

**Project proposal for the Federal Network
Agency for approval of a procedure initiated
in 2017 to build incremental capacity at the
border between the Russian Federation and
GASPOOL**

20 December 2018

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I. Introduction

After completion of Phase 1 of the procedures initiated in 2017 in accordance with the EU regulation 2017/459 (Network codes for mechanisms for capacity allocation in transmission networks, hereafter NC CAM) for the production of incremental capacities at the border of the market area between the Russian Federation (RU) and the GASPOOL market area, the participating transmission system operators (TSO) of the GASPOOL market area started the planning phase for the relevant projects (Phase 2) and finished with the consultation at the end of 2017. As was indicated in the report on the market demand analysis for 2017 (published on July 27, 2017), there is sustained need for incremental capacity on the German side of this market area border. The technical study described how the network can be efficiently expanded taking the grid topology and economic aspects into account. The present project proposal is a joint document from the TSOs of the GASPOOL market area. The TSOs concerned are Fluxys Deutschland GmbH, hereafter FluxysD, Gasunie Deutschland Transport Services GmbH, hereafter GUD, GASCADE Gastransport GmbH, hereafter GASCADE, NEL Gastransport GmbH, hereafter NGT, and ONTRAS Gastransport GmbH, hereafter ONTRAS.

II. Approval content of the project proposal to build incremental capacity on the German side of the RU-GASPOOL border

1. Information on non-binding market demand

At the RU-GASPOOL border, there is non-binding market demand to build incremental capacity amounting to 13.2 GW in the form of DAC assigned to TTF and/or NetConnect Germany (hereafter NCG). The original request is available in the “Report on the Market Demand Analysis for the Procedure Beginning in 2017 to Build Incremental Capacity between the Russian Federation and GASPOOL” from June 27, 2017.¹

For reasons presented in the technical studies², in the incremental capacity cycle 2017-2019 it is neither possible to model DAC to NCG nor FAC in a common German market area, because § 21 Gas Grid Access Ordinance (hereafter GasNZV) stipulates that the merger of the GASPOOL and NCG market areas is to be completed by 1 April 2022 at the latest. Because the basis for

¹ See https://www.fnb-gas-capacity.de/fileadmin/files/Marktnachfrageberichte_auf_Basis_unverbindlicher_Marktnachfragen/2017_07_27_MDAR_GASPOOL_RU_DE.pdf

² The technical studies correspond to the consultation documents for additional capacities to be built at the border between the Russian Federation and the GASPOOL market area and between GASPOOL and TTF from 10/19/2017.

modeling this capacity request necessitates a capacity model encompassing both of the current market areas, this is not yet available.

Taking this restriction into account, the TSOs concerned at the RU-GASPOOL border reduced the amount of incremental capacity to be built for the current incremental capacity process to the simultaneously requested exit capacity of GASPOOL to TTF and limited the assignment of the new DAC product to TTF. The entry capacity depicted here amounts to 11.9 GW and therefore does not correspond to the entry capacity in the amount of 13.2 GW originally requested. In the technical study for the RU-GASPOOL border, the adjustment of the original request is assessed as follows, which is accurate from the perspective of the TSOs concerned: “If the flexibility between TTF and the common German market area is to be the long-term goal of the transport customer, the [...] technical measure for reinforcing the Greifswald/Lubmin 2 entry could influence future incremental capacity cycles if the technical measures determined here were to be implemented. A modeling of the entire request (entry capacity in the direction of TTF and/or FAC in a common German market area) could provide other solution options and will not be possible until the incremental capacity cycle 2019 – 2021.”

If the scenario presented here does not meet the transport intention and is therefore not booked at the 2019 annual auction, the demand for incremental capacity adjusted during the consultation process will be evaluated in the incremental capacity cycle 2019–2021. Because there is currently no coordinated method for upgrading or adjusting the product with existing technical capacities, it is not foreseeable if and how this will be possible.

