

GTS Tariff Proposal 2025

February 26, 2024



Summary: proposed tariffs for 2025

The proposed tariffs for 2025 increase (when compared with the last two years) primarily due to the changed method decision 2022-2026 (following CBB court ruling July 2023) and a significant decrease in the forecasted contracted capacities.

Total price * (in €/kWh/h/y)		2023	2024	2025
Average price		2.351	1.875	2.840
Regular	Entry	2.699	2.238	3.742
	Exit	2.736	2.188	3.276
Storage	Entry	1.080	0.895	0.931
	Exit	1.094	0.875	0.818
LNG	Entry	2.699	2.238	2.994

* Numbers in €/kWh/h/y, including neutrality charge and rounded to three decimals.

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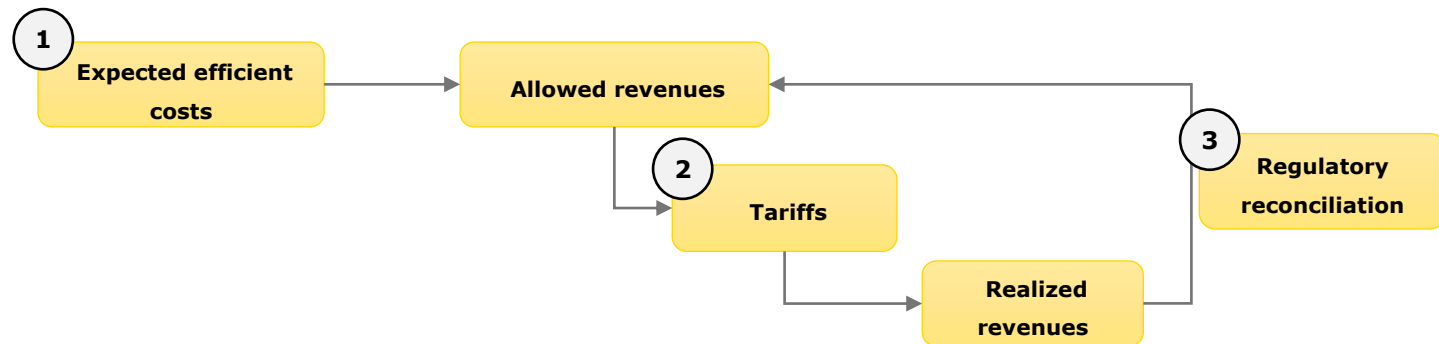
- Regulatory framework in a nutshell
- Input for RPM: Forecasted Contracted Capacity 2025
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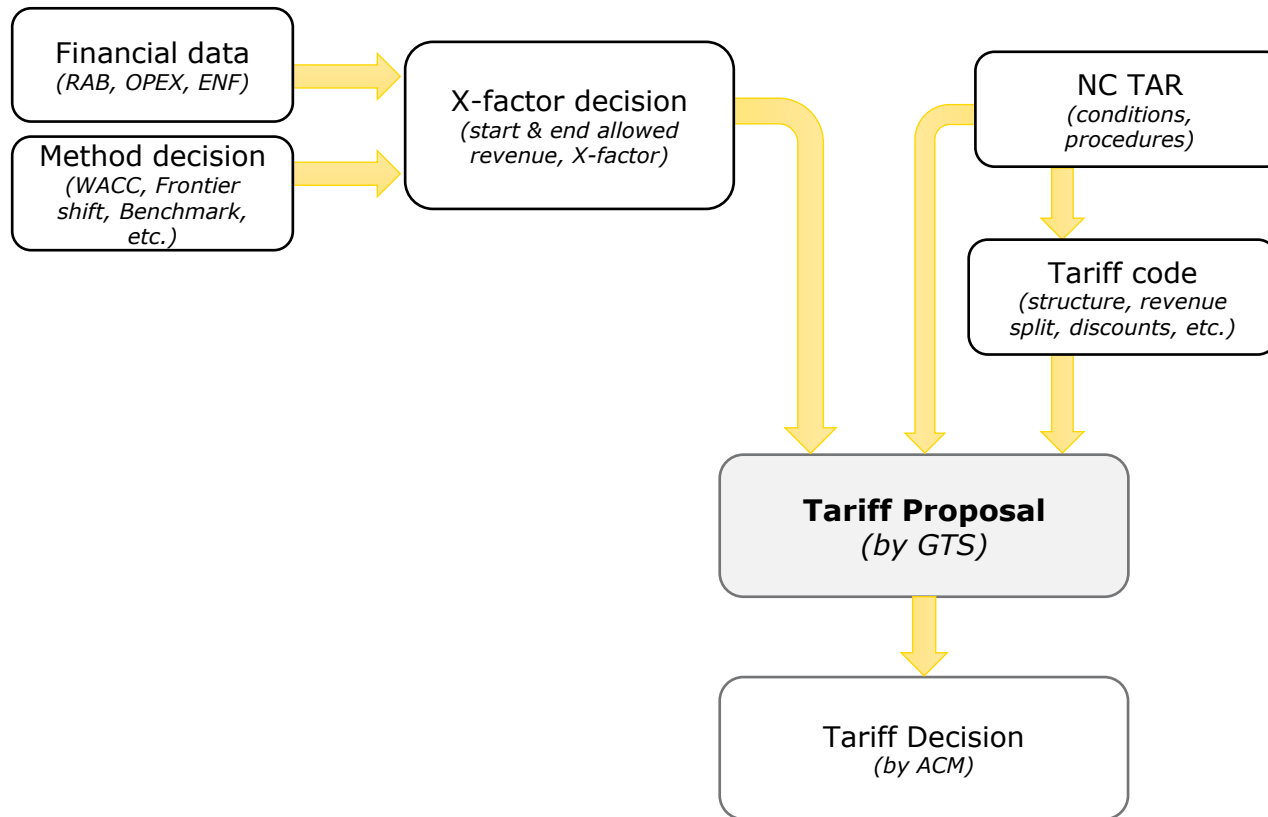
Regulatory framework in a nutshell

Regulatory method should enable GTS to recover its efficient costs via tariffs.



1. ACM determines the expected efficient costs of GTS for the regulatory period based on historical costs. These efficient costs equal the allowed revenues (method decision and x-factor decision).
2. The tariffs are calculated by dividing the allowed revenues by the expected sales. This is arranged in the tariff decision by ACM.
3. If the realized revenue exceeds or falls below the allowed revenues, the difference is settled with the market via the subsequent tariff decision(s).

Context of the tariff proposal



Key elements of NC TAR agreement

The below elements are renewed as of 1/1/2025 and in place till 1/1/2030

Key elements	NC TAR decision
Services	All-in Transmission service
Reference price Methodology (RPM)	Postage stamp
Share of allowed revenue received from entry points	40%
Share of allowed revenue received from exit points	60%
Storage discount	75% (previously 60%)
LNG discount	2025-2026: 20% (previously 0%) as of 2027: 20% if in year T-2 the share of injected LNG equals 25% or more compared to the total injected entry gas and the average neutral gas price is EUR 37.5 or more per MWh.
Multiplier for daily and within-day product	1.75
Multiplier for monthly product	1.5
Multiplier for quarterly product	1.25
Seasonal factors for non yearly products	Yes, recalculated seasonal factors as of 2025

