TARIFF
FOR HIGH-METHANE NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION SERVICES

Gas Transit Pipeline System
EuRoPol GAZ S.A.
KRS 60709
ul. Topiel 12
00-342 Warszawa
NIP 113-00-68-959
REGON 010407343

Warsaw, January 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General

1.1. This tariff sets out the types, levels and the terms of application of the charges payable for the provision of high-methane natural gas transmission services through gas pipelines owned by EuRoPol GAZ S.A.:

a) under long-term contracts, either firm or interruptible,

b) under short-term contracts, either firm or interruptible,

c) for reverse-flow transmission and virtual reverse-flow transmission services

and

d) the method of calculating capacity overrun fees,

e) the method of calculating charges for services provided at additional request of the Customer,

f) principles for the calculation of fees for connection to the SGT,

g) discounts for failure to meet Customer service standards,

h) the method of determining discounts for the failure to maintain:

- service levels in respect of gas transmission services;

- gas quality standards.

1.2. The tariff is consistent with the provisions of the following legislation:

a) the Energy Law Act of 10 April 1997 (Journal of Laws of 2012, item 1059, as amended),

b) Regulation (EC) No. 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the

natural gas transmission networks and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1775/2005 (OJ EU.L.2009.211.36, as amended),

c) Regulation of the Minister of Economy of 28 June 2013 concerning detailed principles of tariff design and calculation, and settlements in gas trade (Journal of Laws of 2013, item 820),

d) Regulation of the Minister of Economy of 2 July 2010 concerning detailed conditions of gas system operation (Journal of Laws of 2010, No. 133, item 891, as amended).

1.3. The tariff shall apply to settlements with Customers as appropriate for the scope of services provided and detailed conditions specified in the respective contracts.

1.4. The rates of charges laid down in the tariff are exclusive of the value added tax (VAT). The VAT shall be charged in accordance with the applicable tax regulations.

1.5. The quantity of natural gas delivered for transportation expressed in energy units and the contracted transmission capacity shall be specified with an accuracy of 1 kWh, unless the Contract provides otherwise, subject to clause 9.2 of the transitory provisions.

Part A. Settlements in volume units (concerns Sections 2-5)

2. Definitions

2.1. Gas day – a 24-hour period starting on the current day and ending on the following day, at the time specified in the Contract or in the SGT Network Code.

2.2. Gas – high-methane natural gas.

2.3. SGT Network Code – a Transmission Network Code within the meaning of Art. 9g sec. 1 of the Energy Law Act, as applicable to the SGT.

2.4. Cubic metre (m^3) – the quantity of gas in one cubic metre at a temperature of 20^oC and under pressure of 101.325 kPa.

2.5. Contracted capacity (M) – the maximum hourly or daily quantity of gas expressed in volume units and specified in the contract, which can be delivered for transmission at an entry point to the SGT or off-taken from an exit point from the SGT.

In case of contracts concluded with the SGT Owner and specifying the ordered capacity (M_z), the following ratio shall apply in the determination of charges for gas transmission services performed in a given settlement period:

$M = M_z$ / days of tariff application in the year.

2.6. Interruptible contracted capacity (M) – the maximum hourly capacity, as specified in the Contract, in respect of the delivery of gas at an entry point to the SGT or the off-take of gas at an exit point from the SGT, which may be reduced by the SGT Operator subject to terms and conditions set out in the Contract, this tariff and the SGT Network Code.

2.7. Reverse-flow contracted capacity – the contracted capacity (M) specified in contracts for reverse-flow transmission services or for virtual reverse-flow transmission services.

2.8. Ordered capacity (M_z) – the yearly quantity of gas expressed in volume units, which can be delivered for transmission at an entry point to the SGT or off-taken from an exit point from the SGT, as specified in the contract concluded with the SGT Owner.

2.9. Settlement period – the period for which invoices for the gas transmission service provided through the SGT are issued to the Customer. The settlement period corresponds to 1 month, unless the provisions of the Contract provide otherwise.

2.10. SGT Operator – Gas Transmission Operator GAZ-SYSTEM S.A. having its registered office in Warsaw, at 4 Mszczonowska St – an energy company with whom the SGT Owner concluded the SGT operatorship agreement pursuant to which the Company provides gas transmission services through the SGT in the circumstances specified in the SGT Network Code.

2.11. Entry point (Initial custody transfer point) – the place of gas delivery to the SGT where the measurement and custody transfer of gas take place for the purposes of its transportation, including reverse-flow transmission and virtual reverse-flow transmission.

2.12. Exit point (Final custody transfer point) – the place of gas off-take from the SGT where the measurement and custody transfer of the transported gas take place, as well as the Point of Interconnection (PWP), including the exit point for reverse-flow transmission and virtual reverse-flow transmission.

2.13. Gas year – the period of time from the beginning of the gas day starting on the first day of the month in the current calendar year until the end of the gas day starting on the last day of the month in the following calendar year. The starting and ending month of the gas year shall be set forth in the Contract or in the SGT Network Code.

2.14. SGT – the Polish section of the Yamal-Europe transit gas pipeline with the following entry/exit points:

- for physical gas transmission services in the main direction:

entry point: Kondratki;

exit points: Włocławek, Lwówek, Mallnow,

Point of Interconnection (PWP)

- for reverse-flow transmission and virtual reverse-flow transmission services:

  entry/exit points as indicated on the SGT Operator's website (www.gaz-system.pl).

2.15. The Point of Interconnection (PWP) – the exit point from the SGT comprising, within the meaning of the SGT Network Code, the exit points in Włocławek and Lwówek. The Point of Interconnection applies to settlements in respect of gas transmission services if so provided for under the Contract.

2.16. Measurement system – gas meters and other measurement instruments, including the connecting systems, serving for the measurement of the volumes of gas off-taken from or delivered to the SGT;

2.17. Contract – a gas transmission contract concluded between the Service Provider and the Customer.

2.18. Long-term contract – a contract concluded for a term of at least one year.

2.19. Short-term contract – a contract concluded for a term shorter than one year.

2.20. Gas transmission service – a service consisting in physical or virtual gas transmission through the SGT, provided pursuant to a gas transmission contract.

2.21. Reverse-flow transmission service – a reverse-flow transmission service or a virtual reverse-flow transmission service, provided in the direction opposite to the main direction of gas transportation.

2.22. Customer – each party to whom the gas transmission service through the SGT is provided.

2.23. Service Provider – the SGT Owner or the SGT Operator.

2.24. SGT Owner – System Gazociągów Tranzytowych EuRoPol GAZ S.A. having its registered office in Warsaw, at Topiel 12 – the energy company providing gas transmission services through the SGT.

3. Rates for gas transmission services

The charges for gas transmission services shall be calculated based on the rates set out below applied in accordance with the principles stipulated in the following sections, as appropriate for the type of Contract (service). The rates expressed in [PLN/thousand m^3/day] or in [gr/m^3/h], depending on the provisions of the Contract, shall be applied with respect to services performed starting from the end of the gas day beginning on 31 July 2014.

No.	**Entry/exit point**	**Rates (S_s) of charges for gas transmission services at entry/exit points**	
		[PLN/thousand m^3/day] (according to GOST)	**[gr/m^3/h]** (according to GOST)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kondratki	17.4816	1.7482
2.	Włocławek	5.7878	0.5788
3.	Lwówek	5.7878	0.5788
4.	Point of Interconnection (PWP)	5.7878	0.5788
5.	Mallnow	17.4816	1.7482

All the rates (S_s) set out in the table above concern fixed charges.

4. Terms of settlements for gas transmission services in the main direction

4.1. General

4.1.1. The Service Provider shall provide gas transmission services to the Customer pursuant to the applicable documents regulating the operation of the gas pipeline system, taking into regard the provisions of the Contract and the provisions of this Tariff.

