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PRE REGULÁCIU
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National Report 2024

**Regulatory Office for Network Industries
(URSO)
Slovak Republic**

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List of abbreviations

ACER.....	European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Regulators in the field of energy (Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators)
PXE	energy exchange specializing in the energy markets of Central and South East Europe (POWER EXCHANGE CENTRAL EUROPE)
CEER	Council of European Energy Regulators
Core region	CORE region (comprising the bidding zone borders of 13 EU Member States), in which electricity prices and cross-border flows are calculated simultaneously
CR.....	Czech Republic
VAT.....	value added tax
EC.....	European Commission
ERRA	Regional Association of Energy Regulators (Energy Regulators Regional Association)
EU.....	European Union
HHI	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
CHP.....	combined heat and power generation
LNG.....	liquefied natural gas
MH SR	Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic
OKTE, a.s.	Slovakia's short-term electricity market operator
RES.....	renewable energy sources
PZ	reasonable profit
REMIT.....	Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1227/2011 of 25 October 2011 on the integrity of transparency of the wholesale energy market
SEPS, a.s.	Slovenská elektrizačná a prenosová sústava, a.s. (electricity TSO)
SR.....	Slovak Republic

TPS..... grid operation tariff

TSS..... tariff for system services

URSO / Office / Authority Regulatory Office for Network Industries

National legislation references

Act No. 250/2012 Coll. Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries as amended (Regulatory Act)

Act No. 251/2012 Coll. Act No. 251/2012 Coll. on Energy as amended (Energy Act)

Act No. 309/2009 Coll. Act No. 309/2009 Coll. on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources and High-Efficiency Cogeneration as amended

Act No. 391/2015 Coll. Act No. 391/2015 Coll. on Alternative Dispute Resolution for Consumer Disputes as amended

Management

Jozef Holjenčík, Chairman of the Office

Szabolcs Hodosy, Vice-Chairman of the Office (until 23.10.2024)

Martin Horváth, Vice-Chairman of the Office

1. Electricity

Among network industries, the electricity sector is clearly one of the most dynamic and, at the same time, most complex in terms of regulation. In electricity, the Office carries out tariff and technical (non-tariff) regulation and regulation of quality standards, the scope and specification of which are determined by Sections 11, 13, 16 and 22 of Act No. 250/2012 Coll.

Following the amendment of Act No. 251/2012 Coll. and Act No. 250/2012 Coll., the Office issued Decree No. 154/2024 Coll., laying down tariff regulation in the electricity sector and certain conditions for the performance of regulated activities in the electricity sector, which entered into force on 01.07.2024 and according to which the Office proceeded for the first time in the implementation of tariff regulation for 2025. The issuance of the aforementioned decree repealed Decree No. 107/2023 Coll., which establishes tariff regulation of electricity supply, Decree No. 246/2023 Coll., which establishes tariff regulation of selected regulated activities in the electricity sector and certain conditions for the performance of selected regulated activities in the electricity sector, and Decree No. 370/2023 Coll., which establishes tariff regulation in the field of support for electricity production and certain related conditions for the performance of regulated activities.

In 2024, the consequences of the massive connection of renewable electricity sources in Europe and the closure of nuclear power plants in Germany were fully felt. Thanks to this, 2024 became a record year with 288 hours with a negative price on the daily market. Compared to 2023 (90 hours), this represented a 320% increase and solving the issue of negative prices is thus becoming a great challenge for the future.

In Decree No. 154/2024 Coll., the Office set the maximum electricity price for vulnerable customers at EUR 61 per MWh in a total volume of 6 TWh, which was fully reflected in the final prices for vulnerable customers, especially for households.

Electricity market participants

The decisive participants in the electricity market in the Slovak Republic in 2024 were:

1. Slovenské elektrárne, a. s. (hereinafter referred to as "SE, a. s.") - the most significant (dominant) electricity producer, which in 2024 provided 67.90% of electricity production within the Slovak Republic by producing electricity from its own sources. Electricity production in the volume of 20,611 GWh provided 75.41% of electricity consumption in the

Slovak Republic. The installed capacity of SE, a.s.'s own equipment for electricity production was 4,129 MW,

2. producers of electricity from RES and CHP. In 2024: 1,457 producers with a total of 1,780 production facilities were supported, while the expected amount of electricity produced from RES and CHP in 2024 was 578,739 MWh,

3. SEPS, a.s. as the exclusive holder of the electricity transmission license, the operator of the national transmission system (hereinafter referred to as "PS"), also performing the tasks of energy dispatching (ensuring a balanced balance in the defined territory of the Slovak Republic),

4. OKTE a.s., the organizer of the short-term electricity market as an institution for the evaluation and organization of the short-term electricity market and ensuring the settlement, evaluation and settlement of imbalances in the territory of the Slovak Republic,

5. Západoslovenská distribučná, a.s., Stredoslovenská distribučná, a.s. and Východoslovenská distribučná, a.s. as operators of regional distribution networks (hereinafter referred to as "RDS") in the relevant parts of the defined area, to which more than 100,000 metering points were connected,

6. In addition to those three companies, 139 electricity distribution licence holders were also active on the electricity market. These were operators of local distribution network (hereinafter referred to as "LDN") on the premises of production and non-production companies, to which less than 100,000 metering points were connected,

