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GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

This document contains the definitions from the following legal acts in their versions as of 4 August 2016:

- Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas ⁽¹⁾ (**‘Directive’**);
- 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 ⁽²⁾ (**‘Regulation’**);
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 312/2014 of 26 March 2014 establishing a Network Code on Gas Balancing of Transmission Networks ⁽³⁾ (**‘BAL NC’**);
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/703 of 30 April 2015 establishing a network code on interoperability and data exchange rules ⁽⁴⁾ (**‘INT NC’**);
- Commission Regulation (EU) No .../.. of XXX establishing a Network Code on Capacity Allocation Mechanisms in Gas Transmission Systems and repealing Commission Regulation (EU) No 984/2013 ⁽⁵⁾ (**‘New CAM NC’**);
- Commission Regulation (EU) No .../... of XXX establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas ⁽⁶⁾ (**‘TAR NC’**).

The hyperlinks to the respective legal acts were accessed in August 2016.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0073>.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 36: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009R0715>. Consolidated version as of 22.5.2015: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02009R0715-20150525>.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 91, 27.3.2014, p. 15: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2014/312/oj>.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 113, 1.5.2015, p. 13: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L.2015.113.01.0013.01.ENG>.

⁽⁵⁾ As of August 2016, the text is undergoing the comitology process. The old version: OJ L 273, 15.10.2013, p. 5: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L.2013.273.01.0005.01.ENG>.

⁽⁶⁾ As of August 2016, the text is undergoing the comitology process.

Definition	Cross-reference
'additional capacity' is defined as the firm capacity offered in addition to the technical capacity of an interconnection point calculated on the basis of Article 16(1) of this Regulation.	Point 2.2.2(1), Annex I to Regulation
'allocation' means the quantity of gas attributed to a network user by a transmission system operator as an input or an off-take expressed in kWh for the purpose of determining the daily imbalance quantity.	Art. 3(15), BAL NC
'allowed revenue' means the sum of transmission services revenue and non-transmission services revenue for the provision of services by the transmission system operator for a specific time period within a given regulatory period which such transmission system operator is entitled to obtain under a non-price cap regime and which is set or approved by the national regulatory authority.	Art. 3(11), TAR NC
'alternative allocation mechanism' means an allocation mechanism for offer level or incremental capacity designed on a case-by-case basis by transmission system operators to accommodate conditional demand requests.	Art. 3(3), New CAM NC
'ancillary services' means all services necessary for access to and the operation of transmission networks, distribution networks, LNG facilities, and/or storage facilities, including load balancing, blending and injection of inert gases, but not including facilities reserved exclusively for transmission system operators carrying out their functions.	Art. 2(14), Directive
'ascending clock auction' means an auction in which a network user places requested quantities against defined price steps, which are announced sequentially.	Art. 3(18), New CAM NC
'auction calendar' means a table displaying information relating to specific auctions which is published by ENTSOG by January of every calendar year for auctions taking place during the period of March until February of the following calendar year and consisting of all relevant timings for auctions, including starting dates and standard capacity products to which they apply.	Art. 3(15), New CAM NC
'auction premium' means the difference between the clearing price and the reserve price in an auction.	Art. 3(25), TAR NC
'available capacity' means the part of the technical capacity that is not allocated and is still available to the system at that moment.	Art. 2(1)(20), Regulation
'balancing action' means an action undertaken by the transmission system operator to change the gas flows onto or off the transmission network, excluding those actions related to gas unaccounted for as off-taken from the system and gas used by the transmission system operator for the operation of the system.	Art. 3(2), BAL NC
'balancing period' means the period within which the off-take of an amount of natural gas, expressed in units of energy, must be offset by every network user by means of the injection of the same amount of natural gas into the transmission network in accordance with the transport contract or the network code.	Art. 2(1)(10), Regulation
'balancing platform' means a trading platform where a transmission system operator is a trading participant to all trades.	Art. 3(6), BAL NC
'balancing portfolio' means a grouping of a network user's inputs and off-takes.	Art. 3(13), BAL NC
'balancing service' means a service provided to a transmission system operator via a contract for gas required to meet short term fluctuations in gas demand or	Art. 3(7), BAL NC

