

Fluxys natural gas transport services in Belgium Conditions & Tariffs

Conditions & Tariffs 2012 as approved by the CREG on the 22nd of December 2012

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1. Border-to-border & Domestic Transmission Tariffs

1.1 Introduction

The tariffs listed hereunder are VAT excluded. The indicated services are subject to the conditions and limitations as explained in the relevant regulatory documents as published on the Fluxys' website, such as the Access Code for Transmission or the Transmission Programme.

The tariffs for 2013, 2014 and 2015 will be the tariffs as published for the year 2012, indexed for the inflation that will have been prevailed in 2012, 2013 and 2014 (considering also a correction for the inflation that will have been prevailed in 2011 compared to the budget indexation of 3,17%) on the basis of the consumer price index (CPI).

A detailed presentation of the tariffs is given in the following sections.

1.2 Border-to-border & Domestic Transmission Services for 2012

1.2.1 Entry Capacity Services

The Entry Capacity tariff consists of a capacity component, which is a function of the subscribed Entry Capacity (in $m^3(n)/h/year$) and a commodity component, which is function of the actual allocated quantities at the considered Entry Point.

The following tariffs have the same level for Border-to-border & Domestic Transmission even if the services are separated.

1.2.1.1 Firm and Conditional Entry Capacity

The Firm and Conditional Entry Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Firm Entry Capacity (in $m^3(n)/h$):

Entry Points	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
Entry Point	6,94

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.2.1.2 Interruptible Level 1 Entry Capacity

The Interruptible Level 1 Entry Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Interruptible Level 1 Entry Capacity (in $m^3(n)/h$):

Entry Points	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
Entry Point	5,55

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.2.1.3 Interruptible Level N Entry Capacity

The Interruptible Level N Entry Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Interruptible Level N Entry Capacity (in m³(n)/h):

Entry Points	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
Entry Point	4,17

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.2.1.4 Entry Commodity component

The commodity component of the tariff depends on the allocated quantities on the Entry Point as specified in the following table. Depending on the Border-to-border Transmission model under which the entry capacity is operated, this commodity term is retained in kind (Gas In Kind) or is invoiced, each month, based on the daily allocated quantities (in energy) and the daily ZIG Day-Ahead (Energy In Cash). Fluxys reserves the right to change this reference if this price is no longer representative for the purchase or sales price of this gas for Fluxys.

Entry Points	Commodity term
	2012
Entry Point	0,08% of allocated quantities at the Entry Point
Virtual Entry Point (HUB and VSI)	No commodity term
Conversion Entry Point (L-inject and Transfo)	No commodity term

1.2.2 Tariff for the transfer of capacity

In 2012, the tariff for the Transfer of Capacity or Flexibility services on the Secondary Market is € 212,74 per completed transaction per Grid User.

If the transfer of Capacity, is done by Fluxys on behalf of a Grid User, an additional fee of 3% of the tariff of the Capacity Services sold is invoiced to the seller.

1.2.3 Border-to-border & Domestic Transmission Synergy

A Grid User may under certain conditions convert its subscribed Border-to-border Transmission Capacities into Domestic Transmission Entry Capacities in order to feed a Final Customer on the Domestic Transmission Network.

In case there is no more Domestic Transmission capacity available on the given Entry point, the Grid User will

- Continue to pay the Entry Capacity Services into the Border-to-border Transmission network
- Pay the tariff for the Supply Capacity Services
- Will not have to pay for the Entry Capacity Services of Domestic Transmission

If there is still Domestic Transmission Capacity available on the given Entry point, the Grid User still has the right to convert its subscribed Border-to-border Transmission Capacity into Domestic Transmission Entry Capacity under the same conditions, but will have to pay also for the Entry Capacity Services into the Domestic Transmission network.

1.2.4 Multiple Shipper Code Service

In 2012, the tariff for an additional Shipper Code, used by the Grid User for the follow-up of their contracts is € 6.382,10 per additional Shipper Code per year.

1.2.5 Communication Service

In case no connection agreement is signed by the Final Customer, the tariff in 2012 for the communication of the measurement via the WebTrack-module "Gas User Metering" is € 5.318,52 per year.

In 2012, the tariff for the communication of real-time measurements on the border points is € 25.528,89 per border point per year.

1.2.6 Capacity release based on CREG decisions

In accordance with article 48 § 3 of the Code of Conduct Fluxys applies in 2012 a tariff of € 5.318,52 for the release of unused Capacity.

1.3 Border-to-border Transmission services

1.3.1 Border-to-border Transmission Exit Capacity Services

The Exit Capacity tariff consists of a capacity component, which is a function of the subscribed Exit Capacity (in m³(n)/h/year) and a commodity component, which is function of the actual allocated quantities at the considered Exit Point.

