

# Annex 3 Quality/volume measurement and inventory specification

Version 1.0

### ANNEX 3. QUALITY/VOLUME MEASUREMENT AND INVENTORY SPECIFICATION

A3.1	General Provisions .....	2
A3.2	Definitions .....	2
A3.3	LNG quality specifications .....	2
A3.4	Calculation of discharged LNG .....	2
A3.5	Calculation of LNG regasified at the Terminal .....	3
A3.6	Calculation and Accounting of Gas Loss .....	4
A3.7	Calculation of Loanable LNG Quantity.....	8
A3.8	Natural Gas Balancing.....	8
A3.9	Natural Gas Inventory.....	9
A3.10	Natural Gas Calculation in Case of an incidents at the Terminal .....	11
A3.11	Specification of LNG Quality.....	13
A3.12	Measuring Discharged LNG.....	14
A3.13	Audit of LNG and Dispatched Gas Quantities.....	14

## ANNEX 3. QUALITY/VOLUME MEASUREMENT AND INVENTORY SPECIFICATION

### A3.1 General Provisions

- A3.1.1** The Quality/Volume Measurement and Inventory Specification regulates the principles of calculating quantity and quality of Natural Gas, as well as LNG quantity available at the Terminal.
- A3.1.2** The Quality/Volume Measurement and Inventory Specification has been prepared in accordance with the principles of transparency and non-discrimination of Terminal Users.
- A3.1.3** The quantity of Natural Gas in the Terminal will be calculated individually, for each Terminal User.
- A3.1.4** The quantity of Natural Gas will be calculated in units of energy (kWh).

### A3.2 Definitions

- A3.2.1** Allowable Gas Loss – Natural Gas used as a fuel for the provision of Terminal Services within the limits set in clause 10.2 of the Terminal Rules.
- A3.2.2** Total Gas Loss - Natural Gas, indicated in kWh, that includes the Allowable Gas Loss and Unallowed Gas Loss, calculated in accordance with the Annex 3, consisting of own consumption and the difference in measurements.
- A3.2.3** Unallowed Gas Loss – Natural Gas used as a fuel for the provision of Terminal Services exceeding the limits set in clause 10.2 of the Terminal Rules. Other definitions in this Annex 3 will be applied as determined in the Terminal Rules.

### A3.3 LNG quality specifications

- A3.3.1** Delivered LNG quality needs to be such to fulfil the requirements of the Natural Gas transmission system once the LNG is regasified and injected into the transmission system. The Terminal User will be obliged to consider that the LNG quality changes over time, meaning that the quality parameters may be affected by the transport from the port of loading to the Terminal. The quality parameters might also change from delivery to the Terminal, due to the passage of time, to the point of Natural Gas injection into the transmission system.
- A3.3.2** The temperature of the LNG when delivered shall not be warmer than -159.5 degrees Celsius.
- A3.3.3** LNG quality specification will be available at the Terminal Operator's webpage.

### A3.4 Calculation of discharged LNG

- A3.4.1** The quantity and quality report will be prepared by the independent party, Surveyor, and contain and specify the following:

General cargo information (name of the LNG Carrier, the voyage of the LNG Carrier, cargo discharge Terminal, the Terminal User or its authorized representative)

Measurement data on the LNG quantity before and after discharge:

- LNG volume (m<sup>3</sup>) in the LNG Carrier's tanks prior to cargo discharge
- LNG volume (m<sup>3</sup>) in the LNG Carrier's tanks after cargo discharge
- LNG temperature in the LNG Carrier before LNG discharge
- LNG density determined at the current temperature
- Average higher calorific value of the LNG and quality parameters based on the data from the port of loading and LNG ageing
- Natural Gas vapor returned to the LNG Carrier during LNG loading
- Quantity of Natural Gas consumed by the LNG Carrier during LNG discharge
- Quantity of the Natural Gas consumed by the LNG Carrier during transportation of LNG
- Quantity of LNG discharged at the Terminal, in units of energy (kWh), volume (m<sup>3</sup>) and mass (kg)

The Terminal Operator will prepare a cargo acceptance certificate based on the quantity and quality report prepared by the Surveyor, which is final and binding and needs to be signed by the representatives of the Terminal Operator and the Terminal User.

