Agenda

- Opening
- 10:30 – 11:30 Security of supply and the role of network users
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  - Update network codes and legislative initiatives
  - L-H-gas capacity diversion
  - Additional revenues
  - Peak supply

Opening

Gasunie Transport Services

House rules for the videoconference

- All audience participants will be muted by default. Please remain muted until invited by the moderator to speak.
- For the optimal view of the speakers please select user ¨R.Aaldijk¨ and ¨pin¨ his camera.
- Please use a headset or earplugs for the best sound.
- Use the “raise hand” button if you have a question
- Short (simple) questions can also be asked in the chat
- Technical issues can be reported via chat

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Security of supply

The role of network users

Gasunie Transport Services

Part I

Our view on the security of supply situation in the Netherlands during current gas year

Part II

The role of net users during the three possible SoS alarm levels

Part I

Our view on the security of supply situation in the Netherlands during current gas year

No more Russian gas: game changer

1. The scenario "*A year without Russian gas throughout the EU*", as published last July, is no longer a theoretical scenario but has become reality for NW Europe
2. Russia's current market share in EU gas supply is marginal (< 10%)
3. Given the current situation, it is not expected for Russian gas supply to be increased sometime soon
4. In addition, the EU wants to become independent from Russian gas as soon as possible*
5. Current assumption is that Russian supply will remain very limited in the coming years and will not return to the previous high levels. Even if there will be a Russian offer again, current EU and NL politics make clear that (dependency on) Russian gas is undesirable
6. Therefore, structural measures are needed to maintain/obtain a healthy supply/demand balance without Russian gas
7. Structural measures are amongst others: (i) structural additional (LNG) supply; and (ii) structural and significant demand reduction
8. Furthermore, an additional measure is network optimization aimed at accommodating an increase in West-East flows (from NL to Germany)

*See also REPowerEU: affordable, secure and sustainable energy for Europe on:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_en

Estimated annual volume: demand side

All volumes in TWh; Period October 2022 – September 2023

Demand side (year)	Average yearly volume	Estimated demand reduction	Estimated yealy volume
Protected end users NL (average temperature)	88	20%	70
Regional industry	93	25%	70
Dutch industry (connected to GTS grid), excl. gas fired power plants	110	25%	83
Gas fired power plants	88	25%	66
Total Dutch gas market	379	24%	289
Export L-gas to Germany (average temperature)	109	20%	88
Export L-gas to Belgium and France (average temperature)	68	20%	55
Export H-gas to Germany	195	0%	195
Filling of German storages	18	0%	18
Export H-gas to Belgium	20		20
Totaal estimated yearly demand (excl. storages)			**663**

Remark: Although the estimation is realistic, it is not a prediction, it is still one of many scenarios. Other scenarios with other numbers are also possible.

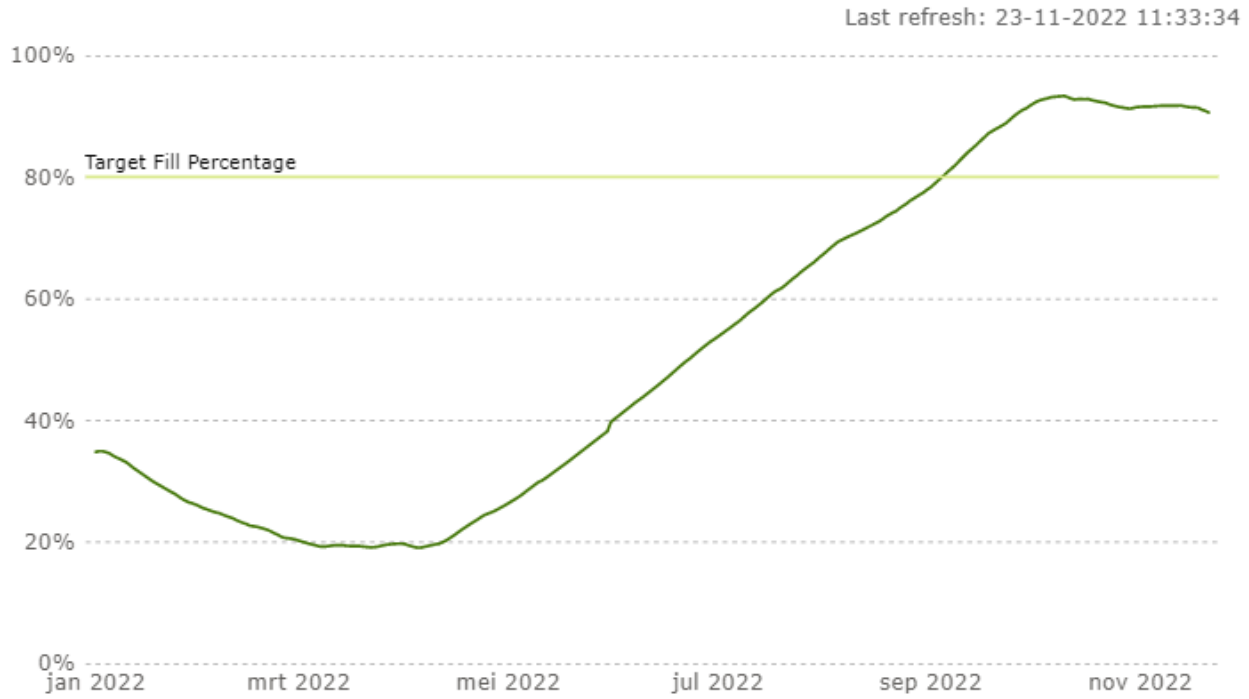
Estimated annual volume: supply side

All volumes in TWh; Period October 2022 – September 2023

Market supply (year)	Estimated yearly volume
GATE Terminal (LNG)	166
Import from Norway	117
Indigenous production	120
Import from Belgium (Zelzate: LNG)	127
EEMS Energy Terminal (LNG)	78
Groningen (minimumflow)	27
Import from UK (LNG) via BBL	42
Total estimated yearly supply (excl. Storages)	**676**

Remark: Although the estimation is realistic, it is not a prediction, it is still one of many scenarios. Other scenarios with other numbers are also possible.

