This is an unofficial translation of Act on the methodology for charging the network charge for the transmission system of natural gas and represents merely an informative tool, regarding which the Energy Agency is not liable for damages or otherwise. In the event of disputes, the Slovenian text published in the Official Gazette shall be used. Before using the translation, verify the existence of subsequent amendments of the act.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 256 of the Energy Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 17/14 and 81/15), the Energy Agency issues

Act on the methodology for charging the network charge for the transmission system of natural gas

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
(Subject matter)

This Act on the basis of economic regulation sets out:

- tariffs and tariffs elements representing the categories of users of the transmission system (hereinafter: system users) depending on the nature of their use of the natural gas transmission system (hereinafter: transmission system) within the specified maximum ranges of these characteristics;
- services that the natural gas transmission system operator (hereinafter referred to as: TSO) shall charge system users in the context of the provision of a service of general economic interest of the TSO in addition to the network charge;
- the method of calculating network charges;
- the method of charging network charges and other services.

Article 2
(Definitions)

The terms used in this Act shall have the same meaning as the terms defined in Articles 4 and 159 of the Energy Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 17/14, hereinafter: EA-1) and in addition individual terms have the following meaning:

- biomethane: fuel gas derived from biomass or biodegradable waste, or wood gas, which is purified to meet the quality equivalent to natural gas;
- exit tariff: is the amount for the use of an exit capacity per accounting unit *(C_I)*;

- exit capacity: for a system user by a transmission contract agreed booked capacity of an individual exit point and it is the basis for charging the network charge. The exit capacity may be firm or interruptible capacity;
- green gas certificate: public certificate/document proving that a certain amount of biomethane or synthetic methane of renewable origin is produced from RES;
- interconnection point: a physical or virtual point connecting the adjacent entry-exit systems and presenting the border entry or border exit point;
- synthetic methane of renewable origin: fuel gas produced from the use of electricity from RES, which is according to the quality specifications equivalent to natural gas.
- tariff for own use of gas: is the amount for a TSO's own use of gas per accounting unit *(C_{LR})*;
- tariff for metering: is the amount to be measured per accounting unit (C_M);
- entry tariff: is the amount for the use of entry capacity per accounting unit *(C_V)*;
- entry capacity: for a system user by a transmission contract agreed booked capacity of an individual entry point and it is the basis for charging the network charge. Entry capacity can be firm or interruptible.

II SERVICES OF THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OPERATOR

Article 3

(Transmission system access services)

(1) The TSO shall charge system users for the use of the transmission system, which system users pay to the TSO in the form of a network charge.

(2) The TSO within the network charge provides system users the following services:

- access to the natural gas transmission system at entry points;
- access to the natural gas transmission system at exit points;
- own use of gas;
- the metering.

(3) Access to the transmission system at entry points, access to the transmission system at exit points and own use of gas are the transmission services under Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network

code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas (OJ, No 72, of 17 March 2017, p. 29; hereinafter referred to as Regulation (EU) No 2017/460), while metering is non-transmission service.

Article 4

(Other services)

(1) In addition to the network charge, the TSO may charge system users also other services, which are directly connected to the performance of a service of general economic interest of the TSO. Other services constitute non-transmission services under Regulation (EU) No 2017/460.

(2) The scope of other services of the TSO shall be determined by this Act.

Article 5

(Approval of the tariffs)

The TSO may charge services to system users only on the basis of tariffs approved by the Energy Agency (hereinafter: agency).

III METHOD FOR CALCULATING THE NETWORK CHARGE

Article 6

(Defining the method)

(1) The method for calculating the network charge for entry and exit points shall be based on the entry/exit method, meaning the uniform tariff system per entry or exit point.

(2) The method referred to in the preceding paragraph shall apply to all gas pressure levels of the transmission system and to all system users.

(3) For the TSO, the network tariffs shall be the mechanism for charging and collecting network charges from system users.

(4) The network charge for each entry or exit point is charged and collected by the TSO in the manner and under the conditions determined by this Act, taking into account contractually agreed booked entry capacity or contractually agreed booked exit capacity.

(5) The method for calculating network charge for own use shall be the same for all exit points. The method is based on the identification of such network charges that cover that part of the eligible costs incurred by the TSO relating to own use of gas.

(6) The method for calculating the network charge for metering shall be the same for all exit points. The method is based on the identification of such network

charges that cover the part of the eligible costs incurred by the TSO relating to metering.

IV TARIFFS AND TARIFFS ELEMENTS

Article 7

(Network charge tariffs)

(1) Tariffs elements of the network charge shall be determined by the TSO in the manner and under the conditions laid down pursuant to this Act, taking into account the planned regulated network charges determined in accordance with this Act, which sets the methodology for determining the regulatory framework of the TSO (hereinafter: methodology for determining the regulatory framework).

(2) The TSO shall specify in the form of tariffs listed in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4 of Annex 1 of this Act, which is its integral part, the following network charges:

- the entry tariff *(C_V)*;
- the exit tariff *(C_I)*;
- the tariff for own use of gas *(C_{LR})* and
- the tariff for metering *(C_M).*

(3) After obtaining the agency's approval to network charge tariffs the TSO shall publish the tariffs in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia and on its website.

(4) Network charge tariffs referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be established before the start of the regulatory period, which is determined in accordance with the methodology for determining the regulatory framework in such a way that with the planned use of the transmission system the revenues from network charges do not exceed the amount of network charges of the regulatory period. Network charge tariffs shall be rounded to five decimal places.

(5) The TSO must determine the network charge tariffs in an objective, transparent, and non-discriminatory way and in a manner that encourages the use of renewable sources.

