

Disclaimer:

This English version of the document is provided solely for informational purposes and for the convenience of the reader. It shall not be deemed legally binding. Only decisions issued by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (Úrad pre reguláciu sieťových odvetví) of the Slovak Republic in the Slovak language shall be legally binding. The legally binding version is Decision No. 0040/2026/P dated 13 April 2026, issued in the Slovak language. In the event of any discrepancy, inconsistency, or conflict between the Slovak and English language versions, the Slovak language version shall prevail.



ÚRAD
PRE REGULÁCIU
SIETĚOVÝCH
ODVETVÍ

DECISION

Number: 0040/2026/P
File number: 1522-2026-BA

Bratislava 13/04/2026

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries as the authority competent for proceedings pursuant to Section 9, Paragraph 1, Letter b) of the first point and Section 9, Paragraph 1, Letter c) of the first point in conjunction with Section 5, Paragraph 6, Letter b) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on regulation in network industries, as amended regarding the decision on the proposed price for access to the transmission network and gas transmission and the conditions of application

decided

pursuant to Section 14, Paragraph 11 and Section 17, Paragraph 4 of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on regulation in network industries, as amended, in conjunction with Section 2, Paragraph e), Section 3, Paragraph e), Section 7, Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, Section 8, Paragraph 6, Section 9, Paragraphs 2 and 13 of the Decree No. 147/2024 Coll. of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries, which establishes price regulation of the regulated activities in the gas industry and certain conditions for the performance of regulated activities in the gas industry and in conjunction with Article 27(4), (5) and Article 28(1) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas and in conjunction with Article 78(7)(a) of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC on a proposal from a regulated entity, so that for the regulated entity **eustream, a.s.**, Votrubova 11/A, 821 09 Bratislava, IČO 35 910 712 **determines** the following prices and conditions of their application from 1 May 2026 to 31 December 2027:

A) Part A)

- 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 referred to as the "TAR NC"), **determines** the reference price methodology, based on the postage stamp principle (hereinafter referred to as the "RPM"), where reference prices are calculated as a proportion of the total capacity part of the target revenues, divided into entry and exit parts, and based on the cost factor and the relevant forecasted contractual capacity, while in accordance with Article 6(4)(a) of the TAR NC, benchmarking (price comparison) is applied to the determined reference prices calculated from the capacity part of the target revenues of the company eustream.

For the purposes of this methodology, a tariff period is understood to mean the period for which tariffs are determined. The tariff period does not have to coincide with the regulatory period or may represent only a part of the regulatory period.

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

Target revenues are the sum of revenues related to the booked transmission capacity (capacity part) and revenues related to the amount of gas transported (commodity part) and are determined according to the formula:

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

where:

TR_t – target revenues in EUR,

TR_{Cat} – the capacity part of target revenues in EUR,

TR_{Cot} – the commodity part of target revenues in EUR.

The capacity part of target revenues is determined as follows:

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

where:

$RoIC$ – reasonable profit in EUR/year,

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

where:

RAB – regulatory asset base in EUR, this is the value of assets used exclusively for the performance of regulated activities,

$WACC$ – rate of return on the regulatory asset base before tax in percentage,

VRP – premium for increased business risk, in terms of the volume of sold transmission capacities in percentage,

$OPEX_t$ – operating costs in EUR, excluding variable costs for natural gas transmission (energy consumption for natural gas transmission, costs of emission production and costs of natural gas losses),

Dep – accounting depreciation of the regulated asset base in EUR/year,

DPR_t – the expected amount of the complementary revenue recovery charge in EUR.

The commodity part of target revenues is determined as follows:

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

where:

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

$rate$ – is the flow-based charge (tariff related to the volume of transported gas) in % of the transported volume of natural gas,

DPR_t – the expected amount of the complementary revenue recovery charge in EUR,

CP - the price of natural gas according to CEGH VTP Gas futures, Argus report ENG, dated 26 August 2025 is determined at 35.03 EUR/MWh,

t - means each year of the regulatory period starting in 2026.

For the calculation of reference prices, based on the postage stamp principle, the Regulatory Office for Network Industries determines:

- a) The average capacity part of the target revenues (TR_{Cavg}),
- b) The planned contractual capacity at each entry point and each exit point (hereinafter referred to as the "planned capacity"),
- c) Entry/Exit ratio.

The average capacity part of the target revenues for entry points and for exit points is calculated according to the formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} TRCa_{avgEn} &= TRCa_{avg} \times W_{En} \\ TRCa_{avgEx} &= TRCa_{avg} \times W_{Ex} \end{aligned}$$

where:

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

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

W_{En} – Weight of revenues related to entry points in percentage (50%),

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

W_{Ex} – Weight of revenues related to exit points in percentage (50%).

Reference prices at all entry and exit points prior to secondary adjustment calculated according to the following formulas:

$$T_{En} = \frac{TRCa_{avgEn}}{CAP_{avgEn}}$$

$$T_{Ex} = \frac{TRCa_{avg Ex}}{CAP_{avg Ex}}$$

where:

T_{En} – Initial reference price at entry points in EUR/MWh/day/year, for the first year of the tariff period,

T_{Ex} – Initial reference price at exit points in EUR/MWh/day/year, for the first year of the tariff period,

$CAP_{avg En}$ – Sum of average planned capacity at all entry points in MWh/day, in a given tariff period,

$CAP_{avg Ex}$ – Sum of average planned capacity at all exit points in MWh/day, in a given tariff period,

2. According to Article 26(1)(a)(i) of the TAR NC publishes

indicative information on the parameters included in the applied reference price methodology, which relate to the technical characteristics of the transmission network, as set out in Article 30(1)(a) of the TAR NC

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

Technical capacity at entry points [MWh/d]	2026
Lanžhot	1,300,000
Baumgarten	247,520
domestic point	169,104
Veľké Zlievce	127,207
Veľké Kapušany	1, 580,800
Budince	176,800
Výrava	144,504

Technical capacity at exit points [MWh/d]	2026
Lanžhot	364,000
Baumgarten	1,570,400
domestic point	374,400
Veľké Zlievce	128,975
Veľké Kapušany	0
Budince	436,800
Výrava	173,940

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

The forecasted contracted capacity at entry points is assumed to be at the following level:

[MWh/d]	2026	2027	AVG
Total Entry	157,068	157,068	157,068
Lanžhot	56,384	56,384	56,384
Baumgarten	14,384	14,384	14,384
domestic point	0	0	0
Veľké Zlievce	86,301	86,301	86,301
Veľké Kapušany	0	0	0
Budince	0	0	0
Výrava	0	0	0

The forecasted contracted capacity at the exit points is assumed to be at the following level:

[MWh/d]	2026	2027	AVG
Total Exit	157,068	157,068	157,068
Lanžhot	0	0	0
Baumgarten	0	0	0
domestic point	128,301	128,301	128,301
Veľké Zlievce	0	0	0
Veľké Kapušany	0	0	0
Budince	28,767	28,767	28,767
Výrava	0	0	0

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

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

Forecasted contractual capacity and flows – related assumptions

Entry/exit point Lanžhot

Entry point Lanžhot currently serves the following purposes:

- (i) as an entry point for gas transported towards Ukraine,
- (ii) as an entry point for supplies to the domestic market,

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

It is expected that the contracted capacity at the Lanžhot point should reach approximately 1.96 bcm/year at the entry and 0.00 bcm/year at the exit, at 95% utilization.