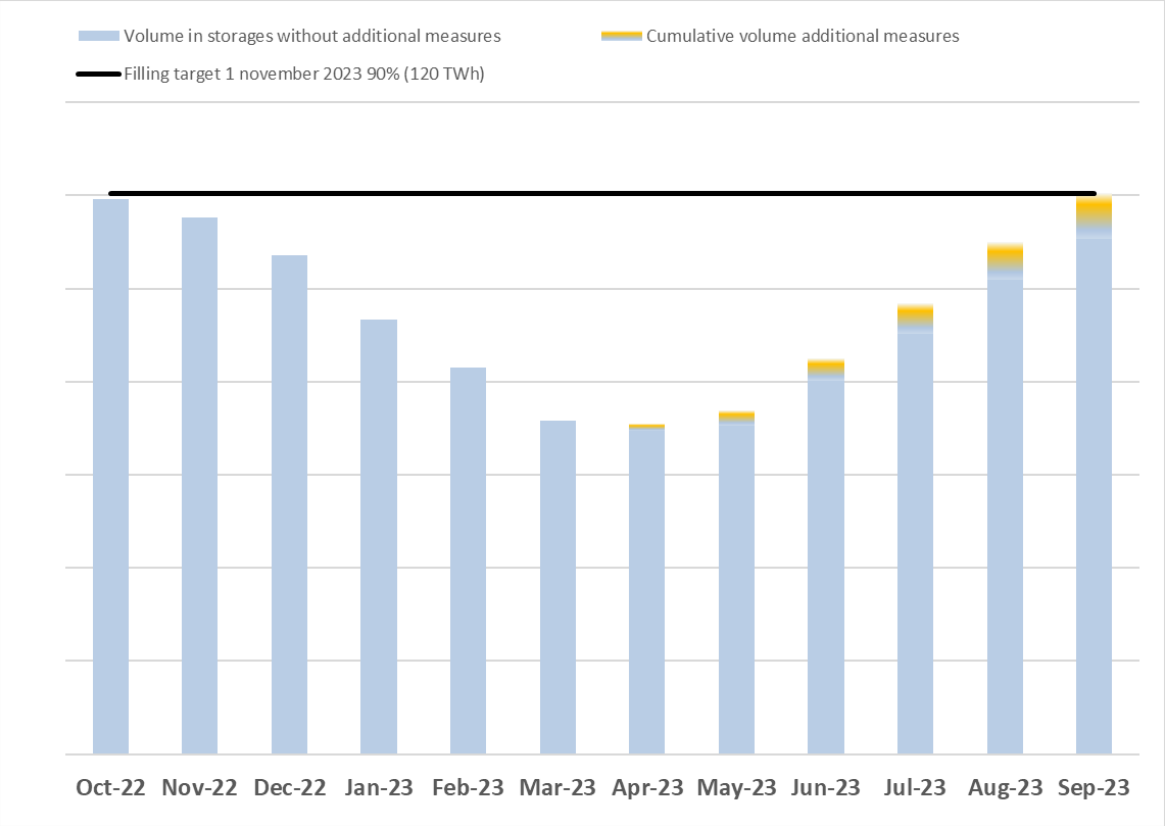
Stock level Dutch seasonal storages



https://www.gasunietransportservices.nl/en/network-operations/dashboard-security-of-supply-gas/total-stock-level

Effect on stock level storages

- UGS Norg, Bergermeer, Grijpskerk and Alkmaar
- Based on the estimations of the previous slides and calculated monthly profiles, we determined twelve monthly demand/supply volume balances
  - Monthly volume balance shortage: Storages send out to overcome shortage
  - Monthly volume balance oversupply: Storages inject gas into the storage
- Conclusion: limited additional measures necessary (orange bar) to reach at least 90% filling level per 1 november 2023: ca. 10 TWh
- Precondition: storages are only used for SoS purposes this winter



Expectations gas year 2022/2023

Period Oct 2022 – Mar 2023

- Due to the high stock level of the Dutch seasonal gas storage facilities; the doubling of LNG supply; and the observed demand reduction, volume-wise no problems are expected in most types of winters
- If so, declaring a higher SoS level by MEA is not likely to happen
- In this situation, the industry will not be obliged to reduce its gas demand during that period

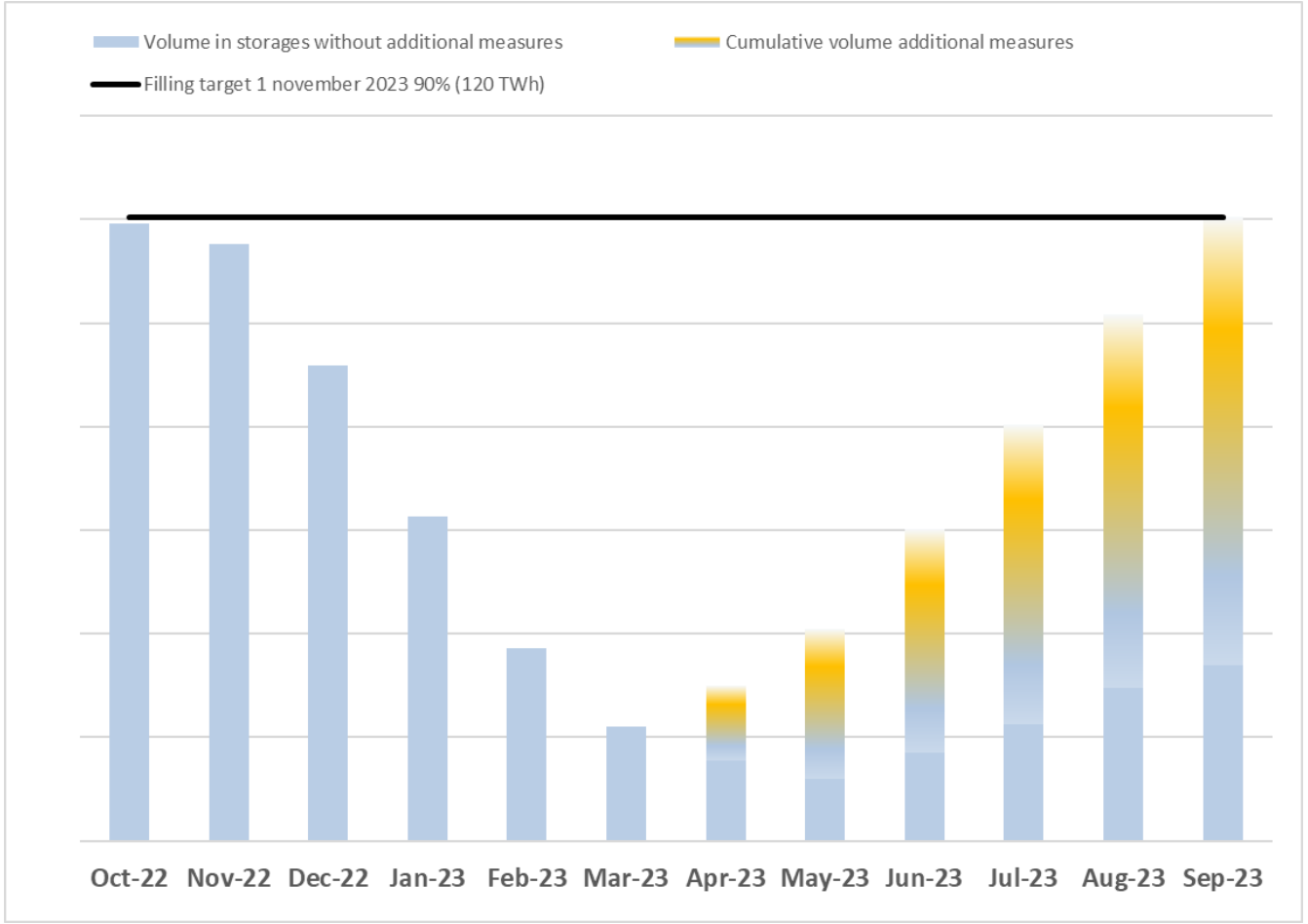
Period Apr 2023 - Sep 2023

Filling the seasonal gas storages to at least 90% will be the major challenge. Additional measures that can contribute to this:

