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.

Metering Code Gas TSO, measurement by connected party Effective from 12-05-2016 to the present

Decision of the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets of 21 April 2016, reference ACM/DE/2016/202171, adopting the conditions referred to in article 12b of the Dutch Gas Act (Metering Code Gas - TSO, measurement by connected party)

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. Scope

1.1.1

The Metering Code Gas TSO, measurement by connected party contains the conditions regarding the gas quantity measurements (volume and capacity) by connected parties at the connections to the national grid where gas is taken off for the connected parties' own use, where only the connection point is or will be installed by the network operator of the national grid.

1.2. Definitions

1.2.1

Terms that are defined in the Dutch Gas Act or the Definitions Code Gas have the meaning defined in the Dutch Gas Act or Definitions Code Gas.

1.2.2

[No longer applicable]

1.2.3

[No longer applicable]

1.2.4

[No longer applicable]

1.2.5

'Local data acquisition system' means the system that, at the measurement site, collects three counter readings (the gas meter counter reading, the non-converted gas quantity and the converted gas quantity) from the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) and records them at the end of each hour. This local data acquisition belongs to and is managed by the network operator of the national grid.

1.3. General functional requirements

1.3.1

The connected party shall ensure that the measuring equipment used to determine gas quantity and gas quantity per hour consists of a gas meter, a temperature transmitter, a pressure transmitter and an Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD).

1.3.2

The measuring equipment shall comply with the following specifications:

– measurement uncertainty in gas quantity on a monthly basis	≤ 0.7%
– measurement uncertainty in gas quantity per hour	≤ 1.0%
– availability of data per hour (averaged on an annual basis)	≥ 99%
– maximum down time for measurement and/or data acquisition	24 hours

These requirements apply on the basis of 95% reliability.

1.3.3

The connected party shall record the parameters relevant to the measuring process and management process in accordance with chapter 2 of this Metering Code Gas TSO, measurement by connected party. These parameters may be called up by the network operator of the national grid. After being called up, the data shall be made available within 15 working days.

1.3.4

The connected party shall ensure that the measuring equipment can be read out by the local data acquisition system at least once every 5 seconds.

1.3.5

The measuring equipment referred to in this Metering Code Gas TSO, measurement by connected party is considered equivalent to measuring equipment that has been lawfully produced or marketed in another member state of the European Union or lawfully produced or marketed in a state which is not a member state of the European Union, but which is party to a Treaty to that effect (or partly to that effect) that binds the Netherlands, and that satisfies requirements offering a level of protection that is at least equivalent to the level that is striven for with the requirements referred to in this Metering Code Gas TSO, measurement by connected party.

1.4. [no longer applicable]

1.5. General management and maintenance requirements

1.5.1

The connected party shall manage and maintain the measuring equipment, with the exception of the local data acquisition system, such that it complies with the functional requirements set on a permanent basis.

1.5.2

Work on the local data acquisition system belonging to the network operator of the national grid may only be performed by employees of the network operator of the national grid or by persons authorized by the network operator of the national grid to perform such work. The local data acquisition system is managed and maintained by the network operator of the national grid, or a person authorized to do so by the network operator of the national grid, such that it complies with the functional requirements set on a permanent basis.

1.5.3

The performance of the work referred to in 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 shall be recorded by those who have performed the work. This shall include a record of the date, nature of the work, the name of the person who performed the work, the results of the checks and any other features. The data recorded by the connected party shall be made available by the connected party in question to the network operator of the national grid on request. The data recorded by the network operator of the national grid shall be made available by the network operator of the national grid to the connected party in question on request. After being called up, the data shall be made available within 15 working days.

1.5.4

After measuring equipment or part thereof has been removed by the connected party, the connected party shall keep the relevant calibration certificates for at least 1 year after removal. These data shall be made available by the connected party in question to the network operator of the national grid on request. After being called up, the data shall be made available within 15 working days.

1.5.5

The network operator of the national grid, or a third party authorized by the network operator of the national grid, may use its own apparatus to perform measurements in order to ensure that the volume conversion of the measuring equipment is working correctly.