7. Other entities licensed to operate in the electricity sector, of which there were 374 in total.

Electricity regulation

Overview of the number of decisions in tariff regulation in electricity (excluding RES and CHP)

Type of decision	2019	2020		2021		2022		2023	2024
		issued for 2020	issued for 2021	issued for 2021	issued for 2022	issued for 2022	issued for 2023		
Decision on tariff	301	49	112	213	104	229		414	222
Suspended proceedings	20	20	-	13	-	167	-	115	40
Terminated proceedings	7	2	-	8	-	3	-	44	26
Interim measure	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	190	0

In the area of non-tariff regulation, it is worth mentioning the approval of grid codes and technical conditions of individual system operators, the conditions for the transmission of electricity through the distribution system in the electricity transmission regime, the conditions or methodology for the transmission system operator in accordance with EU legislation, as well as the preparation and updating of the model grid code for local distribution network operators who take over the model grid code.

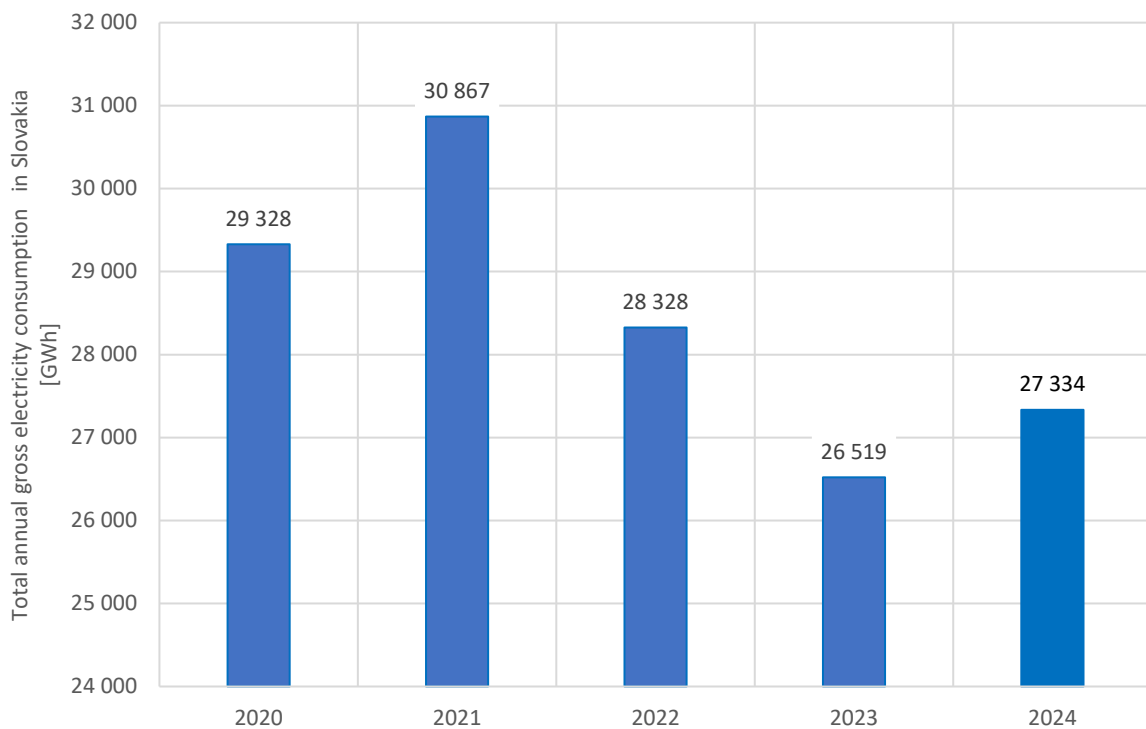
Overview of the number of decisions issued in the field of non-tariff regulation in the electricity sector

Type of decision	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Grid codes	15	15	124	85	15	20
Technical conditions	-	-	-	-	15	12
Transit conditions	4	2	1	2	0	1
Decisions under EU legislation	27	5	7	7	6	8

In accordance with the amendment to Act No. 251/2012 Coll., which entered into force on 1 October 2022, system operators must submit to the Office for approval a draft of the system operator's technical conditions in the part that regulates the conditions for connecting electricity generation facilities and electricity storage facilities to the grid. At the same time, by the same amendment to Act No. 251/2012 Coll., local distribution network operators have the opportunity to take over the model grid code in the form of a notification.

According to Section 28 (3) (b) of Act No. 251/2012 Coll., the transmission system operator is obliged to prepare a transmission network development plan, including a plan for the development of interconnectors, for the next ten years, once every two years. Pursuant to Act No. 251/2012 Coll., the Office shall consult the ten-year network development plan in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner with existing and potential network users and shall enable them to submit reasoned comments on it within a reasonable period of time and shall examine the compliance of the ten-year network development plan with the requirements for the implementation of investments in the transmission network with the EU-wide network development plan. Following its review, the Office notified the transmission system operator on 12 February 2024 that it was initiating non-tariff regulation proceedings on its own initiative pursuant to Section 15 (2) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. in the matter of issuing a decision imposing an obligation to amend the Ten-Year Network Development Plan pursuant to Section 13 (1) (k) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. in conjunction with Section 29 (7) of Act No. 251/2012 Coll. As the transmission system operator supplemented the ten-year plan in accordance with the Office's comment, the Office discontinued the proceedings by Decision No. 0008/2024/E-ZK.