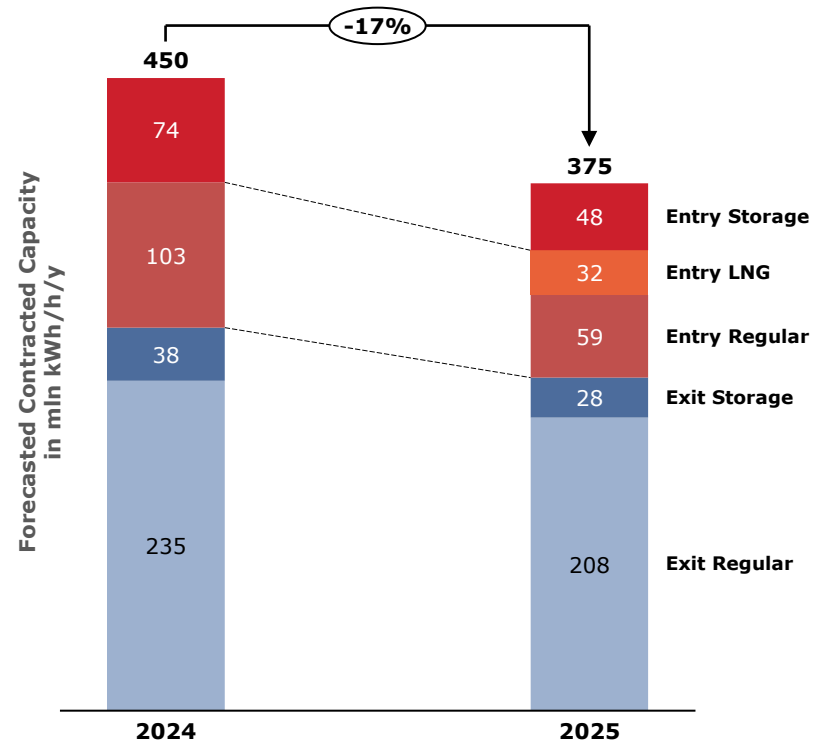
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Forecasted Contracted Capacity: 2025 versus 2024

Total forecasted capacity contracts (FCC) decreases by 17% in 2025 compared to FCC 2024.

- Entry capacity decreases with 39 mln. kWh/h/year (-22%)
 - Regular FCC (incl. LNG): -12%
 - Storage FCC: -36%
- Exit capacity decreases with 35 mln. kWh/h/year (-13%)
 - Regular FCC: -11%
 - Storage FCC: -25%



Forecasted Contracted Capacity 2023 vs realized 2023:

In total the realized contracted capacity in 2023 deviated less than 1% from the FCC 2023.

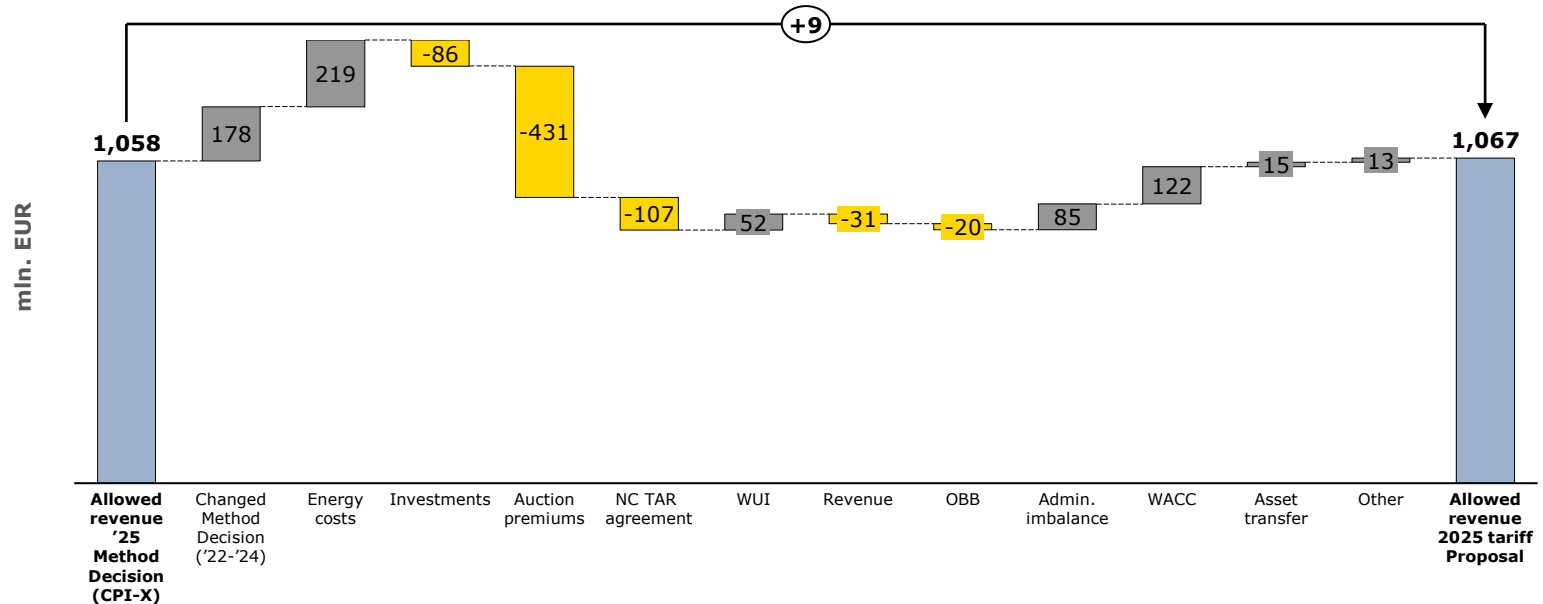
Changing gas flows from east to west resulted in lower bookings on entry border points and higher bookings on entry LNG points (GATE and EET) and exit border points to Germany compared to FCC 2023 (as forecasted in February 2022).

	FCC 2023	Realized 2023	Delta
<i>Border points</i>	71	35	-50%
<i>Storages</i>	66	64	-3%
<i>Production</i>	21	23	8%
<i>LNG</i>	18	31	77%
Total Entry	175	153	-13%
<i>Border points</i>	79	102	29%
<i>Storages</i>	33	35	5%
<i>Industry</i>	49	46	-7%
<i>Local distribution</i>	98	97	-1%
Total Exit	260	279	8%
	435	432	-1%

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Determination of allowed revenue 2025



- The increased allowed revenues resulting from the revised method decision (including reconciliation of energy costs) following the court ruling (July 2023) are roughly offset by returning the auction premiums (as received by GTS in 2022 and 2023).
- As a result of the NC TAR agreement, allowed revenues decrease with €M107.
- In '21 GTS transferred assets with a shared usage to the holding company. Investments made by the holding company for the use of GTS are reconciled (see appendix for more detail).

*Based on an estimated CPI of 1.7%. The final CPI will be available in April 2024 and will be applied by ACM in the tariff decision.