Entry/exit point Baumgarten

A significant part of the exit capacity at the Baumgarten point is already contracted on a long-term basis (based on a long-term contract). The assumed contracted entry capacity is at the level of 0.50 bcm/year.

The flow forecast 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, the entry contracted capacity is forecasted at the current level of 0.0 bcm/year and the exit contracted capacity is forecasted at approximately 4.46 bcm/year.

The flow is expected to reach 95% of the contracted capacity.

Entry/exit point Veľké Zlievce:

The entry/exit point Veľké Zlievce is expected to be utilized at approximately 3.00 bcm/year at the entry, with an expected flow at 95% of the contracted capacity.

Entry/exit point Veľké Kapušany:

The Veľké Kapušany point historically represented the main gateway for Russian gas supplies to the EU. As its importance for gas supplies to EU countries is decreasing due to the military conflict in Ukraine, its utilization is expected to decrease. At this point, almost the entire volume of contracted capacity is subject to long-term transmission contract and no new contracts are being considered at this point.

Entry/exit point Budince:

The Budince point plays a significant role in supplying Ukraine with natural gas from EU countries, however, due to the military conflict, natural gas consumption in Ukraine and therefore the utilization of the Budince point is decreasing. The contracted exit capacity is expected to be 1.00 bcm/year, with utilization at the level of 95%.

Entry/exit point Výrava:

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

The transmission system of the company eustream is a network with a total length of 2,376 km and consists of several parallel gas pipelines with a diameter of 1200/1400 mm and an operating pressure of 7.35 MPa. The power required for a smooth gas flow is provided by four compressor stations with a total capacity of almost 422 MW. The most important compressor station is located in Veľké Kapušany on the Slovak-Ukrainian border. The technical capacity at the entry

points from Ukraine and Poland is 2,090 GWh, or 201 mcm/day. The total transmission capacity at all entry points to the transmission network is almost 3,838 GWh, or 369 mcm/day.

Entry/exit points from/to transmission networks in the territory of other EU Member States (TAR NC rules applicable in both a "broader" and a "limited" scope):

- 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),
- Výchava (entry/exit point from/to the transmission network of Poland).

Entry/exit points from/to transmission networks in third countries (TAR NC rules applicable only to a "broader extent"):

- 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 storage facilities (TAR NC rules applicable only to a "broader extent"):

- domestic point (entry/exit aggregated virtual point).

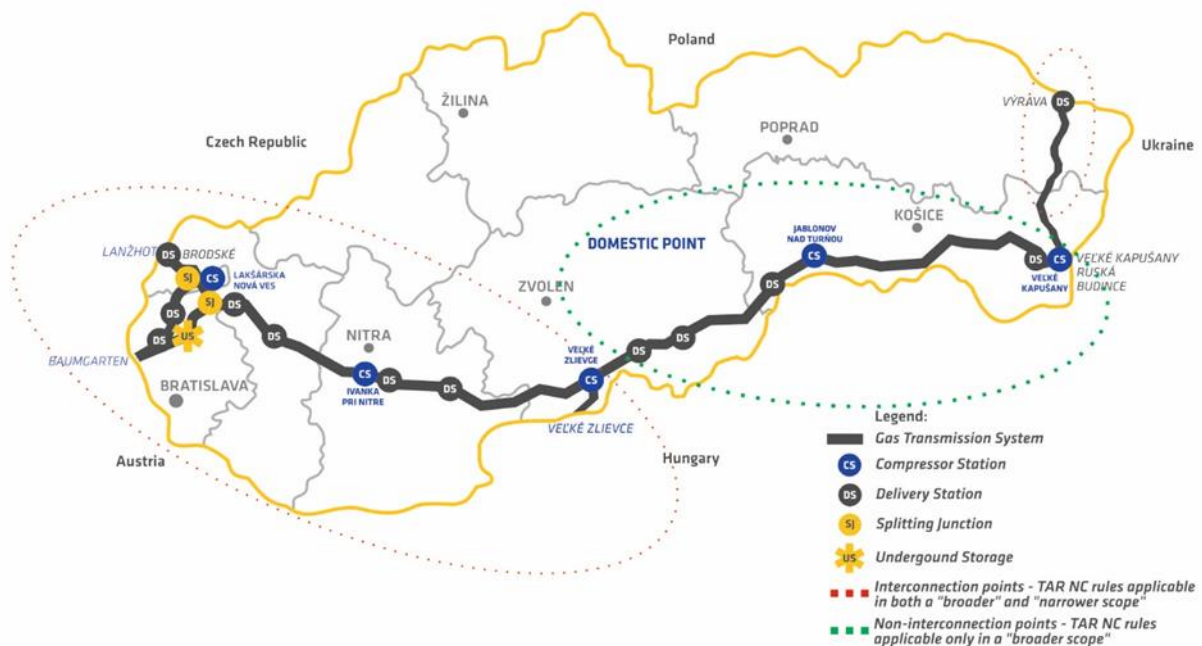


Figure 1: Scheme of the natural gas transmission network of the Slovak Republic. Note: The picture also includes compressor station No. 2, which is currently not used for the needs of increasing the pressure level of the transmission network and the company eustream only owns its components that are necessary for gas transmission.

As part of the domestic point, the company eustream also provides connectivity to the storage services of Slovak underground natural gas storage operators. These underground storage facilities in the Slovak Republic are connected not only to eustream's transmission system, but also to the operators of the other networks.

3. According to Article 26(1)(a)(ii) TAR NC does not determine

any discount on capacity-based transmission tariffs at entry points from storage facilities and exit points to storage facilities,

4. According to Article 26(1)(a)(iii) of the TAR NC determines

indicative reference prices and, based on them, final reference prices after applying benchmarking as follows:

[€/ (MWh/d)/y]	Raw reference prices	Final reference prices
Entry		
Lanžhot	1,395.10	401.50
Baumgarten	1,395.10	401.50
domestic point	1,395.10	361.35
Veľké Zlievce	1,395.10	401.50
Veľké Kapušany	1,395.10	401.50
Budince	1,395.10	401.50
Výrava	1,395.10	401.50
Exit		
Lanžhot	1,395.10	401.50
Baumgarten	1,395.10	401.50
domestic point	1,395.10	361.35
Veľké Zlievce	1,395.10	401.50
Veľké Kapušany	1,395.10	401.50
Budince	1,395.10	401.50
Výrava	1,395.10	401.50

- (i) The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **determines** the final reference prices from 1 May 2026. The final reference prices will also apply for the following years of the tariff/regulatory period if there is no change 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 a consultation pursuant to Article 26 of the TAR NC concluded on 7 December 2025.
- (iii) Pursuant to Art. 2(1) of the TAR NC the final reference prices for non-EU interconnection points (entry/exit point domestic point, entry/exit point Veľké Kapušany and entry/exit point Budince) may not serve as reserve prices for yearly standard capacity products for these points, as the Regulatory Office for Network Industries has not decided on the application of Commission Regulation (EU) No 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Commission Regulation (EU) No 984/2013 to these entry/exit points. Nevertheless, the reserve prices for the above-mentioned entry/exit points are 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) of the TAR NC publishes

the results of the assessment of cost allocation pursuant to Article 5 of the TAR NC, the components of the assessment and details of these components

The objective of the cost allocation assessment is to assess whether there is no cross-subsidy between intra-system network use and cross-system network use, i.e. between domestic transmission and cross-border gas transmission. According to Art. 5(1)(a) of the TAR NC, the cost allocation assessment associated with the revenues from transmission services to be covered by capacity-based transmission tariffs is based exclusively on cost factors:

- i. technical capacity or
- ii. forecasted contractual capacity or
- iii. technical capacity and distance or
- iv. forecasted contractual capacity and distance.

