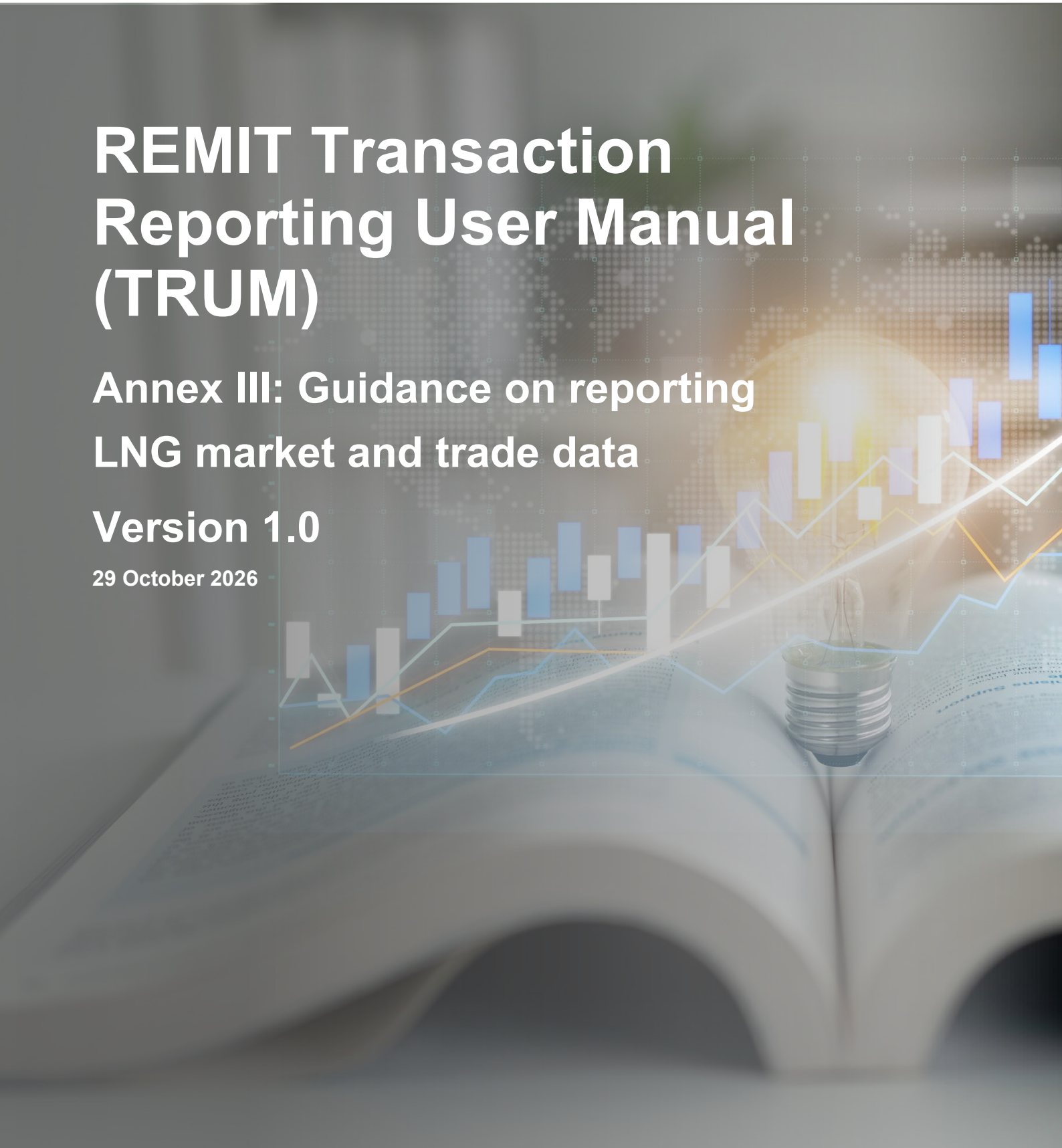
ACER

European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators



# REMIT Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM)

## Annex III: Guidance on reporting LNG market and trade data

## Version 1.0

**29 October 2026**

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*Please note that the present version of Annex III to the TRUM outlines the instructions for complying with the reporting obligation taking effect on 29 October 2027 as per Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/256. Consequently, reporting parties are required to continue applying TRUM v. 7.0, including its Annexes, and the Guidance on reporting LNG market data v3.1 for compliance purposes until that date.*

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# 1. Introduction and scope

## 1.1. Purpose of the document

Article 7a of Regulation (EU) 1227/2011 (REMIT) ([1]), as revised by Regulation (EU) 2024/1106 ([2]), tasks the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) with producing and publishing a daily liquefied natural gas (LNG) price assessment and a daily LNG benchmark. For this purpose, ACER shall systematically collect and process LNG market data on LNG transactions, including bids and offers ([3]). The provisions set out in REMIT enable ACER to create a comprehensive dataset of all LNG deliveries in the EU, with the aim of establishing an LNG benchmark, contributing to market transparency and effectively lowering wholesale prices for gas without distorting competition in the EU energy markets. This data reporting obligation is referred to as 'LNG market data reporting' in ACER's reporting guidance.

According to Article 7c(3) of REMIT, where appropriate, ACER shall, after consulting the Commission, issue guidance on:

> *(a) the details of the information to be reported, in addition to the current details of reportable transactions and fundamental data under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014* ([4])*, including bids and offers, and*
>
> *(b) the procedure, standard and electronic format and the technical and organisational requirements for submitting data to be used for the provision of the required market data.*

The LNG price assessment and benchmark are established on the basis of transactions pertaining to LNG deliveries to the EU. In order to enable ACER to calculate and publish the daily LNG price assessment and the benchmark, the relevant market data from market participants active in LNG deliveries to the EU shall be reported to ACER in as close to real time as technologically possible, either after the conclusion of a transaction or after the posting of the bid or offer placed by the market participant with the intention to enter into a transaction. The methodology applied by ACER is described in the *ACER LNG Price Assessment and Benchmark Methodology* document published on the ACER website ([5]).

This document aims to provide guidance for LNG market participants required to report LNG market data to ACER under Article 7c and 7d of REMIT. The document clarifies the reporting requirements on how the LNG market data shall be submitted to ACER in real time with the most complete and accurate set of information via the dedicated electronic format.

The reported LNG market data may, at the same time, refer to a transaction that relates to a wholesale energy product, as defined in Article 2(4) of REMIT, in relation to the supply of natural gas including LNG within the EU, which falls under the reporting obligation of market participants under Article 8 of REMIT and Article 3(a)(i) of the recast Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/256 (REMIT Implementing Regulation) ([6]). The data reporting obligation related to LNG under Article 8 of REMIT

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([1]) Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (OJ L 326, 8.12.2011, pp. 1–16, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/1227/oj).

([2]) Regulation (EU) 2024/1106 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011 and (EU) 2019/942 as regards improving the Union's protection against market manipulation on the wholesale energy market (OJ L, 2024/1106, 17.4.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1106/oj).

([3]) Collection of LNG market data was originally introduced by Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 on 'Enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders'. This benchmark will rely on same day reporting of LNG imports – comprising LNG bids, offers and transactions that specify delivery or are delivered in the EU – by any person who engages in such an activity, regardless of its place of incorporation or domicile. This will provide more comprehensive information to buyers and increase price transparency.

([4]) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014 has since been repealed and replaced with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/256 on data reporting implementing Article 7c(2), Article 8(1a), Article 8(2) and Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011.

([5]) ACER (2023), *ACER LNG Price Assessment and Benchmark Methodology*.

([6]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/256 of 30 January 2026 on data reporting implementing Article 7c(2), Article 8(1a), Article 8(2) and Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014 (OJ L, 2026/256, 9.4.2026, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2026/256/oj).

and Article 3(a)(i) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation is referred to as 'LNG transaction reporting' under ACER's reporting guidance.

In consideration of the two different obligations potentially insisting on some LNG trades, and with the aim of limiting the burden on market participants, ACER has developed the data reporting structure in a way that integrated the LNG market data reporting with the LNG transaction reporting. In particular, for those trades that have to be reported as LNG market data pursuant to Article 7c of REMIT, the reporting pursuant to Article 8 applies solely to their lifecycle events. Therefore, this guidance also explains the reporting framework LNG market participants should follow in order to fulfil both reporting obligations in a timely, efficient and streamlined manner towards ACER.

Since the list of data fields required for the reporting of LNG market data is based on Table 1 of the annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation pursuant to its Article 7(2), LNG market participants are expected to also consult the parent document of this annex, i.e. the *Transaction Reporting User Manual* (TRUM), for the reporting requirements of the Table 1 data fields relating to bilateral transactions, including executions with fixed price and quantity.

The content of the present guidance has been developed in continuity with the previous *Guidance on reporting LNG market data* and the former Annex VIII to the TRUM on reporting LNG supply contracts ([7]).

It is important to note that LNG non-standard portfolio-type contracts and LNG transactions settled financially without physical delivery are not considered in the scope of the reporting of LNG market data as explained in this document. For the reporting of such transactions under REMIT, if applicable, reporting parties shall refer to the TRUM description of the reporting requirements for transactions relating to contracts for supply of natural gas, including LNG, using Table 1 or Table 2 of the annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

## 1.2. Target audience

This document serves as a reporting guidance for relevant reporting parties, including LNG market participants and the Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRM) reporting LNG market data to ACER.

## 1.3. Business continuity

According to Article 7e of REMIT, ACER shall regularly review, update and publish, among other things, the methodology used for LNG market data reporting, taking into account the views of market data contributors. In doing so, ACER also updates this guidance document whenever necessary, after consulting with the relevant stakeholder groups, in order to align the LNG market data collection.

## 1.4. Contacting ACER

In case of queries on the reporting obligation and guidance relating to the collection of LNG market and trade data, ACER recommends that reporting parties send their questions directly to transaction.reporting@acer.europa.eu.

([7]) These documents will be discontinued upon the start of the application of Article 7(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, as specified in Article 17(3) of the same.

# 2. Reporting obligation

## 2.1. LNG market data

LNG market participants, as defined in Article 2(25) of REMIT, shall fulfil their reporting obligations under Article 7c and 7d of REMIT by systematically providing ACER with a record of their LNG market data, in accordance with the specifications set out in the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

LNG market participants shall be subject to the obligations and prohibitions that apply to market participants according to REMIT, therefore they must be registered in the Centralised European Register of Energy Market Participants (CEREMP) ([8]).

***'LNG market participant' means any natural or legal person, irrespective of that person's place of incorporation or domicile, who engages in LNG trading.***

LNG market data, as defined in Article 2(24) of REMIT, mean records of bids, offers or transactions for LNG trading with corresponding information, while according to Article 2(23), LNG trading means bids, offers or transactions for the purchase or sale of LNG:

- that specify delivery in the EU; or
- that result in delivery in the EU; or
- in which one counterparty re-gasifies the LNG at a terminal in the EU.

When engaging in LNG trading, market participants shall consider the following.

- LNG transactions: each counterparty, i.e. the buyer and the seller, to a transaction specifying EU delivery shall report a record with the requested information on the transaction into which they are entering. This implies that ACER generally expects every LNG transaction to be represented by two records reported to ACER, i.e. one by the buyer and one by the seller (double-sided reporting) ([9]). In the context of LNG market data, LNG transactions as defined above are considered trades, hence this guidance applies the term LNG trades throughout the document when referring to LNG transactions indicated in Article 2(24) of REMIT.
- LNG bids and offers: LNG market participants, when having submitted the bid or offer on a platform or communicated it bilaterally to the counterparty, shall report their respective bid or offer as LNG market data (one-sided reporting).

The scope of the reporting of LNG market data in relation to trades, bids and offers is elaborated in detail in Chapter 3.

## 2.2. Lifecycle reporting of the LNG market data

LNG market data typically refer to LNG trades that relate to wholesale energy products, as defined in Article 2(4) of REMIT, in relation to the supply of LNG within the EU. This implies that these trades also fall under the reporting obligation in Article 8 of REMIT and as further detailed in Article 3(a)(i) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

***The first record on LNG market data reported in real time shall always include a complete and accurate set of information relevant for the daily price assessment and benchmark calculation carried out by ACER.***

Therefore, ACER has established a dedicated reporting framework for LNG market participants, allowing them to complement the LNG market data via lifecycle reporting with the relevant information that is required to fulfil their reporting obligation under Article 8 of REMIT in relation to supply contracts relating to wholesale energy products with delivery in the EU.

([8]) The CEREMP is available here.
([9]) For potential exceptions under this requirement, see Section 3.5.

On the other hand, it is important to note that LNG bids and offers are not required to be updated with any further lifecycle event (see further details in Section 3.4).

For LNG trades, the reporting framework described above enables streamlined reporting of LNG 'market' data (in scope of Articles 7c and 7d of REMIT), along with the subsequent 'trade' data referring to transactions relating to wholesale energy products (i.e. scope of Article 8 of REMIT). The lifecycle events shall relate to the original LNG market data record, by using a single unique transaction identifier (UTI) and being reported via the same electronic format and reporting channel.

Such a solution relies on the reporting requirements set out in Article 7(1) and 7(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, specifying that Table 1 of the annex to the regulation shall be used when reporting details of transactions concluded within the framework of non-standard contracts, including their execution, specifying at least an outright volume and price ([10]) (reportable under Article 3 of the REMIT Implementing Regulation) and also for reporting LNG market data (reportable under Articles 7c and 7d of REMIT). In virtue of this provision, ACER has established a dedicated schema 'REMITTable1LNG' for the reporting.

***Provided such reporting does not hinder the compliance with the real-time reporting obligation, nothing prevents LNG market participants from already submitting a set of information that is as complete as possible when reporting the LNG market data in real time.***

This reporting framework, together with the lifecycle reporting requirement, allows ACER and national regulatory authorities (NRAs) to rely on the submitted LNG market data and its lifecycle events to monitor EU wholesale energy markets with regards to LNG trades with delivery in the EU, to detect and prevent suspected market abuse. At the same time, it allows ACER to fulfil its mandate to calculate and publish the daily LNG price assessment and benchmark.

Since the REMIT transaction reporting obligation requires the reporting of the details of transactions concluded within the framework of non-standard contracts, including their execution, specifying at least an outright volume and price (i.e. executions), the above-mentioned reporting solution also applies to cargo nominations agreed under the portfolio-type contracts that are considered reportable as LNG market data, which, unless cancelled, result in the executions (deliveries) of the cargos. For more information, see Section 3.1.4.

This implies that LNG trades, including spot trades and cargo nominations, already reported as LNG market data via the REMITTable1LNG schema (together with the related lifecycle events, where applicable) are not required to be reported via the REMITTable1 or REMITTable2 schemas applicable for standard and non-standard supply contracts under Article 3(a)(i) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Market participants shall consult the cardinality table of the data fields included in the REMITTable1LNG schema and its lifecycle events, in order to identify the set of information required to be reported in real time as LNG market data, or at a later stage as a lifecycle event within the transaction reporting obligation.

The most typical scenario when the LNG market data relating to an LNG spot trade or cargo nomination may need to be updated is related to the event of price and/or quantity discovery when the original LNG market data reported in real time included an estimation (e.g. due to a price formula or volume optionality). Chapter 4 further clarifies the scenarios and list of information which may require a lifecycle update in this regard. Nevertheless, it is important to note **that volume variations falling within the applicable operational tolerance for LNG cargos** (regarded as ordinary operational deviations) **are not considered as subject to lifecycle reporting**.

