

Dear clients,

Please find below the answers to some of the most pressing questions regarding the novelties introduced by laws and decrees and please note that the paper focuses only on measures aimed at economic operators.

ACT DETERMINING THE AID TO THE ECONOMY DUE TO HIGH ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS PRICES (ZPGVCEP)

Beneficiaries

Who is a beneficiary under the ZPGVCEP?

The beneficiary of the aid for the economy is:

- a legal or natural person or an economic interest association organised per the ZGD-1,¹ ZZad,² ZGZ,³ ZRSin,⁴ or a legal person governed by private law organised per the ZZ⁵ or ZDru-1,⁶ and
- has been registered in the Republic of Slovenia to carry out a commercial activity up to and including 30 November 2021.

Who cannot receive aid under the ZPGVCEP?

The beneficiary cannot receive aid if it:

- has a registered principal activity in Group K of the Standard Industrial Classification of Activities (financial and insurance activities) as of 31 October 2022;
- is the subject of insolvency proceedings or winding-up proceedings at the date of submission of the application;
- has outstanding tax liabilities to settle;
- has unfiled and outstanding withholding tax returns for employment income for the last year of EUR 1,000 or more;
- has increased the price of its products or services by more than 10 percent as a result of a rise in the price of electricity and natural gas;
- is subject to sanctions adopted by the European Union as a result of Russia's aggression against Ukraine; or
- for the period from 1 September 2022 onwards, cannot receive aid if a beneficiary is one of the following customers: household consumer or common household consumer, basic social service provider (health provider, student accommodation institution, institutional social care provider, all with permanent or temporary accommodation for customers, and prisons), kindergarten or primary school, health centre connected to the distribution

¹ Companies Act (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 65/09 with amendments and additions).

² Cooperatives Act (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 97/09 with amendments and additions).

³ Chambers of Commerce and Industry Act (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 60/06 with amendments and additions).

⁴ Representativeness of Trade Unions Act (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 13/93).

⁵ Institutes Act (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 12/91 with amendments and additions).

⁶ Societies Act (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 64/11 with amendments and additions).

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system, small business customer, or heat distribution utility that distributes heat and other heat producers for gas for the production of heat for domestic customers.

Types of aid to the economy

What types of aid are available to beneficiaries?

The types of aid available to beneficiaries are:

- basic economic aid;
- special economic aid; or
- aid for energy-intensive businesses.

All three types of aid are to be granted in the form of grants (subsidies), and the beneficiary may only claim one of the types of aid for the economy provided for in ZPGVCEP.

Aids may be cumulated with *de minimis* aid (Regulation 1407/2013, Regulation 1408/2013, Regulation 717/2014), other permitted aids (Regulation 651/2014/EU, Regulation 702/2014/EU), aids from the COVID-19 temporary framework (Communication from the Commission Temporary Framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak) if the cumulation provisions of those regulations and the COVID-19 temporary framework are complied with.

In addition to the aid received by the beneficiary, the following will also be taken into account in calculating the maximum total aid received by all the subsidiaries and parent undertakings of the beneficiary acting as a single entity with a common source of control.

Restrictions on basic economic aid to the economy

Basic economic aid for the economy is granted to beneficiaries affected by the crisis in the following amount:

- up to 50 percent of eligible costs (amount of monthly aid = 50 percent * eligible expenditure during the eligible periods) and
- not more than EUR 500,000 (together with other aids received in accordance with Temporary Framework) or a maximum of EUR 62,000 for beneficiaries from primary agricultural production and a maximum of EUR 75,000 for beneficiaries from sectors of fisheries and aquaculture.

The aid is granted until 31 December 2022.

Restrictions on special economic aid to the economy

Special economic aid is granted to beneficiaries affected by the crisis in the following amount:

- up to 30 percent of eligible costs (amount of monthly aid = 30 percent * eligible expenditure during the eligible periods) and
- not more than EUR 2,000,000 (together with other aids received in accordance with the Temporary Framework).