4.1.2. In respect of the gas transmission service performed in the settlement period the Customer shall pay transmission charges (charge for entry to the SGT $Op_{(we)}$, charge for exit from the SGT $Op_{(wy)}$). The charges shall be calculated in accordance with the applicable formulas set out in this Section, subject to the transitory provisions in Section 9.

4.1.3. The method of calculating charges for services provided at additional request shall be defined in the Customer's Contract.

4.1.4. When the Customer exceeds the contracted capacity established for a given entry point in the Contract, subject to the restrictions implemented under point 4.1.6, the Customer shall be liable to pay a charge calculated in the manner described in this Section, subject to the transitory provisions in Section 9. This charges shall be applied for settlement periods prevailing under the Contract.

4.1.5. The capacity overrun charges shall not be accrued when:

a) the Customer was not notified by the Service Provider about the implementation of the restrictions at the exit point, which are referred to in point 4.1.6,

b) the contractual capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT resulted from a documented occurrence of a force majeure.

4.1.6. In case when the restrictions on the contracted capacity at an entry point to or an exit point from the SGT are introduced during the settlement period due to reasons attributable to the Service Provider, i.e. in case of any suspensions or disturbances resulting from the events referred to in point 4.1.7, other than circumstances agreed under the Contract, the Customer shall be entitled to a discount on the charges for transmission services. The discount shall be calculated in accordance with the formulas set out in this Section. The Customer shall be eligible to the discount provided that the capacity restrictions were implemented due to reasons beyond the Customer's control.

4.1.7. The discount referred to in point 4.1.6 shall apply specifically in case of any suspensions or disruptions caused by:

a) any planned maintenance or connection works being in progress,

b) any actual or threatened emergency, explosion or fire, or the necessity to remove the effects of the same.

4.2. Firm long-term services

4.2.1. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated using the following formulas, in accordance with the provisions of the Contract:

1) Charge for entry to the SGT

a) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period.

or

b) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period.

2) Charge for exit from the SGT

a) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)}}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period.

or

b) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)}}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period.

4.2.2. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

4.2.3. The discounts for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point or an exit point by the Service Provider shall be calculated using the following formulas:

1) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point to the SGT

a) $$\mathbf{B_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * (M_{(we)} * T - M_{f(we)})}$$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(we)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the entry point to the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(we)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/settlement period].

or

b) $\mathbf{B_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * (M_{(we)} * T - M_{f(we)}) / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(we)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the entry point to the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(we)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/settlement period].

2) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an exit point from the SGT

a) $\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * (M_{(wy)} * T - M_{f(wy)})}$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the exit point from the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(wy)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/settlement period].

or

b) $\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * (M_{(wy)} * T - M_{f(wy)}) / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the exit point from the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(wy)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/settlement period].

4.3. Interruptible long-term services

4.3.1. When the provision of a firm transmission service is not feasible, the Service Provider may offer an interruptible transmission service. The conditions applicable to the allocation of interruptible capacity and the terms and conditions of service, including those concerning the introduction of restrictions with respect to interruptible capacity are set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

4.3.2. The provision of interruptible transmission services shall not prejudice the right of the Service Provider to introduce restrictions under point 4.1.6.

4.3.3. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{O_{dp(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{Op_{dp(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under an interruptible long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];
- **T** – number of hours in the settlement period,

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of

interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.3.4.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{dp(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{dp(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under an interruptible long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

$M_{(wy)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period,

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.3.4.

4.3.4. The coefficient D for the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity, applicable to those hours in which full restriction of the contracted capacity occurred shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$D = (t - t_o)/t$$

where:

D – coefficient for the introduction of the restrictions of interruptible contractual capacity during the settlement period, rounded to four decimal places;

t – number of hours in the settlement period;

t_o – number of hours of the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity in the settlement period.

In case when D < 0.05, the value of D = 0.05 shall be used for establishing the rate for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to an interruptible service.

4.3.5. The adjustment coefficient for the rate of charge S_s applicable to capacity made available on an interruptible basis, as specified in point 4.3.4 shall only apply to interruptible contracted capacity.

4.3.6. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

4.4. Firm short-term services

4.4.1. When technical and economic conditions exist for the transmission services to be provided under short-term contracts, the Service Provider provide short-term transmission services for the term of:

a) one gas day (daily product),

b) one gas month (monthly product),

c) one gas quarter (quarterly product).

4.4.2. Detailed terms and conditions applicable to the provision of short-term services are set out in the SGT Network Code (Section "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper").

4.4.3. Charges for the provision of transmission services shall be calculated according to the following formulas:

1) Charge for entry to the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{kc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{kc(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(we)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

2) Charge for exit from the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{kc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{kc(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

4.4.4. The adjustment coefficients (K) for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services are set out in the table below:

The adjustment coefficients for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services:			
Month	Contract (service) for the gas period of:		
	one day	one month	one quarter
1	2	3	4
October	The charge for each gas day shall be equivalent to 1/20 of the charge for the provision of transmission services, as determined for a given location, subject to the applicable coefficient (K) from column 3	1.4	1.6
November		1.6	
December		1.7	
January		1.7	1.7
February		1.7	
March		1.6	
April		1.4	1.1
May		1.3	
June		1.3	
July		1.3	1.1
August		1.3	
September		1.3	

For short-term contracts with a term different than those specified in point 4.4.1 (combining multiple short-term products under a single Contract), each of the products shall be accounted

for separately using the value of the coefficient K appropriate for a given product and gas month.

4.4.5. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

4.4.6. Discounts for the restriction of contracted capacity by the Service Provider

The discounts shall be applied according to the following formulas for each gas hour during which restrictions were implemented:

1) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point to the SGT

$$\mathbf{B_{kc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * (M_{(we)} * T - M_{f(we)}) / 100}$$

where:

$B_{kc(we)}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the entry point to the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm short-term contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(we)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period);

$M_{f(we)}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/settlement period].

2) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an exit point from the SGT

$$B_{kc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * (M_{(wy)} * T - M_{f(wy)}) / 100$$

where:

$B_{kc(wy)}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the exit point from the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm short-term contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period);

$M_{f(wy)}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/settlement period].

4.5. Interruptible short-term services

4.5.1. When technical and economic conditions exist for the transmission services to be provided under short-term contracts, the Service Provider provide short-term transmission services for the term of:

a) one gas day (daily product),

b) one gas month (monthly product),

c) one gas quarter (quarterly product).

4.5.2. When the provision of a firm transmission service is not feasible, the Service Provider may offer an interruptible transmission service.

4.5.3. The conditions applicable to the allocation of interruptible capacity under short-term services and the terms and conditions of service, including those concerning the introduction of restrictions with respect to interruptible capacity are set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

4.5.4. The provision of interruptible transmission services shall not prejudice the right of the Service Provider to introduce restrictions under point 4.1.6.

4.5.5. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{kp(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{kp(we)}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under an interruptible short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.5.6;

$M_{(we)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.5.7.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{kp(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{kp(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under an interruptible short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.5.6;

$M_{(wy)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.5.7.

4.5.6. The adjustment coefficients (K) for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services are set out in the table below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">The adjustment coefficients for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services:</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Month</td><td colspan="3">Contract (service) for the gas period of:</td></tr>
<tr><td>one day</td><td>one month</td><td>one quarter</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>October</td><td rowspan="12">The charge for each gas day shall be equivalent to 1/20 of the charge for the provision of transmission services, as determined for a given location, subject to the applicable coefficient (K) from column 3</td><td>1.4</td><td rowspan="3">1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>November</td><td>1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>December</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>January</td><td>1.7</td><td rowspan="3">1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>February</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>March</td><td>1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>April</td><td>1.4</td><td rowspan="3">1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>May</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>June</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>July</td><td>1.3</td><td rowspan="3">1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>August</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>September</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
</table>

For short-term contracts with a term different than those specified in point 4.5.1 (combining multiple short-term products under a single Contract), each of the products shall be accounted for separately using the value of the coefficient K appropriate for a given product and gas month.