Development of total gross electricity consumption in Slovakia



In the year under review, total gross electricity consumption in Slovakia reached 27,334 GWh, which represents an increase of 3% compared to 2023 (26,519 GWh) due to a slight economic recovery. This is a slight increase, which proves a change in trend, as consumption has continuously declined significantly in 2022 and 2023. This increase was primarily due to a slight recovery in production in energy-intensive enterprises and in a narrow circle of industry in Slovakia.

Electricity infrastructure

Transmission system

Ancillary and system services

The transmission system operator shall purchase ancillary services on the ancillary services market from ancillary service providers for the purpose of providing system services to network users to maintain the quality of electricity supply and to ensure the safety and reliability of the operation of the SR system.

Based on the required volumes of availability of individual types of ancillary services, the Office determined the total costs and maximum prices for individual types of ancillary services for the transmission system operator of the Slovak Republic for 2024.

1. By Decision No. 0117/2024/E of 29.12.2023, the total planned costs for the purchase of availability of all types of ancillary services were reduced by 20% compared to 2023 due to the anticipated price savings in the procurement of availability of ancillary services, in order to ensure sufficient volumes of availability of individual types of ancillary services, and thus ensure the security of grid operation and the quality of electricity supply. The assumption of savings from the prices of the procured availability of ancillary services was based on the decline in prices on the electricity market and thus also on the procurement of availability of ancillary services at prices lower than the maximum prices, especially in procurement in the form of multi-day tenders, for which the Office granted a waiver in accordance with Article 6(9) and (10) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the internal market in electricity by Decision No. 0006/2022/E-EU of 14.09.2022.
2. The maximum prices for the procurement of primary, secondary and tertiary active power and frequency control availability were determined for 2024 by Decision No. 0089/2023/E of 18.09.2023 at the level of prices valid in 2023 for the period from 18.09.2023 to 31.12.2023. By Decision No. 0118/2023/E of 15.12.2023, the Office subsequently adjusted the maximum price for a positive 3-minute tertiary regulation of active power and frequency, increasing it by 16.73%.
3. The maximum permissible annual costs for the procurement of non-frequency ancillary services, secondary voltage regulation and starting from darkness have not been changed by the decision of the Office No. 0089/2023/E of 18.09.2023. The transmission system operator was able to ensure a sufficient volume of compensation power at the electricity generation facilities connected to the transmission system and to ensure the safe operation of the transmission system also in terms of voltage and system restoration.
4. The maximum price of the offered positive balancing energy and the minimum price of the offered negative balancing energy when activating the type of ancillary service in question by Decision No. 0001/2023/E of 11.10.2022 remained at the same level as for 2022 and 2023, because the maximum prices of positive balancing energy and the minimum prices of offered negative balancing energy are determined in such a way that, that they correspond to electricity prices on the daily market of the Slovak business area. During 2024, the Office did not change the maximum and minimum prices of regulatory electricity. The maximum bid prices for balancing energy activated from the ancillary services aFRR+, aFRR-, mFRR+ and mFRR- were valid until the connection of TSOs SR to the common platforms for the exchange of balancing energy, which took place on 05.11.2024 in the case of aFRR+ and

aFRR- respectively on 3.12.2024. After these dates, the maximum bid prices of these regulatory electricity are no longer subject to regulation by the Office.

The following table shows the evolution of the number of ancillary service providers from year to year, indicating a growing market for ancillary services in the defined territory. The number of certified ancillary service providers as well as the number of framework contracts for the provision of ancillary services and contracts for the provision of ancillary services increased, which bodes well for the stability and liquidity of the ancillary services market, as well as for ensuring system security.

Development in the provision of ancillary services

Indicator/year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of certified ancillary services providers	24	24	22	27	31
No. of concluded framework agreements and contracts on ancillary services provision	30	30	30	39	40

The following table shows the volumes of activated individual types of ancillary services or balancing energy, from which it is possible to identify a slight decrease in the volumes of activated ancillary services or balancing energy in the positive direction and a significant increase in the volumes of balancing energy in the negative direction, which can be attributed to greater volatility in the electricity markets caused by the connection of new renewable electricity sources, which places higher demands on the regulation of the system and ensuring the safety and reliability of its operation.

Comparison of balancing energy supply (MWh)

Type of activated ancillary services/balancing energy	2023[MWh]	2024[MWh]	Change2024/2023[%]
Primary Active Power Control + (FCR+)	6 393	10 252	60,36%
Primary Active Power Regulation - (FCR-)	-6 336	-10 233	61,51%
Secondary Active Power Control + (aFRR+)	51 728	45 029	-12,95%
Secondary Active Power Control - (aFRR-)	-58 921	-93 686	59,00%
Tertiary active power control 12.5 min. + (mFRR+)	459	2 431	429,63%
Tertiary active power control 12.5 min. - (mFRR-)	-1 954	-3 307	69,24%
Tertiary active power control 3 min. + (TRV3MIN+)	1 669	6 327	279,09%
Tertiary active power control 3 min. - (TRV3MIN-)	-1 131	-1 983	75,33%
Positive emergency assistance (import)	0	0	-
Negative Emergency Assistance (Export)	-600	-96 398	-16166,33%
IGCC+ (IGCC import)	105 306	90 635	-13,93%
IGCC- (IGCC export)	-77 778	-85 519	9,95%

Note:

a significant difference in negative emergency assistance was aid to Ukraine.

