



Grand Ruling Chamber for Energy

Reference: GBK-25-01-1#3

Decision

– Draft –

In the administrative proceedings pursuant to section 29(1) in conjunction with sections 21 and 118(6) sentence 12 and section 40(5) of the Energy Industry Act (EnWG)

relating to the **determination proceedings on the general network tariff system for the electricity supply networks (AgNes)**

the Grand Ruling Chamber for Energy of the Bundesnetzagentur für Elektrizität, Gas, Telekommunikation, Post und Eisenbahnen, Tulpenfeld 4, 53113 Bonn,

represented by

its Chair	Klaus Müller,
its Vice Chair	Barbie Kornelia Haller,
its Vice Chair	Dr Daniela Brönstrup,
its Vice Chair	Achim Zerres,
its Vice Chair	Alexander Lüdtke-Handjery
and its Vice Chair	Karsten Bourwieg,

decided on xx [month] xxxx:

1. Scope

- 1.1** This determination regulates the methodology for calculating the tariffs for access to electricity transmission and electricity distribution systems (network tariffs within the meaning of this determination) to be paid by network users.
- 1.2** From 1 January 2029, network tariffs will be set and settled in accordance with this and other determinations issued under section 21(3) EnWG. No tariffs are permissible other than those set out in this determination or other determinations issued under section 21(3) EnWG.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this determination, the following definitions apply:

1. final investment decision

made when binding orders for components covering at least half of the investment volume have been placed and it is not possible to withdraw from the corresponding contracts concluded without significant financial damage;

2. withdrawal point

the location at which electrical energy is withdrawn from a network or transformation level by final consumers, redistributors or the respective downstream network or transformation level;

3. generating installation

installation for the generation of electrical energy without electricity storage facilities within the meaning of para 12;

4. financing tariffs

tariffs that serve to finance network costs;

5. green hydrogen

hydrogen produced in accordance with the European provisions set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1184 of 10 February 2023 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing a Union methodology setting out detailed rules for the

production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin;

6. low-carbon hydrogen

hydrogen produced in accordance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/2359 of 8 July 2025 supplementing Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council by specifying a methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from low-carbon fuels;

7. load profile time series

the time series of interval metering using quarter-hourly readings of a withdrawal point, consisting of the two time series for the two directions of energy flow (consumption time series and feed-in time series);

8. network level

the areas of electricity supply networks in which electrical energy is transmitted or distributed at extra-high, high, medium or low voltage;

9. network node

the spatially highly limited part of an electricity supply network that is located in a constructionally connected area and consists of

- a) a transformer¹, substation or switchgear or
- b) another transfer point provided that there is a galvanic connection comparable to one of the examples given under a),

with which one or more withdrawal points are connected;

10. network group

the connected part of the electricity distribution system of a voltage level that is decoupled from the surrounding parts of the same voltage level in the normal switching state and possesses at least one feed-in point from the upstream network level;

11. withdrawal point of a prosumer

¹ Translator's note: "transformer" here corresponds to the German terms Umspannwerk, Umspannanlage and Umspannstation

withdrawal point at low-voltage level where, as well as the electrical energy withdrawn from the network, electrical energy is also withdrawn from a generating installation located behind the same network connection. Plug-in solar installations within the meaning of section 3 para 43 of the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) in conjunction with section 8(5a) sentence 1 EEG in the version of 18 December 2025 (Article 23 of the Act of 18 December 2025 (Federal Law Gazette 2025 I No 347)) are not classed as generating installations;

12. electricity storage facilities

- a) electricity storage facility: facility for the storage of electrical energy;
- b) solely grid-connected electricity storage facility: fixed-location electricity storage facility connected to the general supply network without another generating installation and without any other consumer devices;
- c) co-located electricity storage facility: fixed-location electricity storage facility connected to a general supply network with another generating installation or other consumer device; bidirectional charging points within the meaning of the MiSpeL determination (618-25-02) are treated as co-located electricity storage facilities for the purposes of this determination;

13. transformation level

the areas of electricity supply networks in which the voltage of electrical energy is converted from extra-high to high voltage, high to medium voltage or medium to low voltage;

14. offshore wind turbine

any installation for generating electricity from wind power that is located offshore at least three nautical miles seawards from the coastline of the Federal Republic of Germany; the coastline is deemed to be as shown in map number 2920 “German North Sea coast and adjacent waters”, 1994, XII edition and in map number 2921 “German Baltic Sea coast and adjacent waters”, 1994, XII edition, of the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH) in 1:375,000 scale.

3. Principles of cost allocation

¹Where possible, operators of electricity supply networks must allocate the network costs calculated in accordance with the rules of the determination of a regulatory framework and the methodology for incentive regulation for electricity distribution system operators (RAMEN Strom, GBK-25-01-1#1 of 8 December 2025)² and the determination of a regulatory framework for electricity transmission system operators (electricity TSO framework determination, GBK-25-01-1#2)³ directly to the main cost centres pursuant to point 4. ²Where a direct allocation of costs is not possible or is only possible with unreasonably high effort, such costs must initially be allocated to suitable auxiliary cost centres. ³The distribution of these network costs to the main cost centres must be carried out in a cost-reflective manner using an appropriate classification. ⁴The keys selected must be appropriate and fully documented in writing in a manner comprehensible for a competent third party. ⁵The keys must be applied consistently. ⁶A key may be changed only to the extent that this is objectively required. ⁷The objective reasons for such changes must be fully documented in writing in a manner comprehensible for a competent third party.

