UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event of discrepancy between the Greek and English version, the Greek text prevails

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TARIFF REGULATION FOR THE REGULATED ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL NATURAL GAS SYSTEM

GENERAL CLAUSES

Article 1
Objective

1. The "Tariff Regulation of the Basic Activities of the National Natural Gas System" (the "Regulation") regulates the methodology for the determination of tariffs for the charge of each Basic Activity of the "Hellenic Gas Transmission System Operator S.A." ("DESFA"), according to the provisions of article 88 of Law 4001/2011 (G.G A' 179/22.08.2011) (the "Law"), and of article 61 of Law 4409/2016 (G.G A' 136/28.07.2016) as amended and is in force and according to the provisions of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16th March 2017 "establishing a network code on harmonized transmission tariff structures for gas" (the "Regulation 2017/460").

   The present regulation does not apply where part of the National Natural Gas System is developed pursuant to case (d) of paragraph 1 of article 67 of the Law, as well as for the case (iv) of paragraph 2 of article 68 of the Law.
2. For the specific subjects that are not defined in the present Tariff Regulation, the provisions of the above-mentioned Regulation 2017/460 as in force, apply complementary.

Article 2
Definitions

1. The terms mentioned in the present Regulation have the content and the meaning attributed to them (a) by the Law 4001/2011, and the regulatory acts issued according to the authorizations of the referred Law and (b) the Regulation 2017/460.
2. For the implementation of the present Regulation the terms used herein shall have the following meaning:

   a.) Required Revenue: As defined in Article 3A of the present Regulation
   b.) Tariff Approval Decision: The decision of RAE, which approves the tariffs of the Transmission Activity and the LNG Activity, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5 of article 88 of the Law. The Tariffs of the Non-Transmission Services and the Additional LNG Services are approved with separate RAE decisions.

c.) Tariff Recalculation Decision: The decision of RAE, which approves the recalculation of tariffs of the Transmission Activity and the LNG Activity pursuant to the provisions of article 18 or 18A of the present Regulation.

d.) Short Term Application: Approved Application for firm Transportation services or Approved Application for LNG Facility services or for interruptible services with duration of less than three hundred and sixty-five (365) consecutive Days.

e.) Allowed Revenue for Transmission: As defined in Article 8A of present Regulation.

f.) Allowed Revenue for LNG: The recovered revenue from LNG Services, as defined in article 8A of the present Regulation.

g.) Allowed Revenue for the Dispersion of the LNG Service: The revenue for the dispersion of the LNG Service as defined in paragraph 4 of article 8A of the present Regulation.

h.) Reference Year: The year prior to the Calculation Year.

i.) Calculation Year: The year prior to the Regulatory Period.

j.) Long Term Application: Approved Application for firm Transportation services or Approved Application for LNG Services with duration equal or greater than three hundred and sixty-five (365) consecutive Days.

k.) Non-regulated services: are the Services that DESFA may offer in third parties, the tariffs of which do not fall under the provisions of the present Regulation. A percentage of the net profit of these services of each year of the Regulatory Period is taken into consideration in the calculations of the Recoverable Difference of the Regulated Services of Transmission and LNG of the current year, according to the provisions of article 19A paragraph 8 of the present Regulation.

l.) As Average Tariff of NNGS for year n of the calculation period is considered the weighted tariff based on the Revenue for Capacity for the sum of entries and exits of NNGTS, calculated as follows:

$$\mathrm{AvTar_n} = \frac{\mathrm{AR}_{TRA,\mathrm{EN},n} + \mathrm{AR}_{TRA,\mathrm{EX,A,n}} + \mathrm{AR}_{SOC,n} + \mathrm{AR}_{LNG,n}}{\sum \mathrm{CAP_{TRA,n}} * \mathrm{D}_n} + \frac{\mathrm{AR}_{TRA,\mathrm{EX,B,n}}}{\mathrm{COM_{TRA,EX,n}}}$$

where:

- $AvTAR_n$ is the Average Tariff of NNGS for year (n) of the Regulatory Period.
- $\mathrm{AR}_{TRA,\mathrm{EN},n}$ $\mathrm{AR}_{TRA,\mathrm{EX,A,n}}$, $\mathrm{AR}_{SOC,n}$ and $\mathrm{AR}_{LNG,\mathrm{n}}$ is the Allowed Revenue for Entries, the Allowed Revenue for Exits (part A), the Allowed Revenue for the Dispersion of LNG Services and the Allowed Revenue for LNG Services accordingly, which are taken into consideration for the determination of the tariff coefficients for transmission of year (n) of the Regulatory Period, as these defined in Article 8[A] and 11 of present Regulation..
- $\mathrm{AR}_{TRA,\mathrm{EX,B,n}}$ is the Allowed Revenue from Exits (part B) of year (n) of the Regulatory Period as defined in Article 8[A] and 11 of present Tariff Regulation
- Dn is the number of days of year (n) of the Regulatory Period
- $\sum CAP_{TRA,n}$ is the sum of the Forecasted Contracted Capacity of all entries and exits of the NNGTS which is taken into consideration for the calculation of tariff coefficients for year (n) of the Regulatory Period, according to Articles 9 and 11 of the present Tariff Regulation.

- $COM_{TRA,EX,n}$ is the sum of Quantities of Natural Gas received by each Exit Point during year (n) of the Regulatory Period, according to Articles 9 and 11 of the present Tariff Regulation.

  The Average Tariff of NNGS of year (n) of the Regulatory Period is expressed in €/kWh GCV.

m.) Financial Feasible Project: Connection Project or Development Project the implementation of which does not increase the Average Tariff of NNGS during the Average Tariff Period.

n.) Marginal Price: The auction starting price for capacity booking in:
   a. a Transmission Capacity Auction Point within the NNGTS
   b. the LNG Entry Point, which takes place within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process,
   c. the LNG Facility, which takes place within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process

   which is equal to the relevant Reference Price.

   In case of auction for the short term capacity boking, the Marginal Price is equal to the abovementioned reference price multiplied by the number of Days of the respective bookings to the Days of the Year with the corresponding short-term multiplier as defined in article 13 of the present Regulation.

   In case of bundled product, offered in a Transmission Capacity Auction Point, the Marginal Price is equal to the sum of the abovementioned reference price and the respective reference price for the same Standard capacity product for Delivery/ Reception applicable to the use of the interconnected with the NNGS system.

   In case of LNG Auction for booking of Bundled LNG Capacity according to the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process, the Marginal Price is equal to the sum of the Reference Price applicable for the LNG Regasification Capacity and the Reference Price applicable for Transmission Capacity for Delivery at the LNG Entry Point.

o.) Old Recoverable Difference is the Recoverable Difference of Years 2006-2015 plus the forecasted Recoverable Difference of Year 2016, as determined according to article 19[B] of the present Regulation.

p.) Average Tariff Period: It is defined as the period of twenty years (20) during which the Financial Feasibility of a project is assessed.

q.) Percentage of the Dispersion of the LNG Facility (SocLNG): The part of the Required Revenue of the LNG Service that may be recovered by the Users of the Transmission Exits through a separate Tariff for LNG Dispersion.

r.) Actually Obtained Revenue: The actual revenue of the Operator as defined in article 19A of the present Regulation.

s.) Forecasted Contracted Capacity: the estimated Booked Transmission Capacity for Delivery/Offtake in an Enty/ Exit Point taking into consideration the latest published Development Study of NNGS.

t.) Additional LNG Services: the Regulated Services that are offered by the Hellenic Gas Transmission System Operator in the LNG Facility in Revithoussa and are

described in the Decision for the Approval of the Rules for Accounting Unbundling of DESFA. The Regulated Asset Base for the Additional LNG Services is calculated as a percentage (%) over the Regulated Asset Base of the LNG Service. This percentage is defined in the Tariff Approval Decision.

u.) Regulated Services of the National Natural Gas System (NNGS): The Regulated Services of the NNGTS and the Regulated Services of LNG.

v.) Regulated Services of NNGTS: The Transmission Service and the Non-Transmission Services.

w.) Regulated Services of LNG: The LNG Service and the Additional LNG Services.

x.) Regulatory Period: As defined in article 3 of the Regulation 2017/460. The Regulatory Period corresponds to the period of four (4) consecutive Years.
By way of exception, as First Regulatory Period for the application of the present Regulation, is defined the three-year period from 2020 to 2022 in accordance with Articles 22 and 24 of this Regulation.

y.) Interconnection Point: The point connecting the National Natural Gas Transmission System with another Natural Gas Transmission System.

z.) Reference Price:
a. in case of Auction Point for Transmission Capacity in NNGTS, the coefficient of charge for Booked Transmission Capacity (SDM) as defined in Article 3 of Regulation 2017/460 and as this is calculated in article 11 paragraph 5 of the present Regulation.
b. in case of LNG Entry Point, the coefficient of charge ($SDM_{AG.TRIADA}$) for Entry Point Ag.Triada as described in article 11 paragraph 5 of the present Regulation
c. in case of LNG Facility, the coefficient of charge for Regasification Capacity (SDY) according to article 11 paragraph 8 of the present Regulation.

aa.) Payable Price:
a. in case of Auction Point for Transmission Capacity in NNGTS: The price that will be paid by the Transmission User in an Interconnection Point in order to book transmission capacity for Delivery/Offtake via the corresponding transmission capacity auction for the relevant Standard Capacity Product for Delivery/ Offtake, which is the sum of the Marginal Price, published at the time of auction of the Transmission Capacity for Delivery / Offtake and the auction premium stemming from the Auction.
b. In case of LNG Facility: The price that will be paid by the LNG User in order to book Regasification Capacity within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process, via the corresponding auction, which is the sum of the Marginal Price, published at the time of auction, of the LNG Regasification Capacity, and the auction premium stemming from the Auction.
c. in case of LNG Entry Point: The price that will be paid by the Transmission User in order to book Transmission Capacity for Delivery in the LNG Entry Point, within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process, via the corresponding auction, which is the sum of the Marginal Price, published at the time of auction of the Transmission Capacity for Delivery usage, and the auction premium stemming from the Auction.

bb.) Transmission Tariff: The tariff for the use of the Transmission System as defined in Article 11 of the present Regulation.

cc.) LNG Tariff: The tariff for the use of the LNG Facility as defined in Article 11 of the present Regulation

dd.) Transmission Service: The regulated service for the insertion of natural gas through the National Natural Gas System (from now on "NNGS"), in the entry-exit system with the transmission as objective.

ee.) Non-transmission Services: The services except of the Transmission Service and the services that are regulated by the Regulation (EU) 312/2014, which are offered by the Operator of the National Natural Gas System (from now on "NNGS") as defined by RAE's Decision. The Regulated Asset Base of the Non-Transmission Services is calculated as a percentage (%) of the Regulated Asset Base of the Transmission Service. This percentage is defined in the Tariff Approval Decision.

ff.) LNG Service: The regulated service for the unloading, storage and regasification of LNG and injection in the National Natural Gas Transmission System (NNGTS).

Article 3
Principles and Periods for Calculation and Revision of Tariffs

1. The tariffs shall be determined according to the principle of recovery of the Required Revenue of the Regulated Services of the NNGS and the Regulated Services of the LNG, in a way that the criteria of paragraph 2 of article 88 of the Law as well as those determined in Regulation (EC) 715/ 2009 (EE L 211/36), on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and Regulation 2017/460 on harmonized transmission tariff structures, are fulfilled.
2. The tariff for each Basic Activity shall be calculated based on:

    a) the estimated Required Revenue of the above services
    b) the Forecasted Contracted Capacity for the first year of the Regulatory Period
    c) the actual data concerning the Actually Obtained Revenue of the Operator for the Reference Year of paragraph 3 of this article, in order to secure that no under- or over-recovery in relation to the approved Allowed Revenue of each service occurs.
3. The tariffs shall be prepared by the Operator during the Calculation Year, pursuant to the procedure of article [19] of present Regulation. The forecasts in relation to the evolution of the Required Revenue and the natural gas demand shall be prepared by the Operator taking into consideration the relevant actual data of the Reference Year and the reasonable estimates of the Operator in relation to the evolution of the aforementioned data during the Regulatory Period, pursuant to the provisions of article [19] of the present Regulation.
4. Regular Tariff Revision is conducted within the fourth (4th) Year of each Regulatory Period, which is set as Calculation Year for the following Regulatory Period. The Regular Tariff Revision shall be conducted according to the procedure of article [19] of the present Regulation.
5. Extraordinary Tariff Revision shall be conducted under the conditions and pursuant to the procedure of article [20] of the present Regulation.
6. Recalculation of Tariff coefficients for Transmission, LNG Dispersion and LNG Facility for each year of the Regulatory Period is conducted during the previous year according to article [18] of the present Regulation.

