Please note that although Gasunie Transport Services B.V. translated the Dutch network codes with utmost care, Gasunie Transport Services B.V. would like to point out that only the decisions of the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets establishing the codes as referred to in article 12f of the Dutch Gas Act, are legally binding. Gasunie Transport Services B.V. is not liable for any losses or damages of any kind arising out of possible errors or omissions.

Tariff Code Gas TSO
Valid from 11 June 2020 to present

Decision of the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets of 21 April 2016, reference ACM/DE/2016/202166, adopting the conditions referred to in article 12a of the Dutch Gas Act (Tariff Code Gas)

The Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets,

In view of article 12f, paragraph 1 of the Dutch Gas Act;

Decision:

1. General provisions

1.1

This document contains the tariff structures that network operators are to use for network users, including customers, as referred to in article 12a of the Dutch Gas Act..

1.2

Terms defined in [Regulation 715/2009](#), [NC-BAL](#), [NC-CAM](#), [NC-TAR](#), [Dutch Gas Act](#) or in the Gas Code of Definitions, have the meaning defined in Regulation 715/2009, NC-BAL, NC-CAM, NC-TAR, Dutch Gas Act, or Gas Code of Definitions.

1.2.2

[deleted as of 1 January 2020]

1.2.3

[deleted as of 1 January 2020]

1.3

If a connection agreement and transmission agreement with the distribution network operator is entered into, amended or terminated during the course of a month, the payments due for that month will be determined and charged on a daily basis.

2. Distribution network operators *[not translated]*

3. Transmission System Operator

3.1. General

3.1.1

The allowed revenues of the network operator of the national gas transmission grid as referred to in Article 3, under 11, of NC-TAR are the revenues as determined annually in accordance with the decision referred to in Article 82, fifth paragraph, of the Dutch Gas Act. This is with the exception of the revenues obtained from the execution of the task referred to in Article 10a, first paragraph, part p, of the Dutch Gas Act, and the proportion of the revenues obtained from the execution of the task referred to in Article 10a, first paragraph, part a, of the Dutch Gas Act, that serve to cover the costs of supplying gas.

3.1.2

The capacity-based entry and exit tariffs shall be set at a level that ensures that the sumproduct of the capacity-based entry and exit tariffs and the forecasted contracted capacity for each entry and exit point corresponds to the allowed revenues of the network operator of the national gas transmission grid, as referred to in 3.1.1.

3.1.3

The network operator of the national gas transmission grid shall not generate revenues through commodity-based tariffs or non-transmission tariffs as referred to in Article 4, third paragraph, or Article 4, fourth paragraph respectively, of NC-TAR.

3.1.4

The costs for processing or treating gas as referred to in Article 10a, first paragraph, part p, of the Dutch Gas Act shall be collected via the tariffs described in 3.3.

3.2 Entry and exit tariffs

3.2.1 General

3.2.1.1

The entry and exit tariffs shall be expressed in euros per contracted entry or exit capacity per duration of the contract, with the contracted capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.1.2

The entry and exit tariffs shall be derived from the reference price as referred to in Article 3, under 1, of NC-TAR, which applies to the entry or exit point in question.

3.2.2 Reference price methodology

3.2.2.1

The non-adjusted reference price is the reference price before adjustments as referred to in Article 6, fourth paragraph, of NC-TAR.

3.2.2.2 The non-adjusted reference price shall be calculated as follows:

$$\tilde{T}_{EN} = \frac{V \times TI}{\sum_{i \in EN} CAP_i}$$

$$\tilde{T}_{EX} = \frac{(1 - V) \times TI}{\sum_{i \in EX} CAP_i}$$

Where:

$\tilde{T}_{EN}$ is the non-adjusted reference price that applies to an entry point expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year;

$\tilde{T}_{EX}$ is the non-adjusted reference price that applies to an exit point expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year;

V is the percentage of the allowed revenues of the network operator of the national gas transmission grid that must be collected via the entry tariffs, as set down in 3.2.2.3; and

TI is the allowed revenues of the network operator of the national gas transmission grid, expressed in euros.

