

TRANSPARENCY ON TRANSMISSION TARIFFS

Information to be published pursuant to Article 30 of
Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460

30 August 2019

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Table of contents

Introduction	1
Art. 30 (1)(a) Information on parameters used in the applied reference price methodology related to the technical characteristics of the transmission system	2
Technical capacity at the entry and exit points	2
Forecasted capacity at entry and exit points	3
Structural representation of the transmission network	4
Other parameters relevant for the reference price methodology.....	5
Art. 30 (1)(b)(i,ii) Information on the allowed revenue, including the changes compared to the previous period.....	7
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii) Information related the following Parameters: types of assets, cost of capital, capital and operational expenditures, incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets, inflation indices	8
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iv,v) Information on the transmission services revenue including capacity-commodity split, entry-exit split and intra-system/cross-system split.....	9
Art. 30 (1)(b)(vi,vii) Information related to the previous tariff period regarding the reconciliation of the regulatory account and the auction premium	10
Art. 30 (1)(c) Information on transmission and non-transmission tariffs accompanied by the relevant information related to their derivation	11
Art. 30 (2)(a) Information on transmission tariff changes and trends	14
Art. 30 (2)(b) Information about the used tariff model and an explanation how to calculate the transmission tariffs applicable for the prevailing tariff period.....	18

Introduction

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishes a network code defining the rules for harmonized structures for gas transmission tariffs ("Tariff Network Code"), including rules on the application of a reference price methodology, on the calculation of reserve prices for standardized capacity products and on the publication requirements, among others. The publication requirements are defined in Articles 29 and 30 of the Tariff Network Code.

Article 29 refers to the information to publish before the annual yearly capacity auction, and refers to standard capacity products for firm capacity and for interruptible capacity, covering information on reserve prices, multipliers, seasonal factors and evaluation of the probability of interruption. This information must be published no later than 30 days before the annual yearly capacity auction.

Article 30 refers to the information to publish before the tariff period, and refers to the information associated with the approval of transmission tariffs for natural gas, covering information on the determination of allowed revenues and tariffs. This information must be published no later than 30 days before the tariff period.¹

This document² presents the information required under article 30 of the Tariff Network Code. The information required under article 29 has been published in a separate document.³

¹ Starting with the gas year 2019-2020, the tariff period begins on October 1st and lasts for one year.

² Available at <http://www.erse.pt/eng/naturalgas/tariffs/Paginas/Parameters.aspx> .

³ Available at <http://www.erse.pt/eng/naturalgas/tariffs/Paginas/Parameters.aspx> .

Art. 30 (1)(a) Information on parameters used in the applied reference price methodology related to the technical characteristics of the transmission system

Pursuant to Article 30(1)(a), it is necessary to publish the parameters used in the reference price methodology which relate to the technical characteristics of the transmission system. Such parameters include the technical capacities per network point, the forecasted capacities per network point, the structural representation of the network and other parameters relevant for the reference price methodology.

Technical capacity at the entry and exit points

Table 1 presents the entry and exit technical capacities of the transmission network for four different points.

Table 1 - Technical capacity by point of the transmission network, in GWh/day

	Entry	Exit
Interconnection point (Campo Maior)	134,00	55,00
Interconnection point (Valença do Minho)	10,00	25,00
LNG terminal	200,00	5,00
Underground storage	85,68	85,68

Some of the underlying assumptions need to be clarified:

- the two interconnection points (Campo Maior and Valença do Minho) are bidirectional, presenting positive technical capabilities in both directions;
- regarding the LNG terminal, although the gas flow is unidirectional, agents may, by means of a contract, place gas in the terminal through a reduction of the physical flow of gas leaving the terminal, implying that the terminal can function as an exit point as well;
- for underground storage the same technical capacity was assumed in both directions.