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries has determined a reference price methodology based on the postage stamp principle using benchmarking, therefore the key factor for assessing the allocation of costs related to revenues from transmission services to be covered by capacity-based transmission tariffs is the forecasted contractual capacity and the forecasted flow of natural gas.

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

Forecasted contracted capacity for intra-system use [MWh/d]	2026	2027	AVG
Entry points	128,301	128,301	128,301
Exit points	128,301	128,301	128,301

Forecasted contracted capacity for cross-system use [MWh/d]	2026	2027	AVG
Entry points	28,767	28,767	28,767
Exit points	28,767	28,767	28,767

- The capacity revenues to be obtained from intra-system and cross-system network usage are determined based on final reference prices and forecasted contracted capacity.

According to Art. 5(1)(b) of the TAR NC, the assessment of the costs allocation associated with the revenues from transmission services, to be covered by commodity-based transmission tariffs, is based exclusively on cost factors:

- a) the amount of gas flows or
- b) amount of gas flows and distances.

The following input data were used to calculate commodity revenues:

Forecasted price of natural gas according to CEGH VTP Gas futures on 26 August 2025:

[EUR/MWh]	2026	2027
Forecast of gas price	35.03	32.04

Forecasted flow-based charge:

[%]	2026	2027
Forecasted charge	Entry 0.85%	Entry 0.85%
	Exit 0.85%	Exit 0.85%

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]	2026	2027	AVG
Entry points	121,886	121,886	121,886
Exit points	121,886	121,886	121,886

Forecasted flow of natural gas for cross-system use [MWh/d]	2026	2027	AVG
Entry points	27,329	27,329	27,329
Exit points	27,329	27,329	27,329

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

Results after recalculation:

Assessment	2026	2027
Capacity-based revenues	5.13%	5.13%
Commodity-based revenues	0.00%	0.00%

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries carried out an assessment of the allocation of capacity revenues from intra-system and cross-system network use pursuant to Art. 5(3)(a), (b) and (c) of the TAR NC. The Regulatory Office for Network Industries found out that the results of the assessment of the costs allocation are in accordance with Art. 5(6) of the TAR NC and did not exceed 10 percent.

Note: The comparison results do not take into account the use of additional services (e.g. Short-haul domestic) approved by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries.

6. According to Article 26(1)(a)(v) of the TAR NC publishes

assessment of the methodology for determining reference prices in accordance with Article 7 of the TAR NC.

The reference prices methodology must be in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 and must meet the following requirements of Article 7 of the TAR NC:

- a) to enable network users to recalculate reference prices and predict them with accuracy;
- b) take into account the actual costs incurred in providing transmission services, taking into account the level of complexity of the transmission network;
- c) ensure non-discrimination and avoid disproportionate cross-subsidies, including by taking into account cost-sharing assessments pursuant to Article 5;
- d) ensure that a significant degree of risk of volume fluctuation associated in particular with transport through the entry-exit system is not passed on to end customers within the given entry-exit system;
- e) ensure that the resulting reference prices do not distort cross-border trade.

To a) The RPM methodology referred to in point 1. of the decision allows network users to repeat the calculation of reference prices and to predict them with accuracy:

- the chosen RPM as a postage stamp methodology is easy to understand, simple and reusable, meaning that reference prices calculated based on this methodology can be easily reproduced by all interested parties;
- all data necessary for the calculation of reference prices are complete, true, consistent and publicly available;
- a simple tariff model is used, together with an explanation of its use, enabling network users, or all interested parties, to calculate transmission tariffs for the current tariff period and estimate their possible development after its end, pursuant to the provisions of Art. 30(2)(b) of the TAR NC.

To b) The chosen RPM takes into account the actual costs incurred in providing the transmission services, taking into account the level of complexity of the transmission network:

- The chosen RPM takes into account the specific position of the Slovak transmission network, which is a simple but robust transmission system with a historically high share of international transport (transit) in total natural gas transmission until the beginning of 2025 and with competition in the form of transmission networks of other European operators. However, the potential for new transit cannot be ruled out in the future, although not to the same extent as in the past;
- The chosen RPM is the postage stamp methodology, followed by a secondary adjustment based on comparison, as an important tool for ensuring the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the tariff system given the specific position of the Slovak transmission network;
- the chosen RPM takes into account the reasonable costs of operating the transmission network, including, but not limited to, the costs of maintaining the transmission infrastructure and its further development, as well as administrative, financial and marketing costs;
- all costs included in the calculation according to the chosen RPM are transparent, demonstrable, correspond to the costs of an efficient and structurally comparable transmission system operator and also include an appropriate rate of return on invested capital;
- all costs are considered transmission costs and are allocated through the same RPM;

- the chosen RPM is applied to all input and exit points.

To c) the chosen RPM ensures non-discrimination and prevents disproportionate cross-subsidies, including by taking into account cost allocation assessments pursuant to Article 5:

- the chosen RPM, based on the postage stamp methodology, ensures non-discrimination and prevents disproportionate cross-subsidies, taking into account the cost allocation assessments pursuant to Art. 5 of the TAR NC. The methodology for determining reference prices is based on postage stamp principles, the key cost factors being the forecasted contractual capacity and the forecasted natural gas flow. These parameters are objective and the chosen RPM results in the same reference prices for all transmission customers for the same transmission services, for this reason the chosen RPM can be considered non-discriminatory;
- allocation of all transmission costs through a single RPM to all entry/exit points, thus preventing the possibility of unauthorized discrimination under the TAR NC;
- the costs included in the methodology for calculating reference prices according to the given RPM were submitted to the Regulatory Office for Network Industries, assessed by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries in accordance with applicable legislation and approved by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries, which will also prevent or avoid discrimination by the transmission network operator;
- from the results of the cost allocation assessment pursuant to Art. 5 of the TAR NC, concerning the assessment of whether there is cross-subsidy between transit and domestic transport - for capacity and commodity transport tariffs, the Regulatory Office for Network Industries concludes that the results of this cost allocation assessment are below the required threshold of 10%, thus meeting the threshold limit defined in Art. 5(6) of the TAR NC.