supply, which is not a short term standardised product.	
'balancing zone' means an entry-exit system to which a specific balancing regime is applicable and which may include distribution systems or part of them.	Art. 3(1), BAL NC
'base case' means the model for information provision where the information on non daily metered off-takes consists of a day ahead and within day forecasts.	Art. 3(19), BAL NC
'bidding round' means the period of time during which network users can submit, amend and withdraw bids.	Art. 3(7), New CAM NC
'bundled capacity' means a standard capacity product offered on a firm basis which consists of corresponding entry and exit capacity at both sides of every interconnection point.	Art. 3(12), New CAM NC
'capacity' means the maximum flow, expressed in normal cubic meters per time unit or in energy unit per time unit, to which the network user is entitled in accordance with the provisions of the transport contract.	Art. 2(1)(3), Regulation
'clearing price' shall be defined as the price of the lowest successful bid, if the demand exceeds the offer at the reserve price. In all other cases, the clearing price shall be equal to the reserve price.	Art. 18(11), New CAM NC
'cluster of entry or exit points' means a homogeneous group of points or group of entry points or of exit points located within the vicinity of each other and which are considered as, respectively, one entry point or one exit point for the application of the reference price methodology.	Art. 3(19), TAR NC
'competing capacities' means capacities for which the available capacity in one of the concerned auctions cannot be allocated without fully or partly reducing the available capacity in the other concerned auction.	Art. 3(14), New CAM NC
'confirmed quantity' means the quantity of gas confirmed by a transmission system operator to be scheduled or re-scheduled to flow on gas day D.	Art. 3(8), BAL NC
'congestion management' means management of the capacity portfolio of the transmission system operator with a view to optimal and maximum use of the technical capacity and the timely detection of future congestion and saturation points.	Art. 2(1)(5), Regulation
'contracted capacity' means capacity that the transmission system operator has allocated to a network user by means of a transport contract.	Art. 2(1)(19), Regulation
'contractual congestion' means a situation where the level of firm capacity demand exceeds the technical capacity.	Art. 2(1)(21), Regulation
'control' means any rights, contracts or any other means which, either separately or in combination and having regard to the considerations of fact or law involved, confer the possibility of exercising decisive influence on an undertaking, in particular by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ownership or the right to use all or part of the assets of an undertaking; (b) rights or contracts which confer decisive influence on the composition, voting or decisions of the organs of an undertaking. 	Art. 2(36), Directive
'cost driver' means a key determinant of the transmission system operator's activity which is correlated to the costs of that transmission system operator, such as distance or technical capacity.	Art. 3(18), TAR NC

'cross-border network user' means a network user supplying gas to network users in other entry-exit system(s).	Art. 3(9), TAR NC
'customer' means a wholesale or final customer of natural gas or a natural gas undertaking which purchases natural gas.	Art. 2(24), Directive
'daily imbalance charge' means the amount of money a network user pays or receives in respect of a daily imbalance quantity.	Art. 3(9), BAL NC
'daily metered' means that the gas quantity is measured and collected once per gas day.	Art. 3(10), BAL NC
'deliverability' means the rate at which the storage facility user is entitled to withdraw gas from the storage facility.	Art. 2(1)(26), Regulation
'direct line' means a natural gas pipeline complementary to the interconnected system.	Art. 2(18), Directive
'distribution' means the transport of natural gas through local or regional pipeline networks with a view to its delivery to customers, but not including supply.	Art. 2(5), Directive
'distribution system operator' means a natural or legal person who carries out the function of distribution and is responsible for operating, ensuring the maintenance of, and, if necessary, developing the distribution system in a given area and, where applicable, its interconnections with other systems, and for ensuring the long-term ability of the system to meet reasonable demands for the distribution of gas.	Art. 2(6), Directive
'domestic network user' means a network user supplying gas to customers within an entry-exit system.	Art. 3(8), TAR NC
'economic test' means a test applied to assess the economic viability of incremental capacity projects.	Art. 3(10), New CAM NC
'eligible customer' means a customer who is free to purchase gas from the supplier of his choice, within the meaning of Article 37.	Art. 2(28), Directive
'emergent market' means a Member State in which the first commercial supply of its first long-term natural gas supply contract was made not more than 10 years earlier.	Art. 2(31), Directive
'exceptional event' means any unplanned event that is not reasonably controllable or preventable and that may cause, for a limited period, capacity reductions, affecting thereby the quantity or quality of gas at a given interconnection point, with possible consequences on interactions between transmission system operators as well as between transmission system operator and network users.	Art. 2(a), INT NC
'f-factor' means the minimum share of the present value of binding commitments of network users for contracting capacity calculated as set out in Article 22(1)(a) to be covered by the present value of the estimated increase in the allowed or target revenue of the transmission system operator associated with the incremental capacity included in the respective offer level as set out in Article 22(1)(b).	Art. 3(24), New CAM NC
'final customer' means a customer purchasing natural gas for his own use.	Art. 2(27), Directive
'firm capacity' means gas transmission capacity contractually guaranteed as uninterrupted by the transmission system operator.	Art. 2(1)(16), Regulation
'firm services' mean services offered by the transmission system operator in relation to firm capacity.	Art. 2(1)(17), Regulation
'first time undersell' means an occurrence where the aggregate demand across all	Art. 3(22), New CAM NC