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The aid is granted until 31 December 2022.
Restrictions on aid for energy-intensive businesses
<p>Aid for energy-intensive businesses is granted to beneficiaries if they have an operating loss, where the eligible costs are at least 50 % of the operating loss for the same period, in the following amount:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - up to 50 percent of eligible costs which may increase up to 70 percent of eligible costs and - no more than 80 percent of the beneficiary's operating losses and - not more than EUR 2,000,000 of aid to the economy, whereby the total amount of aid per beneficiary, may not exceed EUR 25,000,000 or EUR 50,000,000 for beneficiaries from certain sectors (together with other aids, received in accordance with the Temporary Framework).
How is the eligible expenditure calculated?
<p>Formula for the calculation of the eligible expense:</p> $US = (p(t) - p(\text{ref}) \times 2) \times q(t)$ <p>Whereby each symbol means:</p> <p>US = eligible expense in a given month during the eligible period (in EUR);</p> <p>q = amount consumed, i.e., the number of units of electricity or natural gas that the beneficiary purchased from external suppliers as a final customer (in MWh);</p> <p>p = the price per unit of electricity or natural gas paid by the beneficiary (in EUR/MWh) and does not include refunds of taxes and duties;</p> <p>t = given month in the eligible period;</p> <p>ref = reference period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021;</p> <p>p(ref) = the price per unit of electricity or natural gas that the beneficiary paid on average during the reference period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021 (in EUR/MWh) and does not include refunds of taxes and duties.</p> <p>For special economic aid and aid for energy-intensive businesses, the amount of natural gas and electricity used to calculate eligible costs from 1 September 2022 may not exceed 70 percent of the beneficiary's consumption for the same period in 2021.</p>
Additional restrictions
Are there additional restrictions on claiming aid?
A beneficiary that applies for aid to the economy per the ZPGVCEP may not, during the period from the entry into force of the ZPGVCEP in 2022 or for the year 2022 pay out profits, purchase its own shares or its own business holdings, pay bonuses to management, or pay part of the performance-related salaries to management.
Period of enforcement
For which period can the aid be applied?

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Beneficiaries may apply for aid for the period between 1 June 2022 and 31 December 2022 (Government of the Republic of Slovenia may extend the measures).

Application

How is the aid to the economy claimed?

The beneficiary must apply:

- for the entire period up to and including 15 November 2022;
- electronically via the application of the Public Agency for Entrepreneurship, Internationalization, Foreign Investments and Technology (SPIRIT Slovenia); and
- only for one type of aid in accordance with ZPGVCEP.

What must be submitted with the application?

In the application, the beneficiary must:

- define the eligible period of aid for the economy,
- provide information on the cost of electricity and natural gas used to calculate the eligible costs, except that for the months of October, November and December 2022 only estimated costs may be provided. The actual data (correction procedure) must be entered in the application by 31 January 2023, subject to the submission of invoices, proof of payment and other evidence of the correctness of the actual expenditure data in the case of special economic aid for the economy and energy-intensive businesses.

Other declarations and supporting documents that must be submitted are defined in Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 8 of the ZPCVCEP. Aid for energy-intensive businesses must also be accompanied by a decision or other proof from the tax authority that the beneficiary is entitled to a refund of the excise duty paid or to an exemption from excise duty.

Payment of aid

When can I expect the aid to be paid?

The aid will be paid in two instalments:

- for the period from June to September 2022 until 31 December 2022 and
- for the period from October to December 2022 until 15 March 2022.

What should I do if I have been paid more aid than the costs actually incurred?

If the beneficiary subsequently discovers that he has been granted or paid too much aid in relation to the actual costs incurred or that he did not meet the conditions for obtaining it, he must inform SPIRIT Slovenia in writing immediately or by 15 January 2023 at the latest. The competent authority shall issue a decision and order the beneficiary to reimburse the amount of undue aid received within 30 days of notification of the decision.

What to do if there is a distribution of profits, bonuses, or purchase of own shares in 2022 or for 2022?

The beneficiary must notify SPIRIT Slovenia in writing immediately or by 15 January 2023 at the latest. The funds received must be repaid upon notification of the decision, together with interest



at the legal rate of late payment from the date on which the rights under the ZPGVCEP become effective until the date of repayment.

ACT ON THE GUARANTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR THE OBLIGATIONS FROM CREDITS TAKEN OUT TO ENSURE LIQUIDITY ON THE ORGANIZED ELECTRICITY MARKETS AND EMISSION COUPONS AND OBLIGATIONS FROM THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES OF NATURAL GAS OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION MARKET (ZPKEEKP)

Beneficiaries

Who are the beneficiaries of the ZPKEEKP?

Beneficiaries under the ZPKEEKP are:

- HSE d.o.o.;
- GEN d.o.o., GEN-I d.o.o.; and
- GEOPLIN d.o.o. Ljubljana.

Measures

What measures are available?