1.3.1.1 Firm and Conditional Exit Capacity

The Firm Exit Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Firm Exit Capacity (in m³(n)/h):

Exit Points	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
Exit Point	2,31

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.3.1.2 Interruptible Level 1 Exit Capacity

The Interruptible Level 1 Exit Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Interruptible Level 1 Exit Capacity (in m³(n)/h):

Exit Points	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
Exit Point	1,85

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.3.1.3 Interruptible Level N Exit Capacity

The Interruptible Level N Exit Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Interruptible Level N Exit Capacity (in m³(n)/h):

Exit Points	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
Exit Point	1,39

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.3.1.4 Exit Commodity Component

The commodity component of the tariff depends on the allocated quantities on the Exit Point as specified in the following table. Depending on the Border-to-border Transmission model under which the entry capacity is operated, this commodity term is retained in kind (Gas In Kind) or is invoiced, each month, based on the daily allocated quantities (in

energy) and the daily ZIG Day-Ahead price (Energy In Cash). Fluxys reserves the right to change this reference if this price is no longer representative for the purchase or sales price of this gas for Fluxys.

Exit Points	Commodity term
	2012
Physical Exit Point without compression	0,08% of allocated quantities at the Exit Point
Virtual Exit Point (HUB and VSI)	No commodity term

1.3.2 Entry/Exit capacity services between zones

The tariff consists of a capacity component, which is a function of the subscribed Capacity (in m³(n)/h/year) on the Border-to-border Transmission Segment in the relevant direction.

1.3.2.1 Firm and Conditional Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity

The Firm Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Firm Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity (in m³(n)/h):

Border-to-border Transmission Segment	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
VTN_East	33,52
VTN_West	3,51
East-South	20,51
West-South	20,51
GD Lux	15,59
North-South L	18,14

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.3.2.2 Interruptible Level 1 Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity

The Interruptible Level 1 Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component, which is a function of the subscribed Interruptible Level 1 Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity (in m³(n)/h):

Border-to-border Transmission Segment	Tariff 2012 [€/m ³ (n)/h/year]
VTN_East	26,82
VTN_West	2,81
East-South	16,40

West-South	16,40
GD Lux*	12,47
North-South L	14,52

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.3.2.3 Interruptible Level N Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity

The Interruptible Level N Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity tariff for a standard contract of 1 (one) year consists of a capacity component which is a function of the subscribed Interruptible Level N Border-to-border Transmission Segment Capacity (in m³(n)/h):

Border-to-border Transmission Segment	Tariff 2012 [€/m³(n)/h/year]
VTN_East	20,11
VTN_West	2,10
East-South	12,30
West-South	12,30
GD Lux	9,35
North-South L	10,89

For shorter contracts than a year, the tariff is proportional to the number of days of the contract.

1.3.3 Interruption Fee

Each month, the effectively interrupted Interruptible Level 1 and/or Level N Border-to-border Transmission Capacities are reimbursed for each interrupted hour on the basis of the hourly tariff being the yearly tariff of the Interruptible Level 1 or Level N Capacity divided by the number of days in the calendar year and divided by 24.

1.3.4 Tariff for settlement of the Monthly Imbalance Account

Each hour, for each Network User, in case of residual imbalance between total definitive allocated entry quantities and total definitive allocated exit quantities, the imbalance is cumulated in a Monthly Imbalance Account and is valued at the daily ZIG Day Ahead price. At the end of the month, this Monthly Imbalance Account is settled to zero and the imbalance is credited or invoiced to the Grid User.

1.3.5 Additional Border-to-border Transmission Services

1.3.5.1 Zee Platform Service

The tariff for the Zee Platform Capacity consists of two components: a monthly fix component and a commodity component which is function of the actual allocated quantities at the considered Entry-Exit Point.

In 2012, the monthly fix component depends on the number of Entry-Exit Points on which the Network User wants to subscribe Zee Platform Services: € 5.318,41, € 6.382,10, € 9.573,14 or € 12.764,19 per month for respectively one, two, three or four Entry-Exit points in the Zeebrugge zone.

The commodity component of the tariff depends on the allocated quantities on the Entry-Exit Point as specified in the following table. Depending on the Border-to-border Transmission model under which the Zee Platform service is operated, this commodity term is retained in kind (Gas In Kind) or is invoiced, each month, based on the daily allocated quantities (in energy) and the daily ZIG Day-Ahead price (Energy In Cash). Fluxys reserves the right to change this reference if this price is no longer representative for the purchase or sales price of this gas for Fluxys.