3.2.2.3

The split of the allowed revenues from entry and exit capacity is as follows: 40% of the allowed revenues of the network operator of the national gas transmission grid shall be collected via the entry tariffs, 60% of the allowed revenues of the network operator of the national gas transmission grid shall be collected via the exit tariffs.

3.2.2.4

The non-adjusted reference prices shall be adjusted on the basis of Article 6, fourth paragraph, of NCTAR, by applying a discount to the non-adjusted reference prices that apply to an entry point from or an exit point to a storage facility and by rescaling the non-adjusted reference prices of all entry and exit points. The following formulas apply for the adjustments:

$$\Delta TI = GK \times \left(\tilde{T}_{EN} \times \sum_{i \in EN_G} CAP_i + \tilde{T}_{EX} \times \sum_{i \in EX_G} CAP_i \right)$$

$$c = \frac{TI}{TI - \Delta TI}$$

$$T_{EN}^{NG} = c \times \tilde{T}_{EN}$$

$$T_{EN}^{G} = (1 - GK) \times c \times \tilde{T}_{EN}$$

$$T_{EX}^{NG} = c \times \tilde{T}_{EX}$$

$$T_{EX}^{G} = (1 - GK) \times c \times \tilde{T}_{EX}$$

Where:

ΔTI is the loss of revenue resulting from the discount on the non-adjusted reference prices that apply to entry points from and exit points to a storage facility, expressed in euros;

GK is the percentage discount on the non-adjusted reference prices that apply to entry points from and exit points to a storage facility, as set down in 3.2.2.5;

$\tilde{T}_{EN}$ is the non-adjusted reference price that applies to an entry point expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year;

EN_G is the collection of entry points from storage facilities;

CAP_i is the forecasted contracted capacity of entry or exit point i expressed in kWh/hour/year;

$\tilde{T}_{EX}$ is the non-adjusted reference price that applies to an exit point expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year;

EX_G is the collection of exit points to storage facilities;

c is the constant for rescaling the non-adjusted reference prices;

TI is the allowed revenues of the network operator of the national gas transmission grid, expressed in euros;

T_{EN}^{NG} is the reference price that applies to an entry point other than an entry point from a storage facility, expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year;

T_{EN}^{G} is the reference price that applies to an entry point from a storage facility, expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year;

T_{EX}^{NG} is the reference price that applies to an exit point other than an exit point to a storage facility, expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year; and

T_{EX}^{G} is the reference price that applies to an exit point to a storage facility, expressed in euros/kWh/hour/year.

3.2.2.5

The percentage discount on the non-adjusted reference prices that applies to entry points from and exit points to a storage facility, as referred to in 3.2.2.4, is 60%.

3.2.3 Calculation of reserve prices that apply to interconnection points and payable prices that apply to domestic entry and exit points

3.2.3.1

The reserve prices for firm yearly, quarterly, monthly, daily and within-day capacity products shall be calculated as stated in 3.2.3.3 to 3.2.3.7.

3.2.3.2

For domestic entry and exit points, the payable price for yearly, quarterly, monthly, daily, and within-day capacity products shall be calculated in the same way as referred to in 3.2.3.1. Supplementary to this, in the case of domestic exit points that connect the national gas transmission grid to the regional gas distribution grid, the payable price charged to a recognised programme-responsible party with LB recognition that applies to contracted exit capacity in accordance with Article 2.1.2d or 2.1.2e of the Transmission Code Gas TSO for in a particular network area and in a particular month shall be derived from the payable price for yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products as set down in 3.2.3.8 and 3.2.3.9.