Forecasted capacity at entry and exit points

Table 2 presents the forecasted capacities used to determine the transmission tariffs for the gas year 2019-2020. It should be noted that the last column indicates the type of capacity for the billing of the tariff for the use of the transmission system.⁴

Table 2 - Forecasted capacities by capacity product for the year 2019-2020

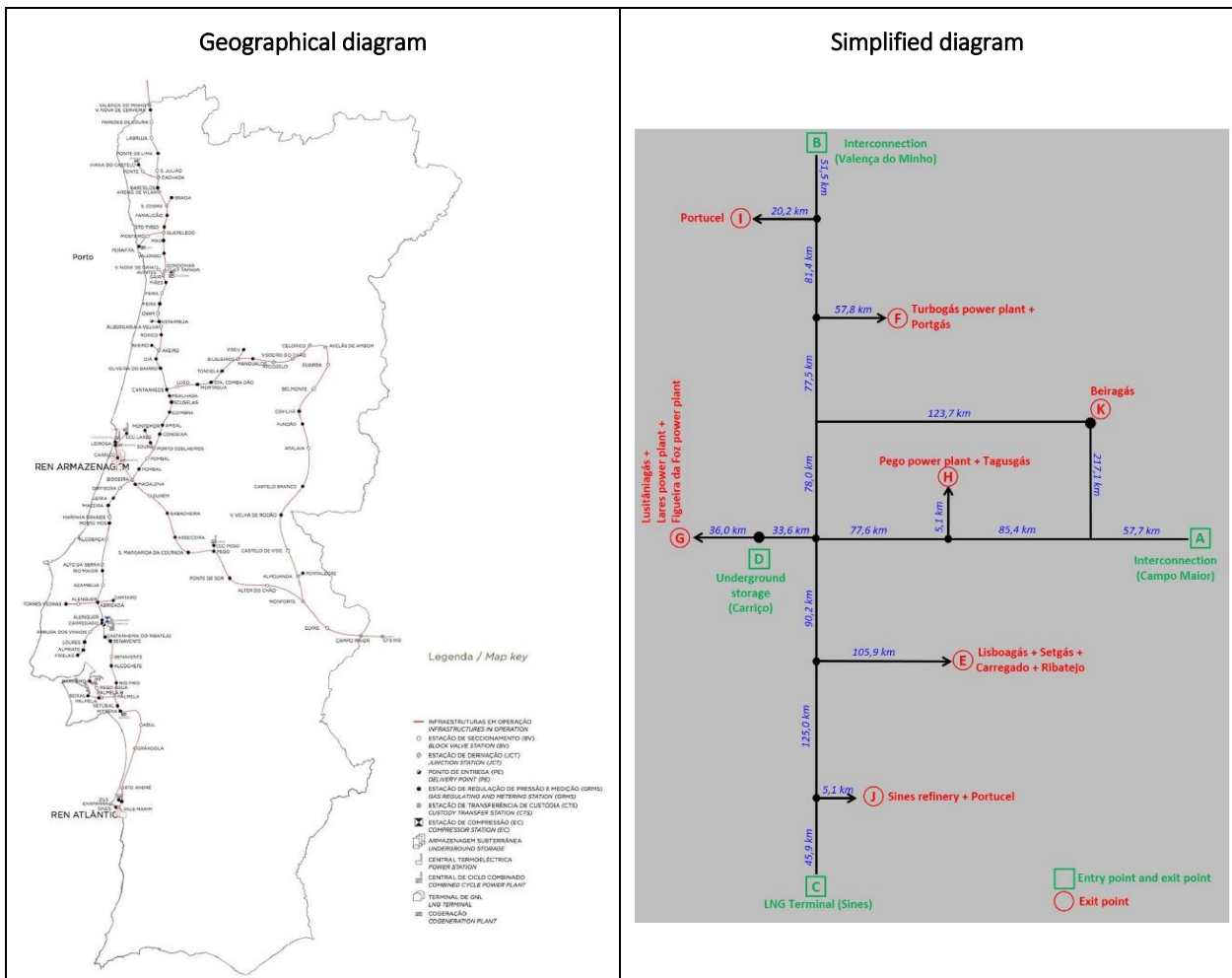
	Point	Product	2019-2020	Unit	Type	
Entry	Interconnection points (VIP)	Yearly	65 554 935	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Quarterly	231 556	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Monthly	6 472 594	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Daily	7 655 422	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Intraday	0	kWh/h	Contracted	
	LNG terminal	Yearly	95 181 945	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Quarterly	7 113 057	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Monthly	1 432 849	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Daily	12 177 236	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Intraday	0	kWh/h	Contracted	
	Underground Storage	Daily	8 631 715	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Intraday	0	kWh/h	Contracted	
Exit	Interconnection points (VIP)	Yearly	0	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Quarterly	0	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Monthly	0	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Daily	408 695	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Intraday	0	kWh/h	Contracted	
	LNG terminal	Yearly	0	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Quarterly	0	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Monthly	0	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Daily	0	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Intraday	0	kWh/h	Contracted	
	Underground Storage	Daily	8 631 715	kWh/day	Contracted	
		Intraday	0	kWh/h	Contracted	
	Distribution networks and HP Customers	Long Uses	168 207 198	kWh/day	Used	
	HP Customers	Annual Flexible Rate - Annual Base Capacity		74 865 741	kWh/day	Used
		Annual Flexible Rate - Additional Monthly Capacity (April to September)		0	kWh/day	Used
		Flexible Monthly Rate - Monthly Capacity (October to March)		27 009 366	kWh/day	Used
		Flexible Monthly Rate - Monthly Capacity (April to September)		32 280 450	kWh/day	Used
		Daily Flexible Rate - Daily Capacity (October to March)		0	kWh/day	Used
	Daily Flexible Rate - Daily Capacity (April to September)		0	kWh/day	Used	