- Use seasonal gas storage at a minimum in coming winter
- Additional voluntary demand reduction in industry
- Additional voluntary demand reduction in households
- Accept lower fill level seasonal storages (e.g. 80% instead of at least 90%)
- Obligatory demand reduction for industry (SoS level 3)
- Keeping the Groningen field open as a last resort

Other scenarios: Same additional measures

- Many different outcomes possible, but each scenario will lead to a combination of a blue and an orange bar.
- The higher the use of seasonal storages in the winter, the higher the orange bar will be, indicating higher additional volumes needed for injecting storages which needs to come from additional measures.



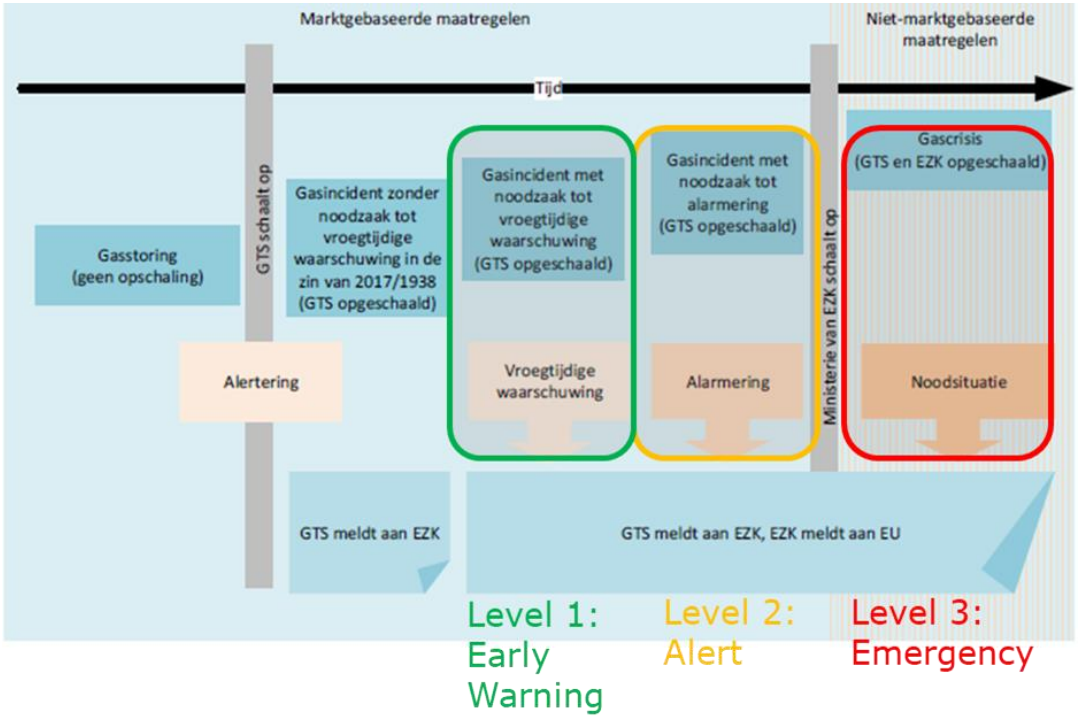
Part II

The role of net users during the three possible SoS alarm levels

EU SoS regulation: Three crisis levels

- Currently Level 1: Early Warning as announced by MEA on 20 June 2022.
- GTS sends SoS information to MEA on a daily basis.
- SoS dashboard available at GTS and Government website:
  https://www.gasunietransportservices.nl/en/network-operations/dashboard-security-of-supply-gas

  https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/gas/updates-gaslevering



Important note for network users: Irrespective of the three crisis levels, **network users shall be responsible to balance their balancing portfolios** in order to minimise the need for GTS to undertake balancing actions.

Stepwise approach to SOS Level 3 (1/2)

1. System balance signal (SBS) short, GTS performs a balancing action
2. As soon as balancing actions deliver insufficient volume and GTS expects that the supply will remain limited: GTS declares an emergency according to the Transport Code article 4.1.4.4
3. GTS informs Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate (MEA)
4. MEA declares crisis level 2: Alert phase
5. Extra supply: GTS will give an instruction to net users at entry points to increase supply (if possible). Net users with storage capacity and volume can receive an instruction for extra send out or decrease injection
6. Demand reduction: Net users with a shortage in their portfolio receive an assignment to restore their balance. In case a net user cannot buy extra gas, the net user can only balance its portfolio by decreasing gas demand. We advise net users therefore to make arrangements in advance with their industrial customers how to decrease gas demand during this level 2 crisis
7. Extra supply: GTS can instruct GasTerra to deliver the Groningen back-up volume (max. 1.5 bcm), GasTerra will bring that volume on the market through regular procedures

Stepwise approach to SOS Level 3 (2/2)

8. Pattern 5 – 7 will be repeated during the first few days. In that way, time is being "bought" to prepare for SoS level 3: Emergency situation
9. In case the situation does not improve during a couple of days, MEA will declare SoS level 3: Emergency situation
10. From that moment on: MEA is in charge and will execute the measures written down in the Dutch Emergency plan, including obligatory demand reduction for non-protected users (industry)

Remark: depending on the actual situation, some steps can be changed or skipped

! Even in SoS level 3 Emergency situation: network users shall still be responsible to balance their portfolio in order to minimise the need for GTS to undertake balancing actions.

! We advise network users to make arrangements in advance with their industrial customers on how to decrease gas demand during SoS crisis level 2 and 3. In this way the risk of a mandatory shutdown to minimum flow during a SoS level 3 situation can be lowered.

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Investment Plan 2024

Process and scenario development

Gasunie Transport Services

Objective, content and form of the IP 2024

- Article 7a of the Gas Act states that network operators are obliged to write an investment plan (IP).
- With the IP, network operators offer an overview and justification of their investments in the short and long term.
- In 2018, national legislation was adopted, laying down further rules for both the status and the content of the investment plan.
- The IP legally contains the following three elements:
  1. Developments in the energy market
  2. Bottleneck analysis of the transport network
  3. Description of investments in the transport network
     - Looking back on previous two years
     - Looking 5 and 10 years ahead

- GTS will publish an English and Dutch (official) version of the IP on the GTS website.