Entry-Exit Points	Commodity term
	2012
Physical Entry-Exit Points (IZT, TML LNG, ZPT)	0,08% of allocated quantities at the Entry Point
Virtual Entry-Exit Point (HUB)	No commodity term

1.4 Domestic Transmission Services

1.4.1 Operational Interruptible Entry Capacity

In 2012, the tariff for the Operational Interruptible Entry Capacity is composed of a capacity element which is function of the subscribed Operational Interruptible Entry Capacity (in $m^3(n)/h/year$). The tariff for a yearly standard contract is € 5,55 per ($m^3(n)/h$) of subscribed Operational Interruptible Entry Capacity.

1.4.2 "Day-ahead" Interruptible Entry Capacity

The tariff for the "Day-ahead" Interruptible Entry Capacity is composed of one subscription fee and one capacity component.

The **subscription fee** in 2012 for a standard contract Day-ahead Interruptible Entry Capacity is of € 12.764,44 per year on all Entry Points of the Domestic Transmission Network.

The **capacity component** is a function of the hourly maximum of allocated "Day-ahead" Interruptible Entry Capacity during the considered day, which is multiplied by the daily tariff for Firm Entry Capacity (= yearly tariff for Firm Entry Capacity divided by the number of days in the calendar year).

1.4.3 Tariff for settlement of the Monthly Imbalance

The Grid User's monthly settlement is the balance, on the basis of the final allocations, or the quantities of gas, expressed in kWh, exchanged between Fluxys and the Grid User.

When Fluxys buys or sells gas to settle the monthly Domestic Transmission Imbalance account, the purchasing or sales prices are set on the basis of the daily ZIG Day-Ahead price. Fluxys reserves the right to change this reference if this price is no longer representative for the purchase or sales price of this gas for Fluxys.

1.4.4 Domestic Transmission Supply Services

1.4.4.1 Firm and Conditional non-SLP Supply Capacity

The tariff for the Firm non-SLP Supply Capacity depends on the nature of the Supply Point:

- in case of a Supply Point that is connected to the high-pressure (HP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for a Firm non-SLP standard one year contract is € 16,20 per $m^3(n)/h$ of subscribed non-SLP Supply Firm Capacity,
- in case of a Supply Point connected to the medium pressure (MP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for a Firm non-SLP standard one year contract is € 16,20 per $m^3(n)/h$ for the Firm non-

SLP Supply Capacity subscribed on the HP-grid, increased by € 8,98 per m³(n)/h for the Firm non-SLP Supply Capacity subscribed on the MP-grid.

1.4.4.2 Firm SLP Supply Capacity

The Capacity subscribed to supply an SLP End Customer, is always Firm SLP Supply Capacity.

The tariff for the Firm SLP Supply Capacity depends on the nature of the Supply Point :

- in case of a Supply point that is connected to the high pressure (HP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for a Firm SLP standard one year contract is € 16,20 per m³(n)/h subscribed Firm SLP supply Capacity ;
- in case of a Supply Point connected to the medium pressure (MP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for a Firm SLP-standard one year contract is € 16,20 per m³(n)/h for the Firm SLP Supply Capacity subscribed on the HP-grid, increased by € 8,98 per m³(n)/h for the Firm SLP Supply Capacity subscribed on the MP-grid.

1.4.4.3 Firm Capacity for injection in the storage facility in Loenhout

The Supply Capacity for gas injection in the storage facility in Loenhout is subscribed as a specific firm service with a specific tariff. The tariff in 2012 for the Firm Supply Capacity for injection in Loenhout for a standard one year contract is € 6,80 per m³(n)/h of subscribed Firm Capacity for injection in the storage facility in Loenhout.

1.4.4.4 Conditional HUB Supply Capacity

In 2012, the tariff for the Conditional Hub Supply Capacity for a standard one year contract is € 16,20 per (m³(n)/h) subscribed Conditional HUB Capacity.

1.4.4.5 Switch H/L Supply Capacity

In 2012, the tariff for the switch H/L Capacity depends on the nature of the Supply Point : the tariff for a switch H/L for a standard one year contract is € 18,14 per m³(n)/h subscribed switch H/L Capacity.

1.4.4.6 Interruptible Supply Capacity

The tariff for the Interruptible Capacity depends on the nature of the Supply Point :

- in case of a Supply Point connected to the high pressure (HP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for an interruptible standard one year contract is € 12,96 per m³(n)/h subscribed Interruptible Supply Capacity ;
- in case of a Supply Point connected to the medium pressure (MP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for an interruptible standard one year contract is € 12,96 per m³(n)/h for the Interruptible Supply Capacity on the HP-grid, increased by € 7,18 per m³(n)/h for the Interruptible Supply Capacity subscribed on the MP-grid.

