Agencija za energijo

Public consultation on the proposed discounts, multipliers and seasonal factors for the 2027 tariff period

pursuant to Article 28 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas

Maribor, June 2026

1. Purpose of the consultation document

The Energy Agency is the national regulatory authority of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of the energy market, which, in accordance with European and Slovenian legislation, establishes the methodology for determining natural gas transmission tariffs and approves the proposed tariff items for network charges of the natural gas transmission system operator (hereinafter 'the operator').

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas (hereinafter 'Regulation 2017/460') stipulates in Article 28 that the national regulatory authority must conduct a consultation on the levels of discounts, multipliers and seasonal factors. The consultation is carried out for each tariff period.

The consultation document contains proposals for the levels of discounts, multipliers and seasonal factors for 2027.

In accordance with Article 28 of Regulation 2017/460, the Energy Agency invites all interested parties to submit their views on the proposed levels of multipliers, seasonal factors and discounts.

Comments must be submitted to the Energy Agency by

1 August 2026,

in electronic form to the following email address:

info@agen-rs.si

with the title:

***Consultation on multipliers, seasonal factors and discounts*.**

After the consultation, the Energy Agency will publish the responses received on its website and, after evaluating the comments, adopt a decision regarding the multipliers, seasonal factors and discounts.

2. Multipliers

A multiplier means the factor applied to the respective proportion of the reference price in order to calculate the reserve price for a non-yearly standard capacity product. The multiplier for quarterly and monthly standard capacity products ranges between 1 and 1.5; the multiplier for daily and intraday monthly standard capacity products must be between 1 and 3.

The Energy Agency proposes that the same multipliers for a quarterly, monthly, daily and intraday standard capacity product to be applied for the 2027 tariff period:

Standard capacity product	Multiplier rate
Quarterly	1.40
Monthly	1.45
Daily	2.75
Intraday	2.80

Table 1: Standard capacity products with a multiplier level

The multipliers listed will be applied when billing for standard capacity products for all interconnection points and for all points within the Republic of Slovenia. The proposed multipliers continue to encourage network users to lease transmission capacity on a longer-term basis, as is this the only way to optimise both the further development of the transmission system and the appropriate level of network charge tariff items.

The proposed multipliers are designed to ensure that the projected revenues from short-term capacity purchases are maintained. Any further reduction in the levels of multipliers would result in lower reserve prices for short-term capacity purchases and lower revenue from network charges, which would increase the risk of higher network charges in the coming years.

The proposed multipliers will provide system users with an appropriate price signal for short-term capacity booking system and ensure an appropriate allocation of the transmission system operator’s eligible costs amongst the various system users. We also aim to prevent potential congestion at the interconnection points of the Slovenian transmission system through the proposed levels of the multipliers.

3. Seasonal factors

Seasonal factors reflect fluctuations in demand within the year and are applied when determining the reserve price for non-yearly standard capacity products, such that, after the tariff has been calculated using the appropriate multiplier level, the reserve price is further multiplied by the relevant seasonal factor.

The seasonal factors for the 2026 tariff period are set out in the Act Amending the Act on the Methodology for Calculating Network Charges for the Natural Gas Transmission System (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia 50/25) and are as follows:

Gas month	Seasonal factors for individual standard capacity products			
	Quarterly	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Intraday**
January	1.269	1.685	1.685	1.685
February	1.269	1.357	1.357	1.357
March	1.269	1.171	1.171	1.171
April	0.785	0.995	0.995	0.995
May	0.785	0.671	0.671	0.671
June	0.785	0.624	0.624	0.624
July	0.670	0.602	0.602	0.602
August	0.670	0.564	0.564	0.564
September	0.670	0.711	0.711	0.711
October	1.230	0.765	0.765	0.765
November	1.230	1.439	1.439	1.439
December	1.230	1.747	1.747	1.747

Table 2: Seasonal factors for individual standard capacity products by month for the 2026 tariff period

The Energy Agency has calculated the seasonal factors for the 2027 tariff period in accordance with the second to sixth paragraphs of Article 15 of Regulation 2017/460 in the same way as for the current tariff period, taking into account the projected average hourly flow for the current tariff period and the exponent of 1.5.

Seasonal factors for quarterly capacity are determined within the range of the minimum and maximum seasonal factors for the three relevant months; therefore, there is no change to the seasonal factors for the quarterly standard capacity product.