The TSOs and entry points concerned at the RU-GASPOOL border can be found in section II.4.a., the amount of non-binding capacity requested in section II.4.0.c) and an overview including existing capacity products taken into consideration in Annex 1.

2. Information on handling statements received regarding the project proposal

During the consultation period of the technical study for the RU-GASPOOL, a statement regarding the technical study was submitted. The statement criticized that only parts of the non-binding requested capacity are taken into account and that consideration of the request is taking place through two separate technical studies. The fact that the requested entry capacity to the NCG market area is not being considered is also criticized.

The TSOs have taken a critical look at the statement. As a result, for the reasons described in section II.1. the TSOs generally come to the same conclusion as during preparation of the technical study.

However, the TSOs understand the call to consider the requested capacities together. In order to take this aspect into account, the TSOs have expanded the project proposal to include one more component than the technical study, which will enable the RU-GASPOOL and GASPOOL-TTF projects to be connected as part of the feasibility study (see especially II.4., II.4.h. and Annex 3).

3. Information on the expansion scenario

In today's GASPOOL market area, there are two technical scenarios for providing the requested capacity. These two transport options are described in Figure 1 with the blue and yellow arrows and enable transport to Achim. The use of the new entry capacities from Russia to GASPOOL assigned to TTF also requires that the blue or yellow scenario is combined with the red or gray scenario. The latter provides measures for the transport from Achim to the Dutch border and are in described in the project proposal for the GASPOOL-TTF market area border (see Annex 4).

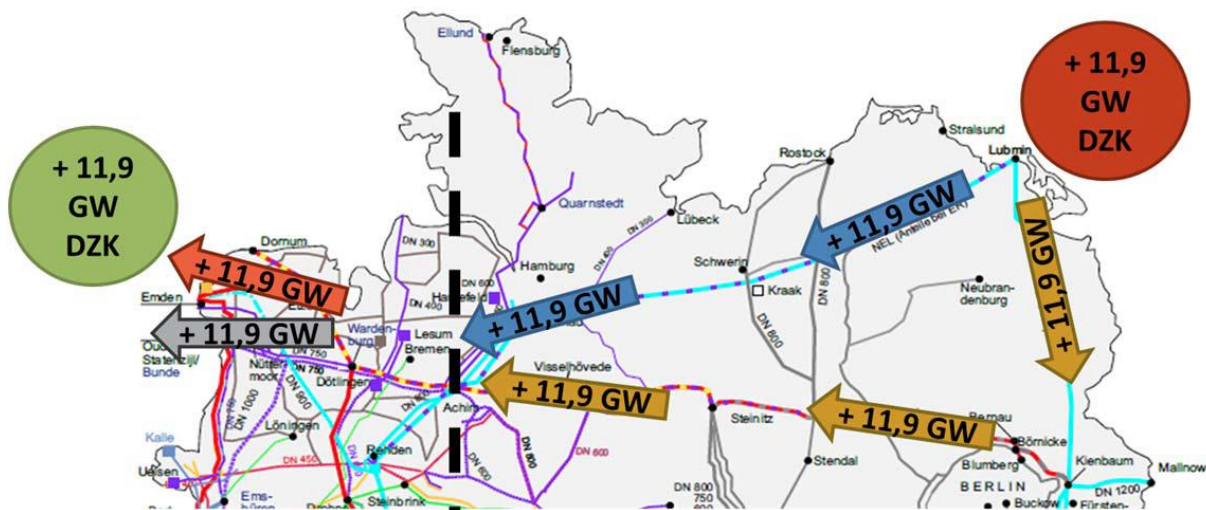


Figure 1: Transport scenarios from the RU-GASPOOL market area border to Achim (in blue and yellow) and from Achim to the GASPOOL-TTF border (in red and gray)

Transport through NEL

The blue arrows show the route of the requested capacity through the North European Gas Pipeline (NEL), which is owned in common with NGT, GUD and FluxysD. The following measures are necessary for grid extension:

1. Compressor station near Schwerin (CAPEX €150 million)
2. Expansion of the gas receiving station Lubmin II (CAPEX €1 million)

The investments for the measures outlined above total approx. €151 million. Because the pipeline link between Lubmin II/EUGAL and NEL is already included in the draft for the network development plan Gas 2018 (hereafter NEP Gas 2018) as Measure 507-01b in the TSO network

expansion proposal, it is omitted in the present project proposal with respect to the technical study. This results in lower costs included here.