⁴ **Contracted Capacity** - Capacity value reserved by the market agent in capacity allocation processes, constituting a capacity utilization right with a binding payment, regardless of actual use, for various time horizons. **Capacity used** - Maximum daily energy, measured at the point of delivery of the transmission grid for a given horizon (usually for the horizon of the last twelve months, except for shorter products).

Structural representation of the transmission network

Table 3 presents a geographical and a simplified diagram of the transmission network, the latter being relevant for the application of the reference price methodology.

Table 3 - Geographical and simplified diagram of the transmission network



The simplified diagram is characterized by the fact that the various consumption points are grouped into seven clusters of exit points (called E to K). Table 4 summarizes the list of points identified in the simplified diagram, further classifying whether the points correspond to points of entry or exit from the transmission network.

Table 4 - Points of the transmission network in the simplified diagram

Point	Type of point	Entry	Exit
A - Campo Maior	Interconnection point	•	•
B - Valença do Minho	Interconnection point	•	•
C - LNG terminal (Sines)	LNG terminal	•	•
D - Underground storage (Carricho)	Storage	•	•
E - Lisboagás, Setgás, Carregado, Ribatejo	Consumption		•
F - Portgás, Outeiro power plant	Consumption		•
G - Lusitâniagás, Lares power plant, Figueira da Foz power plant	Consumption		•
H - Tagusgás, Pego power plant	Consumption		•
I - Portucel	Consumption		•
J - Sines Refinery, Portucel	Consumption		•
K - Beiragás	Consumption		•

Given the simplified diagram in Table 3 and the list of network points in Table 4, it is possible to determine the distance matrix that measures the distances between each entry point and each exit point (Table 5). It should be noted that according to the simplified diagram the four entry points (A - D) also represent exit points from the transmission network.

Table 5 – Distance matrix, in km

Distance matrix											
km	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
A	0,0	509,0	481,8	254,3	416,9	434,0	290,2	148,2	477,8	441,0	274,9
B	509,0	0,0	549,5	321,9	484,5	190,7	357,9	371,0	71,7	508,6	334,0
C	481,8	549,5	0,0	294,7	276,8	474,4	330,7	343,8	518,2	51,1	462,8
D	254,3	321,9	294,7	0,0	229,7	246,9	36,0	116,2	290,6	253,8	235,2

Note: Rows refer to the four entry points (A - D) and the columns refer to the eleven exit points (A - K).

Other parameters relevant for the reference price methodology

The reference price methodology uses two core concepts to define reference prices, namely the concepts of effective distance and effective capacity.

Firstly, it is important to define the concept of effective distance. The effective distance is equivalent to the distance between two points in the network, times a multiplicative factor that will be greater than 100% if the gas flow between these two points uses additional network assets that are not measurable in terms of distance but in economic terms. This multiplicative factor is called the economic value factor.

In case of entry-exit combinations using GRMS⁵ the economic value factor is 131,6% to reflect the economic value of the GRMS.⁶ For entry-exit combinations that do not use GRMS the economic value factor is 100%.