4.5.7. The coefficient D for the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity, applicable to those hours in which full restriction of the contracted capacity occurred shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$D = (t - t_o)/t$$

where:

D – coefficient for the introduction of the restrictions of interruptible contractual capacity during the settlement period, rounded to four decimal places;

t – number of hours in the settlement period;

t_o – number of hours of the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity in the settlement period.

In case when $D < 0.05$, the value of $D = 0.05$ shall be used for establishing the rate for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to an interruptible service.

4.5.8. The adjustment coefficient for the rate of charge S_s applicable to capacity made available on an interruptible basis, as specified in point 4.5.7 shall only apply to interruptible contracted capacity.

4.5.9. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

5. Terms of settlements for reverse-flow transmission services

5.1. General provisions

5.1.1. The reverse-flow transmission services are gas transportation services performed in the direction opposite to the main gas flow direction. The services are performed from the entry point to the SGT to the exit points from the SGT indicated on the website of the SGT Operator (www.gaz-system.pl), after securing their economic and technical viability.

5.1.2. The types of services provided in the form of reverse-flow transmission shall include the following:

a) firm reverse-flow transmission service;

b) virtual reverse-flow transmission service, either firm or interruptible.

The conditions applicable to the allocation of reverse-flow capacity and the terms and conditions of service, including those concerning the introduction of restrictions with respect to interruptible capacity are set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

5.1.3. The Service Provider shall provide gas transmission services to the Customer pursuant to the applicable documents regulating the operation of the gas pipeline system, taking into regard the provisions of the Contract and the provisions of this Tariff.

5.1.4. In respect of the gas transmission service performed in the settlement period the Customer shall pay transmission charges (charge for entry to the SGT $Op_{(we)}$, charge for exit from the SGT

$Op_{(wy)}$). The charges shall be calculated in accordance with the applicable formulas set out in this Section, subject to the transitory provisions in Section 9.

5.1.5. The method of calculating charges for services provided at additional request shall be defined in the Customer's Contract.

5.1.6. When the Customer exceeds the contracted capacity established for a given entry point in the Contract, subject to the restrictions implemented under point 5.1.8, the Customer shall be liable to pay a charge calculated in the manner described in this Section. This charges shall be applied for settlement periods prevailing under the Contract.

5.1.7. The capacity overrun charges shall not be accrued when:

a) the Customer was not notified by the Service Provider about the implementation of the restrictions at the exit point, which are referred to in point 5.1.8,

b) the contractual capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT resulted from a documented occurrence of a force majeure.

5.1.8. In case when the restrictions on the contracted capacity at an entry point to or an exit point from the SGT are introduced during the settlement period due to reasons attributable to the Service Provider, i.e. in case of any suspensions or disturbances resulting from the events referred to in point 5.1.9, other than circumstances agreed under the Contract, the Customer shall be entitled to a discount on the charges for transmission services. The discount shall be calculated in accordance with the formulas set out in this Section. The Customer shall be eligible to the discount provided that the capacity restrictions were implemented due to reasons beyond the Customer's control.

5.1.9. The discount referred to in point 5.1.8 shall apply specifically in case of any suspensions or disruptions caused by:

a) any planned maintenance or connection works being in progress,

b) any actual or threatened emergency, explosion or fire, or the necessity to remove the effects of the same.

05/01/2010. The reverse-flow services may be provided under a long-term contract (long-term services) or a short-term contract (short-term services).

05/01/2011. When technical and economic conditions exist for the transmission services to be provided under short-term contracts, the Service Provider provide short-term reverse-flow services for the term of:

a) one gas day (daily product),

b) one gas month (monthly product),

c) one gas quarter (quarterly product).

5.2. Reverse-flow services

5.2.1. The reverse-flow services provided under long-term or short-term contracts

The reverse-flow services shall be provided exclusively on a firm basis. The charges for the entry to the SGT and the exit from the SGT, in respect of long-term or short-term services shall be calculated in accordance with the following formulas:

1) Charge for entry to the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{z(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{Op_{z(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm reverse-flow transmission contract, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];
- **T** – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

2) Charge for exit from the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{z(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{z(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm reverse-flow transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

5.2.2. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

5.2.3. Discounts for the restriction of contracted capacity by the Service Provider

The discounts shall be applied for each gas hour during which restrictions were implemented. For any settlement period, the total amount of the discount shall be equivalent to the sum of the discounts calculated according to the following formulas:

1) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point to the SGT

$$\mathbf{B_{z(we)} = S_{s(we)} * (M_{(we)} - M_{f(we)}) / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{B_{z(we)}}$ – discount for the restriction of contracted capacity in the gas hour at the entry point to the SGT, with respect to firm reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{f(we)}}$ – transmission capacity that was actually made available by the Service Provider at the entry point, in [m^3/h].

2) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an exit point from the SGT

$$\mathbf{B_{z(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * (M_{(wy)} - M_{f(wy)}) / 100}$$

where:

$B_{z(wy)}$ – discount for the restriction of contracted capacity in the gas hour at the exit point from the SGT, with respect to firm reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/m^3/h];

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

$M_{f(wy)}$ – transmission capacity that was actually made available by the Service Provider at the exit point, in [m^3/h].

5.3. Virtual reverse-flow services

5.3.1. The virtual reverse-flow services shall be provided either on firm or interruptible basis, under long-term or short-term contracts. The Service Provider shall have the right to restrict the reverse-flow capacity in accordance with the principles set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

5.3.2. The provision of interruptible transmission services shall not prejudice the right of the Service Provider to introduce restrictions under point 5.1.8.

5.3.3. The rates of the charges for virtual reverse-flow transmission (S_{wz}) shall be equal to the product of the applicable rates (S_s), as specified in Section 3, and the R_w coefficient of 0.2. The so calculated rate shall be rounded to one-hundredth of a grosz.

5.3.4. The coefficient D for the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity, applicable to those hours in which full restriction of the contracted capacity occurred shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$D = (t - t_o)/t$$

where:

D – coefficient for the introduction of the restrictions of interruptible contractual capacity during the settlement period, rounded to four decimal places;

t – number of hours in the settlement period;

t_o – number of hours of the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity in the settlement period.

In case when D < 0.05, the value of D = 0.05 shall be used for establishing the rate for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to an interruptible service.

5.3.5. The adjustment coefficient for the rate of charge S_{wz} applicable to reverse-flow capacity made available on an interruptible basis, as specified in point 5.3.4 shall only apply to interruptible contracted capacity.

5.3.6. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{wz(we)} = S_{wz(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{Op_{wz(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT in respect of virtual reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{wz(we)}}$ – rate (S_{wz}) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, calculated in accordance with point 5.3.3, in [gr/m^3/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [m^3/h];
- **T** – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which the service is provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). In case of services provided on an interruptible basis, for those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 5.3.4.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{wz(wy)} = S_{wz(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{wz(wy)}}$ – charge for exit from the SGT in respect of virtual reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{wz(wy)}}$ – rate (S_{wz}) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, calculated in accordance with point 5.3.3, in [gr/m^3/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [m^3/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which the service is provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). In case of services provided on an interruptible basis, for those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 5.3.4.

5.3.7. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken

connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

Part B. Settlements in energy units (concerns Sections 2 - 5)

2. Definitions

2.1. Gas day – a 24-hour period starting on the current day and ending on the following day, at the time specified in the Contract or in the SGT Network Code.