Article 8

(Network charge for the use of the transmission system)

(1) The network charges for entry and exit points shall cover the part of the eligible costs that shall not relate to costs for own use of gas and costs of metering and shall not be covered by other revenues of the TSO and relating to:

- providing access to the transmission system;
- carrying out the transmission;
- safe, reliable and efficient operation and maintenance of the transmission system;
- developing the transmission system, taking into account the expected needs of the system users, the requirements of the safe and reliable operation of the system and the direction of the TSO's development plan;
- ensuring the long-term ability of the transmission system to enable reasonable requests for connection and access to the transmission system;
- ensuring the security of natural gas supply, with the appropriate capacity and reliability of the transmission system;
- provision of ancillary services other than own use;
- passing to any other TSO, a storage system operator, an LNG system operator (hereinafter: LNG) and to a gas distribution system operator (hereinafter: gas DSO) sufficient information to enable the transmission and storage of natural gas that will be compatible with the secure and efficient operation of the interconnected system;
- the timely provision of necessary data to the system users in order to be able to effectively exercise the access to the transmission system;
- the establishment and supervision of mechanisms to manage the flows and balancing in the transmission system;
- forecast the consumption of natural gas and necessary resources using the method of integrated planning, taking into account austerity measures applied to system users;
- non-discriminatory treatment of individual system users or types of system users, particularly in favour of its related undertakings;
- other tasks laid down by the law, by the executive legislation or by the act on exercising of public authority.

(2) The network charge for an entry point *(e)* shall be charged in the form of a tariff for an entry point $C_{V(e)}$ according to the contracted agreed booked entry capacity of a border entry point or an entry point within the territory of Slovenia. An entry point within the territory of Slovenia refers to an entry point from a natural gas storage facility, an LNG terminal, or the production of natural gas to the transmission system.

(3) The network charge for an exit point *(e)* is calculated in the form of a tariff for an exit point $C_{I(e)}$ according to the contracted exit capacity of a border exit point or an exit point within the Republic of Slovenia. Within the Republic of Slovenia, an exit point shall refer to an exit point to:

– a final customer;

– a natural gas distribution system (hereinafter referred: distribution system);

– a natural gas storage facility or

– an LNG terminal.

Article 9

(Network charge for own use of gas)

(1) The network charge for own use shall cover the part of eligible costs relating to the quantities of natural gas that are registered at the measurement points of the transmission system for the operation of the compressors and for technology heating. The quantities of natural gas used for own use also include registered quantities of exhaust gas.

(2) The network charge for own use of gas is charged in the form of a tariff for own use (C_{LR}) according to the transferred quantities of natural gas at an individual exit point.

Article 10

(Network charge for metering)

(1) The network charge for metering shall cover that part of the eligible costs that are incurred with the scope of metering and relates to the metering, the processing of metering data, the maintenance, calibration, and the mandatory periodical gas meters or pressure reducers replacement.

(2) Network charge for metering is charged as a tariff for metering (C_M) by taking into account the gas meter size and number of gas pressure reductions.

Article 11

(Method of setting entry and exit tariffs)

(1) The TSO shall determine the entry and exit tariffs referred to in Article 2(7) of this Act by using matrix methodology in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2017/460 by taking into account:

– the replacement value of the transmission system;

– the distribution of that part of eligible costs relating to transmission services based on capacity; and

– the load of individual section of the transmission system at the start of the peak load.

(2) The TSO may adjust the entry and exit tariffs determined in accordance with the previous paragraph on the basis of Article 6(4) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/460. If the TSO performs an adjustment, the adjusted tariff, which are determined in accordance with this Act, shall be treated as entry or exit tariffs from Article 7(2) of this Act.

(3) The entry or exit tariff for the border point represents the reserved price, which is the permissible price at the auction in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2017/460.

Article 12

(Permitted changes of entry and exit tariffs)

(1) In order to prevent any abrupt change in tariffs between individual years of the regulatory period in determination of entry and exit tariffs ($C_{V(e)}$ and $C_{I(e)}$) the TSO must take into account a factor of the permitted change in tariffs (I_t).
(2) In calculating entry and exit tariffs, the TSO shall take into account the factor of allowed change of tariff (I_t), which must be in the following range:

$$-0{,}03 < I_t < 0{,}03$$

Where:

I_t is the factor of allowed change of tariffs, in share;

t is the year of a regulatory period.

(3) The factor of allowed tariff change (I_t) is taken into account in the calculation of entry and exit tariff as follows:

$$C_{V(e)(t+1)} = C_{V(e)(t)} \cdot (1 + I_t) \quad \text{[cent/(kWh/day)]},$$

$$C_{I(e)(t+1)} = C_{I(e)(t)} \cdot (1 + I_t) \quad \text{[cent/(kWh/day)]},$$

Where:

$C_{V(e)}$ is the entry tariff for an entry point (e), in cent/kWh/day;

$C_{I(e)}$ is the exit tariff for an exit point (e), in cent/kWh/day;

e is a point on the transmission system, which may be the entry or exit point and where the TSO takes away natural gas or deliver it to a system user;

I_t is the factor of allowed change of tariffs, in share;

t is the year of a regulatory period.

Article 13

(Tariffs for other services)

(1) Other individual services, which the TSO may charge to system users in the context of the provision of a service of general economic interest, are set out in Table 1 of Annex 2 of this Act, which shall form an integral part thereof.

(2) The TSO shall determine tariffs for other services in such a way that takes into account the actual costs of these services. Tariffs for other services are determined by the TSO for an individual year of the regulatory period before the start of the regulatory period, which is determined in accordance with the methodology for determining the regulatory framework, and publishes them on its website after obtaining the agency's approval to the tariff for other services.

V Method of the network charge calculation
1 Method of calculation of network charge for the use of the transmission system

Article 14

(Calculation of the network charge for the use of the transmission system)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user with Transport contract on auctioned capacities the network charge in such a way that the amount of entry firm or entry interruptible capacity is charged to the system user.

(2) The TSO shall charge a system user with Transmission contract the network charge in such a way that for an individual exit point the following amounts shall be charged:

- the amount for exit firm or interruptible capacity;
- the amount for own use of gas; and
- the amount for metering.

(3) The TSO shall take into account when calculating the network charge of booked entry or exit capacity the network charge tariffs in force for the period of the use of each capacity.