For HSE d.o.o.: a guarantee in the amount of 80 percent of the company's obligations under the borrowings up to a total principal amount of EUR 800,000,000 relating to the provision of electricity.

For GEN d.o.o. and GEN-I d.o.o.: a guarantee in the amount of 80 percent of the obligations under the borrowings up to a total principal amount of EUR 400,000,000 relating to the provision of electricity.

For GEOPLIN d.o.o. Ljubljana: a guarantee of 80 percent of the commitments under loans up to a total amount of EUR 400,000,000 of committed loans, to provide liquidity, and issued bank guarantees for the purchase of natural gas on markets outside the European Union.

Conditions

Under what conditions does the Republic of Slovenia provide a guarantee?

The conditions for a guarantee are:

- the funds may be drawn down in full or in several instalments, whereby the drawn-down part of the loan may be repaid before the final repayment date and drawn down again, but a total amount of loan drawn down each time must not exceed the maximum amount of loan granted;
- the repayment deadline for the beneficiary loans is 31 August 2023;
- the final maturity of the commitments made under the bank guarantees issued for the purchase of natural gas on markets outside the European Union is no later than 31 December 2025;

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- the costs associated with borrowing the credit must not exceed 0.5 percent of the principal amount of the loan;
- the interest rate of the loans must be comparable to the interest rates of comparable loans with a state guarantee;
- the premium paid by the companies for the guarantee to the Republic of Slovenia is at least as high as a comparable guarantee premium available on the financial markets.

Are there additional conditions for issuing a guarantee?

Beneficiaries may not pay out profits, make purchases of their own shares or interests, or pay management bonuses during the period of the guarantee agreement until the creditor's right to enforce the guarantee has terminated or the beneficiary's recourse claim has been paid.

Is it necessary to provide any insurance for the guarantee of the Republic of Slovenia?

Beneficiaries enter into a contract with the Republic of Slovenia to secure the guarantee by means of bills of exchange and to pay the premium for the guarantee issued. The contract is signed by the Minister responsible for finance. In the event of the fulfilment of a guarantee obligation under the ZPKEEKP, the Republic of Slovenia shall claim reimbursement of the amount paid, together with interest from the date of payment and any costs incurred in connection therewith.

ACT ON MEASURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF CRISIS CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY SUPPLY (ZUOKPOE)

Measures to manage increased risk in electricity and gas system operations

What measures are foreseen in case of increased risk in the energy supply?

The foreseen measures in case of anticipated or actual disruptions are:

- declaring a lower or higher level of risk in energy supply;
- a derogation from the requirements and conditions of the environmental permits with regard to the type of fuel, its quality parameters, the limit on the number of hours of operation for each type of fuel and the associated emission limit values, during the period of a declared higher level of risk in the energy supply, but not more than 1 year from the first notification by the operator;
- during the period of declared higher risk level in energy supply, in the period between 1 October 2022 and 30 April 2023, the operation of the Krško Nuclear Power Plant may deviate from the limit value of the emission fraction of the emitted heat according to the environmental permit, and deviate from the prescribed temperature of the Sava river.

Does the operator of the installation have any obligation when deviating from the rules?

Yes, the operator's obligations are:

- if the operator of the installation replaces the existing fuel with another type of fuel, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and the Inspectorate for the Environment and Spatial Planning must be informed by e-mail within 48 hours at the latest of any deviations from the regulations;



- within 3 months after the fuel substitution has been carried out, carry out the first measurements and send the results to the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning;
- Krško Nuclear Power Plant must ensure continuous measurements of the temperature of the Sava river and implement additional measures to minimise adverse effects on the environment.

Can the beneficiary use an alternative fuel in the energy supply after the higher risk level has ceased?

The operator of an installation operating under an environmental permit who intends to continue to use an alternative fuel in the installation after the higher risk level of energy supply has ceased to exist must submit an application for an amendment of the environmental permit to the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning within 6 months of the first notification of the use of an alternative fuel.

Measures for a reliable supply of energy

What measures are foreseen for a reliable supply of energy?

The foreseen measures are:

- an obligation to store gas in an amount equal to at least 15 percent of the average annual gas supply of the balancing group over the last five calendar years preceding the current year;
- an exemption from the performance indicators for district heating systems using gas as fuel for the duration of the declared higher risk level; and
- at the time of declared lower level of energy supply risk the obligation to build up mandatory reserves of oil and oil products;
- in the event of a higher risk level being declared and if gas has to be substituted by oil products, the compulsory oil and oil product reserves may be reduced from the statutory ones.