7. Extraordinary Recalculation of Tariff coefficients for Transmission, LNG Dispersion and LNG Facility that will be in force during each Year of Regulatory Period is conducted during the previous year according to article [18A] of the present Regulation.

CHAPTER B
REQUIRED REVENUE

Article 3A
Required Revenue

1. The Required Revenue of Regulated Services for each year (n) is the sum of the Required Revenue of the Regulated Services of NNGTS and LNG, which is calculated in nominal values as the sum of:

    a) The Return on the Regulated Asset Base of the relevant regulated service or group of regulated services at the end of year (n), as defined in articles [4] and [6] of the present Regulation.
    b) The depreciation of assets of the relevant regulated service or group of regulated services for the year (n) as defined in article [7] of the present Regulation.
    c) The Operating Expenses of the relevant regulated service or group of regulated services for the year (n) as defined in article [7A] of the present Regulation.
2. All the above mentioned calculations are implemented in accordance with: a) the accounting unbundled financial statements according to the approved rules for accounting unbundling by RAE, b) the Regulatory Asset Registry and c) the financial statements as reported based on the International Financial Reporting Standards. The Required Revenue is defined for each year of the Regulatory Period with the Tariff Approval Decision in the revision of tariff.
3. The Required Revenue of the Transmission is allocated by fifty percent (50%) in the Entries and by fifty percent (50%) in the Exits of the Transmission System (Required Revenue of Transmission Entries and Required Revenue of Transmission Exits), according to the provisions of article 8 of the Regulation 2017/460.
4. A certain percentage over the Required Revenue of LNG is recovered through a separate tariff from the Exits based on the provisions of article 8 & 8A of the present Regulation.
5. The Required Revenue of each Non-Transmission Service and of each Additional LNG Services, is recovered through a separate tariff from the Users of each service, which is calculated according to the methodology of paragraph 1 of the present Regulation.

Article 4
Regulated Asset Base (RAB)

1. Regulated Asset Base (RAB) of the Regulated Services of NNGTS and of LNG for the year (n) is the capital employed of the Operator for each service at the end of year (n). The RAB of each service is set arithmetically for each year of the Regulatory Period with the Tariff Decision in every regular or extraordinary recalculation of tariffs. In the same decision the following are depicted: a) the projects that have been approved in the Development Plan and have been included in the forecasts of the expected

Regulated Asset Base and b) the remaining budget of these projects, with a separate recording of the estimated capital expenditure for each year of the Regulatory Period.

2. The RAB of each regulated service is calculated for each year (n) as the sum of:

    a) The Regulated Undepreciated Value of existing tangible and intangible assets of the relevant service at the end of the year (n), stemming from the Regulatory Asset Registry and is calculated according to paragraph 3 of the present article.
    b) The investments under construction from previous years (projects under construction).
    c) The new investments that have been approved in the Development Plan and refer to each year of the Regulatory Period.
    d) The percentage WC (%) of the working capital for the relevant service for year (n) as calculated according to paragraph 5 here below. The Working Capital for Transmission and LNG Facility Services is the difference between current assets and current liabilities as they are presented in the published unbundled financial statements of the Operator. The value of the natural gas stock in the pipelines and the LNG in the LNG Facility of Revythoussa, which is necessary for the operation of the NNGS, is not included in the Current Assets. In any case the working capital cannot exceed the cash safety deposit as this is defined in par. 6, increased by thirty-three percent (33%) and allocated to the Transmission and LNG Service proportionally to the Regulated Undepreciated Value of assets of each Service, as this is defined in point (a) above.

3. The Regulated Undepreciated Value of assets for each Service at the end of the year (n) is calculated, by excluding from the Regulated Acquisition Value of fixed assets for every service at the end of the year (n), as defined in article 4 here below, the following items:

    a.) The cumulative depreciation of fixed assets corresponding to the Regulated Acquisition Value.
    b.) The unamortized grants that have been included in the share capital at the end of the same Year, calculated based on the data presented on table 13 of RAE Decision 722/202 (G.G B 2385/27.08.2012) considering that the annual depreciation after the year 2010, is equal to the depreciation of year 2010, i.e. seven million one hundred fourteen thousand and seven hundred fifty nine euro per year(7.114.759 € / year). These grants are allocated between the Transmission and the LNG Service by seventy –two (72%) and twenty-eight (28%) percent respectively.

4. The Regulated Acquisition Value of fixed assets for each service at the end of the year (n) is calculated as the acquisition value of fixed assets at the end of the same year including assets under construction, minus:
    a.) The assets own production not corresponding to materials.
    b.) The Connection Fees and Additional Connection Fees, as calculated in article [5] and [5A] of the present Regulation.
    c.) Grants for assets related to fixed assets of RAB and which are recorded in the unbundled financial statements of the Operator.

5. The percentage WC (%) of the working capital for each Regulatory Period is defined with the Tariff Approval Decision at any regular or extraordinary tariff revision. The percentage WC (%) takes a value proportionally between fifty percent (50%) to one hundred percent (100%) according to the level of the Current Ratio (CR) for the Transmission and the LNG Service. The percentage WC (%) equals a) 100% if the current ratio is less than 1,5, b) 51%-99% if the current ratio is between 1,5-2 (with linear interpolation) and c) 50% if the current ratio is greater than 2. In case of negative Working Capital, the percentage WC% is set equal to zero (0). The Current Ratio is defined as the ratio Current Assets / Current Liabilities.
6. The Operator is obliged to maintain a cash safety deposit equal to twenty percent (20%) of the forecasted yearly operating expenses for the Transmission Service and the LNG Service including debt and tax payment obligations. In addition, the Operator must maintain any cash reserves required to meet all its planned obligations in accordance with its cash flow budget, as well as the cash reserves related to Users' financial guarantees and the security of supply account.
7. For the implementation of paragraph 1(a) of article [19A] of present Regulation, new projects, completed or under construction, are included in the RAB of the relevant Service, after the approval of the NNGS Development Plan or after the publication of the Small Projects' List in which they are included.
8. Any revaluation of the System Operator's assets, according to tax or accounting standards, after the initial recording in the financial statements and the Regulated Asset Registry, will not be taken into account in the RAB calculation of the corresponding Service.
9. The allocation of the System Operator's fixed assets to each regulated service is carried out in accordance to the accounting unbundling rules approved by RAE, as per paragraph 4 of article 89 of the Law.
10. The allocation of the RAB of Regulated Services of NNGTS between the Transmission Service and Non-Transmission Services as well as the allocation of RAB of Regulated Services for LNG between LNG Service and Additional LNG Services is defined based on the rules and principles of Accounting Unbundling.

Article 5
Creation of new Entry or Exit Point

1. In the event that a new Entry Point is created connecting the National Natural Gas Transmission System to another Transmission System, with an LNG Facility or with a Storage Facility in accordance with the approved NNGS Development Plan, the Operator submits to RAE a proposal for Recalculation of Tariffs in accordance with Article [18] of the current Regulation. In this case, the Operator shall recommend to RAE the tariff coefficients for each Entry Point, taking into account the Forecasted Contracted Capacity in the Entries (including the New Entry Point) and Exits, and retaining the other calculation elements unchanged. RAE sets the Operator's proposal in public consultation. Upon approval by RAE, the Operator publishes the new tariffs for the use of the Entry Points on its website, which are effective from the date when the new Entry Point is operational as notified on the Operator's website.
2. In case of the creation of a new Exit Point or the increase of capacity of an existing Exit Point after a User's request (Connection Project), the User requesting the Connection Project and whose request has been accepted by the Operator pursuant to

the provisions of the National Natural Gas System (NNGS) Administration Code, shall pay the Connection Fee to the Operator. The Connection Fee is calculated as the sum of:

a) The actual construction cost of the relevant metering or metering and regulating station for the Natural Gas reception installation, including the cost of telecommunication equipment, up to the limit of three (3) million Euro in 2018 nominal values per metering or metering and regulating station, and

b) The actual cost of the pipeline upstream of the new Exit Point which is created and up to the limit of two (2) kilometers, including the necessary equipment for the operation of the pipeline, up to the limit of two (2) million Euros in 2018 nominal values. In case that the length of the pipeline upstream of the new Exit Point exceeds two (2) kilometers, the part of the total actual cost of the upstream pipeline included in the Connection Fee is calculated proportionally with the ratio of the part of the pipeline with a length equal to two (2) kilometers to the total length of the upstream pipeline and up to the limit of two (2) million Euros in 2018 in nominal values.

3. The aforementioned monetary limits are adjusted every Year according to the change in the average annual Consumer Price Index (%) of the previous year, as published by the Hellenic Statistical Authority. In case of negative value, the index is set equal to zero.
4. In respect to the calculation of the cost under cases a) and b) of paragraph 2, the cost of own-production of assets which is not related to materials, any received grants or the Value Added Tax shall not be included, while the cost of interest during construction period corresponding to the connection fee and calculated based on the Operator's average cost of debt of the Year (n-1) shall be included.
5. In case the Connection Project is related to more than one Users, the Connection Fee for each User is calculated according to the methodology described in paragraph [2] of the present article, where the amounts of cases a) and b) are allocated among the Users in proportion to the Transmission Capacity that they have applied for the relevant Connection Project.
6. The part of the cost of the User's Connection Project, that reflects the amount that is paid by the applicant User as Connection Fee, is not included in the RAB of the NNGS and its depreciation is not recovered.
7. New investments that are required after the beginning of operation of a Connection Project due to damage or necessary equipment upgrade, are realized by the System Operator and are included in the RAB of the NNGS according to paragraph 7 of article [4] of this Regulation.
8. In case a new Connection Project is not Cost-Efficient, that means that its construction causes an increase in the Average Tariff for the Use of the NNGS during the Average Tariff Period, the Operator calculates the portion of the total cost of the new project that should not be included in the Regulated Asset Base in order to not increase thee Average Tariff. The calculated portion of the total cost may be paid by the Transmission User who requested the connection project as an Additional Connection Fee. The additional connection fee mentioned is not included in the RAB and relevant depreciation is not recovered.

Article 5A
Criterion for the Financial Feasibility of a NNGS Development Project

1. For the financial feasibility of a new NNGS Development Project the Operator estimates the impact that the implementation of the new Project will have on the Average Tariff for the Use of the NNGS for the Average Tariff Period.
2. The Average Tariff for the Use of the NNGS during the Average Tariff Period is calculated according to the mathematic formula of the relevant paragraph of article [2] of current Regulation, discounted to the first Year of the Average Tariff Period.
3. For the calculation of the net present value of the values referred in the previous paragraph, the Weighted Average Cost of Capital in force is used as discount rate.
4. For the calculation of the impact on the Average Tariff for the Use of NNGS are taken into consideration the budgeted cost of implementation of the project, excluding grants, Connection Fee, capitalized construction period interest and own-production of assets not corresponding to materials, the budgeted Operating Expenses which result from the implementation of the new project, as well as the additional Transmission Capacity which is estimated to be transmitted in the NNGS due to the implementation of the new project.
5. In case RAE, upon the approval of the Development Plan, has imposed on the Operator an Open Procedure for the Booking of Future Capacity the results of this process are taken into consideration in order to assess the impact of the new Project on the Average Tariff of NNGS.
6. In case the integration in the RAB of the Development Project does not cause an increase in the Average Tariff for the Use of the NNGS during the Average Tariff Period, the New Project is considered as cost-efficient.
7. In case the integration in the RAB of the new project causes an increase in the Average Tariff for the Use of the NNGS during the Average Tariff Period, RAE examines the contribution of said project in the security of supply of the country and the development of competition in the national and regional natural gas market.
8. RAE through a decision can define New Project as Projects of Major Importance and approve increased return for this project.
9. For the financial feasibility of a new project related to the creation of a new Interconnection Point, or to the increase of capacity of an existing point, within the framework of incremental capacity, the provisions of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 "establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Regulation (EU) No 984/2013", Chapter V "Incremental Capacity Process" and Regulation 2017/460 Chapter IX "Incremental Capacity" are implemented.
10. With RAE's Decision which is taken after the Operator's relevant proposal, the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/459 and Regulation 2017/460 concerning the incremental capacity, may be mutatis mutandis to other cases related to new cross-border Development projects.