network users is less than the capacity offered at the end of the second bidding round or a subsequent bidding round.	
'fixed payable price' means a price calculated in accordance with Article 24(b) where the reserve price is not subject to any adjustments.	Art. 3(22), TAR NC
'floating payable price' means a price calculated in accordance with Article 24(a) where the reserve price is subject to adjustments such as revenue reconciliation, adjustment of the allowed revenue or adjustment of the forecasted contracted capacity.	Art. 3(26), TAR NC
'flow scenario' means a combination of an entry point and an exit point for which there is at least one pipeline route allowing to flow gas into the transmission network at that entry point and out of the transmission network at that exit point, irrespective of whether the capacity is contracted at that entry point and that exit point.	Art. 3(20), TAR NC
'gas day' means the period from 5:00 to 5:00 UTC the following day for winter time and from 4:00 to 4:00 UTC the following day when daylight saving is applied.	Art. 3(16), New CAM NC
'gas derivative' means a financial instrument specified in points 5, 6 or 7 of Section C of Annex I to Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments where that instrument relates to natural gas.	Art. 2(35), Directive
'gas supply contract' means a contract for the supply of natural gas, but does not include a gas derivative.	Art. 2(34), Directive
'homogeneous group of points' means a group of one of the following types of points: entry interconnection points, exit interconnection points, domestic entry points, domestic exit points, entry points from storage facilities, exit points to storage facilities, entry points from liquefied natural gas facilities (hereinafter, referred to as 'LNG facilities'), exit points to LNG facilities and entry points from production facilities.	Art. 3(10), TAR NC
'horizontally integrated undertaking' means an undertaking performing at least one of the functions of production, transmission, distribution, supply or storage of natural gas, and a non-gas activity.	Art. 2(21), Directive
'household customer' means a customer purchasing natural gas for his own household consumption.	Art. 2(25), Directive
'implicit allocation method' means a capacity allocation method where, possibly by means of an auction, both transmission capacity and a corresponding quantity of gas are allocated at the same time.	Art. 3(6), New CAM NC
'incremental capacity' means a possible future increase via market-based procedures in technical capacity or possible new capacity created where none currently exists that may be offered based on investment in physical infrastructure or long-term capacity optimisation and subsequently allocated subject to the positive outcome of an economic test, in the following cases: (a) at existing interconnection points, (b) by establishing a new interconnection point or points; (c) as physical reverse flow capacity at an interconnection point or points, which has not been offered before.	Art. 3(1), New CAM NC