3.2.3.3

The reserve price for firm yearly capacity products is equal to the reference price. The reserve price for a yearly capacity product that covers more than one calendar year is equal to the weighted average of the reference prices for the two calendar years in question, with the weighting being determined by the number of months per calendar year.

3.2.3.4

The reserve prices for quarterly, monthly, daily, and within-day capacity products are calculated by applying multipliers and seasonal factors to the reference prices in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of NC-TAR.

3.2.3.5

The multiplier referred to in 3.2.3.4 is:

- a. 1.25 for quarterly capacity products;
- b. 1.5 for monthly capacity products;
- c. 1.75 for daily capacity products; and
- d. 1.75 for within-day capacity products.

3.2.3.6

The seasonal factors referred to in 3.2.3.4 for quarterly capacity products are:

Quarter	Seasonal factors for quarterly capacity products
January - March	1.553
April - June	0.712
July - September	0.552
October - December	1.183

3.2.3.7

The seasonal factors referred to in 3.2.3.4 for monthly, daily, and within-day capacity products are:

Month	Seasonal factors for daily and within-day capacity products	Seasonal factors for monthly capacity products
January	1.877	1.785
February	1.753	1.667
March	1.269	1.207
April	0.903	0.859
May	0.711	0.676
June	0.631	0.600
July	0.583	0.555
August	0.555	0.528
September	0.604	0.574
October	0.784	0.745
November	1.269	1.207
December	1.677	1.595

3.2.3.8

The payable price by a recognised programme-responsible party with LB recognition that applies to contracted exit capacity in accordance with Article 2.1.2d of the Transmission Code Gas TSO in a particular network area in a particular month for profile end-users shall be determined by:

a. First by determining the combination of yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products with which the standard capacity of profile end-users can be contracted as inexpensively as possible. For each month of the standard capacity of profile end-users, this results in a ratio between yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products, respectively.

b. The payable price for exit capacity contracted by a recognised programme-responsible party with LB recognition for profile end-users in a particular month is then derived from the ratio between yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products in accordance with part a and the payable price for yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products in accordance to the following formula:

$$T_{i,m}^{profile} = a_m^{profile} \times T_{i.m} + \frac{1}{3} \times \beta_m^{profile} \times T_{i,kw_m} + \frac{1}{12} \times \gamma_m^{profile} \times T_{i,j}$$

Where:

$T_{i,m}^{profile}$	is the payable price by a recognised programme-responsible party with LB recognition for contracted exit capacity for profile end-users in the i network area in the month of m;
$a_m^{profile}$	is the proportion of the firm capacity of profile end-users in the month of m that is contracted as a monthly capacity product;
$T_{i.m}$	is the payable price for a monthly capacity product in the i network area in the month of m;
$\beta_m^{profile}$	is the proportion of the firm capacity of profile end-users in the month of m that is contracted as a quarterly capacity product;
T_{i,kw_m}	is the payable price for the quarterly capacity product that covers the month of m;
$\gamma_m^{profile}$	is the proportion of the firm capacity of profile end-users in the month of m that is contracted as a yearly capacity product; and
$T_{i,j}$	is the payable price for the yearly capacity product in the i network area in the month of m.

3.2.3.9

The payable price by a recognised programme-responsible party with LB recognition that applies in accordance with Article 2.1.2e of the Transmission Code Gas TSO for contracted exit capacity in a particular network area in a particular month for telemetry industrial users shall be determined by:

a. First determining the combination of yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products that can be contracted to the planned capacity of telemetry industrial users as inexpensively as possible. For each month of the planned capacity of telemetry industrial users, this results in a ratio between yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products respectively.

b. The payable price for exit capacity contracted by a recognised programme-responsible party with LB recognition for telemetry industrial users in a particular network area in a particular month is then derived from the ratio between yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products in accordance with part a and the payable price for yearly, quarterly, and monthly capacity products according to the following formula:

$$T_{i,m}^{telemetry} = a_m^{telemetry} \times T_{i.m} + \frac{1}{3} \times \beta_m^{telemetry} \times T_{i,kw_m} + \frac{1}{12} \times \gamma_m^{telemetry} \times T_{i,j}$$

