Stand: 22.12.2025

	Description	Information / Link
Annex I	**Information to be published prior tariff year 2026**	
1.1.	The entity responsible for calculating, setting and approving the different components of the methodology	Bundesnetzagentur für Elektrizität, Gas, Telekommunikation, Post und Eisenbahnen
1.2.	Description of the methodology, including at least a description of:	
a)	the overall methodology, such as revenue-cap, hybrid, cost-plus or tariff benchmarking	The determination of network charges is based on the revenue cap method in accordance with legal requirements. Key legal foundations include the Energy Industry Act (EnWG), the Gas Network Charges Ordinance (GasNEV), and the Incentive Regulation Ordinance (ARegV). This method ensures that the revenues of transmission system operators from network charges remain within a regulatory framework while simultaneously creating incentives for efficiency improvements and investments in network infrastructure. The revenue cap for a Transmission System Operator (TSO), which is set for a regulatory period of five years, is based on the costs and revenues of a base year. The costs of the base year are reviewed and approved by the Federal Network Agency. Furthermore, the annual revenue cap is updated with components that must be adjusted annually. These include, among others, the capital cost adjustment to account for investments outside the base year, the regulatory account to reflect deviations between planned and actual figures, and other cost items that require adjustment, such as volatile costs and permanently not influencable costs. The annually adjusted revenue cap therefore includes the capital costs, operating costs, and efficiency targets to be considered each year. Network charges are calculated based on the revenue cap and the forecasted transport volumes. These charges are published transparently and apply to all network users without discrimination.
b)	the methodology to set the regulatory asset base (RAB), including:	
	i) methodology to determine the initial (opening) value of the assets as applied at the start of the relevant regulatory period and when incorporating new assets to the RAB;	i) The regulated asset base (RAB) is determined according to the revenue-cap method in accordance with the Anreizregulierungsverordnung (ARegV) and the Gasnetzentgeltverordnung (GasNEV).
	ii) methodology to re-evaluate assets;	ii) According to GasNEV, assets invested in from 2006 onwards are generally not subject to revaluation. For investments made before 2006, current replacement values are partially determined based on the index series specified in § 6a GasNEV.

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	iii) explanations of the evolution of the value of the assets; iv) treatment of decommissioned assets; v) depreciation methodology applied to the RAB, including any changes applied to the values;	iii) The development of asset values is influenced by investments in new facilities, expansion of existing infrastructure, as well as depreciation and decommissioning. Depreciation periods are based on Appendix 1 of GasNEV and the regulatory decision "KANU 2.0" (Ref. GBK-24-02-2#1). iv) Decommissioned assets are not included in the regulated asset base. v) In general, the regulatory depreciation periods specified in Annex 1 of the GasNEV apply. Adjustments to these depreciation periods may be made in accordance with the KANU 2.0 decision (GBK-24-02-2#1). Furthermore, section 2 of the BK9-25/617 decision applies.
c)	the methodology to set the cost of capital	The methodology to determine the cost of capital is set out in §§ 6 – 8 of the Gas Network Tariff Ordinance (GasNEV)
d)	the methodology to determine the total expenditure (TOTEX) or, if applicable, operational expenditure (OPEX) and capital expenditure (CAPEX)	Only efficient, operationally necessary costs are accepted. Operating expenses are derived from the commercial profit and loss statement, excluding depreciation and income tax. Investment expenses are determined according to Section 255 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), allocated to the asset groups according to Annex 1 of the Gas Network Access Ordinance (GasNEV).
e)	the methodology to determine the efficiency of the cost, if applicable	German transmission system operators are subject to the incentive regulation in accordance with Sections 12–16 of the Anreizregulierungsverordnung (ARegV). The revenue cap for a network operator, which is determined for the regulatory period (five years), is based on the costs incurred in the base year (year 3 prior to the new regulatory period) and reviewed by the regulatory authority. Based on these costs (TOTEX or sTOTEX), an efficiency comparison is conducted among the transmission system operators by relating their expenditure (TOTEX/sTOTEX) to structural parameters (e.g., pipeline volume, exit points, compressor capacity etc.) to establish an efficiency cost frontier. Network operators that lie on the efficiency cost frontier are considered 100% efficient. Any inefficiencies identified must be reduced over the course of the subsequent regulatory period.
f)	the methodology applied to set the inflation	For inflation adjustments under Section 8 of the Incentive Regulation Ordinance (ARegV), the consumer price index published by the Federal Statistical Office is used. To adjust the revenue cap for a given year, the consumer price index of the penultimate calendar year is applied. This index is then compared to the consumer price index of the base year to determine the deviation from the inflation rate assumed in the base year. The resulting rate is corrected by a general sectoral productivity factor (Xgen), which is uniformly determined by the regulatory authority for all transmission system operators. Fundamentally, Xgen represents the difference between the productivity gains in the regulated sector (such as gas network operations) due to technological progress and that of the overall economy.