The average price for emergency assistance (export) in 2024 was at the level of 153.33 euros/MWh.

Network tariffs

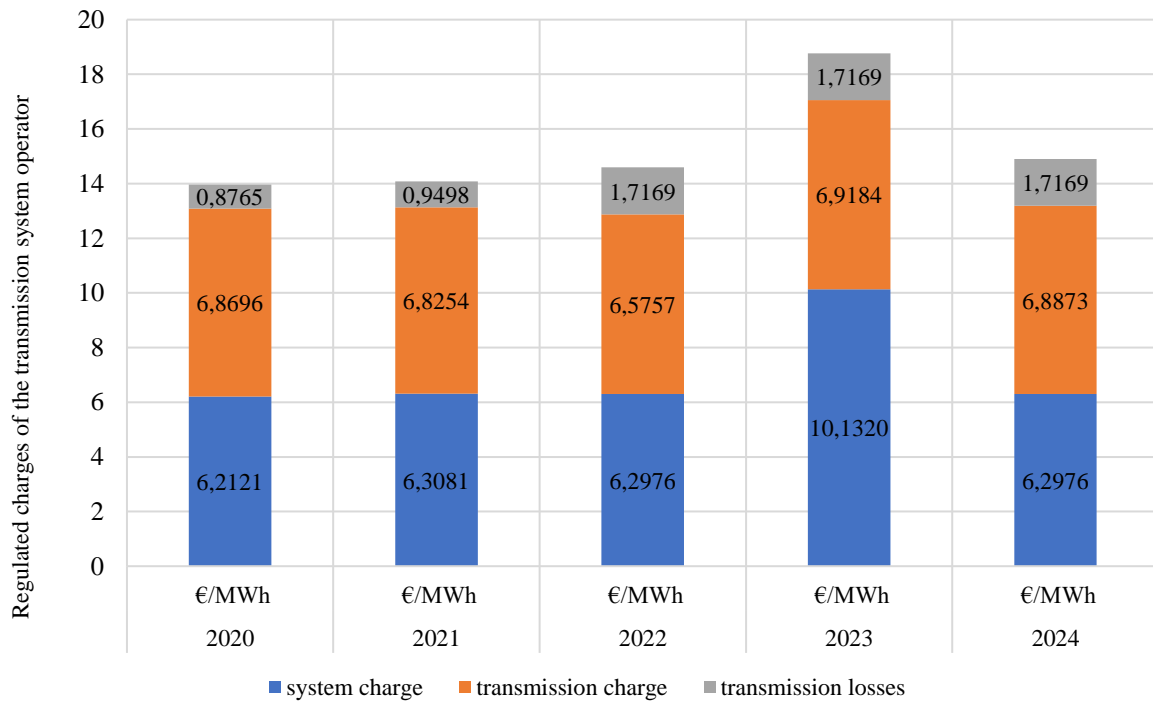
For the transmission system operator, the Office has also set in 2024 the network tariffs that the transmission system operator applies against:

- users connected to the transmission system to the extent of:
 - tariff for reserved capacity (€/MW/year);
 - tariff for transmitted electricity (€/MWh);
 - tariff for transmission losses of electricity through the transmission system (€/MWh);
- to all end users of electricity in the Slovak Republic:
 - tariff for system services (€/MWh).

The following figure shows the evolution of the transmission system operator's individual regulated charges. In the year under review, compared to 2023, TSS decreased by approximately 37.8%, due to the decrease in the costs of ancillary services resulting from the development of power electricity prices in 2024 compared to 2023, the tariff for reserved capacity decreased by approximately 10.6% and the tariff for electricity transmission as well as the tariff for electricity transmission losses remained at the same level as in 2023.