Measures to reduce import dependency

What measures to reduce import dependence are foreseen?

The foreseen measures are:

- community self-supply and solar electricity projects of companies in which the state or local authority has a share;
- limiting the air temperature in public buildings and buildings used by the public during the (any) declared energy risk level and for a maximum of one year after the expiry of the declaration, taking into account the Government's regulation;
- reducing lighting use during the declared energy risk level and for up to one year after the expiry of the declaration;
- a voluntary reduction of gas consumption in the period between 1 October 2023 and 31 March 2023 by at least 15 percent compared to the average consumption over the previous five years preceding the current year, whereby the measure is valid until 31 August 2023;
- abolishing support for new production installations in high-efficiency cogeneration of electricity and heat using natural gas;

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- a waiver of the mandatory connection to gas if the customer proves that they will be heating with renewable energy sources.

Are there any incentives to voluntarily reduce gas consumption?

A final customer who permanently reduces his gas consumption will be entitled to a pro-rata reimbursement of the contribution for the provision of support for electricity production from renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration for gas.

The final customer proves the reduction by submitting an application to the company Borzen, d.o.o. by 30 June 2023.

Measures to reduce price pressures from volatile energy markets

What measures are foreseen to reduce price pressures due to volatility in energy markets?

The foreseen measures are:

- final customers are exempted from payment of liquidated damages (or likewise) and are not liable for damages if they consume less gas than agreed in the supply contract up to and including 31 December 2023;
- the disconnected final customer does not pay the network charge for the period of disconnection up to and including 31 December 2023;
- heat distributors must set their price lists in a way that reflects the price of the gas they buy under the price control rules;
- the payment for the concession for the use of water for the production of electricity for the years 2022 to 2025 will be set at the same amount per unit of electricity produced as the concessionaire paid in 2020 for (i) the exploitation of the energy potential of the Lower Sava River, (ii) the use of the River Drava, (iii) the commercial exploitation of the waters of the Soča, Idrijka and Bača rivers, and (iv) the production of electricity at the hydroelectric power plant of HE Moste, HE Mavčiče and HE Medvode;
- direct purchase of electricity to cover losses from generators wholly (100 percent) owned by the Republic of Slovenia;
- by 31 December 2025 the system operator is required to impose a cap on the offer of balancing energy from the automatic frequency recovery reserve to balancing service providers in such a way that balancing service providers do not make undue profits.

ACT DETERMINING INTERVENTION MEASURE IN THE FIELD OF VALUES ADDED TAX FOR MITIGATING OF RISING THE ENERGY PRICES (ZNUDDVE)

Temporary derogation from the provisions of the ZDDV-1

What does the temporary derogation from the provisions of the ZDDV-1 provide for?

Notwithstanding Article 41 of ZDDV-1,⁷ VAT is levied and paid at a reduced rate of 9,5 percent of the taxable amount of the following supplies:

⁷ Value Added Tax Act (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 13/11 with amendments and additions).

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Temporary derogation from the provisions of the ZDDV-1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - electricity of tariff code 2716 00 00; - natural gas of tariff codes 2711 11 00, 2711 21 00 in 2711 29 00; - district heating services classified under the Standard Classification of Activities D/35.30 (district heating services, but not refrigeration services); - firewood of tariff code 4401 (this includes unprocessed forms of wood, i.e. logs, branches etc., and processed forms, i.e. pellets, sawdust etc.). <p>An additional condition is that the goods supplied are used for heating and not, for example, to power trucks and other vehicles (supply of liquefied natural gas).</p>
How long does the temporary derogation from the provisions of the ZDDV-1 apply?
The measure is valid from 1 September 2022 to 31 May 2022.

