TARIFFS FOR ACCESS TO THE TRANSMISSION NETWORK AND GAS TRANSMISSION AND CONDITIONS FOR THEIR APPLICATION

as approved by the decision of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 0001/2025/P of 5 June 2024, which amends the decision No. 0040/2019P of 29 May 2019

for the period from 1 January 2025 till 31 December 2027

Disclaimer: English version of this document shall not be legally binding as it was made for the informational purposes and the convenience only. Only the decisions issued by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries ("ÚRSO") of the Slovak Republic shall be legally binding.

Note: In accordance with the valid and effective Slovak legislation, the price decision No. 0001/2025/P of 5 June 2024 is valid for the entire period defined by this price decision, if the Regulatory Office for Network Industries does not approve a change in the price decision.

1. **According to Article 26(1)(a)** of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas (hereinafter only TAR NC), **the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (hereinafter referred also to as "the Office") determines** the use of the postage stamp reference price methodology (RPM), whereby reference prices are calculated as the share of the total target capacity revenues, split into the entry and exit component, and based on a cost factor and the appropriate forecasted contracted capacity, with benchmarking applied to the reference prices calculated from the target part of the capacity revenue of the company eustream in accordance with Article 6(4)(a) of the TAR NC (price comparison).

The input parameter for the calculation of reference prices for access to the transmission network and gas transmission is the capacity part of the target revenues.

Target revenue is the sum of the revenue derived from the booked transmission capacity (capacity revenue) and the revenue derived from the amount of the gas transported (commodity revenue) and shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$TR_t = TR_{Cat} + TR_{Cot}$$

where:
TR_t is the target revenue in EUR;
TR_{Cat} is the target capacity revenue in EUR
TR_{Cot} is the target commodity revenue in EUR.

The target capacity revenue shall be calculated as follows:

$$TR_{Cat} = RoIC + OPEX_t + Dep - DPR_t$$

where:
RoIC is reasonable profit in EUR/year,

$$RoIC = RAB \times (WACC + VRP)$$

where:
RAB is the regulated asset base in EUR, which is the value of assets used exclusively for the regulated activity;

WACC is the rate of return on the regulated asset base before tax, set by the special decree[1], expressed as a percentage;

VRP is the premium for increased business risk, in terms of the volume of transmission capacities sold, expressed as a percentage;

[1] § 6 of the Decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 451/2022 Coll. of 12 December 2022, establishing price regulation of selected regulated activities in the gas sector and some conditions for carrying out regulated activities in the gas sector

$OPEX_t$ is the operating cost in EUR, excluding variable costs of gas transmission (energy consumption for gas transmission, costs related to the production of emissions and the costs of gas losses);

Dep is the accounting depreciation expense on the regulated asset base in EUR/year;

DPR_t is the estimated complementary revenue recovery charge in EUR;

The commodity part of the target revenue shall be determined as follows:

$TR_{Cot} = (CF_t \ x \ rate) \ x \ CP + DPR_t$

where:

CF_t is the estimated value of commercial natural gas flows at all entry and exit points in MWh,

rate is the flow-based charge (tariff related to the quantity of gas transported), in % of the quantity of gas transported;

DPR_t is the estimated complementary revenue recovery charge in EUR;

CP is the price of natural gas according to CEGH VTP Gas futures, EEX, of 16 February 2024 set at the level of EUR 30.006 per MWh;

t means each year of the regulatory period beginning in 2025.

For the calculation of reference prices by using the postage stamp methodology, the Office sets:

a) Average capacity part of target revenues (TR_{Cavg}),
b) Average planned capacity revenues from the long-term transmission contract ($RCaLTC_{avg}$),
c) The forecasted contracted capacity at each entry and exit point (hereinafter 'planned capacity') for the period from 1 January 2025,
d) Contractual transmission capacity from the long-term transmission contract,
e) The entry/exit split.

The average target capacity revenue for entry and exit points shall be calculated in accordance with the following formulas:

$$TRCa_{avgEn} = (TRCa_{avg} - RCaLTC_{avg}) \times W_{En}$$
$$TRCa_{avgEx} = (TRCa_{avg} - RCaLTC_{avg}) \times W_{Ex}$$

where:

$TRCa_{avg}$ – Average capacity part of target revenues in EUR/y in a given regulatory period,

$RCaLTC_{avg}$ – Average planned capacity revenues in EUR/year, from a long-term transmission contract,

$TRCa_{avgEn}$ – Average capacity part of target revenues related to the entry points in EUR/y in a given regulatory period,

W_{En} – Weight of revenues related to the entry points in percentage (37.5%),

$TRCa_{avgEx}$ – Average capacity part of target revenues related to the exit points in EUR/y in a given regulatory period,

W_{Ex} – Weight of revenues related to the exit points in percentage (62.5%).