2.2. Gas – high-methane natural gas.

2.3. SGT Network Code – a Transmission Network Code within the meaning of Art. 9g sec. 1 of the Energy Law Act, as applicable to the SGT.

2.4. Cubic metre (m^3) – the quantity of gas in one cubic metre at a temperature of 20^{o}C and under pressure of 101.325 kPa.

2.5. Contracted capacity (M) – the maximum hourly or daily quantity of gas expressed in energy units (kWh or MWh) and specified in the Contract, which can be delivered for transmission at an entry point to the SGT or off-taken from an exit point from the SGT.

In case of contracts concluded with the SGT Owner and specifying the ordered capacity (M_z), the following ratio shall apply in the determination of charges for gas transmission services performed in a given settlement period:

$M = M_z$ / days of tariff application in the year.

2.6. Interruptible contracted capacity (M) – the maximum hourly capacity, as specified in the Contract, in respect of the delivery of gas at an entry point to the SGT or the off-take of gas at an exit point from the SGT, which may be reduced by the SGT Operator subject to terms and conditions set out in the Contract, this tariff and the SGT Network Code.

2.7. Reverse-flow contracted capacity – the contracted capacity (M) specified in contracts for reverse-flow transmission services or for virtual reverse-flow transmission services.

2.8. Ordered capacity (M_z) – the yearly quantity of gas expressed in energy units (MWh), which can be delivered for transmission at an entry point to the SGT or off-taken from an exit point from the SGT, as specified in the Contract concluded with the SGT Owner.

2.9. Settlement period – the period for which invoices for the gas transmission service provided through the SGT are issued to the Customer. The settlement period corresponds to 1 month, unless the provisions of the Contract provide otherwise.

2.10. SGT Operator – Gas Transmission Operator GAZ-SYSTEM S.A. having its registered office in Warsaw, at 4 Mszczonowska St – an energy company with whom the SGT Owner concluded the SGT operatorship agreement pursuant to which the Company provides gas transmission services through the SGT in the circumstances specified in the SGT Network Code.

2.11. Entry point (Initial custody transfer point) – the place of gas delivery to the SGT where the measurement and custody transfer of gas take place for the purposes of its transportation, including reverse-flow transmission and virtual reverse-flow transmission.

2.12. Exit point (Final custody transfer point) – the place of gas off-take from the SGT where the measurement and custody transfer of the transported gas take place, as well as the Point of Interconnection (PWP), including the exit point for reverse-flow transmission and virtual reverse-flow transmission.

2.13. Gas year – the period of time from the beginning of the gas day starting on the first day of the month in the current calendar year until the end of the gas day starting on the last day of the month in the following calendar year. The starting and ending month of the gas year shall be set forth in the Contract or in the SGT Network Code.

2.14. SGT – the Polish section of the Yamal-Europe transit gas pipeline with the following entry/exit points:

- for physical gas transmission services in the main direction:

  entry point: Kondratki;

  exit points: Włocławek, Lwówek, Mallnow,

  Point of Interconnection (PWP)

- for reverse-flow transmission and virtual reverse-flow transmission services:

  entry/exit points as indicated on the SGT Operator's website (www.gaz-system.pl).

2.15. The Point of Interconnection (PWP) – the exit point from the SGT comprising, within the meaning of the SGT Network Code, the exit points in Włocławek and Lwówek. The Point of Interconnection applies to settlements in respect of gas transmission services if so provided for under the Contract.

2.16. Measurement system – gas meters and other measurement instruments, including the connecting systems, serving for the measurement of the volumes of gas off-taken from or delivered to the SGT;

2.17. Contract – a gas transmission contract concluded between the Service Provider and the Customer.

2.18. Long-term contract – a contract concluded for a term of at least one year.

2.19. Short-term contract – a contract concluded for a term shorter than one year.

2.20. Gas transmission service – a service consisting in physical or virtual gas transmission through the SGT, provided pursuant to a gas transmission contract.

2.21. Reverse-flow transmission service – a reverse-flow transmission service or a virtual reverse-flow transmission service, provided in the direction opposite to the main direction of gas transportation.

2.22. Customer – each party to whom the gas transmission service through the SGT is provided.

2.23. Service Provider – the SGT Owner or the SGT Operator.

2.24. SGT Owner – System Gazociągów Tranzytowych EuRoPol GAZ S.A. having its registered office in Warsaw, at Topiel 12 – the energy company providing gas transmission services through the SGT.

3. Rates for gas transmission services

The charges for gas transmission services shall be calculated based on the rates set out below applied in accordance with the principles stipulated in the following sections, as appropriate for the type of Contract (service). The rates expressed in [PLN/MWh/day] or in [gr/kWh/h], depending on the provisions of the Contract, shall be applied starting from the gas day beginning on 1 August 2014.

No.	**Entry/exit point**	**Rates (S_s) of charges for gas transmission services at entry/exit points**	
		[PLN/MWh/day]	**[gr/kWh/h]**
1	2	3	4
1.	Kondratki	1.6936	0.1694
2.	Włocławek	0.5607	0.0561
3.	Lwówek	0.5607	0.0561
4.	Point of Interconnection (PWP)	0.5607	0.0561
5.	Mallnow	1.6936	0.1694

All the rates (S_s) set out in the table above concern fixed charges.

4. Terms of settlements for gas transmission services in the main direction

4.1. General provisions

4.1.1. The Service Provider shall provide gas transmission services to the Customer pursuant to the applicable documents regulating the operation of the gas pipeline system, taking into regard the provisions of the Contract and the provisions of this Tariff.

4.1.2. In respect of the gas transmission service performed in the settlement period the Customer shall pay transmission charges (charge for entry to the SGT $Op_{(we)}$, charge for exit from the SGT $Op_{(wy)}$). The charges shall be calculated in accordance with the applicable formulas set out in this Section, subject to the transitory provisions in Section 9.

4.1.3. The method of calculating charges for services provided at additional request shall be defined in the Customer's Contract.

4.1.4. When the Customer exceeds the contracted capacity established for a given entry point in the Contract, subject to the restrictions implemented under point 4.1.6, the Customer shall be liable to pay a charge calculated in the manner described in this Section, subject to the transitory provisions in Section 9. This charges shall be applied for settlement periods prevailing under the Contract.

4.1.5. The capacity overrun charges shall not be accrued when:

a) the Customer was not notified by the Service Provider about the implementation of the restrictions at the exit point, which are referred to in point 4.1.6,

b) the contractual capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT resulted from a documented occurrence of a force majeure.

4.1.6. In case when the restrictions on the contracted capacity at an entry point to or an exit point from the SGT are introduced during the settlement period due to reasons attributable to the Service Provider, i.e. in case of any suspensions or disturbances resulting from the events referred to in point 4.1.7, other than circumstances agreed under the Contract, the Customer shall be entitled to a discount on the charges for transmission services. The discount shall be calculated in accordance with the formulas set out in this Section. The Customer shall be eligible to the discount provided that the capacity restrictions were implemented due to reasons beyond the Customer's control.

4.1.7. The discount referred to in point 4.1.6 shall apply specifically in case of any suspensions or disruptions caused by:

c) any planned maintenance or connection works being in progress,

d) any actual or threatened emergency, explosion or fire, or the necessity to remove the effects of the same.

4.2. Firm long-term services

4.2.1. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated using the following formulas, in accordance with the provisions of the Contract:

1) Charge for entry to the SGT

a) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/MWh/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [MWh/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period.

or

b) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period.

2) Charge for exit from the SGT

a) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)}}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/MWh/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [MWh/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period.

or

b) $\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dc(wy)}}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period.