Article 6
Return on the Regulated Asset Base (RAB)

1. As return on the RAB is defined the return on capital employed for each service and is calculated for each service by multiplying the RAB with the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the System Operator for each Year (n) of the Regulatory Period.
2. The Weighted Average Cost of Capital is calculated in nominal pre-tax values according to the following formula:

$$WACC_{pre-tax,\ nominal} = (1-G) \times \frac{ROE_{post-tax,\ nominal}}{(1-TX)} + G \times DR$$

Where:

$WACC_{pre-tax,\ nominal}$ (Weighted Average Cost of Capital pre-tax nominal): The Weighted Average Cost of Capital pre-tax in nominal values.

G (Gearing Ratio): The average of the Annual Gearing Ratios concerning Transmission Services and LNG Services during the Regulatory Period estimated using data from the Reference Year and in accordance with the most recent business plan of the System Operator.

The Annual Gearing Ratio is defined as the ratio of the sum of the total debt (D) of the Year divided by the sum of the total debt (D) plus the total equity (E) concerning Regulated Transmission and LNG Services.

RAE may justifiably set an Average Gearing Ratio (G) during the Regulatory Period in the case that the estimated capital structure of the System Operator as per the latest Business Plan, is not optimal from the regulatory point of view. In any case the actual Gearing Ratio cannot exceed the value of zero point five (0,5). The value included in the Tariff Approval Decision is not subject to the limitation of the actual capital structure of the System Operator.

$ROE_{post-tax,\ nominal}$ (Return on Equity post-tax, nominal): The projected return on System Operator's equity in nominal post-tax values, which is calculated according to paragraph 4 of the present article.

DR (Debt Rate): The projected Debt Rate is the average of the annual Debt Rates during the Regulatory Period, according to the most recent business plan of the Operator.

TX (Tax Rate): The estimated average rate of annual profit taxation of the System Operator, during the Regulatory Period.

3. The expected return on System Operator's equity in nominal post tax values is calculated according to the following formula:

$$ROE_{post-tax,\ nominal} = RFR + CRP + \beta \times MRP$$

Where:

RFR (Risk Free Rate): The return of an investment without risk which is defined based on the average yield of a ten-year government bond in the twelve months until the last working day of the month (n-2) [where n is the month of the required submission of the required revenue] of the Eurozone Country with the highest Credit Rating by all three major credit rating agencies (Standard & Poor's (S & P), Moody's and Fitch Group). If two (2) or more countries have the same score, the country with the lowest yield in the last twelve months is selected, as this is defined above. RFR is higher than zero (0). In case that the RFR is less than zero then it is assumed equal to zero (0).

CRP (Country Risk Premium): Investment risk rate in Greece. This figure is added to the return on investment without risk and is determined taking into account the economic conditions of investing in a monopolistic activity in Greece, in particular:

a) The investment plan of the Operator, especially the amount of new funds required to implement it and
b) The margin between the average yield of a ten-year Greek government bond and the ten-year government bond that is used as the basis for calculating the return on investment without risk (Risk Free Rate) during the same period.

This premium cannot be greater than four percent (4%).

MRP (Market Risk Premium): The market risk premium, which is defined based on historical data and estimates on the evolution of returns of stock versus government bonds, in the largest possible sample of developed countries. To determine this parameter, information may be obtained from relevant reports of accredited financial institutions, universities, and from relevant international literature.

β (Beta factor): Factor of systematic risk of System Operator's own equity, which is based on Blume systematic equity risk factors, for the last five years (5) up to the Reference Year, for stock exchange listed Transmission and Distribution Gas Network Operators acting without competition in the European Union.

4. The calculation of Weighted Average Cost of Capital of the System Operator in nominal post tax values, in real post tax and in real pre-tax values is based on the following formulas:

$$\mathrm{WACC}_{\text{post-tax, nominal}} = \mathrm{WACC}_{\text{pre-tax, nominal}} \times (1 - \mathrm{TX})$$

$$\mathrm{WACC}_{\text{post-tax, real}} = \frac{\mathrm{WACC}_{\text{post-tax, nominal}} - \mathrm{Inf}}{(1 + \mathrm{Inf})}$$

$$\mathrm{WACC}_{\text{pre-tax, real}} = \frac{\mathrm{WACC}_{\text{post-tax, real}}}{(1 - \mathrm{TX})}$$

Where:

$\mathrm{WACC}_{\text{post-tax, nominal}}$ (Weighted Average Cost of Capital post-tax nominal): The Weighted Average Cost of Capital in nominal post tax values.

$WACC_{pre\text{-}tax,\ nominal}$ (Weighted Average Cost of Capital pre-tax nominal): The Weighted Average Cost of Capital in nominal pre-tax values, as calculated according to paragraph [3] of the present article.

TX (Tax Rate): The projected rate of total profit taxation of the Operator, as calculated according to paragraph [3] of the present article.

$WACC_{post\text{-}tax,\ real}$ (Weighted Average Cost of Capital post-tax real): The Weighted Average Cost of Capital in real post tax values.

Inf: The average of the projected annual average inflation rate of each Year of the Regulatory Period.

$WACC_{pre\text{-}tax,\ real}$ (Weighted Average Cost of Capital pre-tax real): The Weighted Average Cost of Capital in real pre-tax values.

5. The Weighted Average Cost of Capital may differ per Year of the Regulatory Period, per Basic Activity and per new project category.
6. The Weighted Average Cost of Capital as well as the parameters for its calculation, according to the provisions of this article, is defined arithmetically with the Tariff Approval Decision at any regular or extraordinary tariff revision.

Article 7
Regulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets

1. The depreciation of fixed assets of each Service for each year of the Regulatory Period, included in the Required Revenue, is the depreciation for the said year of the Regulated Acquisition Value of assets included in the Regulated Asset Registry minus the amortization for the corresponding year of grants that have been included in the share capital of the Operator in accordance with paragraph 3 (b) of article [4] of the present Regulation.
2. Any revaluation of Assets of the Operator after the initial recording in the Regulated Asset Registry, will not be not taken into consideration in the calculation of the assets depreciation.
3. The expected depreciation of each Service is defined arithmetically for each year of the Regulatory Period in the Tariff Approval Decision at any ordinary or extraordinary tariff revision.

Article 7A
Regulated Operating Expenses

1. The operating expenses included in the Required Revenue of each regulated service for each year of the Regulatory Period, are the reasonable expenses of the Operator for the operation and maintenance of the NNGS in an efficient, cost-effective, reliable way and rewarding for Users.
2. For the estimation of Regulated Operating Expenses for every Year of the Regulatory Period, the following shall be taken into consideration:

    a) The actual operating expenses data as presented in the published unbundled financial statements of the Operator of the Reference Year.

b) The change in operating costs, in nominal terms, year by year and per expense category submitted by the Operator in accordance with the procedure in Article [19] of the present Regulation, and which must be accompanied by sufficient documentation.
c) Any other element that may affect the configuration of operating expenses for the following Years of the Regulatory Period, which is submitted by the System Operator, pursuant to the procedure of article [19] of the present Regulation.
d) The need for continuous improvement of the effectiveness of the System Operator and of the quality of the provided services.

3. The Regulated Operating Expenses shall not include:
   a) Expenses reimbursed by the Transmission Users separately, in accordance with the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code, as for the offsetting of the Operator's costs for the supply of balancing gas and operational gas and for security of supply compensations according to RAE Decision 344/2014 (G.G B 2536 / 23.09.2014).
   a) System Operator's financial costs
   b) Grants for operating costs
   c) Fines imposed to the System Operator by administrative authorities.
   d) Cost provisions. Cost provisions that have been included in previous years' provisions, are taken into account in the Regulated Operating Expenses the Year they are realized if deemed logical and respecting the above criteria.
4. The Regulated Operating Expenses may include:
   a) Reasonable costs for the study and evaluation of investments that ultimately did not materialize.
   b) The own-production of assets not corresponding to materials.
   c) Reasonable System Operator costs for capacity reservation in the NNGS or any other Natural Gas System, that are not compensated in any other way.
5. The Regulated Operating Expenses for the LNG Service include the reasonable costs of the Operator for the LNG for offsetting the operational needs of the LNG terminal as defined in the NNGS Administration Code.

6. The Regulated Operating Expenses of the LNG Service of each Year result after the deduction, from the total operating expenses of the LNG Service as these are calculated based on the previous paragraphs of this article, of the income of the Operator from the sale of electricity to the System Operator for Renewables and Guarantees Origin (DAPEEP) pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 68 of the Law, as in force, and to any other relevant provisions.

7. The forecasted Regulated Operating Expenses of each service are defined arithmetically for each Year of the Regulatory Period with the Tariff Approval Decision at any regular or extraordinary tariff revision.

Article 8
Dispersion of Required Revenue of the LNG Service

1. Pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 88 of the Law, a percentage of the Required Revenue of the LNG Service and the relevant Recoverable Difference (LNG

Facility Dispersion Percentage: SocLNG) may be recovered from the Users of the exits of the Transmission through a distinct Tariff for the Dispersion of LNG.

2. This decision is made on the basis of the contribution of the LNG Facility to the balancing of the NNGS market, the security of supply and the facilitation of the entry of new Suppliers into the Greek natural gas market.
3. The Operator submits during the RAE tariff review process a cost benefit analysis on the contribution of the LNG Facility to the balancing of the NNGS , the security of supply and the facilitation of the entry of new Shippers in the Greek gas market including a proposal on percentage of Dispersion of the Required Revenue of LNG Services. This study is published in RAE's website.
4. The LNG Facility Dispersion Percentage is defined arithmetically in the Tariff Approval Decision at any regular or extraordinary tariff recalculation.
5. In the event of the establishment of a new LNG facility in the Greek territory connected to the Transmission System, RAE shall review the cost benefit analysis referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and the cost benefit study for the new LNG facility in order to assess the marginal benefit for the Users compares to the relevant cost.
6. RAE, in order to take a Decision on the LNG dispersion percentage for each LNG Facility in Greece, takes into account the following:
   (a) Any request made to RAE for the exemption of the LNG Facility from the provisions of the Directive 2009/73/EC concerning third party access
   (b) The cost benefit analysis on the contribution of each LNG facility to the country's security of supply.
7. 7. RAE's decision on the dispersion rate is based on the necessity of each LNG Facility to the balancing of the NNGS, to serve the country's security of supply and to the facilitation of new Shippers in the Greek gas market.

Article 8A
Allowed Revenue from Transmission Services and from LNG Services

1. The Allowed Revenue from Transmission Entries is calculated as the sum of:

   a) The Required Revenue of the Transmission Services allocated to the Entries for the current Year (n) of the Regulatory Period based on the provisions of article 3A of the present Regulation.
   b) The Recoverable Difference corresponding to the Transmission Entries at the end of Year (n-2) adjusted with the average Consumer Price Index of the Year (n-2), where in case of negative value of the index, this is considered equal to zero, as defined in article [19A] of the current Regulation.
   c) In case article [18A] of the current Regulation is applied during year (n-1), the forecasted Recoverable Difference at the end of Year (n-1), as calculated according to article [19A] of the present Regulation.
   d) The 50% of the Recoverable Difference of Non-transmission services of Year (n-2) or/and (n-1).

