

1) Integrated Annual Report 2018 (IAR2018)

We have included the definitions for the following KPIs included in IAR 2018, listed in the order of appearance.

KPI	Unit	Description
Grid availability onshore		
Grid availability	%	Grid availability is the sum of the availability of the national grids. Grid availability (ASAI) is calculated as $1 - (\text{minutes lost} / \text{total minutes in one year})$. In NL we report the SAIDI, based on interrupted customer minutes and ASIDI, based interrupted active power minutes. In GE we report the ASIDI.
Interruptions	#	Number of incidents that resulted in energy not transported in our grid, affecting either consumers or suppliers.
Energy not transported	MWh	Total amount of energy not transported during all incidents in one year, based on transformer capacity.
Grid availability offshore		
Grid availability	%	Based on the ASAI (Average Service Availability Index), the average availability a customer would experience. Scope: only operational systems compliant to section 2.3.2 "Leitfaden zur Ermittlung einer umlagefähigen Entschädigung bei Störung, Verzögerung oder Wartung der Netzanbindung von Offshore-Anlagen" of October 2013, i.e. OWF/ GCP operational period starts at least 4 months after end of soak test. Calculation of the KPIs are in line with IEEE1366. In other words; we report according to the regulatory scheme.
Technical data		
Total circuit length	km	The length of the overhead lines and underground cabling (a circuit consists of three phases)
Overhead lines	km	Circuit length of our overhead lines (lines that are visible)
Underground cabling	km	Circuit length of our cables which are laid under the ground.
Interconnectors	#	A transition line which crosses or spans a border between countries and which connects the national transmission systems of countries.
Number of substations	#	Number of locations where electricity is transformed to a lower voltage level.
HDVC converter locations	#	Locations where electricity is converted from AC to DC or from DC to AC.
Inbound and outbound	GWh	Inbound is the amount of electricity in GWh transported from connected grids into our grid via the interconnections. Outbound is the amount of electricity in GWh transported from our grid via the interconnections to connected grids.
Price convergence	%	Percentage of hours per year that the electricity prices in two, three or four countries in Central West Europe where equal.

Operating generation capacity	GW	The supply side of the German and Dutch power systems visualized by source of production.
Stakeholder dialogues	#	Public events organised by TenneT where public was invited to learn more about our projects.
Customer satisfaction	%	Customer satisfaction was measured in an independent survey, conducted in the Netherlands and in Germany. The customer satisfaction score is based on the percentage of customers who judge their relationship with TenneT as 'satisfying' or better.
LTIF		<p>LTIF is defined as the number of lost time injuries per million working hours. The LTIF is calculated as the division of the LTI x one million (#LTI x 1,000,000), by the total number of working hours.</p> <p>The LTI is defined as the sum of the number of work related incidents, resulting in fatalities, permanent total disabilities and lost workday cases (LWCs). LWCs are any work-related injury or illness, other than a fatal injury, which results in a person being unfit for work on any day after the day of occurrence of the occupational injury. 'Any day' includes rest days, weekend days, leave days, public holidays or days after ceasing employment. Number of work related incidents is including contractor personnel at TenneT sites. Working hours are defined as the total number of worked hours. Working hours are based on registered hours and calculated hours and includes TenneT personnel and contractor personnel at TenneT sites. We use measured amounts where possible, and where this is not the case, we make use of estimates. An example of this is for our contractor hours for our onshore operations, where these hours are estimated (Total spend x hour-material ratio) / hourly rate. The hourly rate and hour material ratio is estimated based on historical financial information. In Germany, the hour / material ratio is estimated based on industry standards.</p> <p>There is a generally increasing safety awareness within the company, enforced by the Safety Vision 2018 which entails both to work on strengthening our safety culture and to improve related processes. Our employees and contractors are aware of their obligation towards TenneT to report incidents. We have no indications that the reported number of lost-time injuries is not accurate or complete.</p>
Number of internal employees	#	The number of internal and external employees (headcount) The number of internal employees for TenneT D include interns.
Number of external employees	#	See above
Male employees	%	Percentage of male employees compared to the total number of employees
Female employees	%	Percentage of female employees compared to the total number of employees
Newly hired females at management level	%	The number of externally newly hired females for positions in management positions (team manager and up) divided by the total number of management positions fulfilled in the reporting year.