4.2.2. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

4.2.3. The discounts for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point or an exit point by the Service Provider shall be calculated using the following formulas:

1) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point to the SGT

a) $$\mathbf{B_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * (M_{(we)} * T - M_{f(we)})}$$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(we)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the entry point to the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/MWh/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [MWh/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(we)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the entry point to the SGT, in [MWh/settlement period].

or

b) $\mathbf{B_{dc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * (M_{(we)} * T - M_{f(we)}) / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(we)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the entry point to the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(we)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/settlement period].

2) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an exit point from the SGT

a) $\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * (M_{(wy)} * T - M_{f(wy)})}$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the exit point from the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/MWh/day];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [MWh/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(wy)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the exit point from the SGT, in [MWh/settlement period].

or

b) $\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * (M_{(wy)} * T - M_{f(wy)}) / 100}$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{dc(wy)}}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the exit point from the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm long-term contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period;

$\mathbf{M_{f(wy)}}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/settlement period].

4.3. Interruptible long-term services

4.3.1. When the provision of a firm transmission service is not feasible, the Service Provider may offer an interruptible transmission service. The conditions applicable to the allocation of interruptible capacity and the terms and conditions of service, including those concerning the introduction of restrictions with respect to interruptible capacity are set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

4.3.2. The provision of interruptible transmission services shall not prejudice the right of the Service Provider to introduce restrictions under point 4.1.6.

4.3.3. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{O_{dp(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{Op_{dp(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under an interruptible long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];
- **T** – number of hours in the settlement period,

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of

interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.3.4.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{dp(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{dp(wy)}}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under an interruptible long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period,

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.3.4.

4.3.4. The coefficient D for the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity, applicable to those hours in which full restriction of the contracted capacity occurred shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$D = (t - t_o)/t$$

where:

D – coefficient for the introduction of the restrictions of interruptible contractual capacity during the settlement period, rounded to four decimal places;

t – number of hours in the settlement period;

t_o – number of hours of the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity in the settlement period.

In case when D < 0.05, the value of D = 0.05 shall be used for establishing the rate for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to an interruptible service.

4.3.5. The adjustment coefficient for the rate of charge S_s applicable to capacity made available on an interruptible basis, as specified in point 4.3.4 shall only apply to interruptible contracted capacity.

4.3.6. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

4.4. Firm short-term services

4.4.1. When technical and economic conditions exist for the transmission services to be provided under short-term contracts, the Service Provider provide short-term transmission services for the term of:

d) one gas day (daily product),

e) one gas month (monthly product),

f) one gas quarter (quarterly product).

4.4.2. Detailed terms and conditions applicable to the provision of short-term services are set out in the SGT Network Code (Section "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper").

4.4.3. Charges for the provision of transmission services shall be calculated according to the following formulas:

1) Charge for entry to the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{kc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$\mathbf{Op_{kc(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(we)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

2) Charge for exit from the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{kc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{kc(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

4.4.4. The adjustment coefficients (K) for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services are set out in the table below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">The adjustment coefficients for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services:</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Month</td><td colspan="3">Contract (service) for the gas period of:</td></tr>
<tr><td>one day</td><td>one month</td><td>one quarter</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>October</td><td rowspan="12">The charge for each gas day shall be equivalent to 1/20 of the charge for the provision of transmission services, as determined for a given location, subject to the applicable coefficient (K) from column 3</td><td>1.4</td><td rowspan="3">1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>November</td><td>1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>December</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>January</td><td>1.7</td><td rowspan="3">1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>February</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>March</td><td>1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>April</td><td>1.4</td><td rowspan="3">1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>May</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>June</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>July</td><td>1.3</td><td rowspan="3">1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>August</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>September</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
</table>

For short-term contracts with a term different than those specified in point 4.4.1 (combining multiple short-term products under a single Contract), each of the products shall be accounted

for separately using the value of the coefficient K appropriate for a given product and gas month.

4.4.5. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

4.4.6. Discounts for the restriction of contracted capacity by the Service Provider

The discounts shall be applied according to the following formulas for each gas hour during which restrictions were implemented:

1) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point to the SGT

$$\mathbf{B_{kc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * (M_{(we)} * T - M_{f(we)}) / 100}$$

where:

$B_{kc(we)}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the entry point to the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm short-term contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(we)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period);

$M_{f(we)}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/settlement period].

2) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an exit point from the SGT

$$B_{kc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * (M_{(wy)} * T - M_{f(wy)}) / 100$$

where:

$B_{kc(wy)}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the exit point from the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm short-term contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period);

$M_{f(wy)}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/settlement period].

4.5. Interruptible short-term services

4.5.1. When technical and economic conditions exist for the transmission services to be provided under short-term contracts, the Service Provider provide short-term transmission services for the term of:

d) one gas day (daily product),

e) one gas month (monthly product),

f) one gas quarter (quarterly product).

4.5.2. When the provision of a firm transmission service is not feasible, the Service Provider may offer an interruptible transmission service.

4.5.3. The conditions applicable to the allocation of interruptible capacity under short-term services and the terms and conditions of service, including those concerning the introduction of restrictions with respect to interruptible capacity are set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

4.5.4. The provision of interruptible transmission services shall not prejudice the right of the Service Provider to introduce restrictions under point 4.1.6.

4.5.5. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{kp(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{kp(we)}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under an interruptible short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.5.6;

$M_{(we)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.5.7.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$Op_{kp(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * M_{(wy)} * T / 100$$

where:

$Op_{kp(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under an interruptible short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.5.6;

$M_{(wy)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.5.7.

4.5.6. The adjustment coefficients (K) for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services are set out in the table below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">The adjustment coefficients for the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term services:</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Month</td><td colspan="3">Contract (service) for the gas period of:</td></tr>
<tr><td>one day</td><td>one month</td><td>one quarter</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>October</td><td rowspan="12">The charge for each gas day shall be equivalent to 1/20 of the charge for the provision of transmission services, as determined for a given location, subject to the applicable coefficient (K) from column 3</td><td>1.4</td><td rowspan="3">1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>November</td><td>1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>December</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>January</td><td>1.7</td><td rowspan="3">1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>February</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>March</td><td>1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>April</td><td>1.4</td><td rowspan="3">1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>May</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>June</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>July</td><td>1.3</td><td rowspan="3">1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>August</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>September</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
</table>

For short-term contracts with a term different than those specified in point 4.5.1 (combining multiple short-term products under a single Contract), each of the products shall be accounted for separately using the value of the coefficient K appropriate for a given product and gas month.

4.5.7. The coefficient D for the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity, applicable to those hours in which full restriction of the contracted capacity occurred shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$D = (t - t_o)/t$$

where:

D – coefficient for the introduction of the restrictions of interruptible contractual capacity during the settlement period, rounded to four decimal places;

t – number of hours in the settlement period;

t_o – number of hours of the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity in the settlement period.

In case when D < 0.05, the value of D = 0.05 shall be used for establishing the rate for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to an interruptible service.

4.5.8. The adjustment coefficient for the rate of charge S_s applicable to capacity made available on an interruptible basis, as specified in point 4.5.7 shall only apply to interruptible contracted capacity.

4.5.9. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

5. Terms of settlements for reverse-flow transmission services

5.1. General provisions.

5.1.1. The reverse-flow transmission services are gas transportation services performed in the direction opposite to the main gas flow direction. The services are performed from the entry point to the SGT to the exit points from the SGT indicated on the website of the SGT Operator (www.gaz-system.pl), after securing their economic and technical viability.

5.1.2. The types of services provided in the form of reverse-flow transmission shall include the following:

a) firm reverse-flow transmission service;

b) virtual reverse-flow transmission service, either firm or interruptible.