** See appendix 6 for a detailed overview of these corrections

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Input parameters for Reference Price Methodology (RPM)

Parameter	Value	Remark
Share of allowed revenue received from entry points	40%	NC TAR decision
Share of allowed revenue received from exit points	60%	
Storage discount	75%	
LNG discount	20%	
Allowed revenue	1,067M €	Tariff decision by ACM
Forecasted contracted entry capacity	138M kWh/h/y	
Forecasted contracted exit capacity	237M kWh/h/y	
Forecasted contracted entry Storage capacity	48M kWh/h/y	
Forecasted contracted exit Storage capacity	28M kWh/h/y	
Forecasted contracted entry LNG capacity	32M kWh/h/y	

Reference price calculation in four steps

Input parameters for RPM

Step 1: Determine original Reference prices

Entry: $(1,067 \text{ M€} * 40\%) / 138 = €3.091$

Exit: $(1,067 \text{ M€} * 60\%) / 237 = €2.702$

Step 2: Determine original storage & LNG Reference prices

Entry storage: $€3.091 * (1 - 75\%) = €0.773$

Exit storage: $€2.702 * (1 - 75\%) = €0.676$

Entry LNG: $€3.091 * (1 - 20\%) = €2.472$

Step 3: Determine rescale factor

Revenue after step 1: 1,067 M€

Revenue after step 2: 879 M€

Rescale factor: $1,067 / 879 = 1.213$

Step 4: Determine Reference prices

Regular entry: $€3.091 * 1.213 = €3.749$

Regular exit: $€2.702 * 1.213 = €3.278$

Storage entry: $€0.773 * 1.213 = €0.937$

Storage exit: $€0.676 * 1.213 = €0.820$

LNG entry: $€2.472 * 1.213 = €3.000$

Reference prices

Regular entry: €3.749

Regular exit: €3.278

Storage entry: €0.937

Storage exit: €0.820

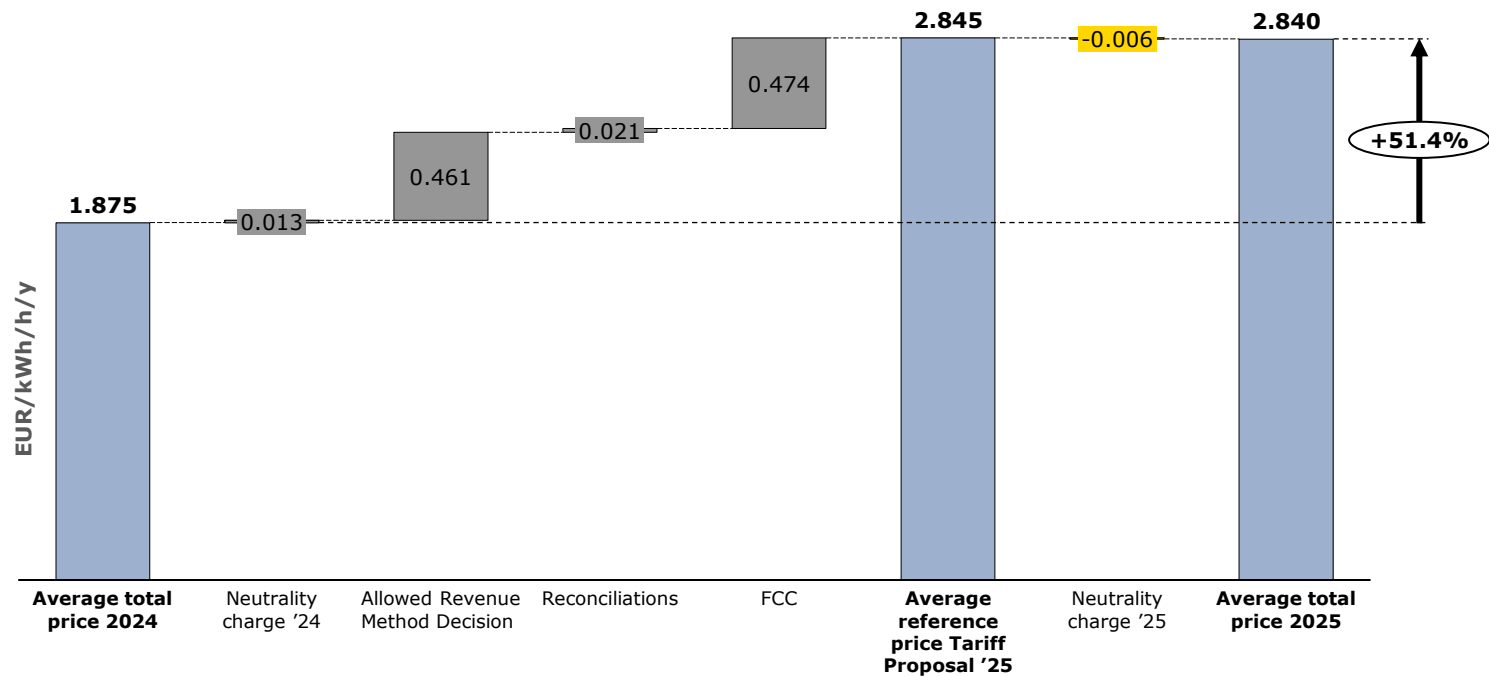
LNG entry: €3.000

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Determination of average total price increase

Total average price increases from €1.875 in 2024 to €2.840 in 2025 due to the increase of allowed revenues following the revised method decision (as a result of a court ruling in July 2023) and the decrease in FCC.



Proposed total prices 2025 versus 2024

Below table shows the total price (the reference price & neutrality charge) for 2025 on average as well as for the different segments.

Total price €/kWh/h/year	2024	2025	Delta 2024-2025
Average*	1.875	2.840	+51.4%
Regular entry	2.238	3.742	+67.2%
Regular exit	2.188	3.276	+49.8%
Storage entry	0.895	0.931	+4.0%
Storage exit	0.875	0.818	-6.5%
LNG entry	2.238	2.994	+33.8%

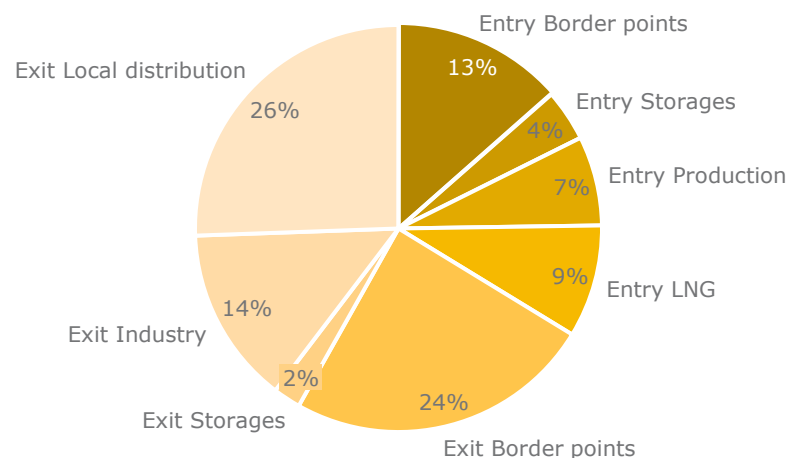
* Weighted average of the prices, prices in €/kWh/h/year

Expected revenue distribution per segment

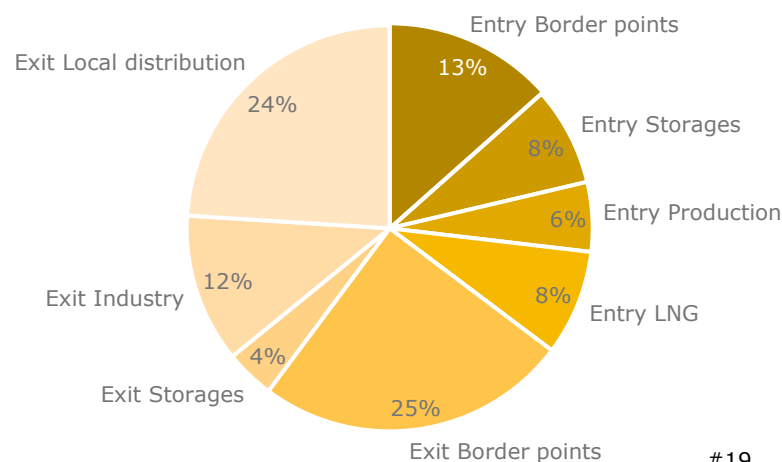
	FCC mln kWh/h/y	2025 mln EUR
<i>Entry Border points</i>	38	144
<i>Entry Storages</i>	48	44
<i>Entry Production</i>	20	76
<i>Entry LNG</i>	32	96
Entry	138	359
<i>Exit Border points</i>	79	260
<i>Exit Storages</i>	29	23
<i>Exit Industry</i>	46	150
<i>Exit Local distribution</i>	83	272
Exit	237	706
	375	1.065