Transport through EUGAL North, FGL 306, NETRA

The yellow arrows describe the route of the requested capacity through EUGAL North, FGL 306 and NETRA. As part of the “more capacity” process in 2016, studies were conducted for expanding this transport route and modeled with similar additional capacity. The result of these analyses was that the above-mentioned systems had to be expanded by means of the following measures, among others:

1. Compressor station in Kienbaum
2. Compressor station in Steinitz
3. Expansion of the compressor station in Holtum
4. Expansion of the gas receiving station Lubmin II

Based on the 2 additional compressor stations to be built, this route would necessarily amount to a larger investment than the route via NEL. A further and more detailed investment calculation was therefore waived.

Conclusion

In light of the two described transport scenarios to Achim, expansion of the NEL route is therefore recommended. The executing TSOs are FluxysD, GASCADE, GUD, NGT and ONTRAS.

4. Approval content according to Art. 28 (1) NC CAM

a. Offering level (Art. 28 (1) lit. a NC CAM)

In the economic test according to Art. 22 NC CAM, every offering level includes a check as to whether the cash value of total revenues through booking of incremental capacity at the 2019 annual auctions (“revenue”) corresponds to at least the product of the F-factor with the cash value of the estimated allowable revenue increase of the TSO corresponding to the offering level (“costs”). From among the successful offering levels, the one is implemented that provides the largest amount of capacity in accordance with Art. 22 (3) sentence NC CAM.

Product development

Pursuant to Art. 3 (5) NC CAM, an offering level refers to the amount of the existing³ and incremental capacity to be built. In connection with Art. 29 (1) NC CAM an offering level must include several combined standard capacity products (e.g. with several relevant network interconnection points (hereafter IP) among the market areas). The relevant capacities will be offered at the 2019 annual auctions as bundled standard products differentiated according to IP, TSO and product. Aggregation (e.g. of multi-product capacities) is not efficient. Illustration 2 shows available capacity products that potentially have the same values. There is a more detailed description of their level of consideration in section II.4.h.

Table 1: General matrix of same or higher value products with respect to a requested capacity product

Example	Requested, new capacity product to be produced	Same or higher value products (at requested IP/market area border)
1	FAC	➤ FAC
2	DAC assignable to specific IP/market area boundaries	➤ FAC ➤ DAC assignable to at least the requested IP/market area boundaries

Marketing timeframe

Because the offering levels include among other things incremental capacity to be produced, the offering levels including existing capacities according to Art. 11 (3) sentence 2 NC CAM can be offered and booked for a period of up to 15 years after the projected start of operational use of the new capacity products. This corresponds to the period from gas year 25/26 through 39/40.

Assignment methods for existing products

At the 2019 annual auctions, the TSOs concerned will offer the existing capacity and offering level including incremental capacity to be produced. The capacity products from the offering level and from the regular auctions are to be booked separately. The transport customer must bear in mind that for capacity products that are (i) included in several offering levels or (ii) included in at least one offering level and in the regular auctions, offers may need to be placed in several auctions.

³ The terms “available” and “existing” are used synonymously in NC CAM.

Amount of capacity to be offered

The calculation of the amount of capacities to be offered per product will be completed in accordance with Art. 11 (6) NC CAM. The mandatory reservation quota of 20 % for existing and incremental capacities according to Art. 8 (8) NC CAM and determination of the BNetzA BK7-15-001 (hereafter KARLA Gas) will be taken into consideration.

