

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas (hereinafter referred to as „TAR NC“)

Art. 30(1)(b)(iii) of the TAR NC – Information related the following parameters: types of assets, cost of capital, capital and operational expenditures, incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets, inflation indices

In line with the Article 30(1)(b)(iii) of the TAR NC, the following information should be published:

- “(1) *types of assets included in the regulated asset base and their aggregated value;*
(2) *cost of capital and its calculation methodology;*
(3) *capital expenditures, including:*
(a) *methodologies to determine the initial value of the assets;*
(b) *methodologies to re-evaluate the assets;*
(c) *explanations of the evolution of the value of the assets;*
(d) *depreciation periods and amounts per asset type.*
(4) *operational expenditures;*
(5) *incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets;*
(6) *inflation indices.”*

- (1) The value of the regulated asset base represents the book value of the assets of eustream, a.s. as of 31 December 2017 (the last available audited amount of assets until the issuance of the price decision of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 0040/2019/P as of 29 May 2019) in the amount of 4,274,688 thous. EUR. The types of assets included are mainly lines and gas pipelines, compressor stations, redundancy stations and other assets.
- (2) The amount of cost of capital and the methodology of its calculation is specified in the Price Decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 223/2016 Coll. as of 19 July 2016, which establishes price regulation in the gas industry, as amended (see link):
<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2016/223/>
- (3) The amount of capital expenditures is not relevant for the tariffs calculation on the basis of the approved methodology
- The initial value of the assets is determined on the basis of their book value.
 - Due to the nature of the asset and the need for itemized revaluation of the asset, a cost approach was used.
 - The development of the value of assets is not relevant for the calculation of tariffs on the basis of the approved methodology. The initial value of the assets, given their book value, is included in the calculation.
 - The amount of depreciation used in the calculation of tariffs is based on the accounting amount of depreciation of eustream, a.s. as of 31 December 2017 (the last available audited value until the time of issuing the price decision of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries No. 0040/2019/P of 29 May 2019) and is in the amount of 136,042 thous. EUR.

When depreciating, eustream, a.s. based on approved accounting standards and procedures. The useful length of individual types of existing assets are as follows:

Code text	length (years)
Border transfer stations (HPS), national release stations (VPS)	11 – 53
Compressor stations	5 - 49
Pipelines	33 - 71
Buildings	18 - 40
Machinery and equipment, other tangible assets	3 - 19
Long-term intangible assets	3 - 8

- (4) The amount of operating expenditures used in the calculation of tariffs is in the amount of 62,345 thous. EUR.
- (5) Incentive mechanisms and efficiency targets are not applicable.
- (6) Overview of inflation indices used for the tariff escalation:

Inflation rate being used for tariff escalation (source: Eurostat, HICP annual average rate of change)			
Year (t)	Inflation rate (t-2) (%)	Tariff escalation rate for year t (%)	Note
2012	2.1	1.05	
2013	3.1	1.55	
2014	2.6	1.3	
2015	1.5	0.75	
2016	0.6	0.3	
2017	0	0	Inflation value shown on Eurostat portal in time of tariff escalation
2018	0.3	0.15	Inflation value shown on Eurostat portal in time of tariff escalation
2019	1.7	0.85	
2020	1.9	0.95	
2021	1.5	0.75	
2022	0.7	0.7	As of January 1, 2022, escalation rate 100% HICP (t-2) has been used.