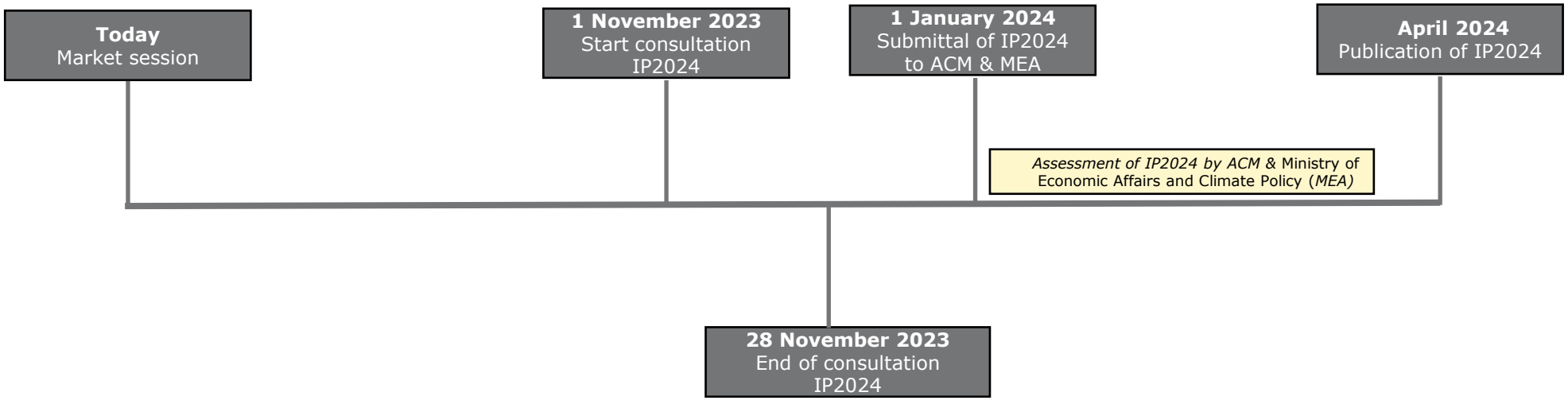
Stakeholders

- Market parties and representative organisations
  - Information session: process and scenarios development (24 November 2022)
  - Consultation IP 2024 (November 2023)
    - Publication of draft-IP on GTS website
- Dutch TSOs and DSOs
  - Continuous alignment
  - Scenario development Netbeheer Nederland (NBNL)
- NNOs
  - Within context subject/project
- ACM and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate (MEA)
  - Continuous alignment

Deadline and period of validity

- Deadline for submission of the IP to ACM and the MEA is 1st of January 2024.
- Approval:
  - MEA: has GTS taken sufficient account of developments in the energy market?
  - ACM: could GTS reasonably have come to the draft investment plan and are the investments necessary?
- The Investment Plans are valid for a period of two years.
- GTS has an obligation to report in the event of a significant change via an addendum.

Milestones IP2024



Scenario development IP2024 NBNL

- The Investment Plans require input data in the form of scenarios to determine the size and functionality of the future gas (and electricity) networks.
- These scenarios are drafted in a joint effort between the Dutch gas and electricity TSOs and DSOs.
- New for the IP2024 is the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the scenarios through three interactive stakeholder sessions done in the period September-November 2022.
- By the end of this year it is expected that year-on-year volumes of the scenarios are quantified. The results of the scenarios will be made public by Netbeheer Nederland (NBNL) in the beginning of 2023.
- After that the year-on-year volumes will be used to calculate the peak capacity to be used in a (GTS) internal infrastructure assessment.
- It is furthermore expected that in Q2 2023 NBNL will host an informative session to further explain the methods for the internal infrastructure assessments.

The IP2024 scenario storylines

Scenario "Climate Ambition" (KA24): reference scenario based on all existing and proposed energy and climate policy (climate and energy outlook 2022), supplemented by the government's ambition coalition agreement.

Scenario "National Drivers" (ND24): Compared to KA24, this scenario focuses even more on far-reaching electrification of demand and even more sustainable generation on land.

Scenario "International Ambition"(IA24): In addition to KA24, this scenario focuses more strongly on sustainable molecules, so in addition to direct electrification, there is also a strong focus on hydrogen (including import) and green gas.

Current developments IP2022

- GTS has been approached by several parties which are developing projects for LNG imports and has received several connection requests.
- GTS aims to accommodate all requests and is currently studying the potential impact of these projects on its gas network in cooperation with NNOs.
- If significant investments are required to provide sufficient capacity, GTS will submit these to the market, MEA and the ACM for review via an addendum to the IP2022. More clarity is expected in Q1 2023.

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MyGTS - An invitation for input

We are looking for **your** input for our future interactive customer portal

Gasunie Transport Services

MyGTS explained – our plan for the future

- **Customer Support Portal** an evolution of Gasport
  → Subsequent of our *customer satisfaction survey*

To aid our customer experience

- More insights in your own information in a secure IT environment including:
  - Personalized landing page
  - Better overview of your business information (e.g. portfolio)

- Self service mechanisms
  - Shorter lead times with GTS (automated processes)
  - Online completion of forms
  - And more…

First thoughts

1. Customers should be able to change their contact/account details themselves (contractual contact person)

2. Provide and receive tasks/alerts in the Customer Portal

3. Ticket system for Customer Desk (Customer sees status of activity)

4. Send and receive (confidential) documents and data via portal

5. Credit specifications insights and top-up

Now it's up to *you*!

Please let us know what you would like to see in our future interactive portal MyGTS

Leave suggestions in the chat

We kindly invite you to contact us via:
customerdesk@gastransport.nl

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Consultation of the planning assumptions to determine the required Groningen production

Planning assumptions for gas year 2023/2024

Gasunie Transport Services

Content

- Legal framework
- Evaluation gas year 2021/2022
- Planning assumptions for gas year 2023/2024
- Scenarios
- Consultation process

Legal framework

- Before the start of the gas year, GTS has the statutory task to advise the State Secretary on the minimal needed capacity and volume from the Groningen field for the security of supply for the coming gas year.
  - In this advice, GTS needs to describe the optimal method and means to minimize production from the Groningen field.
  - The basis of this advice are the planning assumptions.
  - This advice is due before the first of February before the start of the gas year.
- During a gas year, GTS must report significant deviations in the usage of G-gas/L-gas means or the gas market, which could affect the required Groningen production.
- After the gas year GTS has the statutory task to report to the State Secretary how the realized usage of the G-gas/L-gas means and methods deviate from the model used to calculate the minimal Groningen production for security of supply.