- A3.4.2** If the LNG discharge is stopped prior to completion upon request from the Terminal Operator to unmoor the LNG Carrier from the Terminal in cases provided for in the Terminal Rules, only the LNG quantity that was actually discharged from the LNG Carrier to the Terminal should then be included in the cargo acceptance certificate.

### **A3.5 Calculation of LNG regasified at the Terminal**

- A3.5.1** The total quantity of LNG regasified at the Terminal per each Gas Day will be determined by measurement devices installed at the FSRU.
- A3.5.2** Daily nomination will be provided by the Terminal User to the Terminal Operator to enable allocation of the quantity of Natural Gas delivered to the entry point of the TSO network.
- A3.5.3** The total quantity of regasified LNG per Gas Day will be assigned to Terminal Users in proportion to the daily nominations and calculated according to the formula provided in this annex. If a Terminal User fails to submit daily nomination, LNG regasification will be equal to the respective Gas Day in the latest approved monthly update of the Individual Annual Service Schedule.
- A3.5.4** The total quantity of regasified LNG per Gas Day will be assigned to Terminal Users according to the following formula:

$$D_i^U = D^T \times \frac{N_i^U}{\sum_i^n N_i^U}$$

Where:

$D_i^U$  - Quantity of regasified LNG at the Terminal per Gas Day for a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$D^T$  - Total quantity of regasified LNG at the Terminal per Gas Day (kWh)

$N_i^U$  - Regasification capacity of the Terminal nominated by a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$n$  - Number of Terminal Users

**A3.5.5** LNG quantity in units of energy (kWh) will be calculated according to the following formula:

$$E = V_{LNG} \times d \times Hm$$

Where:

$E$  – LNG quantity specified in energy value (kWh)

$V_{LNG}$  - LNG quantity specified in units of volume ( $m^3$ ) at the measuring temperature

$d$  – Average density of LNG ( $kg/m^3$ ) at the average volume measurement temperature

$Hm$  - Average higher calorific value LNG (kWh/kg)

**A3.5.6** The regasified Natural Gas quantity in units of energy (kWh) will be calculated according to the formula below:

$$E = V_{NG} \times Hm$$

Where:

$E$  - Natural Gas quantity specified in energy value (kWh)

$V_{NG}$  - Natural Gas quantity in units of volume ( $m^3$ )

$Hm$  - Average higher calorific value of LNG (kWh/ $m^3$ )

**A3.5.7** The LNG quantity specified in units of mass (kg) will be calculated according to the following formula:

$$M = V_{MLNG} \times d$$

Where:

$M$  - LNG quantity indicated in units of mass (kg)

$V_{MLNG}$  - LNG quantity indicated in units of volume ( $m^3$ )

$d$  - Average LNG density ( $kg/m^3$ )

**A3.5.8** Natural Gas quantity specified in units of mass (kg) will be calculated according to the following formula:

$$M = V_{MNG} \times d$$

Where:

$M$  - Natural Gas quantity specified in units of mass (kg)

$V_{MNG}$  - Natural Gas quantity specified in units of volume ( $m^3$ )

$d$  - Average LNG density ( $kg/m^3$ )

## **A3.6 Calculation and Accounting of Gas Loss**

**A3.6.1** The Terminal Operator will every day calculate the estimated quantity of gas loss at the Terminal per Gas Day, in accordance with the following:

Total Gas Loss of the Terminal per Gas Day will be determined according to the formula below:

$$L^D = K^0 - K^1 + A^D - D^R$$

Where:

$L^D$  - LNG quantity consumed per Gas Day for the technological needs of the Terminal (kWh)

$K^0$  - LNG quantity in the Terminal at the beginning of a Gas Day (kWh)

$K^1$  - LNG quantity in the Terminal at the end of a Gas Day (kWh)

$A^D$  - LNG quantity accepted to the Terminal per Gas Day (kWh)

$D^R$  - Quantity of Natural Gas regasified in the Terminal per Gas Day (kWh)

**A3.6.2** Total Gas Loss at the Terminal per Gas Year Quarter will be determined according to the following formula:

$$L^Q = \sum_i^n L_i^D$$

Where:

$L^Q$  - Total Gas Loss of the Terminal per Gas Year Quarter (kWh)