The reference prices at all entry and exit points before a secondary adjustment shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$T_{En} = \frac{TRCa_{avg\,En}}{\left(CAP_{avg\,En} - CAPLTC_{avg\,En}\right)}$$

$$T_{Ex} = \frac{TRCa_{avg\,Ex}}{\left(CAP_{avg\,Ex} - CAPLTC_{avg\,Ex}\right)}$$

where

T_{En} – Initial reference price at entry points in EUR/MWh/d/y, for the year 2025,

T_{Ex} – Initial reference price at exit points in EUR/MWh/d/y, for the year 2025,

$CAP_{avg\,En}$ – Sum of average forecasted capacity at all entry points in MWh/d, in a given regulatory period,

$CAPLTC_{avg\,En}$ – Contractual transmission capacity in MWh/day from the long-term transmission contract at the entry point Veľké Kapušany,

$CAP_{avg\,Ex}$ – Sum of average forecasted capacity at all exit points in MWh/d, in a given regulatory period,

$CAPLTC_{avg\,Ex}$ – Contractual transmission capacity in MWh/day from the long-term transmission contract at the exit point Baumgarten.

2. according to Article 26(1)(a)(i) TAR NC, the Office publishes
indicative information set out in Article 30(1)(a) TAR NC on the parameters included in the reference price methodology that are related to the technical characteristics of the transmission system

Technical capacity at entry points and exit points of the transmission system

Technical capacity at entry points (MWh/d)	2025
Lanžhot	1 300 000
Baumgarten	247 520
Domestic point	169 104
Veľké Zlievce	76 324
Veľké Kapušany	1 861 600
Budince	176 800
Výrava	144 504

Technical capacity at exit points (MWh/d)	2025
Lanžhot	384 800
Baumgarten	1 570 400
Domestic point	459 680
Veľké Zlievce	128 975
Veľké Kapušany	0
Budince	280 800
Výrava	173 940

Forecasted contracted capacity at entry points and exit points of the transmission system

Forecasted contracted capacity at entry points is assumed on the following level:

[MWh/d]	2025	2026	2027	AVG
Total Entry	123 182	123 182	123 182	123 182
Lanžhot	28 493	28 493	28 493	28 493
Baumgarten	28 493	28 493	28 493	28 493
Domestic point	0	0	0	0
Veľké Zlievce	51 227	51 227	51 227	51 227
Veľké Kapušany	14 969	14 969	14 969	14 969
Budince	0	0	0	0
Výrava	0	0	0	0

Forecasted contracted capacity at exit points is assumed on the following level:

[MWh/d]	2025	2026	2027	AVG
Total Exit	205 303	205 303	205 303	205 303
Lanžhot	27 791	27 791	27 791	27 791
Baumgarten	7 123	7 123	7 123	7 123
Domestic point	128 219	128 219	128 219	128 219
Veľké Zlievce	0	0	0	0
Veľké Kapušany	0	0	0	0
Budince	42 170	42 170	42 170	42 170
Výrava	0	0	0	0

Note: Forecasted contracted capacity at entry points and exit points of the transmission system does not include capacities from a long-term transmission contract.

Based on the historical experience, commercial flows of natural gas for new contracts are expected to reach the level of 95% of the forecasted contracted capacity.

Amount and direction of gas flow at entry points and exit points and related assumptions

Forecasted contracted capacity and flows - related assumptions

Entry/exit point Lanžhot

Entry point Lanžhot is currently used for the following purposes:

(i) as an entry point for gas transported in the direction to Ukraine,
(ii) as an entry point for supplies to the domestic market,
(iii) as an entry point for gas transported in the direction to the Baumgarten hub,
(iv) as an entry point for gas transported in the direction to the Baumgarten hub in case of maintenance of the transmission network of Ukraine and/or Russia or of eustream's transmission network in the direction from east to west.

At the same time, it is also used to supply the Czech Republic.

Based on historical experience, the contracted capacity at entry Lanžhot is expected to reach approximately 1.0 bcm/year and at exit Lanžhot 0.97 bcm/year, with a 95% utilization.

Entry/exit point Baumgarten

Significant part of the exit capacity at point Baumgarten is already contracted on a long-term basis (based on the long-term contract). It is expected some additional bookings in exit direction and new bookings at the entry point Baumgarten.

Forecast of flow is, also in case of entry/exit point Baumgarten, at the level of 95%.

Entry/exit point Domestic point:

For the entry/exit point Domestic point, contracted entry capacity is forecasted at the level of approximately 0.0 bcm/year and the contracted exit capacity at the level of approximately 4.5 bcm/year.

Flow expectation is expected to reach 95% of contracted capacity.

Entry/exit point Veľké Zlievce:

For the entry/exit point Veľké Zlievce is expected the utilization at the level of approximately 1.8 bcm/year at entry, with the expected flow at the level of 95% of a contracted capacity.

Entry/exit point Veľké Kapušany

Veľké Kapušany point historically represented the main gateway for Russian gas deliveries to the EU. Due to the impact of the military conflict in Ukraine, which causing a decrease in its importance for gas deliveries to EU countries, it is anticipated the decline of its utilization. At this point, almost the entire volume of contracted capacity is a subject to a long-term contract, and it is considered with new contracts in the volume of approximately 0.52 bcm/year with utilization at a level of 95%.