Content

- Legal framework
- Evaluation gas year 2021/2022
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Evaluation gas year 2021/2022 - overview

- Before the gas year 2021/2022, GTS informed the Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate that the necessary Groningen production for the security of supply was 3.9 billion (n)m^3 for a year with average temperature. In the case of colder temperature profiles, more volume from the Groningen field would be necessary.
  - The Minister incorporated this advice in the decree ("Vaststellingsbesluit") in September 2021.
- During last gas year, unexpected events happened with an impact on the advised production from the Groningen field:
  - The delay of the nitrogen plant Zuidbroek II
  - The decision to use Grijpskerk as a storage for L-gas
  - Disruption of Russian supply

  This resulted in an updated advice at the end of March for the minimal needed Groningenproduction of 4.5 billion (n)m^3 when temperature during the remainder of the year remained average. This was adopted using an amended decree ("Gewijzigd Vaststellingsbesluit") in April 2022.
  - In the run-up to the summer, the State Secretary decided that the permitted Groningen production for the gas year was 4.5 billion (n)m^3, regardless of the temperatures for the rest of the gas year.
- After the gas year, we provided the State Secretary with the evaluation of the means and methods compared to the planning assumptions in our model.

Evaluation gas year 2021/2022

- Realized number of degree days is 2027, a relatively warm year
- Significant deviation between the modelled and realised G-gas/L-gas demand on yearly averaged basis
  - Model predicted a L-gas demand of ~41 billion (n)m^3 while realizations showed ~38 billion (n)m^3
- The realized Groningen production was in the line with the amended decree (“Gewijzigd Vaststellingsbesluit”), 4.5 billion (n)m^3
- Average realized nitrogen utilization rate of 102%
- UGS Norg and UGS Grijpskerk were not volume neutral in this gas year, PGI Alkmaar and the cavernes were
- No back-up volume needed

The evaluation shows that GTS performed its legal tasks in such a way, that an optimal contribution was made to minimize the production from the Groningen field with existing means and methods.

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Modelling market demand and supply: capacity

To safeguard the security of gas supply according to European regulation, capacity might be required on the Groningen field.

- The regulation states that there must be sufficient capacity to fulfil an exceptionally high gas demand occurring with a statistical probability of once in 20 years in the event of a disruption of the single largest gas infrastructure.

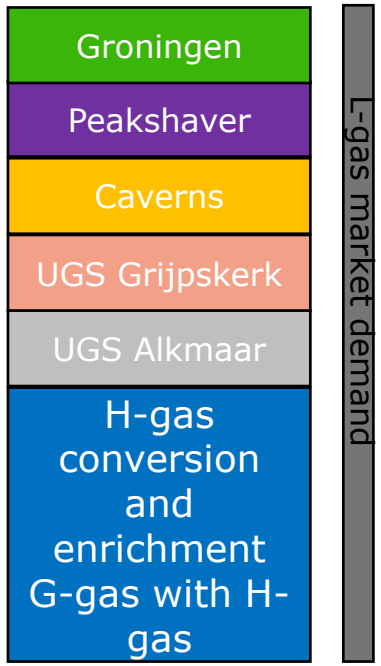
Assumptions

- Single largest infrastructure (capacity) = UGS Norg
- Once in 20 years is translated to a daily average effective temperature of -15.5°C

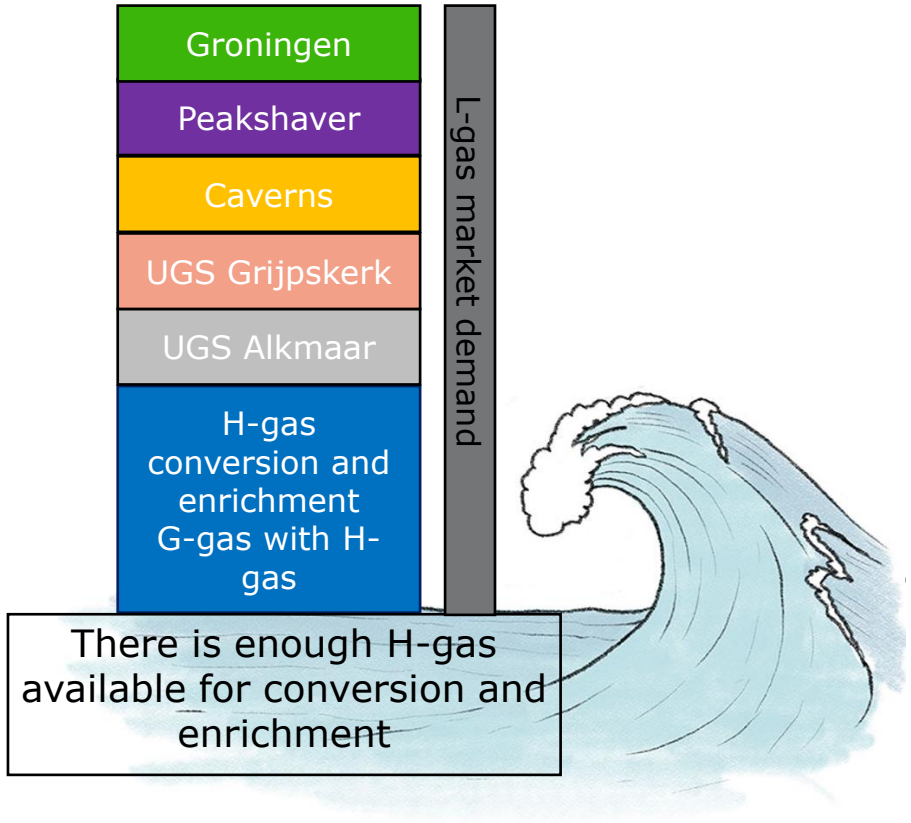
Method

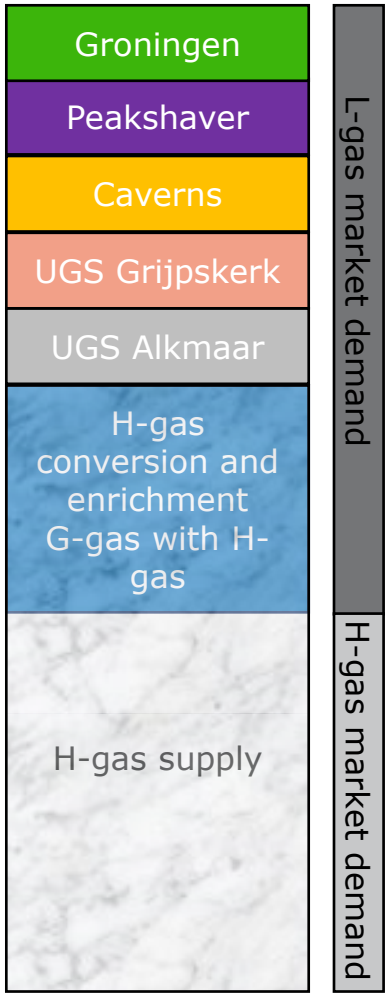
- Determine the market capacity demand at a temperature of -15.5°C
- Use all facilities (including back-up) at their technical capacity excluding UGS Norg
- Use Groningen to close the gap. Outcome is the required Groningen production capacity

In the current gas year, capacity was needed from the Groningen field according to the European regulation, no additional volume besides the minimumflow was necessary. Current gas year Groningen field is used in a back-up role.