Article 15

(Standard capacity products of border entry and exit points)

(1) A system user shall book border entry or exit capacity for standard time periods as an annual, quarterly, monthly and daily standard capacity product and as a standard intraday capacity product in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Regulation (EU) No 984/2013 (OJ L 72, 17 March 2017, p. 1, hereinafter referred to as Regulation (EU) 2017/459) and the rules specifying the conditions and method of allocating the capacity at interconnection points of the transmission system through auctioning.

(2) The amount of border entry and exit capacity shall be charged for firm or interruptible capacity.

(3) If a system user books border entry or border exit capacity at an auction and an auction premium is created, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 2017/459 the TSO shall also charge the auction premium to a system user. The auction premium shall be determined for each standard capacity product on an online booking platform.

(4) The TSO shall charge to a system user, who books bundled capacity, the network charge for the use of the transmission system and corresponding part of the auction premium.

Article 16

(Standard products of entry and exit points within the Republic of Slovenia)

(1) A system user shall book capacity within the Republic of Slovenia for standard time periods as an annual, quarterly, monthly and daily standard capacity product and as a standard day-ahead capacity product in accordance with the rules laying down procedures for the allocation of the transmission system’s capacity for entry and exit points within the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) The amount of entry or exit capacity within the Republic of Slovenia shall be accounted for firm capacity.

2 Calculation of the amount of entry firm capacity

Article 17

(Calculation of the amount of entry capacity)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user for an individual standard capacity product the amount of entry capacity according to the booked entry capacity and entry tariff *(C_V)* per individual entry point and in line with other rules relating to the settlement of the network charge under this Act.

(2) For the calculation of the amount of entry capacity for a short-term capacity product (quarterly, monthly, daily and within-day), the multiplication factor and the seasonal factor for each standard capacity product as set out in Table 5 and Table 6 of Annex 1 shall be taken into account.

Article 18

(The amount of yearly firm entry capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for the yearly firm entry capacity monthly amount *($Z_{VL(m)(e)}$)* as follows:

$$Z_{VL(m)(e)} = C_{V(e)} \cdot \frac{D_m}{D_t} \cdot PK_{VL(e)} \quad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{VL(m)(e)}$ is the monthly amount of the yearly firm entry capacity of an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar month (*m*), in EUR;

$C_{V(e)}$ is the entry tariff for an entry point (*e*), in cent/(kWh/day);

D_m is the number of days in a calendar month *(m)*;

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t);*

$PK_{VL(e)}$ is the yearly firm entry capacity for an entry point (*e*), in a calendar month (*m*), in kWh/day.

Article 19

(The amount of quarterly firm entry capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for the quarterly firm entry capacity a monthly amount ($Z_{VQ(m)(e)}$) as follows:

$$Z_{VQ(m)(e)} = C_{V(e)} \cdot M_Q \cdot S_{Q(m)} \cdot \frac{D_m}{D_t} \cdot PK_{VQ(m)(e)} \text{ [EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{VQ(m)(e)}$	is the monthly amount of the quarterly firm entry capacity of an entry point *(e)* in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;
$C_{V(e)}$	is the entry tariff for an entry point *(e)*, in cent/(kWh/day);
M_Q	is the multiplier for a quarterly standard capacity product;
$S_{Q(m)}$	is the seasonal factor of quarterly standard capacity product for an individual calendar month *(m)*;
D_m	is the number of days in a calendar month *(m)*;
D_t	is the number of days in a calendar year *(t)*;
$PK_{VQ(m)(e)}$	is the quarterly firm entry capacity for an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;

Article 20

(The amount of monthly firm entry capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for the monthly firm entry capacity a monthly amount ($Z_{VM(m)(e)}$) as follows:

$$Z_{VM(m)(e)} = C_{V(e)} \cdot M_M \cdot S_{M(m)} \cdot \frac{D_m}{D_t} \cdot PK_{VM(m)(e)} \quad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{VM(m)(e)}$	is the monthly amount of the monthly firm entry capacity of an entry point *(e)* in a calendar month *(m), in EUR;*
$C_{V(e)}$	is the entry tariff for an entry point *(e)*, in cent/(kWh/day);
M_M	is the multiplier for a monthly standard capacity product;
$S_{M(m)}$	is the seasonal factor of monthly standard capacity product for an individual calendar month *(m)*;

D_m is the number of days in the calendar month *(m)*;

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t)*;

$PK_{VM(m)(e)}$ is the monthly firm entry capacity for an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;

Article 21

(The amount of firm daily entry capacity)

The transmission system operator shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for firm daily entry capacity *($Z_{VD\,(m)\,(e)}$)* as follows:

$$Z_{VD(m)(e)} = C_{V(e)} \cdot M_D \cdot S_{D(m)} \cdot \frac{1}{D_t} \cdot \sum_{d=1}^{D_m} PK_{VD(m)(d)(e)} \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{VD\,(m)\,(e)}$ is the monthly amount of the firm daily entry capacity for an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$C_{V\,(e)}$ is the entry tariff for an entry point *(e)* in cent/(kWh/day);

M_D is the multiplier for a daily standard capacity product;

$S_{D\,(m)}$ is the seasonal factor for a daily standard capacity product for a calendar month *(m)*;

D_m is the number of days in a calendar month *(m)*;

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t)*;

$PK_{VD\,(m)\,(d)\,(e)}$ is the firm daily entry capacity for entry point *(e)* for a day *(d)*, per a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day.

Article 22

(The amount of firm within-day entry capacity)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user for within-day firm entry capacity in the same way as determined in accordance with Article 21 of this Act in respect of the calculation of within-day firm entry capacity while taking into account the pro rata share of the use of within-day capacity.

(2) The pro rata share of the use of within-day entry capacity shall be determined as the ratio between the hours of booking of entry transmission capacity and the hours of gas day.