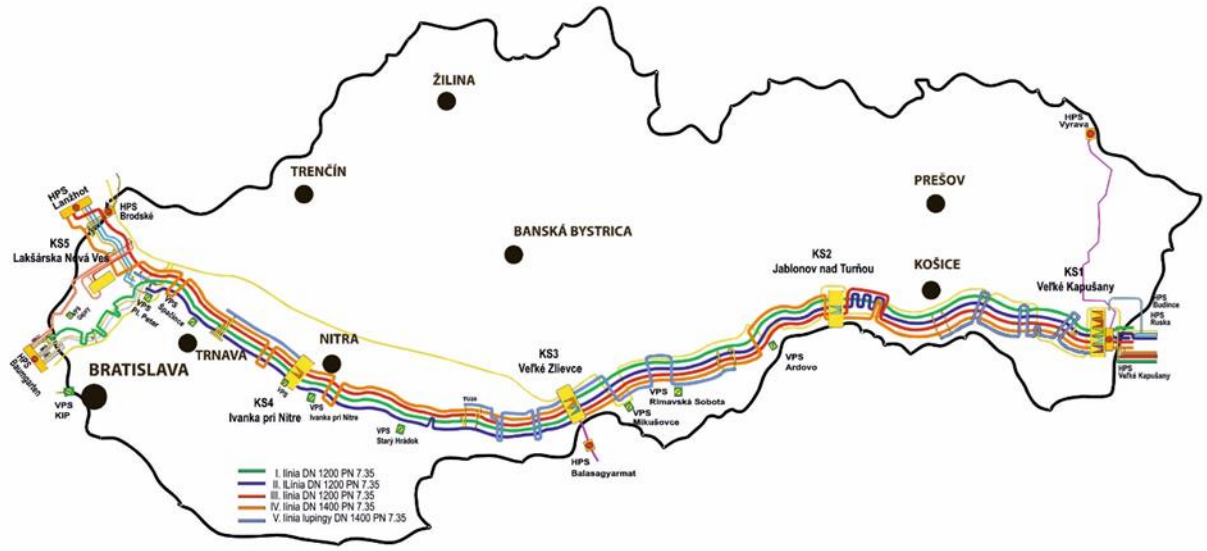
Entry/exit point Budince

Budince point plays a significant role in supplying natural gas to Ukraine; however, due to the military conflict, natural gas consumption in Ukraine, and therefore the utilization of the Budince point, is decreasing. It is expected the contracted capacity at the exit point to be 1.5 bcm/year, with utilization at 95%.

Entry/exit point Výrava

Due to the current market situation and historical data, no capacity bookings at this point are considered for tariff calculation purposes.

Simplified structural scheme of eustream's network:



Picture: Structural representation of the Slovak natural gas transmission system in the appropriate level of detail. Note: The picture also includes compressor station No. 2, which is currently not utilized for increasing the pressure level of the transmission network, and only its components necessary for gas transmission are owned by the company.

The transmission system of the company eustream is a network with a total length of 2 376 km, consists of four or five parallel pipelines mostly 1200/1400 mm in diameter with an operating pressure of 7.35 MPa. The pressure differential needed for a continuous gas flow

is ensured by four compressor stations with an aggregated power of almost 425 MW. The most important station is located at Veľké Kapušany at the Slovak-Ukrainian border. Technical capacity at entry points from Ukraine represents 1 976 GWh or 190 mcm/d, respectively. An aggregated transmission capacity of all entry points to the transmission system is ca. 4 012 GWh, or 385.8 mcm/d, respectively.

Entry/exit points from/to the transmission network on the territories of other EU Member States ("limited scope" and "broader scope" rules of TAR NC applicable):