([10]) The established REMIT reporting framework also specifies that bilateral trades with fixed quantities shall also be reported in Table 1 of the annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

## 2.3. Timing of reporting

### Real-time reporting of LNG market data

It is important that LNG market participants understand and correctly follow the required timing of reporting of LNG market data and its lifecycle events, to allow ACER to perform daily an accurate and reliable LNG price assessment and benchmark calculation.

Article 7c(1) of REMIT stipulates that LNG market participants shall submit daily to ACER the LNG market data in accordance with the specifications set out in Article 7d of REMIT in **as close to real time as technologically possible** before the publication of the daily price assessment (18.00 CET). This implies that both entities, the market participants (transmitting the data to the RRM) and the RRMs reporting on their behalf towards ACER, shall strive to meet the real-time reporting deadline to the extent technologically feasible on their end. More specifically:

- LNG market data relating to **bids and offers** shall be reported when the firm bid/offer was submitted or communicated;
- LNG market data relating to **spot trades** shall be reported at the time when the final agreement is reached between the counterparties (considered as valid and legally binding), and not at the time when the transaction is formally signed (as this may take place several days or weeks after the counterparties mutually confirm the deal to each other);
- LNG market data relating to **cargo nominations** shall be reported upon the agreement on the nomination.

Throughout the document, the term 'real time' is to be understood as 'as close to real time as technologically possible'.

In case the agreement on the spot trade or cargo nominations, or the placing/communication of the bid or offer, occurs overnight, or any time during weekends or public holidays according to the ACER calendar ([11]), LNG market participants shall still report the details of the LNG market data as soon as technologically possible on the next business day. For further information, see the *LNG Price Assessment and Benchmark Methodology* document available on the ACER website.

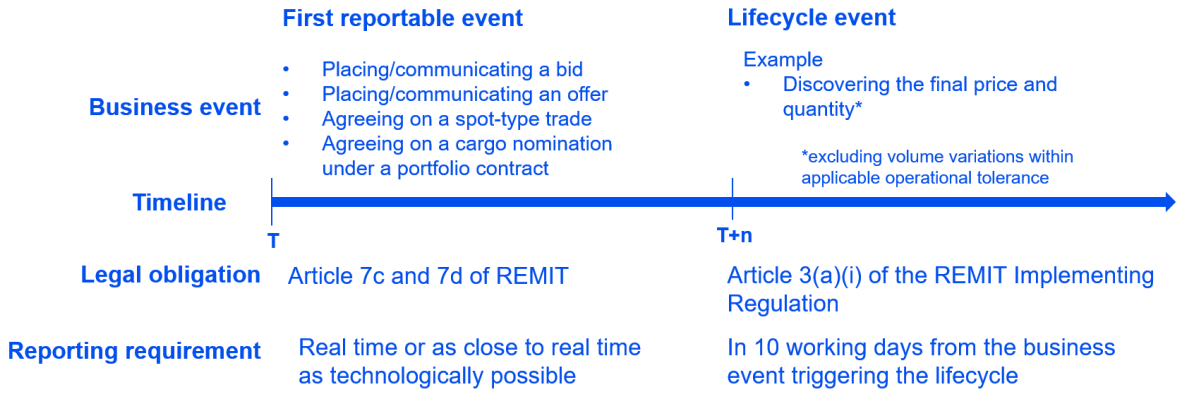
### Timing of reporting of a lifecycle event referring to LNG market data

As explained above, if the reported LNG market data also fall under the scope of reportable transactions under Article 3(a)(i) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, the LNG market data record may need to be updated with additional information as a lifecycle event to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the record under Article 8 of REMIT. As specified in Article 10(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, **lifecycle events** relating to non-standard contracts shall be reported **within 10 working days** (*T* + 10).

It is ACER's understanding that the LNG market data for spot trades typically refer to a legally binding transaction already at the time of the agreement. This implies that, for cases when the LNG market data needs to be updated with a lifecycle event according to the requirements specified in this guidance, the lifecycle reporting shall be performed by no later than in ten working days following the legally binding agreement between the counterparties (for example there is a final beneficiary but it was not indicated in Data Field (10) in the record reported real time with Action type N). In case a lifecycle event shall be reported triggered by the price and/or quantity discovery of the concluded delivery, it shall be reported in ten working days once the information is known. This update shall be made via the reporting of a lifecycle event referring to the LNG market data.

In case of cargo nominations, the previously reported LNG market data record must be updated no later than 10 working days after the final price and quantity are available to the counterparties after the delivery.

([11]) According to the published ACER calendar available on the REMIT Portal.




## 2.4. Reporting channel and format

As set out in Articles 7(1) and 7(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, the information to be reported for LNG market data and for transactions relating to standard and non-standard contracts for the supply of natural gas, including LNG, shall include the details set out in Table 1 of its annex.

For the purpose of reporting LNG market data, market participants shall use the dedicated electronic format *REMITTable1LNG* adopted based on the *REMITTable1* schema but used solely for the reporting of LNG market data and its related lifecycle events.

Article 13(1) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation specifies that information referred to in Articles 3 and 7(2) shall be reported to ACER through RRMs.

# 3. Type of LNG market data

## 3.1. Type of contracts typical for LNG trading

This section describes the types of contracts typical for LNG trading and the related REMIT reporting aspects.

The first element to consider is that contracts for the supply of LNG may have different delivery terms for the timing and location of the delivery. This plays a crucial role in determining whether the transaction is reportable under REMIT as a contract for supply within the transaction reporting and/or LNG market data and, if so, how and by when.

### Delivery defined to an EU LNG terminal

Trades for the physical delivery of LNG to EU LNG terminals are typically concluded bilaterally, hence they are considered as non-standard contracts for the supply of LNG under the REMIT transaction reporting framework. In the REMIT transaction reporting, non-standard contracts are reportable either in Table 1 or Table 2 of the annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation, depending on the potential optionality and fixing events specified in the transaction for the price, quantity, delivery location and/or delivery window.

Since the collection of LNG market data is necessary for the purpose of the daily LNG price assessment and benchmark calculation by ACER, the list of reportable information for LNG market data reflects the predefined data requirements set out in Article 7d of REMIT and those stemming from ACER's methodology applied for the price assessment and benchmark calculation. The set of information reportable within the transaction reporting is broader than the one required for compliance to the LNG market data reporting. Hence, as explained previously, after the LNG market data relating to a given trade that also falls under Article 3(a)(i) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation is reported, the market participant has to complement the already reported record with additional information, to ensure that the reporting of such a trade, including executions, also fulfils the LNG transaction reporting requirements.

### Undefined delivery at the moment of the agreement

Trades that do not specify any EU delivery at the time of the agreement between the counterparties are not reportable under Articles 8 or 7c of REMIT. However**, the trade becomes reportable as LNG market data upon the decision to deliver the LNG into any EU LNG terminal**. The same applies when there is a decision to deliver a cargo to the EU under a portfolio-type contract (cargo nomination). Please note that such an event also induces the reporting obligation under the LNG transaction reporting (see Scenario 3 in Section 3.6). More information on the REMIT reporting of different trading scenarios is available in the following sections.

### Possible delivery to one or more EU LNG terminals

Among the different types of LNG contracts, some specify a potential EU delivery at the time of the agreement, for example by listing several LNG terminals among which one or more are located in the EU. In such a case, the trade is reportable as LNG market data already at the moment of the agreement. Once the decision to deliver to a specific EU LNG terminal is made, the trade also becomes reportable within the LNG transaction reporting and thus has to be updated through a lifecycle event with the relevant additional information.

In terms of contract types, ACER acknowledges the following ones:

- LNG master agreements
- LNG spot trades
- LNG portfolio-type trades.

The following sub-sections describe the type of contracts listed above in more detail.

### 3.1.1. Master agreements

Master agreements (or, as often called, general or framework agreements), such as an EFET Master Agreement or an LNG Master Sale and Purchasing Agreement, are meant to set out the rules for future trading activities, but they do not specify to the counterparties any legal obligation for delivery.

***Under REMIT, master or general agreements are not in the scope of reporting as LNG market data or as contracts for supply.***

On the other hand, on the basis of the framework agreement, individual contracts can be concluded between the counterparties. Such contracts are considered legally binding, defining the economic terms of the contract (either by fixing or specifying the conditions for the price and quantity).

Depending on their complexity and the potential optionality clauses included, these individual contracts can typically be of two types: bilateral (spot) transactions or non-standard (portfolio-type) contracts.

#### Reporting aspects

Master agreements are not considered reportable as LNG market data nor as contracts for supply within the LNG transaction reporting.

### 3.1.2. Spot trades

Spot trades are binding agreements between the counterparties to buy or sell LNG, specifying the economic and delivery terms of the contract, including:

- fixed price (which could be an outright price, or set by an index or a differential from an index, or expressed as a formula);
- fixed quantity (or potentially including some defined volume tolerance, i.e. defined as min-max);
- fixed delivery windows (potentially including the shipping operational tolerance); and
- defined or undefined delivery point(s) depending on the terms of delivery specified in the contract, i.e. delivery ex ship (DES) or free on board (FOB).

Under spot trades, in order to fulfil their contractual obligation to buy or sell LNG, no further cargo nominations need to be concluded between the counterparties in order to agree on the final terms of the individual deliveries. The delivery obligation may cover a single-cargo or a fixed number of cargos ([12]).

In the context of spot trades, the term ‘spot’ shall not be understood as a reference to the close proximity of the delivery window of the cargo. The delivery window is specified in the contract, but it does not necessarily refer to a near-term (or spot) delivery, meaning that the agreed delivery is to be executed at a pre-specified, usually future point in time (i.e. several months after the agreement).

Spot trades may also be concluded in organised marketplaces.

#### Reporting aspects

In general, spot trades are considered bilateral transactions to be reported as LNG market data, provided that at the time of the final agreement the delivery obligation specifies a fixed or potential EU location with a fixed delivery window.

If the trade specifies a price formula and/or a volume optionality, it is still reportable as LNG market data, but an estimated value shall be provided for the price and/or quantity information when reporting the market data in real time. When an estimated price is required, the estimate should, where possible, be based on the same price source or index that will subsequently be used for settlement.

***Spot trades are considered as bilateral transactions to be reported as LNG market data if the trade refers to a fixed or potential EU location with a fixed delivery window.***

([12]) ‘LNG cargo’ means LNG being transported by an LNG vessel (cargo ship).

If the reported LNG market data also fall under the scope of LNG transaction reporting, as explained previously the LNG market data record will need to be updated with additional information as a **lifecycle event** as described in Chapter 4. For example, if the original record of the LNG market data for spot trades provides only an estimation for the quantity to be delivered, then the final quantity shall be reported as a lifecycle event in *T* + 10 working days once available.

Contracts for the supply of LNG (i.e. importation and offloading) at or after the entry flange (that connects the LNG vessel to the LNG terminal) of an EU LNG regasification terminal shall be reported by both counterparties as LNG market data by using the EIC W code for the LNG facility. Market participants shall note that in ACER's view, REMIT does not distinguish between the physical delivery of LNG into the EU and the transfer of title to the LNG purchased.

The execution of the bilateral spot trade, i.e. the actual delivery of the LNG cargo to the agreed destination, is not a reportable event. However, as mentioned above, if the LNG market data report reported originally only contained an estimated price and/or quantity information, the record shall be update with Action type M once the final price and/or quantity are known.

### 3.1.3. Portfolio-type contracts

Portfolio-type contracts are defined as short-, mid- or long-term binding agreements between the counterparties, typically including:

- pre-defined pricing formulas (typically expressed as complex price formulas);
- pre-defined (but not necessarily fully fixed) quantities or number of cargos to be delivered under the portfolio upon individual executions;
- delivery windows to be agreed upon individual deliveries;
- other flexibility and optionality clauses.

Portfolio-type contracts shall not be considered the same as the framework/master agreements described above, given their binding nature.

Under portfolio-type contracts, the counterparties at a later stage agree on delivery programmes / cargo nominations to fulfil their delivery obligation. The price and the quantities for the executed deliveries (executions) are usually fixed at invoicing (referred to as 'invoice executions').

#### Reporting aspects

Given the different flexibilities and optionalities that portfolio-type contracts typically include, they are not considered reportable as LNG market data **but are instead considered non-standard contracts to be reported in Table 2 under the REMIT transaction reporting framework**. For further guidance on how to report the respective data fields for non-standard supply contracts in Table 2, reporting parties shall refer to the main text of the TRUM.

On the other hand, the individual cargo nominations (i.e. agreements on the executions/deliveries of the cargos) that take place at a later stage are reportable as LNG market data in real time upon the agreement on the delivery. In this case, the Contract ID of the portfolio-type contract, previously reported in Table 2, shall always be indicated in Data Field (39) Linked Transaction ID in the market data record reported with Action type N.

***Portfolio-type contracts including flexibilities or optionality clauses for the quantity, pricing and/or delivery schedule for the executions are not considered LNG market data.***

As already described at the beginning of this section, if at the moment of the agreement the portfolio-type contract does not specify any (fixed or potential) EU delivery, the contract is not reportable under LNG transaction reporting at the time of the agreement. If there is a decision later to deliver the LNG in the EU, the portfolio-type contract becomes reportable in Table 2 in *T* + 10 working days from the day the delivery into the EU was agreed. The Table 2 record on the portfolio contract shall include those terms and conditions of the portfolio contract, including the price formula, volume and delivery optionalities, that are relevant to EU deliveries. In addition, it shall indicate the EIC code of the agreed EU delivery terminal. In case further EU deliveries are expected to be concluded under the same portfolio-type

contract, EIC 21W000000ACELNGX (representing all LNG terminals located in the EU) shall be indicated as delivery point or zone in the Table 2 contract. In addition, the actual cargo delivery to the agreed EU terminal is reportable as LNG market data in real time upon the agreement on the delivery. In this case, the Contract ID of the portfolio contract, reportable in *T* + 10 working days, may need to be reported as a lifecycle event to the LNG market data record if the assignment of the contract ID for the REMIT reporting purposes occurs later.

If the portfolio-type contract (with volume, price and/or delivery window optionality) refers to EU delivery in general but without specifying the actual EU LNG terminal(s) where the delivery shall happen, it is to be reported as a non-standard contract in Table 2 by indicating the delivery point with the EIC 21W000000ACELNGX. The specific EU LNG terminal where the cargo shall arrive will be agreed between the counterparties at a later stage. Upon the cargo nominations – when the decision on the chosen EU LNG terminal is also made – the agreement becomes reportable as LNG market data and shall indicate the EIC of the actual LNG terminal where the cargo delivery eventually took place.

If the portfolio-type contract specifies an option to deliver the LNG to more than one EU LNG terminal or/and other terminals outside the EU, LNG market participant shall report the contract in Table 2 by including all the EIC W codes relating to EU LNG terminals in the report. When the counterparties agree to deliver in the EU, the cargo nominations are reportable as LNG market data in real time.

Cargos originally procured under portfolio-type contracts that are subsequently diverted and resold to other buyers are expected to be reported as new transactions, provided the new agreement (resulting from the resale) specifies an EU delivery. The resale represents a new spot transaction reportable as LNG market data which shall indicate the fixed price of the cargo renegotiated together with the fixed quantity to be delivered. In case it is resold as a new portfolio-type contract, the same reporting logic applies as for the reporting of portfolio-type contracts (i.e. a new non-standard contract is expected to be reported in Table 2, while early terminating the previous contract with Action type C).

It is important to note that the early termination of a portfolio-type contract does not induce the cancellation of the previous reported executions concluded under the portfolio-type contract.