1.4.4.7 Operational Interruptible Supply Capacity for injection in the storage facility in Loenhout

In 2012, the tariff for the Operational Interruptible Supply Capacity for injection in the storage facility in Loenhout for a standard one year contract is € 5,51 per m³(n)/h subscribed Operational Interruptible Supply Capacity for injection in the storage facility in Loenhout.

1.4.4.8 NDM Supply Capacity

The tariff for NDM Supply Capacity is function of the nature of the Supply point:

- for a NDM Supply Point connected to the high pressure (HP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for a NDM standard one year contract is € 22,68 per m³(n)/h subscribed NDM Supply Capacity.
- for a NDM Supply Point connected to the medium pressure (MP) grid, the tariff in 2012 for a NDM standard one year contract is € 22,68 per m³(n)/h for the NDM subscribed Capacity, increased by € 8,98 per m³(n)/h for the Supply Capacity subscribed on the MP-grid.

1.4.4.9 Capacity for periods of less than one year: "seasonal tariff"

A Grid User who wants to subscribe Firm non-SLP Supply (HP and MP) Capacity, Supply Capacity for injection in Loenhout (HP), Conditional Supply (HP and MP) Capacity, Conditional Hub Supply Capacity or Direct Line Capacity (see 1.4.5.1) for periods of less than 12 months, can subscribe to Capacity at the seasonal Capacity tariff. Seasonal Capacity cannot be reserved more than one year in advance of the Capacity being made available.

The seasonal Capacity tariff for a standard seasonal contract is equal to the annual tariff for the concerned Capacity (Firm non-SLP Supply (HP and MP) Capacity, Supply Capacity for injection in Loenhout (HP), Conditional Supply (HP and MP) Capacity, Conditional Hub Supply Capacity or Direct Line Capacity), divided by the number of days in the calendar year, multiplied by the number of days during which the service is subscribed and multiplied with a coefficient that varies depending on the month in accordance with the table shown below. If the period covers several months, the sum will be taken for all months for which the service has been subscribed for.

Seasonal Capacity tariff coefficients					
January	February	March	April	May	June
2.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0
July	August	September	October	November	December
0.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.4

$$\text{Seasonal tariff} = \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{T_{\text{year}}}{\text{number of days during Year}} \times D_m \times SC_m$$

with T_{year} = Tariff for a standard contract of one year

with D_m = Number of days subscribed during month m

with SC_m = Seasonal coefficient of month m

with N = Number of months Seasonal Capacity

1.4.4.10 Supply Commodity component

The commodity component of the tariff depends on the allocated quantities on the Supply Point (in energy) as specified in the following table and the daily ZIG Day-Ahead (Energy In Cash). Fluxys reserves the right to change this reference if this price is no longer representative for the purchase or sales price of this gas for Fluxys.

Supply Points	Commodity term
	2012
Supply Points	0,08% of allocated quantities at the Supply Point
Virtual Supply Point (HUB)	No commodity term
Conversion Supply Points (L-inject and Transfo)	No commodity term

1.4.5 Additional Domestic Transmission Services

1.4.5.1 Direct line Capacity service

For End Customers that are connected through a direct line for which Fluxys has got the responsibility, the Direct line tariff is applicable. For these End Customers, no separate Entry and Supply Capacities have to be subscribed. This Capacity service does not contain any Flexibility service.

The tariff for the "Direct line" Capacity consists of three components:

- A *capacity* component that is based on the subscribed Capacity ($m^3(n)/h$);
- A *distance* component that is based on the distance of the Direct line (km);
- A *commodity* component that is linked to the real transmitted energy.

The **capacity component** in 2012 for a Direct line contract of one year is of € 4,05 per subscribed $m^3(n)/h$ per year.

The **distance component** in 2012 for a Direct line contract of one year is of € 0,35 per subscribed m³(n)/h, per kilometer per year.

The **commodity component** depends on the actual energy transmitted, as specified in section 0, valued on the basis of the daily ZIG Day-Ahead price. Fluxys reserves the right to change this reference if this price is no longer representative for the price of the natural gas supplied by Fluxys.

1.4.5.2 Additional Flexibility Services

- **Additional Rate Flexibility (RF)**

In 2012, the tariff for the subscribed additional RF for a standard one year contract is € 9,32 per m³(n)/h subscribed additional RF.

- **Additional Cumulated Imbalance Tolerances (CIT)**

In 2012, the additional CIT non-SLP tariff for a standard one year contract is € 2,94 per m³(n) subscribed additional CIT.

- **Additional Daily Imbalance Tolerances (DIT)**

In 2012, the additional DIT tariff for a standard one year contract is € 5,88 per m³(n) subscribed additional DIT.