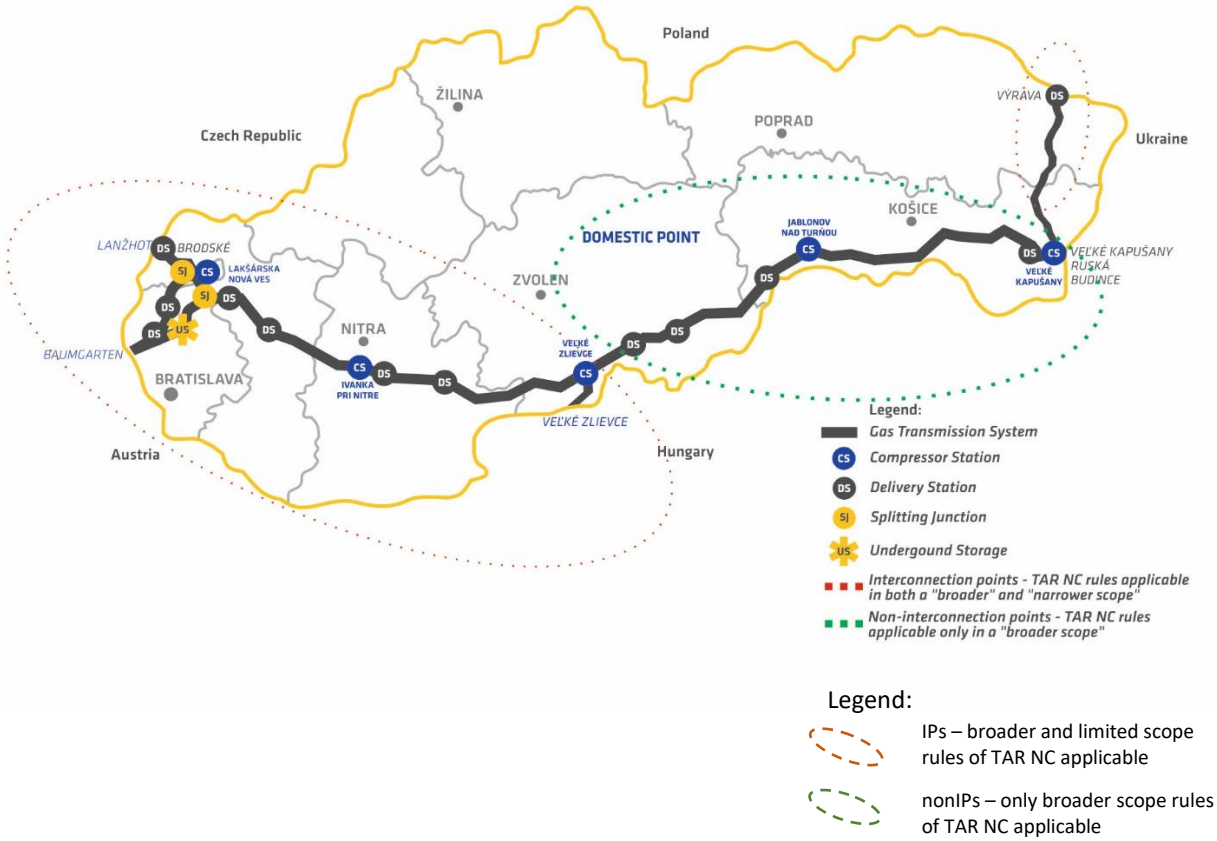
- Lanžhot (entry/exit point from/to the transmission network of the Czech Republic),
- Baumgarten (entry/exit point from/to the transmission network of Austria),
- Veľké Zlievce (entry/exit point from/to the transmission network of Hungary),
- Výrava (entry/exit point from/to the transmission network of Poland).

Entry/exit points from/to the transmission network on the territories of third countries (only "broader scope" rules of TAR NC applicable):

- Veľké Kapušany (entry/exit point from/to the transmission network of Ukraine),
- Budince (entry/exit point from/to the transmission network of Ukraine).

Entry/exit points from/to distribution networks and storages (only "broader scope" rules of TAR NC applicable):

- Domestic point (entry/exit aggregate virtual point from/to distribution networks and storages on the territory of the Slovak Republic).



Picture: Scheme of the Slovak natural gas transmission system. Note: The picture also includes compressor station No. 2, which is currently not utilized for increasing the pressure level of the transmission network, and only its components necessary for gas transmission are owned by the company.

As a part of the Domestic point, the company eustream also provides connection to the storage services of the Slovak natural gas storage operators. All storages in the Slovak Republic are connected to the eustream´s transmission system, and also directly connected to network grids of other operators.

3. **according to Article 26(1)(a)(ii) TAR NC, the Office does not set**
   any discount on capacity-based transmission tariffs at entry points from and exit points to storage facilities;

4. **according to Article 26(1)(a)(iii) TAR NC, the Office sets**
   the indicative reference prices and, on the basis thereof, the final reference prices after benchmarking adjustment as follows:

[€/(MWh/d)/y]	Raw reference prices	Final reference prices
Entry		
Lanžhot	584.9	365.0
Baumgarten	584.9	365.0
Domestic point	584.9	328.5
Veľké Zlievce	584.9	365.0
Veľké Kapušany	584.9	365.0
Budince	584.9	365.0
Výrava	584.9	365.0
Exit		
Lanžhot	584.9	365.0
Baumgarten	584.9	365.0
Domestic point	584.9	328.5
Veľké Zlievce	584.9	365.0
Veľké Kapušany	584.9	365.0
Budince	584.9	365.0
Výrava	584.9	365.0

(i) The Office **determines** the final reference prices for the calendar year 2025. The final reference prices will also be valid for other years of the tariff/regulatory period in the event that there is no amendment in the price decision or cancellation and replacement of the price decision with a new price decision during this period in connection with the reference prices,

(ii) The final reference prices are based on the assumption of contracted capacities and natural gas flows, which were the subject of the consultation pursuant to Art. 26 of the TAR NC concluded on 11 May 2024, and which may, based on a significant change in input economic parameters, be changed based on the decision of the Office without the need for further consultation according to the TAR NC. The Office will decide on the change of the above-mentioned final reference prices in the event of a further decrease or stoppage of gas flows through the entry point Veľké Kapušany towards the exit point Baumgarten, or in the event of non-fulfilment of the long-term contract, which constitutes a significant part of the capacity charges (assuming at least the price level before the application of benchmarking €584.9/(MWh/day)/year),

(iii) According to Article 2(1) of the TAR NC, the final reference prices for non-EU interconnection points (entry/exit point Domestic point, entry/exit Veľké Kapušany and entry/exit point Budince) may not serve as the reserve prices for yearly standard capacity products for the these points, as the Office did not take a decision to apply Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16 March 2017establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Regulation (EU) No 984/2013 at those entry/exit points. The reserve prices for the above-mentioned entry/exit points will be determined on the basis of the final reference prices and the relevant legislation of the Slovak Republic.