2. Gas quantity measurement

2.1. General points

2.1.1

The connected party shall ensure that the quantity of gas under operating conditions is measured exclusively by gas meters meeting the requirements for class 1.0 gas meters pursuant to instrument-specific annex MI-002 to Directive 2004/22/EC of 31 March 2004 on measuring instruments. The connected party shall ensure that the quantity of gas supplied under normal conditions is determined exclusively by an Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) meeting the requirements pursuant to instrument-specific annex MI-002 to Directive 2002/22/EC of 31 march 2004 on measuring instruments.

2.1.2

The quantity of gas supplied under normal conditions shall be determined by the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) using the ptz method. The ptz method is a conversion that is performed using the measured pressure, the measured temperature and the calculated compressibility.

2.1.3

The connected party shall ensure that the temperature of the gas at the measurement site is at least 5℃.

2.1.4

The connected party shall ensure that the gas at the measurement site is technically free from liquids and solids.

2.1.5

The connected party shall ensure that the measuring equipment is housed in a building or under cover.

2.1.6

The gas meter and the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD), including the pressure and temperature transmitters, must be sealed and marked. These seals and marks must comply with the EC type approvals in force. Seals may only be broken and applied by a duly authorized body or individual as described in the Dutch Metrology Act.

2.2. Measuring instrument configuration

2.2.1

[No longer applicable]

2.2.2

[No longer applicable]

2.3. Gas meter

2.3.1

The gas meter has either a mechanical counter or is based on the electronic processing of measuring signals.

2.3.1a

A gas meter provided with a mechanical counter is equipped with a low frequency (LF) pulse generator connected to the mechanical counter and a high frequency (HF) pulse generator. This type of gas meter has a control possibility to verify the correct functioning of the gas meter, e.g. a HF/LF check. This type of gas meter has a serial output allowing the counter reading to be read remotely.

2.3.1b

A gas meter based on the electronic processing of measuring signals is equipped with a serial output, an electronically headed pulse signal, serial communication for diagnostic purposes and a provision to assure the correct functioning of the gas meter during a power failure. Besides that this type of gas meter has an electronic signal to indicate the state of functioning or dis-functioning of the gas meter.

2.3.2

If and where available the gas meter has to meet (inter)national standards (e.g. ISO, CEN, NEN) as published for the relevant type of gas meter. For turbine gas meters EN12261 applies, for rotary gas meters EN12480 and for ultrasonic gas meters ISO17089.

2.3.3

The gas meter must have a calibration certificate from a recognized calibration agency, where the calibration facility used:

- is accredited to perform these calibrations in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025;
- is traceable to the European Harmonized Reference Value for high pressure natural gas under flow conditions;
- meets the requirements as referred to in EN 12261 annex A for the calibration of turbine gas meters.

2.3.4

The following shall apply in addition to 2.1.1:

- the flow-weighted average deviation at the highest pressure at which calibration is performed shall be approximately zero. "Approximately zero" means as close to zero as technically possible.
- at the highest pressure at which calibration is performed the deviation in the range between $0.25*Q_{max}$ and Q_{max} shall be less than 0.5%, where Q_{max} is the maximum flow rate under operating conditions at which the gas meter may be used.
- in the range between $0.25*Q_{max}$ and Q_{max}, the difference between the deviation at the highest pressure at which calibration is performed and the deviation at the lowest pressure at which calibration is performed must not be greater than 0.7%.
- if a gas meter is supplied with a "limited inscription" for the pressure class, it shall be used within the stated range.

2.3.5

If a turbine meter is used as a gas meter, then it shall be applied in the following pressure classes:

Pressure class	Suitable for an overpressure of	If calibrated at an overpressure of
ANSI 150	All pressures	atmospheric and 8 bar
ANSI 150	Between 4 and 8 bar	8 bar calibration; no low pressure calibration
ANSI 300	All pressures	8 bar and 20 or 35 bar
ANSI 600	All pressures	8 or 20 bar and 50 or 60 bar

2.3.6

If a rotor meter is used as a gas meter, then it shall be applied in the following pressure class: class

Pressure	Suitable for an overpressure of	If calibrated at an overpressure of
ANSI 150	Up to 16 bar	atmospheric and 8 bar

2.3.7

Gas meters shall be incorporated according to the gas meter manufacturer's instructions on the understanding that turbine gas meters shall have a straight upstream pipe length of at least 5 times the nominal pipeline diameter (5D), preceded by a flow conditioner, and a downstream pipe length of at least 2D. For a rotary gas meter no minimum upstream and downstream pipe length applies. For ultrasonic gas meters a straight upstream pipe length and downstream pipe length according to ISO 17089 applies.