Modelling market demand and supply: capacity





L-gas demand assumptions gas year 2023/2024

- Realized hourly temperature profiles of the last 30 temperature profiles (1 October 1992 – 1 October 2022) at weather station de Bilt (KNMI)
  - Modelled relation between temperature and demand
- Domestic demand
  - Klimaat- en Energieverkenning 2022
  - Conversion of largest L-gas industries/power plants to H-gas based on the most recent conversion planning
- L-gas demand in Germany, Belgium and France
  - Market reduction based upon information supplied by MEAs of Germany, Belgium and France via Task Force L-gas Market Conversion Monitoring

L-gas supply assumptions gas year 2023/2024

- Planned nitrogen utilization set to 100% of base load nitrogen facilities, where the base load nitrogen facilities are:
  - Ommen (cap. 146,000 m^3/h N_2)
  - Wieringermeer (cap. 295,000 m^3/h N_2)
  - Zuidbroek II (cap. 180,000 m^3/h N_2)
- Blending station Pernis and Heiligerlee are considered as back-up facilities, in order to guarantee the base load nitrogen capacity of 100%
- Wobbe-index based on data provided by small field producers, import and LNG. Modelling not changed
- Possible minimum flow production from the Groningen production locations determined based on rules provided by EZK
- UGS Norg and UGS Alkmaar are available at technical capacity and volume neutral
- Caverns are available at technical capacity and volume neutral
- UGS Grijpskerk is available at technical capacity for L-gas production
- Peakshaver is available

H-gas demand assumptions gas year 2023/2024

Disruption of Russian supply creates a new situation in the gas world for which there is no history. The planning assumptions that will be used for the H-gas balance are in line with ENTSOG Winter Supply Outlook, where limited to no Russian flows to Europe are assumed. GTS is studying the results of these simulations and is working on mapping these into the model which is used to determine the necessary Groningen capacity and volume for gas year 2023/2024.

- Domestic H-gas demand according to Klimaat- en Energieverkenning 2022
  - Conversion of largest L-gas industries/power plants to H-gas based on the most recent conversion planning
- No export to Great Britain (BBL) during peak demand is assumed
- No export to Belgium during peak demand is assumed, except for the markets that can only be delivered through the Netherlands
- Based on the recent high offtakes, maximum H-gas export to Germany during peak demand is assumed

H-gas supply assumptions gas year 2023/2024

Disruption of Russian supply creates a new situation in the gas world for which there is no history. The planning assumptions that will be used for the H-gas balance are in line with ENTSOG Winter Supply Outlook, where limited to no Russian flows to Europe are assumed. GTS is studying the results of these simulations and is working on mapping these into the model which is used to determine the necessary Groningen capacity and volume for gas year 2023/2024.

Assumptions:

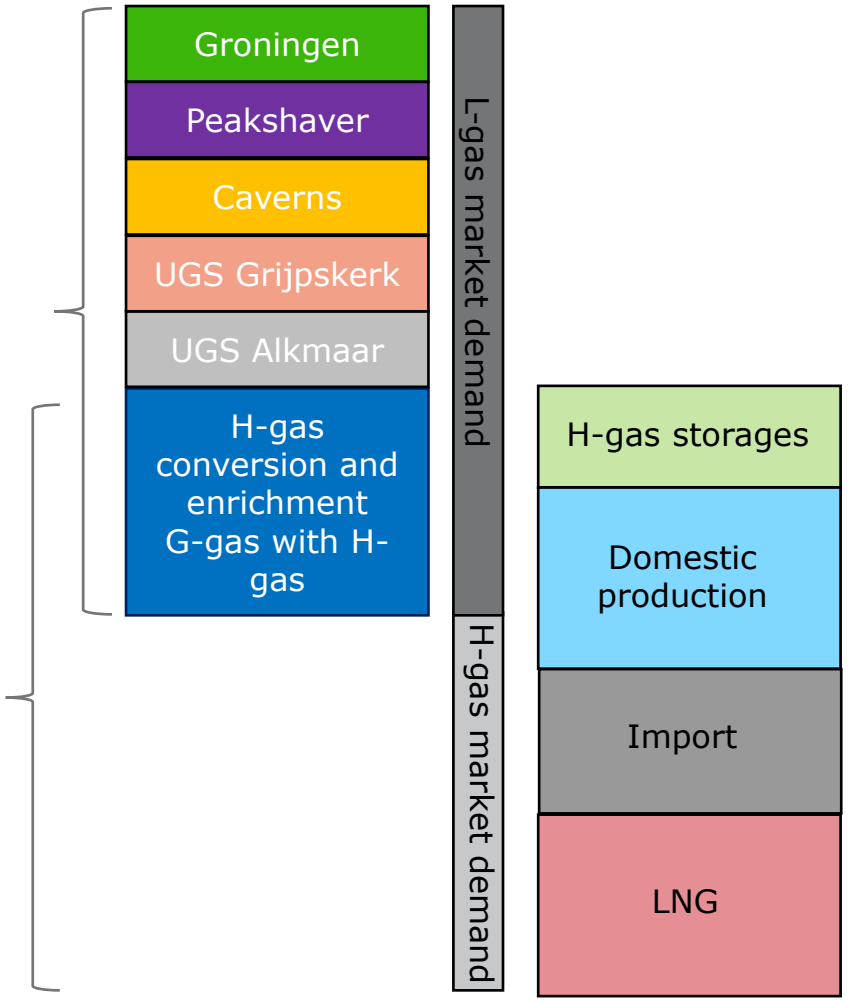
- Domestic production based on the data provided by small field producers
- No import from Belgium at peak demand
- No import from Germany at peak demand
- No import from Great Britain (BBL) at peak demand
- Limited import from Norway at peak demand
- Both GATE and EET will be available at full technical capacity
- Gas storage Bergermeer is available at full technical capacity
- Limited import from the H-gas storages at Oude Statenzijl at peak demand

Modelling market demand and supply: capacity

Now we have a complete balance, including….

L-gas …

and H-gas.