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g)	the methodology to determine premia and incentives, if applicable	Not relevant
h)	non-controllable costs	Within the regulated network costs, certain costs are entirely excluded from the efficiency benchmark, as they are permanently beyond the control of the network operator. These costs are specified in Section 11 ARegV.
i)	services provided within the company holding, if applicable	Within a vertically integrated energy supply company, service relationships may occur. Based on decision BK9-19/613-1 by the Federal Network Agency, TSOs are required to disclose extensive information regarding service relationships within a vertically integrated energy supply company. This includes a detailed overview of affiliated vertically integrated energy supply companies that provide services to the gas transmission/gas distribution business and/or make network infrastructure available.
1.3.	**The values of the parameters used in the methodology:**	
a)	the detailed values of the parameters that are part of the cost of equity and cost of debt or weighted average cost of capital expressed in percentages;	**Equity costs:** a) Values according to Section 7 in conjunction with Section 5 Paragraph 2 of the Gas Network Access Ordinance (GasNEV) and in conjunction with the determination of equity interest rates according to Section 7 Paragraph 6 of the GasNEV for the fourth regulatory period (BK4-21-056) are as follows: Equity return: 5.07% (new installations), 3.51% (existing installations) b) According to Section 10a Paragraph 7 of the Incentive Regulation Ordinance (AregV) in conjunction with the determination of regulations for the calculation of the imputed equity interest rate for new installations in the capital cost surcharge (BK4-23-002), the cost surcharge is: blended interest rate 5.10% (2024) **Costs of debt:** Costs of debt are treated as effort equivalent costs and reimbursed, but at most up to the amount of capital market interest rates for comparable loans after appropriate review by the BNetzA.
b)	depreciation periods in years applicable separately to pipelines and compressors;	publication to be waived according to BNetzA decision BK9-25/617
c)	changes to the depreciation period or in the acceleration of the depreciation applied to assets;	publication to be waived according to BNetzA decision BK9-25/617
d)	efficiency targets in percentages;	The individual efficiency value of bayernets GmbH for the 4th regulatory period is 100%.

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e)	inflation indices;	The inflation index (t-2) for the determination of the allowed revenues 2026 is amounted to: VPI 2024: 119,3 indicator points.
f)	premia and incentives	Not relevant.
1.4.	**The values of costs and expenditure that are used for setting the allowed or target revenue in euro and in the local currency of:**	
a)	the RAB per asset type detailed per year until its full depreciation, including: i) the investments added to the RAB, per asset type; ii) the depreciation per asset type until the full depreciation of the assets;	publication to be waived according to BNetzA decision BK9-25/617
b)	the cost of capital including the cost of equity and the cost of debt;	40.500.000 €
c)	operational expenditure;	35.904.044 €
d)	premia and incentives detailed separately per item	Not relevant
1.5.	**Financial indicators to be provided for the transmission system operator. In the event of the transmission system operator being part of a larger holding or undertaking, those values shall be provided separately for the transmission system operator, including:**	
	a) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA);	56.508.599 €
	b) earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT);	30.619.519 €

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	c) return on assets I (ROA) = EBITDA / RAB;	publication to be waived according to BNetzA decision BK9-25/617
	d) return return on assets II (ROA) = EBIT / RAB	publication to be waived according to BNetzA decision BK9-25/617
	e) return on equity (ROE) = Profit / Equity:	15,7 %
	i) return on capital employed (RoCE);	7,4 %
	ii) leverage ratio;	182,2 %
	iii) net debt / (Net debt + Equity);	64,6 %
	iv) net debt / EBITDA.	4,8