2.3.8

The connected party shall check regularly, by means of recalibration, whether gas meters in use comply with the conditions laid down in 2.3.4. Turbine gas meters and ultrasonic gas meters must be recalibrated every 5 years, and rotor meters must be recalibrated every 10 years. Calibration is performed under the same conditions as measuring equipment. When recalibration is performed, the gas meter shall not be cleaned or overhauled before calibration. The gas meter shall be transported in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2.3.9

For measuring equipment with an annual usage of at least 250 million $m^3(n)$ per meter run, as of 1 January 2014 the quantity of gas measured by the gas meter will be corrected for the deviation of the relevant gas meter in accordance with this gas meter's calibration certificate.

2.4. Determination of the quantity of gas under normal conditions

2.4.1

To determine the quantity of gas delivered under normal conditions, the quantity of gas measured by the gas meter under operating conditions is converted to $m^3(n)$, using an Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD), according to the following formula:

$$V_n = V * \frac{p}{1{,}01325} * \frac{273{,}15}{273{,}15 + t} * \frac{Z_n}{Z}$$

where:
V_n: the number of $m^3(n)$;
V: the quantity of gas measured in m^3 at p and t (operating conditions);
p: the absolute pressure at which the gas crosses the volume meter in bar;
t: the temperature at which the gas crosses the volume meter in °C.
Z: compressibility under operating conditions
Z_n: compressibility under normal conditions

2.4.2

The pressure transmitter for determining the pressure p shall be connected at the place where the pressure was representative when calibrating the gas meter. The pressure sensor shall comply with the requirements set out in NEN EN 12405-1:2005 and annex A2:2010.

2.4.3

If a turbine or ultrasonic gas meter is used, the temperature transmitter for determining the temperature t shall be located in a "measurement and impulse ring" downstream of the gas meter, or directly downstream of the gas meter, with the maximum distance between the outlet flange of the gas meter and the temperature transmitter being 0.5 m.
If a rotary gas meter is used, the measurement and impulse ring shall be located on the inlet side of the rotary meter.
The temperature transmitter shall comply with the requirements set out in NEN EN 12405-1:2005 and annex A2:2010.

2.4.4

The Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) shall use the serial output of the gas meter as an input signal for determining the quantity of gas measured under operating conditions V.

2.4.5

Calculation of compressibilities Z and Z_n in the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) shall be performed according to the SGERG (ISO 12213-3) or AGA NX19-mod. method, depending on the design of the EVCD.

2.4.6

The set values required for the operation of the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD), namely the superior calorific value, the relative density, the molar percentage of CO_2 and the molar percentage of N_2, are determined by the network operator of the national grid on the basis of multi-year averages of the locally occurring gas and planning details of anticipated future gas streams. These values shall be published by the network operator of the national grid on its website. The connected party shall use these published values in the EVCD.

2.4.7

A further correction is made by the network operator of the national grid to the quantity of gas delivered under normal conditions determined pursuant to 2.4.1:

$$V_n^{'} = Cf_z * V_n$$

The network operator of the national grid subsequently applies this correction for the effect of the actual gas quality (at the time of the measurement) on the conversion of the volume, i.e. to the value for the compressibility Z determined by the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD). This correction is called the 'Z correction'. When determining the extent of the Z correction factor Cf_z the set values referred to in 2.4.6 are used and the realized values determined pursuant to 3.1.5. of the Metering Code Gas TSO. As a result of the Z correction, no additional requirements are imposed on the set values programmed in the EVCD nor is a seasonal adjustment required. This correction involves working with the SGERG method or an equivalent method for the ultimate determination of the compressibility.