Article 23

(The amount of firm day-ahead entry capacity)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user, who has entered into a Framework transmission agreement for entry capacity in the Republic of Slovenia , on the basis of which a system user may book firm day-ahead entry capacity, the amount of daily day-ahead entry capacity *($Z_{VDV(m)(e)}$).*

(2) The fixed part of the monthly amount for daily firm day-ahead entry capacity for managing the Framework transmission agreement for entry capacity in the Republic of Slovenia shall be charged to a system user by the TSO for each month of valid framework contract, regardless of whether the individual contracts on transfer were concluded on its basis.

(3) The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for day-ahead entry capacity the monthly amount *($Z_{VDV(m)(e)}$)* as follows*:*

$$Z_{VDV(m)(e)} = 1250 + Z_{VD(m)(e)} \cdot 1.12 \qquad [EUR],$$

Where:

$Z_{VDV(m)(e)}$	is the monthly amount of firm day-ahead entry capacity for an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar year *(m),* in EUR;
$Z_{VD(m)(e)}$	is the monthly amount of firm daily entry capacity for an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m),* in EUR.

3 Calculation of the amount of interruptible entry capacity

Article 24

(The amount of interruptible entry capacity)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for interruptible yearly, quarterly or monthly entry capacity the monthly amount in the same way as it charges a monthly amount of firm entry capacity in accordance with the provisions of Articles from 18 to 20 of this Act.

(2) If the TSO withdraws or reduces a contracted entry capacity to a system user, the system user is entitled to a discount on the charged monthly amount for yearly firm entry capacity referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) The monthly discount represents the sum of daily discounts for individual daily interruptions or reductions in entry capacity and shall be calculated as follows:

$$Z_{VP(m)(e)} = \sum_{d=1}^{D_m} Z_{VP(m)(d)(e)} \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{VP(m)(e)}$ is the amount of discount for all interruptions or reductions of entry capacity for an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$Z_{VP(m)(d)(e)}$ is the amount of daily discount for individual daily interruption or reduction of entry capacity for an entry point *(e)* , for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

D_m is the number of days in a calendar month *(m)*;

(4) The amount of daily discount for an individual daily interruption or reduction of entry capacity for an entry point shall be calculated as follows:

$$Z_{VP(m)(d)(e)} = C_{V(e)} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{D_t} \cdot \sum PK_{V(m)(d)(e)} \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{VP(m)(d)(e)}$ is the amount of daily discount for daily interruption or reduction of entry capacity of an entry point *(e)*, for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$C_{V(e)}$ is the entry tariff for an entry point *(e)*, in EUR/(kWh/day);

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t)*;

$PK_{V(m)(d)(e)}$ is the booked entry capacity for an entry point *(e)*, for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;

4 Calculation of the amount of firm exit capacity

Article 25

(The amount of exit capacity)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user for an individual standard capacity product the amount of exit capacity according to the booked exit capacity and exit tariff *(C_I)* for an individual exit point and on the basis of other rules related to the calculation of the network charge.

(2) The TSO shall charge the user of the system, in the context of charging the network charges relating to the amount of the exit capacity, additionally an amount corresponding to the cumulative exit capacity overrun of each exit point or related

exit points, in accordance with provisions of Section 6 of Chapter 5 of this Act, if it is exceeded:

- cumulative exit capacity of two or more exit points *(e)* connected to each other within the distribution system of an individual local community or within the interconnected distribution system referred to in Article 216 of the Energy Act (hereinafter: connected exit points), or

- exit capacity at an exit point *(e)* representing an exit point within the Republic of Slovenia, which is not part of the connected exit points.

(3) The DSOs must submit to the TSO and to the Energy Agency, before the conclusion of the transmission contract or at the time of any change relating to the connected exit points, a list of the connected and other exit points for each local community or more local communities in the case of interconnected distribution systems referred to in Article 216 of the Energy Act, where they carry out the activity of the DSO. If the DSO does not provide that list up to and including the last day of the current accounting month, the list relating to the connected exit points shall be considered to have remained unchanged. If the DSO provides a non-exhaustive list, for the exit point not included in the list, an overrun of the contracted transmission capacity shall be accounted for as an overrun of the exit capacity of an individual exit point *(e)*.

(4) The connected exit points are the group of exit points within the Republic of Slovenia, at which the connection has actually been carried out and thus allowed mutual physical flow of natural gas for the supply needs of a local community or connected distribution system referred to in Article 216 of the Energy Act.

(5) For the calculation of the amount of exit capacity for a short-term capacity product (quarterly, monthly, daily, within-day), the multiplier and the seasonal factor for an individual standard capacity product are taken into account, which are set out in Table 5 and Table 6 of Annex 1.

Article 26

(The amount of firm yearly exit capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for firm yearly exit capacity an monthly amount *($Z_{IL(m)(e)}$)* as follows:

$$Z_{IL(m)(e)} = C_{I(e)} \cdot \frac{D_m}{D_t} \cdot PK_{IL(e)} \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{IL(m)(e)}$ is the monthly amount of firm yearly exit capacity of an entry point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m),* in EUR;

$C_{I(e)}$ is the exit tariff for an exit point *(e)*, in cent/(kWh/day);

D_m is the number of days in a calendar month *(m)*;

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t);*

$PK_{IL(e)}$ is the firm yearly exit capacity for an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;

Article 27

(The amount of firm quarterly exit capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for firm quarterly exit capacity a monthly amount *($Z_{IQ(m)(e)}$)* as follows:

$$Z_{IQ(m)(e)} = C_{I(e)} \cdot M_Q \cdot S_{Q(m)} \cdot \frac{D_m}{D_t} \cdot PK_{IQ(m)(e)} \quad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{IQ(m)(e)}$ is the monthly amount of firm quarterly exit capacity of an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$C_{I(e)}$ is the exit tariff for an exit point *(e)*, in cent/(kWh/day);

M_Q is the multiplier for a quarterly standard capacity product;

$S_{Q\,(m)}$ is the seasonal factor for a quarterly standard capacity product for a calendar month *(m)*;

D_m is the number of days in the calendar month *(m)*;

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t)*;