Secondly, the concept of effective capacity must be defined. Effective capacity is equal to the forecasted capacity for each entry point and each exit point, times a multiplicative factor that measures network utilization at that point. For a point that presents permanently a capacity equal to the technical capacity, the multiplicative factor, called the physical utilization factor, will be equal to 100%. For points whose utilization is less than technical capacity, the physical utilization factor shall be less than 100% and shall be determined by the ratio of physical flows to technical capacity.⁷

Table 6 presents the physical utilization factor per network point, where the measure of physical flows used corresponds to the average value of daily natural gas flows in the 10% of the days with highest utilization for a period of 3 years.⁸

Table 6 - Physical utilization factor, by point of the transmission network

			Technical capacity	Physical flow	Physical utilization factor
			kWh/day	kWh/day	%
Entry	A	Campo Maior	134 000 000	121 162 499	90,4%
	B	Valença do Minho	10 000 000	9 041 978	90,4%
	C	LNG terminal (Sines)	200 000 000	178 819 192	89,4%
	D	Underground storage (Carricho)	85 680 000	42 207 941	49,3%
Exit	A	Campo Maior	55 000 000	3 684 374	6,7%
	B	Valença do Minho	25 000 000	1 674 716	6,7%
	C	LNG terminal (Sines)	5 000 000	0	0,0%
	D	Underground storage (Carricho)	85 680 000	24 083 404	28,1%
	E	Lisboagás, Setgás, Carregado, Ribatejo	99 517 590	58 579 525	58,9%
	F	Portgás, Outeiro power plant	119 032 194	70 066 501	58,9%
	G	Lusitâniagás, Lares power plant, Figueira da Foz power plant	103 283 677	60 796 374	58,9%
	H	Tagusgás, Pego power plant	50 785 037	29 893 844	58,9%
	I	Portucel	7 156 599	4 212 624	58,9%
	J	Sines Refinery, Portucel	44 610 181	26 259 108	58,9%
	K	Beiragás	5 294 723	3 116 659	58,9%

⁵ Entry-exit combinations using GRMS (gas regulation and metering stations) are all combinations that have High Pressure customers or distribution networks as their exit point.

⁶ The value of 131,6% results from the fact that GRMS represent on average 24% of investments in the national transmission network. Therefore, compared to the pipelines, which represent the remaining 76%, the use of GRMS represents an additional investment of 31,6% ($24\% \div 76\%$).

⁷ For situations where the tariff structure provides the same price for a set of points, the physical utilization factor has been calculated for these sets of points, and not for each point individually. Thus, in the case of the VIP (points A and B) and in the case of consumption points (points E through K) a joint value was calculated.

⁸ Information was used for the period from March 1, 2016 to February 28, 2019 (10% of the days in 3 years equals a total of 109 days).

Art. 30 (1)(b)(i,ii) Information on the allowed revenue, including the changes compared to the previous period

The allowed revenues of the transmission system operator for the gas year 2019-2020, and the percentage change from this figure compared to the previous gas year, are summarized in the table below.

Art. 30 (1)(b)(i) Allowed or target revenue, or both, of the transmission system operator	73 191 263 € (allowed revenues)
Art. 30 (1)(b)(ii) Information related to changes in the revenue referred to in point (i) from one year to the next year	-21,2% (change of annual allowed revenues compared with gas year 2018/2019)

Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii) Information related the following Parameters: types of assets, cost of capital, capital and operational expenditures, incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets, inflation indices

This section refers to a number of parameters related to the determination of the allowed revenues of the transmission system operator.

Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(1) Types of assets included in the regulated asset base and their aggregated value	574 525 292 € (net weighted average asset value)
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(2) Cost of capital and its calculation methodology	Gas TSO WACC for 2017 was 6,02% and for 2018 was 5,52%. Pre-tax nominal WACC. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) methodology for cost of equity and a default spread methodology for cost of debt. The WACC to be applied in the regulatory period 2020-2023, is indexed to the Portuguese 10 year bond benchmark and depends, in each year, on its evolution, with a cap (8,80%) and a floor (4,50%).
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(3) Capital expenditures	56 695 145 €
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(3)(a) Capital expenditures: methodologies to determine the initial value of the assets	For the first regulatory period (2007) the RAB was re-evaluated by the government (ICR).
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(3)(b) Capital expenditures: methodologies to re-evaluate the assets	No revaluation of assets (ICR)
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(3)(c) Capital expenditures: explanations of the evolution of the value of the assets	Assets grow annually by the addition of new assets and the deduction of assets write-offs and subsidies
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(3)(d) Capital expenditures: depreciation periods and amounts per asset type.	Annual depreciation (See Annex I – average rate of depreciation per asset type)
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(4) Operational expenditures	18 630 353 €
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(5) Incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets	A price cap methodology is applied in the operational expenditures, with a fixed part and a variable amount indexed to the evolution of physical variables (used exit capacity based on a daily maximum over a 12 month period and an annual efficiency target of 3%).
Art. 30 (1)(b)(iii)(6) Inflation indices	1,5% (GDP deflator)

Art. 30 (1)(b)(iv,v) Information on the transmission services revenue including capacity-commodity split, entry-exit split and intra-system/cross-system split

The following table presents the value of transmission services revenue and various ratios that characterize the tariff structure.