2.5. [no longer applicable]

2.6. [no longer applicable]

2.7. Managing and maintaining measuring equipment

2.7.1

The connected party shall inspect the gas meter externally, at least 3 times per year, to ensure that the counter is running properly, to make sure there is no moisture behind the glass and that the noise level is acceptable. The gas meter shall also be lubricated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

2.7.2

The connected party shall check the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD), the temperature transmitter, the pressure transmitter using monitoring equipment that complies with the requirements below:

Component	Maximum permissible deviation in measured value	Calibration frequency

	from reference value	
Reference pressure transmitter	0.1%	2 x per year
Reference temperature transmitter	0.1 K	2 x per year

2.7.3

The inspection process includes monitoring for systematic deviations, being deviations between measuring instruments and monitoring equipment occurring several times in the same direction. This monitoring shall take place pursuant to ISO 7871 or a comparable method. This form of monitoring is known as the CUSUM technique. The CUSUM technique means that repeated deviations in the same direction shall lead to corrective action if, when taken together, they exceed a threshold value, whilst each on its own would be deemed to be “not significant”.

2.7.4

The CUSUM technique must be applied to the inspection results for the pressure transmitters and temperature transmitters.

2.7.5

The connected party shall calibrate each Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) once every year. In order to determine the EVCD deviation, a control device (including reference pressure transmitter and reference temperature transmitter) is connected in parallel. The EVCD deviation (conversion error) is the percentage difference between the conversion factor determined by using the EVCD and the conversion factor shown by the control device, related to the latter conversion factor. Each inspection of the EVCD shall comprise at least 2 measurements.

2.7.6

The connected party shall check the pressure transmitter once per year by comparing the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) pressure transmitter to the control device’s reference pressure transmitter.

2.7.7

The connected party shall check the temperature transmitter once per year by comparing the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) temperature transmitter to the control device’s reference temperature transmitter.

2.7.8

[No longer applicable]

2.7.9

[No longer applicable]

2.7.10

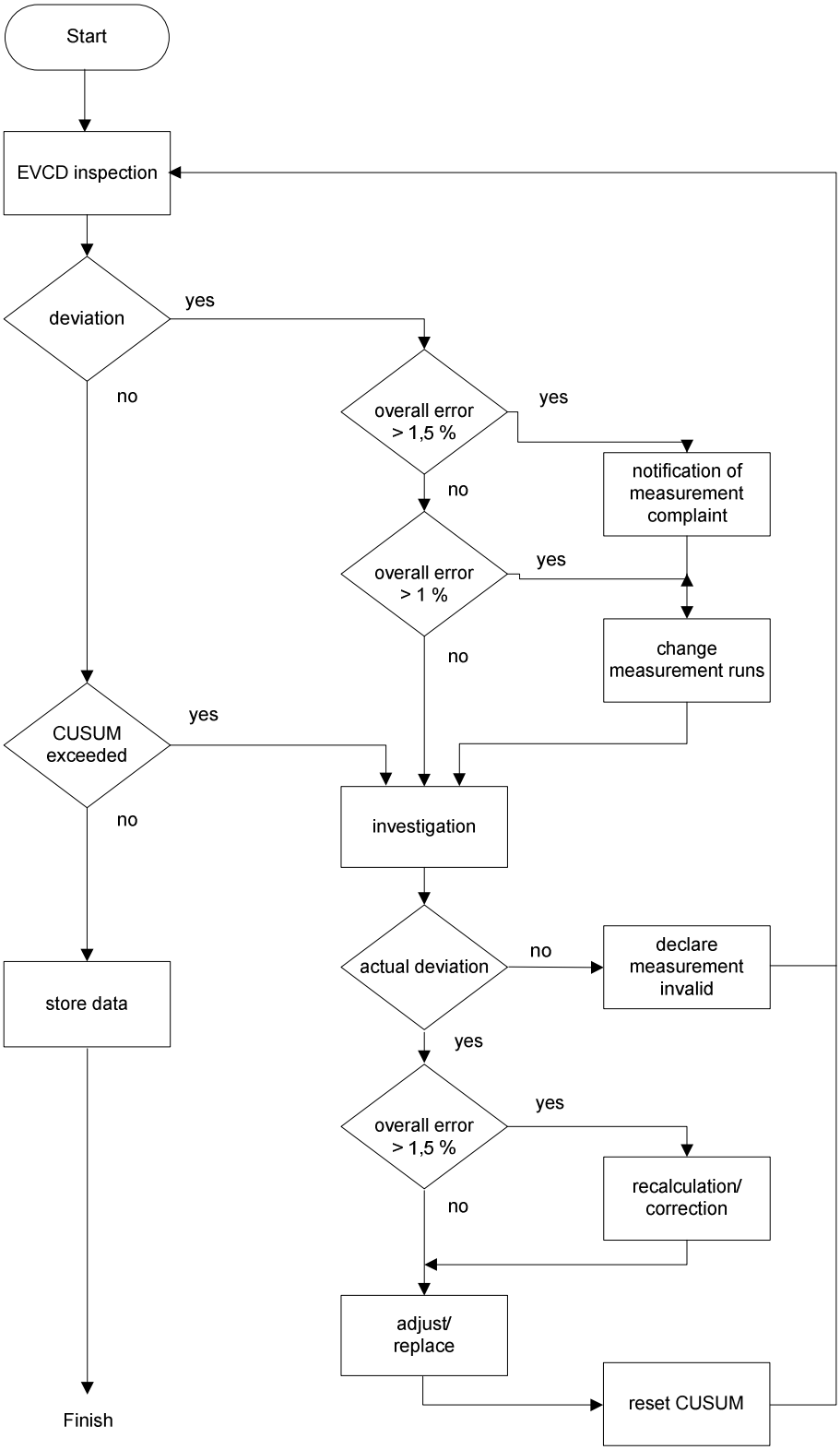
If, while performing the checks referred to in 2.7.5 to 2.7.7 inclusive, the connected party finds a deviation greater than the permitted deviation (see table below), then it shall immediately notify the network operator of the national grid and perform a follow-up investigation as well as any adjustment or replacement within 4 weeks. A new check is also performed.