5. **according to Article 26(1)(a)(iv) TAR NC, the Office publishes** the results, the components and the details of these components for the cost allocation assessment set out in Article 5 TAR NC

The aim of the cost allocation assessment is to assess whether there is a cross-subsidisation between intra-system and cross-system network use, i.e. between domestic and cross-border gas transmission. In accordance with Article 5(1)(a) of the TAR NC, the cost allocation assessment relating to the transmission services revenue to be recovered by capacity-based transmission tariffs is based exclusively on the cost drivers of:

i. technical capacity; or
ii. forecasted contracted capacity; or
iii. technical capacity and distance; or
iv. forecasted contracted capacity and distance.

The Office determines the postage stamp reference price methodology and, therefore, the key driver of the cost allocation assessment relating to the transmission services revenue to be recovered by capacity-based transmission tariffs is the forecasted contracted capacity. Its values for the period starting on 1 January 2025 and the following years are set out below.

Forecasted contracted capacity for intra-system and cross-system use:

Forecasted contracted capacity for intra-system use [MWh/d]	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**AVG**
Entry points	46 098	46 098	46 098	46 098
Exit points	128 219	128 219	128 219	128 219

Forecasted contracted capacity for cross-system use [MWh/d]	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**AVG**
Entry points	77 084	77 084	77 084	77 084
Exit points	77 084	77 084	77 084	77 084

- Capacity-based revenues to be obtained from intra-system and cross-system use, determined based on the final reference prices and forecasted contracted capacity.

Note: It does not include revenues and contractual capacities from the long-term transmission contract.

In accordance with Article 5(1)(b) of the TAR NC, the cost allocation assessment relating to the transmission services revenue to be recovered by commodity-based transmission tariffs are based exclusively on the cost drivers of:

a) the amount of gas flows; or
b) the amount of gas flows and distance.

The calculation of commodity revenue is based on the following input data:

The estimated price of natural gas according to CEGH VTP Gas futures of 16 February 2024:

EUR/MWh	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Forecast of gas price	30.006	29.278	28.693

Forecasted flow of natural gas used for intra-system and cross-system network use:

Forecasted flow of natural gas for intra-system use [MWh/d]	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**AVG**
Entry points	43 793	43 793	43 793	43 793
Exit points	121 808	121 808	121 808	121 808

Forecasted flow of natural gas for cross-system use [MWh/d]	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**AVG**
Entry points	73 230	73 230	73 230	73 230
Exit points	73 230	73 230	73 230	73 230

- Commodity-based revenues to be obtained from intra-system and cross-system use, calculated based on the commodity-based transmission tariffs and forecasted flow of natural gas.

Results:

Assessment	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Capacity-based revenues	7.64%	7.64%	7.64%
Commodity-based revenues	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The cost allocation assessment relating to the capacity revenue from intra-system and cross-system network use was performed by the Office in accordance with Article 5(3)(a)(b) and (c) of the TAR NC. The Office found that the results of the cost allocation assessment comply with Article 5(6) of the TAR NC as they did not exceed 10 percent.

Note: The results of the comparison do not take into account the volume of revenues and contractual capacities from the long-term transmission contract and also the use of additional services, approved by the Office.

6. **According to Article 26(1)(a)(v) TAR NC, the Office publishes** the assessment of the reference price methodology in accordance with Article 7 TAR NC.

The reference price methodology shall comply with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 and with the following requirements set out in Article 7 TAR NC aimed at:

a) enabling network users to reproduce the calculation of reference prices and their accurate forecast;
b) taking into account the actual costs incurred for the provision of transmission services considering the level of complexity of the transmission network;
c) ensuring non-discrimination and prevent undue cross-subsidisation, also by taking into account the cost allocation assessments set out in Article 5;
d) ensuring that significant volume risk related particularly to transmission across an entry-exit system is not assigned to final customers within that entry-exit system;
e) ensuring that the resulting reference prices do not distort cross-border trade.

Re a): The RPM methodology given in point 1 of this decision enables network users to reproduce the calculation of reference prices and their accurate forecast:

- chosen RPM as the postage stamp methodology, is easy to understand, simple and replicable, which means that reference prices calculated based on this methodology can be easily reproduced by all stakeholders;
- all data necessary for calculation of reference prices are complete, real, consistent and publicly available;
- the simplified tariff model is being used, including the explanation of its usage, which gives network users, resp. all stakeholders the possibility to calculate the transmission tariffs for the prevailing tariff period and to estimate their possible evolution beyond such tariff period, as required by Article 30(2)(b) of the NC TAR.