Art. 30 (1)(b)(iv) Transmission services revenue	73 191 263 €
Art. 30 (1)(b)(v)(1) Capacity-commodity split, meaning the breakdown between the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs and the revenue from commodity-based transmission tariffs	100% / 0% Transmission tariffs are entirely capacity-based.
Art. 30 (1)(b)(v)(2) Entry-exit split, meaning the breakdown between the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all entry points and the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all exit points	28% / 72% Transmission tariffs are set in order to achieve an entry-exit split of 28/72.
Art. 30 (1)(b)(v)(3) Intra-system/cross-system split, meaning the breakdown between the revenue from intra-system network use at both entry points and exit points and the revenue from cross-system network use at both entry points and exit points calculated as set out in Article 5	0,4% / 99,6% The cross-system network use is very limited in the case of Portugal, where the interconnection points are mainly used for the import of natural gas.

Art. 30 (1)(b)(vi,vii) Information related to the previous tariff period regarding the reconciliation of the regulatory account and the auction premium

The following table characterizes the regulatory account reconciliation process and the use of the auction premium.

<p>Art. 30 (1)(b)(vi)(1) Reconciliation of the regulatory account: the actually obtained revenue, the under- or over-recovery of the allowed revenue and the part thereof attributed to the regulatory account and, if applicable, sub-accounts within such regulatory account</p>	<p>In the last real year (2017) the amount of actually obtained revenues was 129 815 thousand euros. This means that in the year 2017 the billing was higher than the allowed revenues (an over-recovery of 30 929 thousand euros).</p>
<p>Art. 30 (1)(b)(vi)(2) Reconciliation of the regulatory account: the reconciliation period and the incentive mechanisms implemented</p>	<p>The reconciliation period is of 2 years. No incentive mechanisms are applied.</p>
<p>Art. 30 (1)(b)(vii) The intended use of the auction premium</p>	<p>Until the present date there was no auction premium obtained.</p>

Art. 30 (1)(c) Information on transmission and non-transmission tariffs accompanied by the relevant information related to their derivation

The capacity-based transmission tariffs are in the following three tables:

- Prices for entry points from infrastructures in High Pressure⁹ (Table 7);
- Prices for exit points to infrastructures in High Pressure (Table 8);
- Prices for the remaining exit points (Table 9).

Table 7 - Prices of the tariff for the use of the transmission system, by entry point

USE OF THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (by entry point)	Contracted capacity	
	EUR/(kWh/d)/d	EUR/(kWh/h)/h
Interconnection points (Campo Maior and Valença do Minho)		
Annual	0,00026478	
Quarterly	0,00034422	
Monthly	0,00039717	
Daily	0,00052956	
Within-day		0,00058252
LNG Terminal		
Annual	0,00024387	
Quarterly	0,00031704	
Monthly	0,00036581	
Daily	0,00048775	
Within-day		0,00053652
Underground storage		
Daily	0,00000000	
Within-day		0,00000000

⁹ High-pressure infrastructures are interconnections points, the LNG terminal at Sines and underground storage at Carriço.

Table 8 - Prices of the tariff for the use of the transmission system, by exit point

USE OF THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (by exit point)	Contracted capacity	
	EUR/(kWh/d)/d	EUR/(kWh/h)/h
Interconnection points (Campo Maior and Valença do Minho)		
Annual	0,00005815	
Quarterly	0,00007560	
Monthly	0,00008723	
Daily	0,00011630	
Within-day		0,00012793
LNG Terminal		
Annual	0,00000000	
Quarterly	0,00000000	
Monthly	0,00000000	
Daily	0,00000000	
Within-day		0,00000000
Underground storage		
Daily	0,00000000	
Within-day		0,00000000

Table 9 - Prices of the tariff for the use of the transmission system, by exit point (distribution networks, HP customers and facilities supplied by UAG)