4. Cost centres

¹Electricity supply network operators must create main cost centres and sub-cost centres pursuant to Annex 1 as measures of cost causation for the calculation of the network tariffs. ²The network costs pursuant to the rules of the RAMEN Strom determination or the electricity TSO framework determination must be fully distributed among the cost centres pursuant to Annex 1. ³Auxiliary cost centres are permissible.

2 References to the RAMEN Strom determination in this determination are to the RAMEN Strom determination as last amended.

3 References to the electricity TSO framework determination in this determination are to the electricity TSO framework determination as last amended.

5. Cost cascading

5.1 ¹The costs of the network and transformation levels must be allocated proportionately, starting with the extra-high voltage level, to the network operator's own downstream network or transformation level, the connected redistributors and the final consumers connected to the respective network or transformation level. ²The proportions of costs to be cascaded from the relevant network or transformation level must be calculated using a key based on the final consumption withdrawn from the network pursuant to operative part 5.3 (cascading key). ³The cost cascading sums for the network operator's own downstream network or transformation levels and the connected redistributors are derived from the product of the cascading key and the costs of the network and transformation level. ⁴This is without prejudice to the tariff setting for final consumers, which is set out in operative part 8.

5.2 ¹The final consumption withdrawn from the network (withdrawn final consumption) is the sum of the annual energy withdrawn by all final consumers in kilowatt hours (kWh) from the relevant network or transformation level and all network and transformation levels downstream of that level. ²This includes the final consumption in the network operator's own network and in other networks. ³The final consumption covered by self-generation is not taken into account when calculating the cascading key. ⁴Where final consumers do not pay any network tariff related to the annual energy, the withdrawals of those final consumers are not taken into account when calculating the cascading key. ⁵The special features of the traction transmission network are being examined.

5.3 ¹To calculate the cascading key, the following groups of cost bearers must be formed for each network and transformation level and the withdrawn final consumption must be calculated for each group:

- a) final consumers directly connected to the relevant network and transformation level,
- b) the network operator's own network and transformation levels and
- c) the redistributors connected in each case.

²The share of costs for each group of cost bearers is derived from the ratio of the withdrawn final consumption of that group of cost bearers to the withdrawn final consumption of all groups of cost bearers (cascading key per group of cost bearers).

³The share of costs that must be allocated to the group of cost bearers of connected redistributors must be divided among the individual redistributors according to their individual withdrawn final consumption.

- 5.4** ¹Where a redistributor is supplied from more than one of the network operator's own or other upstream network or transformation levels, the volumes of withdrawn final consumption used to calculate the cascading key must be divided on the basis of the respective energy consumption volumes measured, starting at the low-voltage level, and must be allocated to the relevant upstream network or transformation levels. ²If a redistributor operates physically separated subnetworks and is therefore supplied from more than one of the network operator's own or other upstream network or transformation levels, the redistributor must divide its withdrawn final consumption appropriately among the physically separated subnetworks.
- 5.5** ¹The starting point for the allocation of costs to the cost units is the cost centre accounting pursuant to operative part 4. ²The cost units must be based on the available network and transformation levels of the electricity supply network operator and formed in detail in accordance with Annex 2.
- 5.6** The provisions of operative part 6 additionally apply to transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas.
- 5.7** ¹The cascading key for the year t must be calculated annually based on the actual figures of withdrawn final consumption from the last calendar year but one (t-2). ²In derogation of this, in cases of particular hardship, updated figures of the withdrawn final consumption must be used if there are reliable findings of circumstances that lead to a long-term, significant change in the cascading key in the year t. ³A network operator making use of the derogation under sentence 2 must inform the competent regulatory authority of this without delay and present the reasons for using a different figure for withdrawn final consumption. ⁴The cascading key must be applied to the network costs of the calendar year t calculated in accordance with the rules of the RAMEN Strom determination and the electricity TSO framework determination.
- 5.8** ¹Network operators are required to transmit all information necessary to calculate the cascading key, in particular the data on the withdrawn final consumption in their network, to the respective upstream network operator in good time for the setting of the annual tariffs. ²Network operators without connected redistributors must transmit

the data pursuant to sentence 1 for the year t to their upstream network operators no later than 30 June of the calendar year t-1. ³Otherwise, network operators must transmit the data pursuant to sentence 1 for the year t to their upstream network operators no later than two weeks after the time set out in sentence 2 of the calendar year t-1. ⁴If the network operator does not yet have the necessary data on the withdrawn final consumption available at the time set out in sentences 2 and 3, it must estimate its withdrawn final consumption to the best of its ability and supply the necessary data as soon as they are available.

- 5.9** ¹Distribution system operators must transmit the data on the withdrawn final consumption for the year t to the Bundesnetzagentur electronically by 30 September of the preceding calendar year. ²In the case of operative part 5.4 sentence 2, the data must show how the annual energy consumption in the physically separated subnetworks is divided among the upstream network levels.

6. Setting of uniform nationwide transmission network tariffs for all of Germany

- 6.1** ¹Transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas must set uniform nationwide network tariffs. ²Tariffs for meter operation will not be harmonised.
- 6.2** ¹The basis for the calculation of the uniform nationwide transmission network tariffs is the expected costs pursuant to operative part 2.1 sentence 1 of the electricity TSO framework determination of the year for which the tariffs are being set after deducting negative balances or adding positive balances from the forecast/actual comparisons of the previous years in accordance with operative part 2.3 sentences 5 to 12 of the electricity TSO framework determination as calculated separately for each transmission system operator with responsibility for a control area. ²The shares for the tariffs for meter operation are deducted from the costs pursuant to sentence 1.
- 6.3** ¹For the purpose of calculating the uniform nationwide network tariffs, transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas must each set a common cost unit pursuant to Annex 2 for the extra-high voltage level and for the transformation level from extra-high to high voltage. ²The starting point for the allocation to these common nationwide cost units is the cost centre accounting of each transmission

system operator with responsibility for a control area. ³The shares for the tariffs for meter operation are not taken into consideration in the allocation.