Where:

$T_{i.m}^{telemetry}$	is the payable price by a recognised programme-responsible party with LB recognition for contracted exit capacity for telemetry industrial users in the i network area in the month of m;

$\alpha_m^{telemetry}$	is the proportion of the planned capacity of telemetry industrial users in the month of m that is contracted as a monthly capacity product;
$T_{i,m}$	is the payable price for a monthly capacity product in the i network area in the month of m;
$\beta_m^{telemetry}$	is the proportion of the planned capacity of telemetry industrial users in the month of m that is contracted as a quarterly capacity product;
T_{i,kw_m}	is the payable price for the quarterly capacity product that covers the month of m;
$\gamma_m^{telemetry}$	is the proportion of the planned capacity of telemetry industrial users in the month of m that is contracted as a yearly capacity product; and
$T_{i,j}$	is the payable price for the yearly capacity product in the i network area in the month of m.

3.2.3.10 Interruptible capacity discount

The payable price for entry and exit capacity in the form of interruptible capacity shall be calculated by:

a. Determining the entry and exit tariff that a network user owes for contracting firm entry or exit capacity; and

b. Applying a discount of 0.02% on the value calculated on the basis of part a.

3.2.3.11 Discount on wheeling capacity

The payable price for entry and exit capacity in the form of wheeling capacity, as referred to in Article 2.1.2h of the Transmission Code Gas TSO, shall be calculated by:

a. Determining the entry and exit tariff that a network user owes for contracting both firm entry and exit capacity at the entry and exit point in question for the same capacity products; and

b. Applying a discount of 94% on the value calculated on the basis of part a.

3.2.3.12 Tariff for exceeding contracted entry or exit capacity

If the contracted entry or exit capacity is exceeded, the network operator of the national gas transmission grid shall charge the network user a tariff for exceeding the contracted entry or exit capacity. The excess shall be determined for each gas day and set at the greatest amount exceeded in an hour. The tariff for the excess is equal to the tariff for a monthly capacity product for the month in which the excess occurred. No tariff will be charged for exceeding contracted exit capacity in accordance with 2.1.2b of the Transmission Code Gas TSO. In the event that exceeding the contracted entry or exit capacity is the result of an instruction by the network operator of the national gas transmission grid, as referred to in Article 4.4.6 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO, no tariff will

be charged for any such excess.

3.3 Tariff structure for processing, treating, and mixing gas in accordance with Article 10a, first paragraph, part p of the Dutch Gas Act

3.3.1

The description of the service is included in 2.2.1 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.3.2. Cost components

The tariffs for the service described in 3.3.1 serve to cover the cost components related to this service.

a. The tariff is calculated in consideration of the following elements, to the extent that they apply:

1. capital costs, including at least the costs related to the financing of investments for the benefit of the service, such as the reasonable yield, the investment amount, and the depreciation period being applied;
2. operational costs, including at least the direct costs and indirect costs (allocated using an allocation ratio) for the management and maintenance of investments and costs of operation, including the costs related to the use of the service, such as the use of energy and nitrogen and any resources that may need to be deployed; and
3. other costs, including the direct costs and indirect costs (allocated using an allocation ratio) that do not belong to the aforementioned categories.

b. A qualitative explanation will be given for the choice of the allocation ratios applied in the tariff.

c. The tariff may consist of fixed and variable elements.

d. The tariff may be charged to end users as one payment or may be spread over various periods. Separate agreements shall be made regarding the period in which the service is available and how the costs are to be spread.

This Decision and its explanatory notes shall be published in the Dutch Government Gazette.

The Hague, 21 April 2016

On behalf of the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets:

F.J.H. Don

board member

Appendix A. Standard elements of the connection

[deleted as of 1 January 2020]