$L^D$  - Total Gas Loss per Gas Day (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of days in a Gas Year Quarter

**A3.6.3** Total Gas Loss at the Terminal per Gas Year will be determined according to the following formula:

$$L^A = \sum_i^n L_i^D$$

Where:

$L^A$  - Total Gas Loss of the Terminal per Gas Year (kWh)

$L^D$  - Total Gas Loss per Gas Day (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of days in a Gas Year

**A3.6.4** Allowed Gas Loss for each Gas Day will be determined based on the following formula:

$$AL^D \leq 0.03 \times A^A$$

Where:

$AL^D$ - Allowed Gas Loss per Gas Day (kWh)

$A^A$ - LNG quantity accepted to the Terminal per Gas Year (kWh)

**A3.6.5** Unallowed Gas Loss will be determined based on the following formula:

$$UL^D = L_i^D - AL^D$$

Where:

$UL^D$ - Unallowed Gas Loss per Gas Day (kWh)

$L^D$  - Total Gas Loss per Gas Day (kWh)

$AL^D$ - Allowed Gas Loss per Gas Day (kWh)

If the value of  $UL^D$  is 0 or lower, there was no unallowed loss in that Gas Day.

**A3.6.6** The Terminal Operator will determine, on every Gas Day of the Terminal, the quantity of the regasified LNG belonging to each Terminal User at the beginning of each Gas Day, according to the following principles and formulas:

The quantity of regasified LNG that belongs to each Terminal User at the beginning of each Gas Day will be calculated according to the following formula:

$$Q_i^0 = Q_i^{0-1} - D_i^{R-1} - L_i^{U-1} + D_{Pi} + dD_f^0 - A_i - N_i$$

Where:

$Q_i^0$ - Quantity of regasified LNG belonging to a certain Terminal User at the beginning of a Gas Day (kWh)

$Q_i^{1-0}$ - Quantity of regasified LNG belonging to a certain Terminal User at the beginning of the previous Gas Day (kWh)

$D_i^{R-1}$ - Quantity of regasified LNG in the previous day for a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$L_i^{U-1}$ - Gas Loss of a Terminal User per previous Gas Day (kWh)

$D_{Pi}$ - Quantity of LNG accepted to the Terminal from a certain Terminal User, or planned to be accepted to the Terminal (kWh) as a part of a Terminal User's schedule that had previously been approved by the Terminal Operator, depending on what the Terminal Operator later approves

$dD_f^0$ - On a Gas Day, when the LNG quantity of a certain Terminal User is accepted to the Terminal and approved by the Terminal Operator, the difference between the actual LNG quantity accepted to the Terminal for a certain Terminal User and the last planned LNG quantity used for the purpose of LNG quantity calculation, according to the situation defined in the description of  $D_{Pi}$

$A_i$ - Quantity of Natural Gas lost during an incident, assigned to a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$N_i$ - Difference (shortage or surplus) of LNG established during inventory taking and assigned to a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

$n$ - Number of Terminal Users

**A3.6.7** The Total Gas Loss on a Gas Day will be allocated to each Terminal User and determined on every Gas Day by the Terminal Operator based on the following formula:

$$L_i^U = L^D \times \frac{R_i^n}{\sum_{i=1}^n R_i^n}$$

Where:

$L_i^U$  - Terminal User's Gas Loss per Gas Day

$L^D$  - Total Gas Loss at the Terminal per Gas Day

$R_i^n$  - Total quantity of regasified and/or reloaded LNG of a certain Terminal User per Gas Day (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users

$$AL_i^U \leq 0.03 \times A_i^U$$

Where:

$AL_i^U$  - Terminal User's allowed Gas Loss per Gas Day

$A_i^U$  - Total daily gas quantity accepted to the Terminal for an individual Terminal User that includes transactions on the Secondary Market (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users

$$UL_i^U = L_i^U - AL_i^U$$

Where:

$UL_i^U$  - Terminal User's unallowed Gas Loss per Gas Day

$L_i^U$  - Terminal User's Gas Loss per Gas Day

$AL_i^U$  - Terminal User's allowed Gas Loss per Day

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users

**A3.6.8** If the LNG regasification is not carried out in the Terminal due to a fault of the Terminal User, the Total Gas Loss of the Terminal per Gas Day will be assigned to the Terminal Users responsible for disrupting the regasification process, in proportion to the LNG quantity nominated by them, and will be calculated according to the formula below:

$$L_i^U = \frac{L^U \times N_i^U}{\sum_{i=1}^k N_i^U}$$



Where:

$L_i^U$  - Gas Loss per Gas Day of a Terminal User responsible for disrupting the regasification process in the Terminal (kWh)

$L^D$  - Total Gas Loss at the Terminal per Gas Day (kWh), calculated in accordance with A3.6.1 in this annex.

