. More information can be found on the website of the Bundesnetzagentur.
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.	Simplified model