To d) The chosen RPM ensures that a significant degree of volume fluctuation risk associated primarily with transmission through the entry-exit system is not transferred to end customers within the given entry-exit system:

- The postage stamp-based RPM methodology ensures that reference prices are calculated at all entry and exit points in the same way. The Regulatory Office for Network Industries sets the reserve prices for the entry/exit point domestic point based on the methodology approved by this decision and in accordance with applicable national legislation.

K e) The chosen RPM ensures that the resulting reference prices do not distort cross-border trade:

- The RPM used as a postage stamp methodology provides a high degree of transparency. Since it is easy to understand, all data used to calculate reference prices are publicly available, it allows calculating transport tariffs for the current tariff period, or predicting them even after its end, and barriers that would or could disrupt cross-border trade are automatically removed within the chosen RPM;
- The floating price approach, based on a price cap regime, is determined for all entry/exit points. The floating price system will ensure the same tariff level for all users of the transmission network, thereby ensuring the requirement of non-distortion of cross-border trade.

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

comparison of indicative reference prices determined based on the postage stamp methodology and prices determined based on capacity-weighted distance (CWD) pursuant to Article 8 of the TAR NC.

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries has determined the reference prices methodology using the postage stamp method with subsequent adjustment by benchmarking, which is different from the methodology for determining reference prices using capacity-weighted distance (hereinafter referred to as "CWD") referred to in Art. 8 of the TAR NC, therefore it presents their mutual comparison, including indicative reference prices pursuant to Art. 26(1)(a)(iii) of the TAR NC.

[€/ (MWh/d)/y]	Final reference prices	CWD results	difference
Entry			
Lanžhot	401.50	2,459.80	- 2,058.30
Baumgarten	401.50	2,519.60	-2,118.10
domestic point	361.35	N/A	N/A
Velké Zlievce	401.50	512.20	-110.70
Velké Kapušany	401.50	N/A	N/A
Budince	401.50	N/A	N/A
Výrava	401.50	N/A	N/A
Exit			
Lanžhot	401.50	N/A	N/A
Baumgarten	401.50	N/A	N/A
domestic point	361.35	1,071.70	-710.35
Velké Zlievce	401.50	N/A	N/A
Velké Kapušany	401.50	N/A	N/A
Budince	401.50	2,837.50	-2,436.00
Výrava	401.50	N/A	N/A

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

The distance matrix is as follows:

Distance matrix							
[km]	Lanžhot	Baumgarten	domestic point	Velké Zlievce	Velké 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
Velké Zlievce	228	234	22	0	229	229	327
Velké 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 calculating reference prices using CWD is the forecasted contracted capacity at entry points and exit points, which is specified in point 2.

The comparison points out the main disadvantages of the CWD methodology for the Slovak transmission system:

- (i) inability to determine tariffs for entry/exit points where no capacity bookings are expected; and
- (ii) inability to recognize the actual gas flow pattern.

The results of the CWD methodology are comparable or higher in almost 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) of the TAR NC determines

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

The total value of the target revenues is calculated at the following level:

[mEUR]	2026	2027	AVG
Target revenues	462,248	460,707	461,447

The total value of the target revenues consists of (i) revenues from capacity-based transmission tariffs and (ii) revenues from commodity-based transmission tariffs from two fees - flow-based charge as well as complementary revenue recovery charge, the level of discount for the use of the additional service Short-haul domestic.

Note: Does not include the effect of benchmarking.

8.2. Indicative information set out in Article 30(1)(b)(iv) of the TAR NC - revenues from transmission services

The transmission network operator has not decided to provide non-transmission services. For this reason, the amount of target revenues is equal to the revenues for transmission services.

8.3. Indicative information set out in Article 30(1)(b)(v) of the TAR NC – ratios of revenues from transmission services referred to in Article 30(1)(b)(iv) of the TAR NC

8.3.1. Capacity-commodity split, i.e. breakdown between the revenues from capacity-based transmission tariffs and the revenues from commodity-based transmission tariffs

[mEUR]	AVG (%)
Capacity-based	95.0%

Commodity-based (flow-based)	4.0 %
Commodity-based (CRRC)	1.0 %

Note: Does not include the effect of benchmarking.

8.3.2. Entry-exit split, i.e. breakdown between the revenues from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all entry points and the revenues from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all exit points

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **determines** the ratio of revenues from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all entry points to 50% and revenues from capacity-based transmission tariffs at all exit points to 50%.

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

The ratio of intra-system/cross-system usage is after recalculation as follows:

[mEUR]	AVG (%)
Intra-system	80.9%
Cross-system	19.1%

9. According to Article 26(1)(c) of the TAR NC

9.1. According to Article 26(1)(c)(i) TAR NC – commodity-based transmission tariffs

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

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **determines** commodity-based transmission tariffs as the sum of

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

9.1.2. The Regulatory Office for Network Industries sets the share of forecasted target revenues to be covered by commodity-based tariffs as follows:

Share of commodity revenue	%
Commodity revenue	5%

Note: Does not include the effect of benchmarking.

9.1.3. Indicative commodity-based transmission tariffs

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **determines:**

- a) Flow-based charge of 1.7% of the transported gas volume (expressed materially); namely:
 - i. 0.85% at the entry point;
 - ii. 0.85% at the exit point;
- b) Complementary revenue recovery charge (CRRC) in the amount of 0.104 EUR/MWh.

9.2. According to Article 26(1)(c)(ii) of the TAR NC does not determine

any tariffs for non-transmission services because the transmission network operator has not yet decided on the provision of non-transmission services.

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

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries, pursuant to Art. 30(2)(a)(i) of the TAR NC, publishes the difference between the level of transmission tariffs for the same type of transmission service in the current tariff period and the tariff period for which the information is published.

[€/ (MWh/d)/y]	Current tariff level (relevant for the year 2025)	Final reference prices	difference
Entry			
Lanžhot	365.0	401.50	36.50
Baumgarten	365.0	401.50	36.50
domestic point	328.5	361.35	32.85
Veľké Zlievce	365.0	401.50	36.50
Veľké Kapušany	365.0	401.50	36.50
Budince	365.0	401.50	36.50
Výrava	365.0	401.50	36.50
Exit			
Lanžhot	365.0	401.50	36.50
Baumgarten	365.0	401.50	36.50
domestic point	328.5	361.35	32.85
Veľké Zlievce	365.0	401.50	36.50
Veľké Kapušany	365.0	401.50	36.50
Budince	365.0	401.50	36.50
Výrava	365.0	401.50	36.50

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries, pursuant to Art. 30(2)(a)(ii) of the TAR NC, publishes the estimated difference between the level of transmission tariffs for the same type of transmission service in the tariff period for which the information is published and in each tariff period of the remainder of the regulatory period.

Given the fact that the length of the tariff period is identical to the remaining length of the regulatory period, the information is identical to that provided above in Art. 30(2)(a)(i) of the TAR NC.

In accordance with Art. 30(2)(b) of the TAR NC, the company eustream publishes a simplified and regularly updated tariff model together with an explanation of its use, which will enable network users to calculate transmission tariffs for the current tariff period and estimate their possible development after its end on its website www.eustream.sk.