6.4 The uniform nationwide transmission network tariffs are calculated for each relevant network and transformation level in accordance with operative parts 7, 8.3 and 8.4 on the basis of the costs added to the common cost units pursuant to Annex 2.

6.5 ¹Transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas must equalise among themselves any revenue gains or losses resulting from the uniform nationwide transmission network tariff compared to the costs pursuant to operative part 6.2 underlying their harmonisation. ²The equalisation set out in sentence 1 is carried out on the basis of the forecast revenues pursuant to operative part 14, which result from the uniform nationwide transmission network tariffs determined for the following year. ³Transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas that have revenue gains must equalise these revenue gains by making payments in 12 equal instalments no later than the 15th of the following month pro rata to the transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas that have revenue losses. ⁴The claims to equalisation pursuant to sentence 1 expire as a result of the equalisation payments pursuant to sentence 3. ⁵No comparison is carried out on the basis of the actually incurred costs pursuant to operative part 2.3 sentence 1 of the electricity TSO framework determination.

6.6 ¹Transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas must exchange all necessary data among themselves electronically and in anonymised form for the purpose of calculating the uniform nationwide transmission network tariffs in a timely manner for the following year. ²The data must be collected in a uniform manner.

7. Principle of annuality

The basis for the system of setting tariffs for network access is a calendar-year network tariff.

8. Calculation of financing tariffs for consumption

- 8.1** ¹Electricity distribution system operators must calculate uniform network tariffs for consumption for their entire network area. ²This tariff is based on the network level to which the withdrawal point is connected.
- 8.2** ¹For withdrawal points in the low-voltage network with an annual withdrawal up to and including 100,000 kWh, a standing charge in euros per year and an energy-based price in cents per kilowatt hour (ct/kWh) must be set. ²The energy-based tariff to be paid is the product of the relevant energy-based price and the electrical energy in kilowatt hours withdrawn in the accounting year. ³For withdrawal points of prosumers, a markup in euros per year of no less than 70% and no more than 90% of the standing charge pursuant to sentence 1 must be set. ⁴The share of revenue of the standing charge including the markup on the standing charge for prosumers pursuant to sentence 3 must be no less than 20% and no more than 40% of the revenues to be achieved in the customer group pursuant to sentence 1. ⁵Street lighting systems connected to the distribution system may be calculated in accordance with the provisions of operative part 8.4 even in the absence of interval metering if the calculated or estimated energy and capacity leads with sufficient certainty to comparably reliable results.
- 8.3** ¹As from 1 April 2028, electricity suppliers must designate the prosumer status within the meaning of operative part 2 para 11 on the energy bill.
- 8.4** ¹For withdrawal points in the low-voltage network with an annual withdrawal over 100,000 kWh and for withdrawal points above the low-voltage level, a capacity-based price in euros per kilowatt (€/kW) must be set. ²The capacity-based price must be paid on the capacity ordered by the final consumer for the year in question (ordered capacity). ³The ordered capacity must amount to at least 10% of the individual annual peak load of the withdrawal point in the year preceding the order and no more than 100% of the contractually agreed network connection capacity of the withdrawal point. ⁴Consumers can notify the respective network operator of their capacity order between the time that the price sheet is published and the beginning of the calendar year for which the price sheet applies. ⁵If a final consumer does not notify the network operator of the ordered capacity in good time for the calendar year, the network operator must derive an optimal capacity order for the network user before the

accounting year begins on the basis of the network user's load profiles available to the network operator and the prices published by it in such a way as seems appropriate taking account of the data available to the network operator as a forecast. ⁶Sentences 3 to 5 do not apply to newly constructed network connections in their first calendar year of use. ⁷In such cases, the network operator must calculate the ordered capacity ex post using a "best of" approach that produces the lowest network tariff burden. ⁸The ordered capacity must thereby amount to between 10% and 100% of the contractually agreed network connection capacity of the newly constructed network connection.

- 8.5** ¹For withdrawal points in the low-voltage network with an annual withdrawal over 100,000 kWh and for withdrawal points above the low-voltage level, two energy-based prices in cents per kilowatthour must be set and designated as AP1 and AP2. ²The energy-based tariff is the sum of the energy-based tariffs calculated in accordance with sentences 3 and 4. ³For volumes of electrical energy withdrawn within the ordered capacity, the energy-based tariff to be paid for the accounting year corresponds to the product of the respective AP1 and the volume withdrawn within the ordered capacity. ⁴Where the withdrawal load exceeds the ordered capacity, the energy-based tariff to be paid is the product of the respective AP2 and the electrical energy withdrawn in kilowatt hours in the accounting year in excess of the ordered capacity. ⁵The network operator must select the level of AP1 so that, when multiplied by the expected annual energy of all final consumers of the level, between 30% and 60% of the costs of the level to be borne by these final consumers would be covered. ⁶The network operator must select the level of AP2 so that it is no less than 200% and no more than 350% of AP1.

- 8.6** ¹Where meter operation for modern metering equipment and smart metering systems under the Metering Act (MsbG) is not affected, a tariff for meter operation, including metering, must be set for each withdrawal point and separately for each network and transformation level. ²When setting the tariff, the costs allocated to each of the network and transformation levels must be covered in full by the sum of the metering tariffs paid per withdrawal point at the relevant network or transformation level. ³The tariffs must be levied separately for each withdrawal point of a network or

transformation level. ⁴In derogation of this, at the low-voltage level tariffs must be set for interval-metered and for non-interval-metered withdrawal points.