### 3.1.4. Cargo nominations under a portfolio-type contract

***Cargo nominations are reportable as LNG market data at the time of the agreement on the delivery. The final price and quantity of the concluded delivery shall be reported as a lifecycle event.***

Cargo nominations are agreed between the counterparties (often referred to as 'nominations' or 'programmes') by defining the terms of the execution of individual deliveries in order to fulfil their contractual obligation to buy or sell LNG under an existing portfolio-type contract. Cargo nominations shall not be understood as further legal contractual agreements signed between the counterparties.

Subsequent to the cargo nominations under the portfolio-type contract, the price and quantity of the deliveries are usually fixed at invoicing based on the predefined price conditions set by the portfolio contract (invoice executions).

Like spot contracts, cargo nominations agreed under portfolio-type contracts may cover a delivery obligation for a single cargo or a fixed number of multiple cargos.

#### Reporting aspects

When the counterparties agree on cargo nominations under the framework of a non-standard contract, the cargo nomination is considered **reportable as LNG market data at the time of the agreement**. This implies that the counterparties agree on the delivery window and location and use the fixing events for setting the price and/or quantity. Nevertheless, the counterparties may also need to report an estimated value for the price and quantity information in the market data record, given that the final price and quantity will be fixed upon invoicing.

If upon the concluded delivery (invoice execution) the final price and/or delivered quantity will be different than indicated in the original LNG market data record, the record shall be updated by reporting a **lifecycle event with Action type M in *T* + 10 working days** when the final price and/or the volume of the cargo is known (which typically happens at the time of the invoicing at the latest). The timestamp shall indicate the time when the market participants mutually confirm the price and the quantity for the delivery. Volume variations within operational tolerances, however, do not require the update of the previously reported quantity information.

**Annual delivery programmes**

ADPs are typically agreed under an existing long-term portfolio-type contract before the start of the gas year, by fixing the terms for the deliveries for the given gas year (e.g. quantity, delivery window and location) and also fixing the price based on the predefined formula of the portfolio-type contract. In such a case, agreeing on the ADP is considered as cargo nomination under a portfolio-type contract. ADPs typically involve multiple fixed number of cargo transactions.

**Cargo nominations that were subsequently cancelled**

Cargo nominations that were initially reported on the date of the ADP signature but subsequently cancelled (i.e. the cargo was not executed/physically delivered due to a business decision) or eventually diverted outside the EU shall be early terminated with Action type C for 'Cancel' in order to indicate that the execution did not take place.

## 3.2. How to report multiple cargo transactions

In case the LNG market data refer to a multiple cargo transaction that occurs on the same day, it is expected to be reported as different trades (each being identified via a unique transaction identifier reported in Data Field (38)) provided the delivery time, delivery location or the prices of the different cargos vary among themselves. If the previously mentioned conditions are equal, market participants can report a single transaction with one UTI where the total notional contract quantity reported in Data Field (54) corresponds to the sum of all the volumes to be delivered via the relevant cargos.

## 3.3. Type of LNG market data excluded from the reporting

In order to facilitate the understanding of the type of LNG trades that currently fall outside the scope of the LNG market data collection, a non-exhaustive list is shown below:

- general / master / framework agreements (e.g. EFET Master Agreement or LNG Master Sale and Purchasing Agreement);
- portfolio-type contracts ([13]);
- trades that do not specify a delivery to any EU terminal;
- financially settled transactions;
- small-scale LNG transactions (SSLNG) ([14]);
- trades where the physical delivery involves specialised vessels with a capacity of less than 75 000 cubic meters of LNG;
- LNG truck loading and unloading;
- cooling down for the operation of vessels and LNG facilities;
- heel LNG for the operation of vessels and LNG facilities;
- intragroup transactions as defined in Article 2(5) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation;

([13]) The related cargo nominations under portfolio-type contracts are reportable as LNG market data.
([14]) SSLNG is understood as LNG bought and sold for the purpose of the direct use of LNG in its liquid form.

- trades concluded at physical storages (i.e. in-tank) or virtual storages;
- cargo swaps, such as for the optimisation of regasification capacities, delivery location, delivery window;
- bilaterally communicated firm bids and offers that result in an LNG spot trade, provided the communication of the firm bid, the communication of the firm offer or the conclusion of the resulting trade occur on the same day;
- trades placed or concluded on an organised marketplace, as defined under Article 2(20) of REMIT, relating to wholesale energy products in relation to the supply of LNG with delivery in the EU.

For further information on the application of the REMIT transactions reporting requirements in relation to the transactions listed above, reporting parties shall consult the Guideline on REMIT Transaction Reporting, as well as the TRUM and its annexes.

## 3.4. Scope of reportable LNG bids and offers

Within the LNG market data reporting obligation, both trades and bids/offers are considered. For the purpose of LNG market data reporting, LNG bids and offers shall be interpreted as a competitive offer to set a price tag by an LNG market participant for the purchase or sale, respectively, of LNG.

Market participants shall report as LNG market data such firm bids and offers that were communicated either bilaterally to their counterparty or to entities impacting the price formations, and which did not result in a trade.

Regarding the **bilaterally communicated bids and offers to conclude spot contracts**, only firm bids and offers are expected to be reported as LNG market data. Potential counterparties (i.e. the buyer and the seller) engage in a negotiation process where they exchange and discuss potential non-binding price indications over the phone or via messaging platforms (e.g. emails) in order to explore interests to buy/sell LNG. In case of mutual interest, the negotiations may be followed by the exchange of a term sheet to align on the terms of the trade (including relevant operational items and pricing structure).

If alignment is reached on the terms, a firm bid or offer with a fixed price or price reference may be sent by one party to the other. This is typically sent via email, with a specific validity during which the bid or offer is capable of acceptance. This firm bid and offer communicated to the counterparty is considered LNG market data to be reported by the respective LNG market participant.

In case the acceptance of the firm bid or offer results in a trade specifying any EU delivery, only the trade will need to be reported as LNG market data by both counterparties. On the other hand, if the communication of the firm bid, the communication of the firm offer or the conclusion of the resulting trade occurs on different days, all LNG transactions including the bid and offer shall be reported as LNG market data.

Bids and offers relating to portfolio-type contracts, where typically contractual drafts are exchanged and final decisions are often defined during meetings between the counterparties, are not reportable.

***The lifecycle reporting requirements are not considered applicable for bids and offers reported as LNG market data.***

Bids and offers reported as LNG market data are **not expected to have any subsequent lifecycle event in order to update the reported information**.

In case of **tenders** issued for the purpose of concluding spot transactions, it is understood that the issuer of the tender sends an invitation to potential buyers/sellers to submit their bids or offers. The submitted bids or offers are considered **firm** as long as they are binding and executable, and in such cases, they shall be reported as LNG market data by the market participants submitting them. The issuer of the tender shall not report the received bids or offers. The timestamp of the reported bid or offer shall indicate the time of its submission/communication. If the invitation sent by the issuer has binding terms and specifies any EU deliveries with a price, quantity and delivery window and location, the invitation is considered a bid or offer reportable as LNG market data.

## 3.5. Delivery terms definition: DES versus FOB

Contracts for the purchase or sale of LNG have delivery terms typically specified as DES or FOB. When reporting LNG market data, the information on the delivery terms is to be indicated in Data Field (64).

### Delivery ex ship

In case of DES delivery terms, the seller is responsible for the LNG until it is delivered to the port specified in the contract. After delivery, all obligations shift to the buyer. It is understood that referencing to DES is an industry practice despite the fact that this term has been officially discontinued. Therefore, a DES-type delivery may be understood as equivalent to the currently adopted Incoterms rule 'delivered at place' (DAP) and 'delivered at terminal' (DAT).

A DES transaction is reportable as LNG market data as long as it specifies an LNG terminal located in the EU as the delivery destination.

### Free on board

In case of FOB, the buyer acquires the LNG and is responsible for shipping. The delivery point might not be specified in the original contract. If, at the time of the agreement, the FOB transaction specifies any fixed or pre-defined EU LNG terminal(s), the transaction shall be reported as LNG market data.

If the FOB transaction does not specify an EU destination at the time of the agreement but the buyer ultimately decides to deliver to the EU, the transaction becomes reportable as LNG market data, still as FOB, at the latest by the time the buyer communicates the final programme at the EU LNG terminal. In that case, the transaction timestamp reported in Data Field (37) shall indicate the time when the final decision to deliver in the EU or the communication to the terminal was made (i.e. when the slot for the vessel is registered at the regasification terminal port authority). In such a case, it is acceptable if the transaction is only reported by the buyer.

If the same FOB buyer (MP A) decides not to deliver in the EU but to sell the cargo to another buyer (MP B) on a DES basis for delivery in the EU, this is considered a new transaction to be reported as LNG market data by MP A and MP B and should be indicated as a bilateral (spot) transaction with DES delivery terms. The transaction timestamp shall indicate the time of the agreement between MP A and MP B.

## 3.6. Reporting scenarios

The following section aims to clarify the reporting requirements for LNG transactions in the context of reporting LNG market data and its lifecycle, depending on the different features of the underlying agreement. The reporting requirements provided under each scenario shall be consulted together with the cardinality table and guidance under the individual data fields as specified in Chapter 4.

## Scenario 1: Spot trade with flexible quantity

On 10 April 2026, counterparties sign a spot trade for the supply for a single cargo on a DES basis, by indicating no fixed quantity and specifying delivery at an EU LNG terminal. The delivery is due on 1 June 2026. The delivery is made on 1 June 2026 with the volume equal to 99 % of the estimated total volume.

| *Reporting framework* | *Reporting requirements* |
|---|---|
| LNG market data | The trade is reportable as LNG market data with Action type N in real time upon the final agreement between the counterparties with the estimated quantity information. Data Field (24) Contract name shall indicate 'BILCONTRACT'. Since the quantity information is reported as an estimation in the LNG market data, this information shall be updated by reporting a lifecycle event when the final volume of the cargo is known (latest in *T* + 10 working days from the invoicing date). The same requirement shall apply to the price information in case an estimation was provided in the LNG market data record. |
| LNG transaction reporting | There is no need to report the transaction in Table 2. |

## Scenario 2: Spot trade with flexible quantity

On 10 April 2026, counterparties sign a spot trade for a single cargo including optionality for the delivery and volume. The counterparties agree on the same day to deliver to a non-EU LNG terminal. At a later date (12 May 2026), the delivery optionality is exercised, and the parties agree to deliver to an EU LNG terminal. The delivery is made on 1 August 2026 with the volume equal to 98 % of the estimated total volume.

| *Reporting framework* | *Reporting requirements* |
|---|---|
| LNG market data | The trade is not reportable under REMIT at the time of the agreement since it does not specify any fixed or potential EU delivery at that time. However, the trade becomes reportable as LNG market data when the delivery to the EU is agreed between the counterparties, i.e. on 12 May 2026. Data Field (24) Contract name shall indicate 'BILCONTRACT'. Since the quantity information is reported as an estimation in the LNG market data record, this information shall be updated by reporting a lifecycle event when the final volume of the cargo is known (latest in *T* + 10 working days from the invoicing date). The same requirement shall apply to the price information in case an estimation was provided in the LNG market data. |
| LNG transaction reporting | There is no need to report the transaction in Table 2. |

## Scenario 3: Portfolio-type contract for multiple cargos with variable delivery

Counterparties sign a portfolio-type contract agreed on a FOB basis for multi-cargo deliveries. The buyer takes delivery of, and title to, the LNG, hence deciding where the delivery is to be made globally, depending on the commercial preferences at the time. The contract is signed on 10 July 2026 with the agreement to deliver 10 cargos (each cargo of 3 million MMBtu) over three years to any LNG terminal in the world. On 7 October 2026, the parties agree to deliver (i.e. to execute) one of the cargos to an EU LNG terminal. The delivery is due on 1 December 2026. Eventually, the delivery is made on 1 and 2 December with the volume equal to 102 % of the estimated total volume.

| *Reporting framework* | *Reporting requirements* |
|---|---|
| LNG market data | Upon the decision to deliver in the EU, such an agreement on the individual cargo delivery is considered a transaction to be reported as LNG market data with Action type N in real time at the time of the agreement. Data Field (24) Contract name shall indicate 'EXECUTION'. If the price and/or quantity information is reported as an estimation in the LNG market data record with Action type N, this information shall be updated by reporting a lifecycle event in 10 working days, when the final price and/or volume of the cargo is known (latest at the invoicing date). The same requirements shall apply in case of any agreements for further deliveries to the EU. |
| LNG transaction reporting | The original portfolio-type contract is not considered reportable under REMIT as no EU delivery is specified at the time when the contract is signed. When the decision to deliver a cargo to the EU is made, the original portfolio-type contract becomes reportable in Table 2 in *T* + 10 working days (reported with Action type N) when the agreement on the EU delivery is reached, specifying the different optionality and flexibility clauses included in the contract relevant for EU deliveries. |

## Scenario 4: Variation of the delivery point (from EU to non-EU terminal)

On 10 September 2026, counterparties sign a trade relating to the supply for a single cargo to be delivered in an EU LNG terminal with delivery optionality. The delivery window is specified in the contract. On 12 October 2026, the delivery optionality is exercised by cargo nomination, and the counterparties agree to deliver to a non-EU LNG terminal instead.

| *Reporting framework* | *Reporting requirements* |
|---|---|
| LNG market data | Due to the delivery optionality (i.e. specifying EU delivery) the trade is reportable in real time as LNG market data at the time of the agreement by using Action type N and indicating EIC 21W000000ACELNGX (representing all LNG terminals located in the EU). Once the commercial agreement is reached to deliver to a non-EU terminal, the trade must be early terminated with Action type C within 10 working days from the date of the business decision. Data Field (37) Transaction timestamp shall indicate the timestamp of the decision on the non-EU delivery, while Data Field (57) Termination date shall indicate the effective date of termination. |
| LNG transaction reporting | There is no need to report the transaction in Table 2. |

## Scenario 5: Portfolio-type long-term contract with multi-cargo delivery

On 10 September 2026, a multi-cargo supply contract is signed where counterparties agreed to deliver 10 cargos (each cargo of 3 million MMBtu) over three years, all with the same volume and price, to an EU LNG terminal. The contract is considered a portfolio-type contract since the actual delivery time of the 10 cargos is to be agreed upon later. The first delivery was agreed to be made on 1 October 2026. The first delivery on 1 October was concluded with a volume equal to 101 % of the estimated total volume.

| *Reporting framework* | *Reporting requirements* |
|---|---|
| LNG market data | Each cargo nomination is to be reported as LNG market data in real time with Action type N at the time the decisions are made on the individual deliveries. Data Field (24) Contract name shall indicate 'EXECUTION', while Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID shall be populated with the contract ID of the portfolio-type contract previously reported in Table 2. If the price and/or quantity information is reported as an estimation in the LNG market data record with Action type N, this information shall be updated in the LNG market data record by using Action type M when the final price and/or volume of the cargo is known (latest in 10 working days from the invoicing date). |
| LNG transaction reporting | At the time of the agreement the contract is reportable as a non-standard contract in Table 2 within $T + 10$ working days, by indicating the Contract ID as assigned by the counterparties. |

## 3.7. Summary table for lifecycle reporting

This section describes typical scenarios for lifecycle event reporting relating to LNG market data.