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

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

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **does not determine** the escalation of the fixed payable price.

11.2. According to Article 26(1)(e)(ii) of the TAR NC

The risk premium, calculation of the risk premium, or the manner of use of the revenues derived from the risk premium **are not determined**.

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

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **does not determine** a fixed payable price approach.

11.4. According to Article 26(1)(e)(iv) of the TAR NC – fixed price and floating due price bidding process

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **does not determine** the process of offering fixed and floating payable price, only the process offering floating payable price.

12. According to Article 28 TAR NC – Multipliers, seasonal factors and discounts

12.1. According to Article 28(1)(a) of the TAR NC – determines

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

Type of other product than product of 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) of the TAR NC - Seasonal factors

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **does not determine** seasonal factors for access to the transmission network and the transmission of gas through the Slovak transmission

system.

12.3. According to Article 28(1)(c) of the TAR NC - Non-application of discounts to entry points from LNG facilities or to entry/exit points from/to infrastructure built with the aim of ending isolation – Article 9(2) of the TAR NC

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **does not determine** the level of discounts for entry points from LNG facilities and for entry/exit points from/to infrastructure developed with the purpose of ending the isolation of Member States, because there is no entry point from an LNG facility or entry/exit points from/to infrastructure developed with the purpose of ending the isolation of a Member State in the Slovak Republic.

12.4. According to Article 28(1)(c) of the TAR NC - Level of discount on reserve prices for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity – Article 16 TAR NC

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries **determines** to apply the ex-ante principle for calculating the discount on reserve prices for standard capacity products for interruptible capacity.

The reserve price of standard capacity products for interruptible capacity is determined as the product of the reserve prices of the relevant standard capacity products for firm capacity calculated in accordance with Article 14 of the TAR NC and the difference between 100% and the ex-ante discount level.

The calculation of the ex-ante discount is calculated according to the formula:

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

where:

$D_{i_{\text{ex-ante}}}$ is the level of an ex-ante discount,

Pro factor is a factor representing the probability of interruption that applies to a given type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity,

A is an adjustment factor applied to take into account the estimated economic value of the relevant type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity, calculated for all interconnection points with directly connected Member States, and having a value of at least 1.

Pro factor shall be calculated for all interconnection points with directly connected Member States for each offered type of standard capacity product for interruptible capacity according to the following formula, based on forecast information relating to the individual components of this formula:

$$\text{Pro} = \frac{N \times D_{\text{int}}}{D} \times \frac{\text{CAP}_{\text{av. int}}}{\text{CAP}}$$

where:

N is the expected number of interruptions during period D,

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

D is the total duration of the relevant standard capacity product type for interruptible capacity in hours,

$CAP_{av. int}$ is the expected average volume of interrupted capacity at each interruption, where such volume is related to the relevant standard capacity product type for interruptible capacity,

CAP is the total volume of interruptible capacity for the relevant product type of standard capacity for interruptible capacity.

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

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

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

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

$$Pro = 0.00274$$

The value of the Pro factor is 0.00274.

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

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

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

B) Part B)

1. Tariffs related to the booked daily transmission capacity for the entry/exit point Velké Kapušany, for the entry/exit point Budince and for the entry/exit point domestic point

1.1. The initial tariff rates for entry points (n) to the transmission network are as follows:

Table No. 1

Initial tariff rate at entry point (n) ($P_{0en(n)(2026)}$) (EUR/(MWh/d)/y)		
Velké Kapušany	Budince	domestic point
401.5	401.5	361.35

The final tariff rate at the entry point (n) to the transmission network applied in the relevant calendar year (t) shall be determined as follows:

$$P_{en(n)(t)} = P_{0en(n)(t)} \times I_{m/d}$$

where

$P_{0en(n)(t)}$ - the initial tariff rate at the entry point (n) to the transmission network for the calendar year (t) (in EUR/(MWh/d)/y),

$P_{en(n)(t)}$ – the final tariff rate at the entry point (n) to the transmission network to be applied in the relevant calendar year (t) (in EUR/(MWh/d)/y) for the relevant agreed transmission period within the calendar year (t),

$I_{m/d}$ – duration factor,

n – the relevant entry point for which the final rate for the calendar year (t) is determined,

t – calendar year for which the final rate for the entry point (n) is determined.

1.2. The initial tariff rates for exit points (n) from the transmission network are as follows:

Table No. 2

Initial tariff rate at the exit point (n) ($P_{0ex(n)(2026)}$) (EUR/(MWh/d)/y)		
Velké Kapušany	Budince	domestic point
401.5	401.5	361.35

The final tariff rate at the exit point (n) from the transmission network applied in the relevant calendar year (t) is determined as follows:

$$P_{\text{ex}(n)(t)} = P_{0\text{ex}(n)(t)} \times I_{m/d}$$

where

$P_{0\text{ex}(n)(t)}$ - the initial tariff rate at the exit point (n) from the transmission network for the calendar year (t) (in EUR/(MWh/d)/y),

$P_{\text{ex}(n)(t)}$ - the final tariff rate at the exit point (n) from the transmission network to be applied in the relevant calendar year (t) (in EUR/(MWh/d)/y) for the relevant agreed transmission period within the calendar year (t),

$I_{m/d}$ - duration factor,

n - the relevant exit point for which the final rate for the calendar year (t) is determined,

t - calendar year for which the final rate for the exit point (n) is determined.

2. Tariffs related to the quantity of gas actually transported for all entry/exit points

The tariffs related to the amount of gas actually transported are as follows:

- flow-based charge (hereinafter also referred to as "**gas for operational purposes**")

The flow-based charge is determined in accordance with Section 12, Paragraph 1, Letter g), Section 14, Paragraphs 11 and 18 of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. of 31 July 2012 on regulation in network industries, as amended, in conjunction with Article 27(4) and Article 28(1) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas and Article 78(7)(a) of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC and Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, in the amount of 1.7% of the volume of gas transported, namely:

- i. 0.85% at entry point
- ii. 0.85% at the exit point

The transmission network user and the transmission network operator (eustream) may also agree in the contract on the provision of gas for operational purposes in financial terms. In such a case, the provision under point 1.8. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) shall apply.

3. Price for interruptible capacity for the entry/exit point Veľké Kapušany, for the entry/exit point Budince and for the entry/exit point domestic point

The price for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through the transmission network for the calendar year (t) in the case of interruptible capacity reflects the probability of interruption. In such a case, the annual payment $P_{(n)(t)}$ for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through the relevant entry or exit point (n) for

the calendar year (t) for yearly contract shall be determined according to the following formula:

$$P_{(n)(t)} = P_{an-t} / y \times \sum_{n=1}^y [L_I]$$

where

- $P_{(n)(t)}$ – annual payment for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through entry or exit point (n),
 P_{an-t} – annual payment for transmission capacity without interruption,
 y – total number of days in the relevant year,
 L_I – factor reflecting the rate of actual interruption,
 if $C_S / C_I \geq 0.04$, then $L_{In} = C_S / C_I$
 if $C_S / C_I < 0.04$, then $L_{In} = 0.04$
 C_S – the actual offered amount of interruptible transmission capacity in the event of interruption or restriction,
 C_I – contracted daily interruptible transmission capacity.