9. Financing tariffs for generating installations

9.1 ¹Operators of operational generating installations whose installed gross power according to the data of the core energy market data register exceeds the threshold of 30 kW and for which there is no transitional period pursuant to operative part 17.4 are required to pay an injection tariff. ²There is no payment requirement for prosumers already paying a standing charge markup in accordance with operative part 8.2 sentence 3 as part of the basic model in the low-voltage level with consumption < 100,000 kWh or for plug-in solar installations within the meaning of operative part 2 para 11.

9.2 ¹Transmission system operators must calculate a uniform nationwide capacity-based injection tariff each calendar year. ²This must be listed as a separate item on the transmission system operators' price sheet and published by 15 October of the year before it applies.

9.3 ¹Transmission system operators must calculate the capacity-based injection tariff using the following formula:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=t-6}^{t-2} (GK_i + 0.5 * RE_i + 0.5 * VE_i)}{\sum_{i=t-6}^{t-2} C_i}$$

²Where:

GK_i is the basic component: a sum calculated by multiplying the annual volume of energy fed into the general supply network each year (in megawatt hours, MWh) (including the feed-in volume of grandfathered installations) by a fixed rate of €0.50/MWh,

RE_i is the balancing energy costs incurred annually by the transmission system operators,

VE_i is the costs for the procurement of loss energy in the transmission network incurred annually by the transmission system operators,

C_i is the capacity-based distribution basis of costs arising from the sum of the contractually agreed feed-in capacity of all installations included under operative parts 9.1 and 17.4.

³When calculating the annual cost basis pursuant to sentence 1, the items described there are included as actual figures from the year t-2. ⁴Where there is no contractually agreed network connection capacity or feed-in capacity for generating installations that do not have their own network connection, the contractually agreed capacity for the generating installation relevant to settlement generally corresponds to the maximum network capacity for the feed-in direction as agreed in the network connection offer. ⁵The capacity-based price must be calculated on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the actual figures of the previous five calendar years.

9.4 ¹The settlement of the tariff must be carried out on the basis of the contractually agreed feed-in capacity. ²The tariff must be charged to an installation operator by the operator to whose network the installation is physically connected. ³The connection network operators must pass on the tariffs collected to the transmission system operators. ⁴The tariffs paid must then be taken into account in the calculation of the uniform nationwide transmission network tariffs with cost-reducing effect.

9.5 ¹Connection network operators at the distribution system level must transmit the data from the year before last that are necessary to calculate the capacity-based injection tariffs to the transmission system operator with responsibility for the control area by 30 June of a calendar year. ²These data are, in particular, the contractually agreed feed-in capacity (in kilowatts, kW), the installed gross power of the connected generating installations (in kW) and the annual feed-in volume (in kWh) as at 31 December of the year before last for all generating installations pursuant to operative part 9.1 sentence 1 and operative part 17.4 that are physically connected to the network of the connection network operator. ³The figures must be reported as the aggregated totals for each network and transformation level. ⁴The figures derived from the provision of operative part 17.4 are to be listed clearly and separately in each case as sub-totals of the totals.

10. Financing tariffs for electricity storage facilities

10.1 ¹Operators of grid-connected electricity storage facilities must pay an annual capacity-based tariff on their contractually agreed network connection capacity. ²The amount

of the capacity-based price corresponds to the capacity-based injection tariff calculated in accordance with operative part 9.

- 10.2** ¹Operators of co-located electricity storage facilities must pay a uniform tariff in accordance with the relevant provisions of operative part 8 or 9 for the electricity storage facility and the generating or final consumption installation to which it is connected. ²Where other final consumption and/or generating installations are connected to the same network connection in addition to the installation connected to the electricity storage facility, sentence 1 applies with the proviso that the withdrawal points of the electricity storage facility and the installation connected to it are considered together for the calculation of the network tariff. ³Volumes withdrawn from the general supply network by a co-located electricity storage facility and then fed back into it again are exempt from the energy-based prices pursuant to operative part 8.2 sentences 1 and 2 and operative part 8.4 to the extent that it is possible to meter these volumes separately.

11. Financing tariffs for electrolysis

- 11.1** ¹Electrolysers producing green or low-carbon hydrogen must pay a special network tariff consisting of a purely capacity-based price in euros per kilowatt. ²This must be paid on the contractual network connection capacity. ³Energy-based prices are not imposed. ⁴The level of the tariff corresponds to the financing tariffs for generating installations within the meaning of operative parts 9.2 and 9.3. ⁵Operators of electrolysers must present the certification for the production of green or low-carbon hydrogen pursuant to sentence 1 to the competent network operator at the time of commissioning and notify it of any changes without delay.
- 11.2** Electrolysers producing neither green nor low-carbon hydrogen must pay a tariff within the meaning of operative part 8.4 et seq.

12. Tariffs with an incentive function

- 12.1** The introduction and design of tariffs with an incentive function, in particular dynamic network tariffs, are regulated in separate determinations pursuant to section 21(3) sentence 1 and sentence 4 para 3 a) and g) EnWG.
- 12.2** ¹Network operators are required to set the dynamic network tariff and invoice it to operators of electricity storage facilities connected to the network and transformation

levels 1 to 5 no later than 1 January 2033 but no earlier than 1 January 2030. ²Network operators are required to set the dynamic network tariff and invoice it to operators of generating installations connected to the network and transformation levels 1 to 5 no later than 1 January 2035 but no earlier than 1 January 2032; no dynamic network tariffs are to be invoiced to operators of offshore wind turbines. ³The dynamic network tariff is a time and location-variable and a positive or negative network tariff. ⁴To this end, transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas must put a joint platform into operation in good time before the dynamic network tariffs are introduced with which price signals can be displayed and communicated and which more and more network operators can gradually use.