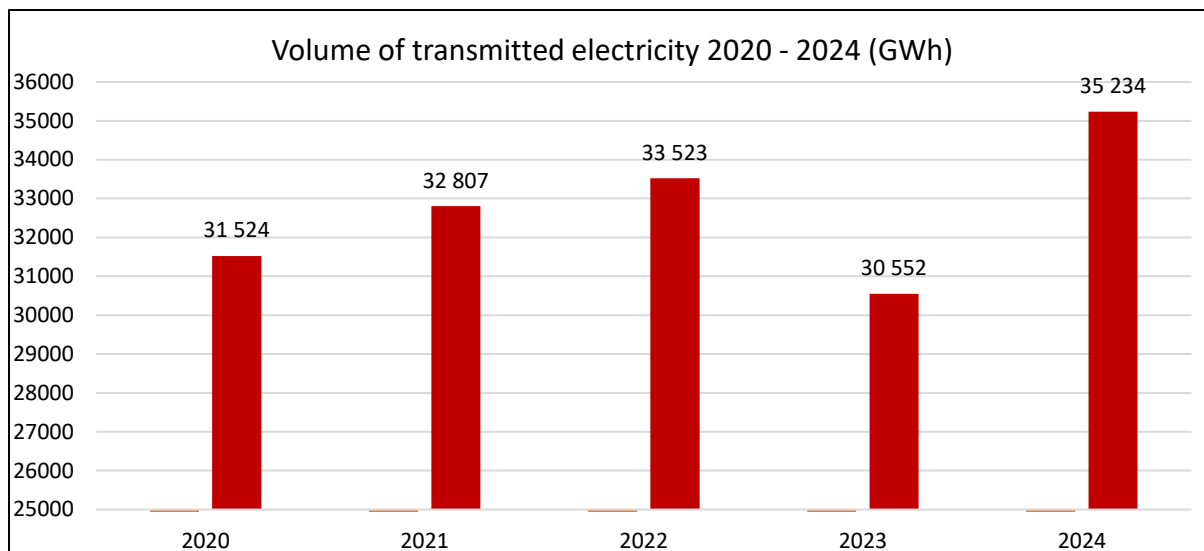
By Decision No. 0111/2024/E of 28.12.2023, the Office approved the prices for access to the transmission system and the transmission of electricity and the conditions for their application, including the tariff for losses in the transmission of electricity for 2024.

By Decision No. 0118/2024/E of 29.12.2023, the Office designated the TSS for 2024.



Electricity transmission

The following figure shows the development of transmitted electricity, with total transmitted electricity reaching 35,234 GWh in 2024. Compared to 2023 (30,552 GWh), this represents an increase of 15%, which was caused by an increase in total gross electricity consumption in the Slovak Republic in 2024 compared to 2023 by approximately 3%, a decrease in imported electricity into the transmission system by approximately 37% due to the connection of Unit 3 of the Mochovce Nuclear Power Plant to the system and an increase in transit of electricity from the north of Europe to the Balkans.



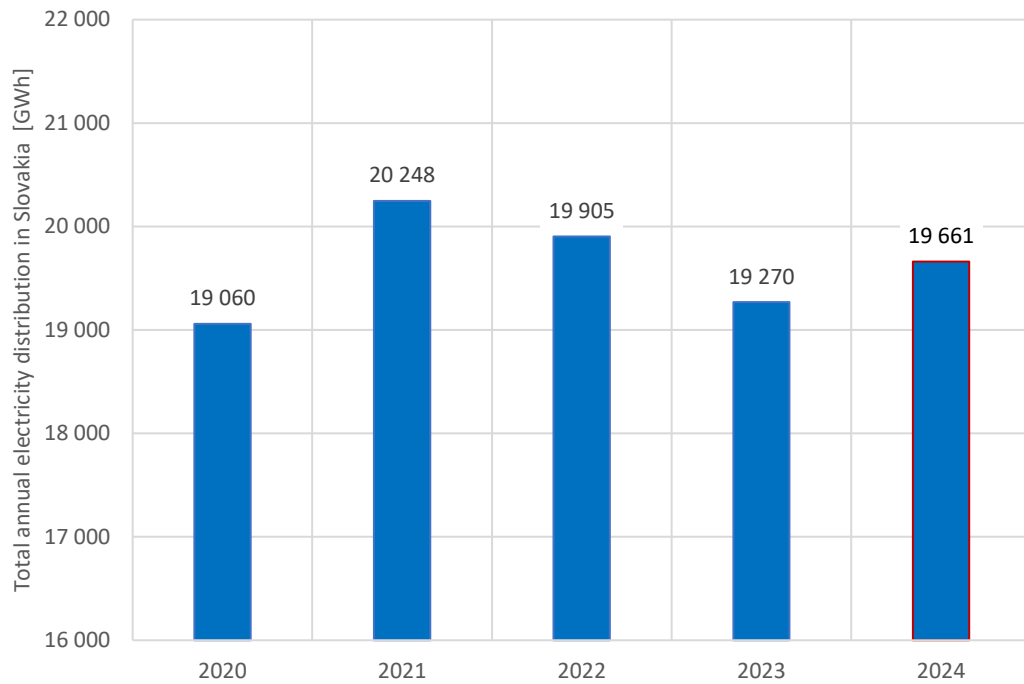
Distribution system

For regional distribution system operators, the Office set the network tariffs that the regional distribution system operator applies to users connected to the distribution system, in the following structure:

- tariff for the distribution without losses, including transmission - reserved capacity component (€/MW/month),
- tariff for the distribution without losses, including transmission - component for distributed electricity (€/MWh),
- tariff for distribution losses through the distribution system (€/MWh).