The forecast average hourly flow for all interconnection points for 2026 is as follows:

Gas quarter	Gas month	Forecasted average hourly flow [kWh]
Q2	January	1,895,326
	February	1,483,630
	March	1,316,282
Q3	April	1,141,695
	May	942,275
	June	871,699
Q4	July	766,860
	August	748,736
	September	929,219
Q1	October	1,030,758
	November	1,371,620
	December	1,530,178

Table3 : Forecasted average hourly flow for 2026

Based on the projected flows for 2026, the following seasonal factors have been calculated for the 2027 tariff period:

Gas month	Seasonal factors for individual standard capacity products			
	Quarterly	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Intraday**
January	1.269	2.064	2.064	2.064
February	1.269	1.430	1.430	1.430
March	1.269	1.195	1.195	1.195
April	0.785	0.965	0.965	0.965
May	0.785	0.724	0.724	0.724
June	0.785	0.644	0.644	0.644
July	0.670	0.531	0.531	0.531
August	0.670	0.513	0.513	0.513
September	0.670	0.709	0.709	0.709
October	1.230	0.828	0.828	0.828
November	1.230	1.271	1.271	1.271
December	1.230	1.498	1.498	1.498

Table 4 : Seasonal factors for individual standard capacity products by month for the 2027 tariff period

The following shows the products of the multipliers and seasonal factors for individual standard capacity products for the tariff periods 2026 and 2027:

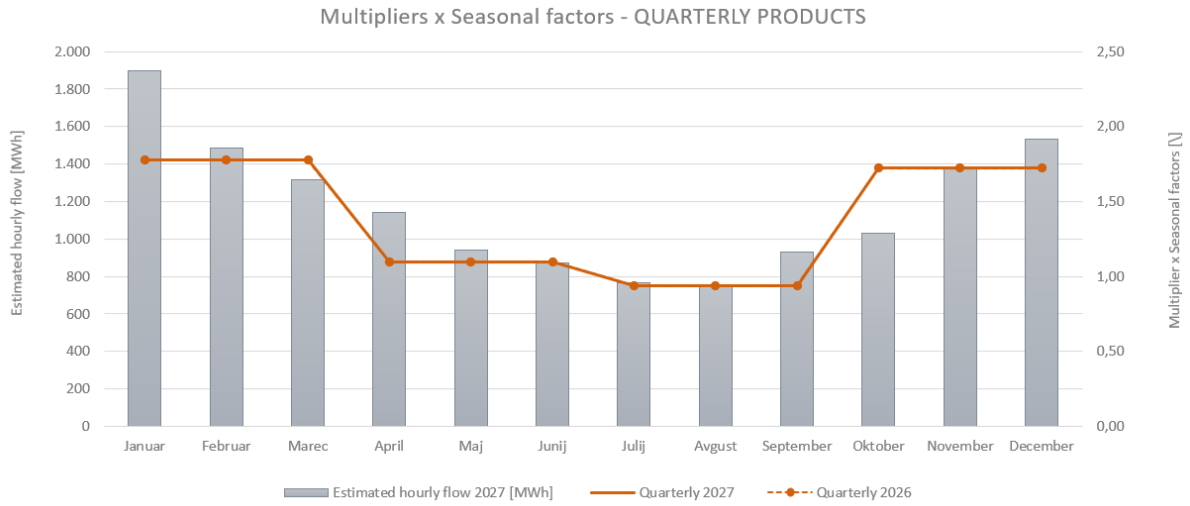

Figure 1: Value of the product of the multiplier and the seasonal factor for the quarterly capacity product for the tariff periods 2026 and 2027