2. The Allowed Revenue from Transmission Exits is calculated as the sum of:

(A) the sum of

a) The Required Revenue of the Transmission Services allocated to Exits for the current Year (n) of the Regulatory Period based on the provisions of article 3A of the present Regulation.
b) The Recoverable Difference corresponding to the Transmission Exits at the end of Year (n-2) adjusted with the average Consumer Price Index of the Year (n-2), where in case of negative value of the index, this is considered equal to zero, as defined in article [19A] of the current Regulation.
c) In case article 18A is applied during year (n-1), the forecasted Recoverable Difference at the end of Year (n-1), as calculated according to article [19A] of the present Regulation.
d) The 50% of the Recoverable Difference of Non-transmission services of Year (n-2) or/and (n-1).

and

(B) The Old Recoverable Difference which is recovered in year (n) as determined in accordance with Article [19B] of the present Regulation.

3. The Allowed Revenue of LNG Services is calculated as the product of the percentage (1 - SocLNG) multiplied by the sum of:

a) The Required Revenue of LNG Services for the corresponding year (n) of the Regulatory Period.
b) The Recoverable Difference of LNG Services at the end of Year (n-2), adjusted with the average Consumer Price Index of the Year (n-2), where in case of negative value of the index, this is considered equal to zero, as defined in article [19A] of the current Regulation.
c) In case article 18A is applied during year (n-1), the forecasted Recoverable Difference at the end of Year (n-1), as calculated according to article [19A] of the present Regulation.
d) The whole amount of Recoverable Difference of the Additional LNG Services of year (n-2) or/and (n-1).

4. The Allowed Revenue of the Dispersion of LNG Service is calculated as the product of the coefficient SocLNG with the sum of paragraph 3 of the present article.
5. In the Tariff Approval Decision at any regular or extraordinary tariff revision, the Allowed Revenue from Transmission Services separately for Entries and Exits (for the latter separately for parts A and B), the Allowed Revenue from LNG Services and the Allowed Revenue of the Dispersion of LNG Service are defined for the first year of the Regulatory Period. In the Tariff Recalculation Decision issued in accordance with articles [18] and [18A] of the current Regulation, the Allowed Revenues as abovementioned are defined for the Year that the Tariff Recalculation Decision refers to.

CHAPTER C
METHODOLOGY FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE REFERENCE PRICE & DETERMINATION OF TARIFFS

Article 9
Entries and Exits of the Transmission System

1. The tariff coefficients for the use of the Transmission System are defined separately for each one of the Entries and Exits of the Transmission System.

2. The User of the Transmission System is charged separately for the use of each Entry Point to which gas is delivered and for use of the Exit Point from which gas is received, pursuant to the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code and the Approved Application concluded with the Operator, according to the Entry or Exit to which said Entry or Exit Point belongs respectively. The charge for the use of an Entry Point shall not differ according to the Exit Point from which the gas, which is delivered to said Entry Point, is received. The charge for the use of an Exit Point shall not differ according to the Entry Point to which the gas, which is received from said Exit Point, is delivered.
3. In case that, pursuant to the NNGS Administration Code, the submission of an application exclusively for the booking of Transmission Capacity for Delivery with delivery of Natural Gas to one or more Entry Points, or only for the booking of Transmission Capacity for Reception and reception of Natural Gas from one or more Exit Points, especially in the case of operation of a Virtual Gas Point is allowed, the Transmission User is charged only for the use of the Entry or Exit Points, respectively, which are included in the relevant Approved application.
4. For the determination of the Transmission Tariffs for each Entry and Exit of the Transmission System, the Forecasted Contracted Capacity of Natural Gas for each Year of the Regulatory Period, is determined separately for each Entry and Exit of the Transmission System. Especially as far as Exits are concerned, the Forecasted Contracted Capacity of a specific Exit per Year is defined as the sum of Forecasted Contracted Capacity of each Exit Point of said Exit, irrespective of the Day of the Year in which said Quantities are expected to be received from each of the respective Exit Points.
5. The Entries and Exits of the Transmission System are determined as follows:
   a) Entry «Sidirokastro- Kipi»: the cluster of the two entry points of natural gas to the NNGTS from the Greek-Bulgarian and the Greek-Turkish borders.
   b) Entry “Agia Triada”: the entry point of natural gas in the NNGTS from the LNG Facility in Revithoussa.
   c) Exit “North Zone”: the cluster of all exits of natural gas north of the compressor station in Nea Messimvria, excluding the exits of natural gas form the Interconnection Points of the NNGTS with other Transmission Systems.
   d) Exit “South Zone”: the cluster of all exits of natural gas south of the compressor station in Nea Messimvria, excluding the exits of natural gas form the Interconnection Points of the NNGTS with other Transmission Systems.
6. All interconnection points with other Transmission Systems are considered as Entry Points for the purposes of this Tariff Regulation. The use as an Exit Point of an Entry Point which is also an Interconnection Point, and vice versa, is charged with the coefficients of the respective Entry as calculated in accordance with Article [11] of the present Regulation.

7. By the Tariff Approval Decision at any regular or extraordinary Tariff Review, the Forecasted Contracted Capacity is defined in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present article above for the first year of the Regulatory Period. By the Tariff Recalculation Decision in accordance with Article [18] and [18A] of the current Regulation, the Forecasted Contracted Capacity is defined in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article for the year relevant to the Tariff Recalculation Decision.

Article 10
Methodology for the allocation of the Allowed Revenue from Transmission Entries to the Entries of the Transmission System and of the Allowed Revenue from Transmission Exits to the Exits of the Transmission System

1. The allocation of the Allowed Revenue from Transmission Entries to the Entries of the NNGTS and the Allowed Revenue from Transmission Exits to the Exits of the NNGTS follows the methodology based on the capacitive weighted distance as defined in Article 8 of Regulation 2017/460.
2. By decision of the RAE, at the Entry Points from LNG facilities, a deduction can be made to the Booked Capacity Coefficient (SDM) for the use of the Entry Point from LNG Facility, according to the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/460. The Allowed Revenue corresponding to the discount, is recovered from the Exits of the Transmission System with an equal charge for all Exits. The discount is defined with the NNGS Tariff Approval Decision

Article 11
Calculation of the Tariff coefficients of NNGS

1. The Transmission Invoice includes:

   a) Charge for the Transmission Capacity of Delivery or Offtake that is booked by the Transmission User at an Entry or Exit, correspondingly, pursuant to the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code and the Approved Transmission Application concluded with the Operator,
   b) Charge in proportion to the Quantity of Natural Gas that is received by the Transmission User at an Exit of the Transmission System, pursuant to the provisions of the Approved Transmission Application concluded with the Operator
   c) Distinct Charge for the LNG Dispersion for the capacity of Transmission Capacity of Offtake that is booked by Transmission Users in an Exit of the NNGS.

2. For the application of the Transmission Tariff, the Charge Coefficient for reserved Transmission Capacity for each Entry(i) (SDM_i) is determined and the Charge Coefficient for reserved Transmission Capacity for each Exit (j) (SDM_j) is determined as well as the Charge Coefficient for the LNG Dispersion (SDDY) and Commodity Charge Coefficient (SEM).

3. a) The coefficient of SDM_i are calculated according to the following formula:

a) As far as the Entries are concerned after the implementation of paragraph 1 of article 10 of the present Regulation, a Charge Coefficient for Capacity Booking for each entry is calculated taking into account the Allowed Revenue for Entries of the Year and the Forecasted Contracted Capacity of the Entries at the same Year.

$$SDM_i^{init} = \frac{AR_{TRA,ENi}}{CAP_{TRA,\iota}}$$

where:

SDM^{init}_i : the initial Charge Coefficient for reserved Transmission Capacity

$AR_{TRA,EN,i}$: the Allowed Revenue of Entries for the Year of tariffs calculation based on paragraph 1 of article [8A] and paragraph 1 of article 10 of the present Regulation.

$CAP_{TRA,i}$: The Forecasted Contracted Capacity of Entry (i), during the corresponding year divided by the total number of hours during the day (24). In case where in an Interconnection Point both Transmission Capacity for Delivery and Offtake is offered the above Forecasted Contracted Capacities in both directions are added

b) as far as the Exits of the NNGTS the following coefficients are charged SDMj SDDY and SEM as follows:

- the coefficients SDMj are calculated based on the following formula

$$SDM_j^{init} = \frac{AR_{TRA,A,j}}{CAP_{TRA,j}} \text{ [€/(kWh G.C.V./hr)/year]}$$

where:

$AR_{TRA,A,j}$: Part A of the Allowed Revenue of the Transmission Exits during the Year of the relevant charge and according to paragraph 2 of Article [8A] and paragraph 1 of article 10 of the present Regulation

$CAP_{TRA,j}$: The Forecasted Contracted Capacity of Natural Gas received of Exit j, respectively, during the corresponding year divided by the total number of hours during the day (24).

- the coefficient SDDY is calculated based on the following formula

$$SDDY = \frac{AR_{SOC}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} CAP_{TRA,j}} \qquad \text{[€/(kWh G.C.V./hr)/year]}$$

where

AR_{soc}: The Allowed Revenue of the Dispersion of LNG during the Year of the relevant charge and according to paragraph 2 of Article [8A] of the present Regulation

$CAP_{TRA,j}$: The Forecasted Contracted Capacity of Natural Gas received of Exit j, respectively, during the corresponding year divided by the total number of hours during the day (24).

- The coefficient SEM is calculated according to the following formula:

$SEM = AR_{TRA,\ B} / COM_{TRA,ex}$ [€/(kWh G.C.V.)]

Where:

$AR_{TRA,B}$:The part (B) of Allowed Revenue from the Transmission Exit during the Year of the invoice according to paragraph 2 of Article [8A] of the present Regulation

$COM_{TRA,EX}$: The sum of Quantities of Natural Gas received by Exit Point, respectively, during the corresponding year.

4. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 10 of the present Regulation a discount is applied on the Entry Agia Triada equal to a percentage c. This discount percentage in the Entry Agia Triada is recovered though an increase in the Charge Coefficients of Transmission Capacity of Exits according to the following formula:

$$c1 = \frac{c \cdot SDM^{init}_{AG.TRIADA} \cdot CAP_{AG.TRIADA}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} CAP_{TRA,j}\right)}$$

where

$SDM^{init}{}_{AG.TRIADA}$: the initial Charge Coefficient for reserved Transmission Capacity stemming from the methodology of paragraph 1 of article 10 of the present Regulation for Agia Triada

$CAP_{TRA,AG.TRIADA}$: The forecasted contracted capacity of the Entry Ag, Triada

5. According to the above the final tariff coefficients for the Transmission Capacity of Entries and Exits are equal to [€/(kWh G.C.V./hr)/year]:

$$SDM_j = SDM^{init}_j + c1$$

$$SDM_{AG.TRIADA} = \Sigma\Delta M^{init}_{AG.TRIADA} \cdot (1 - c\ )$$

$$SDM_{i,non-LNG} = SDM^{init}_{i} + c1$$

6. The LNG Tariff includes charge in proportion to the Regasification Capacity booked by an LNG User, pursuant to the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code and the Approved Transmission Application concluded by the LNG User with the System Operator.
7. For the application of the LNG Tariff, the coefficient of charge for reserved Regasification Capacity (SDY) is determined for each corresponding year
8. The coefficient of charge for reserved Regasification Capacity SDY [in €/(kWh G.C.V./day)/year] is calculated according to the following formula:

$SDY = AR_{LNG} / CAP_{LNG}$ [€/(kWh G.C.V./hr)/year]

where:

AR_{LNG}: The Allowed Revenue from LNG Services during the corresponding year according to paragraph 3 of Article [8A] of the present Regulation.

CAP_{LNG}: The Forecasted Contracted Capacity of LNG regasified during the corresponding year divided by the total number of hours during a day (24).

9. The discount c as well as the coefficients SDM_i, SDM_j, SDDY, SEM and SDY are determined arithmetically in the Tariff Approval Decision for the first Year of the Regulatory Period at any regular or extraordinary tariff revision or in the Tariff Recalculation Decision for the respective year according to articles [18] and [18A].
10. For the determination of $CAP_{TRA,i}$, $COM_{TRA,EX}$, $CAP_{TRA,j,}$ CAP_{LNG} the latest version of the NNGS Development Study published in the Operator's website is taken into consideration.

