

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 2026)	
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 BK9-24/612 ('MARGIT 2026').
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 BK9-24/612 ('MARGIT 2026') 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).

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	Information to be published before the tariff period (tariff period 2026)	
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) 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	Forecasted booked capacities at entry points in the market area of Trading Hub Europe: 127,882,372 kWh/h Forecasted booked capacities at exit points in the market area of Trading Hub Europe: 316,144,750 kWh/h Underlying capacity forecast Network fees are calculated on the basis of a forecast of the capacities booked in calendar year 2026 using the method described below, with a distinction being made between the following groups of network points: A) Border interconnection points as well as storage and network connection points: 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 and is taking already booked transport into account. The determination of the capacity forecast of the Virtual Interconnection Points (VIP) is based on the rules of Art. 22 NC TAR and happens in coordination with the involved TSO at the VIP. It also includes the historic transport bookings and allocations.

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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 LBTG for the year 2026 are: € 8,796,007.
Art. 30 (1)(b)(ii)	Information related to changes in the revenue.	Compared to the previous year, the allowed revenues increased due to a ammended allocation of regulated assets.
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: €44,335,080</p> <p>Corresponds to the regulatory asset base at the starting level for the 4th regulatory period (base year 2020); does not include the asset values for investment measures (§ 23 ARegV) that are approved beyond the year 2022. Likewise, the asset base from the capital cost adjustment under §10a ARegV is not taken into account.</p>

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		<p>Capital costs of base year 2020: €3,028,063</p> <p>The methodology to calculate the cost of capital is determined in sections 6-8 GasNEV.</p>
		<p>The capital expenditures are determined based on the historical procurement and manufacturing costs of the asset. No revaluation of assets is envisaged under German incentive regulation. The assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis in accordance with section 6 (5) GasNEV. The depreciation periods are specified in Annex 1 GasNEV.</p> <p>Amount in the cost base year for the operationally necessary tangible fixed assets: € 1,365,495</p> <p>Corresponds to the depreciation included in the starting level for the 4th regulatory period (base year 2020).</p>
		<p>Operational expenditures of cost base year 2020: €1,031,227</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 fourth regulatory period is 0.87% (BK4-22-085). The individual efficiency score of LBTG is 100 %.</p> <p>The inflation index used to determine the allowed revenues 2024 is (t-2): VPI 2023: 116.7</p>
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: €8,817,712
		Capacity-commodity split: 100% capacity-based transmission tariffs
		<p>Entry-exit split in entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe:</p> <p>28.8 % entry 71.2 % exit</p>

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		<p>Cross-border-domestic split in entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe:</p> <p>92.04 % domestic usage 7.96 % 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 National Regulatory Authority via REGENT 26 for the market area Trading Hub Europe (BK9-23/610) entry-exit system.</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 2024: €4,273,922</p> <p>Balance of the regulatory account for the concluded business year 2024: €1,268,485</p> <p>Reconciliation of the regulatory account for the concluded business year 2024 is determined as of 2025/12/31 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.</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.	<p>Auction surpluses 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.</p> <p>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") as of 06.06.2025 the auction premium already achieved for the year 2026 that can be forecast on the</p>

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		basis of a best possible estimate, e.g. on the basis of reliable knowledge from previous annual auctions, can be 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.	<p>As part of the REGENT 2026 decision, the National Regulatory Authority 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.</p> <p>According to the decision of BNetzA (BK9-23/610 (Festlegung 'REGENZ 2026'), the non- transmission services are set to metering point metering service, as well as the nomination replacement procedure according to §15 Abs. 3 GasNZV.</p>
Art. 30 (2)(a)	Information on transmission tariff changes and trends	<p>The postage stamp of the entry-exit system Trading Hub Europe will increase by 0.35 €/ (kWh/h)/a in 2026 compared to the tariff in 2025. 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 current increase in tariffs is attributable in particular to a lower capacity forecast.</p> <p>In order to fulfil the publication requirements, the former approach of the BNetzA (Appendix 5 of REGENT 2026 decision) was continued to forecast the tariffs on an indicative basis. According to this, an increase in the charge would be expected in 2027.</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 fulfill 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.</p>

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		<p>2017/460 as of 06.06.2025" were used. With regard to the general sectoral productivity factor, the value of 0.87% specified by BK 4 was used for the fourth regulatory period (BK4-22-085).</p> <p>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.</p>
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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