**CASE 1:** Spot trade with fixed (outright) price and quantity

The scenario implies that no estimations had to be provided in the LNG market data record

| Business event | Action type | Timing of reporting | Additional clarification |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agreement on the spot trade | Action type N | Real time | Constitutes LNG market data |
| Outright price information at the time of the agreement | Action type N | Real time | Constitutes information for LNG price assessment and under Article 8 of REMIT |
| Fixed volume agreed at the time of the agreement | Action type N | Real time | Constitutes information for LNG price assessment and under Article 8 of REMIT |
| Change in quantity due to operational tolerance | NA | NA | Not a business decision but technical feature |
| Final price known upon invoicing | NA | NA | Price of trade was fixed at time of agreement by an outright |

**CASE 2:** Spot trade with price formula and flexible volume (e.g. min/max)

| Business event | Action type | Timing of reporting | Additional clarification |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agreement on spot trade | Action type N | Real time | Constitutes LNG market data |
| Estimated price information | Action type N | Real time | Constitutes LNG market data information |
| Final price known upon invoicing | Action type M | *T* + 10 working days after invoicing | Constitutes information under Article 8 of REMIT |
| Estimated volume information | Action type N | Real time | Constitutes LNG market data information |
| Final quantity known upon invoicing | Action type M | *T* + 10 working days after invoicing | Constitutes information under Article 8 of REMIT |

Note: The same lifecycle reporting requirements are considered applicable for price and quantity information in case of cargo nominations reported as LNG market data, agreed under Table 2 non-standard contracts.

**CASE 3:** Spot trade with cargo diversion from EU to non-EU

The scenario implies that the original trade specified an EU delivery.

| Business event | Action type | Timing of reporting | Additional clarification |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agreement on spot trade with EU delivery | Action type N | Real time | Constitutes LNG market data |
| Agreement to divert cargo to a non-EU terminal | Action type C | *T* + 10 working days after agreement | Constitutes a business decision |

**CASE 4:** Spot type trade with cargo diversion from non-EU to EU

| Business event | Action type | Timing of reporting | Additional clarification |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agreement on spot trade with non-EU delivery | NA | NA | Does not constitute LNG market data |
| Agreement to divert cargo to an EU terminal | Action type N | *T* + 10 working days after agreement | Constitutes LNG market data |

# 4. Reporting of LNG market data and its lifecycle in Table 1

The data fields listed below represent the cardinality of the data fields included in the REMITTable1LNG schema, referring to the full set of details relating to LNG market data and the lifecycle reporting obligation.

When reporting their LNG market data, LNG market participants shall provide as complete a set of information as possible in the record at the time of the real time reporting, based on all the available information on the terms of the transaction, in order to accurately reflect the reported business event.

In certain scenarios in which the information is not mandatory under Article 7d of REMIT but it is under Article 8 of REMIT (such as the final beneficiary), and this information has already been provided in the N record, there is no need to update the record, unless there is a business-related update that requires a modification (e.g. change in the price or quantity). Otherwise, the missing information is to be reported as lifecycle event.

In addition, market participants shall pay special attention to the correct interplay of the information provided across the data fields (e.g. applying the correct exchange rates and unit conversion rates) to avoid triggering any data quality issues in the report.

The data field descriptions and the cardinality table available below aim to provide the reporting guidance on the applicability of the individual data fields for the different types of LNG market data (and the respective lifecycle reporting requirements), such as:

- bids and offers;
- bilateral spot trades;
- cargo nominations agreed under non-standard portfolio-type contracts previously reported in Table 2.

**Cardinality table**

M (real-time) = the field is mandatory to be reported in the record with Action type N

M (lifecycle) = the field is mandatory to be reported latest as a lifecycle event with Action type M

M* (real-time) = the field is conditionally mandatory to be reported in the record with Action type N (see the applicable conditions under the relevant data field)

M* (lifecycle) = the field is conditionally mandatory to be reported latest as a lifecycle event with Action type M (see the applicable conditions under the relevant data field)

N/A = the field is not applicable for the given LNG market data type

O = the field is not mandatory, i.e. optional, to be reported in the record with Action type N (however, it may be mandatory to report it as a modification, see column 'LIFECYCLE')

DV = field is to be populated with a predefined default value

○ = the value provided in the data field in the record reported with Action type N shall remain unchanged throughout its lifecycle

NB: The data fields highlighted in grey are included in Table 1 of the annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation but not considered applicable in the context of reporting LNG market and trade data, hence these fields are not available in the dedicated *REMITTable1LNG* schema.

| Field no. | Field name | REAL-TIME<br>LNG market data record reported with Action type N | | | LIFECYCLE (*T* + 10)<br>*Additional or modified information to be provided (latest) as a lifecycle event* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bids / offers | Bilateral trades | Cargo nominations | Bilateral trades | Executions |
| **Parties to the contract** | | | | | | |
| 1 | ID of the market participant | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 2 | Type of code used in field 1 | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 3 | Liquidity provision activity | | | | | |
| 4 | ID of the trader | N/A | O | N/A | M | N/A |
| 5 | Algorithm ID | | | | | |
| 6 | ID of the other market participant (counterparty) | DV | M | M | M* | M* |
| 7 | Type of code used in field 6 | DV | M | M | M* | M* |
| 8 | Reporting entity ID | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 9 | ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account | | | | | |
| 10 | Beneficiary ID | N/A | O | N/A | M* | N/A |
| 11 | Type of code used in field 9 and in field 10 | N/A | O | N/A | M | N/A |
| 12 | Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1 | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 13 | Buy / sell indicator | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 14 | Initiator / Aggressor / Sleeve | | | | | |
| Order details | | | | | | |
| 15 | Order ID | | | | | |
| 16 | Order type | | | | | |
| 17 | Order condition | | | | | |
| 18 | Order status | | | | | |
| 19 | Minimum execution volume | | | | | |
| 20 | Price limit | | | | | |
| 21 | Undisclosed volume | | | | | |
| 22 | Order duration | | | | | |
| **Contract details** | | | | | | |
| 23 | Contract ID | | | | | |
| 24 | Contract name | DV | DV | DV | ○ | ○ |
| 25 | Contract type | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 26 | Energy commodity ([15]) | | | | | |

([15]) The data field is not reportable since only transactions relating to LNG commodity are reportable in the REMITTable1LNG schema.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Fixing index or reference price | M* | M* | N/A | ○ | N/A |
| 28 | Fixing index types | M* | M* | N/A | ○ | N/A |
| 29 | Fixing index sources | M* | M* | N/A | ○ | N/A |
| 30 | Index fixing interval | M* | M* | N/A | ○ | N/A |
| 31 | Fixing frequency | M* | M* | N/A | ○ | N/A |
| 32 | Settlement method ([16]) | | | | | |
| 33 | Organised marketplace ID/OTC | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 34 | Type of trading venue | | | | | |
| 35 | Contract trading hours | | | | | |
| 36 | Last trading date and time | | | | | |
| **Transaction details** | | | | | | |
| 37 | Transaction timestamp | M | M | M | M* | M* |
| 38 | Unique transaction ID | M | M | M | M | ○ |
| 39 | Linked transaction ID | N/A | M* | M | ○ | ○ |
| 40 | Linked order ID | | | | | |
| 41 | Voice-brokered | | | | | |
| 42 | Post-trade event | | | | | |
| 43 | Transaction type | | | | | |
| 44 | Bidding ID | | | | | |
| 45 | Price | M | M | M | M* | M* |
| 46 | Price formula | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 47 | Price in EUR/MWh | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 48 | Index value | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 49 | Price currency and unit | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 50 | Notional amount | M | M | M | M* | M* |
| 51 | Notional amount in EUR | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 52 | Notional currency | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 53 | Quantity/Volume | | | | | |
| 54 | Total notional contract quantity | M | M | M | M* | M* |
| 55 | Total notional contract quantity in MWh | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 56 | Quantity unit for fields 53 and 54 | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 57 | Termination date | - | - | - | M* | M* |
| **Details of LNG market and trade data** | | | | | | |
| 58 | Type of LNG market data | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 59 | Annual delivery program | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 60 | Cargo swap | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |

([16]) The data field is not reportable since only physically settled transactions relating to LNG commodity are reportable in the REMITTable1LNG schema.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | Event type | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 62 | Loading facility | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 63 | Vessel identifier | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 64 | Delivery terms | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 65 | Portfolio contract price formula | N/A | N/A | M* | N/A | ○ |
| 66 | Special arrangement | O | O | O | ○ | ○ |
| 67 | Reporter's information | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 68 | Business contact details | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| **Optionality details** | | | | | | |
| 69 | Option style | | | | | |
| 70 | Option type | | | | | |
| 71 | Option exercise date or period | | | | | |
| 72 | Option exercise frequency | | | | | |
| 73 | Option strike price | | | | | |
| 74 | Minimum/Maximum quantity | | | | | |
| 75 | Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| 76 | Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity in MWh | M* | M* | M* | ○ | ○ |
| 77 | Quantity unit for fields 75 and 76 | M | M | M | ○ | ○ |
| **Delivery profile** | | | | | | |
| 78 | Delivery point or zone | M | M | M | M* | M* |
| 79 | Delivery start date | M | M | M | M* | M* |
| 80 | Delivery end date | M | M | M | M* | M* |
| 81 | Duration | | | | | |
| 82 | Number of periods | | | | | |
| 83 | Load type | | | | | |
| 84 | Load delivery intervals | | | | | |
| 85 | Delivery capacity | | | | | |
| 86 | Quantity unit used in field 85 | | | | | |
| 87 | Price/time interval quantity | | | | | |
| **Lifecycle information** | | | | | | |
| 88 | Action type | M | M | M | M | M |

# 4.1. Data fields relating to parties to the contract

## Data Field (1) ID of the market participant

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ID of the market participant | The field identifies by a unique code the market participant placing or concluding the transaction, or the organised marketplace (OMP) in case of system-generated orders |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *idOfMarketParticipant* | |
| | <code> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACER code | Alphanumerical | 12 | A0643278W.EU |
| LEI | | 20 | 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h |
| BIC | | 11 | ACERSILJ500 |
| EIC | | 16 | 21X000EUROPEU–8 |
| GLN/GS1 code | | 13 | a1b2c3d4e5f6g |

### Field description

This field identifies the LNG market participant agreeing on an LNG sport trade or cargo nomination or placing the bid or offer for the purchase or sale of LNG.

The LNG market participant shall be identified by one of the unique codes as provided upon its registration with the respective NRA and available in CEREMP.

Registration of market participants with the relevant NRA results in receiving an ACER code. From ACER's perspective, the ACER code is preferred to be reported in Data Field (1) to identify the market participant, but all the other codes may also be used, once available in CEREMP.

LNG market participants not yet registered in CEREMP shall refer to the dedicated page ([17]) on the ACER website for more information on how to do so.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in each type of LNG market data record reported with Action type N.

In case of novation (e.g. change of the ACER code of the market participant identified in this field), all the outstanding trades (including cargo nominations), i.e. where the delivery has not been concluded yet, shall be novated by using Action type C for the cancellation of the outstanding trade, and Action type N for the reporting of the new ACER code of the market participant. For more information on novation, see Annex I to the TRUM.

The novation requirement does not apply to bids and offers.

([17]) ACER (n.d.), 'LNG Price Assessment/Benchmarks', ACER website, https://www.acer.europa.eu/gas/lng-price-assessment.

## Data Field (2) Type of code used in field 1

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Type of code used in field 1 | The field indicates the type of the unique code used in field 1 |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <code> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACER code | Text | 3 | ace |
| LEI | | 3 | lei |
| BIC | | 3 | bic |
| EIC | | 3 | eic |
| GLN/GS1 code | | 3 | gln |

### Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (1).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in each type of LNG market data record reported with Action type N.

## Data Field (4) ID of the trader

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | ID of the trader | The field identifies the login username or trading account of the trader used for the placing or conclusion of the transaction, as specified by the technical system of the OMP or identified by the market participant |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <traderID> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 100 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 100 | 1234567890abcdefghi |

### Field description

This field indicates the ID used by the market participant to identify the user responsible the trade that is to be reported as LNG market data. This is most likely an electronic ID for the trader account or a technical representation of that account.

The field shall represent how the market participant identifies its trader that is concluding the trade. As the same trader may have multiple IDs, it is crucial that the relevant ID used by the trader for that particular transaction to be reported is always provided in this field.

The field is considered mandatory in the sense that there must be an identifier of the person or the group of people responsible for taking decisions or actions in executing or amending the trade. A number or code does not disclose the identity of the person in the transaction reporting; thus, market participants may report a number (or code) in order to avoid the reporting of names.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The field is mandatory only for spot-type trades, to be reported as a lifecycle event with Action type M to the related LNG market data record reported previously.

This implies that the information shall be provided as a lifecycle event to the already reported LNG market data at the latest in *T* + 10 working days after the conclusion of the bilateral trade, unless already provided in the record with Action type N.

The field is not applicable to bids, offers or cargo nominations.

## Data Field (6) ID of the other market participant (counterparty)

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | ID of the other market participant (counterparty) | The field identifies by a unique code the other market participant being the counterparty to the transaction |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <code> | |
| | <otherMarketParticipantName> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACER code | Text | 3 | ace |
| LEI | | 3 | lei |
| BIC | | 3 | bic |
| EIC | | 3 | eic |
| GLN/GS1 code | | 3 | gln |

### Field description

This field identifies the ID of the other LNG market participant being the other counterparty to the trade or cargo nomination.

For details on the unique identification of a market participant, see guidance provided in Data Field (1).

### Counterparty without an ACER code

When a REMIT market participant (MP 1) enters into a bilateral transaction reportable as LNG market data with another REMIT market participant without an ACER code (e.g. the market participant is under registration), MP 1 may need to populate this field with the fictitious ACER code ‘ACERNONMP.EU’ to indicate that the counterparty does not have an ACER code. In such cases, the name of the counterparty is expected to be specified in the relevant child element available under this field in the schema.

Once the counterparty concludes its registration with the relevant NRA and thus receives an ACER code, a novation – as specified in Annex I to the TRUM – has to be reported in *T* + 10 working days.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record for spot trades and cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

In case of bids and offers, default value 'ACERNONMP.EU' shall be used in this field.

## Data Field (7) Type of code used in field 6

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | Type of code used in field 6 | The field indicates the type of the unique code used in field 6 |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <code> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACER code | Text | 3 | ace |
| LEI | | 3 | lei |
| BIC | | 3 | bic |
| EIC | | 3 | eic |
| GLN/GS1 code | | 3 | gln |

### Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (6).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

See guidance provided in Data Field (6).

## Data Field (8) Reporting entity ID

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Reporting entity ID | The field identifies the RRM by its ACER registration code as the reporting entity of the transaction |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <reportingEntityID> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACER code | Alphanumerical | 12 | A0643278W.EU |

### Field description

This field shall identify the RRM via its ACER code that submits the LNG market data to ARIS on behalf of the LNG market participant identified in Data Field (1).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in each type of LNG market data record, reported in real time with Action type N.

## Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Beneficiary ID | The field identifies by a unique code the beneficiary of the transaction when the beneficiary is not the same as the market participant identified in fields 1 or 9 |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *beneficiaryIdentification* | |
| | <code> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACER code | Alphanumeric | 12 | A0643278W.EU |
| LEI | | 20 | 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h |
| BIC | | 11 | ACERSILJ500 |
| EIC | | 16 | 21X000EUROPEU–8 |
| GLN/GS1 code | | 13 | a1b2c3d4e5f6g |

### Field description

This field indicates the ID of the final beneficiary to the trade.

If the market participant reported in Data Field (1) is not the final beneficiary to the trade, the reporting market participant shall identify the beneficiary in this field by a unique code as registered in CEREMP.

Registration of market participants with the relevant NRA results in receiving an ACER code. From ACER's perspective, the ACER code is preferred to be reported in Data field (10) to identify the market participant, but all the other codes may also be used, once available in CEREMP.

If the market participant reported in Data Field (1) is also the beneficiary to the trade, this field is not applicable.