	FCC mln kWh/h/y	2024 mln EUR
<i>Entry Border points</i>	51	113
<i>Entry Storages</i>	74	66
<i>Entry Production</i>	21	47
<i>Entry LNG</i>	32	71
Entry	178	298
<i>Exit Border points</i>	96	210
<i>Exit Storages</i>	38	33
<i>Exit Industry</i>	46	100
<i>Exit Local distribution</i>	93	203
Exit	272	546
	450	844

Forecasted revenues 2025



Forecasted revenues 2024



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Future tariff development

Regulatory reconciliations do not allow for a reliable forecast

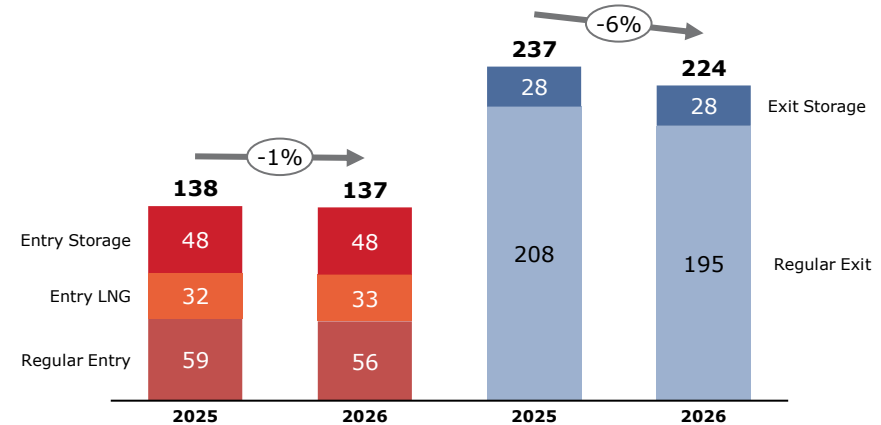
Tariff is the outcome of (i) the allowed revenues divided by (ii) the forecasted contracted capacity (FCC).

With regard to (i) the allowed revenues: the high level of reconciliations substantially complicates a reliable outlook of the allowed revenues 2026.

With regard to (ii) the FCC, a further decline is expected in 2026.

In general, it is expected that tariffs will further increase in 2026.

Expected FCC development 2025-2026 (x mln. kWh/h/y)



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Next steps

Early March 2024

- GTS will send tariff proposal 2025 to ACM (1 March)
- ACM will publish GTS proposal on ACM website
- GTS will publish this presentation on GTS website
- Market parties can send their written view to ACM within four weeks after publication on ACM website
- GTS publishes proposed neutrality charge on GTS website

Mid-end May 2024:

- ACM determines final reference prices in tariff decision 2025 and publishes this on ACM website
- GTS publishes final neutrality charge in parallel with tariff decision
- GTS will determine entry/exit network points and publishes this in TSC at GTS website

1 Jan 2025:

- Start of 2025 tariffs

Thank you for your attention!

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2. How to determine Reference prices
3. How to determine reserve prices
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9. Change in seasonal factors in new NC TAR agreement 2025-2029.
10. Overview of shared assets investments

1. Estimation Forecasted Contracted Capacity 2025

What is forecasted contracted capacity (FCC)?

- We forecast the total sales, taking into account our 5 standard capacity products: within-day, day, month, quarter, year
- We translate each forecasted capacity of a non-yearly product to a capacity value of the yearly product
 - using the multiplier, the seasonal factor and the year fraction for each non-yearly product ($M * Sf * Yf$)
 - The sum of all these "yearly" capacities is the 'forecasted contracted capacity'

How do we forecast the FCC?

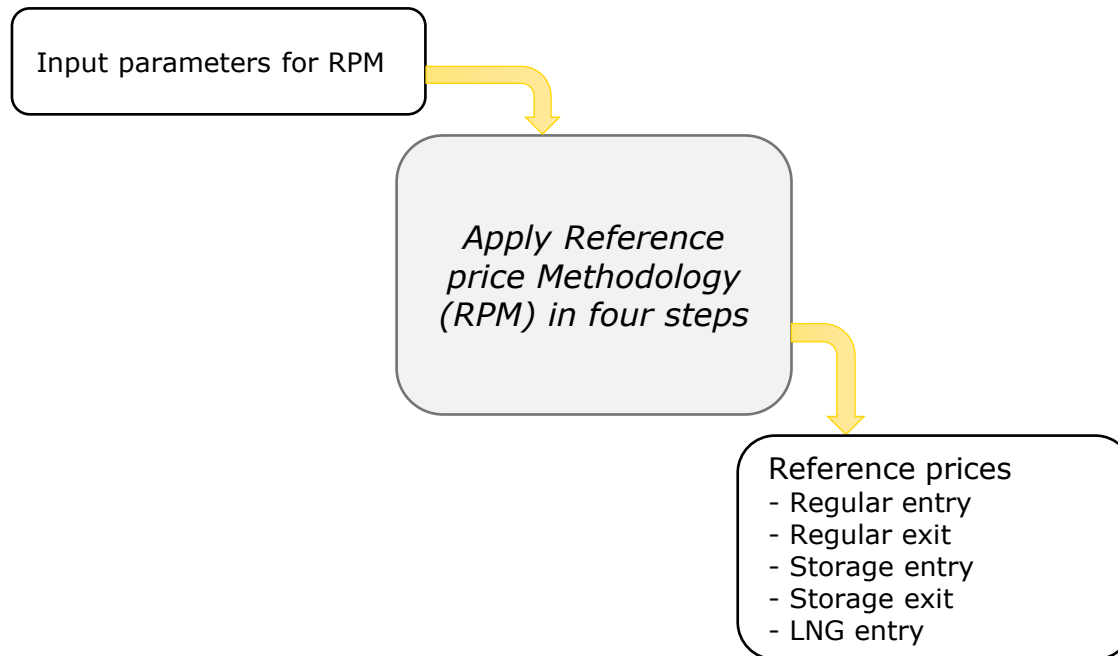
- We forecast the FCC per segment: Storage, Border points, Production points, LNG, Local distribution points, Industry
- Two types per segment: already contracted capacity + expected capacity sales
- Expected capacity sales are based on historical analysis and expectation from shippers, operators etc.

What if the realised capacity sales differ from the FCC?