Specific offering level

Offering levels 1 and 2 can be viewed in Annex 1. They comprise the following products:

1. Existing capacity products

a. IP Greifswald

- i. NGT: DAC (incl. those assignable to Bunde)
- ii. GUD: FAC
- iii. FluxysD: DAC (incl. those assignable to Bunde)

b. IP Lubmin II

i. GASCADE

- 1. DAC 1 (incl. those assignable to Bunde)
- 2. DAC 2 (incl. those assignable to Bunde or Oude)

ii. GUD

- 1. DAC 1 (incl. those assignable to Bunde)
- 2. DAC 2 (incl. those assignable to Bunde or Oude)

iii. FluxysD

- 1. DAC 1 (incl. those assignable to Bunde)
- 2. DAC 2 (incl. those assignable to Bunde or Oude)

iv. ONTRAS

- 1. DAC 1 (incl. those assignable to Bunde)
- 2. DAC 2 (incl. those assignable to Bunde or Oude)

2. Incremental capacity products to be produced

a. IP Greifswald

- i. NGT: DAC (assignable to Oude zone)
- ii. GUD: DAC (assignable to Oude zone)
- iii. FluxysD: DAC (assignable to Oude zone)

b. IP Lubmin II

- i. GASCADE: DAC (assignable to Oude zone)
- ii. GUD: DAC (assignable to Oude zone)
- iii. FluxysD: DAC (assignable to Oude zone)
- iv. ONTRAS: DAC (assignable to Oude zone)

Overall, 105 auctions for incremental capacity to be produced and 85 auctions for existing capacity products will be held as part of the 2019 annual auctions and the offering level 1 and 2.

b. Supplementary terms and conditions (Art. 28 (1) lit. b NC CAM)

The draft of the supplementary terms and conditions (EGB) is enclosed with this document as Annex 2.

c. Project schedule (Art. 28 (1) lit. c NC CAM)

The steps for the procedure initiated in 2017 to build incremental capacities at the RU-GASPOOL border pursuant to NC CAM are listed in Table 2. The future dates specified are preliminary and are therefore subject to change.

Table 2: Steps in the current process cycle

Start date	End date	Description
27 July 2017		Begin of project planning phase
27 July 2017	19 Oct. 2017	Technical studies by TSO
19 Oct. 2017		Release of consultation documents
19 Oct. 2017	19 Dec. 2017	Public consultation
19 Dec. 2017	20 Dec. 2018	Planning of offering level by the TSO in close cooperation with the national regulatory authorities
20 DEC. 2018	31 March 2019	Approval and release of the necessary parameters by the national regulation authorities according to Art. 28 (1) NC CAM
31 March 2019	30 April 2019	Adjustment of offering level by the TSO to meet the provisions of the regulatory authorities
1 May 2019		Release of the approved parameters, the capacity products and the terms and conditions for the capacities offered as part of the network expansion project
1 July 2019		Annual auction/economic test

Based on the successful economic test, the incremental capacities marketed will flow into the preparation process for the NEP Gas 2020-2030.

The network expansion measures will be implemented after completion of the PRISMA auction for the annual capacity products in July 2019 and the conclusion of the economic test for the successful offering level. Operational readiness of all technical measures is projected

for October 1, 2025. The milestones are available in Table 3. Experience with past projects has shown that this planning includes buffer time in order to prevent delays in capacity allocation.

Table 3: Milestones in the implementation schedule of technical measures

Project steps	Year of completion of project phase per measure	
	Compressor station near Schwerin	Expansion of gas receiving station Lubmin II
Project concept	2019	2019
Basic evaluation/feasibility review	2020	2020
Design planning	2020	2020
Preparation of general planning procedure	irrelevant	irrelevant
Implementation of general planning procedure	irrelevant	irrelevant
Preparation of Federal Emission Control Act (BlmSchG)	irrelevant	irrelevant
Property acquisition	2021	irrelevant
Preparation of plan approval procedure	irrelevant	irrelevant
Implementation of plan approval procedure	irrelevant	irrelevant
Acquisition of right of way	irrelevant	irrelevant
Implementation of Federal Emission Control Act (BlmSchG)	irrelevant	irrelevant
Construction approval process	2022	2023
Material and service procurement	2022	2023
Preparation and start of construction	2023	2024
Assembly/construction	2025	2025
Commissioning	2025	2025
Project conclusion/completion	2026	2026

d. Defined parameters according to Art. 22 (1) NC CAM (Art. 28 (1) lit. d NC CAM)

For the economic test according to Art. 22 NC CAM, the BNetzA has created and released a calculation tool aimed at improving transparency (hereafter “BNetzA-Tool”). The completed BNetzA tool is attached to this proposal as Annex 3.