$PK_{IQ\,(m)(e)}$ is the firm quarterly exit capacity for an exit point *(e),* in a calendar month *(m), in kWh/day.*

Article 28

(The amount of firm monthly exit capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for firm monthly exit capacity a monthly amount *($Z_{IM(m)(e)}$)* as follows:

$$Z_{IM(m)(e)} = C_{I(e)} \cdot M_M \cdot S_{M(m)} \cdot \frac{D_m}{D_t} \cdot PK_{IM(m)(e)} \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{IM(m)(e)}$ is the monthly amount of firm monthly exit capacity of an exit point *(e)*, in the calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$C_{I(e)}$ is the exit tariff for an exit point *(e)* in cent/kWh/day;

M_M is the multiplier for a monthly standard capacity product;

$S_{M(m)}$ is the seasonal factor for a monthly standard capacity product for a calendar month *(m)*;

D_m is the number of days in the calendar month *(m)*;

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t)*;

$PK_{IM(m)(e)}$ is the firm monthly exit capacity for an exit point *(e)*, per calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day.

Article 29

(The amount of firm daily exit capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for firm daily exit capacity a monthly amount *($Z_{ID(m)(e)}$) as follows:*

$$Z_{ID(m)(e)} = C_{I(e)} \cdot M_D \cdot S_{D(m)} \cdot \frac{1}{D_t} \cdot \sum_{d=1}^{D_m} PK_{ID(m)(d)(e)} \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{IM(m)(e)}$ is the monthly amount of firm daily exit capacity of an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$C_{I(e)}$ is the exit tariff for an exit point *(e)* in cent/kWh/day;

M_D is the multiplier for a daily standard capacity product;

$S_{D(m)}$ is the seasonal factor for daily standard capacity product for a calendar month *(m)*;

D_m is the number of days in the calendar month *(m)*;

D_t is the number of days in a calendar year *(t)*;

$PK_{ID\ (m)(d)(e)}$ is the daily exit capacity for an exit point *(e)*, per calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day.

Article 30

(The amount of firm exit within-day capacity)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user a firm exit within-day capacity in the same way as it is determined in Article 29 of this Act for firm daily exit capacity while taking into account the pro rata share of the use of daily capacity.

(2) Pro rata share of the use of exit within-day exit capacity is determined as the ratio between the exit transmission capacity booking hours and hours of a gas day.

Article 31

(The amount of firm exit capacity for day ahead)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user who entered into a Framework transmission agreement for exit capacity in the Republic of Slovenia , on the basis of which a system user may book firm exit capacity for day ahead, the amount for firm daily exit capacity for day ahead *($Z_{IDV(m)(e)}$)*.

(2) The fixed part of the monthly amount of firm daily exit capacity for day-ahead for managing Framework transmission agreement for exit capacity in the Republic of Slovenia is charged by the TSO to a system user for each month of the framework contract effectiveness regardless of whether individual transfer contracts were concluded on its basis.

(3) The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for firm exit within-day capacity the monthly amount *($Z_{IDV(m)(e)}$)* as follows:

$$Z_{IDV(m)(e)} = 1250 + Z_{ID(m)(e)} \cdot 1.12 \quad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{IDV(m)(e)}$ is the monthly amount of firm exit capacity for day ahead for an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$Z_{ID(m)(e)}$ is the monthly amount of firm daily exit capacity for an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR.

Article 32

(The amount of firm exit capacity of gas from renewable sources)

(1) In order to promote the use of gas from renewable sources, the TSO shall also take into account the renewable source factor when calculating the amount of the firm exit capacity. The renewable source factor f_{ove} is included in the equation in a way that the monthly amount from Articles 26, 28, 29 or 31 from this Act is multiplied by factor $f_{ove,}$ which is determined as follows:

$$f_{OVE} = 0.8 + 2 \cdot \frac{(100 - D_{OVE})}{1000}$$

Where:

f_{ove} is the renewable source factor;

D_{ove} is the share of biomethane and synthetic methane of renewable origin as a percentage.

(2) In order to calculate the amount of firm capacity required under this Article, a system user must submit to the TSO a certificate of origin of the gas or other evidence, from which it must be clearly demonstrated that it is biomethane or synthetic methane of renewable origin. The calculation of the amount of firm capacity under this Article shall be determined only for those exit points of the system users where gas is used for end use.

Article 33

(The amount of firm exit capacity for CNG refuelling points accessible to the public)

(1) To promote natural gas as an alternative transportation fuel the TSO in the calculation of the amount of firm exit capacity under Articles 26, 28, 29 or 31 of these Act takes in to account also the CNG factor. The CNG factor $\boldsymbol{f}_{SZP}$ is included in the equation in a way that the monthly amount from Articles 26, 28, 29 or 31 from this Act is multiplied by factor $\boldsymbol{f}_{SZP}$.

(2) The CNG factor $\boldsymbol{f}_{SZP}$ is 0.5.

(3) The calculation of the amount of firm exit capacity under this Article is determined only for those exit points of the system users that use the exit point exclusively to provide publicly available refuelling points for CNG for the use of alternative fuel in transportation.

5 Method for calculating the amount of interruptible exit capacity

Article 34

(The amount of interruptible exit capacity)

(1) The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* for interruptible yearly, quarterly or monthly exit capacity monthly amount in the same way as it calculates monthly amount of firm exit capacity under the provisions of Articles from 26 to 28 of this Act.

(2) If the TSO withdraws or reduces a contracted entry capacity to a system user, the system user is entitled to a discount on the charged monthly amount for yearly firm exit capacity referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) A discount on the charged monthly amount from the preceding paragraph is for an exit point *(e)* determined by applying, mutatis mutandis, the provisions on discount on the charged monthly amount for an entry point *(e)* in a way that in Article 24 of this act in individual equations index *(V)*, designating an entry point *(e),* is replaced by index *(I),* which designates an exit point *(e)*.

6 Method for calculating the amount for exceeding exit capacity

Article 35

(Total exit capacity)

(1) The total exit capacity of an exit point *(e)* is the maximum capacity that a system user under the signed transfer contracts can use in an individual exit point *(e)* in a day *(d)* of a calendar month *(m)*.