ACT AMENDING THE GAS SUPPLY ACT (ZOP-A)

Gas supply substitution
What does gas supply substitution mean?
<p>This is the supply of gas to beneficiaries connected to the distribution system if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - their gas supply contract is terminated as a result of measures resulting from the insolvency or illiquidity of the supplier; or - for any other reason (this is a removal of a member of the balance scheme from the register, a ban imposed on a member of the scheme, issuing an inspection decision preventing a balancing scheme member from operating on the gas market or the consensual termination or cancellation of a balancing or balancing agreement), the supplier loses its status as a member of the balancing scheme, which shall be notified to the transmission system operator by the holder of the balancing group.
Who is the beneficiary of a gas supply substitution?
<p>Beneficiaries (basic supply customers) are <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small business customers and - protected customers (i.e. kindergartens, primary schools, health centres, distributors of district heating in the installation that cannot switch to a fuel or heat source other than gas, to the extent they supply heat to households and basic social services other than educational or public services, and basic social services connected to the distribution or transmission system that are not educational or public services).
Who is obliged to provide an alternative gas supply to the beneficiaries?
The distribution system operator provides the substitute supplier to the beneficiaries without any transfer periods and immediately informs the substitute supplier thereof if the beneficiaries do not switch a supplier by the expiry of the existing gas supply contract.

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<i>Do the beneficiaries have other obligations?</i>
Yes, within 3 months of the start of the substitute supply, the beneficiary must conclude a supply contract with a new supplier and notify the substitute supplier. Upon the conclusion of a supply agreement with a new supplier or after three months from the start of the substitute supply, the substitute gas supply contract shall be deemed to have been terminated.
<i>What is the price of the gas from the substitute supplier?</i>
The price of gas for the substitute supply may be higher than the market price for the supply of gas to a comparable customer but may not exceed the marginal purchase price of gas on the balancing market, published by the transmission system operator, plus 25 percent.
Basic gas supply
<i>What does a basic gas supply mean?</i>
This is the gas supply that all suppliers must provide for beneficiaries and beneficiaries who do not have a gas supply contract.
<i>What are the obligations of suppliers in the basic gas supply?</i>
The supplier's obligations are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it must provide an offer to the beneficiary for a basic supply; and - must not refuse a basic gas supply.
<i>What is the price of the gas for the basic gas supply?</i>
The price of gas for the basic supply can be higher than the market price of gas for comparable new customers of the supplier, but not more than 20 EUR/1MWh.
Reduction or interruption of gas supply
<i>Who is the beneficiary?</i>
A final customer whose gas supply has been (involuntarily) reduced or interrupted as a result of measures taken under the ZOP.
<i>What can the beneficiary apply for?</i>
The beneficiary may claim from its gas supplier compensation for part of the costs that may be incurred when switching to the use of alternative technologies using alternative energies or energy sources, up to a maximum amount to be determined in accordance with the methodology for calculating compensation ⁸ in the event of involuntary reduction or interruption of consumption.

DECREE AMENDING THE DECREE ON THE DETERMINATION OF ELECTRICITY PRICES

Who is the beneficiary?

⁸ Legal Act on the methodology for the calculating compensation in the event of involuntary reduction or interruption of gas consumption (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 136/22).

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Beneficiaries are *inter alia* small business customers and electricity consumers in common areas of multi-apartment buildings and common areas in mixed multi-apartment buildings.

What are the conditions to be met by the beneficiary?

A small business customer must comply with that:

- the total connecting power of all its metering points is equal to or less than 86 kW and
- the metering points have been consented up to and including 21 July 2022 or if the building is a new building the consent may be granted from 22 July 2022 onwards.

What is the maximum permitted retail selling price per unit excluding VAT??

For consumption in the common areas of multi-apartment buildings and common areas in mixed multi-apartment buildings it is:

- for a higher daily tariff rate: 0,11800 EUR/kWh,
- for a lower daily tariff rate: 0,08200 EUR/kWh,
- for a single daily tariff rate: 0,09800 EUR/kWh.

For customers with a connection power equal to or less than 43 kW, other than household customers, the following applies:

- for a higher daily tariff rate: 0,13800 EUR/kWh,
- for a lower daily tariff rate: 0,09900 EUR/kWh,
- for a single daily tariff rate: 0,12400 EUR/kWh.

Until when does the decree apply?

This decree is valid until 31 August 2023.

Are there additional obligations on suppliers?

During the period of application of the decree, suppliers must not:

- stop supplying electricity to the beneficiaries; and
- refuse to conclude supply contracts with new customers who are beneficiaries of this decree.

Are beneficiaries allowed to switch a supplier?

Yes.

DECREE ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE ELECTRICITY PRICE MECHANISM FOR LARGE BUSINESS CONSUMERS

Who is the beneficiary?

Beneficiaries are business customers who are not eligible for the measures provided for in the Decree amending the Decree on the determination of electricity prices.

What measure is available to the beneficiaries?