CHAPTER D
CHARGES AND INVOICING FOR THE USE OF NNGS

Article 12
Charge for the use of NNGS under Long-term Applications for firm Transmission and LNG Facility services

1. In case of Long-term Transmission Firm Services Approved Applications, the annual charge for the use of each Entry Point i or Exit Point j of the Transmission System shall be calculated according to the following formulas:

   XMi = SDMi x DMi + AP x DMi
   XMj = SDM_j x DMj + SEMj x TQj+SDDYx DMj

   Where:

   XMi, XMj: The charge for the use of the Entry Point i or Exit Point j of the Transmission System, in €/Year.
   SDMi, SDM_j: The coefficient of charge for Booked Transmission Capacity for the Entry or Exit of the Transmission System, to which the Entry Point i or Exit Point j, respectively, belongs, for the Year of calculation of the charge, in €/(kWh G.C.V.)/hr/Year.
   SDDY: The coefficient for the LNG Dispersion

   DMi, DMj: The booked Transmission Capacity for Delivery or Reception, according to the relevant Approved Application for firm services concluded between the User and the System Operator, for the corresponding Entry point i or Exit Point j, respectively divided by the total number of hours within the day (24) in (kWh G.C.V.)/hr.
   This recalculation of booked Transmission Capacity for Delivery or Reception in an hourly basis is done only for tariff calculation purposes and does not affect the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code.

   SEM: The coefficient of charge for Transmission Quantity of Natural Gas for the Exit NNGTS, to which the Exit point j, respectively, belongs, for the Year of calculation of the charge, in €/(kWh G.C.V.).

TQj: The Transmission Quantity of Natural Gas allocated to the User at the corresponding Exit Point j during the Year of calculation of the charge, in (kWh G.C.V.)/Year.

AP:

A._ For Entry Points that are Auction Transmission Capacity points: The part of the auction premium above the Marginal Price corresponding to the System Operator, after applying the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 21 of Regulation 2017/460, for Entry Points that are Auction Transmission Capacity points in € / (kWh GCV/ hr) / Year. Especially, in case of Conversion of Transmission Capacity, for the amount and the period of Conversion, AP is related to the sum of the auction premium of the unbundled Transmission Capacity and the auction premium of the bundled Transmission Capacity, via which the conversion was realized, according to Article 14 herein.

B. For LNG Entry Point: The part of the auction premium in the framework of LNG Auction corresponding to the transmission activity. The abovementioned part of AP is calculated by multiplying the premium on the reference price with the ratio of the Reference Price of LNG Entry Point to the sum of the Reference Price of the LNG Entry Point and the Reference Price of the LNG Facility.

In case of conversion of Bundled LNG Capacity within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process, according to the procedures set out in Chapter [11] of NNGS Administration Code, the total Bundled LNG Capacity which corresponds to the Standard LNG Slot is unified in a Continuous LNG Capacity and any premium resulting from the 1st stage of the Auction for said LNG Slot for the part corresponding to the Transmission Activity of the Operator is added to the Approved Application for Firm Transmission Services that corresponds to the Continuous LNG Capacity of the User.

C. For other Entry Points, AP has a value equal to zero (0).

2. In case of Long-term Approved Firm LNG Services Applications, the annual charge for the use of the LNG Facility shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$XY = SDY \times DY + AP_{LNG} \times DY$

Where:

XY: The charge for the use of the LNG Facility, in €/Year.

SDY: The coefficient of charge for Booked LNG Capacity for the Year of calculation of the charge, divided by the total number of hours within the day (24) in (kWh G.C.V.)/hr.

DY: The booked Regasification Capacity, according to the relevant Approved Application for firm LNG services concluded between the User and the System Operator, divided by the total number of hours within the day (24) in (kWh G.C.V.)/hr. This recalculation of booked Regasification Capacity in an hourly basis is done only for LNG tariff calculation purposes and does not affect the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code.

AP_{LNG}: The part of the auction premium above the Marginal Price corresponding to the LNG activity of the System Operator. The abovementioned part of AP is calculated by multiplying the premium on the reference price with the ratio of the Reference Price of

LNG Facility to sum of the Reference Price of the LNG Entry Point and the Reference Price of the LNG Facility.
In case of conversion of Bundled LNG Capacity within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process, according to the procedures set out in Chapter [11] of NNGS Administration Code, the total Bundled LNG Capacity which corresponds to the Standard LNG Slot is unified in a Continuous LNG Capacity and any premium resulting from the 1st stage of the Auction for said LNG Slot for the part corresponding to the LNG Activity of the Operator is added to the Approved Application for LNG Services that corresponds to the Continuous LNG Capacity of the User.

3. In case that the start date or the expiry day of the Long-term Approved Transmission Firm Services Application or of the Long-Term Approved Firm LNG Services Application, differs from the first or last day of the Year, the following shall apply:

    a) The charge is calculated separately for each part of the duration of the Long-Term Application before and after the change of year.

    b) The coefficients of charge SDMi, SDM_{EX} or SDY, respectively, as applicable to the respective year, are adjusted proportionately to the number of Days of the Long-term Application for each year.

    c) The amounts DMi, DMj, DY, respectively, refer to the total duration of the Long Term Application

    d) For the calculation of the charges according to this article, the value of TQj refers to the parts of the duration of the Long Application before and after the change of year, and is multiplied by the coefficient SEM, as applicable for the respective year.

Article 12A
Charge of an Interconnection Point within the framework of incremental capacity process

1. For the calculation of the tariff of an Interconnection Point within the framework of incremental capacity process, over and above the provisions of article 12 of the present Regulation and the provisions of article 33 of Regulation 2017/460 are implemented.
2. With RAE's Decision, after proposal by the Operator, a fixed tariff may be applied, in case of the calculation of tariff of an Interconnection Point within the framework of incremental capacity process, according to the provisions of article 24(b) of Regulation 2017/460, provided that the criteria of paragraph 1 (b) of article 25 of the same Regulation are fulfilled.

Article 13
Charge for the use of NNGS under Short-term Applications for firm services

1. For the calculation of the charge for the use of the NNGS in the case of a Short-term Transmission Application or Use of the LNG Facility on a firm basis, a Short-Term

Coefficient for the use of NNGS (Multiplier B) is defined, which varies according to the duration of the Short-Term Application.

2. The level of Multipliers B for the Interconnection Points for standard capacity products is determined within the limits of paragraph 1 of article 13 of Regulation 2017/460 after Public Consultation as per the provisions of article 28 of Regulation 2017/460.

3. The value of the Multiplier B at the Interconnection Points, at the Entry Point Agia Triada and at the Exit Points is determined after a Study on the Level of Short-Term Coefficients. With the implementation of the Study, the Operator ensures that:

   (a) The proposed methodology does not insert any discrimination between Entry Points.
   b) The value of the Multiplier B in Entries and Exits is not an obstacle to the conclusion of short-term transmission contracts.
   c) The value of the Multiplier B depends on the duration of the Short Term Application.
   d) "Revenue Equivalence Principle» is followed. Therefore, the Short-Term Coefficient for the use of NNGS for each Year are determined in such a way that:

      i) The sum of the revenues in the framework of Booking of Transmission Capacity for Delivery and Booking of Regasification Capacity through only Long Term Applications of one year at the Entries and the LNG Facility (Allowed Revenue from Transmission Entries & Allowed Revenue from LNG Services) is equal to the revenue from a combination of one or more Long- and Short-Term Applications. Capacity bookings estimated to be incurred through long-term and short-term applications at the NNGS Entries and the LNG facility for the Year for which tariffs are calculated, result from the Long-Term and Short-term Applications of the Reference Year.

      ii) The yearly revenue in the framework of Booking of Transmission Capacity for Reception through only Long Term Applications of one year at the Exits (Allowed Revenue from Transmission Exits and Allowed Revenue from LNG Dispersion) is equal to the revenue from a combination of one or more Long- and Short-Term Applications. Capacity bookings estimated to be incurred through long-term and short-term applications at the Exits for the Year for which tariffs are calculated result from the Long-Term and Short-term Applications of the Reference Year.

4. The Multipliers B of the Entries and the Exits of NNGTS are approved by the Tariff Approval Decision at any Regular or Extraordinary Tariff Revision or with the Decision for the Recalculation of Tariffs as per articles [18] and [18A] of the present Regulation.
5. In the case of Approved Short-term Application for Firm Transmission or LNG Services, of total duration of 1 to 364 days, the total User charge is calculated according to paragraphs 1 or 2 of article [12] with the following adjustments:

   a) The coefficients SDMi, SDM_j SDDY and SDY are applied adjusted in proportion to the number of Days in the Year in which the Approved

Transmission Application is in force, multiplied by the coefficient B corresponding to the total duration of the application.

Specifically for the case of approved Application of Firm Transmission Services and Approved LNG Application that corresponds to Standard LNG Slot for which the User bid in the 1st stage of the LNG Auction, within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process, for the calculation of the total charge paid by the User for the corresponding Approved Application the adjustment of the above coefficients and the calculation of the multiplier B is done on the basis of a time period equal to the sum of the LNG Unloading Day and the Temporary Storage Period of the said LNG Standard Slot, regardless of the duration of the Approved Application.

b) The amounts DMi, DMj, DY and TQj accordingly, refer to the total duration of short-term Application. In case of conversion of Bundled LNG Capacity, within the framework of the Annual LNG Unloading Scheduling process, according to the provisions of Chapter [11] of NNGS Administration Code:

(i) DMi for Entry Point Ag.Triada is calculated as the arithmetical mean of the Transmission Capacity for Delivery which is reserved in the Entry Point Ag.Triada every Day for the duration of the Approved Application for Firm Transmission Serviced and corresponds to the standard LNG slot, converted to hourly base by dividing it to the hours of a day (24) and expressed in (kWh HHV)/Hour. The above-mentioned conversion in hourly base of the booked Transmission Capacity for Delivery is done specifically for calculating the tariff usage of NNGTS and does not affect otherwise said in the NNGS Administration Code.

(ii) DY is calculated as an arithmetical mean of the LNG Regasification Capacity which is reserved every Day during the duration of the Approved LNG Application and corresponds to every Standard LNG slot, converted to hourly base by dividing it to the hours of a day (24) and expressed in (kWh HHV)/Hour. The above-mentioned conversion in hourly base of the booked Transmission Capacity for Delivery is done specifically for calculating the tariff usage of NNGTS and does not affect otherwise said in the NNGS Administration Code .

6. In the case of Approved Short-term Application for Firm Transmission Capacity of duration less than a Day in an Interconnection Point, the total User charge is calculated based on the following formula:

$XM_i = SDMi' \times DMi' + AP \times DMi'$

where

DMi΄: The booked Transmission Capacity for Reception or Delivery, based on the Approved Short-term Application for Firm Transmission Services of duration less than a Day for the Entry Point i for the part of the Day that it refers to, divided by the number of hours that it is booked for (kWh G.C.V)/hr.

SDMi΄: the reserve price for the within product as calculated based on the following formula:

$SDMi' = (B_{wd.} \times SDMi \times H / 8760)$ όπου

H : the duration of the within day capacity product expressed in hours

$B_{wd.}$: the multiplier B for the Within Day Capacity Product. B_{wd} equals the daily Multiplier B.

For leap years, the formula shall be adjusted so that the figure 8760 is substituted with the figure 8784.

7. In case of Approved Short-term Application for Firm Transmission Capacity of duration less than a Day in the Entry Point Agia Triada, the total User charge is calculated based on the following formula:

XM = SDM΄ x DM

where

DM΄: The booked Transmission Capacity for Reception, based on the Approved Short-term Application for Firm Transmission Services of duration less than a Day for the Entry Point Agia Triada for the part of the Day that it refers to, divided by the number of hours that it is booked for (kWh G.C.V)/hr.