- 12.3** Operative part 12.2 is subject to the condition precedent that the ruling chamber specifies in a determination pursuant to operative part 12.1 the design of the dynamic network tariff at least two years before the start of the regulation.
- 12.4** Network operators must, in agreement with the Bundesnetzagentur, put in place a suitable means of making network congestion transparent that also enables network users to incorporate dynamic network tariffs into their location and investment decisions.
- 12.5.** ¹The Bundesnetzagentur has decided not to set or settle dynamic network tariffs for final consumers at this time. ²The levying and further development of time-of-use network tariffs pursuant to section 14a EnWG (“module 3”) remain unaffected. ³The Bundesnetzagentur reserves the right to introduce dynamic network tariffs for electrolyzers in a separate determination as set out in operative part 12.1.

13. Special forms of network use

- i. ¹Multiple withdrawal points must be simultaneously combined into one withdrawal point for the purpose of calculating the capacity-based tariff pursuant to operative part 8.3, irrespective of a request to do so by the relevant connection user, if all the withdrawal points:
1. are used by the same connection user;
 2. are connected to the electricity supply network of the same network operator;
 3. are located at the same network or transformation level; and
 4. are either part of the same network node or, where there is a galvanic connection on the customer's side, are connected to the electricity supply network.

²The combining of the final consumption of one or more withdrawal points with the withdrawal point of an electricity storage facility for the purpose of calculating the capacity-based tariff pursuant to operative part 8.3 may take place regardless of whether the condition of sentence 1 para 4 is met if:

1. decisions by authorities make it legally impossible to meet the condition of sentence 1 para 4 in the specific, individual case and
2. the electricity storage facility is installed in the same network group as the final consumption installation, the geographically nearest, upstream transformer is the same for both, and both are operated by the same connection user.

³A simultaneous combining of multiple withdrawal points is not otherwise permitted.

⁴The network user must provide evidence that the conditions set out in sentence 1 are met. ⁵The calculation of the combined withdrawal load must be carried out

1. in the case of sentence 1 para 4 first alternative by the simultaneous positive or negative addition (netting) of the load profile time series of the withdrawal points within the same metering interval; or
2. in the case of sentence 1 para 4 second alternative by the simultaneous addition of the load profile time series for the same direction of the individual withdrawal points within the same metering interval.

⁶In derogation of sentence 4 para 2, the combining of multiple withdrawal points must also be carried out by netting in accordance with sentence 4 para 1 in the case of sentence 1 para 4 second alternative if there is a transit. ⁷There is a transit if, within the

same metering interval, the same amount of energy is withdrawn from one withdrawal point and is at least in part delivered via another, galvanically connected withdrawal point.

14. Validation

14.1 ¹When calculating the network tariffs, network operators must ensure that any tariff system due for publication is adequate to cover the costs determined in accordance with operative part 4 of the determination on a methodology for calculating the base level of tariffs for the electricity network (StromNEF) and operative part 2.1 of the electricity TSO framework determination. ²Where the costs are subject to incentive regulation under the RAMEN Strom determination, the network tariffs must be calculated from the revenue caps determined in accordance with operative part 4 RAMEN Strom. ³Sentence 1 also applies to transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas with respect to the uniform nationwide transmission network tariff in accordance with section 24 EnWG. ⁴Specifically, it must be ensured that the application:

1. of the tariff system to the forecast distribution structure in their network area results in a forecast revenue that corresponds to the network costs calculated or the revenue cap determined; and
2. of the tariffs for conventional meter operation to the relevant withdrawal points results in a forecast revenue that corresponds to the costs of conventional meter operation to be covered in accordance with operative part 8.5.

14.2 ¹The validation in accordance with operative part 14.1 must be documented in writing by the network operator in a manner comprehensible for a competent third party and included in the report as required by operative part 16. ²Transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas must additionally document the calculation of the uniform nationwide transmission network tariffs in the report as required by operative part 16.

14.3 ¹Transmission system operators are required, when an adjustment is made to their forecast cost level in accordance with operative part 2.1 of the electricity TSO framework determination, to adjust the network tariffs if this results in a reduction of the network tariffs. ²Distribution system operators are required to adjust the network

tariffs when an adjustment is made to the revenue cap under operative part 4.2 RAMEN Strom if this results in a reduction of the network tariffs. ³In other respects, network operators are entitled to adjust the network tariffs when an adjustment is made to the forecast cost level in accordance with operative part 2.1 of the electricity TSO framework determination or an adjustment is made to the revenue cap under operative part 4.2 RAMEN Strom.

- 14.4** ¹Transmission system operators must adjust their network tariffs by 1 October of a calendar year and distribution system operators by 15 October of a calendar year, each with respect to the following calendar year.

²A further adjustment of the network tariffs by 1 January following the dates given in sentence 1 is only permissible in the event of significant subsequent deviations in the basis for calculation. ³Network operators are required to explain adjustments pursuant to sentence 2 to the regulatory authority no later than 10 working days before 1 January.

⁴Network operators must inform downstream operators of the level of the cost cascading sums calculated in accordance with operative part 5 in good time before the date specified in sentence 1.