Estimated reference price according to Art. 22 (1) lit. a No. i NC CAM:

As the estimated reference price according to Art. 22 (1) lit. a No. i NC CAM, the BNetzA tool uses the indicative reference price released in the draft decision of the BK9 with the title REGENT (number BK9-18//610-NCG or BK9-18/611-GP) in the merger of the GASPOOL and NCG market areas for the year 2022. This amount is €3.97/kWh/h/a. Because the incremental capacities to be built involve DAC and several TSOs with different DAC discounts active at the RU-GASPOOL border, a discount of 8% is taken into account, making the reference price €3.6524/kWh/h/a. Because inflation was not considered when calculating the increase in the revenue cap of the relevant transmission system operator through the incremental capacities to be built included in the offering level, the inflation index for the reference prices was also set at 0%.

Auction premium according to Art. 22 (1) lit. a NC CAM

The auction of incremental capacities to be built according to Art. 29 (1) NC CAM makes use of the algorithm for multi-step, ascending price auctions pursuant to Art. 17 NC CAM. It is possible that this will result in an auction premium. This will be known after the 2019 annual auctions. For this reason, it was not included in the calculation of the F-factor, but pursuant to Art. 22 (1) lit. a NC CAM, it must be entered in the economic test.

Cash value of the estimated increase in allowable revenue according to Art. 22 (1) lit. b NC CAM:

With the help of the BNetzA tool, an estimated allowable revenue increase of €500,140,831 (cash value in reference to 2019) was calculated for offering level 1 and 2. Compared to the amount consulted upon and released in the technical studies, this value is approx. €50 million lower. This is due to the consideration given to measures in the NEP Gas 2018, so that the associated costs cannot be included in the incremental capacity process. For offering level 1, this value should be considered conservative, since more than half of the costs result from fuel energy consumption, which depends on the actual transport demand and thus on the use of incremental exit capacities to be produced in the direction of TTF. In offering level 1, however, this may not be available in the estimated scope.

Obligatory minimum premium according to Art. 22 (1) lit. a No. ii NC CAM

An obligatory minimum premium in the amount of €1.07/kWh/h/a will be applied for offering level 1. Offering level 1 will carry over to the economic test if the economic test at the GASPOOL-TTF border results in a cash value (referring to 2019) of binding commitments from network users to conclude capacity agreements of less than €222,885,413.⁴ In the event that the economic test at the GASPOOL-TTF border delivers exactly this or a higher cash value, the offering level 2 will carry over into the economic test and no obligatory minimum premium will be applied.

F-factor according to Art. 22 (1) lit. c NC CAM:

With the aid of the BNetzA tool, the following F-factors were calculated for the offering level:

Offering level 1: 0.75

Offering level 2: 0.43

The following assumptions are included the calculation with the help of the BNetzA tool (Art. 23 (1) NC CAM):

- a) the amount of technical capacity that is withheld pursuant to Art. 8 (8) and 9 NC CAM;
- b) the project's positive external effects on the the market from building incremental capacity or from the transmission system or both;
- c) the term of the binding commitments from network users for the requested capacity compared to the economic life of the system;
- d) the expected continuity in demand for capacity generated by the incremental capacity to be built after the end of the time frame established in the economic test.