<p>'incremental capacity process' means a process to assess the market demand for incremental capacity that includes a non-binding phase, in which network users express and quantify their demand for incremental capacity, and a binding phase, in which binding commitments for contracting capacity are requested from network users by one or more transmission system operators.</p>	<p>Art. 3(11), New CAM NC</p>
<p>'incremental capacity project' means a project to increase the amount of technical capacity at an existing interconnection point or to establish a new interconnection point based on capacity allocation in the preceding incremental capacity process.</p>	<p>Art. 3(9), New CAM NC</p>
<p>'initiating transmission system operator' means the transmission system operator initiating the matching process by sending the necessary data to the matching transmission system operator.</p>	<p>Art. 2(b), INT NC</p>
<p>'injectability' means the rate at which the storage facility user is entitled to inject gas into the storage facility.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(27), Regulation</p>
<p>'integrated natural gas undertaking' means a vertically or horizontally integrated undertaking.</p>	<p>Art. 2(19), Directive</p>
<p>'interconnected system' means a number of systems which are linked with each other.</p>	<p>Art. 2(16), Directive</p>
<p>'interconnection agreement' means an agreement entered into by adjacent transmission system operators, whose systems are connected at a particular interconnection point, which specifies terms and conditions, operating procedures and provisions, in respect of delivery and/or withdrawal of gas at the interconnection point with the purpose of facilitating efficient interoperability of the interconnected transmission networks.</p>	<p>Art. 3(13), New CAM NC</p>
<p>'interconnection point' means a physical or virtual point connecting adjacent entry-exit systems or connecting an entry-exit system with an interconnector, in so far as these points are subject to booking procedures by network users.</p>	<p>Art. 3(2), New CAM NC</p>
<p>'interconnector' means a transmission line which crosses or spans a border between Member States for the sole purpose of connecting the national transmission systems of those Member States.</p>	<p>Art. 2(17), Directive</p>
<p>'interruptible capacity' means gas transmission capacity that may be interrupted by the transmission system operator in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the transport contract.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(13), Regulation</p>
<p>'interruptible services' means services offered by the transmission system operator in relation to interruptible capacity.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(12), Regulation</p>
<p>'intraday metered' means that the gas quantity is measured and collected a minimum of two times within the gas day.</p>	<p>Art. 3(11), BAL NC</p>
<p>'large price step' means a fixed or variable amount that is defined per interconnection point and standard capacity product.</p>	<p>Art. 3(8), New CAM NC</p>
<p>'lesser rule' means that, in case of different processed quantities at either side of an interconnection point, the confirmed quantity will be equal to the lower of the two processed quantities.</p>	<p>Art. 2(c), INT NC</p>
<p>'linepack' means the storage of gas by compression in gas transmission and distribution systems, but not including facilities reserved for transmission system operators carrying out their functions.</p>	<p>Art. 2(15), Directive</p>



<p>'LNG facility' means a terminal which is used for the liquefaction of natural gas or the importation, offloading, and re-gasification of LNG, and includes ancillary services and temporary storage necessary for the re-gasification process and subsequent delivery to the transmission system, but does not include any part of LNG terminals used for storage.</p>	<p>Art. 2(11), Directive</p>
<p>'LNG facility capacity' means capacity at an LNG terminal for the liquefaction of natural gas or the importation, offloading, ancillary services, temporary storage and re-gasification of LNG.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(24), Regulation</p>
<p>'LNG system operator' means a natural or legal person who carries out the function of liquefaction of natural gas, or the importation, offloading, and re-gasification of LNG and is responsible for operating a LNG facility.</p>	<p>Art. 2(12), Directive</p>
<p>'long-term planning' means the planning of supply and transport capacity of natural gas undertakings on a long-term basis with a view to meeting the demand for natural gas of the system, diversification of sources and securing supplies to customers.</p>	<p>Art. 2(30), Directive</p>
<p>'long-term services' means services offered by the transmission system operator with a duration of one year or more.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(14), Regulation</p>
<p>'matching process' is the process of comparing and aligning processed quantities of gas for network users at both sides of a specific interconnection point, which results in confirmed quantities for the network users.</p>	<p>Art. 2(d), INT NC</p>
<p>'matching transmission system operator' means the transmission system operator performing the matching process and sending the result of the matching process to the initiating transmission system operator.</p>	<p>Art. 2(e), INT NC</p>
<p>'measured quantity' means the quantity of gas that, according to the measurement equipment from the transmission system operator, has physically flowed across an interconnection point per time period.</p>	<p>Art. 2(f), INT NC</p>
<p>'multiplier' means the factor applied to the respective proportion of the reference price in order to calculate the reserve price for a non-yearly standard capacity product.</p>	<p>Art. 3(16), TAR NC</p>
<p>'natural gas undertaking' means a natural or legal person carrying out at least one of the following functions: production, transmission, distribution, supply, purchase or storage of natural gas, including LNG, which is responsible for the commercial, technical and/or maintenance tasks related to those functions, but shall not include final customers.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1), Directive</p>
<p>'network user' means a customer or a potential customer of a transmission system operator, and transmission system operators themselves in so far as it is necessary for them to carry out their functions in relation to transmission.</p> <p>Additional requirement for 'network user' under CAM NC:</p> <p>Joint booking platforms shall apply the following rules: [...] in order to use the services of the booking platforms network users shall accede to and be compliant with all applicable legal and contractual requirements that enable them to book and use capacity on the relevant transmission system operators' network under a transport contract;</p> <p>Additional requirement for 'network user' under BAL NC:</p> <p>The respective rights and obligations originating from this Regulation with regard to network users shall only apply to those network users which have concluded a legally binding agreement, being a transport contract or</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(11), Regulation</p> <p>Art. 37(2)(d), New CAM NC</p> <p>Art. 2(5), BAL NC</p>