Ratio highest fulltime salary and median fulltime salary	-	Includes fixed salary (incl. acquired leave days), variable remuneration and pension benefits, conform Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard 102 – 38.
Carbon footprint		More detailed information about the carbon footprint calculation can be found on our website: http://www.tennet.eu/nl/about-tennet/csr-sustainability.html
Carbon footprint (gross)	ton CO2	The summation of all individual contributors to our carbon footprint, without taking greening or compensation into account.
Carbon footprint (net)	ton CO2	The summation of all individual contributors to our carbon footprint, with taking greening or compensation into account.
SF6 leakage	ton CO2	The carbon footprint related to our SF6 leakage, a strong contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.
Lease vehicles	ton CO2	The carbon footprint based on the amount of km travelled with lease cars.
Gas consumption	ton CO2	The carbon footprint based on the gas consumption of our offices. For the gas consumption in our offices in Germany the figures are based on previous year and will be restated next year.
Grid losses	ton CO2	The carbon footprint based on the grid losses, where a different conversion factor is used for NL and GE, because the grid mix is different.
Electricity use stations	ton CO2	The carbon footprint based on the electricity consumption of our stations for which TenneT has 100% ownership. The electricity use of our stations in Germany is based on the previous year and will be restated next year.
Electricity use offices	ton CO2	The carbon footprint based on the electricity use of our offices. For the electricity use in our offices in Germany the figures are based on previous year and will be restated next year.
Travel and transport	ton CO2	The carbon footprint based on the amount of kilometres travelled by car, train and plain and transport by helicopter and supply vessel.

Grid losses	Gwh	Grid losses is energy that is lost while transporting electricity. Every fifteen minutes, we compare the total amount of kWh transferred into the grid with the total transferred out, which result in the amount of energy lost. These in- and outflows are electronically measured in 15-minute time slots at control centres using external meter readings in the grid. The accumulated data is periodically checked and reported on by an independent metering company using validated software. TenneT verifies this data with its metering systems. The completeness of the metering data is determined by a plausibility check. We report according to the regulatory scheme. Where metering is not possible, we estimate data.
Carbon footprint/Transported electricity	ton CO2/GWh	The carbon footprint divided by the amount electricity transported to our customers. The data is based on the same measurements as described for the grid losses.
SF6 leakage rate	%	The amount leaked divided by the amount banked. We use the average amount of banked SF6 in our assets. For offshore we report SF6 leakages at the moment the convertor stations are our property. This is different from the other KPIs in our Green Finance Report, where we report according to regulatory operation.
SF6 leaked	kg	The amount of SF6 leaked is directly recorded by the amount of refills that occur during the year on specific components. Specific maintenance guidelines are in place on the way that these recordings should be made. These refills are reported by the service providers.
Oil leaked	litres	The oil leakage of cables is directly recorded by the amount of oil refilling that occurs during the year on specific components. Specific maintenance guidelines are in place that give instruction to the way that these recordings should be made.
Environmental incidents	#	Within our stations and lines we have technical equipment that contain oil or cooling liquids. An accidental spill is an environmental incident and are reported in our incident management system, iTask.

2) Green Finance Report 2018

TenneT has committed itself to report on an annual basis towards Green Bond investors, until redemption of the allocated bonds. The reporting will comprise the information included in the table below. Here we have included definitions used in providing quantitative and qualitative performance information. With this we want to report accurate and complete performance information and provide a balanced view of how projects are progressing towards our investors to track the performance of the projects in our green bond portfolio. The table below provides a list of the information included and the definitions applied, listed in order of appearance:

Reported in Green Finance Report		
Significant controversies		Events like major leaks, heavy accidents, etc.
Allocation of proceeds	EUR	Allocation of proceeds describes how much of the Green Bond funding has been used for financing the assigned projects.
Advancement of projects in the building phase	year	Year in which the platform will start operating
Transported electricity, grid losses, interruption time and grid availability		Refer to IAR2018 table.
Average interruption	hours	Average time a customer could not transport electricity.
# households (actual capacity)	#	Actual capacity transmission line divided by average electricity consumption of one German household
LWC, LTIF		Refer to IAR2018 table
CO2 emissions (actual capacity)	ton CO2	Actual capacity transmission line multiplied by the carbon emission per kWh for fossil based power generation.
Avoided CO2 emissions per bond issue	ton CO2	The avoided CO2 emissions (based on a tank-to-wheel carbon emission factor) per bond issue, based on the amount spend, amount funded by green bonds and projects funded by a specific bond issue.