SDM΄: the reserve price for the within product as calculated based on the following formula:

$SDM' = (B_{wd.\ Ag.Trisda.} \text{ x } SDM \text{ x } H / 8760)$ όπου

H : the duration of the within day capacity product expressed in hours

$B_{wd.\ Ag.Trisda.}$: The multiplier B for the Within Day Capacity Product. $B_{wd.\ Ag.Trisda.}$

Equal the daily Multiplier B for the booked Transmission Capacity for Reception in Agia Triada

For leap years, the formula shall be adjusted so that the figure 8760 is substituted with the figure 8784.

This paragraph shall be implemented if the corresponding product is offered in accordance with the NNGS Administration Code

8. In the case of Approved Short-term Application for Firm Regasification Capacity of duration less than a Day in the LNG Facility, the total User charge is calculated based on the following formula:

XY = SDY'x DY'

where

DY΄: The booked Regasification Capacity, based on the Approved Short-term Application for LNG Services of duration less than a Day for the LNG Facility for the part of the Day that it refers to, divided by the number of hours that it is booked for (kWh G.C.V)/hr.

SDY΄: the reserve price for the within product as calculated based on the following formula:

$SDYi' = (B_{wdLNG.} \text{ x } SDY \text{ x } H / 8760)$ όπου

H : the duration of the within day capacity product expressed in hours

$B_{wd.LNG}$: the multiplier B for the Within Day Capacity Product. $B_{wd.LNG}$ equals the daily Multiplier B for the booked Regasification Capacity in the LNG Facility.

For leap years, the formula shall be adjusted so that the figure 8760 is substituted with the figure 8784.

This paragraph shall be implemented if the corresponding product is offered in accordance with the NNGS Administration Code

9. If the total duration of an Approved Short-Term Application for firm Transmission or firm LNG Services includes periods in two consecutive years, the following applies:

   a) The user charge is calculated separately for each part of the duration of the Short-Term Application before and after the change of year.

   b) The coefficients SDMi, SDMj, SDDY and SDY respectively, as applicable to the respective year, are applied proportionally adjusted to the number of Days of the Short-Term Application before and after the change of year.
   c) The amounts DMi, DMj, DY, respectively, refer to the total duration of the Short-Term Application.
   d) The multiplier B refers to the total duration of the Short-Term Application.
   e) For the calculation of the charges according to this article, the amounts TQj respectively, refer to the parts of duration of the Short-Term Application in each year, and are multiplied by the coefficients SEM respectively as applicable to the corresponding year.

Article 14
Capacity Reservation Charge in the cases of Release, Transfer, Surrender of Transmission Capacity or LNG Regasification Capacity

1. In the case of Release of Transmission Capacity for Delivery/Reception or LNG Regasification Capacity for a certain period of time in accordance with the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code, the User from which the release took place is released from the Capacity Charge corresponding to the released capacity multiplied by coefficient $SDMi/SDM_j/SDY/SDDY$ adjusted proportionally to the number of Days that the capacity release took place and the multiplier B relevant to his approved application. The User in favor of whom the release took place, signs a separate application for the released capacity and is charged according to Articles [12] or [13].

2. In the case of Transfer of Transmission Capacity for Delivery/Reception or LNG Regasification Capacity for a certain period of time in accordance with the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code, the User who transfers the capacity is released from the Capacity Charge corresponding to the transferred capacity multiplied by coefficient $SDMi/SDM_j/SDY/SDDY$ adjusted proportionally to the number of Days that the capacity transfer took place and the multiplier B relevant to his approved application. The User to whom the transfer took place signs a separate application for the transferred capacity and is charged with the same above parameters.

3. In the case of Surrender of Transmission Capacity for Delivery/Reception or LNG Regasification Capacity for a certain period of time in accordance with the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code, the User surrendering the capacity is released from the Capacity Charge corresponding to the surrendered capacity multiplied by coefficient SDMi/SDM_j/SDY/SDDY adjusted proportionally to the number of Days that the capacity surrender took place and the multiplier B relevant to his approved application. The charge of the surrendered capacity to another User is made according to Articles [12] or [13].

4. Especially in the cases of Auction Points, where Release, Transfer, Surrender of Capacity took place, the Transmission or the LNG User from which the release took place, the Transferring User and the Surrendering User, in addition to those referred to in paragraphs 1-3 of the present article, are released from the charge corresponding to the auction premium (AP) for the respectively capacity as specified in article 12 of said Regulation. In case of Transfer of capacity, the auction premium is charged to the Beneficiary of the Transferred Capacity.
5. Especially in case of an Auction Point where Capacity Conversion takes place, the relevant User is charged for the amount and for the duration of converted capacity with the sum of the charge of the initial approved Application of firm service and the auction premium (if any) resulting from the allocation of the new standard product of bundled capacity.

Article 15
Charge for Booking of Interruptible Transmission Capacity

1. In case that, pursuant to the NNGS Administration Code, booking of Transmission or LNG Regasification Capacity correspondingly on an interruptible basis is permitted, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2, Article 71 of the Law, the charge for the use of the NNGS is calculated according to articles [12] or [13] correspondingly, where the transmission capacity coefficients are multiplied by (100%- $Di_{ex\text{-}ante}$). $Di_{ex\text{-}ante}$ is defined as the probability of interruption of booked capacity by the Operator, pursuant to the NNGS Administration Code. The coefficient $Di_{ex\text{-}ante}$ receives values greater than zero (0) and less than one one hundred percent (100%).
2. For the calculation of $Di_{ex\text{-}ante}$ the provisions of Chapter III of Regulation 2017/460 are followed.
3. The aforementioned discount in the transmission capacity charge for booking capacity in an interruptible basis may be recalculated within the Year, according to the provisions of par. 3 case (a) of Article 12 of Regulation 2017/460.

Article 15A
Charge for the use of Transmission Capacity in Coupled Points and Conditional Transmission capacity

1. In case, pursuant to the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code, booking of Transmission Capacity is offered as Transmission Service in Coupled Points on top of the standard firm capacity, the charge for this capacity at each of the coupled points is calculated according to articles [12] and [13], where the transmission capacity coefficient for Entry or Exit is multiplied by the percentage (100%- B_{exante}). B_{exante} is equal to 10%.

2. (a) In case, pursuant to the provisions of the NNGS Network Code, booking of Transmission Capacity is offered as Conditional bfZk Transmission Capacity on top of the standard firm capacity, the charge for the use of this capacity at the point where it is offered is calculated according to articles [12] and [13] respectively, where the transmission capacity coefficient for Entry or Exit is multiplied by the percentage (100%- C_{exante}). C_{exante} is equal to the percentage probability of restricting, partially or in whole, the use of the Conditional bFZK capacity as calculated statistically by the Operator from historical data of at least 1 year, with the exception of any periods of Crises situations or NNGS Maintenance in case the above events affect the gas flow at the said point, with necessary adjustments due to estimations of the Operator based on any recent or expected natural gas market developments, expansions of the NNGS or its interconnected systems or any other factor that can impact the conditions under which the Conditional bFZK capacity is offered at the specific point, including information that Users may provide with regard to expected future natural gas flows. In the absence of historical data, the minimum value of $C_{exante,}$ as set below, is applied.

(b) C_{exante} cannot be lower than 10%.

(c) The arithmetic value of C_{exante} per capacity level offered as Conditional bfZk Transmission Capacity, is approved by RAE following proposal of the Operator.

Article 16
Charge for the use of an Exit Point of the Transmission System servicing a New Customer

1. For the supply of Natural Gas to a Reception Facility servicing a new Customer connected to the Transmission System at a specific Exit Point belonging to Exit j, and for the first six (6) months of operation, including the month in which the first delivery and reception of natural gas takes place (Trial Operation Period), the tariff for use of the exit point for the needs of the new customer, includes only charge proportional to the Natural Gas Quantity allocated to the Transmission User for the new Customer.

2. The relevant tariff coefficient is defined according to the following formula:

$$NUC_j = (AR_{TRA,\ j,\ A} + AR_{TRA,\ j,\ B}) / COM_{TRA,\ j}$$

Where:

NUC_j : The charge for the reception of Natural Gas by a reception facility of a new Customer for the Trial Operation Period for the year the tariff refers to at an Exit point of the Exit (j) of the NNGS in €/(kWh G.C.V.).

$AR_{TRA, j, A}$: Part A of the Allowed Revenue of the Exit j during the Year that the tariff refers to according to paragraph 2 of Article [8A] of the present Regulation.

$AR_{TRA, j, B}$: Part B of the Allowed Revenue of the Exit j during the Year that the tariff refers to according to paragraph 2 of Article [8A] of the present Regulation.

$COM_{TRA, EX}$: The sum of the Quantities of Natural Gas received from each Exit Point of Exit j during the said year.

3. The coefficient NUC is defined in the Tariff Approval Decision for the first year of the Regulatory Period at any Regular or Extraordinary Tariff Revision and in the Tariff Recalculation Decision for the year corresponding to the Tariff Recalculation Decision according to articles [18] and [18A].
4. After the Trial Operation Period is expired, the charges for the use of the Exit are applied.
5. Especially for the year in which the Trial Operation Period expires, the coefficient SDM_j is adjusted proportionally to the remaining, after the Trial Operation Period, part of the duration of the Transmission Application in the Year, calculated in hours.

Article 17
Exceeding Charges

1. In case the quantity of Natural Gas allocated to a Transmission User, in the Day (d) at an Entry or Exit Point of the Transmission System in accordance with the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code and the approved Application(s), exceeds the total Transmission Capacity for Delivery/Reception that said User had booked at this Entry or Exit point the same day (d), the User shall pay to the System Operator a charge for exceeding the reserved Transmission Capacity. The charge for exceeding the Transmission Capacity is calculated by multiplying the difference between Natural Gas Quantity allocated to the User for the Day (d) at the Entry or Exit Point minus the total Transmission Capacity that the Transmission User had booked the same day (d) at the said Entry or Exit Point multiplied with the corresponding SDM and SDDY coefficient divided by 8760 and multiplied by the multiplier B corresponding to the booking of Short-Term Transmission Capacity with duration of one (1) Day increased by the percentage p (%).
2. In case, in accordance with the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code, and the approved LNG Application(s), the LNG Quantity that was regasified on behalf of an LNG User on Day (d) exceeds the total reserved LNG Regasification Capacity by the same User on the same day (d), the LNG User shall pay the System Operator a charge for exceeding the reserved LNG Regasification Capacity.
   The charge for exceeding the reserved LNG Regasification Capacity, is calculated by multiplying the difference between the Natural Gas Quantity Regasified on behalf of the LNG Facility User at Day (d), minus the Regasification Capacity the same User had reserved on the same day (d), multiplied by the coefficient SDY divided by 8760 and

multiplied by the multiplier B corresponding to the reservation of Short-Term LNG Regasification Capacity with duration of one (1) Day increased by the percentage p (%).

3. In the cases of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article [14], for the calculation of the daily excess of Transmission or Regasification Capacity, as Reserved Transmission Capacity for Delivery / Reception or Reserved LNG Regasification Capacity, are meant the figures prior to the application of the cases of Article [14] reduced by the capacity for which a release of charge is applied according to the same article.
4. The percentage p(%) is defined by the Tariff Approval Decision at any Regular or Extraordinary Tariff Revision or by the Tariff Recalculation Decision.

Article 17A
Invoicing of the Use of NNGS

1. For the invoicing of the Use of the Transmission System the following shall apply for each Transmission Agreement:

    a) The capacity charge, according to the reserved Transmission Capacity at the Entry or Exit Point of the Transmission System, shall be calculated for each Entry and Exit Point and shall be payable by the Transmission User on a monthly basis, according to the number of Days of the Month, during which the Transmission Application is in effect.
    b) The commodity charge shall be calculated for each Exit Point of the Transmission System and shall be payable by the Transmission User on a monthly basis, according to the Quantity of Natural Gas received by the User at the Exit Point during the Month.
    c) The System Operator issues within the first twenty (20) days after the end of the month, to which the Approved Applications relates, an invoice for all Approved Applications of the User that were in effect during the Month, with reference to these Applications. In the invoice issued by the System Operator the following shall be identified:

        (i) The capacity charge for every Entry Point and for every Exit Point of the Transmission System, which relates to the Approved Transmission Applications before the application of the cases of Article [14]. The capacity charge in the Exits related to the Dispersion of LNG is referred to separately.
        (ii) The capacity credit corresponding to release from charge as defined in Article [14] of the current Regulation for the corresponding Entry and Exit Points.
        (iii) The commodity charge for every Exit Point of the Transmission System, which relates to the Approved Transmission Applications.
        (iv) The charge for the Dispersion of LNG for each Exit Point of the Transmission System which relates to the Approved Transmission Applications.
        (v) The charge for exceeding the reserved capacity according to article [17] for the corresponding Entry and Exit Points.
        (vi) Other charges / credits foreseen in the NNGS Administration Code.