Re b) Chosen RPM takes into account the actual costs incurred for the provision of transmission services considering the level of complexity of the transmission network:

- chosen RPM reflects specific position of the Slovak transmission network, which represents simple, but extremely robust transmission system with high proportion of the international transmission (transit) on the overall natural gas transmission and competition in form of transmission systems of other European TSOs;

- chosen RPM is postage stamp methodology, followed by secondary adjustment based on price comparison, as an important tool for providing long-term stability and competitiveness of the tariff system, reflecting the specific position of the Slovak transmission network;
- chosen RPM reflects appropriate costs for the operation of the transmission network, including, but not limited to, costs of maintenance of the transmission infrastructure and its further development and also administrative, financial and marketing costs;
- all costs included into the calculation according to this chosen RPM are transparent, provable, reflect costs of efficient and structurally comparable transmission system operator and contain appropriate rate of return of the invested capital;
- all costs are considered as transmission costs and they are allocated via the same RPM;
- chosen RPM is applied to all entry and exit points.

Re c) Chosen RPM ensures non-discrimination and prevent undue cross-subsidisation including by taking into account the cost allocation assessments set out in Article 5:

- the chosen RPM, based on a postage stamp methodology, ensures non-discrimination and prevents undue cross-subsidisation by taking into account the cost allocation assessments set out in the Article 5 of the TAR NC. The reference price methodology is based on postage stamp principles, key cost drivers are forecasted contracted capacity and forecasted flow of natural gas. These parameters are objective and the chosen RPM results in the same reference prices for all transmission customers for the same transmissions services, and hence the chosen RPM can be considered as non-discriminatory;
- allocation of all transmission costs via a single RPM to all entry-exit points, which prevents any form of discrimination not allowed by the TAR NC;
- costs that serve as an input into the methodology for the calculation of reference prices according to given RPM, were submitted to the Office, assessed by the Office in accordance with the valid legislation and approved by the Office, by which discrimination by transmission system operator is prevented;
- based on the results of cost allocation assessments set out in Article 5 of the TAR NC, containing the evaluation whether the cross-subsidisation between transit and domestic transmission - for capacity as well as commodity transmission tariffs does not occur, the Office stated that the results of this assessment are below the threshold 10%, by which the limit of the threshold as defined in Article 5(6) of the TAR NC is fulfilled.

Re d) Chosen RPM ensures that significant volume risk related particularly to transmission across an entry-exit system is not assigned to final customers within that entry-exit system:

- the RPM methodology based on postage stamps ensures the calculation of reference prices at all entry and exit points in the same way. The Office sets the reserve prices for the entry/exit point Domestic point on the basis of the methodology approved by this decision and in accordance with the applicable national legislation.

Re e) Chosen RPM ensures that the resulting reference prices do not distort cross-border trade:

- chosen RPM, as postage stamp methodology, provides high level of transparency. Since it is easily understandable, all parameters used for the calculation of reference prices are publicly available, enables calculation of transmission tariffs for the prevailing tariff period, resp. estimation of their possible evolution beyond such tariff period, the chosen RPM automatically reduces barriers distorting cross-border trade to minimum;
- floating price approach, under price cap regime, is determined for all entry/exit points. The introduction of a floating price system will ensure an equal tariff level for all users of the transmission network, thus meeting the requirement of not disrupting cross-border trade.

7. According to Article 26(1)(a)(vi) TAR NC, the Office publishes

a comparison of the reference prices calculated by using the postage stamp methodology and the prices determined on the basis of capacity weighted distance (CWD) in accordance with Article 8 TAR NC.

The Office prescribed the use of the postage stamp reference price methodology with subsequent adjustment by benchmarking, i.e. a methodology other than the capacity weighted distance (CWD) reference price methodology detailed in Article 8 TAR NC and, therefore, a comparison, including the reference prices according to Article 26(1)(a)(iii) of the TAR NC is provided below.

[€/(MWh/d)/y]	Final reference prices	CWD results	difference
Entry			
Lanžhot	365.0	1 052.1	-687.1
Baumgarten	365.0	1 113.9	-748.9
Domestic point	328.5	N/A	N/A
Veľké Zlievce	365.0	415.0	-50.0
Veľké Kapušany	365.0	875.0	-510.0
Budince	365.0	N/A	N/A
Výrava	365.0	N/A	N/A
Exit			
Lanžhot	365.0	426.9	-61.9
Baumgarten	365.0	435.2	-70.2
Domestic point	328.5	378.0	-49.5
Veľké Zlievce	365.0	N/A	N/A
Veľké Kapušany	365.0	N/A	N/A
Budince	365.0	774.0	-409.0
Výrava	365.0	N/A	N/A

The input parameter for the reference prices calculated according to the CWD is the matrix of distances between entry points and exit points. The distance matrix was determined based on the actual length of the pipelines.

Distance matrix is as follows:

Distance matrix							
[km]	Lanžhot	Baumgarten	Domestic point	Veľké Zlievce	Veľké Kapušany	Budince	Výrava
Lanžhot	0	90	250	228	456	456	554
Baumgarten	90	0	257	234	463	463	561
Domestic point	250	257	0	22	206	206	304
Veľké Zlievce	228	234	22	0	229	229	327
Veľké Kapušany	456	463	206	229	0	19	98
Budince	456	463	206	229	19	0	98
Výrava	554	561	304	327	98	98	0

Another parameter for the calculation of reference prices using the CWD is the forecasted contracted capacity at entry and exit points for the period starting on 1 January 2025, which is set out in point 2.