For example, if MP 1 is trading on behalf of MP 2, then MP 2 is the beneficiary and MP 1 is acting on behalf of MP 2 as an agent, as defined in Data Field (12).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The field is mandatory only for bilateral spot trades, to be reported as a lifecycle event with Action type M to the related LNG market data record reported previously, if applicable.

This implies that the information shall be provided as a lifecycle event to the already reported LNG market data at the latest in $T + 10$ working days after the conclusion of the bilateral trade, unless already provided in the record with Action type N.

The field is not applicable to bids and offers.

In case of cargo nominations, since the beneficiary information is required in the record of the related non-standard portfolio-type contract reported in Table 2 under Data Field (6) – being linked together via Data Field (39) in the LNG market data record – it is not expected to report again the (same) beneficiary information in the LNG market data record relating to the cargo nomination.

## Data Field (11) Type of code used in field 9 and in field 10

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | Type of code used in field 9 and in field 10 | The field indicates the type of the unique codes used in fields 9 and 10 |

**Representation in the electronic format**

<code>

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACER code | Alphanumeric | 12 | A0643278W.EU |
| LEI | | 20 | 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h |
| BIC | | 11 | ACERSILJ500 |
| EIC | | 16 | 21X000EUROPEU–8 |
| GLN/GS1 code | | 13 | a1b2c3d4e5f6g |

### Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (10) used to identify the final beneficiary if different than the market participant identified in Data Field (1).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

See guidance provided in Data Field (10).

## Data Field (12) Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1 | The field indicates whether the market participant or counterparty in field 1 has placed or concluded the transaction as principal or as agent |

**Representation in the electronic format**

<tradingCapacity>

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P = Principal<br>A = Agent | Text | 1 | P |

### Field description

This field identifies the trading capacity of the market participant identified in Data Field (1).

If the market participant is acting on its own behalf, this field shall be populated with value 'P' for 'Principal'. If the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent, this field shall be populated with value 'A' for 'Agent', irrespectively of whether the identification of the final beneficiary is known by the time of the reporting. In case of agency transactions, market participants shall consult the guidance provided under Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in each type of LNG market data record reported in real time with Action type N.

## Data Field (13) Buy/sell indicator

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Buy/sell indicator | The field indicates whether the transaction was a buy or sell (or in certain scenarios both) |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <buySellIndicator> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| B = Buy<br>S = Sell | Text | 1 | B |

### Field description

The buy/sell indicator indicates whether the LNG market participant is reporting the LNG market data for the buying or selling of LNG. Value 'B' shall be indicated for the purchase (e.g. for LNG bids) and value 'S' shall be indicated for the selling of LNG (e.g. for LNG offers) as intended by the market participant reported in Data Field (1).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in each type of LNG market data record reported in real time with Action type N.

## 4.2. Data fields relating to order details

Data fields relating to order details included in Table 1 of the annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation are not considered applicable for LNG market data, i.e. not applicable for bids and offers either.

## 4.3. Data fields relating to contract details

### Data Field (24) Contract name

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | Contract name | The field indicates the name of the contract to which the transaction refers as identified by the OMP |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <contractName> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 200 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 200 | BILCONTRACT |

#### Field description

The field shall identify if the reported LNG market data refer to a bilateral spot trade or a cargo nomination.

Value 'BILCONTRACT' shall be reported to identify the LNG market data relating to a bilateral spot trade.

Value 'NOMINATION' shall be reported to identify the LNG market data relating to a cargo nomination agreed under a non-standard portfolio-type contract reported in Table 2.

#### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bilateral spot trades and cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N by using the pre-specified default values.

For reporting bids and offers communicated bilaterally to the counterparty or to entities impacting the price formations, default value 'BILCONTRACT' shall be used.

### Data Field (25) Contract type

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 25 | Contract type | The field indicates the type of the contract to which the transaction refers |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <contractType> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| SO = Spot<br>FW = Forward style contract<br>FU = Future style contract<br>SP = Spread<br>SW = Swap<br>SWG = Swings<br>OT = Other | Text | Up to 3 | FW |

### Field description

This field shall identify the type of the contract the LNG market data refers to.

In ACER's understanding, LNG transactions with physical delivery typically refer to forward style contracts.

For bids and offers, market participants shall select the type of the underlying contract the bid or offer refers to.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in each type of LNG market data record, reported in real time with Action type N.

## Data Field (27) Fixing index or reference price

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Fixing index or reference price | The field indicates the fixing index that sets the price for the contract or the reference price for derivatives. The fixing index is expected to follow the naming convention specified by the Agency |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <indexName> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 150 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 150 | XYZ abc day-ahead |

### Field description

This field identifies the name of the index or indices used to fix the price of the trade or the bid or offer reported as LNG market data. If the price of the transaction is fixed by an index, an estimated price information shall be reported in Data Field (45) Price.

It is always required to provide a clear reference to the index or indices involved.

For more information on how to report the price formula for LNG market data, see the description under Data Field (46) Price formula.

The information on the fixing index name is to be reported in the *formulaComponent* section in the schema available under the *priceDetails*. The *formulaComponent* section is made repeatable allowing the reporting of multiple indices, if applicable. When populating the *formulaComponent* section, schema fields <indexName> and <indexValue> are mandatory.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the price of the trade is not an outright price but is fixed by an index or a formula, the information on the fixing index must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral spot trades reported in real time with Action type N, without further lifecycle reporting requirements.

For cargo nominations, it is understood that the price formula including the relevant indices is provided in the related non-standard portfolio-type contract reported in Table 2.

## Data Field (28) Fixing index types

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | Fixing index types | The field indicates the type of the fixing index, such as spot, forward, swap, spread |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <fixedIndexType> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| SO = Spot<br>FW = Forward style contract<br>FU = Future style contract<br>SP = Spread<br>SW = Swap<br>OT = Other | Alphanumerical | 2 | FW |

### Field description

This field identifies the type of the fixing index indicated in Data Field (27) used in the reported LNG market data. Where the transaction has several types of fixing index, each of them should be reported in this field.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by an exchange, the value ‘SO’ shall be reported. If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher and represents the delivery of the energy commodity during a specific day, week, weekend, month, etc., then the value ‘FW’ shall be reported. If the index is a future price published by an exchange, the value ‘FU’ shall be reported. For examples on how to report the price formula, see Data Field (46).

The information on the fixing index type is to be reported in the *formulaComponent* section in the schema available under the *priceDetails*. The *formulaComponent* section is made repeatable allowing the reporting of multiple indices, if applicable.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the price of the transaction is not an outright price but is fixed by an index or a formula, the information on the fixing index must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral spot trades reported in real time with Action type N, without further lifecycle reporting requirements.

For cargo nominations, it is understood that the price formula including the relevant indices is provided in the related non-standard portfolio-type contract reported previously in Table 2.

## Data Field (29) Fixing index sources

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | Fixing index sources | The field indicates the publication source for each index. In case of basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <fixingIndexSource> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 100 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 100 | Index Source Name |

### Field description

This field identifies the source of the fixing index or indices used in Data Field (27) Fixing index or reference price.

For each index reported in Data Field (27), market participants shall specify the publication source of each index. In the case of a basket of indices for which no unique publisher exists, market participants shall report all sources of the basket of indices. Where the price of the transaction involves several fixing indexes, each source is expected be reported in this field. For examples on how to report the price formula, see Data Field (46).

The information on the fixing index source is to be reported in the *formulaComponent* section in the schema available under the *priceDetails*. The *formulaComponent* section is made repeatable allowing the reporting of multiple indices if applicable.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the price of the trade is not an outright price but is fixed by an index or a formula, the information on the fixing index must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral spot trades reported in real time with Action type N, without further lifecycle reporting requirements.

For cargo nominations, it is understood that the price formula including the relevant indices is provided in the related non-standard portfolio-type contract reported previously in Table 2.

## Data Field (30) Index fixing interval

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 30 | Index fixing interval | The field indicates the fixing interval determining the earliest and latest fixing date of the fixing index |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <firstFixingDate> |
| <lastFixingDate> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISO 8601 date format | Date | 10 | 2026-05-01 |

### Field description

The field shall indicate if applicable the first and last fixing date at which the price of the trade can be set for the index or indices reported in Data Field (27).

For example:

- index ABC may be used to fix the contract price from 1.1.2015 to 31.12.2026;
- index 123 may be used to fix the contract price from 1.4.2015 to 31.1.2027; and
- index XYZ may be used to fix the contract price from 1.4.2016 to 31.3.2027.

The information on the fixing index interval is to be reported in the *formulaComponent* section in the schema available under the *priceDetails*. The *formulaComponent* section is made repeatable allowing the reporting of multiple indices if applicable.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the price of the trade is not an outright price but is fixed by an index or a formula, the information on the fixing index must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral spot trades reported in real time with Action type N, without further lifecycle reporting requirements.

For cargo nominations, it is understood that the price formula including the relevant indices is provided in the related non-standard (portfolio-type) contract reported previously in Table 2.

## Data Field (31) Fixing frequency

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Fixing frequency | The field indicates the frequency of the fixing event, such as daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <fixingFrequency> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| D = Daily<br>W = Weekly<br>M = Monthly<br>Q = Quarterly | Text | 1 | D |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S = Seasonal<br>A = Annual | | | |

### Field description

This field identifies the frequency of the fixing of the index for the trade.

For example, it refers to the daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other frequency as specified in the table above. It does not specify the exact dates and times when the fixing occurs, but its frequency.

For example, a contract price can be set on the basis of an index that is used daily or a contract price can be set on the basis of an index that it is used monthly. For examples on how to report the price formula, see Data Field (46).

The information on the fixing index source is to be reported in the *formulaComponent* section in the schema available under the *priceDetails*. The *formulaComponent* section is made repeatable, allowing the reporting of multiple indices if applicable.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the price of the trade is not an outright price but is fixed by an index or a formula, the information on the fixing index must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral spot trades reported in real time with Action type N, without further lifecycle reporting requirements.

For cargo nominations, it is understood that the price formula including the relevant indices is provided in the related non-standard portfolio-type contract reported previously in Table 2.

## Data Field (33) Organised marketplace ID/OTC

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 33 | Organised marketplace ID/OTC | The field identifies by a unique code the organised marketplace used by the market participant for the placing or conclusion of the transaction. In case of LNG market data, the field may also identify the platform where the bid or offer was placed or registered, or where the transaction was concluded |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *organisedMarketPlaceIdentifier* | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| XBIL = Bilateral<br>OTH = Other | Alphanumerical | 4<br>50 | XBIL |

### Field description

As no trades concluded on an OMP are reportable withing the LNG market data, the only allowed values for this data field are ‘XBIL’ and ‘OTH’. The field shall be reported with XBIL in case the firm bid or offer was bilaterally communicated to the counterparty. As indicated in Section 3.4, only bids and offers which did not result in a trade shall be included in the reporting. In addition, XBIL should be reported in case

of bilaterally concluded trades or cargo nominations. In such cases, Data Field (24) Contact name shall be reported with value 'BILCONTRACT'.

In case the firm bid or offer was reported to a platform impacting the price formations, this field is expected be indicated as OTH with the condition that the name of the respective entity is provided in the related schema field <other> under field <*organisedMarketPlaceIdentifier*>.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in each type of LNG market data record reported in real time with Action type N.

## 4.4. Data fields relating to transaction details

### Data Field (37) Transaction timestamp

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 37 | Transaction timestamp | The field indicates the date and time when the reported transaction event, including the order submission, trade execution and their modification, cancellation or termination, occurred |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <agreementDateTime> | |
| | <transactionDateTime> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time | Date and time | | 2026-11-29T10:00:00.000Z<br>Or<br>2026-11-29T12:00:00.000+02.00 |

### Field description

This field shall identify the time of the agreement between the counterparties when a bilateral spot trade, including cargo nominations, was agreed or the time when the bid or offer was placed on a platform or communicated bilaterally to the counterparty.

The timestamp shall be expressed in UTC time and reported as precisely as possible as a string representation of the ISO 8601 date and time format.

For DES and FOB contracts where the EU delivery is specified at the time of the agreement, the date and time of the agreement shall be reported at the time of the reporting of the LNG market data.

***For bilateral spot trades and cargo nominations, it is always mandatory to update the already reported LNG market data record with the transaction time of the formal signing of the transaction by using Action type M.***

For FOB contracts where the buyer decides at a later stage to deliver to an EU destination, the date and time of the final decision to deliver the LNG to an EU

terminal shall be indicated here (i.e. point in time when there is no turning back the LNG vessel or, at the latest, the time when the buyer communicates the final programme at the EU LNG terminal).

For FOB contracts, where the contract does not specify an EU destination at the time of the agreement, but the buyer ultimately decides to deliver to the EU, the transaction becomes reportable, at the latest by the time the buyer communicates the final programme at the EU LNG terminal. In that case the transaction timestamp shall indicate the timestamp when the FOB transaction took place (the contract was confirmed/signed).

For bids and offers for the purchase or sale of LNG, this field indicates the timestamp when they were submitted or communicated.

For bilaterally communicated firm bids and offers, the timestamp shall indicate when the communication was sent (typically by email) to the counterparty, to be provided in the schema field <agreementDateTime>.

The timestamp shall be rounded to the nearest minute in UTC time. However, where market participants are not able to meet the requirement to populate the transaction timestamp field with the actual trading time but report the time at which the trade is entered into their deal capture systems (when this is not materially different from the actual trading time), market participants should strive to minimise any discrepancy between the actual agreement time and the booking time.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information on the agreement time must be provided in each type of LNG market data record reported in real time with Action type N.

The data field is represented in two fields in the schema. The mandatory field <agreementDateTime> shall indicate the date and time when the transaction was agreed between the counterparties. In ACER's understanding, this date and time may not necessarily be the same as the time when the trade was formally signed by the counterparties (which may happen days or weeks after the final agreement has been reached).

When a lifecycle event to the first record reported previously with Action type N needs to be reported by using Action type M, C or E, the transaction timestamp of the reportable event shall be reported in in field <transactionDateTime>.

Since in general, there are no lifecycle events expected to be reported for bids and offers, the transaction time is not expected to be populated in field <transactionDateTime>.

## Data Field (38) Unique transaction ID

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 38 | Unique transaction ID | The field identifies the transaction by a unique identifier as assigned by the organised marketplace or the trade-matching system, or by the two market participants in case of bilateral transactions to match the two sides of a transaction |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <uniqueTransactionIdentifier> | |
| | <matchingUti> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 100 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 100 | 1234567890abcdefrgf |

### Field description

The field shall identify the reported LNG market data through a unique identification code.

Bids and offers placed or communicated shall always be assigned a UTI when being reported to ARIS. The same shall apply to cargo nominations, without the expectation to assign the UTI in such a way as to match the two sides of the transactions.

On the other hand, for bilateral spot trades, the two legs must have a matching UTI code. If such a code is not available at the time of reporting the trade as LNG market data, a temporarily UTI code – i.e. a code different for the buy and sell sides of the trade – has to be reported. In such a case, both market participants involved in the trade shall subsequently submit, as a lifecycle event to the already reported LNG market data, a matching UTI by using Action type M.

***Bilateral spot trades shall always be assigned a matching UTI as agreed by the counterparties and reported later as a lifecycle event.***

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

Data Field (38) is represented in the electronic format via two fields: <uniqueTransactionIdentifier> (mandatory) and <matchingUti> (optional).

In case of bilateral trade, the UTI shall be agreed and reported by the two market participants (i.e. the buyer and the seller). If the matching UTI is already available at the real-time reporting with Action type N, counterparties shall report it in both the <uniqueTransactionIdentifier> and <matchingUti> schema fields.

## Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 39 | Linked transaction ID | The field identifies the linked transaction by using a unique identifier that is associated with the execution, or when two or more transactions relate to each other, such as when the option is exercised, or when multiple transactions contribute to the same trading strategy |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <linkedTransactionId> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 100 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 100 | 1234567890abcdefrgf |

### Field description

This field shall identify the Contract ID of the non-standard portfolio-type contract previously reported in Table 2 when reporting the related cargo nomination as LNG market data.

The field is also expected to be reported when multiple cargo transactions are being reported under the same annual delivery programme (ADP).

In case LNG market participants decide to report their trades relating to cargo swap agreements, it is essential to link the respective trades of the reporting market participant via this field. This means that the field shall link the reporting market participant's own cargo trades that form the swap arrangement, namely the cargo sold by the reporting LNG MP and the cargo bought by the very same LNG MP.

The field is also applicable when previously reported LNG market data relating to bilateral trades, including cargo nominations, need to be early terminated with Action type C or invalidated with Action type E (where a new transaction shall be reported with the corrected information by using Action type N). The N record shall contain the UTI of the old transaction in this field. For more information, see Data Field (88) Action type.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

In case the non-standard contract was not reported in Table 2 before the LNG market data submission, a lifecycle reporting is expected to indicate the Contract ID once known (in *T* + 10 working days).

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record relating to cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N. For bilateral trades, the field may be applicable in case of the scenarios described in Data Field (88).

The field is not applicable for bids and offers.

## Data Field (45) Price

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 45 | Price | The field indicates the price per unit. For LNG market data, the field shall indicate an estimated value in case the price is fixed by a price formula |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <price> |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 35.00 |

### Field description

When reporting LNG market data, the field shall indicate the price per unit of energy specified in the contract to which the agreed trade, including cargo nomination relates, or the price per unit of energy to which the bid/offer relates.

If the price of the trade, bid or offer refers to an outright fixed price, its value shall be reported in this field.

The price shall be expressed in the currency as specified in the contract and reported in Data Field (49).

The price information is to be reported in the *priceDetails* section in the schema.

It is ACER's understanding that transactions can specify an outright fixed price or a price formula. The latter might result in a floating price, which is settled days later.

If the price of the trade, bid or offer is based on a price formula that results in an outright fixed price known at the time of the reporting, its value should be reported in this field, while the price formula is to be reported as described in Data Field (46) Price formula.

If for a bilateral trade the price cannot be expressed as an outright fixed price at the time of the reporting because it results from an indexed floating value (in LNG trading the monthly average of a benchmark index is typically used for the settlement of an index-linked floating price), Data Field (46) Price formula is considered applicable, together with an estimated price provided in this field. This means that market participants are required to provide in this field an estimate of the price per unit of energy that will result from the price formula, irrespective of the availability of the index value at the time of the transaction. In doing so, in case the index value is not available at the time of the transaction, reporting parties shall use the settlement price of the index or indices used in the formula from the previous day of the transaction or the best indication of the future price (in this case the indicator used should be based on a publicly available index or indices and refer to a delivery window as close to the delivery window of the reported transaction as possible). Those settlement prices shall be reported in Data Field (46) Price formula under the relevant formula component relating to the index value.

***An estimated price information is always required to be reported in Data Field (45) for an LNG market data record in case the price of the trade, or the bid or offer, is fixed by an index or formula.***

In case of cargo nominations, the final price may be available to the counterparties only after the concluded delivery. Nevertheless, an estimated price information must still be reported in real time upon the agreement on the delivery, thus reported as LNG market data.

Transaction, bid and offer unit prices shall be reported in the currency specified in the contract and in EUR/MWh, and include the applied conversion and exchange rates if applicable. The price in EUR/MWh shall be reported in Data Field (47).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information on the price (outright or estimated) must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and transactions (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

For bilateral trades, if the price information reported in this field for the LNG market data record with Action type N is an estimation, the final price shall be provided as a lifecycle event with Action type M to the already reported LNG market data, at the latest in *T* + 10 working days after the formal signing of the bilateral trade or the price discovery date.

For cargo nominations, the final price shall be provided as a lifecycle event with Action type M to the already reported LNG market data, at the latest in *T* + 10 working days upon the concluded delivery or the invoicing date.

## Data Field (46) Price formula

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 46 | Price formula | The field indicates the price formula. The field shall specify the components of the formula, such as multiplier, quantity threshold, index, product, product's period, calculation start and end period, discount |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *formulaComponent* | |
| | <priceFormulaText> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 500 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 500 | Index 'ABC' MA Aug26 + USD 0.6/MMBtu<br>Avg Index 'ABC' DA in Aug26 – EUR 5/MWh |

### Field description

This field is applicable if the price of the bilateral spot trade (or potentially the bid or offer) reported is specified by a price formula. The price formula shall specify the multiplier, quantity threshold (applicable for tier pricing), index, product, product's period, calculation start and end period, and discount, where applicable.

If the price of the transaction is fixed by a formula, an estimated price shall be provided in Data Field (45) Price. The currency and unit of the price expressed by the formula shall be reported in Data Field (49).

LNG spot transactions typically use a simple formula (i.e. differential from the fixing index) in order to set the outright price of the transaction. If the trade specifies a complex formula, for example involving optionalities and fixing events, it is not considered reportable as LNG market data but as a non-standard contract to be reported in Table 2.

### Components of the price formula

The price formula shall be specified in the *priceDetails* section in the electronic format. For reporting the formula, the *formulaComponent* section shall be used where the different components of the formula are to be reported in the relevant subfields. As an optional free text field, <priceFormulaText> can also be used to specify the details of the formula in a description.

If the price is fixed by an index or a set of indices, it is essential that a clear reference to the used indices be indicated by specifying the fixed and variable components. In case of a floating index value, market participants shall refer to the period of time and the algorithm that is considered to set the actual price.

The following components are expected to be reflected in the *formulaComponent* section.

| Name of the component | Description |
|---|---|
| Index name | The name of the fixing index as described in Data Field (27) |
| Index value, currency, unit | The value of the fixing index as described in Data Field (48) |
| Index multiplier | The multiplier applied for the fixing index reported in the index name |
| Fixing index source | The source of the fixing index as described in Data Field (29) |
| First fixing date | The first fixing date as described in Data Field (30) |
| Last fixing date | The last fixing date as described in Data Field (30) |
| Fixing frequency | The frequency of the fixing of the index as described in Data Field (31) |
| Constant (value, currency, unit, sign) | The constant premium or discount applied to the relevant index in the price formula. The constant shall be reported by specifying its sign, value, currency and unit. The sign shall be expressed in the schema as either 'PLUS' or 'MINUS' |
| Product | The underlying product of the fixing index, e.g. MA or DA |
| Product type (fixing index type) | The type of the fixing index as described in Data Field (28) |
| Product's period | The period (year and month) of the underlying product of the fixing index |
| Condition | The condition for the threshold. The field shall be reported with one of the two values: 'UP_TO' or 'ABOVE' |
| Component weight | The weight of the individual component (not the individual index, but the component that includes the index) included in the formula |

| | |
|---|---|
| Component calculation | The calculation (e.g. multiplication) applicable to the component including the index. The field shall be reported with one of the following values: 'PLUS', 'MINUS', 'MULTIPLIED_BY' or 'DIVIDED_BY' |
| Operator | The mathematical operator used between price formula components. The operator shall be expressed in the schema as 'PLUS', 'MINUS', 'AVERAGE' or 'OR'. 'PLUS' and 'MINUS' indicate that the relevant component is added to or subtracted from another component of the formula. 'AVERAGE' indicates that the relevant index is expressed as an arithmetic average. 'OR' indicates that the formula contains pricing conditions, where one pricing expression applies if a specified condition is met (see Example 5 below) |
| Tier quantity threshold (value, unit, threshold condition) | The value threshold, including the unit and threshold conditions, relevant to tier pricing |

**1. Simple price formula**

**(e.g. index name ABC MA (month) + C)**

## Examples for reporting price formula

A market participant buys an LNG cargo from a counterparty.

The contract price is expressed by the following formula:

**Exchange X Index ABC MA Aug26 + USD 0.6/MMBtu**

| *Formula components* | Information to report |
|---|---|
| *Component weight* | |
| *Component calculation* | |
| *Multiplier* | |
| *Operator* | |
| *Tier threshold* | |
| *Tier unit* | |
| *Index name* | ABC |
| *Index source* | Exchange X |
| *Index value* | 75.50 |
| *Index currency* | |
| *Index unit* | |
| *Fixing index type* | |
| *Fixing frequency* | |
| *Product* | MA |
| *Product's period* | August 2026 |
| *Calculation period start* | |
| *Calculation period end* | |
| *Constant sign* | PLUS |
| *Constant value* | 0.6 |
| *Constant currency* | USD |
| *Constant unit of measure* | MMBtu |
| *Condition* | |
| *Other* | |

**2. Simple price formula with calculation**

**(e.g. arithmetic average of DA in a period)**

A market participant buys LNG from a counterparty for delivery in April 2026.

The contract price is expressed by the following formula:

**100 % × Index ABC (Apr26) – UDS 1.88/MMBtu**

Index ABC Month (M) shall be the arithmetic average of the settlement prices of the Exchange X Index ABC Base Load Futures contract for Month M, where M is the delivery month.

| *Formula components* | Information to report |
|---|---|
| *Component weight* | |
| *Component calculation* | |
| *Multiplier* | |
| *Operator* | AVERAGE |
| *Tier threshold value* | |
| *Tier threshold unit* | |
| *Tier threshold condition* | |
| *Index name* | ABC |
| *Index source* | Exchange X |
| *Index value* | 45.50 |
| *Index currency* | |
| *Index unit* | |
| *Fixing index type* | FU |
| *Fixing frequency* | M |
| *Product* | MA |
| *Product's period* | April 2026 |
| *Calculation period start* | 01/04/2026 |
| *Calculation period end* | 30/04/2026 |
| *Constant sign* | MINUS |
| *Constant value* | 1.88 |
| *Constant currency* | USD |
| *Constant unit of measure* | MMBtu |
| *Condition* | |
| *Other* | Index ABC Month (M) shall be the arithmetic average of the settlement prices of the Exchange X Index 'ABC' Base Load Futures contract for Month M, where M is the delivery month. |

**3. Price formula with 2–3 components with different weights and multipliers inside**

A market participant buys an LNG cargo from a counterparty.

The contract price is expressed by the following formula:

**70 % (94.5 % Exchange X Index 'ABC' DA Sep26 – USD 0.45/MMBtu) + 30 % (97 % Index 'EFG' (M + 1) + USD 0.40/MMBtu)**

| *Formula components* | Index 1 | Index 2 |
|---|---|---|
| *Component weight* | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| *Component calculation* | MULTIPLIED_BY | MULTIPLIED_BY |
| *Multiplier* | 0.945 | 0.97 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Operator* | PLUS | |
| *Tier threshold value* | | |
| *Tier threshold unit* | | |
| *Tier threshold condition* | | |
| *Index name* | ABC | EFG |
| *Index source* | Exchange 1 | Name of the platform (source of index) |
| *Index value* | 65.50 | 70.75 |
| *Index currency* | | |
| *Index unit* | | |
| *Fixing index type* | | |
| *Fixing frequency* | | |
| *Product* | DA | MA |
| *Product's period* | September 2026 | October 2026 |
| *Calculation period start* | | |
| *Calculation period end* | | |
| *Constant sign* | MINUS | PLUS |
| *Constant value* | 0.45 | 0.4 |
| *Constant currency* | USD | USD |
| *Constant unit of measure* | MMBtu | MMBtu |
| *Condition* | | |
| *Other* | | |

**4. Tiered pricing**

A market participant buys an LNG cargo from a counterparty.

The contract price is expressed by the following formula:

1. Tier 1 (up to 3 135 000 MMBtu) Index 'ABC' Source 123 DA – USD 1.50/MMBtu
2. Tier 2 (above 3 135 000 MMBtu) 100 % Index 'EFG' DA – GBP 1.35/MMBtu

| *Formula components* | Tier 1 | Tier 2 |
|---|---|---|
| *Component weight* | | |
| *Component calculation* | | |
| *Multiplier* | | |
| *Operator* | | |
| *Tier threshold value* | 3 135 000 | 3 135 000 |
| *Tier threshold unit* | MMBtu | MMBtu |
| *Tier threshold condition* | UP_TO | ABOVE |
| *Index name* | ABC | EFG |
| *Index source* | Source 123 | |
| *Index value* | 65.50 | 65.50 |
| *Index currency* | | |
| *Index unit* | | |
| *Fixing index type* | | |
| *Fixing frequency* | | |
| *Product* | DA | DA |
| *Product's period* | | |
| *Calculation period start* | | |
| *Calculation period end* | | |
| *Constant sign* | MINUS | MINUS |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Constant value* | 1.5 | 1.35 |
| *Constant currency* | USD | GBP |
| *Constant unit of measure* | MMBtu | MMBtu |
| *Condition* | | |
| *Other* | | |

**5. S-curve (brent) with condition 'if'**

A market participant buys LNG from a counterparty.

The contract price is expressed by the following formula:

1. If brent < 14 then Index 'ABC' MA (Oct26) – USD 2/MMBtu
2. If 14 < brent < 30 then Index 'ABC' MA (Oct26) – USD 1/MMBtu
3. If brent > 30 then Index 'ABC' MA (Oct26) – USD 5/MMBtu

| *Formula components* | First section |
|---|---|
| *Component weight* | |
| *Component calculation* | |
| *Multiplier* | |
| *Operator* | OR |
| *Tier threshold value* | |
| *Tier threshold unit* | |
| *Tier threshold condition* | |
| *Index name* | ABC |
| *Index source* | |
| *Index value* | 77.20 |
| *Index currency* | |
| *Index unit* | |
| *Fixing index type*<br>*Fixing frequency* | |
| *Product* | MA |
| *Product's period* | October 2026 |
| *Calculation period start* | |
| *Calculation period end* | |
| *Constant sign* | MINUS |
| *Constant value* | 2 |
| *Constant currency* | USD |
| *Constant unit of measure* | MMBtu |
| *Condition* | If Brent < 14 |
| *Other* | |

| *Formula components* | Second section |
|---|---|
| *Component weight* | |
| *Component calculation* | |
| *Multiplier* | |
| *Operator* | OR |
| *Tier threshold value* | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Tier threshold unit* | |
| *Tier threshold condition* | |
| *Index name* | ABC |
| *Index source* | |
| *Index value* | 77.20 |
| *Index currency* | |
| *Index unit* | |
| *Fixing index type* | |
| *Fixing frequency* | |
| *Product* | MA |
| *Product's period* | October 2026 |
| *Calculation period start* | |
| *Calculation period end* | |
| *Constant sign* | MINUS |
| *Constant value* | 1 |
| *Constant currency* | USD |
| *Constant unit of measure* | MMBtu |
| *Condition* | If 14 < Brent < 30 |
| *Other* | |

| ***Formula components*** | **Third section** |
|---|---|
| *Component weight* | |
| *Component calculation* | |
| *Multiplier* | |
| *Operator* | OR |
| *Tier threshold value* | |
| *Tier threshold unit* | |
| *Tier threshold condition* | |
| *Index name* | ABC |
| *Index source* | |
| *Index value* | 77.20 |
| *Index currency* | |
| *Index unit* | |
| *Fixing index type* | |
| *Fixing frequency* | |
| *Product* | MA |
| *Product's period* | October 2026 |
| *Calculation period start* | |
| *Calculation period end* | |
| *Constant sign* | MINUS |
| *Constant value* | 5 |
| *Constant currency* | USD |
| *Constant unit of measure* | MMBtu |
| *Condition* | If Brent > 30 |
| *Other* | |

**6. Free text price formula**

A market participant buys an LNG cargo from a counterparty.