USE OF THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (by exit point and tariff option)	PRICES
Distribution networks and HP Customers	
- Long uses	
Used capacity EUR/(kWh/d)/month	0,014263
HP Customers	
- Flexible annual tariff	
Annual base capacity EUR/(kWh/d)/month	0,014263
Monthly additional capacity (april to september) EUR/(kWh/d)/month	0,021394
HP Customers	
- Flexible monthly tariff	
Monthly capacity (april to september) EUR/(kWh/d)/month	0,021394
Monthly capacity (october to march) EUR/(kWh/d)/month	0,042788
HP Customers	
- Flexible daily tariff	
Daily capacity (april to september) EUR/(kWh/d)/month	0,002806
Daily capacity (october to march) EUR/(kWh/d)/month	0,004676
Facilities supplied by UAG (customer-owned)	
Commodity (EUR/kWh)	0,001141

Neither energy-based¹⁰ transmission tariffs nor non-transmission tariffs for non-transmission services are applied in the terms referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 4(4), respectively.

¹⁰ It should be noted that the price applicable to customer-owned UAG installations (autonomous gas units), although expressed in the EUR/kWh unit, results from a capacity-based price obtained using the reference price methodology, which is subsequently converted due to the impossibility of measuring a capacity concept for this type of consumer.

Art. 30 (2)(a) Information on transmission tariff changes and trends

In addition to the tariffs for the use of the transmission system for gas year 2019-2020, Table 10 also shows the respective prices for the previous gas year and the following three gas years.

It should be clarified that the transmission tariffs for gas years 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 correspond to estimates assuming the same level of allowed revenue and demand as for gas 2019-2020.

Table 11 shows the annual changes in transmission tariffs for gas years 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. The variations presented are explained by the following effects:

- **Gas year 2019-2020**
 - The variations in tariffs reflect the fact that the allowed revenue of the transmission system operator decreased by 21,2%. This reduction was mainly due to the intertemporal deferral of revenue deviations.
 - At entry points, the following effects are highlighted:
 - For the LNG terminal the reduction is greater than for the VIP due to the reference price methodology introduced with gas year 2019-2020 (according to this methodology the gas introduced into the system through the VIP implies, in comparison, a greater use of the transmission network).
 - For underground storage there is a 100% reduction resulting from the application of a 100% discount. The application of this discount complies with the Tariff Network Code and is intended to make it easier for traders to be in balance through the use of the underground storage, taking advantage of the flexibility this infrastructure can provide to the system.
 - At exit points, the following effects are highlighted:
 - The variation in exit point tariffs for customers connected to the transmission network and for distribution networks is -18,9%, due to the reduction in allowed revenues.

- **Gas years 2020-2021, 2021-2022 e 2022-2023**
 - The tariff variations presented for these gas years correspond to estimates that assume the same level of allowed revenue and demand as for the gas year 2019-2020.
 - Given these assumptions, the tariff variations are all nil.

TRANSPARENCY OF TRANSMISSION TARIFFS

Information to be published pursuant to Article 30 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460

