

Publication according to Art. 29 and 30 Regulation (EU) 2017/460 (NC Tariffs)

TAR NC	Description	Information/ Link
	Information to be published before the annual auction (tariff period 2021)	
Art. 29 (a)	Information for standard capacity products for firm capacity (reserve prices, multipliers, seasonal factors, etc.)	Link auf das Preisblatt For the justification of the level of multipliers, LBTG refers to BNetzA Decision BK9-19/612 (' MARGIT 2021 ').

Status: 2020/12/01

The validity of individual contracts as well as of the current GTC and STC is not affected by this publication.

According to the publication requirements, this model is published in German and in English. In case of doubt, the German version prevails.

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<p>Art. 29 (b)</p>	<p>Information for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity (reserve prices and an assessment of the probability of interruption)</p>	<p>Link auf das Preisblatt</p> <p>BNetzA determined the discounts for interruptible capacity at interconnection points in its decision BK9-19/612 (‘MARGIT 2021’) Annex I until 01/10/2021. The methodology to calculate these discounts is described in chapter 6 of the decision. The final decision BK9-19/612 of 11/09/2020 determines the discount for interruptible capacity to be applied at the interconnection points from 01.10.2021.</p> <p>The data to calculate the discounts have been published during the consultation of decision MARGIT.</p> <p>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 <i>Pro</i> is derived from the data of the last three years of the respective entry and exit point according to the following formula:</p> $Pro = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^j [(K)_u]_t}{\sum_{t=1}^j [(K)_v]_t} + S.$ <p>$(K)_u$ describes the maximum interrupted interruptible capacity on day t, $(K)_v$ describes the interruptible capacity marketed on day t and S the safety margin, which represents the forecast uncertainty. The probability of interruption is rounded up to full percentage. The applicable discount corresponds to the the probability of interruption and is independent of the product duration.</p> <p>According to decision BK9-18/608, the safety marging $S=10\%$. In its decision BK9-20/608 (‘BEATE 2.0’, only available in German), Bundesnetzagentur has set the safety margin at other than interconnection points in the H-gas network at $S=20\%$ from 01/10/2021. This corresponds to the safety margin for interconnection points in the H-gas network according to decision BK9-19/612 of 11/09/2020.</p>
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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.

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Information to be published before the tariff period (tariff period 2021)		
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 the simplified model
Art. 30 (1)(b)(i)	Information on the allowed and/or target revenue.	The allowed revenues of LBTG for the year 2021 are: 10,667,619 €
Art. 30 (1)(b)(ii)	Information related to changes in the revenue.	Compared to the previous year, the allowed revenues remain on the same level.
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.	<p>The regulated asset base comprises the following types of regulated assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. General installations II. Gas container III. Compressor stations IV. Pipelines / house connection pipelines V. Measuring, Control, and Metering installations VI. Remote control installations <p>The book value sum of these types of regulated asstes in the cost base year 2015 has been 92,639,414 EUR</p> <hr/> <p>equity: 6.91%; debt: 3.03%</p> <p>The methodology to calculate the cost of capital is determined in sections 6-8 GasNEV.</p>

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		<p>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.</p> <p>Depreciation periods and amounts per asset type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. General installations 3-70 years (no depreciation for property) amount in cost base year 2015: 33,055 € 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: 289,258 € IV. Pipelines/ House connection pipelines 30-65 years amount in cost base year 2015: 2,116,424 € V. Measuring, control and metering installations 8-60 years amount in cost base year 2015: 7,158 € VI. Remote control installations 15-20 years amount in cost base year 2015: 0 € <p>Operational expenditures of cost base year 2015: 2,473,136 €</p>
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		<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%.</p> <p>The individual efficiency score of LBTG is 100 %.</p> <p>The inflation index used to determine the allowed revenues 2021 is (t-2): VPI 2019: 105.30</p>
<p>Art. 30 (1)(b)(iv,v)</p>	<p>Information on the transmission services revenue including capacity-commodity split, entry-exit split and intra-system/cross-system split.</p>	<p>Allowed revenues for Transmission services of LBTG 2021: 10,667,619 €</p> <p>Capacity-commodity split: 100% capacity-based transmission tariffs</p> <p>Entry-exit split in entry-exit system GASPOOL/ NetConnect Germany: 42.7 % entry 57.3 % exit</p> <p>Entry-exit split in entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe: 36.0 % entry 64.0 % exit</p>