1.4.5.3 Pressure Reducing Services at the Supply Point (Dedicated Pressure Reducing Station – DPRS)

In 2012, the tariff for the pressure reducing services depends on the subscribed Supply Capacity at the concerned Supply Point. The tariff for a standard one year contract is € 8,29 per m³(n)/h subscribed Supply Capacity.

1.4.5.4 Odourisation Services

In 2012, the tariff for the odourisation service consists only of a commodity component that depends on the actual volume of gas odourised; the commodity component is € 0,99 per 1 000 m³(n) odourised gas.

1.4.5.5 Connection and Disconnection Services

The connection tariff is applicable to establish new legal and financial links between Fluxys and an End Customer on the grid. The tariff in 2012 is € 2.127,41 per connection.

The disconnection Tariff is applicable when an End Customer has to be disconnected from the Fluxys transport system. The tariff in 2012 is € 2.127,41 per disconnection.

These tariffs do not cover costs related to field works to connect or to disconnect the End Customer.

1.4.5.6 Capacity Discontinuance based on CREG decisions

In accordance with article 48 § 3 of the Code of Conduct Fluxys applies a tariff of € 5.318,52 for the discontinuance of unused Capacity.

1.4.5.7 Quality Conversion Services: Quality Conversion Units

In transformation mode, the quality conversion installations convert high calorific gas (H-gas also called "rich"-gas) into low calorific gas (L-gas also called "Slochteren"-gas).

In enrichment mode, the conversion installation injects H-gas in the L-gas taking into account the L-gas flows and the gas quality specifications.

The tariff for quality conversion services consists of two components:

- a *capacity* component that depends on the subscribed Capacity (expressed in $m^3(n)/h$),
- a *commodity* component that depends on the volume of L-gas that the conversion installations actually produced in transformation mode.

The **capacity component** in 2012 for a standard one year contract is € 15,30 per $m^3(n)/h$ subscribed Capacity on a Firm basis, and for a standard one year contract is € 12,23 per $m^3(n)/h$ subscribed Capacity on an Interruptible basis. Subscription is made on the basis of the Capacity of the conversion installations in transformation mode. Each subscription also gives a right to use the conversion installations in enrichment mode.

The **commodity component** in 2012 is € 24,63 per 1.000 $m^3(n)$ L-gas produced by the conversion installations in transformation mode.

1.4.5.8 Additional Start-up Service

When he has used up his start-up rights in transformation mode, the Quality Conversion User can request additional conversion unit start-ups. He also can request start-up in enrichment mode.

In 2012, the tariff for each additional start-up in transformation mode is € 16.381,04 per start-up and the tariff for each start-up in enrichment mode is € 2.180,59 for each start-up.

1.4.5.9 Natural gas quality conversion: L-inject

This service is offered on an interruptible basis. The tariff of this service only consists of a capacity component. The **capacity component** in 2012 for a standard contract of one year is of € 12,76 per m³(n)/h subscribed L-inject Capacity.

1.4.5.10 Connection agreement tariff supplement

If an End Customer did not sign the connection agreement with Fluxys, this End Customer will be charged the connection agreement tariff supplement.

This tariff supplement is calculated as follows:

- For End Customers with a Capacity subscription below or equal to 10.000 m³(n)/h, this tariff supplement is 1.064 € on a yearly basis in 2012. This tariff supplement is charged pro rata the number of days that the connection agreement is not signed.
- For End Customers with a Capacity subscription above 10.000 m³(n)/h, this tariff supplement is € 0,1064 in 2012 multiplied by the subscribed Capacity on a yearly basis. This tariff supplement is charged pro rata the number of days the connection agreement is not signed.

1.4.6 Tariff for secondary metering for combined heat and power plant

In case an End User needs a secondary metering for its combined heat and power plant, the following tariffs are applicable:

- If the End User already has a telemetering system which simply requests an additional line installation, the applicable tariff in 2012 is € 1.156,44 per year.
- If a telemetering system needs to be installed with one metering line, the applicable tariff in 2012 is € 2.458,96 per year.
- If a telemetering system needs to be installed with one metering line, the applicable tariff in 2012 is € 2.863,88 per year.

1.4.7 Tariff Supplements applicable in 2012

1.4.7.1 Tariff Supplements related to Domestic Transmission Capacity

The capacity exceeding is for a Shipper the maximum of the hourly differences during the Day, expressed in $m^3(n)/h$, between the quantity of gas allocated to the considered point and the sum of the subscribed capacities at that point.

The tariff supplements applied to capacity exceedings are composed of two elements:

- a tariff supplement for the peak exceeding of the month, in function of the monthly maximum of the capacity exceedings at the considered point;
- a tariff supplement for the non-peak of the month, in function of the monthly sum of the capacity exceedings at the considered point, minus the monthly maximum of the capacity exceedings of the considered point.