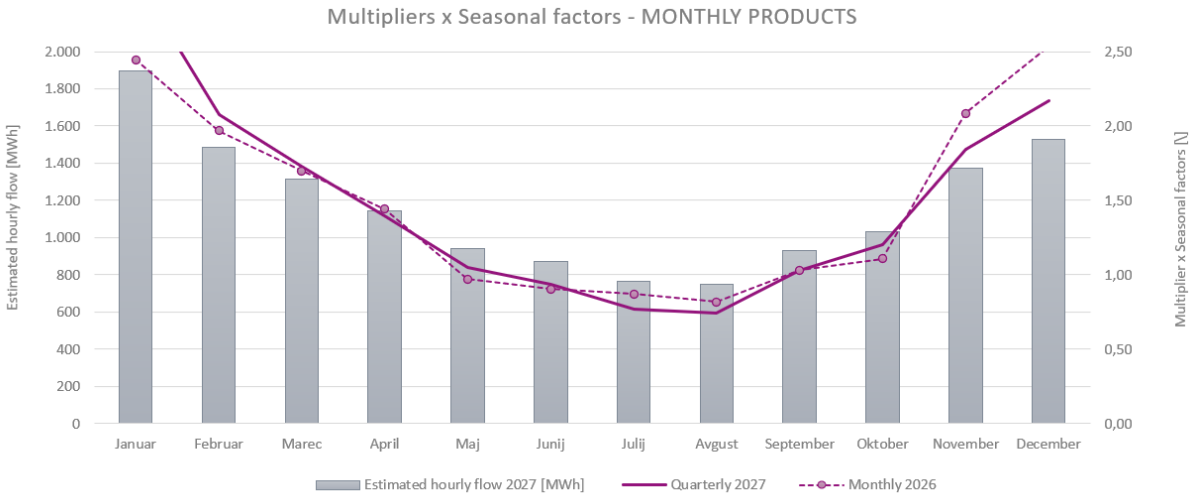

Figure 2: Value of the product of the multiplier and the seasonal factor for the monthly capacity product for the tariff periods 2026 and 2027

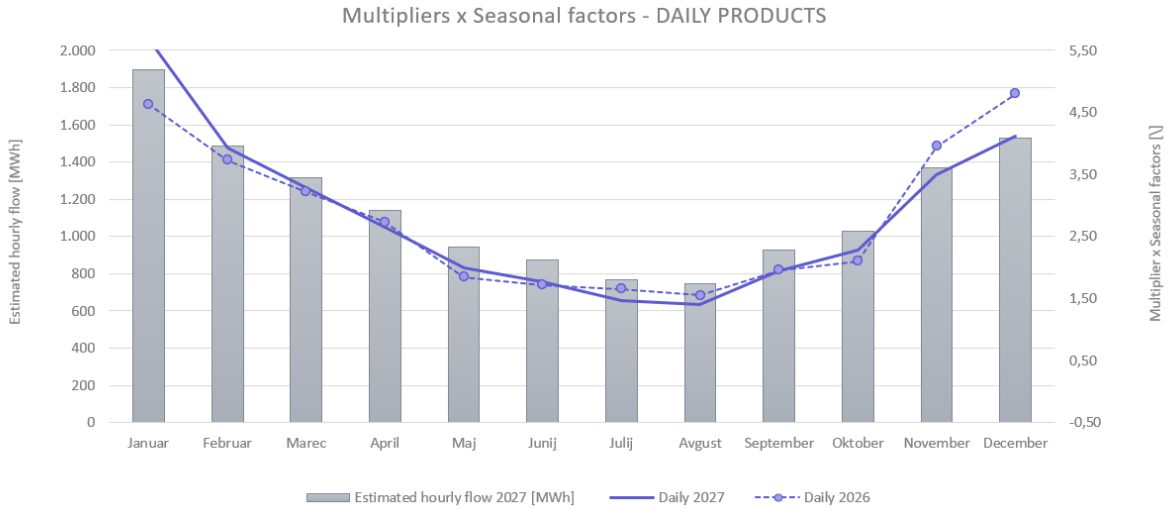

Figure 3: Value of the product of the multiplier and the seasonal factor for the daily capacity product for the tariff periods 2026 and 2027

Seasonal factors, whilst the calculation method remains unchanged, vary solely due to the forecast hourly flow, which differs from the forecast due to various factors. In Slovenia, gas consumption by Slovenian customers has increased for the second year running due to the connection of a major customer that uses gas for the production of heat and electricity. However, there is a negative trend in the volumes of gas transmitted to other transmission systems. In 2025, only 129 GWh of gas was transmitted through Slovenia, representing just 0.7 % of the gas volumes transmitted in 2006.