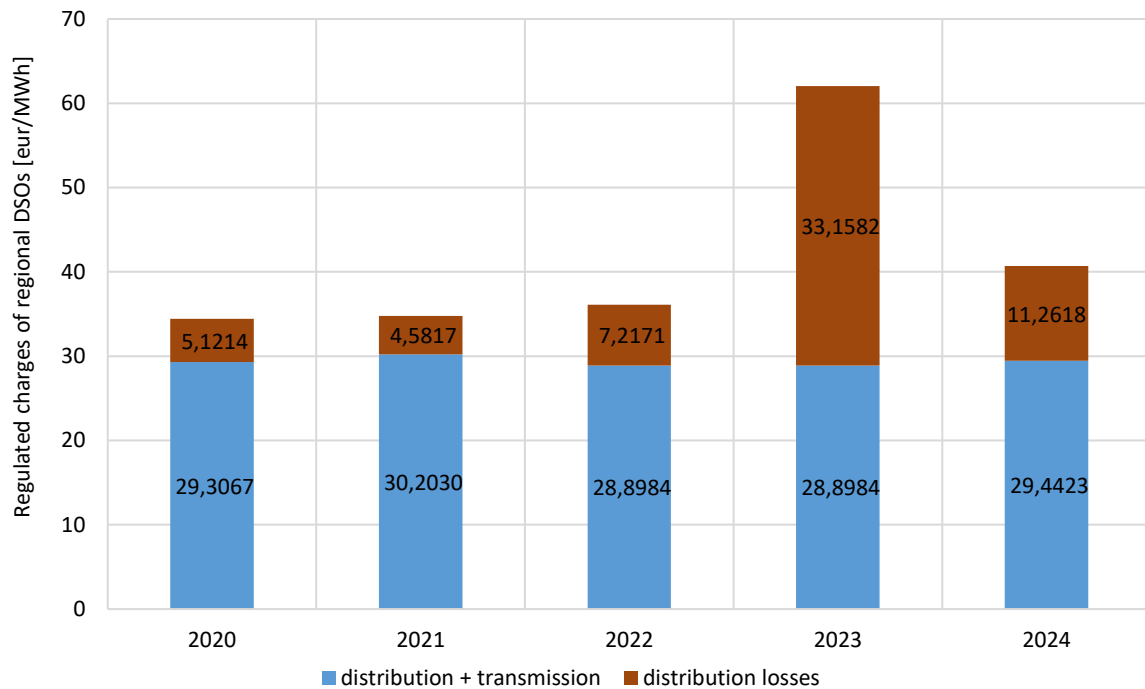
Tariff regulation also applied to local distribution system operators and was carried out by determining the method of calculating the maximum price for the supply of electricity and the tariff for access to the local distribution system and distribution of electricity. In the monitored year 2024, the total distributed electricity in the defined area reached 19,661 GWh, which represents an increase of approximately 2% compared to 2023 (19,270 GWh), caused by an increase in consumption on the part of electricity consumers.

Volume of distributed electricity (GWh)



The following figure shows the development of selected regulated charges of regional distribution system operators. In the year under review, compared to 2023, tariffs for access to the distribution system and distribution of electricity, including electricity transmission, increased by 1.9%. The value of the tariff for losses in electricity distribution in 2024 decreased by 66% compared to 2023, which was caused by a decrease in the daily price index of the product F PXE SK BL Cal-t from the official exchange rate list published by the PXE (POWER EXCHANGE CENTRAL EUROPE), on the basis of which the price for the purchase of electricity is determined for losses in electricity distribution.

Development and structure of regulated DSO charges



Grid operation tariff (TPS)

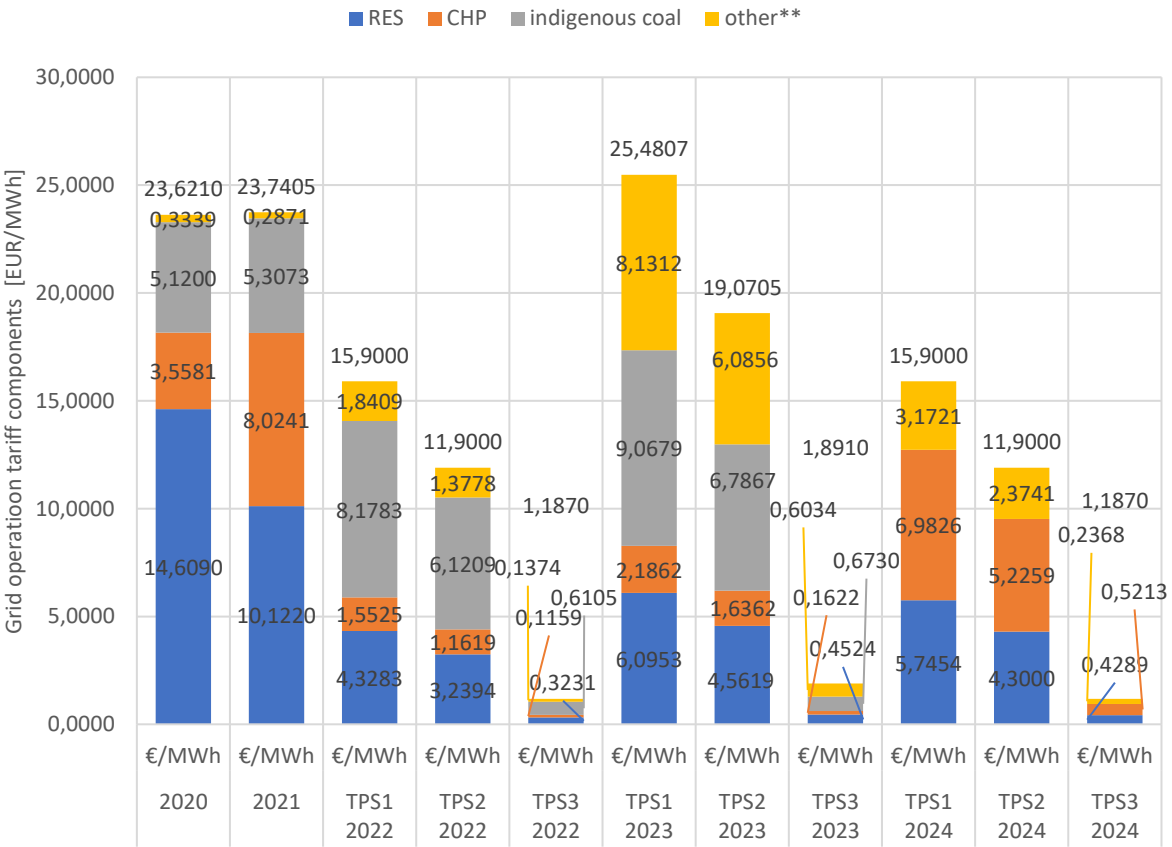
The tariff for the operation of the grid shall be a fixed price in euro per unit of the quantity of electricity linked to the technical unit, which takes into account the proportion of the costs of electricity production from renewable energy sources, for the production of electricity by high-efficiency cogeneration and for the activities of the short-term electricity market operator, including correction. The TPS is one of the components of the final price of electricity and applies to every end consumer of electricity. In 2024, TPS was applied to three TPS bands (TPS1, TPS2 and TPS3), where TPS 3 also included the metering points of electricity customers for whom an individual rate was determined for 2024. Classification into individual bands is carried out according to the expected final consumption of electricity at a given consumption point for the year t-1.