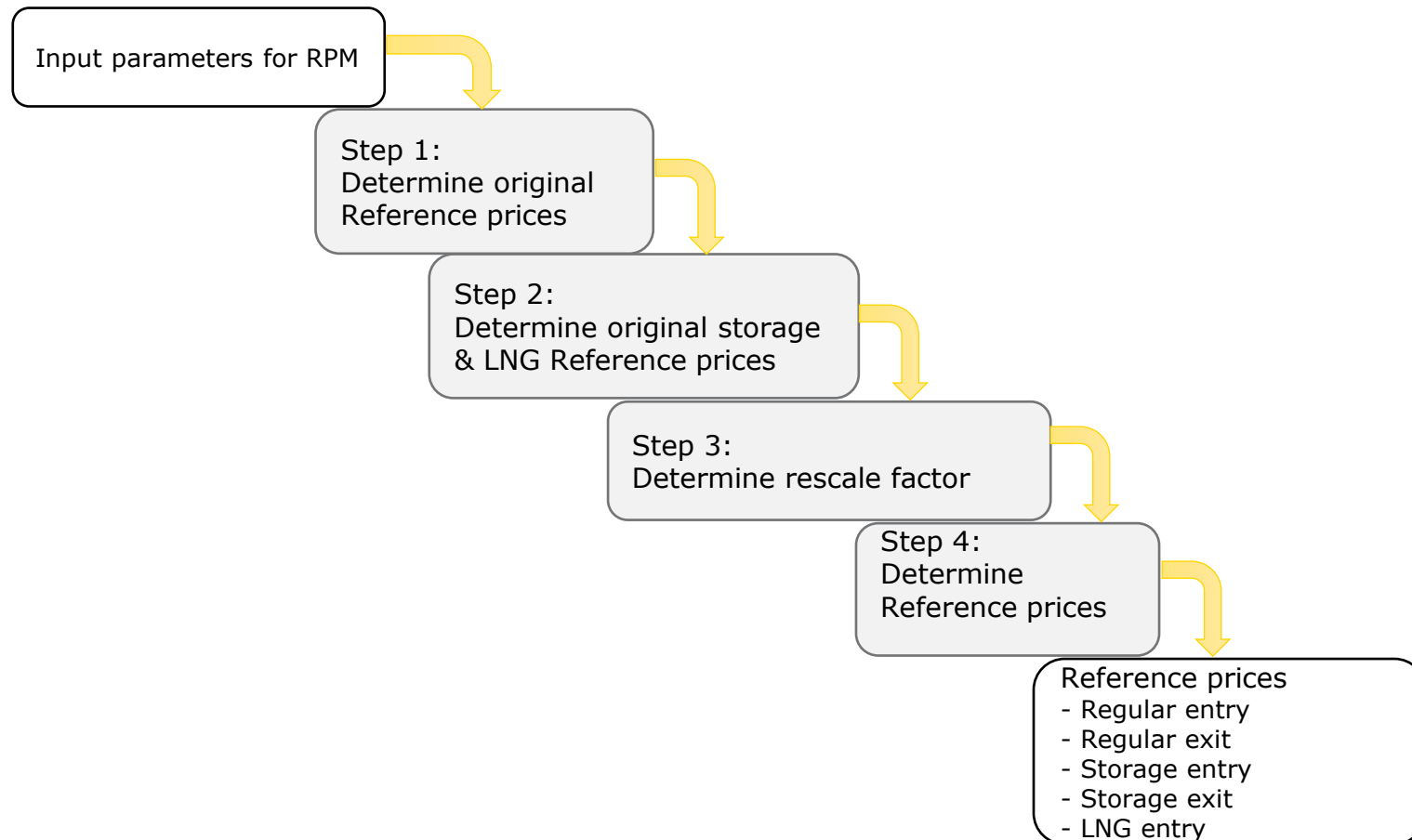
- With an accurate forecast, shippers will pay the correct tariff for the capacity products
- Realised revenue > Allowed revenue: Shippers paid too much
- Realised revenue < Allowed revenue: Shippers paid too little
- Because of revenue cap regulation, differences will be reconciliated two years later
- With an accurate forecast, regulatory reconciliation of revenues in T+2 will be minimised

2. How to determine Reference prices

'Reference price' means the price for the yearly firm standard capacity product



2. Reference price methodology (RPM) in four steps



2. Step 1: Determine Original Reference prices

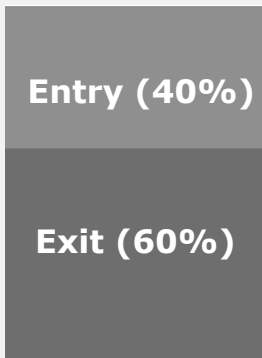
Allowed revenue,
Share of allowed revenue received from entry points,
Share of allowed revenue received from exit points,
Forecasted contracted entry capacity,
Forecasted contracted exit capacity

Step 1: Determine Original Reference prices

RPM is postage stamp methodology

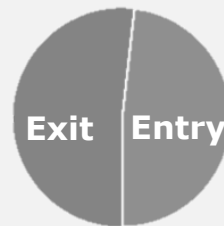
- All entry points have the same original Reference price
- All exit points have the same original Reference price

Allowed revenue
(€)



Divided by

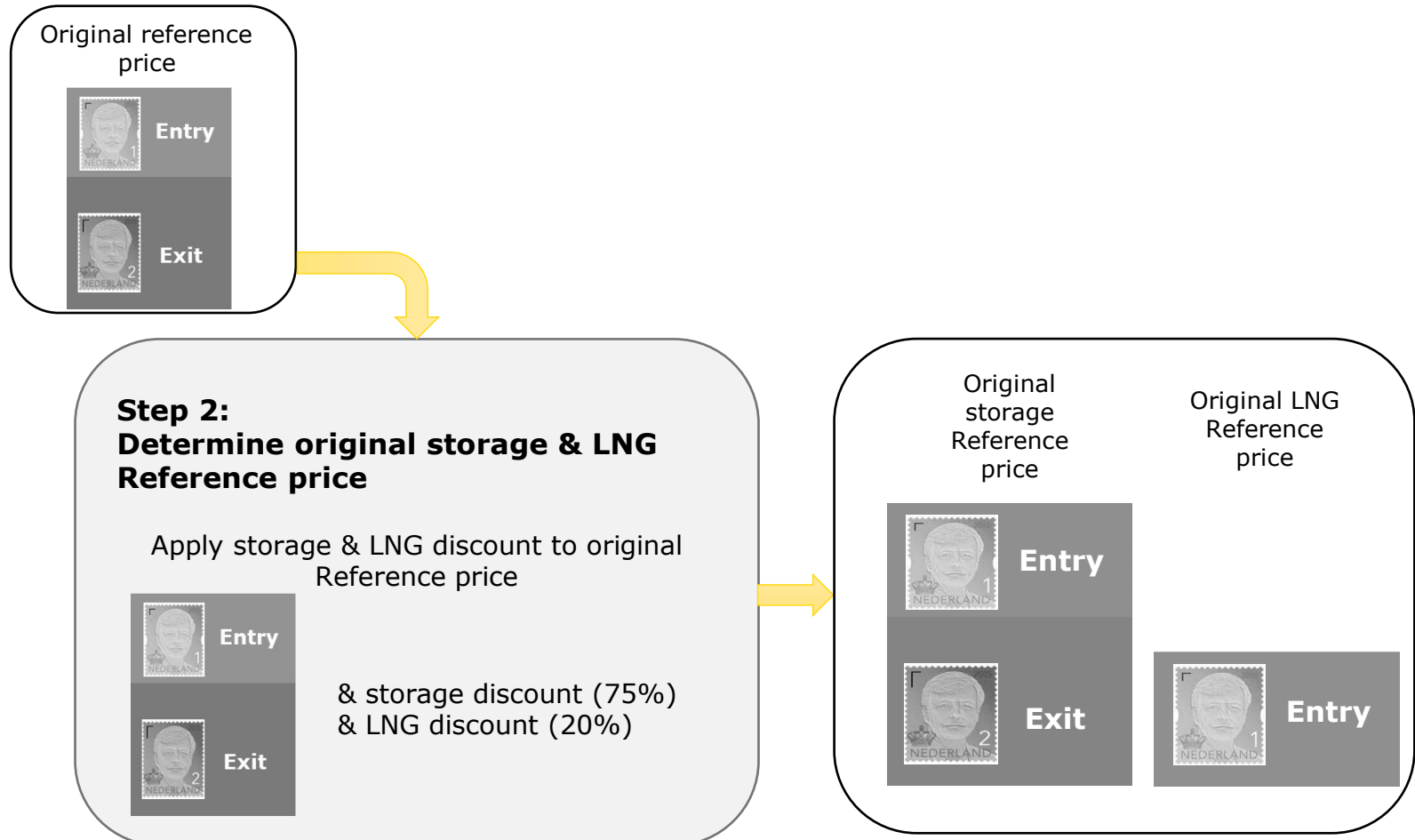
Forecasted contracted
Capacity (kWh/h)