(2) For charging the network charge regarding the exceeding exit capacity of an individual exit point *(e)* in a calendar month the following items are taken into account for calculating the maximum capacity of an individual exit point:

$$PK_{S(m)(d)(e)} = PK_{IL(e)} + PK_{IM(m)(e)} + PK_{ID(m)(d)(e)} \qquad \text{[kWh/day]},$$

Where:

$PK_{S(m)(d)(e)}$	is the total exit capacity of an individual exit point *(e)*, for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;
$PK_{IL(e)}$	is the yearly exit capacity of an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;
$PK_{IM(m)(e)}$	is the monthly exit capacity of an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;

$PK_{ID(m)(d)(e)}$ is the daily exit capacity of an exit point *(e)*, for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;

(3) For charging the network charge regarding the exceeding of exit capacity of connected exit points it shall be considered that these points represent exit points whose total exit capacity *($PK_{S(m)(d)(e)}$)* is for the purpose of charging the network charge regarding the exceeding of exit capacity equal to the sum of all contracted total exit capacities of connected exit points *(e).* In this case, in an individual connected exit point the maximum exit capacity, which is for this exit point determined in the contract on connection, shall not be exceeded.

Article 36

(The amount for exceeding total exit capacity)

The TSO shall charge a system user monthly amount for exceeding the total exit capacity in exit points as follows:

$$Z_{PrSS(m)} = \sum_{d=1}^{D_m} \sum_{e=1}^{e_n} Z_{PrS(m)(d)(e)} \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{PrSS(m)}$ is the monthly amount for exceeding the booked exit capacity in individual exit points *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$Z_{PrS(m)(d)(e)}$ is the monthly amount for exceeding total booked exit capacity in an individual exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in a day *(d)*, in EUR.

Article 37

(The daily amount for exceeding the total exit capacity)

If a system user exceeds the total exit capacity in an individual exit point, the TSO shall charge a daily amount for exceeding the total exit capacity in the exit point as follows:

$$Z_{PrS(m)(d)(e)} = C_{I(e)} \cdot 1.15 \cdot M_D \cdot S_{D(m)} \cdot \frac{1}{D_t} \cdot (PK_{K(m)(d)(e)} - PK_{S(m)(d)(e)}) \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

$Z_{PrS(m)(d)(e)}$ is the daily amount for exceeding the total amount of booked exit capacity in an exit point *(e)*, for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

$PK_{K(m)(d)(e)}$ is the used exit capacity in an exit point *(e)*, for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh/day;

$PK_{S(m)(d)(e)}$ is the total exit capacity in an exit point *(e)*, for a day *(d)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh /day;

$C_{I(e)}$ is the exit tariff for an exit point *(e)*, in EUR/(kWh /day);

M_D is the multiplier for a daily standard capacity product;

$S_{D(m)}$ is the seasonal factor for a daily standard capacity for an individual calendar month *(m)*.

7 Method of determining the network charge at alert or emergency level

Article 38

(Compensation)

(1) If the competent authority declares alert or emergency level in accordance to Article 11(1)(b)(c) of Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 (OJ L No 280 of 28. 10. 2017, p. 1) and system users, due to capacity constraints that led to the declaration of the alert or emergency level, do not use already booked capacity at the interconnection point, the users are entitled to receive compensation for the network charge due to capacity booking at alternative interconnection points.

(2) The compensation for the network charge is taken into account for the calculation of the amount for booking capacity at alternative interconnection points in such a way that the amount for booking all capacity at alternative interconnection points is reduced by the amount charged for the amount of capacity booking at the interconnection point, booked before the declaration of alert or emergency level and at the level of booked capacity not used by the user.

(3) Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, the compensation for network charge may be taken into account only up to the amount of the capacity of an interconnection point booked before the declaration of the alert or emergency level.

(4) The compensation for the network charge applies for the booking of firm or interruptible capacity for the declared period of alert or emergency.

8 Method of determining incremental capacity

Article 39

(Mandatory minimum premium)

For incremental capacity, to entry and exit network charge the mandatory minimum premium is added. The mandatory minimum premium is determined by the TSO in accordance with Article 33 of Regulation 2017/460/EU and national regulatory authority's decision for an individual incremental capacity project.

9 Method for calculating the amount of own use

Article 40

(The amount for own use)

The TSO shall charge a system user in a calendar month *(m)* an amount for own use *(Z_{LRm})* based on the transported quantities of natural gas from exit points of the transmission system and the price of natural gas for own use as follows:

$$Z_{LRm} = C_{LR} \cdot 0.004 \cdot Q_m \quad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

Z_{LRm}	is the amount for own use in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;
C_{LR}	is the tariff for own use, in cent/kWh;
Q_m	is the transported quantity of natural gas from an exit point *(e)*, in a calendar month *(m)*, in kWh;

10 Method for calculating the amount for metering

Article 41

(The amount for metering)

(1) For performing metering and pressure reductions, the processing of metering data, the maintenance, calibration, and the mandatory periodical gas meters replacement the TSO shall charge a system user, who booked exit capacity, a monthly amount for carrying out metering in relation to the nominal flow of the meter and the number of pressure reductions.

(2) The monthly amount to carry out the metering (Z_{Mm}) for an individual metering point in an individual exit point shall be calculated as follows:

$$Z_{Mm} = C_M \cdot (f_1 + f_2) \qquad \text{[EUR]},$$

Where:

Z_{Mm} is the monthly amount for metering in a calendar month *(m)*, in EUR;

C_M is the tariff for metering, in EUR;

f_1 is the meter size factor;

f_2 is the factor of the number of gas pressure reductions.

