Lubmin-Brandov Gastransport

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 2023)	
Art. 29 (a)	Information for standard capacity products for firm capacity (reserve prices, multipliers, seasonal factors, etc.)	Link to pricesheet For the justification of the level of multipliers, LBTG refers to BNetzA Decision BK9-21/612 ('MARGIT 2023').

Status: 2023/06/01
The validity of individual contracts as well as of the current GTC and STC is not affected by this publication.
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Art. 29 (b)	Information for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity (reserve prices and an assessment of the probability of interruption)	Link to pricesheet BNetzA determined the discounts for interruptible capacity at interconnection points in its decision BK9-21/612 ('MARGIT 2023') Annex I. The methodology to calculate these discounts is described in chapter 6 of the decision. The data to calculate the discounts have been published during the consultation of decision MARGIT. 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: $$\boldsymbol{Pro} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{j}[(K)_u]_t}{\sum_{t=1}^{j}[(K)_v]_t} + \boldsymbol{S}$$ $(K)_u$ 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. 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 BK9-21/612 MARGIT 2023. 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 2024)	
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 2024 are: 5,231,662 €
Art. 30 (1)(b)(ii)	Information related to changes in the revenue.	Compared to the previous year, the allowed revenues decreased due to the new base year 2020 and a decrease of volatile costs (in particular driving energy) as a result of changed forecasted transport behavior of shippers.
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.*	The regulated asset base comprises the following types of regulated assets: I. General installations II. Gas container III. Compressor stations IV. Pipelines / house connection pipelines V. Measuring, Control, and Metering installations VI. Remote control installations The book value sum of these types of regulated asstes in the cost base year 2015 has been 92,639,414 EUR

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		equity: 5.07%; debt: 2.03% 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: 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 €
		Operational expenditures of cost base year 2015: 2,473,136 €

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		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. 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. The individual efficiency score of LBTG is 100 %.
		The inflation index used to determine the allowed revenues 2024 is (t-2): VPI 2022: 110.2
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 forecasted revenues for Transmission services 2024: 5,231,662 €
		Capacity-commodity split: 100% capacity-based transmission tariffs

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		Entry-exit split in entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe: 33.8 % entry 66.2 % exit
		Cross-border-domestic split in entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe: 86.35 % domestic usage 13.65 % cross-border usage. 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 Trading Hub Europe (BK9-19/610) 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 2022: 4.317.216 €
		Reconciliation of the regulatory account for the concluded business year 2022 is determined as of 2023/12/31 and it will be reconciled in equal instalments – including interest payments – over three calendar years. The reconciliation begins the year next after the application was submitted. 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.	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. In accordance with the explanations of the BNetzA in the information paper for transmission system operators on the publication of tariffs in accordance with Art. 29, 31 and 32 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/460 ("NC TAR") of 02.06.2023, the

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		auction premium already achieved for the year 2024 that can be forecast on the basis of a best possible estimate, e.g. on the basis of reliable knowledge from previous annual auctions, are used to reduce the tariff.
Art. 30 (1)(c)	Information on transmission and non-transmission tariffs accompanied by the relevant information related to their derivation.	As part of the REGENT 2021 decision, Bundesnetzagentur 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. According to the decision of BNetzA (BK9-17/609 (Festlegung 'INKA'), the non-transmission services are set to metering point operation (including metering service), biogas levy according to §20b GasNEV, market area conversion levy according to §19a Abs. 1 EnWG as well as the nomination replacement procedure according to §15 Abs. 3 GasNZV. LBTG has no regulated exit points where non transmission services would be applicable.
Art. 30 (2)(a)	Information on transmission tariff changes and trends	The postage stamp of the entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe will decrease by 0.93 €/(kWh/h)/a in 2024 compared to the tariff in 2023. 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. A significant factor that has contributed to this reduction in tariffs is the lower cost of energy for compressor operation compared to the last calculation now that the previously tense situation on energy markets has eased. 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 2025. It should be noted that the calculations depend on assumptions that are currently

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		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 information paper for transmission system operators on the publication of tariffs in accordance with Art. 29, 31 and 32 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/460 ("NC TAR") of 02.06.2023were used. Furthermore, an estimate was made for the general sectoral productivity factor according to Section 9 ARegV by updating the value from the third regulatory period, as the BNetzA has not yet determined a final value for the fourth regulatory period. Further assumptions on the development of the forecast capacities and the annual development of the permissible revenues can be made directly by the user in the model.
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

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