



Publication according to Art. 19 (1) (EU) 2024/1789 – Annex I, 1.1 – 1.5

Date: 19.12.2025

Information to be published before the tariff period 2026		
Annex I	Description	Information/ Link
1.1.	The entity responsible for calculating, setting and approving the different components of the methodology.	Bundesnetzagentur für Elektrizität, Gas, Telekommunikation, Post und Eisenbahnen



1.2.	A description of the methodology, including at least a description of:	
a)	the overall methodology, such as revenue-cap, hybrid, cost-plus or tariff benchmarking;	<p>The determination of network charges is based on the revenue cap method in accordance with legal requirements. Key legal foundations include the Energy Industry Act (EnWG), the Gas Network Charges Ordinance (GasNEV), and the Incentive Regulation Ordinance (ARegV).</p> <p>This method ensures that the revenues of transmission system operators from network charges remain within a regulatory framework while simultaneously creating incentives for efficiency improvements and investments in network infrastructure. The revenue cap for a Transmission System Operator (TSO), which is set for a regulatory period of five years, is based on the costs and revenues of a base year. The costs of the base year are reviewed and approved by the Federal Network Agency. Furthermore, the annual revenue cap is updated with components that must be adjusted annually. These include, among others, the capital cost adjustment to account for investments outside the base year, the regulatory account to reflect deviations between planned and actual figures, and other cost items that require adjustment, such as volatile costs and permanently not influencable costs. The annually adjusted revenue cap therefore includes the capital costs, operating costs, and efficiency targets to be considered each year.</p> <p>Network charges are calculated based on the revenue cap and the forecasted transport volumes. These charges are published transparently and apply to all network users without discrimination.</p>



<p>b)</p>	<p>the methodology to set the regulatory asset base (RAB), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) methodology to determine the initial (opening) value of the assets as applied at the start of the relevant regulatory period and when incorporating new assets to the RAB;ii) methodology to re-evaluate assets;iii) explanations of the evolution of the value of the assets;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i) The regulated asset base (RAB) is determined according to the revenue-cap method in accordance with the Anreizregulierungsverordnung (ARegV) and the Gasnetzentgeltverordnung (GasNEV).ii) According to GasNEV, assets invested in from 2006 onwards are generally not subject to revaluation. For investments made before 2006, current replacement values are partially determined based on the index series specified in § 6a GasNEV.iii) The development of asset values is influenced by investments in new facilities, expansion of existing infrastructure, as well as depreciation and decommissioning. Depreciation periods are based on Appendix 1 of GasNEV and the regulatory decision "KANU 2.0" (Ref. GBK-24-02-2#1).
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	<p>iv) treatment of decommissioned assets;</p> <p>v) depreciation methodology applied to the RAB, including any changes applied to the values.</p>	<p>iv) Decommissioned assets are not included in the regulated asset base.</p> <p>v) In principle, the regulatory depreciation periods according to Appendix 1 of GasNEV apply. Adjustments to these depreciation periods may be made in accordance with the regulatory decision KANU 2.0 (Ref. GBK-24-02-2#1).</p>
c)	<p>the methodology to set the cost of capital;</p>	<p>The method for calculating capital costs is specified in Sections 6-8 of the GasNEV.</p>
d)	<p>the methodology to determine the total expenditure (TOTEX) or, if applicable, operational expenditure (OPEX) and capital expenditure (CAPEX);</p>	<p>Only efficient operating costs are considered. Operating expenses are derived from the profit and loss statement under commercial law, with the exception of depreciation and tax on income and earnings. Capital expenditure is calculated in accordance with Section 255 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), distributed across the asset groups in accordance with Appendix 1 of the GasNEV.</p>