another contract, which enables them to submit trade notifications in accordance with Article 5.	
'neutrality charge for balancing' means a charge amounting to the difference between the amounts received or receivable and the amounts paid or payable by the transmission system operator due to performance of its balancing activities which is payable to or recoverable from the relevant network users.	Art. 3(3), BAL NC
'new infrastructure' means an infrastructure not completed by 4 August 2003.	Art. 2(33), Directive
'nomination' means the prior reporting by the network user to the transmission system operator of the actual flow that the network user wishes to inject into or withdraw from the system.	Art. 2(1)(7), Regulation
'non daily metered' means that the gas quantity is measured and collected less frequently than once per gas day.	Art. 3(12), BAL NC
'non-household customer' means a customer purchasing natural gas which is not for his own household use.	Art. 2(26), Directive
'non-price cap regime' means a regulatory regime, including the revenue cap, rate of return and cost plus regime, under which the national regulatory authority sets the allowed revenue for the transmission system operator.	Art. 3(3), TAR NC
'non-transmission service tariff methodology' means the methodology applied to the associated non-transmission services revenue with the aim of determining a tariff for a given non-transmission service.	Art. 3(27), TAR NC
'non-transmission services' means the regulated services other than transmission services and other than services regulated by Regulation (EU) No 312/2014 that are provided by the transmission system operator.	Art. 3(15), TAR NC
'non-transmission services revenue' means the part of the allowed or target revenue which is recovered by non-transmission tariffs.	Art. 3(4), TAR NC
'non-transmission tariffs' means the charges payable by network users for non-transmission services provided to them.	Art. 3(13), TAR NC
'notification quantity' means the quantity of gas transferred between a transmission system operator and a network user or network users or balancing portfolios, as appropriate.	Art. 3(14), BAL NC
'offer level' means the sum of the available capacity and the respective level of incremental capacity offered for each of the yearly standard capacity products at the interconnection point where yearly standard capacity products for incremental capacity are offered at an interconnection point	Art. 3(5), New CAM NC
'operational balancing account' means an account between adjacent transmission system operators, to be used to manage steering differences at an interconnection point in order to simplify gas accounting for network users involved at the interconnection point.	Art. 2(g), INT NC
'over-nomination' means the entitlement of network users who fulfil minimum requirements for submitting nominations to request interruptible capacity at any time within day by submitting a nomination which increases the total of their nominations to a level higher than their contracted capacity.	Art. 3(25), New CAM NC
'physical congestion' means a situation where the level of demand for actual deliveries exceeds the technical capacity at some point in time.	Art. 2(1)(23), Regulation