15. Surcharge for special network use

- 15.1** ¹Transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas must reimburse downstream electricity distribution system operators for the costs pursuant to operative parts 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 and for other costs arising from determinations issued on the basis of section 21(3) sentence 4 para 3 i) EnWG⁴; if the necessity or level of individual items is in dispute, the burden of proof is on the distribution system operators. ²Transmission system operators must offset these payments pursuant to sentence 1 among themselves. ³The costs referred to in sentences 1 and 2 may be passed on to final consumers as a pro-rata surcharge on the network tariffs; sections 2, 3, 5, 10(2), 11, 12(2) and (3), 14 to 18, 19(1) and (2), 20 to 23, 25, 26, 29 to 39, 45, 46, 47(1) and (2), 48, 55, 59 and 61 of the Energy Financing Act as published on 20 July 2022 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1272), as amended by Article 25 of the Act of 18 December

⁴ See for example the determination on distributing the additional costs incurred in networks as a result of the integration of renewable energy generating installations (BK8-24-001-A of 28 August 2024, last amended by BK8-25-005-A of 4 March 2026).

2025 (Federal Law Gazette 2025 I No 347) (EnFG 2025), apply accordingly in connection with levying the surcharge referred to in the first half-sentence in accordance with operative part 15.2.

- 15.2** ¹Section 31 para 3 EnFG 2025 applies with the proviso that the surcharge to be paid in accordance with operative part 15.1 sentence 3 in conjunction with section 31 para 2 EnFG 2025 on all restricted offtake points of the company is restricted to no more than the share of the gross value added arising from section 31 para 3 a) and b) EnFG 2025. ²Section 31 para 4 EnFG 2025 applies with the proviso that the restriction pursuant to section 31 paras 2 and 3 EnFG 2025 only occurs to the extent that a surcharge to be paid by the company in accordance with operative part 15.1 sentence 3 for the share of electricity above 1 gigawatt hour (GWh) does not fall below the value of 0.05 ct/kWh at the offtake points; the deductible pursuant to section 31 para 1 EnFG 2025 remains unaffected. ³Sections 29, 32, 33, 36(2) and 37 to 39 EnFG 2025 apply accordingly with the proviso that network operators base their calculation of a surcharge pursuant to operative part 15.1 sentence 3 on the decisions of the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) on special compensation provisions under the EnFG.
- 15.3** Differences arising due to the year-end settlement of the surcharge for special network use pursuant to section 19(2) sentence 13 et seq StromNEV (also in conjunction with operative part 10 of the determination on distributing the additional costs incurred in networks as a result of the integration of renewable energy generating installations, BK8-24-001-A of 28 August 2024, last amended by BK8-25-005-A of 4 March 2026) may be taken into account in the next settlement of the surcharge pursuant to operative part 15.1 sentence 3.
- 15.4** In the event of a transmission pursuant to section 41 EnFG 2025, this applies accordingly with respect to the surcharge for special network use.
- 15.5** ¹Operators of electricity generating installations, network operators, final consumers, network users and electricity utilities must provide each other in good time with the information necessary to process a surcharge pursuant to operative part 15.1. ²Sections 52, 53 and 54 EnFG 2025 apply accordingly.
- 15.6** ¹Transmission system operators must publish on their joint website:

1. without delay after its transmission, the information pursuant to operative part 15.4 including the information on the installations directly connected to their networks;
2. by 15 September of a calendar year
 - a) the final settlements for the surcharge that
 - aa) is levied in accordance with section 12(1) EnFG 2025 directly by the transmission system operators in the calculation of the network tariffs as individual surcharges on the withdrawal from the network;
 - bb) is levied in accordance with section 12(2) or (3) EnFG 2025 directly by the transmission system operators as individual surcharges;
 - b) in summary for each distribution system operator
 - aa) the payments pursuant to operative part 15.1 sentence 1 and
 - bb) the final settlements for the surcharge for the previous calendar year, stating in particular the withdrawals from their network in total and broken down by categories of network withdrawal for which a reduction or restriction of the surcharge was claimed.

²The information referred to in sentence 1 must enable a competent third party to fully comprehend the calculations, payments and commercially accepted energy volumes without any further information. ³Transmission system operators must keep the information to be published in accordance with sentence 1 until the end of the following calendar year.

16. Documentation

¹Operators of electricity supply networks of general supply must transmit the data necessary to review the network tariffs to the regulatory authority by 1 January each year. ²They must attach a report on the calculation of the network tariffs to this data notification. ³The report must include:

1. a full representation of the bases and process of calculating the network tariffs in accordance with operative part 14 taking account of the main changes from the previous year;
2. the keys documented in accordance with operative part 3 and their adjustment; and

3. other aspects that the electricity supply network operator considers relevant to the network tariffs.

⁴The information referred to in sentence 3 must enable a competent third party to fully comprehend the calculation of the network tariffs without further information.

17. Transitional provisions

- 17.1** ¹The provision of section 19(2) sentence 1 StromNEV in the latest applicable version will remain applicable up to and including 31 December 2031 for final consumers that have an effective individual network tariff agreement within the meaning of that provision in place by 31 December 2028, have met the conditions for a tariff discount at least once in the years 2026 to 2028 and whose consumption at the withdrawal point for which the agreement applies exceeds 10 GWh per year on average in the years 2024 to 2027. ²The percentage discount on the consumption tariff calculated in accordance with operative parts 8.4 and 8.5 corresponds in the cases referred to in sentence 1 for the years 2029 to 2031 to the percentage discount on the general network tariff that the final consumer reached on average in the years 2024 to 2027 on the basis of section 19(2) sentence 1 StromNEV. ³Sentence 1 does not apply to pumped storage power stations.
- 17.2** The provisions of section 19(2) sentences 2 to 4 StromNEV in the latest applicable version will remain applicable up to and including 31 December 2031 for final consumers that have an effective individual network tariff agreement within the meaning of section 19(2) sentence 2 StromNEV in place by 31 December 2028 and have met the conditions for a tariff discount at least once in the years 2026 to 2028.
- 17.3** In the cases set out in operative parts 17.1 and 17.2, section 19(2) sentences 5 to 12 StromNEV in the latest applicable version applies.
- 17.4** ¹For generating installations that already started operation before the publication of this determination and for generating installations for which a final investment decision was made before the publication of this determination and that are commissioned no later than 4 August 2029, a financing tariff within the meaning of operative part 9 of this determination only has to be paid at the end of 20 years after the time of starting operation, in derogation of operative part 9.1. ²Commissioning within the meaning of sentence 1 is the planned commissioning in accordance with the