Procedure:

The BNetzA tool provides mathematical evaluations to determine the F-factor according to criteria a), c) and d). The F-factor is calculated from the ratio of the cash value of binding commitments from network users for contracting capacities over the timeframe of the first annual auction in which the incremental capacities to be built were offered, according to Art. 22 (1) lit. a NC CAM to the cash value of all expected commitments

⁴ Cell U8 of the table "WirtschaftlIBWKosten" in the BNetzA tool to evaluate the requested capacities with binding effect in the 2019 annual auctions at the GASPOOL-TTF market area border. The value is reached when the binding, requested capacities at the GASPOOL-TTF border, allowing for the reservation quota, have been completely booked. The non-binding requested capacities also correspond with the fuel energy costs included in the economic test.

from network users for contracting of the relevant capacities. In addition, the inclusion of positive external effects according to criterion b) is planned.

The proposed F-factors were determined as follows:

- a) The technically available capacity of 20% that was withheld in accordance with Art. 8 (8) NC CAM and pursuant to BNetzA regulation BK7-15-001 (KARLA Gas) in terms of the incremental technical capacity to be built that is included in the respective offering level amounts to 2,380,000 kWh/h.

The capacity supply for incremental capacity to be built determined in the 2019 annual auction for gas years 25/26 to 29/30 exceeds the non-binding demand indicated in the market demand analysis stage. For this reason, it was assumed that the capacities withheld will not be fully booked until 2030/31 (until 2039/40).

- b) The incremental capacities to be built at the GASPOOL-TTF border will become more attractive with the new entry, as is documented by the statement on the technical studies. New exit capacities at the GASPOOL-TTF border can in fact be used without the new entry capacities at the RU-GASPOOL border by reducing the use of other exit points. However, based on the statement and the increasing H gas demand in Germany in the course of the L-H gas conversion, it can be assumed that the new GASPOOL-TTF exit capacities will be less attractive for transport customers without the new entry capacities. Without new entry capacities at the RU-GASPOOL border, booking for these new exit capacities to TTF would be considerably reduced. This booking is needed to generate revenue, such that the economic success at the GASPOOL-TTF border would rely to a considerable degree on the precondition that new entry capacities are provided at the RU-GASPOOL border. This additional revenue from exit bookings can be therefore be considered positive external effects of the new entry capacities. The economic test of the project for incremental capacity to be built at the RU-GASPOOL border should take this relationship into account. In an overall assessment of the incremental capacity to be built at the RU-GASPOOL and GASPOOL-TTF boundaries, an obligatory minimum premium would not be necessary for passing the economic test if bookings in the amount of the non-binding request for the GASPOOL-TTF border (allowing for the reservation quota) were made in the 2019 annual auctions. The variable mandatory minimum premium described above takes this circumstance into account. In order to facilitate a positive result in terms of the overall picture when evaluating the bookings and costs incurred only at the RU-GASPOOL border, the F-factor was set at 0.43 in this instance due to positive external effects. At both boundaries concerned, therefore, all non-binding requested capacity provided by the

reservation quota must be booked in a binding manner in order to activate the inclusion of the positive external factors.

The incremental capacities offered at the RU-GASPOOL border can only be used within allocation restriction in any case if the offering level 2 is successful at the GASPOOL-TTF border and thus leads to an expansion.

c) According to Art. 11 (3) NC CAM, offering levels in the context of the annual auctions can be offered for a period of up to 15 years after start of operational use, if incremental capacity is being offered.

- Because the incremental capacity in gas years 2025/26 to 2029/30 offered at the 2019 annual auctions is higher than the non-binding requested capacities, in this period it is assumed that transport customer bookings will be made according to the non-binding market demand at the GASPOOL-TTF border.
 - Gas year 2025/26 request amounting to 2,638,255 kWh/h
 - 659,563 kWh/h in 2025 (Q4)
 - Gas year 2026/27 request amounting to 5,276,509 kWh/h
 - 1,978,691 kWh/h in 2026 (Q1-Q3)
 - 1,319,127.25 kWh/h in 2026 (Q4)
 - Total 3,297,818 kWh/h in 2026
 - Gas year 2027/28 – gas year 2029/30 request amounting to 5,276,509 kWh/h
 - 5,276,509 kWh/h in 2027, in 2028 and in 2029
- For the period from 2030/31 to 2039/40, it was assumed that the incremental capacity offered at the 2019 annual auctions will be fully booked.
 - Gas year 2030/31 to gas year 2039/40 request amounting to 11,872,146 kWh/h
 - 3,957,381 kWh/h in 2030 (Q1-Q3)
 - 2,380,000 kWh/h in 2030 (Q4)
 - Total 6,337,382 kWh/h in 2030
 - 9,520,000 kWh/h for the years 2031-2039
 - 7,140,000 kWh/h in 2040 (Q1-Q3)