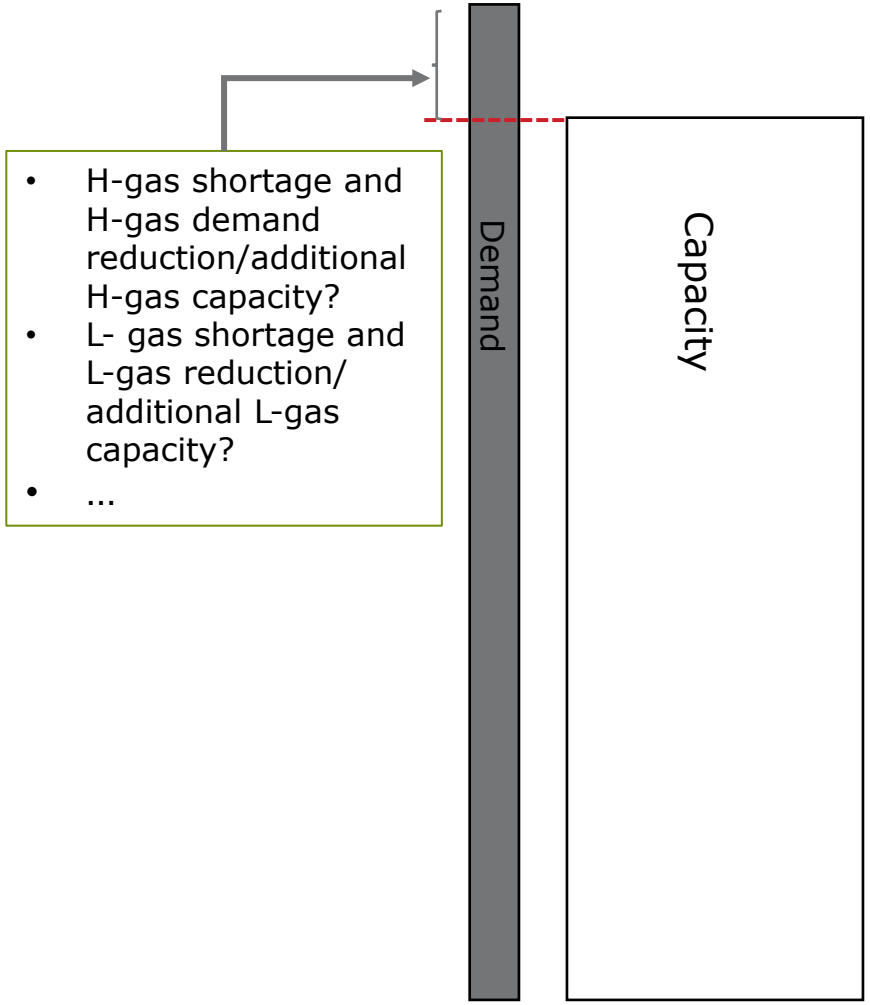
Modelling market demand and supply: capacity

In the previous years, the assumption was that there was enough H-gas for optimal utilization of the conversion and the enrichment. Now scenarios of H-gas shortages are conceivable.

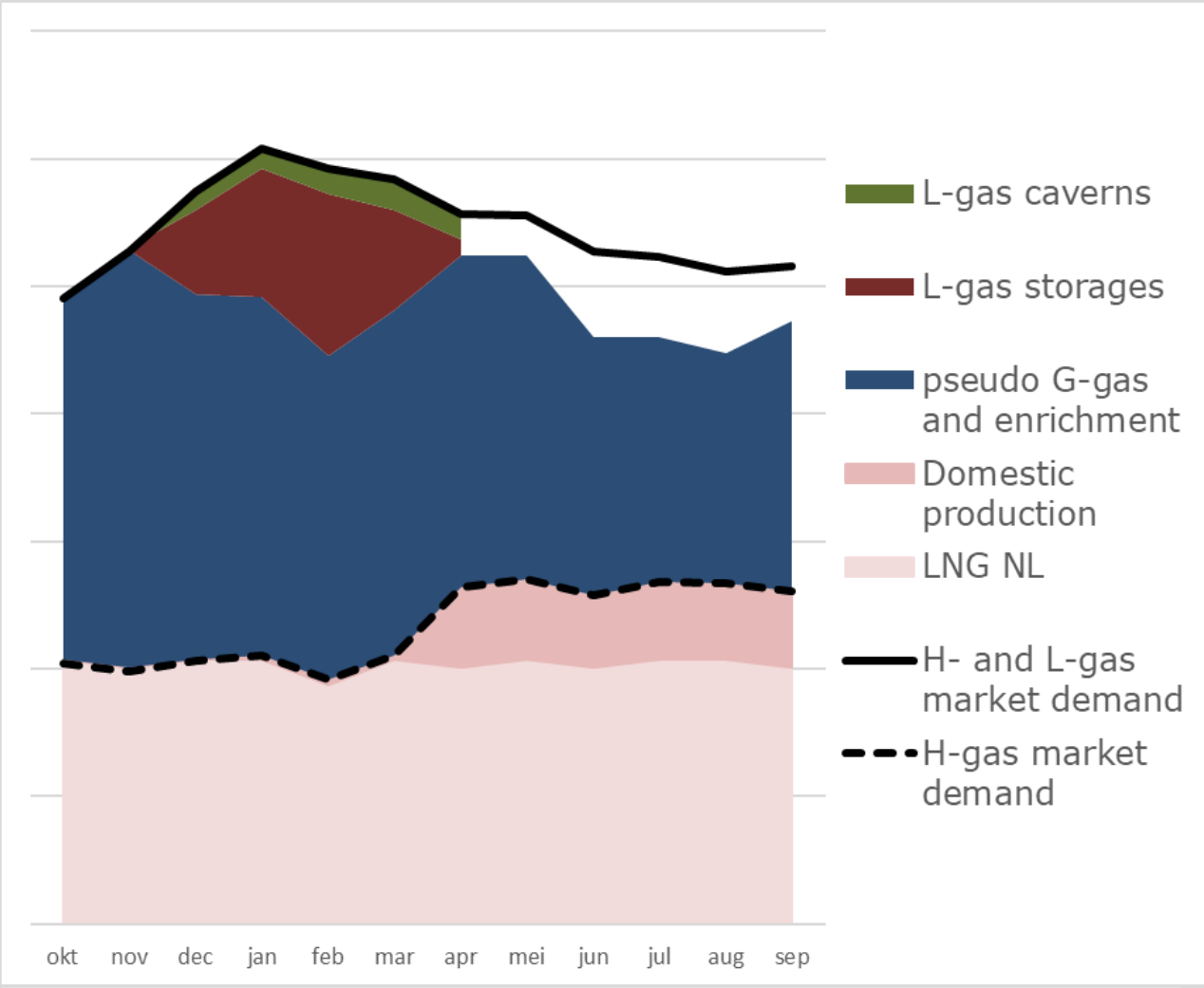
When there is not enough H-gas supply, this could lead to:

- H-gas supply fills the H-gas demand first, with the rest going to conversion. This could lead to a suboptimal utilization of the conversion and possible more capacity and volume needed in the L-gas gas market or L-gas reduction
- H-gas supply used for an optimal utilization rate of the conversion installations, there is not enough H-gas for the direct H-gas demand, which means that this needs to be reduced or possible H-gas capacity and volume is needed

For our estimation of the Groningen capacities and –volumes, we assume that the gap will be filled with capacity and volume from the Groningen field.