applicable specialist energy industry legislation in the version relevant to the generating installation; test operation does not count as commissioning; replacing the generator or any other technical or constructional parts after the initial commissioning does not change the time of commissioning. ³For state-administered auctions that include a realisation requirement secured by penalties in the event of a successful bid, the bid deadline after which the submitted bid may no longer be withdrawn is considered the date of the investment decision. ⁴A longer realisation deadline envisaged in auctions is not problematic with reference to sentence 1. ⁵The commissioning date for installations for which no date is set or which have not participated in an auction is taken to be 4 August 2029. ⁶Installation operators that have made a final investment decision must provide suitable evidence of this to the competent network operator by 31 March 2027.

- 17.5** ¹An exemption for electricity storage facilities from the network access tariffs in accordance with section 118(6) sentence 1 EnWG in the version of 29 March 2026 (Federal Law Gazette 2026 I No 84) applies to all facilities for which a final investment decision was made for the construction of the electricity storage facility before this determination was published. ²In other respects, the criteria of section 118(6) sentences 1 and 3 EnWG in the version of 29 March 2026 (Federal Law Gazette 2026 I No 84) remain unaffected. ³Installation operators that have made a final investment decision must provide suitable evidence of this to the competent network operator by 31 March 2027.
- 17.6** ¹An exemption from the network access tariffs in accordance with section 118(6) sentence 2 EnWG in the version of 29 March 2026 (Federal Law Gazette 2026 I No 84) is only given if the final investment decision for the measure to increase the pump or turbine capacity or the storable energy volume was made before this determination was published. ²In other respects, the criteria of section 118(6) sentences 2 and 4 EnWG in the version of 29 March 2026 (Federal Law Gazette 2026 I No 84) remain unaffected. ³Installation operators that have made a final investment decision must provide suitable evidence of this to the competent network operator by 31 March 2027.
- 17.7** ¹For electrolyzers commissioned after 4 August 2011 or for which a final investment decision was made before the publication of this determination and that are commissioned no later than 4 August 2029, the provisions of section 118(6)

sentences 1 and 7 EnWG in the version of 29 March 2026 (Federal Law Gazette 2026 I No 84) remain unaffected. ²Installation operators that have made a final investment decision must provide suitable evidence of this to the competent network operator by 31 March 2027.

- 17.8** ¹For the levying of the markup on the standing charge for prosumers as from 1 January 2029, network operators must identify for the first time by 1 April 2028 withdrawal points in their network with a designated prosumer status within the meaning of operative part 2 para 11 and provide the relevant supplier with information about it as part of the market communication. ²The network operator must notify the relevant supplier as part of the market communication whether the consumption from the network is reduced by one or more generating installations behind the same network connection.⁵

18. Procedural provisions

The procedural provisions in operative parts 5.7 sentence 3, 14.2, 14.4 sentence 3 and 16 do not affect the administrative proceedings of the federal state regulatory authorities and apply solely to network operators that fall under the responsibility of the Bundesnetzagentur in accordance with section 54(1) and (2) EnWG.

19. Payment of costs

No fees are payable for the decision.

20. Entry into force of the determination

¹Where no later date is given in the above operative parts, the provisions of this determination enter into force with its publication. ²The date of publication is set as 1 January 2027.

⁵ See the determination of Ruling Chamber 6 for adjustments to market communication for the implementation of meter data transmission as required by the Metering Act (MsbG) and Annex 1a of the determination (BK6-24-174).

Annex 1 Main cost centres and sub-cost centres

1. Main cost centre: system services:
 - 1.1 sub-cost centre: balancing services: costs of procuring and activating frequency containment reserves and procuring automatic and manual frequency restoration reserves;
 - 1.2 sub-cost centre: onshore loss energy: costs of loss energy arising from the procurement of network losses in the onshore transmission network;
 - 1.3 sub-cost centre: offshore loss energy: costs of loss energy arising from the procurement of network losses in the transmission network for the operation of offshore transmission links.
2. Main cost centre: 380 kV and 220 kV extra-high voltage network:
 - 2.1 sub-cost centre: onshore extra-high voltage line network: costs of extra-high voltage lines for the operation of the onshore link;
 - 2.2 sub-cost centre: onshore extra-high voltage assets: costs of extra-high voltage switchgear in transformers; costs of 380/220 kV transformation; pro rata costs of secondary equipment, buildings and land allocable to the switchgear for the operation of offshore transmission links;
 - 2.3 sub-cost centre: offshore extra-high voltage line network: costs of extra-high voltage lines, in particular direct current lines for the operation of the offshore lines;
 - 2.4 sub-cost centre: offshore extra-high voltage assets: costs for the operation of assets for the offshore link, in particular converter stations, buildings and land for the operation of offshore assets.
3. Main cost centre: 380/110 kV and/or 220/110 kV transformation: costs of 380/110 kV and/or 220/110 kV transformers, including the transformer bays at the higher and lower voltage levels in the switchgear; pro rata costs of secondary equipment, buildings and land allocable to the switchgear.
4. Main cost centre: 110 kV high-voltage network:
 - 4.1 sub-cost centre: high-voltage lines: costs of high-voltage lines;