$N_i^U$  - LNG quantity nominated for LNG regasification by the Terminal User responsible for disrupting the LNG regasification process in the Terminal (kWh)

$i \in [1; k]$

k- Number of Terminal Users responsible for disrupting the LNG regasification process in the Terminal

**A3.6.9** Total Gas Loss at the Terminal in cases when services provision is suspended due to maintenance of the Terminal (except where maintenance need is caused by Terminal User or force majeure) will be included in the accounting of Total Gas Loss per Gas Day.

**A3.6.10** Subject to clause 10.2 of the Terminal Rules, the Terminal Operator will compensate to Terminal Users the Unallowed Gas Loss accumulated during certain Gas Year Quarter. Amount to be reimbursed, subject to clause 10.2 of the Terminal Rules, to a certain Terminal user is calculated as follows:

$$C_i = UL_i^U * W$$

Where:

$C_i$ - Amount to be compensated to a certain Terminal user in EUR

$UL_i^U$  - Unallowed Gas Loss for a certain Terminal User (kWh), on a certain a Gas Year Quarter

W – LNG Price, as set out in Terminal Rules

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users receiving regasified LNG on a certain Gas Year Quarter

### A3.7 Calculation of Loanable LNG Quantity

The procedures for the borrow and lending principles will be regulated by the Joint Terminal Use Contract. The calculations will be based on the physical cargo storage, i.e. the actual LNG quantity available at the Terminal and calculated for each Terminal User.

**A3.7.1** The Lender will be assigned the following: the Total Gas Loss at the Terminal attributable to regasified LNG quantity, regasified LNG shortage/surplus established during the inventory and attributable to the loaned regasified LNG quantity, the Total Gas Loss at the Terminal due to the fault of the Terminal User, and the Allowable Loss. The procedures for the lending and borrowing of the regasified LNG and the calculation thereof will be regulated by the Terminal Operator.

### A3.8 Natural Gas Balancing

**A3.8.1** The Terminal Operator will, on every Gas Day, calculate the actual LNG quantity available at the Terminal at the end of each Gas Day for each Terminal User as follows:

$$AQ_i^1 = AQ_i^0 + D_{Pi} - D_i^U - G_i^P - R_i^P + L_i^P$$

Where:

$AQ_i^1$  - regasified LNG quantity for a certain Terminal User at the end of a Gas Day (kWh)

$AQ_i^0$  - regasified LNG quantity for a certain Terminal User at the beginning of a Gas Day (kWh), which will correspond to the regasified LNG quantity for a certain Terminal User at the end of the previous Gas Day

$D_{Pi}$  - LNG quantity discharged to the Terminal per Gas Day for a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$D_i^U$  - LNG quantity regasified per Gas Day for a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$L_i^U$  - Total Gas Loss at the Terminal per Gas Day for a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$R_i^U$  - Loaned regasified LNG quantity of a certain Terminal User per Gas Day (kWh)

$L_i^P$  - Borrowed LNG quantity of a certain Terminal User per Gas Day (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users

### A3.9 Natural Gas Inventory

- A3.9.1** The Terminal Operator will carry out an inventory of Natural Gas stored in the Terminal at least once per year. For the purpose of calculations, the Terminal Operator will carry out monthly Natural Gas inventories.
- A3.9.2** An extraordinary inventory in the Terminal can be carried out after the receipt of a reasonable request from the Terminal User.
- A3.9.3** The inventory period will be the period from the date of completion of the latest inventory carried out at the Terminal to the date of beginning the current, annual, or extraordinary inventory.
- A3.9.4** The Commercial Manager of the Terminal Operator will set the date and time of the inventory, appoint the inventory commission and a chairman of the latter.
- A3.9.5** During the inventory, the actual quantity of Natural Gas stored in the FSRU, and the connecting pipeline will be determined.
- A3.9.6** The shortage or surplus of LNG established during the inventory will be assigned to Terminal Users in proportion to the regasified LNG quantity to which they are entitled during the inventory period, according to the formula below:

$$TS_i = TS \times \frac{D_i^P}{\sum_i^n D_i^P}$$

Where:

$TS_i$ - Shortage or surplus of LNG for a certain Terminal User (kWh)

TS- Total shortage or surplus of LNG established during the inventory (kWh)

$D_i^P$  - Quantity of regasified LNG for a certain Terminal User in the Terminal during the reporting period (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users

**A3.9.7** When LNG is not being regasified at the Terminal, LNG shortage or surplus calculated during the inventory will be assigned to Terminal Users in proportion to their entitled LNG quantity at the beginning of the Gas Day, according to the below formula:

$$TS_i = TS \times \frac{AQ_i^0}{\sum_i^n AQ_i^0}$$

Where:

$TS_i$ - Shortage or surplus of LNG for a certain Terminal User (kWh)

TS- Total shortage or surplus of LNG established during the inventory (kWh)

$AQ_i$  - LNG quantity belonging to a certain Terminal User at the beginning of the Gas Day (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users

**A3.9.8** If a calculated shortage is exceeding the allowed measurement uncertainty, an investigation can be initiated to provide an explanation of the occurred difference.

**A3.9.9** The LNG inventory conduction will result with an inventory summary and documents explaining the LNG quantity measurements, the established shortage or surplus, and their assignment among the Terminal Users. The inventory summary will be signed by all members of the inventory commission who participated in the inventory.

**A3.9.10** The below corrections will be made in the Natural Gas calculation documents of the Terminal Operator, in accordance with the findings of the inventory commission:

1. The LNG quantity will be adequately increased to the LNG surplus assigned to each Terminal User.
2. The LNG quantity will be adequately decreased to the LNG shortage assigned to each Terminal User.

### A3.10 Natural Gas Calculation in Case of an incidents at the Terminal

- A3.10.1** In case of an incident (accident or failure) at the Terminal the investigation will be conducted according to procedures established by the legal regulations of the Republic of Finland.
- A3.10.2** The Terminal Operator will inform the authorities and Terminal Users about the incident, as soon as possible, through Urgent Market Message (UMM) platform.
- A3.10.3** The incident at the Terminal will be properly investigated by the appointed commission, in accordance with the legal regulations.
- A3.10.4** The Natural Gas quantity lost during the incident as well as the quantity of LNG not regasified as the result of the incident will be calculated during the investigation.
- A3.10.5** When the incident at the Terminal has been investigated, the certificate established by legal regulations will be signed by the commission, including all parties involved in the investigation.
- A3.10.6** The Natural Gas calculation document will be corrected as listed below based on the incident investigation certificate prepared and approved:

1. Natural Gas lost as the result of an incident will be assigned to Terminal Users, proportionally to their regasified LNG quantity in the Terminal at the beginning of the Gas Day when the incident occurred and calculated as follows:

$$A_i = A \times \frac{AQ_i^0}{\sum_1^n AQ_i^0}$$

Where:

$A_i$ - Quantity of Natural Gas lost during the incident, assigned to a certain Terminal User (kWh)

$A$  – Total quantity of Natural Gas lost during the incident(kWh)

$AQ_i$  - LNG quantity belonging to a certain Terminal User at the beginning of the Gas Day (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

$n$ - Number of Terminal Users

2. The Natural Gas quantity will be reduced adequately regarding the quantity of Natural Gas lost during the incident and assigned to a certain Terminal User.
3. If the commission determines that the incident occurred due to the fault of the Terminal Operator, and as a result of the incident the Terminal withdraws Natural Gas as fuel in excess of the rate set out in the Terminal Rules, the Terminal User may be entitled to compensation in accordance with clause 10.2 of the Terminal Rules.
4. The LNG quantity not regasified as the result of the incident will be calculated as the difference between the regasified LNG quantity and the LNG quantity requested to be regasified in the monthly update of the Individual Annual Schedule within the period between the incident and the restart of the Terminal Operation:

$$S = \sum_i^n N_i^U - D^U$$

Where:

S- LNG quantity not regasified because of the incident (kWh)

$N_i^U$  - LNG quantity requested to be regasified in the period between the incident and the restart of the Terminal, in accordance with the monthly update of the Individual Annual Schedule

$D^U$  - LNG quantity regasified within the period between the incident and the restart of the Terminal (kWh)

$i \in [1; n]$

n- Number of Terminal Users

### **A3.11 Specification of LNG Quality**

- A3.11.1** The Terminal User is responsible for ensuring that the quality of delivered LNG corresponds to the standard quality of Natural Gas in Finland and Estonia.
- A3.11.2** The Terminal Operator will not be responsible for the quality of LNG delivered to the Terminal.
- A3.11.3** The Terminal Operator will ensure that the specifications of the LNG or regasified LNG delivered corresponds to the standard Natural Gas quality, provided that the Terminal Users are using the LNG Regasification Service in accordance with the Terminal Rules.
- A3.11.4** The Terminal User will be obliged to consider that the LNG quality changes over time, meaning that the quality parameters may be affected by the transport from the port of loading to the Terminal. The quality parameters might also change from delivery to the Terminal, due to the passage of time, to the point of Natural Gas injection into the transmission system. The Terminal Operator will warn the Terminal User if the quality parameters at the port of loading are such that the regasified LNG at the injection point to the Transmission system might not be compliant with the existing regulations and therefore Natural Gas might not be injected into the transmission system.
- A3.11.5** Both the Terminal User and the Terminal Operator will notify the other party if delivered or not yet delivered cargo represents or could represent Off-Specification LNG. The expected deviation should be included in the notification.
- A3.11.6** The Terminal User is responsible in ensuring that the cargo quality delivered to the Terminal at the time of discharge corresponds to the LNG quality specification set by the Terminal Operator.
- A3.11.7** The Terminal Operator will be obliged to take appropriate action to determine that the LNG intended for discharge at the Terminal and/or the LNG that is being discharged to the Terminal is in accordance with the LNG Quality Specification and will prevent discharge of any LNG that might be considered Off-Specification LNG.
- A3.11.8** The Terminal Operator will refuse the discharge request if the specified LNG is considered Off-Specification LNG. If it is not possible to determine that the LNG was Off-Specification, the Terminal Operator will be obliged to stop the already initiated discharge to the Terminal when it is established that the LNG does not correspond to the LNG Quality Specification.
- A3.11.9** The Terminal Operator will, at the specific request of the Terminal User, based on historical LNG quality data and other presently available ageing models, preliminarily predict changes in the LNG quality at the Terminal and will estimate the time when the LNG could become Off-Specification LNG.
- A3.11.10** The Surveyor will, prior to discharge, check whether the LNG quality conditions have been met.
- A3.11.11** The Surveyor will prepare an interim LNG Quality and Quantity Report for the LNG discharged to the Terminal, and the final LNG Quality and Quantity Report as soon as possible after the completion of LNG discharge.
- A3.11.12** All reports, orders, specifications, and other documentation concerning the results of measuring LNG quality parameters will be verified by an independent Surveyor.

### **A3.12 Measuring Discharged LNG**

- A3.12.1** The Terminal User needs to ensure that the measurement of LNG quantity is carried out in accordance with international ISO standards. The ISO10976:2015, or a more recent standard that replaces it, will be considered the as a requirement for determining the level of LNG in the carrier tanks, temperature, pressure and technical specifications for the LNG Carrier.
- A3.12.2** All gauges, and measurement equipment used at the Terminal used to measure the quantity of LNG needs to be calibrated and certified by independent laboratories, according to the rules the international standards applicable at that time.
- A3.12.3** Natural Gas consumed by the LNG Carrier will be deducted from the total discharged LNG quantity.

### **A3.13 Audit of LNG and Dispatched Gas Quantities**

- A3.13.1** The Terminal Operator will be obliged to provide Terminal Users with access to information on the regasified LNG quantity owned by an individual Terminal User as well as the LNG quantity in the Terminal. The Terminal Operator will provide the information through the Terminal information exchange system.
- A3.13.2** At the justified request of the Terminal User, the Terminal Operator may provide access to all data concerning the determination of the gas quality and quantity.