Table 10 - Tariffs for the use of the transmission system, by gas year

	Point	Product	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Unit	
Entry	Interconnection points (VIP)	Yearly	0,1218	0,0969	0,0969	0,0969	0,0969	€/kWh/day/year	
		Quarterly	0,1583	0,1260	0,1260	0,1260	0,1260	€/kWh/day/year	
		Monthly	0,1827	0,1454	0,1454	0,1454	0,1454	€/kWh/day/year	
		Daily	0,2436	0,1938	0,1938	0,1938	0,1938	€/kWh/day/year	
		Intraday	6,4308	5,1168	5,1168	5,1168	5,1168	€/kWh/h/year	
	LNG terminal	Yearly	0,1218	0,0893	0,0893	0,0893	0,0893	€/kWh/day/year	
		Quarterly	0,1583	0,1160	0,1160	0,1160	0,1160	€/kWh/day/year	
		Monthly	0,1827	0,1339	0,1339	0,1339	0,1339	€/kWh/day/year	
		Daily	0,2436	0,1785	0,1785	0,1785	0,1785	€/kWh/day/year	
		Intraday	6,4308	4,7128	4,7128	4,7128	4,7128	€/kWh/h/year	
	Underground Storage	Daily	0,0034	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/day/year	
		Intraday	0,0902	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/h/year	
	Exit	Interconnection points (VIP)	Yearly	0,0000	0,0213	0,0213	0,0213	0,0213	€/kWh/day/year
			Quarterly	0,0000	0,0277	0,0277	0,0277	0,0277	€/kWh/day/year
Monthly			0,0000	0,0319	0,0319	0,0319	0,0319	€/kWh/day/year	
Daily			0,0000	0,0426	0,0426	0,0426	0,0426	€/kWh/day/year	
Intraday			0,0000	1,1237	1,1237	1,1237	1,1237	€/kWh/h/year	
LNG terminal		Yearly	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/day/year	
		Quarterly	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/day/year	
		Monthly	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/day/year	
		Daily	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/day/year	
		Intraday	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/h/year	
Underground Storage		Daily	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/day/year	
		Intraday	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	€/kWh/h/year	
Distribution networks and HP Customers		Long Uses	0,2110	0,1712	0,1712	0,1712	0,1712	€/kWh/day/year	
HP Customers		Annual Flexible Rate - Annual Base Capacity	0,2110	0,1712	0,1712	0,1712	0,1712	€/kWh/day/year	
		Annual Flexible Rate - Additional Monthly Capacity (April to September)	0,3165	0,2567	0,2567	0,2567	0,2567	€/kWh/day/year	
		Flexible Monthly Rate - Monthly Capacity (October to March)	0,6329	0,5135	0,5135	0,5135	0,5135	€/kWh/day/year	
		Flexible Monthly Rate - Monthly Capacity (April to September)	0,3165	0,2567	0,2567	0,2567	0,2567	€/kWh/day/year	
		Daily Flexible Rate - Daily Capacity (October to March)	2,1097	1,7115	1,7115	1,7115	1,7115	€/kWh/day/year	
		Daily Flexible Rate - Daily Capacity (April to September)	1,2658	1,0269	1,0269	1,0269	1,0269	€/kWh/day/year	

Note: Figures for gas years 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 correspond to estimates assuming the same level of allowed revenue and demand as for gas year 2019-2020.

TRANSPARENCY OF TRANSMISSION TARIFFS

Information to be published pursuant to Article 30 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460

Table 11 - Annual variations in the tariffs for the use of the transmission system, by gas year

	Point	Product	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	
Entry	Interconnection points (VIP)	Yearly	-20,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Quarterly	-20,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Monthly	-20,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Daily	-20,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Intraday	-20,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
	LNG terminal	Yearly	-26,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Quarterly	-26,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Monthly	-26,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Daily	-26,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
		Intraday	-26,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
	Underground Storage	Daily	-100,0%	-	-	-	
		Intraday	-100,0%	-	-	-	
	Exit	Interconnection points (VIP)	Yearly	-	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
			Quarterly	-	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Monthly			-	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
Daily			-	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
Intraday			-	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
LNG terminal		Yearly	-	-	-	-	
		Quarterly	-	-	-	-	
		Monthly	-	-	-	-	
		Daily	-	-	-	-	
		Intraday	-	-	-	-	
Underground Storage		Daily	-	-	-	-	
		Intraday	-	-	-	-	
Distribution networks and HP Customers		Long Uses	-18,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
HP Customers		Annual Flexible Rate - Annual Base Capacity		-18,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
		Annual Flexible Rate - Additional Monthly Capacity (April to September)		-18,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
		Flexible Monthly Rate - Monthly Capacity (October to March)		-18,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
		Flexible Monthly Rate - Monthly Capacity (April to September)		-18,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
		Daily Flexible Rate - Daily Capacity (October to March)		-18,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Daily Flexible Rate - Daily Capacity (April to September)		-18,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%		

Note: Figures for gas years 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 correspond to estimates assuming the same level of allowed revenue and demand as for gas year 2019-2020.

Art. 30 (2)(b) Information about the used tariff model and an explanation how to calculate the transmission tariffs applicable for the prevailing tariff period

In accordance with the Tariff Network Code, ERSE provides a simplified tariff model which allows users to consult the tariffs for the use of the transmission network in force for the gas year 2019-2020 and to estimate their possible evolution until the gas year 2022-2023.

For this purpose, the simplified tariff model allows the user to enter her estimates for the evolution of the transmission system operator's allowed revenues and for the evolution of forecasted capacity regarding the various capacity products.

The simplified tariff model can be found on the [ERSE](#) website.