The value of the annual payment $P_{(n)(t)}$ is not divided evenly into the monthly invoices but is directly proportional to the interruption in given month.

The above procedure for calculating the price for interruptible capacity for yearly contract shall also be applied appropriately to contracts with a duration other than one year.

4. Amount of neutrality charge including the determination of the methodology for calculating the applied price for determining the daily imbalance charge

- 4.1. The neutrality charge rate for the period from 1 May 2026 is equal to 0.00 EUR/MWh of allocated transmission capacity determined according to the conditions for the application of the neutrality charge in accordance with the conditions for the application of the neutrality charge.
- 4.2. Methodology for calculating the applicable price for determining the daily imbalance charge:

The price applied in EUR/MWh for determining the charge for negative daily imbalance is determined as follows:

- (i) Index (CEGHIX + 2.0) x (1 + Small adjustment expressed in %)

The price applied in EUR/MWh for determining the charge for positive daily imbalance is determined as follows:

- (i) Index (CEGHIX - 2.0) x (1 - Small adjustment expressed in %)

where

A small adjustment is 10%

The CEGHIX index is the price index of the CEGH Gas Exchange of Wiener Börse for a given gas day (for the avoidance of doubt, the CEGHIX index for a

given gas day, for the purpose of determining the imbalance charge, means the index of the product traded on the day the imbalance occurred).

5. Amount of the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply (complementary revenue recovery charge)

5.1. The fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply is set according to the Decision of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 0001/2016/P-ST of 7 November 2016 on the provision of incentives for the Polish-Slovak gas interconnection project pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EU) No. 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No. 1364/2006/EC and amending Regulations (EC) No. 713/2009, (EC) No. 714/2009 and (EC) No. 715/2009 in conjunction with the Recommendation of the Agency for the Cooperation of Regulators No. 3/2014 of 27 June 2014 on incentives for projects of common interest and on a common methodology for risk assessment. Given that the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply is related to the construction of the Polish-Slovak gas interconnection, the transmission system operator (eustream) is entitled to charge this fee in accordance with the conditions of point 3. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) from the date of launch of commercial operation of the Polish-Slovak gas interconnection (hereinafter referred to as the "**launch of the SK-PL**"). For the avoidance of doubt, after the launch of the SK-PL, users are obliged to pay the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply also for transmission capacities at the entry point domestic point and/or exit point domestic point that were allocated before the launch of the SK-PL for the period after the launch of the SK-PL.

5.2. The fee rate for increasing the level of security of gas supplies is as follows from 1 May 2026:

$$SOS_{(2026)} = 0.104 \text{ EUR/MWh of allocated transmission capacity}$$

6. Fee for daily transmission capacity overrun for all entry/exit points

If the transmission network user overruns the contractually agreed daily capacity at any entry or exit point, it is obliged to pay a fee pursuant to the provisions of Section 9, Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 147/2024 Coll. of 12 June 2024, which establishes price regulation of regulated activities in the gas industry and certain conditions for performing regulated activities in the gas industry, as amended by later regulations.

C) Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission

Points 1.1. to 1.7. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) apply to the entry/exit point Veľké Kapušany, to the entry/exit point Budince and to the entry/exit point domestic point; points 1.8. to 1.11. and point 4. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) apply to all entry/exit points of the transmission network.

1. Application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission

1.1. The annual payment for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through the transmission network for the calendar year (t) shall be calculated as the sum of the annual payments determined for the calendar year (t) for each entry point (n) to the transmission network and each exit point (n) from the transmission network agreed in the contract on access to the transmission network and gas transmission concluded between the transmission network operator (eustream) and the transmission network user (hereinafter referred to as the "**contract**") as follows:

$$P_{(t)} = \sum (P_{en(n)(t)} \times C_{en(n)(t)}) + \sum (P_{ex(n)(t)} \times C_{ex(n)(t)})$$

where

$P_{(t)}$ - annual payment for access to the transmission network and gas transmission for the calendar year (t),

$C_{en(n)(t)}$ – contractually agreed daily capacity at the entry point (n) to the transmission network for the calendar year (t) (in MWh/d),

$C_{ex(n)(t)}$ – contractually agreed daily capacity at the exit point (n) from the transmission network for the calendar year (t) (in MWh/d),

($C_{en(n)(t)}$ and/or $C_{ex(n)(t)}$ hereinafter also referred to as “**daily capacity**”).

1.2. The initial tariff rate at each entry point (n) to the transmission network for the calendar year (t) ($P_{0en(n)(t)}$) and the initial tariff rate at each exit point (n) from the transmission network for the calendar year (t) ($P_{0ex(n)(t)}$) shall be determined according to the specification of entry points (n) and exit points (n) of gas transmission specified in the contract. The above applies to the following entry points (n) to and exit points (n) from the transmission network:

- **Veľké Kapušany** – is considered to be an Entry/Exit point from/to the transmission network of gas facilities in the territory of Ukraine,
- **Budince** – is considered to be an Entry/Exit Point from/to the transmission network of gas facilities in the territory of Ukraine,
- **domestic point** – considered to be an Entry/Exit Aggregated Virtual point.

- 1.3. The duration factor for short-term (monthly, daily and within-day) contracts ($I_{m/d}$) shall be determined depending on the agreed number of months/days of duration of the gas transmission agreed under the contract. The duration factor for short-term contracts shall be determined as follows:

For monthly contracts:

$$I_m = 0.1 + 0.1 \times D_m$$

where

D_m – duration of transmission under the contract in months, with the coefficient for the relevant number of months being as follows:

Number of months	D_m coefficient
1	0.25
2	1.50
3	2.75
4	4.00
5	5.00
6	6.00
7	7.00
8	8.00
9	9.00
10	10.00
11	11.00
12	12.00

For daily and within-day contracts:

$$I_d = 0.001 + 0.0072 \times D_d$$

where

D_d – the duration of the transmission under the contract in days, with the coefficient for the relevant number of days being equal to the number of days itself; for within-day contracts, the value $D_d = 1$ is used.

Daily capacity is calculated as follows for within-day contracts:

$$C_{en/ex(n)(t)} = Q/h \times 24$$

where

Q – booked within-day transmission capacity expressed in MWh
h – number of hours remaining until the end of the gas day for transmission under the within-day contract.