If the conversion error is greater than 1%, then the connected party shall take the measuring equipment concerned out of operation immediately and back-up measuring equipment shall be brought into use. The connected party shall immediately notify the network operator of the national grid of this. If the conversion error is greater than 1.5%, then the connected party shall correct the measurement readings pursuant to 4.1.7 or 4.6.5.

Inspection frequency	Deviations to be determined		maximum permissible deviation
1 x per year	Conversion error		0.5%
	Difference in conversion error of the 2 measurements		0.3%
	p error		0.4%
	CUSUM p	action limit	0.45%
		threshold value	0.08%
	t error		0.5 K
	CUSUM t	action limit	0.45 K
		threshold value otherwise	0.08 K

2.7.11

The network operator of the national grid may ask the connected party for individual inspection results for the connection concerned. After being called up, the data shall be made available within 15 working days.
By way of illustration, the inspection process described is summarized in the flow chart below:


Start
EVCD inspection
deviation
yes
no
overall error > 1,5 %
yes
notification of measurement complaint
no
overall error > 1 %
yes
change measurement runs
no
CUSUM exceeded
yes
no
investigation
store data
actual deviation
no
declare measurement invalid
yes
overall error > 1,5 %
yes
recalculation/ correction
no
adjust/ replace
reset CUSUM
Finish

2.7.12

The connected party must respond in an appropriate manner to any disruption in the measuring equipment so that measurement continues to comply with the general functional requirements in accordance with 1.3.2. If the connected party observes that the measuring equipment is not functioning correctly, or has not functioned correctly, it shall notify the network operator of the national grid within three working days.

2.8. Local data acquisition of gas quantity data

2.8.1

[No longer applicable]

2.8.2

The network operator of the national grid shall ensure that the local data acquisition system clock shall contribute no more than 0.05% inaccuracy towards the determination of the quantity per hour. The local data acquisition system clock shall be synchronized with a central clock at least once every day. If, when synchronizing clocks, a time difference of more than 18 seconds is found, the hourly values shall be corrected on the basis of that time difference.