The conditions applicable to the allocation of reverse-flow capacity and the terms and conditions of service, including those concerning the introduction of restrictions with respect to interruptible capacity are set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

5.1.3. The Service Provider shall provide gas transmission services to the Customer pursuant to the applicable documents regulating the operation of the gas pipeline system, taking into regard the provisions of the Contract and the provisions of this Tariff.

5.1.4. In respect of the gas transmission service performed in the settlement period the Customer shall pay transmission charges (charge for entry to the SGT $Op_{(we)}$, charge for exit from the SGT

$Op_{(wy)}$). The charges shall be calculated in accordance with the applicable formulas set out in this Section, subject to the transitory provisions in Section 9.

5.1.5. The method of calculating charges for services provided at additional request shall be defined in the Customer's Contract.

5.1.6. When the Customer exceeds the contracted capacity established for a given entry point in the Contract, subject to the restrictions implemented under point 5.1.8, the Customer shall be liable to pay a charge calculated in the manner described in this Section. This charges shall be applied for settlement periods prevailing under the Contract.

5.1.7. The capacity overrun charges shall not be accrued when:

b) the Customer was not notified by the Service Provider about the implementation of the restrictions at the entry or exit point, which are referred to in point 5.1.8,

b) the contractual capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT resulted from a documented occurrence of a force majeure.

5.1.8. In case when the restrictions on the contracted capacity at an entry point to or an exit point from the SGT are introduced during the settlement period due to reasons attributable to the Service Provider, i.e. in case of any suspensions or disturbances resulting from the events referred to in point 5.1.9, other than circumstances agreed under the Contract, the Customer shall be entitled to a discount on the charges for transmission services. The discount shall be calculated in accordance with the formulas set out in this Section. The Customer shall be eligible to the discount provided that the capacity restrictions were implemented due to reasons beyond the Customer's control.

5.1.9. The discount referred to in point 5.1.8 shall apply specifically in case of any suspensions or disruptions caused by:

c) any planned maintenance or connection works being in progress,

d) any actual or threatened emergency, explosion or fire, or the necessity to remove the effects of the same.

05/01/2010. The reverse-flow services may be provided under a long-term contract (long-term services) or a short-term contract (short-term services).

05/01/2011. When technical and economic conditions exist for the transmission services to be provided under short-term contracts, the Service Provider provide short-term reverse-flow services for the term of:

d) one gas day (daily product),

e) one gas month (monthly product),

f) one gas quarter (quarterly product).

5.2. Reverse-flow services

5.2.1. The reverse-flow services provided under long-term or short-term contracts

The reverse-flow services shall be provided exclusively on a firm basis. The charges for the entry to the SGT and the exit from the SGT, in respect of long-term or short-term services shall be calculated in accordance with the following formulas:

1) Charge for entry to the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{z(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{Op_{z(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm reverse-flow transmission contract, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];
- **T** – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

2) Charge for exit from the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{z(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{z(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm reverse-flow transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which services are provided in the settlement period).

5.2.2. Charges for capacity overrun at the exit point from the SGT

When the Customer:

1) exceeded the contracted capacity at the points where gaseous fuels are off-taken from the transmission network, without the approval of the Service Provider,
2) failed to comply with a restriction introduced by the Service Provider in connection with connection with undertaken connection or maintenance works, or works related to the change of gaseous fuel or failure removal

the Customer shall pay charges equivalent to the product of the maximum capacity recorded in the settlement period by the measurement system in excess of the contracted capacity or the capacity resulting from the restriction, the number of hours in the settlement period and three-times the rate of the transmission charge set out in the tariff.

5.2.3. Discounts for the restriction of contracted capacity by the Service Provider

The discounts shall be applied for each gas hour during which restrictions were implemented. For any settlement period, the total amount of the discount shall be equivalent to the sum of the discounts calculated according to the following formulas:

1) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point to the SGT

$$\mathbf{B_{z(we)} = S_{s(we)} * (M_{(we)} - M_{f(we)}) / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{B_{z(we)}}$ – discount for the restriction of contracted capacity in the gas hour at the entry point to the SGT, with respect to firm reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{s(we)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{f(we)}}$ – transmission capacity that was actually made available by the Service Provider at the entry point, in [kWh/h].

2) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an exit point from the SGT

$$\mathbf{B_{z(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * (M_{(wy)} - M_{f(wy)}) / 100}$$

where:

$\mathbf{B_{z(wy)}}$ – discount for the restriction of contracted capacity in the gas hour at the exit point from the SGT, with respect to firm reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];

$\mathbf{S_{s(wy)}}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, in [gr/kWh/h];

$\mathbf{M_{(wy)}}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

$\mathbf{M_{f(wy)}}$ – transmission capacity that was actually made available by the Service Provider at the exit point, in [kWh/h].

5.3. Virtual reverse-flow services

5.3.1. The virtual reverse-flow services shall be provided either on firm or interruptible basis, under long-term or short-term contracts. The Service Provider shall have the right to restrict the reverse-flow capacity in accordance with the principles set out in the SGT Network Code (Sections "Conditions of use of the SGT by the Shipper" and "System Congestion Management").

5.3.2. The provision of interruptible transmission services shall not prejudice the right of the Service Provider to introduce restrictions under point 5.1.8.

5.3.3. The rates of the charges for virtual reverse-flow transmission (S_{wz}) shall be equal to the product of the applicable rates (S_s), as specified in Section 3, and the R_w coefficient of 0.2. The so calculated rate shall be rounded to one-hundredth of a grosz.

5.3.4. The coefficient D for the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity, applicable to those hours in which full restriction of the contracted capacity occurred shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$D = (t - t_o)/t$$

where:

- **D** – coefficient for the introduction of the restrictions of interruptible contractual capacity during the settlement period, rounded to four decimal places;
- **t** – number of hours in the settlement period;
- **t_o** – number of hours of the restriction of interruptible contracted capacity in the settlement period.

In case when D < 0.05, the value of D = 0.05 shall be used for establishing the rate for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to an interruptible service.

5.3.5. The adjustment coefficient for the rate of charge S_{wz} applicable to reverse-flow capacity made available on an interruptible basis, as specified in point 5.3.4 shall only apply to interruptible contracted capacity.

5.3.6. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{wz(we)} = S_{wz(we)} * M_{(we)} * T / 100}$$

where:

- $\mathbf{Op_{wz(we)}}$ – charge for entry to the SGT in respect of virtual reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];
- $\mathbf{S_{wz(we)}}$ – rate (S_{wz}) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, calculated in accordance with point 5.3.3, in [gr/kWh/h];
- $\mathbf{M_{(we)}}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [kWh/h];
- **T** – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which the service is provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). In case of services provided on an interruptible basis, for those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 5.3.4.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{wz(wy)} = S_{wz(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T / 100}$$

where:

$Op_{wz(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT in respect of virtual reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];

Swz(wy) – rate (S_{wz}) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each hour of the settlement period, calculated in accordance with point 5.3.3, in [gr/kWh/h];

$M_{(wy)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [kWh/h];

T – number of hours in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas hours during which the service is provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). In case of services provided on an interruptible basis, for those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 5.3.4.

6. Principles for the calculation of fees for connection to the SGT

6.1. The fee for connection to the SGT shall be agreed in the agreement for connection to the SGT which is referred to in the SGT Network Code.

6.2. Entities applying for connection to the SGT shall be assigned to Connection Group A or C, according to § 3 of the Regulation mentioned in point 1.3.d).

6.3. The fee for connection to the SGT shall amount to:

1) for Group A – 25% of the actual costs incurred in the execution of the connection,
2) for Group C – 100% of the actual costs incurred in the execution of the connection.