• Calculation of tariff supplements for peak exceedings

The tariff supplement for monthly peak exceedings at an Entry or Supply point is the amount, expressed in €, resulting from multiplying the following 3 elements:

- the monthly maximum of the capacity exceedings of the considered point,
- the yearly unit cost of Firm Capacity at the considered point, expressed in $€/m^3(n)/h$ and resulting :
 - for an Entry point, of the sum of the capacity elements of the yearly Firm Entry capacity tariff and the yearly Firm non-SLP Supply capacity tariff for a Supply point at the high pressure (HP-) grid.
 - for a Supply point at the high and medium pressure grid, of the sum of the Firm yearly Entry capacity tariff and the yearly Firm non-SLP Supply capacity tariff at the Supply point.
- of the sum of following two elements :
 - the minimum between
 - the multiplication of the seasonal capacity tariff coefficient for the considered month and the occurrence factor at the considered point (defined as the number of months, during the last 12 months (included the current month), during which a capacity exceeding occurred for the Shipper at the considered point), divided by twelve,
 - and the coefficient of 1.
 - and, if the equivalent temperature at Uccle is below $-5^{\circ}C$, the minimum between
 - $2/3$ of the difference between $-5^{\circ}C$ and the equivalent temperature at Uccle of the day of the peak exceeding,
 - and the coefficient of 4.

- **Calculation of tariff supplements for non-peak exceedings**

The tariff supplement for monthly *non-peak* exceedings at an Entry or Supply point is the amount, expressed in €, resulting of the multiplication of following four elements:

- the sum of the capacity exceedings of the month at the considered point, minus the monthly maximum of the capacity exceedings at the considered point,
- the yearly unit cost of Firm Capacity at the considered point, expressed in €/m³(n)/h and resulting :
 - for an Entry point, of the sum of the yearly Firm Entry capacity tariff elements and the yearly Firm non SLP Supply capacity tariff for a Supply point at the high pressure grid.
 - for a Supply point at the high and medium pressure grid, of the sum of the yearly Firm Entry capacity tariff elements and of the yearly Firm non SLP Supply capacity tariff at that Supply point.
- a coefficient of 1/6,
- the minimum between
 - the multiplication of the seasonal capacity tariff coefficient for the considered month and the occurrence factor at the considered point (defined as the number of months, during the last 12 months (included the current month), during which a capacity exceeding occurred for the Shipper at the considered point), divided by twelve,
 - and the coefficient of 1.

The maximum monthly amount of tariff supplement for *non-peak* exceedings at an Entry or Supply point is the amount for the tariff supplement for the *peak* exceeding at that point for the concerned month.

1.4.7.2 Tariff Supplements related to balancing obligations

Tariff supplements are applied in following cases:

- If a Shipper does not comply with the lower limit of the hourly imbalance tolerances (hourly imbalance below the HIT-lower limit),
- if a Shipper does not comply with the daily imbalance tolerances (daily imbalance above the DIT-upper limit or below the DIT-lower limit),
- if a Shipper does not comply with the daily imbalance tolerances (daily imbalance above the DIT-upper limit or below the DIT-lower limit).

If a Shipper does not comply with the cumulated imbalance or daily imbalance tolerances a tariff supplement is charged on the basis of the gas reference price, expressed in € per kWh.

In the event of non-compliance with the CIT-lower limit and the DIT-lower limit, the reference price is equal to the maximum between:

- the 'day ahead' Dow Jones-index for the natural gas market in Zeebrugge (ZIG-index), published on the day before the day on which the tolerance value is not complied with,

- the 'SMP buy'-price (System Marginal Buy Price) on the 'On-the-Day Commodity Market'-market, published by Energy Argus Daily for the day on which the tolerance is not complied with,
- the price at which Fluxys bought the gas, when the gas purchasing mechanism was made operational as a result of the non compliance with the tolerance.

In the event of non-compliance with the CIT-upper limit and the DIT-upper limit, this reference price is equal to the minimum between:

- the 'day ahead' Dow Jones-index for the natural gas market in Zeebrugge (ZIG-index), published on the day before the day on which the tolerance value is not complied with,
- the 'SMP sell'-price (System Marginal Sell Price) on the 'On-the-Day Commodity Market'-market, published by Energy Argus Daily for the day on which the tolerance is not complied with,
- the price at which Fluxys sold the gas, when the gas sales mechanism became operational as a result of the non-compliance with the tolerance.

The reference price is converted (if applicable) in €/kWh at the exchange rate in force at that time.

- **Hourly Imbalance above HIT upper limit**

An hourly imbalance above the HIT-upper limit means that the Shipper has injected more gas in the grid at a specific hour than he took out, more specifically above the HIT-upper limit to which he is entitled.