(vii) The total charge of the Transmission User, which is the sum of the above charges/credits.

2. For the invoicing of the Use of the LNG Facility, the following shall apply for each LNG Contract:

a) The capacity charge, according to the reserved LNG Regasification Capacity, shall be calculated and shall be payable by the LNG User on a monthly basis, according to the number of Days of the Month, during which the LNG Approved Application is in effect.

b) The Operator issues within the first twenty (20) days after the end of the month, to which the Approved Applications relate, a single invoice for all Approved Applications of the User that were in effect during the Month, with specific reference to these Applications. In the invoice issued by the System Operator, the following shall be identified distinctly:

(i) The capacity charge before the application of the cases of Article [14] of the present Regulation.

(ii) The capacity credit corresponding to release from charge as defined in Article [14] of the present Regulation.

(iii) The charge for exceeding the reserved capacity according to article [17] of the present Regulation.

(iv) Other charges / credits foreseen in the provisions of the NNGS Administration Code.

(v) The total charge of the LNG User, which is the sum of the aforementioned charges/credits.

Article 18
Recalculation of Transmission and LNG Tariffs

1. Until the 1st of June of every Year (n) of the Regulatory Period, the System Operator calculates the Recoverable Difference for the year (n-1) for every Basic Activity according to article [19A] starting from year n=2019.
2. If the sum of the Recoverable Differences for the Transmission and LNG Services for the year (n-1), as calculated according to article [19A] of the present Regulation and prior the application of paragraph 3 of the same article, is in absolute value less than or equal to five percent (5%) of the sum of the Allowed Revenues from Transmission, Dispersion of LNG and LNG Services for the same year, no tariff recalculation is conducted.
3. If the sum of the Recoverable Differences for the Transmission, Dispersion of LNG and LNG Services as calculated according to article [19A] and prior the application of paragraph 3 of the same article, is in absolute value greater than five percent (5%) of the sum of the Allowed Revenues from Transmission and LNG Services for the same activities for the Year (n-1), the Operator recalculates the coefficients SDMi, SDM_j, SDDY, SEM and SDY for every Entry and Exit of the Transmission System and for the LNG Facility and the coefficient for the charge of a new customer NUC, for the year (n+1), according to articles [11] and [16], taking into account the said Allowed Revenue for the year (n+1) and defines the coefficients

$CAP_{TRA,i,n+1}$, $CAP_{TRA,j,n+1}$, $COM_{TRA,j,n+1}$, $CAP_{LNG,n+1}$, for every Entry and Exit Point of the Transmission System and the LNG Facility according to the latest NNGS Development Study for the year (n+1) published by the System Operator.

4. If the aforementioned sum of Recoverable Differences of Year (n-1) before the application of paragraph 3 of the article[19A], is in absolute value greater than ten percent (10%) of the sum of the Allowed Revenues from Transmission and LNG Services for the same activities for the Year (n-1), the multipliers B are also recalculated for Year (n+1), according to article [13].
5. If the conditions of paragraph 3 and 4 of this Article are met, the Operator submits to RAE for approval a relevant proposal including the calculated tariff coefficients of paragraph 3 and the Short term multipliers B until the date set out in paragraph 1 of this Article. The Operator's proposal includes as Study on the Calculation of Multipliers B and provisions of Article 13 of this Regulation are applied as far as the value of Multipliers B and the public consultation.
6. RAE shall issue the Tariff Recalculation Decision with the approved tariff coefficients for the year (n+1) which apply from the start of the said year subject to the provisions of par. 5 of article 88 of the Law.
7. With the Tariff Recalculation Decision, the multipliers B for the year relevant to the Decision are defined, according to article [13].
8. Especially in case of application of article [18A] in year (n-1), the Recoverable Difference that is taken into consideration for the application of paragraph 1 of this article, is calculated according to paragraph 5 of article [19A] of present Regulation.

Article 18A
Extraordinary recalculation of Transmission and LNG Tariff Coefficients

1. In the event that, in the process of the follow-up of the budget of Year (n) the Operator notices in the second half of the Year, that according to the most recent actual and forecasted data of the Year, the sum of the Recoverable Differences of the Transmission and LNG Basic Activities of the Year is greater in absolute value than fifteen percent (15%) of the sum of Allowed Revenue from Transmission and from LNG Services of that Year, the Operator recalculates the coefficients SDMi, SDM_j, SDDY, SEM and SDY for each Entry and Exit of the Transmission System and the LNG Facility and the charge for a new User NUC for the Year (n+1), according to articles [11] and [16], and defines the values of $CAP_{TRA,i,n+1}$, $CAP_{TRA,j,n+1}$, $COM_{TRA,j,n+1}$ and $CAP_{LNG,n+1}$ for each Entry and Exit of the Transmission System and the LNG Facility taking into account the most recent demand forecast of the Operator for Year (n+1).

2. In case the conditions of paragraph 1 of this article are met, the Operator recalculates the short-term coefficients for Year (n+1) according to par. 4 of article [13]. In this case, the Recoverable Difference of Year (n) is calculated based on the forecasted data for this year.

3. The Operator's proposal is submitted to RAE until the 30th of September of Year (n). Especially for the Multipliers B the provisions of article [13] of present Regulation are applied in relation to its level and the relevant public consultation.

4. RAE publishes the Tariff Extraordinary Recalculation Decision with the approved tariff coefficients and Multipliers B for year (n+1), which are set in force as defined in this Decision.

5. If, from the available actual and forecasted data of the Operator in the first half of each Year of the Regulatory Period, the fulfillment of the criterion in paragraph 1 of this article is noted, then the Regular Tariff Revision incorporates also the calculations stemming from this article.

CHAPTER E
TARIFF REVISION

Article 19
Procedure for the implementation and Regular Tariff Revision

1. Within five (5) months from the beginning of each Tariff Calculation Year, the Operator shall submit to RAE a draft of the revision of tariffs for the use of the NNGS (Draft Tariff Revision), which shall be accompanied by the following:

    a) The forecasts for the Natural Gas demand, and especially the Daily peak of Quantity and the Annual Quantity, transmitted to the prevailing and reverse flow direction, for the first Year of the Regulatory Period for each Basic Activity and for each Entry and Exit of the Transmission System. The abovementioned forecasts are prepared according to the most recent NNGS Development Study.
    b) The projections for the development of the Regulated Asset Base, the Regulated Assets Depreciation and the Regulated Operating Expenses, and the calculation of the Required Revenue for each Year of the Regulatory Period and for each Service.
    c) Actual data for the Reference Year and calculation for the same year of the revenues of the Operator from Non-Transmission Services and form Additional Services.
    d) Actual data for the Reference Year and calculation for the same year of the revenue and the net profit of the Regulator from Non-Regulated Services.
    e) Calculation of the Allowed Revenue from Transmission (separately from Entries and Exits), the Allowed Revenue of Dispersion of LNG and the Allowed Revenue from LNG Services according to article [8A] of the current Regulation for the first Year of the Regulatory Period for each Service.
    f) Calculation of the Recoverable Differences for the Year as per article [19A] with full justification of any overrun of Operating Expenses and of the yearly Regulated Asset Base of the NNGS in comparison to the forecasted ones at the time of tariff approval.
    g) The Operator's proposal on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) with justified documentation.
    h) The Operator’s proposal for the numerical value of other parameters defined in the Tariff Regulation with justification if the proposal modifies the current parameter values.

i) A cost-benefit analysis in relation to the contribution of the LNG Facility in the balancing of the NNGS, the security of supply and the opening of the greek market to new shippers and a proposal for the LNG Facility Dispersion.
j) Study for the determination of the multipliers B for the charge of the short-term use of the NNGS according to article [13] of the present Regulation.

2. The Draft Tariff Decision includes all data and parameters, pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation, which are determined with the Tariff Approval Decision, as well as the resulting coefficients for the capacity and commodity charge of Natural Gas for each Service and each Entry and Exit of the Transmission System.
3. RAE, after assessing the Draft sends to the Operator comments on the Draft and in particular on the data referred in paragraph [1] of the present article.
4. The Operator submits the final proposal within thirty (30) days from the notification of the above-mentioned comments referred in paragraph 3, complying with these comments or any other suggestion of RAE.
5. The Required Revenue of the Transmission and LNG Services for the Years of the Regulatory Period and the Allowed Revenue from Transmission (separately from Entries and Exits), the Allowed Revenue of the Dispersion of LNG and the Allowed Revenue from LNG Services for the first year of the Regulatory Period that are approved by the Tariff Approval Decision, are in force from the beginning of the Regulatory Period.
6. The new tariffs are applied from the beginning of the Regulatory Period subject to the provisions of par. 5 of article 88 of the Law
7. In every regular revision the tariffs are set under public consultation according to article [21] of the present Regulation.

Article 19A
Calculation of Recoverable Difference

1. Within (5) months from the beginning of each Year (n) of the Regulatory Period, the Operator, based on the data from unbundled financial statements and the published financial statements, shall identify and submit to RAE the actual values of the following figures for said Year, per service:

   a) The Regulated Asset Base, as defined in Article [4] of the present Regulation for the Year (n-1).
   b) The Regulated Assets' Depreciation, as defined in Article [7] of the present Regulation for the Year (n-1).
   c) The Regulated Operating Expenses, as defined in Article [7A] of the present Regulation for the Year (n-1).

   Based on the above the Operator recalculates the Allowed Revenue from Transmission (separately for Entries and Exits), the Allowed Revenue of the Dispersion of LNG and the Allowed Revenue from LNG Services for the Year (n-1) according to article [8A] of the present Regulation, keeping constant the remaining figures involved in the calculation as already approved by RAE.

2. The System Operator also calculates and submits to RAE the Actually Obtained Revenue (regulated and invoiced) for Year (n-1) which includes the following obtained revenues:

   a) Revenues from Transmission Tariffs in the Entries and revenue from the congestion management of the NNGS as defined in point e) of paragraph 2 of article 68 of the Law as well as other possible revenues that are defined in the NNGS Administration Code, which are added to the revenue of Transmission Service and are related to Entries.

   b) Revenues from Transmission Tariffs in the Exits, as well as other possible revenues that are defined in the NNGS Administration Code, which are added to the revenue of Transmission Service and are related to Exits.

   c) Revenues from the LNG Tariff including revenues from the provision of additional storage pursuant to article [76] of the NNGS Administration Code of NNGS, from the lease of the Storage Capacity for the purpose of security of supply as well as other possible revenues that are defined in the NNGS Administration Code, which are added to the revenue of LNG Service.

   d) Revenues from the LNG Dispersion Tariff in the Exits.

   e) Revenues from Non-Transmission Services

   f) Revenues from Additional LNG Services and

   g) Revenues and operating expenses from Non-Regulated Services as well as the calculation of their net profit.

3. The Actually Obtained Revenue does not include:

   a) Any revenue that is deducted from regulated operating expenses, according to paragraph 5 of article 7A of the present Regulation.

   b) Interest income, grants amortization, any grant of operating cost, Connection Fees and Additional Connection Fees, income from Security of Supply Levy and income from used provisions.