The start of operational use is projected for 2025. The useful life of the systems was set according to the regulatory and standard depreciation periods. The investments described refer in part to a compressor station. The regulatory and standard lifetime for compressors is 25 years, according to Annex 1 on § 6 (5) Gas Grid Access Ordinance (GasNZV). The start of operational use is projected for 2025, the last depreciation would therefore be taken in 2049. For the period from 2039/40 to 2048/49, it was assumed on the basis of current market assessments that the complete incremental capacity will be 75% booked.

- d) The relevant year for determining the timeframe of the useful life and the economic test is 2049. No bookings were considered for the period after 2049.

e. Differing marketing timeframe (Art. 28 (1) lit. e NC CAM)

A differing marketing timeframe does not apply.

f. Alternative allocation mechanisms (Art. 28 (1) lit. f NC CAM)

An alternative allocation mechanism does not apply.

g. Fixed price basis (Art. 28 (1) lit. g NC CAM)

There is a variable price system in Germany; fixed prices do not apply.

h. Economic test

According to section 1 of the operative part of the BK 9 order (ref. no. BK9-17/609) titled INKA, the BNetzA is to perform the economic test for every offering level of a project for incremental capacity according to Art. 22 NC CAM. In Part II of the decision, the BNetzA states that the economic test is the subject of the project proposal and all of the fundamental issues of the economic test are to be clarified there. Key aspects have already been clarified in the technical study with the help of the BNetzA tool. The following fundamental issues from the economic test are yet to be defined:

1. Booking requirement for existing capacity products
2. Economic test of the offering level

The transmission system operators therefore propose that the BNetzA use the following procedure when conducting the economic test:

1. Full booking requirement for current capacity products

The economic test should incorporate the binding incremental capacities requested according to Art. 22 (1) lit. a No. i NC CAM and the binding existing capacities according to Art. 22 (1) lit. a No. ii NC CAM.

In order to secure efficient expansion of the grid, as a requirement for the start of the economic test and in coordination with the BNetzA, it should be determined whether the available capacity products (existing capacity) are fully booked in the respective gas year according to the project proposal. If the existing capacity in the relevant gas year is booked, the amount of binding incremental capacity requested is submitted in kWh/h/a per gas year to the BNetzA tool for a economic test. If the existing capacity in a gas year is not fully booked, there is no requirement to conduct a economic test for this gas year. No amount will be included in the economic test for that gas year.

The information on the booking situation of existing capacities will be provided to the BNetzA by the TSOs concerned. The BNetzA will review whether the condition of full booking of existing capacity in the respective gas year has been met.

Existing capacity products in terms of the economic test per gas year are those capacities listed as available capacities under II.4.a, which can potentially reach the TTF according to the assignment requirement. However, in order to meet the booking requirement, these must only be booked in the amount of the TVK of the available exit capacities from GASPOOL to TTF in the amount of 14,715,680 kWh/h/a, since any bookings in excess of this would not make additional transport to TTF. The resulting gas year-specific amounts of the existing capacity products to be booked can be found in the left column of the