Original Reference price

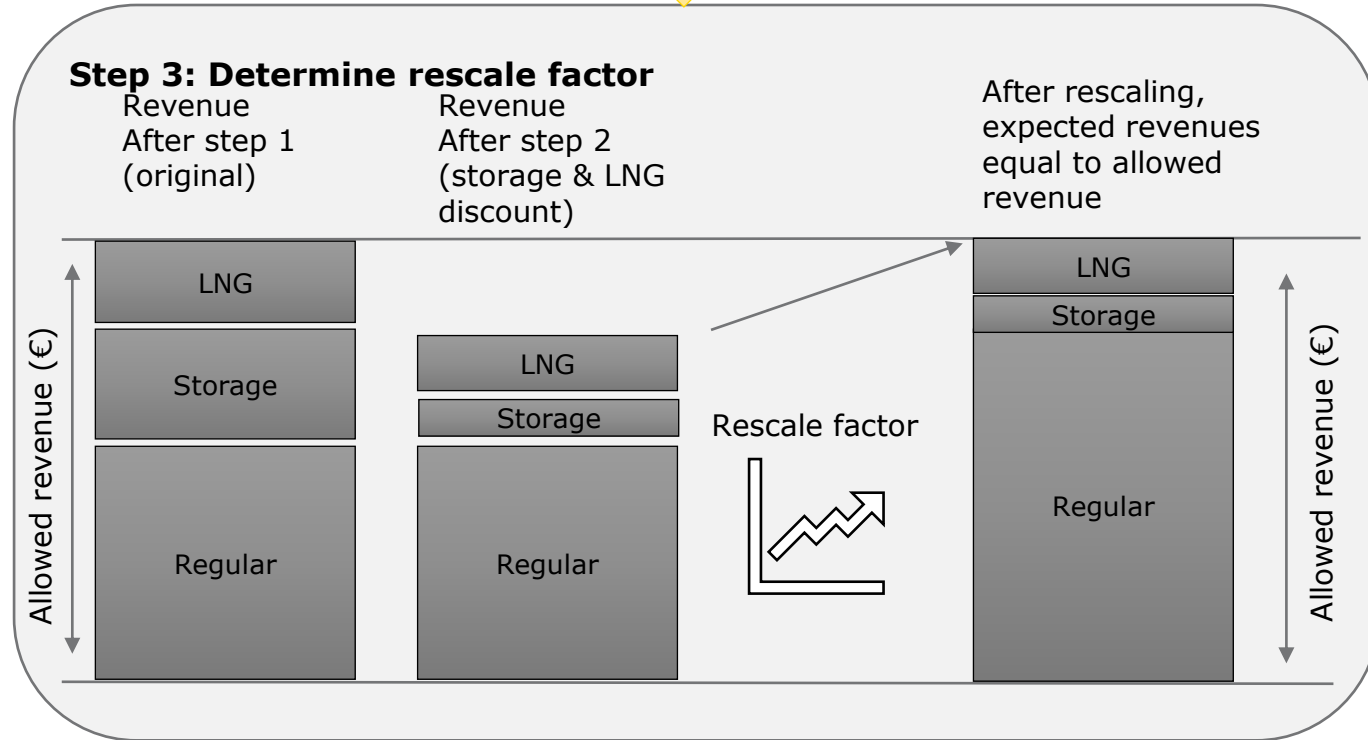


2. Step 2: Determine original storage & LNG Reference price



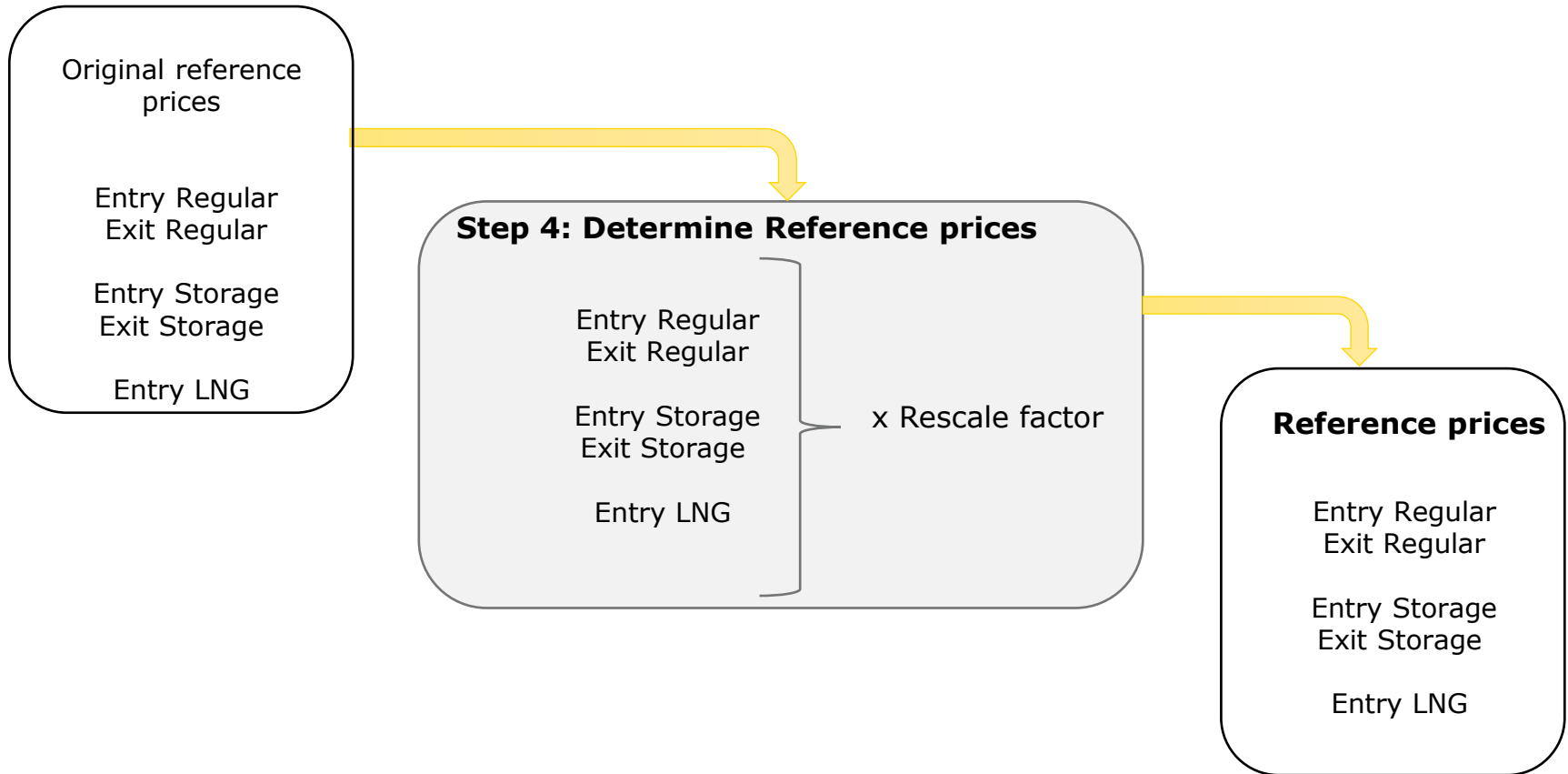
2. Step 3: Determine rescale factor

Original Reference prices
Original storage & LNG Reference prices
Forecasted contracted entry storage capacity
Forecasted contracted exit storage capacity
Allowed revenue



Rescale factor

2. Step 4: Determine Reference prices



3. How to determine reserve prices

'reserve price' means the price for a **non**-yearly firm standard capacity product