(3) Meter size factor *(f_1)* shall be determined as follows:

Nominal flow (q) in Nm³/h	**Factor value f_1**
q ≤ 500	1
500 < q ≤ 1,000	2
1,000 < q ≤ 2,000	4
2,000 < q ≤ 5,000	6
q > 5,000	8

(4) Factor of the number of gas pressure reductions in the exit points in the Republic of Slovenia (f_2) shall be determined as follows:

Number of pressure reductions	**Factor value f_2**
1	1
2	2
≥ 3	3

(5) Factor of the number of gas pressure reductions at border points is equal to 0.

(6) For a system user with a higher number of metering points, the monthly amounts to carrying out metering shall be added together.

(7) If a system user books the exit capacity for a period of less than one month, the amount for metering shall be set in proportion to the period of booked capacity.

(8) The TSO shall charge for common exit point (e) in the Republic of Slovenia an individual system user a monthly amount for metering, in the ratio between its

exit capacity and the total contracted exit capacity for this exit point (e) in the Republic of Slovenia.

11 Method of calculation of the amount for other services

Article 42

(The amount for other services)

The TSO shall calculate the amount for performed other services on the basis of tariff for other services listed in Table 1 of Annex 2.

VI Method of charging the network charge and other services

Article 43

(Invoicing for network charge)

(1) No later than in 10 days after the end of the calendar month to which the transfer refers, the TSO shall invoice a system user for the network charge. The accounting period shall be a calendar month.

(2) The TSO must on the invoice charge and separately disclose the following network charge items:

a) the monthly amount of entry capacity by individual type of booking services of an entry point referred to in Articles from 18 to 24 of this Act;

b) the monthly amount of exit capacity by individual type of booking services of an exit point referred to in Articles from 26 to 31 and 34 and 36 of this Act;
c) the monthly amount for own use referred to in Article 40 of this Act;

d) the monthly amount for metering referred to in Article 41 of this Act.

(3) In charging the network charge referred to in point b) of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Articles 32 and 33 of this Act are also taken into account.

(4) The TSO shall provide or otherwise make available to the user of the system in an invoice annex the calculation of the monthly amount of the individual network charge items.

Article 44

(Invoicing for other services)

(1) The TSO shall invoice for the other services provided no later than 10 days after the service has been provided with a maturity of 30 days after the date on which the claim is made. If the system user does not pay the invoice on time, the TSO shall from 31th day, after the claim has arisen, charge a system user statutory default interest.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the TSO and a user may agree that the other services are charged together with the network charges in accordance with the preceding Article.

Article 45

(Guarantee of payment)

(1) The TSO shall issue the network charge invoice due in 30 days after the claim has arisen or the last day of the month for February. The date, on which the claim arose, shall be the last day of the accounting month to which the booking relates.

(2) If the system user does not pay the invoice on time, the TSO shall from 31th day, after the claim has arisen, charge a system user statutory default interest.

(3) If the system user fails to settle its obligations within the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, the TSO may require other payment insurance instruments or other means of payment.

(4) If a system user has complied with the TSO’s request related to the guarantee payment instrument or other means of payment, the TSO and user of the system shall agree on payment of past due obligations that do not constitute a novation of the obligation.

Article 46

(Taxes, fees, excise duties, and other charges)

The amounts referred to in Articles 43 and 44 of this Act shall not include charges applied by the TSO to system users.

VII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 47

(Classification of an exit point within Slovenia in the consumption group)

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 26, 28, 29 and 31 of this Act the TSO for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2024 for the purpose of calculating the exit capacity for an individual exit point within the Republic of Slovenia shall first calculate the amount for an individual exit capacity pursuant to the provisions of Articles 26, 28, 29 and 31 of this Act, which is then according to the classification of an individual exit point *(e)* into a consumption group *(C_{PKi})* multiplied with the exit tariff ($k_{I(i)}$), as it is set out for each individual year presented in the Table in the following paragraph.

(2) In order to include an individual exit point *(e)* into a consumption group *(C_{PKi})* the TSO shall first sum up the same type of exit capacity (annual, monthly or daily capacity) for an exit point within the Republic of Slovenia *($PK_{I(e)}$)*. According to the sum of the same type of exit capacity, the TSO shall classify an exit point *(e)* into the appropriate consumption group *(C_{PKi})*, where, for an individual year, the exit tariff is determined ($k_{I(i)}$), as follows:

Exit capacity of an exit point within the Republic of Slovenia *$\sum PK_{I(e)}$ (kWh/day)*	***Consumption group*** *(C_{PKi})*	***Rate of exit tariff*** $k_{I(i=4 \div n)}$ *[/]*				
		Year 2020	*Year 2021*	*Year 2022*	*Year 2023*	*Year 2024*
0 ≤ PK < 50 000	C_{PK1}	1.504	1.378	1.252	1.126	1.000
50 000 ≤ PK < 100 000	C_{PK2}	1.296	1.222	1.148	1.074	1.000
100 000 ≤ PK < 250 000	C_{PK3}	1.160	1.120	1.080	1.040	1.000
250 000 ≤ PK < 500 000	C_{PK4}	1.112	1.084	1.056	1.028	1.000
500 000 ≤ PK < 1 000 000	C_{PK5}	1.056	1.042	1.028	1.014	1.000
1 000 000 ≤ PK < 2 000 000	C_{PK6}	1.024	1.018	1.012	1.006	1.000
2 000 000 ≤ PK	C_{PK7}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Distribution	C_{PK8}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

(3) The TSO shall classify those exit points within the Republic of Slovenia that are intended for the distribution of natural gas through a distribution system or a

closed distribution system and for which a DSO or operator of the closed distribution system have concluded a transmission contract, into the consumption group "distribution C_{PK8}" from the previous paragraph.

Article 48

(Duration of the regulatory period)

The first regulatory period under this Act shall be from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021.

Article 49

(Termination of the regulation)

On the day this Act enters into force, the Legal Act on the methodology for determining network fees for the natural gas transmission system (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos 77/15, 21/18 and 86/18) shall cease to apply, except for the provisions of Chapters IV, V and VI which are used for the calculation of the network charges and other services until 31 December 2019.