'price cap regime' means a regulatory regime under which the national regulatory authority sets a maximum transmission tariff based on the target revenue.	Art. 3(17), TAR NC
'primary market' means the market of the capacity traded directly by the transmission system operator.	Art. 2(1)(22), Regulation
'processed quantity' means the quantity of gas determined by the initiating transmission system operator and by the matching transmission system operator, which takes into account the network user's nomination or re-nomination and contractual provisions as defined under the relevant transport contract and which is used as the basis for the matching process.	Art. 2(h), INT NC
'reference price' means the price for a capacity product for firm capacity with a duration of one year, which is applicable at entry and exit points and which is used to set capacity-based transmission tariffs.	Art. 3(1), TAR NC
'reference price methodology' means the methodology applied to the part of the transmission services revenue to be recovered from capacity-based transmission tariffs with the aim of deriving reference prices.	Art. 3(2), TAR NC
'regulatory account' means the account aggregating at least under- and over-recovery of the transmission services revenue under a non-price cap regime.	Art. 3(24), TAR NC
'regulatory period' means the time period for which the national regulatory authority sets the general rules for the allowed or target revenue.	Art. 3(5), TAR NC
'related undertaking' means an affiliated undertaking, within the meaning of Article 41 of Seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on the Article 44(2)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts and/or an associated undertaking, within the meaning of Article 33(1) of that Directive, and/or an undertaking which belong to the same shareholders.	Art. 2(22), Directive
're-nomination' means the subsequent reporting of a corrected nomination.	Art. 2(1)(8), Regulation
're-nomination cycle' means the process carried out by the transmission system operator in order to provide a network user with the message regarding the confirmed quantities following the receipt of a re-nomination.	Art. 3(16), BAL NC
'reserve price' means the eligible floor price in the auction.	Art. 3(20), New CAM NC
'seasonal factor' means the factor reflecting the variation of demand within the year which may be applied in combination with the relevant multiplier.	Art. 3(21), TAR NC
'secondary market' means the market of the capacity traded otherwise than on the primary market.	Art. 2(1)(6), Regulation
'security' means both security of supply of natural gas and technical safety.	Art. 2(32), Directive
'short-term services' means services offered by the transmission system operator with a duration of less than one year.	Art. 2(1)(15), Regulation
'small price step' means a fixed or variable amount that is defined per interconnection point and standard capacity product which is smaller than the large price step.	Art. 3(21), New CAM NC
'space' means the volume of gas which a user of a storage facility is entitled to use for the storage of gas.	Art. 2(1)(25), Regulation
'standard capacity product' means a certain amount of transport capacity over a given period of time, at a specified interconnection point.	Art. 3(4), New CAM NC

<p>'steering difference' means the difference between the quantity of gas that the transmission system operators had scheduled to flow and the measured quantity for an interconnection point.</p>	<p>Art. 2(i), INT NC</p>
<p>'storage capacity' means any combination of space, injectability and deliverability.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(28), Regulation</p>
<p>'storage facility' means a facility used for the stocking of natural gas and owned and/or operated by a natural gas undertaking, including the part of LNG facilities used for storage but excluding the portion used for production operations, and excluding facilities reserved exclusively for transmission system operators in carrying out their functions.</p>	<p>Art. 2(9), Directive</p>
<p>'storage system operator' means a natural or legal person who carries out the function of storage and is responsible for operating a storage facility.</p>	<p>Art. 2(10), Directive</p>
<p>'supply' means the sale, including resale, of natural gas, including LNG, to customers.</p>	<p>Art. 2(7), Directive</p>
<p>'supply undertaking' means any natural or legal person who carries out the function of supply.</p>	<p>Art. 2(8), Directive</p>
<p>'system' means any transmission networks, distribution networks, LNG facilities and/or storage facilities owned and/or operated by a natural gas undertaking, including linepack and its facilities supplying ancillary services and those of related undertakings necessary for providing access to transmission, distribution and LNG.</p>	<p>Art. 2(13), Directive</p>
<p>'system integrity' means any situation in respect of a transmission network including necessary transmission facilities in which the pressure and the quality of the natural gas remain within the minimum and maximum limits laid down by the transmission system operator, so that the transmission of natural gas is guaranteed from a technical standpoint.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(9), Regulation</p>
<p>'system user' means a natural or legal person supplying to, or being supplied by, the system.</p>	<p>Art. 2(23), Directive</p>
<p>'target revenue' means the sum of expected transmission services revenue calculated in accordance with the principles set out in Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 and expected non-transmission services revenue for the provision of services by the transmission system operator for a specific time period within a given regulatory period under a price cap regime.</p>	<p>Art. 3(14), TAR NC</p>
<p>'tariff period' means the time period during which a particular level of reference price is applicable, which minimum duration is one year and maximum duration is the duration of the regulatory period.</p>	<p>Art. 3(23), TAR NC</p>
<p>'technical capacity' means the maximum firm capacity that the transmission system operator can offer to the network users, taking account of system integrity and the operational requirements of the transmission network.</p>	<p>Art. 2(1)(18), Regulation</p>
<p>'trading participant' means a network user or a transmission system operator holding a contract with the trading platform operator and satisfying the conditions necessary to transact on the trading platform.</p>	<p>Art. 3(5), BAL NC</p>
<p>'trading platform' means an electronic platform provided and operated by a trading platform operator by means of which trading participants may post and accept, including the right to revise and withdraw, bids and offers for gas required to meet short term fluctuations in gas demand or supply, in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable on the trading platform and at which the</p>	<p>Art. 3(4), BAL NC</p>