- Band 1 (TPS1) - end consumption of the metering point up to and including 1 GWh,
- Band 2 (TPS2) - end consumption from 1 GWh up to and including 100 GWh; and
- Band 3 (TPS3) - end consumption of a customer site greater than 100 GWh.

In 2024, individual tariffs for grid operation decreased by an average of 38.90% compared to 2023.

The following figure compares the values of the individual components of the TPS over the last five years, with the TPS being divided into three values according to the above bands as of 2022.

Evolution of components of the grid operation tariff (TPS)



other** - includes cost item of activities od OKTE, electricity buyer (SPP), costs of repaying the historic debt and ancillary services and others

Market coupling

Investments in internal and cross-border interconnections are a prerequisite for achieving the objectives of the Energy Union Strategy issued by the EC, which include in particular security of electricity supply, flexibility of the interconnected system, as well as a well-functioning and transparent wholesale market.

One of the instruments that can be used for the above objectives is the use of congestion revenues resulting from the allocation of cross-zonal capacity ('congestion revenues'), while Article 19(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity defines the priority objectives for which these funds are to be used, these include, in particular, the construction of projects with cross-border relevance to maintain and increase cross-border capacities.

Total net congestion revenues of the transmission system operator, SEPS, a.s. (hereinafter referred to as "TSOs"), amounted to EUR 84.375 million in 2024. In 2024, part of the congestion income in the amount of EUR 2.599 million was used for investment projects of cross-border importance, in particular for the construction of the 400/100 kV Vajnory substation and the innovation of the line and the insulation of the 400 kV V404 line.

To support end consumers in the calculation of network tariffs, 44.372 million EUR was used from congestion revenues from the allocation of cross-border transmission capacities.

Projects of Common Interest

Another option to support the construction of projects with a significant impact on cross-border capacity is the process of selecting the so-called Projects of Common Interest (PCI), which can be co-financed by the EC.

In order to be eligible for inclusion in the list of PCI projects, electricity infrastructure projects as well as electricity storage facility projects must be included in the Ten-Year System Development Plan (TYNDP) of the Association of European Transmission System Operators (ENTSO-E).

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1041 of 28 November 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of projects of common interest and projects of mutual interest for the Union ('Delegated Regulation') adopted a list of projects of common interest ('PCI projects') and projects of mutual interest for the Union.

PCI projects in the Slovak Republic, adopted by the delegated regulation are:

- Interconnection between Otrokovice (Czech Republic) and Ladce (Slovakia) - PCI project No. 2.7
- Modernization of electricity storage in the pumped storage hydro power plant Čierny Váh (SK) - PCI project No. 2.11

- ACON – Again COnnected Networks (CZ, SK) with the aim of supporting the integration of the Czech and Slovak electricity markets by improving the efficiency of distribution systems - PCI project No. 12.1
- Danube InGrid (HU, SK) with the aim of effectively combining the behaviour and actions of all market participants connected to the electricity grids in Hungary and Slovakia - PCI project No. 12.3

Another way to meet the EU's strategic goals in the field of electricity is also the interconnection of electricity markets, the so-called market coupling.

Single Day-Ahead Coupling (SDAC)

SDAC currently connects day-ahead markets of 26 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. As part of the interconnection of the single day-ahead electricity market, these countries have the potential to use resources more efficiently and reduce electricity costs for consumers. In total, SDAC covers more than 98% of Europe's electricity consumption, in daily traded volumes of 200 million per day, and the algorithm calculates volumes exceeding 1,500 TWh/year.