e)	the methodology to determine the efficiency of the cost, if applicable;	<p>German transmission system operators are subject to the incentive regulation in accordance with Sections 12–16 of the Anreizregulierungsverordnung (ARegV).</p> <p>The revenue cap for a network operator, which is determined for the regulatory period (five years), is based on the costs incurred in the base year (year 3 prior to the new regulatory period) and reviewed by the regulatory authority. Based on these costs (TOTEX or sTOTEX), an efficiency comparison is conducted among the transmission system operators by relating their expenditure (TOTEX/sTOTEX) to structural parameters (e.g., pipeline volume, exit points, compressor capacity etc.) to establish an efficiency cost frontier. Network operators that lie on the efficiency cost frontier are considered 100% efficient. Any inefficiencies identified must be reduced over the course of the subsequent regulatory period.</p>
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f)	the methodology applied to set the inflation;	<p>For inflation adjustments under Section 8 of the Incentive Regulation Ordinance (ARegV), the consumer price index published by the Federal Statistical Office is used. To adjust the revenue cap for a given year, the consumer price index of the penultimate calendar year is applied. This index is then compared to the consumer price index of the base year to determine the deviation from the inflation rate assumed in the base year.</p> <p>The resulting rate is corrected by a general sectoral productivity factor (Xgen), which is uniformly determined by the regulatory authority for all transmission system operators. Fundamentally, Xgen represents the difference between the productivity gains in the regulated sector (such as gas network operations) due to technological progress and that of the overall economy.</p>
g)	the methodology to determine premia and incentives, if applicable;	Not relevant
h)	non-controllable costs;	Within the regulated network costs, certain costs are entirely excluded from the efficiency benchmark, as they are permanently beyond the control of the network operator. These costs are specified in Section 11 ARegV.



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i)	services provided within the company holding, if applicable.	Within a vertically integrated energy supply company, service relationships may occur. Based on decision BK9-19/613-1 by the Federal Network Agency, TSOs are required to disclose extensive information regarding service relationships within a vertically integrated energy supply company. This includes a detailed overview of affiliated vertically integrated energy supply companies that provide services to the gas transmission/gas distribution business and/or make network infrastructure available.
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1.3.	The values of the parameters used in the methodology:	
a)	the detailed values of the parameters that are part of the cost of equity and cost of debt or weighted average cost of capital expressed in percentages;	<p>Cost of equity:</p> <p>a) Values pursuant to Section 7 in conjunction with Section 5 (2) GasNEV and in conjunction with the determination of equity interest rates pursuant to Section 7 (6) GasNEV for the fourth regulatory period (BK4-21-056) amount to:</p> <p>Return on equity: EK-I: 5.07% (new assets) and 3.51% (existing assets)</p> <p>b) Pursuant to Section 10a (7) AregV in conjunction with the provisions for determining the imputed equity interest rate for new investments in the capital cost surcharge (BK4-23-002), the cost surcharge is: Mixed interest rate 5.10% (2024).</p> <p>Cost of debt:</p> <p>Costs of debt are treated and reimbursed as expense-equivalent costs, but only up to the amount of interest rates customary on the capital market for comparable borrowings after appropriate review by the BNetzA.</p>
b)	depreciation periods in years applicable separately to pipelines and compressors;	Not to be published in accordance with determination decision BK9-25/617 of the Federal Network Agency.



c)	changes to the depreciation period or in the acceleration of the depreciation applied to assets;	Not to be published in accordance with determination decision BK9-25/617 of the Federal Network Agency.
d)	efficiency targets in percentages;	The individual efficiency value of the (FNB) for the 4th regulatory period is 100%.
e)	inflation indices;	The inflation index (t-2) used to determine the permissible revenues in 2026 is: CPI 2024: 119.3 indicator points.
f)	premia and incentives.	Not relevant.



1.4.	The values of costs and expenditure that are used for setting the allowed or target revenue in euro and in the local currency of:	
a)	the RAB per asset type detailed per year until its full depreciation, including: i) the investments added to the RAB, per asset type; ii) the depreciation per asset type until the full depreciation of the assets;	Not to be published in accordance with determination decision BK9-25/617 of the Federal Network Agency.
b)	the cost of capital including the cost of equity and the cost of debt;	32.095.651 €
c)	operational expenditure;	134.529.671 €



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d)	premia and incentives detailed separately per item.	Not relevant
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1.5.	Financial indicators to be provided for the transmission system operator. In the event of the transmission system operator being part of a larger holding or undertaking, those values shall be provided separately for the transmission system operator, including:	
	a) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA);	65.999.057 €
	b) earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT);	42.646.381 €
	c) return on assets I (ROA) = EBITDA / RAB;	Not to be published in accordance with determination decision BK9-25/617 of the Federal Network Agency.
	d) return on assets II (ROA) = EBIT / RAB;	Not to be published in accordance with determination decision BK9-25/617 of the Federal Network Agency.
	e) return on equity (ROE) = Profit / Equity:	5,7% This refers to the return on equity under commercial law. It is not possible to compare this with the returns on equity permitted under regulatory law, as these are calculated on an imputed basis. These may be correspondingly higher or lower.



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	i) return on capital employed (RoCE);	6,2%
	ii) leverage ratio;	24,6%
	iii) net debt / (Net debt + Equity);	21%
	iv) net debt / EBITDA.	2,2