The Decree sets out the mechanism for establishing the maximum retail electricity price for the beneficiaries in contracts for the supply (full or partial) of electricity in 2023, with contracts concluded up to and including 31 December 2022.

What is the maximum permitted price for electricity?

The formula for calculating the price of the higher daily tariff rate is:

$$C(VT) = 0,49892 \times EEX(\text{base}) + 0,59022 \times EEX(\text{peak}) + C(\text{dob})$$

The formula for calculating the price of the lower daily tariff rate is:

$$C(MT) = 1,45128 \times EEX(\text{base}) - 0,50637 \times EEX(\text{peak}) + C(\text{dob})$$

Whereby each symbol means:

- C(VT): price for the higher daily tariff rate;
- C(MT): price for the lower daily tariff rate;
- EEX(base): the Best Ask price of the annual future product of banded energy on the German futures exchange EEX (German Power Futures Cal-23 Base), valid at the moment the supplier submits the price determination offer to the beneficiary;
- EEX(peak): Best Ask price the price of the annual trapezoidal energy futures product on the German futures exchange EEX (German Power Futures Cal-23 Peak), valid at the moment the supplier submits a price-fixing offer to the beneficiary;
- C(dob): the supplier's cost, up to a maximum of EUR 10/MWh (excluding VAT). The supplier shall be credited with a cost up to this amount, irrespective of its actual cost. The supplier's cost includes the costs of deviations and balancing, and all other costs incurred by the supplier in supplying the regulated beneficiary segment that are not directly linked to the purchase of electricity (staff, postage, trading licences, etc.).

For what amount of electricity consumption is the supplier obliged to offer the above price??

The amount of the consumption may not exceed 90 percent of the beneficiary's consumption for:

- the same period in 2021;
- if there was no consumption at the metering point during the same period in 2021, the average consumption of that metering point during the same period in 2018, 2019 and 2020 shall be taken into account; or
- in the case of a metering point for which connection consent was only granted in 2021 or 2022, the average monthly consumption in the year in which the connection consent was granted shall be taken into account for each billing month in 2023.

What are the obligations of the electricity supplier?

The supplier must:

- when concluding a contract for the supply of the maximum amount of electricity to be consumed, take into account the price as set out above;
- when supplying the remaining amount of electricity consumption, as a good economic operator, ensure that it offers and concludes a supply contract at the market price;
- continue its activity of supplying the beneficiaries if it has started supplying from 30 November 2022 onwards; and

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- at the request of the beneficiaries, submit an offer and, on the basis of that offer, conclude a supply contract under the above conditions.

DECREE ON SETTING GAS PRICES FROM THE SYSTEM

Who is the beneficiary?

Beneficiaries are *inter alia* small business customers, basic social services, kindergartens, primary schools and health centres and heat distribution utilities and other producers of heat on gas for the production of heat for household customers.

What is the maximum permitted retail selling price per unit excluding VAT?

Maximum retail selling price of natural gas for:

- social services, kindergartens, primary schools and health centres, and for small business customers: 0,079 EUR/kWh; and
- for heat distributors requiring natural gas for the production of heat for household customers: 0,073 EUR/kWh.

Maximum allowed retail price of natural gas for the basic and substitute supply of gas for:

- social services, kindergartens, primary schools and health centres, and small business customers: 0,079 €/kWh.

Until when does the decree apply?

This decree is valid until 31 August 2023.

Are there additional obligations on suppliers?

Suppliers:

- must not cease to supply natural gas to the beneficiaries; and
- must, at the request of the beneficiary, make an offer to supply natural gas and conclude a supply agreement.

Are beneficiaries allowed to switch a supplier?

Yes.

DECREE AMENDING THE DECREE ON SETTING PRICES FOR CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

What is the subject matter of the amendments to the decree?

The subject matter of the amendments:

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- the formula for calculating the average 14-day selling price of the current period net of duties (hereinafter: model price of petroleum product) for NMB-95 and diesel;
- the formula for calculating the model price of mineral petroleum product in EUR/litre;
- the formula for the calculation of the bio-component surcharge in EUR/litre for NMB-95 and diesel;
- the formula for the calculation of the average 14-day selling price of the current period net of duties for extra light fuel oil (KOEL); and
- the procedures for the operation of the mechanisms for applying or calculating the above formulae.

* * * * *

Our law firm is actively following the latest energy crisis developments. As always, you can contact us via e-mail at info@kbp.si or telephone at +386 (0)1 2445500, or you can directly contact the lawyer you are generally in contact with.

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