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		<p>Cross-border-domestic split in entry-exit system GASPOOL/ NetConnect Germany: 64.0 % domestic usage 36.0 % cross-border usage.</p> <p>Cross-border-domestic split in entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe: 74.9 % domestic usage 25.1 % cross-border usage.</p> <p>In conjunction with Art. 26 NC TAR consultation, the cost allocation test was carried out 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), Gaspool (BK9-18/611-GP) and Trading Hub Europe (BK9-19/610) entry-exit systems.</p>
Art. 30 (1)(b)(vi)	Information related to the previous tariff period regarding the reconciliation of the regulatory account.	<p>Actual regulated revenues from transmission and non-transmission services 2019: 9,527,426 €</p> <p>Aggregated balance of the regulatory account of the closed financial year 2019: - 1,847,550 €</p> <p>Reconciliation of the regulatory account for the concluded business year 2019 is determined in the year 2020 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.

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<p>Art. 30 (1)(c)</p>	<p>Information on transmission and non-transmission tariffs accompanied by the relevant information related to their derivation.</p>	<p>As part of the REGENT-GP / REGENT-NCG and REGENT 2021 decision, Bundesnetzagentur has decided the application of the reference price methodology postage stamp in the entry-exit system GASPOOL / Net Connect Germany and 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.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Derivation of Biogas charge</u></p> <p>In accordance with number 6 BNetzA decision REGENT-GP/ REGENT-NCG and REGENT 2021, the Biogas charge according to section 20b GasNEV is classified as non-transmission service. The derivation of Biogas charge is also described there and in section 7 of the Cooperation Agreement between the Operators of Gas Supply Networks in Germany as of 30 October 2019. According to this, all biogas-costs of 2021 in Germany in the amount of 191,593,308 € are divided by all forecasted contracted capacity for TSO exit points to DSO and end consumers (without consideration of multipliers or seasonal factors) of 2021 in the amount of 306,560,401 (kWh/h)/a. Hence, the biogas charge is 0.6250 €/(kWh/h)/a.</p>
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		<p><u>Derivation of Market area conversion charge</u></p> <p>In accordance with number 5 BNetzA decision REGENT-GP/ REGENT-NCG and REGENT 2021 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 also described there and in section 10 of the Cooperation Agreement between the Operators of Gas Supply Networks in Germany as of 30 October 2019. According to this, all market conversion costs of 2021 in the amount of 223,527,688 € are divided by all forecasted contracted capacity for TSO exit points to DSO and end consumers (without consideration of multipliers or seasonal factors) of 2021 in the amount of 306,560,401 (kWh/h)/a. Hence, the market area conversion charge is 0.7291 €/(kWh/h)/a.</p>
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<p>Art. 30 (2)(a)</p>	<p>Information on transmission tariff changes and trends</p>	<p>The postage stamp of the entry-exit system GASPOOL will decrease slightly in 2021 by 4 ct./(kWh/h)/a compared to 2020. This change is within the scope of normal tariff adjustments and is not due to concrete facts. With the launch of the entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe on 01/10/2021, the postage stamp will rise sharply by 48 ct./(kWh/h)/a compared to the GASPOOL postage stamp. This increase is mainly due to the entry-exit system merger. The postage stamp of the entry-exit system NetConnect Germany has so far been significantly higher than the postage stamp of the entry-exit system GASPOOL. In addition, the forecasted contracted capacity had to be adjusted to reflect, among other things, the elimination of previous interconnection points between the entry-exit systems GASPOOL and NetConnect Germany and changed discounts for interruptible capacities, DZK and bfzK.</p> <p>Based on the data provided by the FNB, Bundesnetzagentur has forecasted the development of tariffs and published it in Appendix 5 of REGENT 2021. According to this, a slight increase of the tariffs in 2022 and 2023 are to be expected. Further information can be found on the website of the Bundesnetzagentur.</p>
<p>Art. 30 (2)(b)</p>	<p>Information about the used tariff model and an explanation how to calculate the transmission tariffs applicable for the prevailing tariff period.</p>	<p>Simplified model</p>