6.4. The cost basis for the calculation of the fee for connection to the SGT shall comprise the costs of network components and any activities involved in the execution of the connection as specified in the conditions for connection to the SGT, including specifically the costs of:

- engineering and land surveying,
- preparation of necessary documentation and the related consultations,
- obtaining location decisions or building permits,
- engineering and investor's supervision of building works,
- procurement and construction of facility components necessary for the connection,
- building and assembly works,

- tests and commissioning of the connection,
- payments for land purchase or rights-of-way, including any statutory dues and compensation to landowners.

6.5. The fee for the connection to the SGT shall be chargeable once. The SGT Owner may agree to divide the fee into instalments in accordance with the conditions set out in the agreement for connection to the SGT.

6.6. The present principles for the determination of fees for connection to the SGT shall be applicable to entities applying for connection exclusively when the connection conditions set out in the SGT Network Code have been fulfilled.

7. Discounts for failure to meet Customer service standards

7.1. In case of a failure of the Service Provider to maintain the service quality standards and unless the Contract provides otherwise, the Customer shall be eligible to the discounts under § 41 of the Regulation referred to in point 1.2 c), in the following amount:

Discount	PLN
a) for refusal to provide, at the Customer's request, information concerning the expected time of the reinstatement of gas transmission interrupted due to a failure of the transmission network	70.43
b) for refusal to accept a notification concerning an emergency or disturbance in gas supply	70.43
c) for unjustified delay in removing an emergency that has occurred in the transmission network and in removing any disturbances in gas supply	234.78
d) for a failure to inform the Customer, by way of an individual notices served in writing sent by fax or by email to the address provided by the Customer, at least fourteen days in advance, about the dates and duration of planned interruptions in gas supply to the exit point	352.17
e) for a failure to inform the Customers supplied from the transmission network, at least one week in advance, in the form of announcements in the press, internet, or communications broadcast on the radio or television, or in any other manner commonly used in a given area, or by way of individual notices served in writing, by phone or using other means of communications, about the date of expected change of the pressure or other gas specifications that affect the interoperability with the network	117.39
f) for refusal to undertake, for a fee, appropriate procedures within the transmission network in order to enable the safe performance of works by the Customer or a third party within an area affected by the operation of such network	117.39
g) for a failure to provide, at the Customer's request, information about the settlement principles and current tariffs	70.43

h) for the extension of the fourteen days' time limit for the processing of and responding to an application or a complaint concerning the settlement principles, for each day of delay; in case when the application or complaint requires an inspection or measurements, the fourteen days' time limit runs from the date on which such inspection or measurement are completed	14.09
i) for the extension of the fourteen days' time limit for the verification of the accuracy of a measurement system owned by the energy company, for each day of delay	14.09
j) for the extension of the seven days' time limit for delivering a measurement system owned by the energy company for laboratory tests, counted from the date of the notification of such request by the Customer, for each day of delay	14.09
k) for preventing the performance of an additional examination of a previously tested measurement system	234.78
l) for a failure of the energy company engaged in business activity in respect of gas transmission, after the termination of gas supply and in case of the replacement of a measurement system during gas supply, at the request of the Customer, to deliver a document containing the identification details of such system, or for a failure to provide measurement data as at the date of the termination of gas supply or dismantling the measurement system	17.61

7.2. The discounts referred to in point 7.1 shall be payable by the Service Provider at the written request of the Customer, by way of setting off (discounting) the appropriate amount from the amount due for the performed gas transmission service.

7.3. The Service Provider shall agree or refuse to grant the discount referred to in point 7.1 within 30 days of the submission of the request by the Customer.

8. Standard gas quality parameters. Terms of settlements for failure to maintain gas quality standards

8.1. The rates of charges for transmission service set out in this tariff shall be applicable to gas delivered by the Customer for transportation at the initial custody transfer point (the entry point to the SGT) and conforming to the following parameters:

a) pressure of at least 6.1 MPa,

b) mole percent content of:

methane ($C_{1)}$	-	at least 92.0 %
ethane ($C_{2)}$	-	up to 4.0 %
propane (C_3), butane (C_4) and heavier hydrocarbon fractions	-	up to 2.0 %
nitrogen (N_2)	-	up to 2 %
carbon dioxide (CO_2)	-	up to 1.0 %
oxygen (O_2)	-	traces
mercaptan sulphur	-	up to 5.6 mg/m^3
hydrogen sulphide (H_2S)	-	up to 2.0 mg/m^3
total sulphur	-	up to 20.0 mg/m^3

c) calorific value at a temperature t = 20^{o}C and absolute pressure of 1.01325 bar - 8000 (±100) kcal/m^3 or 33.4944 $\pm$ 0.4187 MJ/m^3,

d) hydrocarbon dew point not exceeding 0^{o}C, at the operating pressure,

e) water dew point not exceeding -8^{o}C, at an operating pressure of 3.92 MPa,

f) absence of any mechanical inclusions, resin-forming compounds and tar.

8.2. In case a failure of the Customer to maintain the gas quality parameters set out in point 8.1, the charges for off-spec quality shall be assessed in accordance with the SGT Network Code (Section "System Congestion Management").

8.3. When the gas delivered for off-take at the exit point from the SGT does not conform to the quality parameters set out in the table above, the Service Provider shall be granted a discount.

.

Gaseous fuel quality characteristics	Unit of measure	Acceptable value X_{SJNmax}
Hydrogen sulphide content	mg/m^3	7.0
Total sulphur content	mg/m^3	40.0

8.4. The Service Provider shall ensure that water dew-point of the gas delivered for transmission at entry points or for off-take at exit points from the SGT does not exceed – 8 °C under a pressure of 3.92 MPa.

8.5. If the gas delivered for off-take at the exit point by the Service Provider is off-spec with respect to at least one of the quality parameters specified in point 8.3, the Service Provider shall grant the Customer a discount in respect of each of the quality parameters in point 8.3 that is off-spec, and such discount shall be calculated according to the following formula, unless the Contract provides otherwise:

$B_{NSJW} = I_{GI} * 0.2 * GRP * (X_{SJW} – X_{SJNmax}) / X_{SJNmax}$

where:

B_{NSJW} - discount for the off-spec quality parameter at the exit point from the SGT [PLN],

I_{GI} - daily quantity of gas with an off-spec value of a given quality parameter, which was delivered for off-take at the exit point from the SGT, [kWh];

GRP - Gas Reference Price established and published by the SGT Operator on its website for each gas day, [PLN/kWh];

X_{SJNmax} - acceptable average daily value of the quality parameter, as set out in point 8.4,

X_{SJW} - actual average daily value of the quality parameter for the gas delivered for off-take at the exit point from the SGT.

8.6. The Service Provider shall grant the Customer a discount calculated in accordance with the formula set out in point 8.5 in respect of each of the quality parameters referred to in point 8.3. This discount shall be calculated individually for each of the off-spec quality parameter.

8.7. In case when the gas delivered by the Service Provider for off-take an the exit point from the SGT does not conform to the quality parameters set out in point 8.4, the Service Provider shall grant the Customer a discount calculated in accordance with the following formulat, unless the Contract provides otherwise:

$B_{NSTW} = I_{GI} * 0.0004 * GRP * (X_{STW} – X_{STNmax}) / MOD(X_{STNmax})$

where:

B_{NSTW} - discount for an off-spec water dew point parameter [PLN]

I_{GI} - daily quantity of gas with off-spec water dew point parameter that was delivered for off-take at the exit point from the SGT, [kWh];

GRP - Gas Reference Price established and published by the SGT Operator on its website for each gas day, [PLN/kWh];

MOD – absolute value;

X_{STNmax} - acceptable value of the water dew point [^{o}C,

X_{STW} - daily average value of the water dew point temperature of gas delivered for off-take at the exit point [^{o}C].