- 1.4. The final tariff rate at each entry point (n) to the transmission network applied in the relevant calendar year (t) ($P_{en(n)(t)}$) and the final tariff rate at each exit point (n) from the transmission network applied in the relevant calendar year (t) ($P_{ex(n)(t)}$) shall be determined in accordance with points 1.2. to 1.3. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) in the following manner:

$$P_{en(n)(t)} = P_{0en(n)(t)} \times I_{m/d}$$

$$P_{ex(n)(t)} = P_{0ex(n)(t)} \times I_{m/d}$$

- 1.5. The annual payment for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through the transmission network determined in the manner specified in point 1.1 of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) shall be applied in the first calendar year of gas transmission under the contract. If the agreed period of gas transmission does not begin on 1 January of the given calendar year, the network user shall be obliged to pay the transmission network operator (eustream) in the first calendar year a proportional part of the annual payment for gas transmission through the transmission network, which shall be determined by the ratio of the days of the agreed period of transmission in the given calendar year to the total number of days in the given calendar year. The transmission network user shall pay the annual payment for gas transmission, or its proportional part, in the manner specified in the contract.
- 1.6. The initial tariff rate at the entry point (n) listed in Table No. 1 and the initial tariff rate at the exit point (n) listed in Table No. 2 shall, for the subsequent calendar years, be calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{0en/ex(n)(t)} = P_{0en/ex(n)(t-1)} \times (1 + IR_{(t-2)}/100)$$

where

- $P_{0en/ex(n)(t)}$ – adjusted initial tariff rate for the entry point (n) to the transmission network or the exit point (n) from the transmission network to be applied in the relevant calendar year (t),
 $P_{0en/ex(n)(t-1)}$ – the initial tariff rate for the entry point (n) to the transmission network or the exit point (n) from the transmission network that was applied in the immediately preceding calendar year (t-1),
 $IR_{(t-2)}$ – inflation rate in the European Union, as published by Eurostat, item “HICP – annual average rate of change – European Union” valid in the calendar year (t-2), expressed in percentages and published by 1 April of the calendar year (t-1). If $IR_{(t-2)}$ is not published by 1 April of the calendar year (t-1), the figure published in the following months of the calendar year (t-1) shall be used, namely as of the 1st day of the calendar month

following the month in which this figure was first published. Any retrospective revision of $IR_{(t-2)}$ published by Eurostat shall not affect the revision of the final tariff rate.

The annual payment for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through the transmission network for contracts whose validity period includes a transmission between consecutive calendar years shall be determined in the first year of validity of the contract in the manner set out in point 1.1. in conjunction with points 1.2. to 1.3. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) using input data valid for the relevant calendar year and for each subsequent calendar year (t) shall be calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{en/ex(n)(t)} = P_{en/ex(n)(t-1)} \times (1 + IR_{(t-2)}/100)$$

where

- $P_{en/ex(n)(t)}$ – the adjusted final tariff rate for the entry point (n) to the transmission network or the exit point (n) from the transmission network to be applied in the relevant calendar year (t),
- $P_{en/ex(n)(t-1)}$ – the final tariff rate for the entry point (n) to the transmission network or the exit point (n) from the transmission network that was applied in the immediately preceding calendar year (t-1),
- $IR_{(t-2)}$ – inflation rate in the European Union, as published by Eurostat, item “HICP – annual average rate of change – European Union” valid in the calendar year (t-2), expressed in percentages and published by 1 April of the calendar year (t-1). If $IR_{(t-2)}$ is not published by 1 April of the calendar year (t-1), the figure published in the following months of the calendar year (t-1) shall be used, namely as of the day of the calendar month following the month in which this figure was first published. Any retrospective revision of $IR_{(t-2)}$ published by Eurostat shall not affect the revision of the final tariff rate.

In the event that this price decision is amended or repealed and replaced by a new price decision, the annual payment for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through the transmission network determined in accordance with this price decision, taking into account point 1.9. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) of this price decision for contracts on access to the transmission network and gas transmission shall apply only to the transmission capacity allocated for the period during the validity and effectiveness of this price decision before its amendment or repeal and replacement by a new price decision.

- 1.7. Where the agreed period of gas transmission under the contract does not end in the last calendar year on 31 December of the given calendar year, the transmission network user is obliged to pay to the transmission network operator (eustream) in the last calendar year a proportional part of the annual payment for access to the transmission network and gas transmission through the transmission network determined in accordance with point 1.6. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission), which is determined by the ratio of the days of the agreed

period of transmission in the given calendar year to the total number of days in the given calendar year.

- 1.8. The transmission network user shall provide the transmission network operator (eustream) with gas for the operational purposes of the transmission network, for each entry point to the transmission network and for each exit point from the transmission network separately. The transmission network user shall provide the transmission network operator (eustream) with gas for operational purposes in the manner agreed in the contract. The quantity of gas provided for operational purposes shall be determined by multiplying the allocated quantity of gas transported at each entry point of the user into the transmission network and each exit point of the user from the transmission network (depending on which is used) and the relevant flow-based charge (gas for operational purposes) for the entry point and exit point pursuant to point 2. (Tariffs related to the quantity of gas actually transported for all entry/exit points) of Part B). The transmission network user and the transmission network operator (eustream) may in the contract also agree on the provision of gas for operational purposes in financial terms. In such a case, the relevant quantity of gas for operational purposes of the transmission network shall be multiplied by the price CEGHIX+1.00 €/MWh, by using the relevant CEGHIX index valid on the day of transmission. The price according to the previous sentence will be continuously monitored and may be subject to adjustment depending on the development of the said spread. If there is an organized gas market (gas exchange) in the territory of the Slovak Republic, for the purposes of this section, instead of the index CEGHIX+1.00 €/MWh, the relevant price index published by this gas exchange, relevant for the product closest to the date of transmission, shall be used. The provisions of points 4.3. to 4.4. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) shall apply mutatis mutandis to this index.
- 1.9. The prices, tariffs and conditions of their application for access to the transmission network and gas transmission will be applied to contracts for 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 for access to the transmission network and gas transmission concluded even before the change in the relevant price decision or the cancellation and replacement of the relevant price decision with a new price decision, the prices, tariffs and conditions of their application for access to the transmission network and gas transmission according to such change in the relevant price decision or according to the new price decision will be applied to capacities allocated for the period during the validity and effectiveness of such change in the relevant price decision or the validity and effectiveness of the new price decision), with the exception of contracts concluded before the entry into force of the Decision of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 0002/2015/P-PP dated 25 March 2015, unless expressly stated otherwise.

- 1.10. The initial and final tariff rates, expressed in EUR/MWh/d/y, are rounded off to two (2) decimal places. The fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply shall be rounded off to three (3) decimal places.
- 1.11. The above listed tariffs are stated exclusive of (without) value added tax.

2. Conditions for the application of the neutrality charge

- 2.1. The payment of the neutrality charge is determined as follows:

$$P_{NP} = NP_{v\acute{y}ch} \times C_{NP}$$

where

$NP_{v\acute{y}ch}$ - rate of the neutrality charge

C_{NP} - is the allocated transmission capacity expressed in MWh calculated by multiplying the allocated transmission capacity at the entry border point and/or exit border point expressed in MWh/d, and the number of days of the period for which the relevant transmission capacity was allocated. In the case of capacity allocation under within-day contracts, C_{NP} represents the maximum number of MWh that the network user can transport on a given day.