4. The Recoverable Difference of Year (n-1) is defined as the sum of:

   (A) The Recoverable Difference of the Entries, which is the sum of the followings:

   a) The positive or the negative difference of the Allowed Revenue of Entries (article 8a paragraph 1 of the present Regulation) from the Actually Obtained Revenue from Entries based on point (a) of paragraph 2 of this article

   b) The fifty percent (50%) of the positive or negative difference of the Allowed Revenues from Non-Transmission Services from the Actually Obtained Revenue according to point e of par. 2 of this article

   c) The fifty percent (50%) of the part of net profits from Non-Regulated Services, which is transferred in the benefit of the Users of NNGS, According to the provisions of paragraph 8 of this article

   (B) The Recoverable Difference of the Exits, which is the sum of:

   a) The positive or the negative difference of the Allowed Revenue of Exits (article 8a paragraph 2 of this Regulation) from the Actually Obtained Revenue from Entries based on point (b) of paragraph 2 of this article after the subtraction, in case of implementation of paragraph 3 of article [19B], of the amount that is subtracted from Old Recoverable Difference

   b) The fifty percent (50%) of the positive or negative difference of the Allowed Revenues from Non-Transmission Services from the Actually Obtained Revenue according to point e of par. 2 of this article

c) The fifty percent (50%) of the part of net profits from Non-Regulated Services, which is transferred in the benefit of the Users of NNGS, According to the provisions of paragraph 8 of this article

(C) The Recoverable Difference of LNG which is the sum of:

a) The positive or the negative difference of the Allowed Revenue of LNG Services (article 8a paragraph 3 of the present Regulation) from the Actually Obtained Revenue from LNG Services based on point (c) of paragraph 2 of this article

b) The positive or the negative difference of the Allowed Revenue of the Dispersion of LNG Services (article 8a paragraph 4 of the present Regulation) from the Actually Obtained Revenue from LNG Dispersion Services based on point (d) of paragraph 2 of this article

c) The positive or negative difference of the Allowed Revenues from Additional LNG Services from the Actually Obtained Revenue from Additional LNG Services according to paragraph f of paragraph 2 of this article

5. If the Recoverable Difference of Entries, Exits or LNG is positive, then this is a surplus revenue recovery from this Service (over-recovery). The corresponding negative difference (under-recovery) implies a deficit of revenue recovery.
6. The numerical value of the aforementioned Recoverable Difference of the NNGS for Year (n-1) from Transmission (separately from Entries and Exits) and LNG Services is defined in the Tariff Approval Decision at any Regular or Extraordinary tariff review, for the first Year of the Regulatory Period or in the Tariff Recalculation Decision for the Year concerning the recalculation.
7. In case of implementation of Article [18A] during Year (n) the Recoverable Difference from Transmission (separately from Entries and Exits) LNG Dispersion and LNG Services of this Year is calculated based on forecasted data for this Year (Forecasted Recoverable Difference) for the purpose of determining the recalculated tariffs of Year (n +1). The difference of the actual Recoverable Difference of Year (n) from the Forecasted Recoverable Difference is considered as the Recoverable Difference of Year (n) for the calculation of the Allowed Revenue from Transmission (separately from Entries and Exits) and the Allowed Revenue from LNG Services (n + 2).
8. The net profit of the Operator from the provision of Non-Regulated NNGS and LNG services, referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, shall be determined:
    - Fifty percent (50%) of the net profits for Non-Regulated Services provided by the Operator without requiring the use of fixed assets that are included in the NNGS RAB, or other new additional investment. This percentage is transferred to the benefit of the NNGS users, by diminishing the relevant Allowed Revenue of the Transmission and LNG Service of the year (n).
    - Twenty percent (20%) of net profits, for Non-Regulated Services provided by the Operator without requiring the use of fixed assets that have already been included in the NNGS RAB but require new investments that will not be included in the RAB of NNGS. This percentage is transferred for the benefit of the Users of the NNGS, by diminishing the relevant Allowed Revenue of the Transmission and LNG Service of the year (n). This percentage may fluctuate between zero percent (0%) and thirty percent (30%) according to the type of service after relevant RAE's Decision, which is published after

DESFA's request by invoking special reasons that justify a different handling of the service in relation to the aforementioned percentage.

Article 19B
Calculation of Old Recoverable Difference

1. The Recoverable Difference of Years 2006-2015 plus the forecasted Recoverable Difference of Year 2016 (Old Recoverable Difference) has been defined at the end of Year 2016 equal to three hundred and eight million seven hundred and 53 thousand and seven hundred thirty three euro (308.753.733,91 €) for the Transmission System and to seventeen million eighty seven thousand and 59 point seventy nine euro (17.087.059,79 €) for the LNG Facility, according to article 61 of the Law 4409/2016 (O.G A 136/28.07.2016) and the Decisions of RAE nr. 344/2016 (O.G. B 3235/7.10.2016) and 352/2016 (O.G. B 3513/1.11.2016).

2. The Old Recoverable Difference at the end of each Year (n) is defined as the adjusted difference of the relevant amount at the end of Year (n-1) minus:

   (a) the recovered amount during Year (n) according to paragraph 4 of present article and

   (b) the possible part of positive Recoverable Difference (over-recovery) of Year (n) that is subtracted according to paragraph 3 of present article.

   The adjustment of the above difference is conducted with the weighted average debt cost of the Operator of Year (n), as this is taken into consideration for each Regulatory Period and takes value between zero (0%) and five percent (5%).

3. In case the Recoverable Difference of Exits of Year (n) from Transmission Services as calculated based on article [19A], is positive (over-recovery) and exceeds in absolute value five percent (5%) of parts (A) and (B) of the Allowed Revenue of Exits, the Recoverable Difference of Exits of this Year is limited, following an Operator's proposal approved by RAE, to a maximum of ten percent (10%) of parts (A) and (B) of the Allowed Revenue of Exits of Year (n) (Over-recovery Percentage Limit) and the difference is subtracted from the amount of Old Recoverable Difference at the end of Year (n). The Over-Recovery Percentage Limit is defined a) taking into consideration its impact on the Average Tariff of NNGS and mainly the smooth de-escalation of NNGS tariffs and b) so as not to cause, if possible, an increase in the Average Tariff in year n+1 compared to year n.
   If the amount to be subtracted exceeds the remaining amount of the Old Recoverable Difference at the end of year (n-1), then the amount subtracted is limited to the remaining amount of the Old Recoverable Difference.

   In case Article [18A] is applied in Year (n), then this paragraph is applied with the Forecasted Recoverable Difference of said Year.

4. The recoverable amount of the Old Recoverable Difference for the Year 2017 amounts to 2,5 million € for the Transmission System and 0,5 million € for the LNG Facility pursuant to RAE Decision 349/2016 (O.G. B 3235 / 7.10 .2016). The recoverable amount of the Old

Recoverable Difference for the Year 2018 is 18,6 million € for the Transmission System and 5 million € for the LNG Facility according to RAE's Decision. From Year n = 2019 up to Year n = 2032, the recoverable amount for Year n results from the division of the residual amount of the Old Recoverable Difference at the end of Year (n-1) as calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article above, with the difference (2032-n + 1).

5. The Old Recoverable Difference recovered in each year of the Regulatory Period, is defined in the Tariff Decision in every Regular or Extraordinary Revision of Tariffs and in every regular or extraordinary recalculation of tariffs for the remaining Regulatory Period.

Article 20
Extraordinary Tariff Revision

1. An Extraordinary Tariff Revision can take place after RAE's decision for the approval of a relevant request by the Operator, which is submitted either on his own initiative or upon a relevant suggestion or recommendation of RAE, in the case that a substantial change on the legal, economic or actual data that were taken into account when calculating the Tariffs has occurred. Indicative, but not exhaustive, cases, are the following:

    a) Significant change in Operator's borrowing costs.
    b) Significant change in the overall tax rate of the Operator profits.
    c) Significant change in the Consumer Price Index.
    d) Significant difference between the total Booked Capacity and / or total Transmitted Quantities to all Entry/Exit Points, in the year preceding the year of the Tariff Extraordinary Review request, and the corresponding forecasts for the same year, as well as between the projection for the year of the Tariff Extraordinary Review request and for the following one, and the corresponding forecasts adopted at the time of the preparation/approval of the tariffs.

2. The request for an Extraordinary Tariff Revision of paragraph 1 of this article, shall include a detailed justification of the request and a draft of revised tariffs for the use of the NNGS, followed in particular by:

    a) Historical data for the parameters that justify the revision.
    b) Data on the deviation of the values of the parameters from the respective forecast values for the corresponding Years of the Regulatory Period.
    c) Estimation of the evolution of those factors for each Year following the Year of submission of the request up to and including the Tariff Calculation Year of the next regular tariff revision.
    d) Assessment of the impact on the Operator's revenues and on the Tariffs of the next Regulatory Period, if the Extraordinary Tariff Revision request is rejected.
    e) Forecasted contracted capacity of the entry point in case the extraordinary tariff decision is related to a new point of Entry Point.

3. In a tariff extraordinary revision, the Year of the extraordinary revision becomes Tariff Calculation Year and the timeframe of the regular tariff revisions is adjusted accordingly.

Article 21
Publication and consultation requirements

1. The System Operator publishes in a specific section of its electronic information system, the information that are included in articles 26 to 30 of the Regulation 2017/460 based on the format and the deadlines of articles 31-32 of the same Regulation.
2. The System Operator submits to RAE every four (4) years beginning from 2021, the data required for the consultation procedure carried out by RAE as these defined in articles 26 to 28 of the Regulation 2017/460, as well as in any other case outside of the aforementioned period in the case of a proposal by the Operator or a request by RAE the amendment of the existing Tariff Regulation.

CHAPTER F
FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL CLAUSES

Article 22
Time frame for the first Issue of Tariffs and the Regular Tariff Revisions

For the first issue of Tariffs pursuant to the provisions of the present Tariff Regulation, the following shall apply:

a) As First Regulatory Period is defined the period between 1/1/22020 until 31/12/2022.
b) The amount of Required Revenue from Transmission (separately for Entries and Exits) and the Required Revenue from LNG Services is determined in the Tariff Decision for the period 2019-2022.

Article 23
Final and Transitional Provisions

1. The present Tariff Regulation of the Basic Activities of the NNGS shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette (G.G.).

2. Within an exclusive deadline of sixty (60) days from the date of publication of the decision approving the Tariff Regulation as per paragraph 1 up to the date of application of the new Tariffs based on the current Regulation, the contracting parties of existing during the above time period Transmission Agreements or LNG Agreements, may modify the Transmission Capacity in Entry and Exit Points of the NNGTS, excluding the Auction Points, and/or the LNG Regasification Capacity

reserved according to those Agreements, with effect of the modifications from 1.1.2020 onwards.

3. Only for purposes of tariffication of the Services of the NNGS, the provisions of the present Tariff Regulation prevail against any contrary provision of the NNGS Administration Code.
4. Until 31/10/2019 the Operator of NNGS must submit a proposal for the approval by RAE of amended accounting unbundling rules in accordance with the provision of article 89, paragraph 4 of the Law. Transitionally, until the adoption of this decision, the value of the RAB and the depreciation of the Non-Transmission Services and of the Additional LNG Services are calculated with zero percentage on the value of the RAB and the depreciation of the regulated NNGTS and LNG services respectively
5. Until the issuance of the aforementioned decision for the approval of the Rules for Accounting Unbundling which are mentioned in paragraph 4 of the present article, the existing tariffs for Non-Transmission and Additional LNG Services at the time of publication of the present Tariff Regulation remain in force. The Operator the latest one month after the issuance of the decision for the approval of the Rules for Accounting Unbundling must submit to RAE for approval a proposal for the tariffs of these services.
6. In particular, for the first regular revision of tariffs pursuant to this Regulation, the relevant cost-benefit study provided for in Articles 8 paragraph (3) and (5) and paragraph (1i) of article 19, shall be submitted within three (3) months from the entry in force of the present Regulation.

Article 24

An Annex is attached to this decision, which is an integral part of it.

Annex

Milestones and series of regular revisions

	Reference year	**Calculation year**	**Regulatory period**
First Tariff issuance under this regulation	2018	2019	2020-2022
First regular Tariff revision	2021	2022	2023-2026

Next regular Tariff revisions	According to the procedural rules