No tariff supplement is applied for an hourly imbalance above the HIT-upper limit.

- **Hourly Imbalance below HIT lower limit**

An hourly imbalance below the HIT-lower limit means that the Shipper has injected less gas into the grid for a particular hour than he took out from it, more specifically below the HIT-lower limit to which he is entitled.

The tariff supplement for each hour in the month is equal to the amount expressed in € calculated by multiplying the following two components:

- the absolute value of the difference (calculated in $m^3(n)/h$ on the basis of the reference-GCV (Gross Calorific Value) for the Balancing zone concerned) between the hourly imbalance and the HIT-lower limit to which the Shipper is entitled,
- the capacity component of the annual tariff for the Firm non-SLP Supply capacity for a Supply point on the high pressure grid, expressed in $€/(m^3(n)/h)$, divided by the number of days in the calendar year.

- **Daily Imbalance above DIT upper limit**

A daily imbalance above the DIT-upper limit entails that the Shipper has injected more gas in the grid for an entire day than he took out, more specifically above the DIT-upper limit to which he is entitled.

Fluxys will return part of the gas value to the Shipper corresponding to the difference expressed in kWh for each day between the daily imbalance and the DIT-upper limit.

This return is calculated by applying the following price:

- 'Penalty' Term
 - for the part of the daily imbalance above the DIT-upper limit, and below or equal to twice the DIT-upper limit, 40% of the gas reference price applicable in the event of non-compliance with the DIT-upper limit;
 - for the part of the daily imbalance above twice the DIT-upper limit, and below or equal to three times the DIT-upper limit, 60% of the gas reference price applicable in the event of non-compliance with the DIT-upper limit;
 - for the part of the daily imbalance above three times the DIT-upper limit, 80% of the gas reference price applicable in the event of non-compliance with the DIT-upper limit.
- 'Commodity Settlement' Term
 - the amount of daily imbalance above the upper DIT limit is valorised at the gas reference price applicable in the event of non-compliance with the DIT upper limit.

- **Daily Imbalance below DIT lower limit**

A daily imbalance below the DIT-lower limit means that the Shipper has injected less gas during the entire day than he took out of it, more specifically below the DIT-lower limit to which he is entitled.

For each day Fluxys will invoice a multiple of the gas value to the Shipper corresponding with the absolute value of the difference expressed in kWh between the daily imbalance and the DIT-lower limit.

This invoice is calculated by applying the following price:

- 'Penalty' Term
 - for the part of the daily imbalance that is less than the DIT-lower limit, and greater than or equal to twice the DIT-lower limit, 40% of the gas reference price applicable in the event of non-compliance with the DIT-lower limit;
 - for the part of the daily imbalance that is less than twice the DIT-lower limit, and greater than or equal to three times the DIT-lower limit, 60% of the gas reference price applicable in the event of non-compliance with the DIT-lower limit;
 - for the part of the daily imbalance less than three times the DIT-lower limit, 80% of the applicable gas reference price in the event of non compliance with the DIT-lower limit.

- 'Commodity Settlement' Term
 - the amount of daily imbalance lower than the DIT lower limit is valorized at the gas reference price applicable in the event of non-compliance with the DIT-lower limit.

- **Cumulated Imbalance above CIT upper limit**

A daily imbalance above the CIT-upper limit means that the Shipper has injected more gas from the beginning of the day than he took out of it, more specifically above the CIT-upper limit to which he is entitled.

The tariff supplement is calculated for each day of the month and is applied only for the maximum level of exceeding of the CIT upper limit during the day.

This tariff supplement is aligned to the supplements applied for exceeding the DIT upper limit, both concerning application of the coefficient and concerning the tolerance level. The calculation for the tariff supplement is equal to:

- for the part the maximum of the daily cumulated imbalance above the CIT upper limit and lower or equal to the sum of the CIT upper limit and 1 time the DIT upper limit, 40% of the applicable gas reference price in the event of non compliance with the CIT upper limit (price identical to the DIT exceedings),
- for the part of the maximum of the daily cumulated imbalance above the sum of the CIT upper limit and 1 time the DIT upper limit and lower or equal to the sum of the CIT upper limit and 2 times the DIT upper limit, 60% of the applicable gas reference price in the event of non compliance with the CIT upper limit,
- for the part of the maximum of the daily cumulated imbalance above the sum of the CIT upper limit and 2 times the DIT upper limit, 80% of the applicable gas reference price in the event of non compliance with the CIT upper limit.

In order to avoid applying a double tariff supplement on the DIT upper limit exceeding and the CIT upper limit exceeding, the last hour of the gas day only the amount of the tariff supplement, expressed in €, higher than the 'Penalty' Term of the DIT upper limit exceeding is applied.