Comparison pointed on main disadvantages of the CWD methodology for the Slovak transmission system:

(i) inability to set the tariffs for the entry/exit points where no capacity booking is expected, and

(ii) inability to recognise real flow pattern of gas.

Results of CWD methodology are comparable, respectively higher, in all relevant cases. However, the application of the CWD methodology leads to a high discrepancy in the level of tariffs for entry and exit points.

8. According to Article 26(1)(b) TAR NC, the Office establishes

8.1. indicative information set out in Article 30(1)(b)(i) TAR NC - target revenue of the transmission system operator:

Total amount of target revenue is calculated on the following level:

[mEUR]	2025	2026	2027	AVG
Target revenue	545.1	543.3	541.8	543.4

The total amount of target revenue contains (i) revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs and (ii) revenue from commodity-based transmission tariffs from both, flow-based charge as well as complementary revenue recovery charge (CRRC).

Note: It does not include the benchmarking effect.

8.2. indicative information set out in Article 30(1)(b)(iv) TAR NC - transmission services revenue

The transmission system operator has not decided on providing non-transmission services. For this reason, the amount of target revenue is equal to the transmission services revenue.

8.3 indicative information set out in Article 30(1)(b)(v) TAR NC - the ratios for the transmission service revenue referred to in Article 30(1)(b)(iv) TAR NC

8.3.1. Breakdown between the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs and the revenue from commodity-based transmission tariffs

[mEUR]	AVG (%)
Capacity-based	84.7%
Commodity-based (flow-based)	14.4%
Commodity-based (CRRC)	0.9%

Note: The ratio does not include the benchmarking effect.

8.3.2. Breakdown between the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all entry points and the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all exit points

The Office **sets** the split between the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all entry points (37.5%) and the revenue from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all exit points (62.5%).

8.3.3. Intra-system/cross-system split, i.e. the breakdown between the revenue from intra-system network use at the entry points and exit points and the revenue from cross-system network use at the entry points and exit points according to Article 5 TAR NC

The ratio of the intra-system/cross-system split is as follows:

[mEUR]	AVG (%)
Intra-system	51.2%
Cross-system	48.8%

Note: The ratio taking into account fixed prices does not include revenues from the long-term transmission contract.

9. according to Article 26(1)(c) TAR NC

9.1 according to Article 26(1)(c)(i) TAR NC - commodity-based transmission tariffss

9.1.1. Manner in which commodity-based transmission tariffs are set

The Office **sets** commodity-based transmission tariffs as the sum of

a) the flow-based charge; and
b) the complementary revenue recovery charge.

9.1.2. The Office sets the share of the target revenue forecasted to be recovered from commodity-based tariffs as follows:

Share of commodity revenue	%
Commodity revenue	15.3%

Note: It does not include the benchmarking effect.

9.1.3. Indicative commodity-based transmission tariffs

The Office **sets**:

a) A flow-based charge of 1.7% of the amount of gas flow transmitted (expressed materially); namely:

   i. 0.85% at an entry point;
   ii. 0.85% at an exit point;

b) Complementary revenue recovery charge in the amount of 0.101 EUR/MWh (for the year 2025).

9.2. according to Article 26(1)(c)(ii), the Office does not set any

tariffs for non-transmission service, because the transmission system operator has not yet decided on the providing of non-transmission services in the period starting on 1 January 2025.

10. according to Article 26(1)(d) TAR NC, the Office publishes the indicative information set out in Article 30(2) TAR NC.

According to Article 30(2)(a)(i) of the TAR NC, the Office publishes the difference in the level of transmission tariffs for the same type of transmission service applicable for the prevailing tariff period and for the tariff period for which the information is published

[€/(MWh/d)/y]	Current tariff level (escalated to 2025)	Final reference prices	difference
Entry			
Lanžhot	143.2	365.0	221.8
Baumgarten	143.2	365.0	221.8
Domestic point	19.2	328.5	309.3
Veľké Zlievce	143.2	365.0	221.8
Veľké Kapušany	203.2	365.0	161.8
Budince	203.2	365.0	161.8
Výrava	143.2	365.0	221.8
			Exit
Lanžhot	195.9	365.0	169.1
Baumgarten	195.9	365.0	169.1
Domestic point	103.6	328.5	224.9
Veľké Zlievce	195.9	365.0	169.1
Veľké Kapušany	282.4	365.0	82.6
Budince	282.4	365.0	82.6
Výrava	195.9	365.0	169.1

According to Article 30(2)(a)(ii), the Office publishes the estimated difference in the level of transmission tariffs for the same type of transmission service applicable for the tariff period for which the information is published and for each tariff period within the remainder of the regulatory period.
Due to the fact that the duration of the tariff period equals to duration of the regulatory period, the information is identical to that mentioned above in the Article 30(2)(a)(i) of the TAR NC.

In accordance with Article 30(2)(b) of the TAR NC, the company eustream publishes a simplified tariff model, updated regularly, accompanied by the explanation of its use, enabling network users to calculate the transmission tariffs applicable for the prevailing tariff period and to estimate their possible evolution beyond such tariff period on its website www.eustream.sk.