Article 50

(Implementation of the Legal Act)

This Act shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

No 71 1/2019-15/213
Maribor, 26 March 2019
EVA 2019-2430-0027

Chairwoman of the Energy Agency´Council
Ivana Nedižavec Korada

Annex 1: Network charge tariffs

Table 1: Entry tariff

Entry point	***Tag (e)***	***Entry tariff*** *[cent/kWh/day]*
		$C_{V(e)t}$
BMRS Ceršak	*V1*	$C_{V(1)t}$
BMRS Šempeter pri Gorici	*V2*	$C_{V(2)t}$
BMRS Rogatec	*V3*	$C_{V(3)t}$
Entry points within the Republic of Slovenia	*V4*	$C_{V(4)t}$

Table 2: Exit tariff

Exit point	***Tag (e)***	***Exit tariff*** *[cent/kWh/day]*
		$C_{I(e)t}$
BMRS Ceršak	*I1*	$C_{I(1)t}$
BMRS Šempeter	*I2*	$C_{I(2)t}$
BMRS Rogatec	*I3*	$C_{I(3)t}$
Exit points within the Republic of Slovenia	$I(\div n)$	$C_{I(4)t}$

where n indicates the consecutive identification number of the exit point in the Republic of Slovenia.

Table 3: Tariff for own use

Tariff	***Tag*** *[cent/kWh]*
Tariff for own use	C_{LRt}

Table 4: Tariff for metering

Tariff	***Tag** [EUR]*
Tariff for metering	C_{Mt}

Table 5: Multipliers for individual standard capacity products:

Standard capacity product	**Multiplier level**
Quarterly (M_Q)	1.45
Monthly (M_M)	1.5
Daily (M_D)	2.75
Within-day (M_{ZD})	2.8

Table 6: Seasonal factors for an individual standard capacity product:

Gas month *(m)*	**Seasonal factor for an individual standard capacity product**			
	Quarterly $S_{Q(m)}$	Monthly $S_{M(m)}$	Daily $S_{D(m)}$	Within day $S_{ZD(m)}$
January	1.652	1.679	1.742	1.742
February	1.652	1.666	1.729	1.729
March	1.652	1.612	1.673	1.673
April	0.675	0.807	0.837	0.837
May	0.675	0.640	0.664	0.664
June	0.675	0.579	0.601	0.601
July	0.528	0.504	0.523	0.523
August	0.528	0.495	0.514	0.514
September	0.528	0.584	0.606	0.606
October	1.145	0.750	0.778	0.778
November	1.145	1.130	1.172	1.172
December	1.145	1.554	1.613	1.613

Annex 2: Tariffs for other services

Table 1: Tariffs for other services

	Type of service	***Tariff*** *[excluding VAT]*	
1.	**Tasks perform by a worker with education level:***	*Unit of measurement*	*[EUR]*
1.1.	Level VIII	*[EUR/h]*	
1.2.	Level VII/2	*[EUR/h]*	
1.3.	Level VII/1	*[EUR/h]*	
1.4.	Level VI	*[EUR/h]*	
1.5.	Level V	*[EUR/h]*	
1.6.	Level up to and including IV	*[EUR/h]*	
1.7.	Tasks perform outside working time (additional charge)**	*[EUR/h]*	
1.8.	Allowance per kilometre covered – personal car	*[EUR/km]*	
1.9.	Allowance per kilometre covered – heavy goods vehicle	*[EUR/km]*	
* employee tariffs include driving time **working time are business days from 7:00 to 15:00			
2.	**Use of a machine or device**	*Unit of measurement*	*[EUR]*
2.1.	Gas pipe detector	*[EUR/h]*	
2.2.	Gas detector EX-TEC-SR	*[EUR/h]*	
2.3.	Gas detector EX-TEC-PM	*[EUR/h]*	
2.4.	Insulation tester	*[EUR/h]*	
2.5.	Pressure drilling device	*[EUR/h]*	
3.	**Disconnection**	*Unit of measurement*	*[EUR]*
3.1.	Disconnection of a system user	*EUR/event*	
3.2.	Reconnection of a system user	*EUR/event*	
4.	**Virtual point service**	*Unit of measurement*	*[EUR]*
4.1.	Annual cost of registration	*EUR/year*	
4.2.	Individual transaction	*cent/kwh*	
5.	**Control of meters**	*Unit of measurement*	*[EUR]*

5.1.	**Gas meters with a turbine, rotary gas meters and ultrasonic gas meters**		
5.1.1.	Service of gas meters in size up to G-650 (od Q_{min} = 1 m^3/h and DN50)	*EUR/item*	
5.1.2.	Service of gas meters in size G-1000 do G-6500	*EUR/item*	
5.1.3.	Installation of a pulse unit	*EUR/item*	
5.1.4.	Testing, set-up and control of gas meters in size up to G-650 (from Q_{min} = 1 m^3/h in DN50)	*EUR/item*	
5.1.5.	Testing, set-up and control of gas meters in size of G-1000 to G-6500	*EUR/item*	
5.1.6.	Verification	*EUR/item*	
5.1.7.	Determination of error curve	*EUR/item*	
5.1.8.	Documentation of verification or control	*EUR/item*	
5.2.	**Mechanical gas-volume corrector**		
5.2.1.	Service	*EUR/item*	
5.2.2.	Control	*EUR/item*	
5.2.3.	Verification	*EUR/item*	
5.2.4.	Determination of error curve	*EUR/item*	
5.2.5.	Documentation of verification or control	*EUR/item*	
5.3.	**Electronic gas-volume corrector**		
5.3.1.	Repair (fault finding, measuring cards replacement)	*EUR/item*	
5.3.2.	Inspection of pressure and temperature sensor	*EUR/item*	
5.3.3.	Modification of the pressure range and temperature	*EUR/item*	
5.3.4.	Modification and calculation of compression factor	*EUR/item*	
5.3.5.	Control	*EUR/item*	
5.3.6.	Verification	*EUR/item*	
5.3.7.	Determination of error curve	*EUR/item*	
5.3.8.	Documentation of verification or control	*EUR/item*	