- 2.2. The payment of the neutrality charge P_{NP} determined in the manner specified in point 2.1. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) shall be applied in the period within which the period of gas transmission is agreed under the contract. The transmission network user shall pay the neutrality charge in the manner agreed in the contract.
- 2.3. In the event that the allocated transmission capacity C_{NP} is interrupted, the payment of the neutrality charge for the relevant day shall be calculated by multiplying $NP_{v\acute{y}ch}$ and the actually allocated quantity of gas transported at the entry border point and/or exit border point on the relevant gas day.
- 2.4. The neutrality charge and the conditions for its application will be applied by the transmission network operator (eustream) to the transmission capacities allocated in the period from 1 May 2026 (including) to 31 December 2026 (including). For subsequent years, until a new price decision is issued regarding the neutrality charge and the conditions for its application, the above-mentioned neutrality charge and the conditions for its application will be applied.
- 2.5. The rate of neutrality charge is exclusive (without) of value added tax.

For capacities allocated before 2 July 2021, in the event that there was no fulfilment according to the concluded contract (partial contracts for which capacity was allocated from 1 October 2022 and were allocated in auctions of annual products in preceding years, where based on

them there was no fulfilment of the contract – gas transmission) the rate of neutrality charge is applied in the amount of 0.00 EUR/MWh of the allocated transmission capacity.

3. Conditions for the application of the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply

- 3.1. The payment of the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supplies will be determined as follows:

$$P_{SOS(t)} = SOS_{(t)} \times C_{SOS(t)}$$

where

$SOS_{(t)}$ - fee rate for increasing the level of security of gas supply,

$C_{SOS(t)}$ - is the allocated transmission capacity expressed in MWh calculated by multiplying the allocated transmission capacity at the entry point domestic point and/or exit point domestic point expressed in MWh/d and the number of days, for which such capacity was allocated. In the case of capacity allocation under within-day contracts, $C_{SOS(t)}$ is the maximum number of MWh that can be transported by the network user on the given day.

- 3.2. The fee rate for increasing the level of security of gas supply for contracts whose validity period includes a transition between consecutive calendar years shall be determined from 1 May 2026 (including) to 31 December 2026 (including) in the manner set out in point 5.2. in Part B) and for each subsequent calendar year (t) shall be calculated by the following formula:

$$SOS_{(t)} = SOS_{(t-1)} \times (1 + IR_{(t-2)}/100)$$

where

$SOS_{(t)}$ – fee rate for increasing the level of security of gas supply for the year (t),

$SOS_{(t-1)}$ – fee rate for increasing the level of security of gas supply for the year (t-1),

$IR_{(t-2)}$ – inflation rate in the European Union published by Eurostat, item “HICP – annual average rate of change – European Union” valid in the calendar year (t-2), expressed in percentages and published by 1 April in the calendar year (t-1). If $IR_{(t-2)}$ is not published by 1 April in the calendar year (t-1), the figure published in the following months of the calendar year (t-1) shall be used, namely as of the 1st day of the calendar month following the month in which this figure was first published. Any retrospective revision of $IR_{(t-2)}$ published by Eurostat shall not affect the revision of the fee rate for increasing the level of security of gas supply in the relevant calendar year (t), nor in the following calendar years.

- 3.3. Payment of the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supplies $P_{SOS(t)}$ determined in the manner specified in point 3.1. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) shall be applied in the period within which the period of gas transmission under the contract is agreed. The transmission network user shall pay the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supplies in the manner agreed in the contract.

- 3.4. If the allocated interruptible transmission capacity $C_{SOS(t)}$ is interrupted, the payment of the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply for the relevant day shall be calculated as the product of $SOS_{(t)}$ and the actually allocated quantity of gas transported at the entry point domestic point and/or exit point domestic point on the relevant gas day.
- 3.5. Transmission network users shall pay a fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply, which applies to all transmission capacities allocated at the entry point domestic point and/or exit point domestic point in accordance with this price decision. The rate of the fee for increasing the level of security of supply in the amount of 0.104 EUR/MWh of allocated transmission capacity from 1 May 2026 is the maximum, while the fee for increasing the level of security of gas supply is applied from the start of commercial operation of the Polish-Slovak gas interconnection. The application of the specified maximum rate of the fee for increasing the level of security of supply results from the difference between the actual revenues from the sale of transmission capacities and the required level of utilization of this gas interconnection¹, submitted by the transmission network operator (eustream).

The transmission system operator (eustream) and the Regulatory Office for Network Industries, after the launch of commercial operation of the Polish-Slovak gas interconnection, regularly monitor (i) the level of capacity bookings on this interconnection, (ii) the level of actual revenues from tariffs relating to the booked transmission capacity on this interconnection and (iii) the level of actual revenues from the fee for increasing the level of security of supply. The level of actual revenues from the fee for increasing the level of security of supply will be compared with the positive difference between the revenues resulting from the required level of utilization of the Polish-Slovak gas interconnection¹ and the actual revenues from tariffs relating to the booked transmission capacity on this interconnection, and the result of this comparison will be recorded in the compensation account.

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries, based on the methodology submitted by the transmission system operator (eustream), will reassess the maximum rate of the fee for increasing the level of security of supply, namely (i) based on the level of actual capacity bookings on the Polish-Slovak gas interconnection, or (ii) based on the positive balance of the compensation account. The minimum level of the fee for increasing the level of security of supply is 0 EUR/MWh.

4. Conditions for the application the CEGHIX index

- 4.1. The CEGHIX index is a price index determined based on the "EEX CEGH Day ahead contracts" products of the EEX trading platform published on the website www.cegh.at.
- 4.2. In the event of a change in the name of the CEGHIX index or the provider of the CEGHIX index, the CEGHIX index will be replaced by an index with a changed name

¹ The required level of utilization represents the amount of payments for tariffs related to the booked transmission capacity in the amount of EUR 3.685 million/year (in constant 2016 prices).

or an index provided by another relevant stock exchange entity that can be considered to replace the previous CEGHIX index.

- 4.3. In the event of unavailability of the CEGHIX index or its relevant substitute as defined in point 4.2. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) for five (5) business days or less, its last known value shall be used.
- 4.4. In the event of unavailability of the CEGHIX index or its relevant substitute as defined in point 4.2. of Part C) (Conditions for the application of tariffs for access to the transmission network and gas transmission) for more than five (5) business days, the EGSI price index for the THE balancing zone in Germany (the index is published on the website www.eex.com), adjusted by the average of the difference between the CEGHIX index recorded over the last thirty (30) days when the given index was available and the EGSI index for the THE balancing zone, will be used.

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries further, pursuant to Section 17, Paragraph 2, Letter d) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on regulation in network industries, as amended by Act No. 256/2022 Coll., **repeals**, as of 1 May 2026, Decision No. 0040/2019/P of 29 May 2019, as amended by Decision No. 0001/2025/P of 5 June 2024, and Decision No. 0031/2023/P of 13 February 2023, as amended by Decision No. 0002/2025/P of 5 June 2024, because the economic parameters on which the price was based, have changed significantly, and at the same time, for reasons of certainty, clarity and transparency in conjunction with Section 17, Paragraph 4 of Act No. 250/2012 Coll., it is necessary to issue the decision in its full text.

The prices listed are exclusive (without) of value added tax.