transmission system operator trades for the purpose of undertaking balancing actions.	
'transmission' means the transport of natural gas through a network, which mainly contains high-pressure pipelines, other than an upstream pipeline network and other than the part of high-pressure pipelines primarily used in the context of local distribution of natural gas, with a view to its delivery to customers, but not including supply.	Art. 2(3), Directive Art. 2(1)(1), Regulation
'transmission services' means the regulated services that are provided by the transmission system operator within the entry-exit system for the purpose of transmission.	Art. 3(12), TAR NC
'transmission services revenue' means the part of the allowed or target revenue which is recovered by transmission tariffs.	Art. 3(6), TAR NC
'transmission system operator' means a natural or legal person who carries out the function of transmission and is responsible for operating, ensuring the maintenance of, and, if necessary, developing the transmission system in a given area and, where applicable, its interconnections with other systems, and for ensuring the long-term ability of the system to meet reasonable demands for the transport of gas.	Art. 2(4), Directive
'transmission tariffs' means the charges payable by network users for transmission services provided to them.	Art. 3(7), TAR NC
'transport contract' means a contract which the transmission system operator has concluded with a network user with a view to carrying out transmission.	Art. 2(1)(2), Regulation
'uniform-price auction' means an auction in which the network user in a single bidding round bids price as well as quantity and all network users, who are successful in gaining capacity, pay the price of the lowest successful bid.	Art. 3(19), New CAM NC
'unused capacity' means firm capacity which a network user has acquired under a transport contract but which that user has not nominated by the deadline specified in the contract.	Art. 2(1)(4), Regulation
'upstream pipeline network' means any pipeline or network of pipelines operated and/or constructed as part of an oil or gas production project, or used to convey natural gas from one or more such projects to a processing plant or terminal or final coastal landing terminal.	Art. 2(2), Directive
'variant 1' means the model for information provision where the information on non daily metered and daily metered off-takes is based on apportionment of measured flows during the gas day.	Art. 3(20), BAL NC
'variant 2' means the model for information provision where the information on non daily metered off-takes is a day ahead forecast.	Art. 3(21), BAL NC
'vertically integrated undertaking' means a natural gas undertaking or a group of natural gas undertakings where the same person or the same persons are entitled, directly or indirectly, to exercise control, and where the undertaking or group of undertakings perform at least one of the functions of transmission, distribution, LNG or storage, and at least one of the functions of production or supply of natural gas.	Art. 2(20), Directive
'virtual interconnection point' means two or more interconnection points which connect the same two adjacent entry-exit systems, integrated together for the purposes of providing a single capacity service.	Art. 3(23), New CAM NC



'wholesale customer' means a natural or legal person other than a transmission system operator or distribution system operator who purchases natural gas for the purpose of resale inside or outside the system where he is established.	Art. 2(29), Directive
'within-day capacity' means capacity offered and allocated after the closure of the day-ahead capacity auctions with respect to that day.	Art. 3(17), New CAM NC
'within day charge' means a charge levied or a payment made by a transmission system operator on or to a network user as a result of a within day obligation.	Art. 3(17), BAL NC
'within day obligation' means a set of rules regarding network users' inputs and off-takes within the gas day imposed by a transmission system operator on network users.	Art. 3(18), BAL NC