The contract price is expressed by a complex price formula with the following information reported in field <priceFormulaText>:

- Quantity up to and including 3 000 000 MMBtu is CP1 = Index 'ABC' – K

Index 'ABC' = Exchange X FUTURES Contract for delivery in Pricing Month USD/MMBtu = (EUR/MWh) × 0.293071 MWh/MMBtu × CR

'Pricing Month' means Relevant Delivery Month

'CR' means daily spot EUR to USD exchange rate

K' is spread 0.66 expressed in USD/MMBtu;

- Quantity in excess of 3 000 000 MMBtu is CP2 = (Index 'ABC' DA × CR) – K

"Index 'ABC' DA" means the average of the Bid and the Offer prices, for the Pricing Day, per MWh of natural gas, stated in EUR, as published in the [name of the publication platform], as published on the previous [place of location] working day, under the heading ' Index 'ABC' Price Assessment – Day Ahead" (except when the Pricing Day is a not a working day in the given location, where the heading to use shall be 'Index 'ABC' Price Assessment – Weekend" as published on the previous working day of the location.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If applicable, the information on the price formula must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and transactions, reported in real time with Action type N.

In general, executions agreed under non-standard (portfolio-type) contracts are not expected to have a price formula, but an outright price, unless specified differently in the contract.

## Data Field (47) Price in EUR/MWh

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 47 | Price in EUR/MWh | The field indicates the price in field 45 expressed in EUR/MWh. The field is applicable for LNG market data and shall specify the exchange rate for the currency and the conversion rate for the unit conversion |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *priceEURMWh* | |
| | <conversionRate> | |
| | <exchangeRate> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 100 |

### Field description

This field shall indicate the price per unit of energy reported in Data Field (45) Price, expressed in EUR/MWh by performing the necessary conversions, in case the original price per unit of energy is expressed differently than in EUR/MWh.

In case the field is applicable to the LNG market data to be reported, the relevant exchange rate for the currency conversion and conversion rate for the unit conversion shall also be reported.

For example, if a trade was originally agreed by specifying the quantity in MWh and the price currency in USD, and at the time of the trade EUR 1 = USD 1.0644, value 1.0644 shall be reported as the exchange rate, and value zero (0) as the conversion rate. In case the original quantity unit is different than MWh (e.g. MMBtu), but the original currency is EUR, value zero (0) as exchange rate, together with the applicable value for the unit conversion, should be reported.

If the exchange rate to EUR was specified in the contract, the same rate shall be reported here. Otherwise, the conversion shall be based on the European Central Bank's exchange rate valid at the time when the bid or offer was placed, or the trade was concluded.

If the original price currency and unit was reported in EUR/MWh in Data Field (49) Price currency and unit, this field is not considered applicable. On the other hand, if only one of the two, i.e. the currency or the unit, needs to be converted (e.g. the original currency and unit for the price of the trade is expressed in USD/MWh in Data Field (45)), then the applicable conversion rate or the applicable exchange rate shall be reported as described above, while value '1' should be reported for the rate where no conversion had to be performed.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the price is expressed in other than EUR/MWh in Data Field (49), the information must be provided in the LNG market data record as described above, applicable for bids, offers and bilateral spot trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

## Data Field (48) Index value

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 48 | Index value | The field indicates the value of the fixing index |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <indexValue> | |

| Description of the accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | EUR 30/MWh |

### Field description

This field shall represent the value of the index (indices) indicated in Data Field (46) Price formula settled the day before the contract was traded.

Market participants are required to provide an estimate of the price per unit of energy that will result from the price formula, irrespective of the availability of the index value at the time of the trade. In doing so, in case the index value is not available at the time of the trade, reporting parties shall use and report in this field the settlement price of the index or indices used in the formula from the previous day of the trade or the best indication of the future price (in this case the indicator used should be based on a publicly available index or indices and refer to a delivery window as close to the delivery window of the reported trade as possible). Those settlement prices shall be reported in Data Field (46) Price formula under the relevant formula component relating to the index value.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the price of the trade is not an outright price but is fixed by an index or a formula, the information on the fixing index must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trade reported in real time with Action type N, without further lifecycle reporting requirements.

If the price information is expressed as an outright price, this field is not considered applicable.

## Data Field (49) Price currency and unit

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 49 | Price currency and unit | The field indicates the currency and unit in which the price is expressed |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <currency> | |
| | <unit> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Currency:**<br>CHF = Swiss franc<br>CZK = Czech koruna<br>DKK = Danish krone<br>EUR = euro<br>GBX = penny sterling<br>GBP = pound sterling<br>HUF = Hungarian forint<br>ISK = Icelandic króna<br>NOK = Norwegian krone<br>PLN = Polish zloty<br>RON = Romanian leu<br>SEK = Swedish krona<br>USD = US dollar<br>TRY = Turkish lira<br><br>**Unit:**<br>KWh<br>MWh<br>GWh<br>Therm<br>Cm<br>Btu | Single choice | Currency:<br>3<br><br>Unit:<br>2 to 5 | Currency:<br>EUR<br><br>Unit:<br>MWh |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MMBtu<br>GJ | | | |

### Field description

This field identifies the price currency of the original trade price as specified in the contract to which the reported LNG trade relates or the currency in which the bid/offer was placed/communicated originally.

The quantity unit information the price refers to shall be specified in Data field (56).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

## Data Field (50) Notional amount

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Notional amount | The field indicates the financial value of the transaction |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <notionalAmount> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 155000000.00 |

### Field description

This field identifies the total value of the trade for the cargo as specified in the contract. The notional amount shall be expressed in the same currency as specified in the contract.

For the calculation of the notional amount, if the total notional contract quantity is reported as a range or estimation, the estimated contract quantity shall be used in order to calculate the notional amount, which then can also be considered as an estimated value.

Operational tolerances should not be considered as a quantity range.

For example, a spot trade for the delivery of an LNG cargo at a fixed price of EUR 10/MMBtu for a total energy quantity of 2 000 000 MMBtu would result in the following value as notional amount: EUR 10/MMBtu × 2 000 000 MMBtu = EUR 20 000 000.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

For bilateral (spot) trades, and for cargo nominations, when only an estimation was provided in the record reported with Action type N, once the final notional amount is known, the record shall be modified with Action type M by reporting the final value in this field in $T$ + 10 working days. This requirement is not applicable for bids and offers.

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

## Data Field (51) Notional amount in EUR

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 51 | Notional amount in EUR | The field indicates the notional amount in field 50 expressed in EUR. The field is applicable for LNG market data and shall specify the exchange rate for the currency conversion |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *notionalAmountEUR* | |
| | <notionalEUR> | |
| | <exchangeRate> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 155000000.00 |

### Field description

This field identifies the notional amount reported in Data Field (50) in EUR, in case the original currency is other than EUR.

In case the field is applicable to the LNG market data to be reported, the applicable exchange rate for the currency conversion shall also be reported in the relevant field in the schema.

For example, if the reported trade's original price currency is USD and at the time of the trade EUR 1 = USD 1.0644, the exchange rate to be reported is 1.0644.

If the exchange rate to EUR was specified in the contract, the same rate shall be reported here. Otherwise, the conversion shall be based on the European Central Bank's exchange rate valid at the time when the bid or offer was placed, or the trade was concluded.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If the notional amount was specified in EUR as original currency in the trade and reported as EUR in Data Field (52), this field is not applicable.

Otherwise, the information on the notional amount converted to EUR must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (51) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (52) Notional currency

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 52 | Notional currency | The field indicates the currency of the notional amount in field 50 |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <notionalCurrency> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHF = Swiss franc<br>CZK = Czech koruna<br>DKK = Danish krone<br>EUR = euro<br>GBX = penny sterling<br>GBP = pound sterling<br>HUF = Hungarian forint<br>ISK = Icelandic króna<br>NOK = Norwegian krone<br>PLN = Polish zloty<br>RON = Romanian leu<br>SEK = Swedish krona<br>USD = US dollar<br>TRY = Turkish lira | Text | 3 | USD |

### Field description

This field identifies the currency in which the notional amount (i.e. trade value) reported in Data Field (50) is expressed. The notional amount shall be expressed and reported by using the same currency as specified in the trade.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (52) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (54) Total notional contract quantity

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 54 | Total notional contract quantity | The field indicates the total number of units of the wholesale energy product, specifying the number of units available and visible for trading, and the number of units matched. For LNG market data the field shall indicate an estimated value in case the contract quantity is specified by a minimum and maximum value in field 76 |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *TNCQ* | |
| | <value> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 160000.00 |

### Field description

This field identifies the total notional contract quantity agreed to be delivered, which may be a fixed value or an estimated single value.

In case the contract quantity is specified by a range with a minimum and maximum value reported in Data Field (75), an **estimated** single value is required to be reported in this field. This estimated value shall represent the average of the minimum and maximum values reported in Data Field (75).

Operational tolerances should not be included in the reported quantity and should not be considered within the quantity range.

For bids and offers, this field identifies the total quantity for which the bid or offer was placed.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

For bilateral (spot) trades, and for cargo nominations, when only an estimation was provided in the record reported with Action type N, once when the final quantity is known, the record shall be modified with Action type M by reporting the final quantity in this field in *T* + 10 working days. This requirement is not applicable for bids and offers.

## Data Field (55) Total notional contract quantity in MWh

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 55 | Total notional contract quantity in MWh | The field indicates the total notional contract quantity in field 54 converted to MWh. The field is applicable for LNG market data and shall specify the conversion rate for the unit conversion |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *TNCQMWh* | |
| | <value> | |
| | <conversionRate> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 1000000.00 MWh |

### Field description

This field identifies the total notional contract quantity reported in Data Field (54) converted to MWh.

In case the field is applicable to the LNG market data to be reported, the relevant conversion rate shall also be reported.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The field is applicable if the unit of measurement reported in Data Field (54) is other than MWh.

If applicable, the information on the total notional contract quantity expressed in MWh must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (55) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (56) Quantity unit for field 53 and 54

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 56 | Quantity unit for fields 53 and 54 | The field indicates the unit of measurement used for fields 53 and 54. |

| Representation in the electronic format | |
|---|---|
| | *TNCQ* |
| | <unit> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| KWh<br>MWh<br>GWh<br>Therm<br>cm<br>Btu<br>MMBtu<br>GJ | Text | 2 to 8 | MMBtu |

### Field description

The field specifies the unit of measurement of the total notional contract quantity reported in Data Field (54). The total notional contract quantity shall be expressed and reported by using the same unit of measurement as specified in the trade.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (55) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (57) Termination date

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 57 | Termination date | The field indicates the termination date of the transaction, if different from the delivery end date |

| Representation in the electronic format |
| --- |
| <terminationDateTime> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time | Date and time | 20 | 2026-12-31T00:00:00Z |

### Field description

This field identifies the termination date when the concluded LNG spot trade is early terminated before the end of the delivery period by using Action type C. The termination date shall be expressed in UTC time.

In case of cancellation of cargo nominations, the reported cargo nomination shall be cancelled with Action type C by indicating the effective diversion decision date, if applicable.

The termination date shall always reflect the effective date of the termination, while the trade time reported in Data Field (37) shall indicate the time of the agreement between the counterparties on the early termination.

If the effective termination date of the trade is the transaction time, this field is not considered applicable.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The field is applicable only if the bilateral trade needs to be early terminated before the conclusion of its delivery.

If applicable, the field must be provided when reporting early termination for the concluded bilateral trade the LNG market data refers to, by using Action type C.

#### Example

On 13 April 2026, counterparties have a final agreement on an LNG spot-type trade on a DES basis for a single cargo, scheduled to be delivered on 30 June 2026 at an EU LNG terminal. The agreement is formally signed on 16 April. However, on 10 June 2026 the counterparties decide to early terminate the trade as of 15 June 2026.

In the above scenario, the LNG market participants first need to report their LNG market data (the buy and sell sides individually) in as close to real time as possible when the final agreement is reached on 13 April with Action type N. Later, when the counterparties decide to early terminate the trade, in $T + 10$ working days the transaction record needs to be cancelled by using Action type C and indicating 15 June in Data Field (57) as the effective termination date, and 10 June in Data Field (37) as the agreement date on the early termination.

## 4.5. Data fields relating to details of LNG market and trade data

### Data Field (58) Type of LNG market data

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 58 | Type of LNG market data | The field indicates the reported LNG market data as transaction, bid or offer |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <lngMarketDataType> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRD = trade<br>BID = bid<br>OFF = offer | Text | 3 | BID |

#### Field description

This field shall indicate whether the reported LNG market data represents a trade, a bid or an offer as defined in Chapter 3.

TRD = trade: the value is applicable for reporting a bilateral spot trade or a cargo nomination as LNG market data.

BID = bid: the value is applicable for reporting a bid placed on a platform or communicated bilaterally by the market participant.

OFF = offer: the value is applicable for reporting an offer placed on a platform or communicated bilaterally by the market participant.

#### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N. In case of any subsequent lifecycle reporting for the trade, including cargo nominations, the value previously reported in this field in the record with Action type N shall not be modified.

### Data Field (59) Annual delivery program

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 59 | Annual delivery program | The field indicates if the delivery is related to a pre-agreed annual delivery program |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <annualDeliveryProgram> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| true<br>false | Boolean | 4 to 5 | true |

### Field description

This field indicates whether the delivery of the LNG market data refers to a pre-agreed ADP under a portfolio long-term LNG contract (reported previously in Table 2). If the LNG market data corresponds to a scheduled delivery under an ADP, value 'true' shall be reported. If the delivery is not part of an ADP, value 'false' should be used.

If value 'true' is reported, Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID shall include the Contract ID of the non-standard contract reported in Data Field (10) of Table 2.

ADPs are typically agreed under an existing long-term portfolio-type contract before the start of the gas year, by fixing the terms for the deliveries for the given gas year (e.g. quantity, delivery window and location) and also fixing the price based on the predefined formula of the portfolio-type contract. In such a case, agreeing on the ADP is considered a cargo nomination concluded under a portfolio-type contracts (as defined above). ADPs typically involve multiple fixed number of cargo transactions.

For example, if an LNG supplier and a buyer have a 10-year contract that specifies 12 cargos per year under an ADP, then any cargo delivered as part of this schedule should be reported with value 'true' in this field.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record relating to cargo nominations reported in real time with Action type N.

For bids, offers and bilateral spot trades, default value 'false' shall be reported.

Data Field (59) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (60) Cargo swap

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 60 | Cargo Swap | The field indicates if the transaction is part of a cargo swap agreement |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <cargoSwap> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| true<br>false | Boolean | 4 to 5 | true |

### Field description

A cargo swap refers to a trade where two counterparties exchange LNG cargos at different delivery locations or time periods, without any physical transfer of ownership, as part of their logistics or supply chain optimisation.

It is important to note that cargo swaps are not reportable as LNG market data. However, in case LNG market participants decide to include trades which are part of a cargo swap agreement in the reporting, it is essential to flag these trades in the reporting as 'true' in this field in order to ensure the accuracy of the price assessment and benchmark calculation. Trades involved in the cargo swap, if reported, are expected to be linked via Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID by referring to the UTI of the other trade being part of the swap. For more information, see Data Field (39).

If the trade is a standalone LNG sale or purchase that is not linked to a swap, value 'false' should be reported.