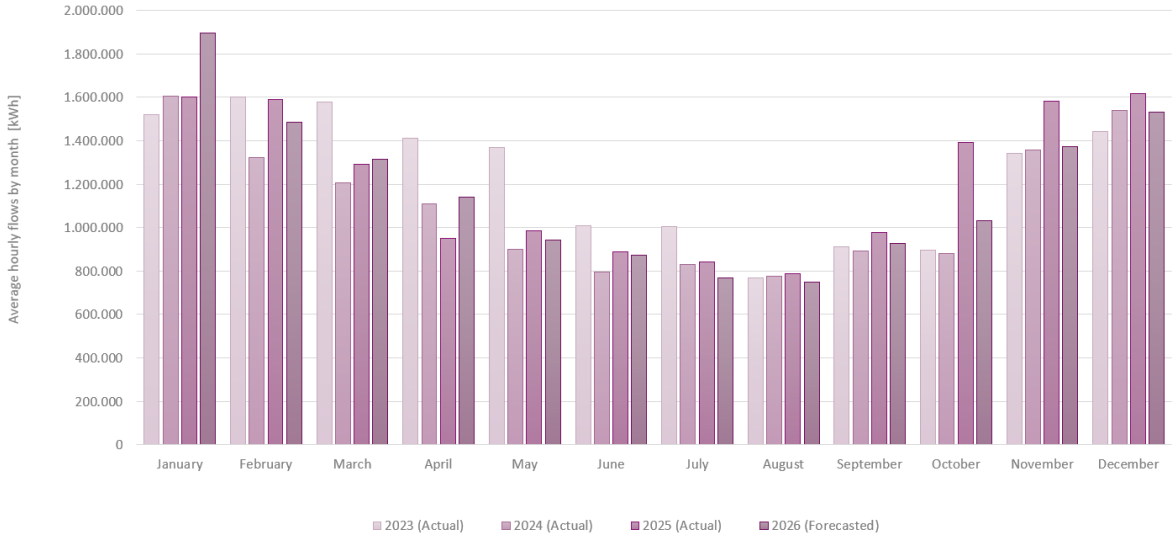

Figure 4: Actual and forecasted average hourly flows by month for the period 2023–2026 (actual 2023–2025, forecasted 2026)

Figure 4 shows the actual and forecasted average hourly flow rates for the period 2023–2026. It can be observed that changes in the average monthly hourly flows between the individual calendar years are minimal and that any minor discrepancies can be attributed to the projected consumption, primarily of temperature-dependent consumers.

To ensure predictability, stability and consistency, the Energy Agency proposes retaining the existing seasonal factors for the 2027 tariff period.

4. Discounts

Pursuant to point (c) of the first paragraph of Article 28 of Regulation 2017/460, the national regulatory authority shall decide on the level of discount referred to in the second paragraph of Article 9 and Article 16 of this Regulation.

The Slovenian transmission system has no entry or exit points to storage facilities, nor does it have an entry point from LNG facilities or entry or exit points from infrastructure developed with the aim of overcoming the isolation of Member States in terms of their natural gas transmission systems. Consequently, the Energy Agency has not set a proposed discount level pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 9 of Regulation 2017/460.

Pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation 2017/460, a national regulatory authority may decide to apply ex-post discounts instead of ex-ante discounts, whereby network users receive compensation after disruptions have actually occurred, however, such an ex-post-discount may only be applied at interconnection points where there were no interruptions due to physical congestion during the previous gas year.

The unpredictability of the European gas market, which is largely due to uncertain geopolitical conditions, is also reflected in the unpredictability of gas flows through border entry points. Over the past two years, the Ceršak entry point has once again consolidated its position as the main entry point in Slovenia. Whilst in 2023 it appeared that the Šempeter entry point might take over as Slovenia's most important entry point following an upgrade to its technical capacity, the volumes transmitted have fallen significantly over the past two years. At the Rogatec entry point, contractual congestion persisted due to its limited technical capacity (7.7 GWh/day) and changes in gas flows in the region, and physical congestion also occurred.

However, the upgrade of the technical capacity of the Rogatec entry point, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2026, will, with a capacity of 43.8 GWh/day, significantly strengthen the role of this entry point and alter the flow dynamics at border entry and exit points. It is expected that contractual or physical congestion will not occur in the future.

In view of the above, the Energy Agency proposes that, for interruptible capacity discounts in the 2027 tariff period, an ex-post discount be applied, under which network users receive compensation after the interruption has actually occurred.

In the event of an interruption, the user will be granted an ex-post discount for each day on which the interruption occurred, equal to three times the reserve price for daily standard capacity products, as determined in Article 24 of the Act on the methodology for determining network charge for the natural gas transmission system for interruptible entry capacity and in Article 34 for interruptible exit capacity. As is currently the case, users will receive compensation for interruptible capacity ex-post and only if interruption of firm capacity actually occurs.