11. according to Article 26(1)(e) TAR NC - additional information on fixed payable price

11.1. According to Article 26(1)(e)(i) TAR NC - indexation of the fixed payable price

The Office **does not set** the indexation of the fixed payable price.

11.2 according to Article 26(1)(e)(ii) TAR NC

the risk premium, the calculation of the risk premium or the manner of use of the revenue derived from the risk premium, **are not set.**

11.3 according to Article 26(1)(e)(iii) TAR NC - definition of the points at which the fixed payable price approach is applied

The Office **does not set** the fixed payable price approach.

11.4. According to Article 26(1)(e)(iv) TAR NC - the process of offering fixed and floating payable price

The Office **does not set** the process of offering fixed and floating payable price, only the process offering floating payable price.

The prices, tariffs and conditions of their application for access to the transmission network and gas transmission will be applied to contracts on access to the transmission network and gas transmission according to the price decision valid and effective for the period for which the relevant transmission capacity is allocated (regardless of the date of its allocation) (i.e. in the case of contracts on access to the transmission network and gas transmission concluded even before the amendment of the relevant price decision or the cancellation and replacement of the relevant price decision with a new price decision, for the capacities allocated for the period during the validity and effectiveness of such amendment of the relevant price decision or validity and the effectiveness of the new price decision, the prices, tariffs and conditions of their application for access to the transmission network and gas transmission will apply according to such an amendment of the relevant price decision or according to the new price decision), with the exception of contracts concluded before the entry into force of the decision of ÚRSO No. 0002/2015/P-PP dated 25 March 2015, unless expressly stated otherwise.

12. according to Article 28 TAR NC - multipliers, seasonal factors and discounts

12.1. according to Article 28(1)(a) TAR NC, the Office sets

the levels of multipliers for products other than yearly standard capacity products as follows:

Type of product other than yearly standard capacity product	Multipliers
Quarterly standard capacity products	1.500
Monthly standard capacity products	1.500
Daily standard capacity products	2.993
Within-day standard capacity products	2.993

12.2 according to Article 28(1)(b) TAR NC - Seasonal factors

The Office **does not set** seasonal factors for access to the transmission network and gas transmission over the Slovak transmission system.

12.3. according to Article 28(1)(c) TAR NC - Non-application of discounts at entry points from LNG facilities and at entry points from and exit points

to infrastructure developed with the purpose of ending the isolation - Article 9(2) TAR NC

The Office **does not set** the level of discounts at entry points from LNG facilities and at entry points from and exit points to infrastructure developed with the purpose of ending the isolation of Member States, because there are no entry points from LNG facilities or entry points from and exit points to infrastructure developed with the purpose of ending the isolation of Member States.

12.4 according to Article 28(1)(c) TAR NC - Levels of discounts on reserve prices for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity - Article 16 TAR NC

The Office decided that an ex-ante approach **shall be applied** to calculate the discounts on reserve prices for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity.

The reserve price for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity equals to the product of reserve prices for the respective standard capacity products for firm capacity calculated according to Article 14 TAR NC and the difference between 100% and the level of the ex-ante discount.

The ex-ante discount shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$Di_{ex\text{-}ante} = Pro \times A \times 100\ \%$

where:

$Di_{ex\text{-}ante}$ is the level of an ex-ante discount;

Pro factor is the probability of interruption which refers to the type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity;

A is the adjustment factor applied to reflect the estimated economic value of the type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity, calculated for all interconnection points to directly connected Member States, which shall be no less than 1.

The Pro factor shall be calculated for all interconnection points to directly connected Member States per type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity offered in accordance with the following formula on the basis of forecasted information related to the components of this formula:

$$Pro = \frac{N \times Dint}{D} \times \frac{CAP_{av.\ int}}{CAP}$$

where:

N is the expectation of the number of interruptions over D;

D_{int} is the average duration of the expected interruptions expressed in hours;

D is the total duration of the respective type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity expressed in hours;

$CAP_{av.\ int}$ is the expected average amount of interrupted capacity for each interruption where such amount is related to the respective type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity;

CAP is the total amount of interruptible capacity for the respective type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity.

Calculation procedure of the Pro Factor in case of transmission interruption once per year (meaning that the total interruptible capacity for each interruptible product will be interrupted for 24 hours in the respective year).

$$Pro = \frac{N \text{ x } Dint}{D} \times \frac{CAP_{av.int}}{CAP}$$

$$Pro = \frac{1 \times 24}{24 \times 365} \text{ x } 1$$

$$Pro = \frac{24}{8760}$$

The value of the Pro factor is 0.00274.

The value of the adjustment factor A is set at 1, with the following resulting level of the ex-ante discount:

$Di_{ex\text{-}ante}$ = 0.00274 x 1 x 100 %

$Di_{ex\text{-}ante}$ = 0.274 %

The listed prices are without value added tax.

This decision forms an integral part of decision No. 0040/2019/P dated 29 May 2019. This decision in the part of prices and conditions of their application is issued in full.