## Data Field (61) Event type

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 61 | Event type | The field indicates if the transaction is specified as in-tank, reload or unload |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <eventType> | |
| | <otherEventType> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reload<br>Unload<br>In-tank<br>Other | Text | Up to 7 | Unload |

### Field description

This field identifies the type of the LNG transaction according to the operational process at the terminal. The field is considered mandatory for all transactions.

Market participants should report the appropriate event type according to the transaction's nature.

- Reload: when the LNG is transferred from the storage tank back onto a vessel for re-export.
- Unload: the LNG is discharged from a vessel into the terminal's storage tanks.
- Other: on rare occasions this field may be used. If selected, the reporting party shall clearly specify details in the related mandatory free text field available in the reporting form.

In-tank transfers involving a change of ownership while the LNG remains stored at the terminal are not reportable as LNG market data. However, if LNG market participants decide to include them in the reporting, they must always be flagged as 'In-tank' in the record.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record relating to bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N. Data Field (61) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

For bids and offers, value 'Other' shall be reported.

## Data Field (62) Loading facility

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 62 | Loading facility | The field indicates the type and identification of the facility where the LNG was loaded to the vessel, in accordance with the current applicable industry standards |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <loadingFacility> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 50 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | Up to 50 | Name or C-Port code of the loading terminal |

### Field description

This field specifies the type and identification of the facility where the LNG was loaded onto the vessel. It should be reported for trades where the LNG is transferred from a liquefaction facility or terminal onto a vessel.

It is ACER's understanding that the field is only applicable for FOB trades. In the absence of a commonly used facility code, the full name of the loading facility shall be provided in a consistent format to ensure proper identification.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If available, the information must be provided in the LNG market data record relating to bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (62) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data field (63) Vessel identifier

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 63 | Vessel identifier | The field indicates the identification of the vessel in accordance with the current applicable industry standards |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <vesselId> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMO code of the vessel<br>Name of the vessel | Alphanumerical | 20 | IMO: 1234567<br>Name ABCD |

### Field description

This field shall identify the LNG vessel (i.e. carrier or tank ship) which transports and delivers the LNG to the destined LNG terminal, by its IMO code, if this information is available at the time of the reporting.

In case of spot trades or cargo nominations, both the buyer and the seller shall report the same identification code in their LNG market data.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If available, the information must be provided in the LNG market data record relating to bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (63) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (64) Delivery terms

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 64 | Delivery terms | The field indicates the terms of the delivery as specified for the transactions |

| Representation in the electronic format | |
|---|---|
| | <deliveryTerms> |
| | <otherDeliveryTerms> |
| | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| DES = delivery ex ship<br>FOB = free on board<br>OTH = other | Text | 3 | DES |

### Field description

The terms of delivery shall be specified by referring to the respective Incoterms applicable for LNG transactions. For detailed description of the terms, see Section 3.5.

DES = delivery ex ship

FOB = free on board

OTH = on rare occasions this field may be used. If selected, the market participant shall clearly specify details in the schema field <otherDeliveryTerms>.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (64) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (65) Portfolio contract price formula

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 65 | Portfolio contract price formula | The field indicates the price formula of the contract associated with the LNG market data |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <portfolioContractPriceFormula> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 1 000 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 1 000 | XYZ111indexabc<br>(Index 'ABC'$_{Month + 1}$ + 2) × k |

### Field description

This field is applicable for LNG market data relating to cargo nominations agreed under the framework of non-standard (portfolio-type) contracts reportable in Table 2.

The field is only applicable in case the market participant reporting the LNG market data did not report the related Table 2 non-standard contract previously. In such a case, the price formula specified in the portfolio-type contract shall be reported in this field. The price formula of the portfolio-type contract from which the price is derived shall be reported in its integrity.

Given the complexity of the formulas, the reporting party shall describe it in a reasonable way, so the assessors can derive its main elements.

For example, the formula shall be expressed in the following way:

> Execution Price (EUR/MWh) = (Index 'ABC'$_{Month + 1}$ + 2) × k,
> max 5 executions in the contract period

If the market participant has already reported the details set out in Table 2 of the annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation in relation to non-standard supply contracts, the contract ID of the portfolio type contract shall be reported in Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID in the LNG market data record reported with Action type N, and in that case this field is not considered applicable.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If applicable, the information must be provided in the LNG market data record relating to cargo nominations reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (65) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (66) Special arrangement

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 66 | Special arrangement | The field indicates any additional information on the features of the reported LNG market data |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <specialArrangement> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 1 000 alphanumerical digits | Alphanumeric | 1 000 | The transaction is a result of a diverted cargo originally destined for country X |

### Field description

LNG market participants may use this field to share any details or features of the transaction considered important for the sake of the correct understanding of the information (and their interplay) provided in the report across the data fields.

For example, special arrangements which may be reported under this field could occur when the contract allows:

- to move the delivery window or to agree on a different delivery port with a different price;
- to cancel or amend the contractual volume of LNG;
- to specify details on gas quality / ship size.

When reporting cargo nominations as LNG market data, there is no need to provide in this field any details (e.g. optionality and fixing events) of the non-standard (portfolio-type) contract the cargo nomination refers to if the Contract ID of the portfolio-type contract is reported in the Linked transaction ID field in the record.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The field is optional. If considered applicable, the information on any special arrangements should be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (66) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (67) Reporter's information

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 67 | Reporter's information | The field indicates the business contact details of the market participant reporting the LNG market data to the relevant RRM, including name and email |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *reporterInformation* | |
| | <nameAndSurname> | |
| | <email> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 50 alphanumerical characters | Alphanumerical | 50 | Name<br>Email |

### Field description

This field shall provide the contact details (name, surname and email address) of the reporter who submits the LNG market data to ACER through the RRM.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and trades (including cargo nominations), reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (67) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

## Data Field (68) Business contact details

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 68 | Business contact details | The field indicates the business contact details of the competent contact person, including name, business email and phone number, providing clarification to the Agency on the submitted LNG market data upon request |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *contactDetails* | |
| | <nameAndSurname> | |
| | <email> | |
| | <phone> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 50 alphanumerical characters | Alphanumerical | 50 | Name<br>Email<br>Phone number |

### Field description

This field shall provide the contact details (name, surname, email and phone) of the person who shall provide clarifications on the submitted LNG market data to ACER, where needed.

The contact person shall be able to answer clarification questions from ACER's side relating to the reported trade, bid or offer.

The contact details might refer to a team's contact details that is responsible for providing clarifications upon request.

ACER expects the indicated contact person to remain available for potential clarification questions on the day of reporting until the daily publication (i.e. 18:00) of the given day's reference price.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (68) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting.

# 4.6. Data fields relating to optionality details

## Data Field (75) Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 75 | Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity | The field indicates the minimum and/or maximum total number of units of the wholesale energy product |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | *TNCQ* | |
| | <min> | |
| | <max> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 900000.00 |

### Field description

This field shall be populated in case the total notional contract quantity of the transaction is specified as a range, i.e. a minimum and/or maximum value for the total notional contract quantity. However, an estimated single value (based on the reported minimum and maximum value) for the total notional contract quantity shall always be reported for the LNG market data with Action type N in Data Field (54) Total notional contract quantity.

Both minimum and maximum values shall be indicated in the record in the respective schema fields.

Operational tolerances should not be considered as a quantity range.

The quantity unit for the minimum and maximum quantity values is to be indicated in Data Field (77).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

If applicable, the information on the quantity range must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, reported in real time with Action type N.

In general, cargo nominations agreed under non-standard (portfolio-type) contracts are not expected to have a quantity range, but a fixed quantity agreed to be delivered, unless specified differently in the contract.

Data Field (75) is not considered to be subject to lifecycle reporting. Data Field (54), however, is required to be updated as a lifecycle event with Action type M with the final quantity, once known, if the records with Action type N include only an estimation in that field (e.g. based on a minimum-maximum value provided in this field).

## Data Field (76) Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity in MWh

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 76 | Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity in MWh | The field indicates the minimum and/or maximum total notional contract quantity in |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | field 75 converted to MWh. The field is applicable for LNG market data and shall specify the conversion rate for the unit conversion |

| Representation in the electronic format | |
|---|---|
| | *TNCQMWh* |
| | <min> |
| | <max> |
| | <conversionRate> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals | Number | 20 | 900000.00 |

### Field description

This field identifies the minimum and maximum total notional contract quantity reported in Data Field (75), converted to MWh.

In case the field is applicable to the LNG market data to be reported, the relevant conversion rate shall also be reported in the relevant field in the schema.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The field is applicable if the unit of measurement reported in Data Field (75) is other than MWh.

The information on the total notional contract quantity expressed in MWh must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, reported in real time with Action type N (unless the original unit is MWh).

In general, cargo nominations agreed under non-standard (portfolio-type) contracts are not expected to have a quantity range, but a fixed quantity agreed to be delivered, unless specified differently in the contract.

## Data Field (77) Quantity unit for fields 75 and 76

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 77 | Quantity unit for fields 75 and 76 | The field indicates the unit of measurement used for fields 75 and 76 |

| Representation in the electronic format | |
|---|---|
| | *TNCQ* |
| | <unit> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| KWh | Text | 2 to 8 | MMBtu |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MWh | | | |
| GWh | | | |
| Therm | | | |
| Cm | | | |
| Btu | | | |
| MMBtu | | | |
| GJ | | | |

### Field description

The field indicates the unit of measurement used for Data Field (75).

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

Data Field (77) is represented as the mandatory schema field <unit> and is the same field as Data Field (56). Therefore, the reporting of the mandatory schema field <unit> is sufficient for the reporting of the unit information in Data Fields (56) and (77).

## 4.7. Data fields relating to delivery profile

### Data Field (78) Delivery point or zone

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 78 | Delivery point or zone | The field indicates the EIC codes for the delivery points or market areas, complemented by the identification code (such as EAN code ([18])) of the respective local connection point where applicable |
| **Representation in the electronic format** | | |
| | <deliveryPointOrZone> | |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| EIC W | Alphanumeric | 16 | 21W000000000039X |

### Field description

The field shall indicate the identification code of the LNG facilities (terminals) located in the EU to which the LNG market data refers to specify the delivery of the LNG.

'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

([18]) Not applicable for reporting LNG market data.

for the re-gasification process and subsequent delivery to the transmission system, but does not include any part of LNG terminals used for storage.

LNG terminals are identified by an EIC Z or W code. EICs for EU LNG terminals that are allowed to be reported as delivery points in this field are listed in ACER's List of Acceptable EICs. The EAN code is not considered applicable in the context of LNG market data.

In case the contract specifies multiple (irrespective if fixed or potential) EU delivery points, all relevant delivery points shall be indicated under this field.

For the reporting of contracts relating to FOB trades, please consult Section 3.5.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

In case of bilateral spot trades and cargo nominations, when multiple potential delivery points are indicated in the LNG market data record reported in real time with Action type N, this field has to be updated with the final EU terminal where the LNG was delivered.

## Data field (79) Delivery start date

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 79 | Delivery start date | The field indicates the start date of the delivery |

| Representation in the electronic format |
|---|
| <deliveryStartDateTime> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISO 8601 date format | Date | 10 | 2026-04-27 |

### Field description

This field identifies the date at which the delivery of LNG starts as it is specified in the contract the LNG market data refers to.

In ACER's understanding, in contracts for the purchase and sale of LNG, the arrival date of LNG cargo to the destined LNG terminal is specified as an 'arrival window', indicating the earliest date (arrival start date) and the latest date (arrival end date) for the LNG cargo's scheduled arrival at the berth of the LNG terminal.

When reporting LNG market data under REMIT, this field shall indicate the arrival start date of the LNG cargo, understood as the delivery start date, expressed in UTC time.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

## Data field (80) Delivery end date

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 80 | Delivery end date | The field indicates the end date of the delivery |

| Representation in the electronic format | |
|---|---|
| | <deliveryEndDateTime> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISO 8601 date format | Date | 10 | 2027-04-01 |

### Field description

This field identifies the date at which the delivery of LNG ends as it is specified in the contract the LNG market data refers to.

In ACER's understanding, in contracts for the purchase and sale of LNG, the arrival date of an LNG cargo to the destined LNG terminal is specified as an 'arrival window', indicating the earliest date (arrival start date) and the latest date (arrival end date) for the LNG cargo's scheduled arrival at the berth of the LNG terminal.

When reporting LNG market data under REMIT, this field shall indicate the arrival end date of the LNG cargo, understood as the delivery end date, expressed in UTC time.

### Cardinality and lifecycle reporting requirements

The information must be provided in the LNG market data record, including bids, offers and bilateral (spot) trades, including cargo nominations, reported in real time with Action type N.

## 4.8. Data field relating to lifecycle information

### Data Field (88) Action type

| No. | Field Identifier | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 88 | Action type | When the report refers to:<br>- a transaction reported for the first time, it will be identified as 'new';<br>- a modification of details of a previously reported transaction, it will be identified as 'modify';<br>- a cancellation of a wrongly reported transaction, it will be identified as 'error';<br>- an early termination of an outstanding transaction, it will be identified as 'cancel' |

| Representation in the electronic format | |
|---|---|
| | <actionType> |
| | <realTimeReporting> |

| Description of accepted values | Type | Length | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| N = New<br>M = Modify<br>E = Error<br>C = Cancel | Text | 1 | N |

### Field description

This field identifies the type of action representing the event that is being reported for the transaction.

#### Action type N (New)

The first submission of an LNG market data record shall always be identified as N for 'New'. A record with Action type N represents an LNG market data reported by the relevant LNG market participant in real time to ACER for the purpose of the daily LNG price assessment and benchmark calculation.

The field <realTimeReporting> is a mandatory Boolean type in the electronic format and shall always be reported in the LNG market data record, including its lifecycle, in order to clearly indicate whether the submitted record was meant to fulfil the real-time reporting obligation for LNG market data (value 'true' is applicable) or the record represents a lifecycle event reportable in *T* + 10 working days after the formal signing of the agreement.

This also implies that when a market participant reports LNG market data and this MP needs to send a modification to this record **still on the same day** (i.e. immediate modification of the real-time data), the flag <realTimeReporting> shall be reported with value 'true'.

#### Action type M (Modify)

Action type M should be reported in case the LNG market data record is to be updated with additional business information, either in real time or in *T* + 10 working days depending on the type of information to be reported in the record as modification. Action type M shall always be considered as business-related, and not as a correction of wrongly reported information.

In addition, once the bilateral spot transaction has been concluded and the final quantity and price have been reported as modifications to the record, counterparties may decide to modify the price and/or the quantity of the transaction. This constitutes a new LNG market data reportable in real time with Action type N, while the outstanding transaction shall be early terminated with Action type C. In such a case, Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID in the N record shall include the UTI of the early terminated transaction.

#### Action type C (Cancel)

At any time during the term of a trade, counterparties may agree to early terminate the trade (i.e. they cancel the transaction earlier than its natural maturity date). Such a decision shall be reported by using Action type C. Action type C is not expected to be reported in real time, but in *T* + 10 working days after the cancellation of the contract.

In case of early termination, the field <transactionTime> shall be reported with the date and time of agreement between the counterparties cancelling the transaction, while the effective termination date, if applicable, shall be reported in Data Field (57).

#### Action type E (Error)

When an invalidation of a wrongly submitted record is needed, a record shall be invalidated by using Action type E. If applicable, the corrected record shall be reported by using Action type N. Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID in the N record shall include the UTI of the invalidated transaction.

The reporting timeline for the correction, i.e. the record to be sent with Action type E and the newly submitted record with Action type N, shall always correspond to the timing of reporting of the record that needs to be invalidated, and where applicable, corrected.