Simplified modelling market demand and supply: volume



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Scenarios

Every year the robustness of the GTS advice to MEA is tested by calculating scenarios by differing a number of planning assumptions. Current thinking is that for this year scenarios will be tested by differing in:

- A reduction of the domestic L-gas demand
  - KEV minus a percentage
- A reduction of the H-gas supply
- A non-neutral usage of the seasonal gas storages
- Additional LNG supply (new initiatives)

We are interested,
do you have any suggestions?

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Consultation process

- GTS would like to ask your opinion/feedback on the planning assumptions
- Consultation ends on 8 December 2022
- Please send your written view to gasmarket@gastransport.nl
- Your written views will be taken into account in our advice to the State Secretary
  - Advice will be sent before 1 February 2022

Agenda

- Opening
- 10:30 – 11:30 Security of supply and the role of network users
- 11:30 – 11:35 Coffee break 5 min
- 11:35 – 12:05 The Investment Plan 2024 process and scenario development
- 12:05 – 13:00 Lunch break
- 13:00 – 13:10 MyGTS - An invitation for input
- 13:10 – 14:30 Planning assumptions Groningen production
- 14:30 – 14:35 Coffee break 5 min
- 14:35 – 15:30 Miscellaneous:
  - Update network codes and legislative initiatives
  - L-H-gas capacity diversion
  - Additional revenues
  - Peak supply

Miscellaneous

Update network codes and legislative initiatives; L-H-gas capacity diversion; additional revenues; tariff impact 2024; peak supply

Gasunie Transport Services

Update network codes and legislation 1/2

- Code change proposal 'Undesirable Balancing Behaviour'
  - ACM sent a second information request to GTS with additional questions on the impact of the code change proposal
  - GTS provided ACM with answers on October 14th
  - ACM is currently looking into the answers and will decide on the way forward

- Code change proposal 'Cancellation long-term contracts'
  - ACM sent change request to GTS
  - It has as consequence that cancellation of existing contracts will not be allowed, which was the main purpose of the original proposal
  - GTS expects to give a reaction before end of this year

- Code change proposal 'Update of withdrawal and suspension provisions national grid operators'
  - In the GEN-meeting of October 6th, it was agreed to send the code change proposal to ACM.
  - The code change proposal has been sent to ACM early November

Update network codes and legislation 2/2

- Proposal for new Energy Law (replacing Dutch Gas Act)
  - In July 2022, the proposal was sent to the Council of State for advice; this advice will probably be published early 2023
  - After addressing the advice in the proposal by EZK, it will be sent to Parliament for approval
  - Date of entry into force not yet known, but probably not before 2024

- New EU Gas package - Recast Gas Directive and Regulation
  - Presented in December 2021
  - Amendment in June 2022 concerning security of supply and role of storages: mandatory filling target of 90% for storages (80% for gas year 2022-2023)

Diversion possibility between L- and H-gas capacities

- GTS has the intention to introduce a diversion possibility between L-gas capacities and H-gas capacities on the Dutch-Belgian border.
- In order to faciliate such a diversion, GTS is in the process of establishing a new VIP-BENE-L, consisting of (i) current IP Hilvarenbeek and (ii) new to establish IP Zandvliet-G.
- Shippers can transfer (part of) their contracted capacity from IP Hilvarenbeek to VIP-BENE-L. Subsequently, a diversion (of part) the contract between VIP-BENE-L and VIP-BENE-H would be possible.
- Expected entry into force: 1 April 2023.
- Currently, GTS is investigating the possibility of also introducing a diversion possibility between VIP-THE-L and VIP-THE-H.

Additional revenues

- High auction premium in different auctions at VIP-BENE, VIP-THE-L and VIP-THE-H:

Network point	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	%
VIP TTF-THE-H	€ 29.270.572	€ 69.576.006	€ 26.327.507	€ 3.339.669	**€ 128.513.753**	30%
VIP TTF-THE-L	€ 7.251.807	€ 21.460.765	€ 13.455.870		**€ 42.168.442**	10%
VIP-BENE	€ 185.644.471	€ 67.733.390	€ 6.956.306		**€ 260.334.168**	60%
Total	**€ 222.171.164**	**€ 158.770.161**	**€ 46.739.683**	**€ 3.339.669**	**€ 431.020.677**	**100%**

- Sign of physical congestion in West – East direction. GTS is currently analysing whether this physical congestion will be structural.
- If structural, then GTS will have to invest in its network by physical expansions (e.g. new pipelines to accommodate West – East flow).
- In that case ACM can decide to use the received auction premiums for investment costs (NC TAR article 19, paragraph 5).
- In all other cases the auction premiums will be reconciled in future tariffs.
- In addition to the auction premiums, GTS has received significant additional revenues following the sales of high amount of interruptible day-ahead entry capacity at VIP-BENE.
- Revenue 2022, so far 298 million EUR. This will be reconciled in future tariffs.

Tariff impact 2024

- Revenues 2022 of interruptible capacity will be (partly) reconciled in 2024 tariffs.
- Received auction premiums in 2022 can also be (partly) reconciled in 2024 tariffs depending on GTS analysis and ACM decision.
- Delay of nitrogen plant Zuidbroek II (fully operational in Q1 2023 instead of Q4 2022) will delay tariff impact with one year (2025 instead of 2024).
- Increase of 2022 energy costs due to higher prices is expected to lead to a reconciliation in 2024 tariffs.
- According to NC TAR article 17, it is possible to disperse unexpected extra revenues and costs over several years in order to avoid significant differences between the levels of transmission tariffs applicable for two consecutive tariff periods.
- This will be handled and discussed in the tariff 2024 proposal process with the market and ACM.
- ACM will decide on final reconciliations in the 2024 tariffs.

Peak supply

- The peak tender (organized Oct '21) for winter 2022-2023 did not lead to a result. It was intended to re-do the peak tender in Q1 2022, however given the extraordinary market circumstances it was decided (upon market request) not to re-do the tender.
- Subsequently, in order to properly fulfil its legal task, GTS has decided to
  (i) use the Peak Shaver installation at the Maasvlakte for peak supply; and (ii) look for other sources for the remaining required peak capacity.
  This has resulted in the contracting of capacity in gas storage facilities.
- GTS will publish the peak tariff for 2023 on its website in December.
- A tender is currently open to contract the resources required for peak supply winter 2023-2024. GTS aims to conclude agreements on 21 plots of 977 MWh/h each; 10 G gas plots and 11 quality neutral plots (G or H gas).

  Planning:

22 November - 5 December	tender execution
5 December	result announcement

Thank you for your attention