8.8. In the event of any claims concerning the quality of delivered gas, the Customer or the Service Provider may demand that the quality of such gas is tested by an independent laboratory that has been accredited as a certification body in accordance with relevant legal regulations. The cost of the tests shall be borne by the party challenging the quality of gas, unless the result of such test confirms that the claims were justified, in which case the cost of the test shall be borne by the other party.

8.9. In the event of becoming aware of the possibility that the delivered gas is off-spec the parties shall be required to immediately advise the other party of the possible occurrence of such a situation.

8.10. In case of a failure by the Customer to maintain the quality parameters of gas set out in point 8.1 at the entry point, the quality parameters of the gas at the exit point shall not be worse than the quality parameters of the gas delivered to the SGT at the entry point. The Customer must not refuse to off-take gas from the SGT when the parameters of such gas are not worse than the parameters of the gas delivered by the Customer to the SGT.

8.11. In case when the gas delivered to the SGT does not conform to the quality parameters set forth in point 8.1 and the

Interoperating System Operator refuses to accept such off-spec gas, the Service Provider shall have the right to restrict the delivery of gas.

8.12. In the circumstance referred to in point 8.11, the Customer shall bear the cost of removing the off-spec gas from the SGT.

9. Transitory provisions

9.1. This Section contains common provisions for Part A (settlements in volume units) and for Part B (settlements in energy units). However, whenever volume units are used in these transitory provisions, such provisions shall apply exclusively to the provisions of Part A.

9.2. Until the end of the gas day starting on 31 July 2014, point 1.5 shall have the following wording:

"1.5. The quantity of natural gas delivered for transportation and the contracted transmission capacity shall be specified with an accuracy of 1 m^3, unless provided otherwise in the respective contracts.

9.3. Until the new SGT Network Code takes effect, in case when a reference is made to its provisions, the corresponding provisions of the currently applicable SGT Network Code, as approved by the decision of the President of the Energy Regulatory Office of 31 August 2011 No. DPK-7111-2(4)/2011/AP shall apply.

9.4. The following provisions of this tariff shall take effect on the effective date of the new SGT Network Code:

a) point 5.1.2 a);

b) point 5.2;

c) all the provisions concerning the Point of Interconnection (PWP).

9.5. Until the new SGT Network Code takes effect:

a) sub-clause d) shall be added to points 4.4.1, 5.4.1 and 5.1.11, which shall read as follows: "d) one half of gas year (semi-annual product)."

b) in points 4.4.4, 4.5.6, in the tables specifying the values of the coefficient (K) column 5 shall be added with a heading reading "one half year" and the respective values of the coefficient for:

- for the gas period October- March = 1.5;
- for the gas period April- September = 1.0.

9.6. Until the new SGT Network Code takes effect but in any case not longer than until the end of the gas day beginning on 31 July 2014 (the transitory provisions set out below shall no longer be applicable thereafter), the following points shall read as follows:

"2.5. Contracted capacity (M) – the maximum daily quantity of gas expressed in volume units and specified in the contract, which can be delivered for transmission at an entry point to the SGT or off-taken from an exit point from the SGT.

In case of contracts concluded with the SGT Owner and specifying the ordered capacity (M_z), the following ratio shall apply in the determination of charges for gas transmission services performed in a given settlement period:
$M = M_z$ / days of tariff application in the year."

"2.6. Interruptible contracted capacity (M) – the maximum daily capacity, as specified in the Contract, in respect of the delivery of gas at an entry point to the SGT or the off-take of gas at an exit point from the SGT, which may be reduced by the SGT Operator subject to terms and conditions set out in the Contract, this tariff and the SGT Network Code."

"2.12. Exit point (Final custody transfer point) – the place of gas off-take from the SGT where the measurement and custody

transfer of the transported gas take place, including the exit point for reverse-flow transmission services."

"4.3.3. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{dp(we)} = S_{s(we)} * M_{(we)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{dp(we)}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under an interruptible long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$M_{(we)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period;

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.3.4.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{dp(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{dp(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under an interruptible long-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$M_{(wy)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period;

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.3.4."

"4.4.3. Charges for the provision of transmission services shall be calculated according to the following formulas:

1) Charge for entry to the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{kc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * M_{(we)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{kc(we)}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under a firm short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(we)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period).

2) Charge for exit from the SGT

$$\mathbf{Op_{kc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * M_{(wy)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{kc(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under a firm short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period).”

“4.4.6. Discounts for the restriction of contracted capacity by the Service Provider

The discounts shall be applied according to the following formulas for each gas day during which restrictions were implemented:

1) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an entry point to the SGT

$$\mathbf{B_{kc(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * (M_{(we)} * T - M_{f(we)})}$$

where:

$B_{kc(we)}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the entry point to the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm short-term contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(we)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period);

$M_{f(we)}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/settlement period].

2) The discount for the restriction of contracted capacity at an exit point from the SGT

$$B_{kc(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * (M_{(wy)} * T - M_{f(wy)})$$

where:

$B_{kc(wy)}$ – discount for providing less capacity at the exit point from the SGT during the settlement period than the contracted capacity under a firm short-term contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.4.4;

$M_{(wy)}$ – contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period);

$M_{f(wy)}$ – transmission capacity actually provided by the Service Provider during the settlement period, made available to the Customer at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/settlement period].

"4.5.5. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{kp(we)} = S_{s(we)} * K * M_{(we)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{kp(we)}$ – charge for entry to the SGT under an interruptible short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(we)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.5.6;

$M_{(we)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.5.7.

Section 9. Transitory provisions

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{kp(wy)} = S_{s(wy)} * K * M_{(wy)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{kp(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT under an interruptible short-term transmission contract, in [PLN];

$S_{s(wy)}$ – rate (S_s) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

K – adjustment coefficient applied to the rates (S_s) of charges for entry to the SGT or exit from the SGT with respect to short-term contracts, in accordance with point 4.5.6;

$M_{(wy)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). For those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 4.5.7."

"5.3.6. The charges for entry to the SGT and for exit from the SGT shall be calculated as follows:

1) The charge for entry to the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{wz(we)} = S_{wz(we)} * M_{(we)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{wz(we)}$ – charge for entry to the SGT in respect of virtual reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];

$S_{wz(we)}$ – rate (S_{wz}) of the charge for entry to the SGT for each day of the settlement period, calculated in accordance with point 5.3.3, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$M_{(we)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the entry point to the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). In case of services provided on an interruptible basis, for those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 5.3.4.

2) The charge for exit from the SGT resulting from the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Op_{wz(wy)} = S_{wz(wy)} * M_{(wy)} * T}$$

where:

$Op_{wz(wy)}$ – charge for exit from the SGT in respect of virtual reverse-flow transmission service, in [PLN];

$S_{wz(wy)}$ – rate (S_{wz}) of the charge for exit from the SGT for each day of the settlement period, calculated in accordance with point 5.3.3, in [PLN/thousand m^3/day];

$M_{(wy)}$ – interruptible contracted capacity (M) at the exit point from the SGT, in [thousand m^3/day];

T – number of days in the settlement period (in case of services for the period of one gas day (daily product), T = number of gas days during which services are provided in the settlement period),

shall be reduced pro rata, according to the extent of the actual restriction of the contracted capacity and the duration of the restriction (in hours). In case of services provided on an interruptible basis, for those hours when full restriction of interruptible contracted capacity occurred, the charge shall be

adjusted for the coefficient D to be determined in accordance with point 5.3.4."

9.7. Points 8.3 to 8.12 shall take effect at the date on which the present tariff starts to apply but in any case not earlier than on the effective date of the new SGT Network Code.