- 4.2 sub-cost centre: high-voltage assets: costs of high-voltage switchgear in transformers; pro rata costs of secondary equipment, buildings and land allocable to the switchgear; costs from operating shunt reactors, arc suppression coils or current limiting reactors.
- 5. Main cost centre: 110 kV/medium-voltage transformation: costs of 110 kV/medium-voltage transformers, including the transformer bays in the switchgear; pro rata costs of secondary equipment, buildings and land allocable to the switchgear.
- 6. Main cost centre: medium-voltage network:
 - 6.1 sub-cost centre: medium-voltage lines: costs of medium-voltage lines;
 - 6.2 sub-cost centre: medium-voltage assets: costs of switchgear in medium-voltage switching substations; pro rata costs of secondary equipment, buildings and land allocable to the switchgear; costs of operating arc suppression coils; costs of switching stations/substations.
- 7. Main cost centre: medium/low-voltage transformation: costs of substations and customer-own transformer substations, if included in the electricity supply network operator's scope of costs, including the costs of the medium-voltage/low-voltage switchgear installed in the stations; costs of low-voltage equipment installed in substations.
- 8. Main cost centre: low-voltage network:
 - 8.1 sub-cost centre: low-voltage lines: costs of low-voltage lines, excluding street lighting systems;
 - 8.2 sub-cost centre: street lighting systems: costs of street lighting systems.
- 9. Main cost centre: service cables and connections: costs of installing service cables and connections allocated to the operating facilities of the network operator in accordance with section 8(1) of the Low Voltage Connection Ordinance (NAV).
- 10. Main cost centre: meter operation:
 - 10.1 sub-cost centre: meter operation at extra-high voltage level;
 - 10.2 sub-cost centre: meter operation at 380/110 kV and/or 220/110 kV transformation level;

- 10.3 sub-cost centre: meter operation at 110 kV high-voltage level;
- 10.4 sub-cost centre: meter operation at 110 kV/medium-voltage transformation level;
- 10.5 sub-cost centre: meter operation at medium-voltage level;
- 10.6 sub-cost centre: meter operation at medium/low-voltage transformation level;
- 10.7 sub-cost centre: meter operation at low-voltage level;
- 10.8. sub-cost centre: costs for meter points under section 30 MsbG – all costs allocated to the network operator from section 30 MsbG as a pro rata price cap are to be combined here.

Transformation from 380 kV or 220 kV to a downstream network level other than 110 kV must be treated as transformation to 110 kV for the purposes of regulation under this determination.

Annex 2 Cost units

- a) The costs of the extra-high voltage level comprise the costs of the main cost centres “system services” and “380 kV and 220 kV extra-high voltage network”.
- b) The costs of the extra-high voltage level to be borne by generating installations comprise:
 - the basic component pursuant to operative part 9;
 - half of the sub-cost centre balancing services;
 - half of the sub-cost centre onshore loss energy and
 - half of the sub-cost centre offshore loss energy.
- c) The costs included in the offshore network surcharge pursuant to section 17f(1) para 3 EnWG comprise:
 - the sub-cost centre offshore extra-high voltage line network;
 - the sub-cost centre offshore extra-high voltage assets and
 - the sub-cost centre offshore loss energy.
- d) The joint costs for the extra-high voltage level of the transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas are the sum of the individual operators’ costs as defined in a) less the costs in b) and c) in accordance with section 24(3) EnWG.
- e) The costs of extra-high to high voltage transformation comprise the cascaded pro rata costs of the extra-high voltage level and the costs of the main cost centre “380/110 kV and/or 220/110 kV transformation”.
- f) The joint costs of extra-high to high voltage transformation of the transmission system operators with responsibility for control areas are the sum of the individual operators’ costs as defined in para 1 in accordance with operative parts 6.3 and 6.4.
- g) The costs of the high-voltage level comprise the cascaded pro rata costs of extra-high to high voltage transformation and the costs of the main cost centre “110 kV high-voltage network”.
- h) The costs of high to medium-voltage transformation comprise the cascaded pro rata costs of the high-voltage level and the costs of the main cost centre “110 kV/medium-voltage transformation”.

- i) The costs of the medium-voltage level comprise the cascaded pro rata costs of high to medium-voltage transformation and the costs of the main cost centre “medium-voltage network”.
- j) The costs of medium to low-voltage transformation comprise the cascaded pro rata costs of the medium-voltage level and the costs of the main cost centre “medium to low-voltage transformation”.
- k) The costs of the low-voltage level comprise the cascaded pro rata costs of medium to low-voltage transformation and the costs of the main cost centres “low-voltage network” and “service cables and connections” minus the costs of the sub-cost centre “street lighting systems”.

Transformation from 380 kV or 220 kV to a downstream network level other than 110 kV must be treated as transformation to 110 kV for the purposes of regulation under this determination.

Notification of appellate remedies

An appeal may be lodged against this decision within a period of one month from the date of notification. The appeal must be submitted to the Higher Regional Court of Düsseldorf (address: Cecilienallee 3, 40474 Düsseldorf).

Grounds for the appeal must be stated. The deadline for submitting the grounds for the appeal is one month. It begins with the lodging of the appeal and upon application may be extended by the president of the court of appeal. The notice of appeal and grounds for the appeal must be signed by a lawyer.

The appeal has no suspensory effect (section 76(1) EnWG)

Chair

Vice Chair

Vice Chair

Klaus Müller

Barbie Kornelia Haller

Dr Daniela Brönstrup

Rapporteur

Vice Chair

Vice Chair

Achim Zerres

Karsten Bourwieg

Alexander Lüdtke-Handjery