2.8.3

The connected party shall provide the counter reading from the gas meter and the non-converted gas quantity and the converted gas quantity from the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) to the local data acquisition system of the network operator of the national grid via serial connection. A detailed technical description of this serial connection can be found on the website of the network operator of the national grid. The transfer of the counter readings of the gas meter to the local data acquisition system takes place, if possible, via another signal than the signal used for the conversion by the EVCD. The local data acquisition system counters are called derived counters. The derived counters run synchronously with the primary counters of the gas meter and the EVCD. The connected party must ensure that the counter reading referred to from the gas meter and the non-converted gas quantity and converted gas quantity from the EVCD can be read out by the local data acquisition system at least once every 5 seconds.

2.8.4

[No longer applicable]

2.8.5

The disruption information generated by the measuring equipment shall be provided by the connected party to the local data acquisition system of the network operator of the national grid via a serial connection. The connected party shall ensure that this disruption information can be read out by the local data acquisition system at least once every 5 seconds. The local data acquisition system records, along with the data, the disruption information generated by the measuring equipment.

3. [no longer applicable]

4. Processing the data

4.1. Processing the measurement data

4.1.1

The measurement data and the disruption information generated by the measuring equipment are collected and processed at least once per day by the network operator of the national grid.

4.1.2

[No longer applicable]

4.1.3

The network operator of the national grid checks the data referred to in 4.1.1 for completeness while they are being processed and verifies the data.

4.1.4

Whilst verifying the gas quantity measurement, the network operator of the national grid checks that the signals have been correctly transferred from the gas meter to the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) and that they have been correctly converted by the EVCD. The data shall be verified every hour in this way. The same verification shall take place every month, with a view to detecting any long-term effects. Measurements that do not meet the specified criteria shall be reported to the connected party, which shall carry out further investigation.

4.1.5

[No longer applicable]

4.1.6

[No longer applicable]

4.1.7

Any disruption information generated by the measurement equipment or other special circumstances may lead to an automatic correction of the measurement data by the network operator of the national grid. A further investigation into the accuracy of the data carried out by the connected party may lead to manual correction of the measurement data by the network operator of the national grid.

4.1.8

All errors found in the gas quantity measurement shall be corrected by the network operator of the national grid.

4.1.9

The network operator of the national grid shall update all corrections to the data in logbooks. These logbooks shall state, as a minimum, the original measurement value, the replacement measurement value, the reason for the correction, the manner of the correction, the time of correction and the person who performed the correction.

4.2. [no longer applicable]

4.3. Correction procedures for gas quantity measurement before expiry of the deadline for sending the corrections to the final allocation

4.3.1

The circumstances which, pursuant to 4.1.7, result in an automatic correction shall, in any case, include: power failure to the entire measuring equipment or a part thereof and reports of disruptions in equipment.

4.3.2

If no values per hour are available for a specific period but the total quantity measured during that

period is known, the network operator of the national grid shall distribute this total quantity over the period in accordance with a period with a similar load curve if this match is plausible.

4.4. Determination of hourly and monthly values

4.4.1

The derived counter of the converted quantity of the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD) determines the gas quantity per hour, where applicable corrected pursuant to 4.3 and 2.4.7.

4.4.2

The quantity of energy supplied per hour is determined by the network operator of the national grid and is equal to the measured quantity of gas, determined pursuant to 4.4.1, times the superior calorific value of this gas in the hour concerned. To this end, the network operator of the national grid determines the gas quality at the connection point in accordance with the Metering Code Gas TSO based on one or more gas quality measurements with an accuracy which leads to an accuracy of the determination of the quantity of energy that is equal to or better than the specifications in 1.3.2 of the Metering Code Gas TSO.

4.4.3

A quantity of gas that is not attributable to an hour consists of a quantity of non-converted gas that is not to be attributed to an hour, being a quantity of gas called the 'residual volume dV', and a quantity of converted gas that is not to be attributed to an hour, being a quantity of gas called the 'residual volume ΔV_n'
The residual volume dV consists of the sum of any difference between the volume determined with the gas meter and the non-converted volume determined by the Electronic Volume Conversion Device (EVCD).
The residual volume dV is converted for each day with the average realized conversion factor for the day in question for the measuring equipment in question. At the same time, a daily average Z correction factor for the realized gas quality is calculated and applied.