4. Overview of proposed reserve prices (1/5)

Regular Entry

Product ->	Year	Quarter	Month	Day	Within-day
Eenheid ->	EUR/kWh/h/y	EUR/kWh/h/q	EUR/kWh/h/m	EUR/kWh/h/d	EUR/kWh/h/h
January	3,74944625	1,71267514	0,81920264	0,03187286	0,00132804
February			0,66140232	0,02849322	0,00118722
March			0,57272535	0,02227325	0,00092806
April		0,91609758	0,41326088	0,01661056	0,00069211
May			0,37831399	0,01472300	0,00061346
June			0,30740323	0,01236804	0,00051534
July		0,74305807	0,29997625	0,01166694	0,00048613
August			0,28516850	0,01110966	0,00046291
September			0,30647871	0,01233208	0,00051384
October		1,30537228	0,36350625	0,01414774	0,00058949
November			0,52235436	0,02099690	0,00087488
December			0,68020091	0,02646185	0,00110258

4. Overview of proposed reserve prices (2/5)

Regular Exit

Product ->	Year	Quarter	Month	Day	Within-day
Eenheid ->	EUR/kWh/h/y	EUR/kWh/h/q	EUR/kWh/h/m	EUR/kWh/h/d	EUR/kWh/h/h
January	3,27813131	1,49738752	0,71622679	0,02786636	0,00116110
February			0,57826236	0,02491155	0,00103799
March			0,50073231	0,01947345	0,00081140
April		0,80094178	0,36131294	0,01452257	0,00060511
May			0,33075896	0,01287228	0,00053635
June			0,26876186	0,01081334	0,00045056
July		0,64965378	0,26226847	0,01020038	0,00042502
August			0,24932209	0,00971315	0,00040472
September			0,26795356	0,01078191	0,00044925
October		1,14128366	0,31781259	0,01236933	0,00051539
November			0,45669309	0,01835754	0,00076490
December			0,59469793	0,02313552	0,00096399

4. Overview of proposed reserve prices (3/5)

Storage Entry

Product ->	Year	Quarter	Month	Day	Within-day
Eenheid ->	EUR/kWh/h/y	EUR/kWh/h/q	EUR/kWh/h/m	EUR/kWh/h/d	EUR/kWh/h/h
January	0,93736156	0,42816879	0,20480066	0,00796822	0,00033201
February			0,16535058	0,00712331	0,00029681
March			0,14318134	0,00556831	0,00023202
April		0,22902440	0,10331522	0,00415264	0,00017303
May			0,09457850	0,00368075	0,00015337
June			0,07685081	0,00309201	0,00012884
July		0,18576452	0,07499406	0,00291674	0,00012154
August			0,07129213	0,00277742	0,00011573
September			0,07661968	0,00308302	0,00012846
October		0,32634307	0,09087656	0,00353693	0,00014738
November			0,13058859	0,00524922	0,00021872
December			0,17005023	0,00661546	0,00027565

4. Overview of proposed reserve prices (4/5)

Storage Exit

Product ->	Year	Quarter	Month	Day	Within-day
Eenheid ->	EUR/kWh/h/y	EUR/kWh/h/q	EUR/kWh/h/m	EUR/kWh/h/d	EUR/kWh/h/h
January	0,81953283	0,37434688	0,17905670	0,00696659	0,00029028
February			0,14456559	0,00622789	0,00025950
March			0,12518308	0,00486836	0,00020285
April		0,20023545	0,09032823	0,00363064	0,00015128
May			0,08268974	0,00321807	0,00013409
June			0,06719047	0,00270334	0,00011264
July		0,16241344	0,06556712	0,00255009	0,00010626
August			0,06233052	0,00242829	0,00010118
September			0,06698839	0,00269548	0,00011232
October		0,28532092	0,07945315	0,00309233	0,00012885
November			0,11417327	0,00458938	0,00019123
December			0,14867448	0,00578388	0,00024100

4. Overview of proposed reserve prices (5/5)

LNG Entry

Product ->	Year	Quarter	Month	Day	Within-day
Eenheid ->	EUR/kWh/h/y	EUR/kWh/h/q	EUR/kWh/h/m	EUR/kWh/h/d	EUR/kWh/h/h
January	2,99955700	1,37014011	0,65536212	0,02549829	0,00106243
February			0,52912186	0,02279458	0,00094978
March			0,45818028	0,01781860	0,00074245
April		0,73287806	0,33060871	0,01328845	0,00055369
May			0,30265119	0,01177840	0,00049077
June			0,24592258	0,00989443	0,00041227
July		0,59444645	0,23998100	0,00933355	0,00038890
August			0,22813480	0,00888773	0,00037033
September			0,24518297	0,00986567	0,00041107
October		1,04429783	0,29080500	0,01131819	0,00047160
November			0,41788349	0,01679752	0,00069990
December			0,54416073	0,02116948	0,00088207

5. NC-TAR agreement: Traceability of entry and exit tariffs

Obligation from NC TAR agreement	Remark
To improve the traceability of the entry and exit tariffs, GTS will, before submitting its tariff proposal to ACM, verbally explain its proposal to market parties	This session
GTS explains how it has applied the Tariff Code	slide 6, 7, 14 & 28-39
GTS shows which Reference prices will be proposed	slide 14-15
GTS makes a comparison with the prices for the previous year	slide 2, 18
GTS explains how she determines the proposed forecasted contracted capacity	slide 9, 27
GTS explains which regulatory reconciliation and corrections it wishes to propose	slide 12, 41
GTS shows, as far as possible and available, an estimate of the actual contracted capacity per segment over the previous calendar year.	slide 10
GTS shows the distribution of revenues per segment, whereby at least a distinction is made between interconnection points, production points, storages, LNG, local distribution points and industry and between entry and exit	slide 19
GTS will publish the explanation of the tariff proposal (this presentation) on its website	March 2024

6. Details of regulatory reconciliation T-2 and corrections

Regulatory reconciliation and corrections	Total € mln.	Link to Method Decision 2022-2026
Changed Method Decision	178	
Energy costs	219	
Investment costs	-86	Chapter 8.3.6
Auction premium	-431	Chapter 8.4.2
NC-TAR agreement (CPI correction)	-107	
WUI	52	
Revenue-cap regulation	-31	Chapter 8.3.2
Oversubscription and buy back	-20	Chapter 8.4.3
Administrative imbalance	85	Chapter 8.3.4
WACC	122	Chapter 8.3.8
Asset transfer	15	
Disinvestments	31	Chapter 8.3.7
WQA	7	
Peakshaver	-20	
G-gas to h-gas conversion	2	Chapter 8.3.5
OPEX decrease due to disinvestments	-7	Chapter 7.3.3
TOTAL (rounded)	9	

7. Neutrality charge for Balancing

- The neutrality charge for balancing activities is an NC BAL obligation
- NC BAL states that a TSO shall not gain or lose by the payment and receipt of any of its balancing activities (article 29)
- A code change was implemented by ACM in 2020 in order to approve the methodology for the calculation of the neutrality charges for balancing activities
- The charge consists of the Linepack Flexibility Service fee (regular) and incidental balancing costs (like defaults)
- The methodology for the calculation of the neutrality charges for balancing activities is equal to the calculation method for the Reference price and the reserve prices for transmission services as set out in the NC TAR decision by ACM
- As a consequence, each capacity product (except wheeling) will have a tariff set by ACM and a neutrality charge determined by GTS
- For 2025 the neutrality charge amounts to approximately EUR -2.1 mln.