real mgvK without reserved percentage for economic test	potential mgvK products (allocation to TTF or FZK)	sum of offered potential mgvK	Art. 11(6) NC CAM A	Art. 11(6) NC CAM B	Art. 11(6) NC CAM C	Art. 11(6) NC CAM D	Art. 11(6) NC CAM E	Art. 11(6) NC CAM F
			technical capacity	reserved capacity	sold capacity	additional capacity	incremental capacity	reserved incremental capacity
3.969.671	GWJ 25/26	3.969.671	41.664.282	4.629.939	33.064.672	-	-	-
3.969.671	GWJ 26/27	3.969.671	41.664.282	4.629.939	33.064.672	-	-	-
3.969.671	GWJ 27/28	3.969.671	41.664.282	4.629.939	33.064.672	-	-	-
3.969.671	GWJ 28/29	3.969.671	41.664.282	4.629.939	33.064.672	-	-	-
3.969.671	GWJ 29/30	3.969.671	41.664.282	4.629.939	33.064.672	-	-	-
3.969.671	GWJ 30/31	3.969.671	41.664.282	4.629.939	33.064.672	-	-	-
3.969.671	GWJ 31/32	3.969.671	41.664.282	4.629.939	33.064.672	-	-	-
4.342.160	GWJ 32/33	4.342.160	41.664.282	5.717.450	31.604.672	-	-	-
5.773.160	GWJ 33/34	5.773.160	41.664.282	5.717.450	30.173.672	-	-	-
11.210.717	GWJ 34/35	11.210.717	41.664.282	5.717.450	24.736.115	-	-	-
14.715.680	GWJ 35/36	17.287.156	41.664.282	8.332.856	16.044.270	-	-	-
14.715.680	GWJ 36/37	22.887.156	41.664.282	8.332.856	10.444.270	-	-	-
14.715.680	GWJ 37/38	22.887.156	41.664.282	8.332.856	10.444.270	-	-	-
14.715.680	GWJ 38/39	22.887.156	41.664.282	8.332.856	10.444.270	-	-	-
14.715.680	GWJ 39/40	33.331.426	41.664.282	8.332.856	-	-	-	-

Figure 2: View of potential and practical at least equivalent existing capacities (mgvK) at the RU-GASPOOL border

2. Economic test of offering level

The amount of both offering levels is the same. The difference between offering level 1 and offering level 2 is the amount of the mandatory minimum premium and the resulting F-factor. For this reason, a preliminary test is necessary before the economic test to determine whether the offering level 1 or offering level 2 is to be reviewed.

The participating TSOs have agreed on this procedure in order to guarantee transparency for the booking transport customers. This method will ensure that the transport customer knows about the applicable mandatory minimum premium and the corresponding F-factor before the booking.

2.1. Preliminary test

If the cash value of total revenues for incremental capacities to be built at the GASPOOL-TTF border reaches a value of at least €222,885,413, offering level 2 with the corresponding mandatory minimum premium and F-factor will be reviewed. If the cash value of total revenues for incremental capacities to be built at the GASPOOL-TTF border is below €222,885,413, offering level 1 with the corresponding mandatory minimum premium and F-factor will be reviewed.

2.2. Economic test of offering level 1

If the economic test results in the cash value of total revenues for bookings of incremental capacities at the RU-GASPOOL border > €373,649,294, offering level 1 is completed. *

2.3. Economic test of offering level 2

If the economic test results in the cash value of total revenues for bookings of incremental capacities at the RU-GASPOOL border > € 215,060,556, offering level 2 is completed. *



*Estimated allowable revenue increase multiplied by the F-factor of the relevant offering level (see “Defined Parameters according to Art. 22 (1) NC CAM (Art. 28 (1) lit. d NC CAM)“)

5. Application for approval

GASCADE, ONTRAS, NGT, FluxysD and GUD request approval from BNetzA for the content under section II and in the corresponding enclosures for the continued implementation of the procedure to build new capacities according to NC CAM.

III. Contact details

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IV. Enclosures

1. Offering levels
2. Supplementary Terms and Conditions
3. BNetzA Tool
 - a. RU-GASPOOL border with minimum premium
 - b. RU-GASPOOL border without minimum premium
4. Project proposal for the GASPOOL-TTF border