- **Cumulated Imbalance lower than CIT lower limit**

A daily imbalance below the CIT-lower limit means that the Shipper has injected less gas from the beginning of the day than he took out of it, more specifically below the CIT-lower limit to which he is entitled.

The tariff supplement is calculated for each day of the month and is applied only for the minimum level of daily cumulated imbalance below the CIT lower limit during the day.

This tariff supplement is aligned to the supplements applied for exceeding the DIT lower limit, both concerning application of the coefficient as concerning the tolerance level. The calculation for the tariff supplement is equal to:

- for the part the minimal daily cumulated imbalance below the CIT lower limit and above or equal to the sum of the CIT lower limit and 1 time the DIT lower limit, 40% of the applicable gas reference price in the event of non compliance with the CIT lower limit (price identical to the DIT exceedings),
- for the part of the minimal daily cumulated imbalance below the sum of the CIT lower limit and 1 time the DIT lower limit and above or equal to the sum of the CIT lower limit and 2 times the DIT lower limit, 60% of the applicable gas reference price in the event of non compliance with the CIT lower limit,
- for the part of the minimal daily cumulated imbalance below the sum of the CIT lower limit and 2 times the DIT lower limit, 80% of the applicable gas reference price in the event of non compliance with the CIT lower limit.

In order to avoid applying a double tariff supplement on the DIT lower limit exceeding and the CIT lower limit exceeding, the last hour of the gas day only the amount of the tariff supplement, expressed in €, higher than the 'Penalty' Term of the DIT lower limit exceeding is applied.

1.4.7.3 Entry Tolerance Scheduling Fee

This tariff supplement is intended to encourage the Grid Users to nominate their total daily quantity at the Entry point as precisely as possible.

The Grid User is charged a tariff supplement for each day and each Entry zone if the quantities of gas allocated to him during the entire day deviate from the quantities which he initially nominated for this entire day (excluding re-nominations) by more than 10%.

This tariff supplement is calculated by multiplying the following two components:

- a fixed natural gas price of € 0,02 per kWh,
- 0,1 % of the following value, expressed in kWh:
 - if the total allocated quantity exceeds the total quantity initially nominated : the difference between
 - the total quantity allocated and
 - the total quantity initially nominated plus 10% of the total allocated quantity,
 - if the total allocated quantity is less than the total quantity initially nominated: the absolute value of the difference between
 - the total allocated quantity and
 - the total quantity initially nominated minus 10% of the total allocated quantity.

1.4.7.4 Supply Tolerance Scheduling Fee

- **Supply Tolerance Scheduling Fee**

This tariff supplement is intended to encourage the Grid Users to nominate their hourly quantities at the Supply point as precisely as possible.

The Grid User is charged a tariff supplement for each hour of the month and each Supply point if, during the hour, the deviation between the during the hour allocated gas quantity and the quantity which he initially nominated for this hour is higher than 10% of the by the Grid User subscribed Supply Capacity (RF not included) and when the difference is bigger than 30.000 kWh at the concerned point.

This tariff supplement is calculated by multiplying the following two components:

- a fixed natural gas price of € 0,02 per kWh,
- 0,1% of the following value, expressed in kWh:
 - if the allocated quantity is greater than the quantity initially nominated: the difference between i) the quantity allocated and ii) the quantity initially nominated plus 10% of the subscribed Supply Capacity (excluded RF) multiplied by the GCV on that Point,
 - if the allocated quantity is less than the quantity initially nominated: the absolute value of the difference between i) the quantity allocated and ii) the quantity initially nominated minus 10% of the subscribed Supply Capacity (excluded RF) multiplied by the GCV on that Point.

- **Renomination Supply Tolerance Scheduling Fee**

This tariff supplement is intended to encourage the Grid Users to re-nominate their hourly quantities at the Supply point as precisely as possible.

For every hour of the month and every Supply point for End Customers whose consumption is higher than 30.000 m³(n)/h, the Grid User will have to pay this tariff supplement in case the allocated quantities of gas differ for more than 100.000 kWh from the quantity of the latest accepted Nomination for this hour.

This tariff supplement is calculated by multiplying the following factors:

- A fixed natural gas price of € 0,02 per kWh
- 0,1 % of the following value, expressed in kWh:
 - If the allocated quantity is superior to the latest nominated quantity: the difference between:
 - (i) the total allocated quantity and
 - (ii) the quantity of gas of the latest accepted Nomination plus 100.000 kWh
 - If the allocated quantity is inferior to the latest nominated quantity: the absolute value of the difference between

- (i) the allocated quantity and
- (ii) the quantity of gas of the latest accepted Nomination minus 100.000 kWh.

2. Contact

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