8. Neutrality charge calculation (using RPM method)

Input parameters for RPM

Step 1: Determine original Reference prices

Entry: $(\text{EUR } -2.1 \text{ M€} * 40\%) / 138 = - \text{€}0.006$

Exit: $(\text{EUR } -2.1 \text{ M€} * 60\%) / 237 = - \text{€}0.005$

Step 2: Determine original storage & LNG Reference prices

Storage entry: $- \text{€}0.006 * (1 - 75\%) = - \text{€}0.002$

Storage exit: $- \text{€}0.005 * (1 - 75\%) = - \text{€}0.001$

LNG entry: $- \text{€}0.006 * (1 - 20\%) = - \text{€}0.005$

Step 3: Determine rescale factor

Revenue after step 1: $- 2.100 \text{ M€}$

Revenue after step 2: $- 1.731 \text{ M€}$

Rescale factor: $-2.100 / -1.731 = 1.213$

Step 4: Determine Reference prices

- Non-storage entry: $- \text{€}0.006 * 1.213 = - \text{€}0.007$

- Non-storage exit: $- \text{€}0.005 * 1.213 = - \text{€}0.006$

- Storage entry: $- \text{€}0.002 * 1.213 = - \text{€}0.002$

- Storage exit: $- \text{€}0.001 * 1.213 = - \text{€}0.002$

- LNG entry: $- \text{€}0.005 * 1.213 = - \text{€}0.006$

Neutrality charges

- Regular entry: $- \text{€}0.007$

- Regular exit: $- \text{€}0.006$

- Storage entry: $- \text{€}0.002$

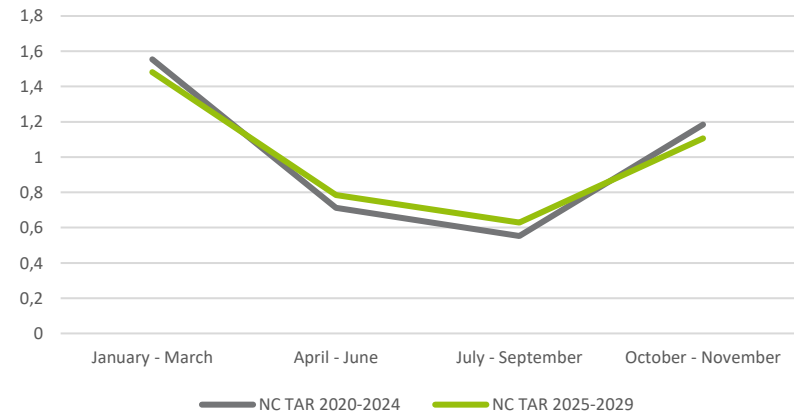
- Storage exit: $- \text{€}0.002$

- LNG entry: $- \text{€}0.006$

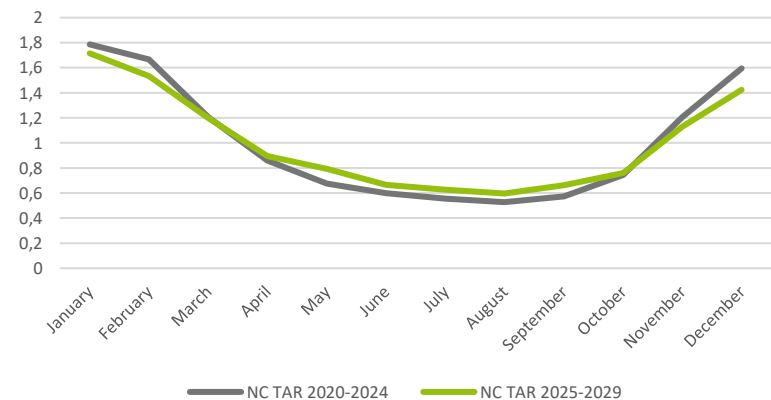
9. Change in seasonal factors in new NC TAR agreement 2025-2029

	NC TAR Agreement	
	2020-2024	2025-2029
Seasonal factor quarterly product		
January - March	1.553	1.482
April - June	0.712	0.784
July - September	0.552	0.629
October - November	1.183	1.105
Seasonal factor monthly product		
January	1.785	1.715
February	1.667	1.533
March	1.207	1.199
April	0.859	0.894
May	0.676	0.792
June	0.6	0.665
July	0.555	0.628
August	0.528	0.597
September	0.574	0.663
October	0.745	0.761
November	1.207	1.13
December	1.595	1.424

Seasonal factor quarterly product



Seasonal factor monthly product



10. Overview of shared assets investments

In '21 GTS transferred assets with a shared usage to the holding company, investments made by the holding company for the use of GTS is reconciliated

Activaklasse	Project	Aanleiding	Activering 2022
ICT 5	Vervanging van de datacenterinfrastructuur, in verband met afloop ondersteuning door leverancier	Continuïteit	1,7 mln.
ICT 5	Vervanging van de netwerk gateways in verband met afloop ondersteuning van de netwerk gateways	Cyber security	0,7 mln.
ICT 5	Upgrade naar Edigas v6	Gewijzigde wet- en regelgeving	0,4 mln.
ICT 5	Vervanging van werkplekgebonden hardware	Continuïteit	0,7 mln.
ICT 10	Samenvoegen C(omptabel) en T(elemetrie) net, in verband met afloop ondersteuning systemen. Door het samenvoegen van de systemen zijn synergievoordelen behaald. (Opgevoerd in IP 2020)	Cyber security	6,8 mln.
Kantoorgebouw	Renovatie liften in verband met storingen en veiligheid	Veiligheid	0,8 mln.
Kantoorgebouw	Huisvesting Deventer	Overig	1 mln.
Overig	Projecten met een activeringswaarde < EUR 200K		1,4 mln.
			13,4 mln.

Activaklasse	Project	Aanleiding	Activering 2023
ICT 5	Implementatie van een Integraal Resource Management systeem	Procesverbetering	1 mln.
ICT 5	Aanschaf werkplekservers, o.a. voor voldoende capaciteit voor opslag en gegevensbeheer	Continuïteit	0,5 mln.
ICT 5	Aanschaf van applicatie om medewerkers in het veld digitaal te ondersteunen waardoor efficiënter kan worden gewerkt	Procesverbetering	1,9 mln.
ICT 5	Upgrade Bizstalk versie 2020	Procesverbetering	0,6 mln.
ICT 5	Upgrade van software t.b.v. ketenoverschrijdend werken	Continuïteit	0,9 mln.
Kantoorgebouw	Huisvesting Operations 1A Utrecht	Overig	0,4 mln.
Kantoorgebouw	Verstevigen westgevel hoofdkantoor	Veiligheid	0,6 mln.
Werktuigen	Aanschaffen mobiele flaresystemen	Overig	0,6 mln.
Overig	Projecten met een activeringswaarde < EUR 200K		1,5 mln.
			8,1 mln.

Activaklasse	Project	Aanleiding	Activering 2024
ICT 5	Vervanging van het platform voor informatievoorziening	Procesverbetering	4 - 6 mln.
ICT 10	Vervanging van het 'Closed Circuit Television' systeem, in verband met een verouderd systeem	Continuïteit	5 - 7 mln.
ICT 15	Vervanging van het enterprise resource planning systeem, in verband met afloop ondersteuning van de software (opgegeven als studie in IP 2022)	Continuïteit	29 - 38 mln.
ICT 15	Vervanging van het huidige aansturingssysteem van het gastransportnet, in verband met verbetering in de applicatie en processen	Continuïteit	5 - 6 mln.
Kantoorgebouw	Vervang. VAV-units (luchtbehandeling) hoofdkantoor, in verband met veroudering	Veiligheid	4 - 5 mln.
Overig	Projecten met een activeringswaarde < EUR 2M		11 - 15 mln.
			58 - 77 mln.