4.4.4

For the residual volume ΔV_n a daily average Z correction factor for the realized gas quality is calculated and applied for each day.

4.4.5

Residual volumes dV and ΔV_n may also arise while synchronizing the time of the data acquisition equipment's internal clock.

4.4.6

If establishing residual volumes dV and ΔV_n, performed by the network operator of the national grid takes place every day calculated from 0.00 hours to 24.00 hours, they will be attributed to the gas day with the same date designation as the calendar day.

4.4.7

Each month, the sum of the daily values of the converted and Z-corrected residual volume dV plus the sum of the daily values of the Z-corrected residual volume ΔV_n shall be determined and multiplied by the monthly average volume-weighted superior calorific value. The result is called the 'residual energy'.

4.4.8

The quantity of energy supplied per month is equal to the sum of the quantities per hour pursuant to

4.4.2 plus the quantity of residual energy pursuant to 4.4.7.

4.4.9

The network operator of the national grid shall provide measurement data with a reference mark indicating whether they comply with the requirements governing measurement uncertainty in quantity of energy per hour pursuant to 1.3.2 of the Metering Code Gas TSO. This reference mark is called the accuracy identifier. Measurement data are deemed to be accurate as standard. Measurement data in respect of which, following correction pursuant to 4.3 it cannot be determined with certainty that they meet the general requirements as formulated in 1.3.2. of the Metering Code Gas TSO, shall be labelled as 'inaccurate'. Measurement data that have been corrected pursuant to 4.3.2 are deemed to be accurate.

4.5. [no longer applicable]

4.6. Handling corrections after expiry of the deadline for sending the corrections to the final allocation

4.6.1

If the connected party or the network operator of the national grid has valid reasons for assuming that the measurement results are incorrect, they shall inform each other of this as soon as possible, stating the valid reason(s). If, as a result of this communication, a difference of opinion concerning the measurement results arises between the network operator of the national grid and the connected party, they shall carry out a more detailed investigation, inform each other of the results of this investigation and endeavour to resolve the dispute by agreement. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 19 of the Dutch Gas Act, the network operator of the national grid and connected party may jointly appoint a third party to resolve the dispute if they cannot reach agreement together. This third party may also carry out a more detailed investigation. The costs of this third party and of this investigation shall be borne by the party found to be in the wrong.

4.6.2

If the situation referred to in 4.6.1 arises and this leads to a correction, the network operator of the national grid shall inform the shipper(s) concerned about this and involve it (them), if and insofar as necessary, in the consultations in which efforts are made to resolve the dispute.

4.6.3

The network operator of the national grid or the connected party may take the initiative to perform a correction arising from:

- recalibration of the gas meter: if the flow-weighted average deviates by more than 1%
- the internal controls in accordance with 2.7: if these show that the measurement uncertainty exceeds the limit of 1.5% laid down in 1.3.2
- errors due to human action have occurred

These corrections shall be carried out in accordance with the method in 5.10 of the Connection Code Gas TSO connection point.

4.6.4

The network operator of the national grid shall perform corrections only if the quantity of energy involved comes to more than 25000 kWh (≅ 2,559 m^3(n;35,17)) per month

4.6.5

Corrections shall be processed as a quantity of energy per month and have, consequently, no effect on the quantity of energy per hour already assigned.

4.6.6

If, as a result of a correction, doubt has arisen regarding the quantity of energy per hour during the correction period, consultations shall take place between connected party, its shipper(s) and the network operator of the national grid.

4.7

If a connected party does not prove to be able to supply measurement data within the period stipulated, the network operator of the national grid may, after consultation with those concerned – including in any event the relevant connected party and the shipper(s) concerned – determine the measurement data with the help of values estimated by the network operator of the national grid.

5. Final provisions

5.1

The Metering Conditions Gas - TSO - measurement by connected party, as established by the Decision of 19 November 2015 and amended several times, is withdrawn.

5.2

This Decision enters into force with effect from the day after the date of issue of the Dutch Government Gazette in which it has been published.

5.3

This Decision is cited as: Metering Code Gas TSO, measurement by connected party.

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

’s-Gravenhage, 21 April 2016

The Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets,
on behalf of the authority:

F.J.H. Don

board member