Single Intraday Coupling (SIDC)

SIDC currently connects the intraday markets of 25 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

Thanks to the interconnection of electricity markets, the liquidity of trading in Slovakia has increased. The central solution shall allow for the matching of orders placed by market participants in one country with orders placed by market participants in any other interconnected country, provided that there is available cross-border capacity for the transmission of electricity between the bidding zones concerned. The SIDC trades in 15-minute intervals (15 min. products).

Implementation of new methodologies for capacity calculation and allocation

Another way to meet the EU goals mentioned in the introduction is to implement new methodologies for calculating and allocating capacity.

One such methodology is the flow-based capacity calculation methodology, which takes into account physical constraints in the operation of electricity systems based on available reserves on critical network elements of the system (mainly on lines) and Power Transfer Distribution Factors (PTDF). These are defined for each critical network element and each bidding zone in the Core capacity calculation region, while the capacity calculation is coordinated throughout the region, resulting in improved capacity allocation in the region in terms of reflecting the actual constraints in the grid in terms of its operational security, enabling cross-border transmission of more electricity and, last but not least, reducing overall costs.

After the successful coupling of day-ahead markets through the flow-based capacity calculation methodology in 2022, the intraday markets were also successfully interconnected on 13.06.2024 through the flow-based capacity calculation methodology.

Balancing Energy Sharing Platforms

According to EC Regulation No. 2195/2017 of 23.11.2017 establishing a guideline on ensuring balance in the energy system (hereinafter referred to as "Regulation No. 2017/2195"), European platforms are to operate to:

- exchange of balancing energy from the Trans European Replacement Reserves Exchange in accordance with Article 19 of the said Regulation, which was put into operation on 06.01.2020. The gradual joining of members Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland and Czechia took place until January 2021, and Poland joined the platform in 2024. The transmission system operator of the Slovak Republic does not participate in this platform,
- exchange of balancing energy from the Platform for the International Coordination of Automated Frequency Restoration and Stable System Operation, the so-called PICASSO platform in accordance with Article 21 of the said Regulation, which was put into operation by connecting the first TSOs on 01.06.2022. On 05.11.2024, the TSO of Slovakia was successfully connected, which was joined by the TSOs of the Czech Republic, Austria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark, which were already connected to the PICASSO platform. In November, Belgium was also annexed in 2024. It should be noted that after the entry of the Slovak Republic into this platform, there was some price volatility and speculative behavior of market participants.
- exchange of balancing energy from the Manually Activated Reserves Initiative, the so-called MARI platform in accordance with Article 20 of the Regulation, which was put into operation

on 15.09.2022 without connected TSOs. On 03.12.2024, the TSO of Slovakia was successfully connected, which joined the TSOs of Czechia, Germany, Austria, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Spain and Portugal, which were already connected to the MARI platform. The TSOs of Belgium and the TSOs of Bulgaria are planned to connect at the beginning of 2025. PPS Poland, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Romania are planned to connect to the MARI platform at the end of 2025 and the TSOs of Hungary only in 2026.

- Imbalance Netting in accordance with Article 22 of that Regulation, which became operational on 21.06.2021 and at that time all CEE TSOs were connected to it, with the exception of Romania (TSO connected as of December 2021) and Bulgaria (TSO connected in July 2022).

Wholesale market

After a drop in prices in the first two months of 2024, when on 23.02.2024 the F PXE SK BL Cal-25 product reached an annual minimum of 74.60 euros/MWh, electricity prices on European electricity markets stabilized around 95 euros/MWh, while at the end of the year they began to show a slight increase up to 112.72 euros/MWh on 27.12.2024.

The above values are confirmed in more detail by the following figure, which shows the course of electricity prices on the PXE exchange, F PXE SK BL Cal-25 and Cal-24 products.

Electricity prices (graph by PXE Prague)



Retail market

In 2024, the following electricity supply was subject to tariff regulation in the area of electricity supply:

- for households,
- for non-household electricity customers with a total annual electricity consumption for the previous year of no more than 30,000 kWh,
- for electricity customers outside the household, except for a non-household electricity customer with a total annual electricity consumption for the previous year of no more than 30,000 kWh, who consumes electricity for the operation of a social services facility registered in the register of social services, for the operation of a facility for the social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, for the operation of an apartment building with rental apartments owned by a municipality or a higher territorial unit, which are intended for social housing under a special regulation, or for the operation of an apartment building with rental apartments within state-supported rental housing under a special regulation,
- for a group of end electricity consumers, who are owners of flats and non-residential premises in an apartment building, consuming electricity for the production of heat and domestic hot water for households, legally represented by a natural person or a legal entity managing a common heat source supplying heat and domestic hot water to an apartment building,
- supplier of last resort.

The default parameters on the basis of which the maximum price for the supply of electricity to vulnerable electricity customers other than household electricity customers was determined for 2024 was the arithmetic average of the daily prices of the official exchange rate list published by the PXE exchange on its website, in the EEX – PXE Slovakian Power Futures section, the Baseload, Year Settlement Price Cal-24 product for the period from 01.04.2023 to 30.09.2023, which amounted to €146.5091/MWh (a year-on-year decrease of €401.0720/MWh, i.e. 73.24%), to which was added a factor to cover the planned electricity supply diagram for vulnerable customers, the cost of imbalance related to the supply of electricity to vulnerable customers and a reasonable profit.

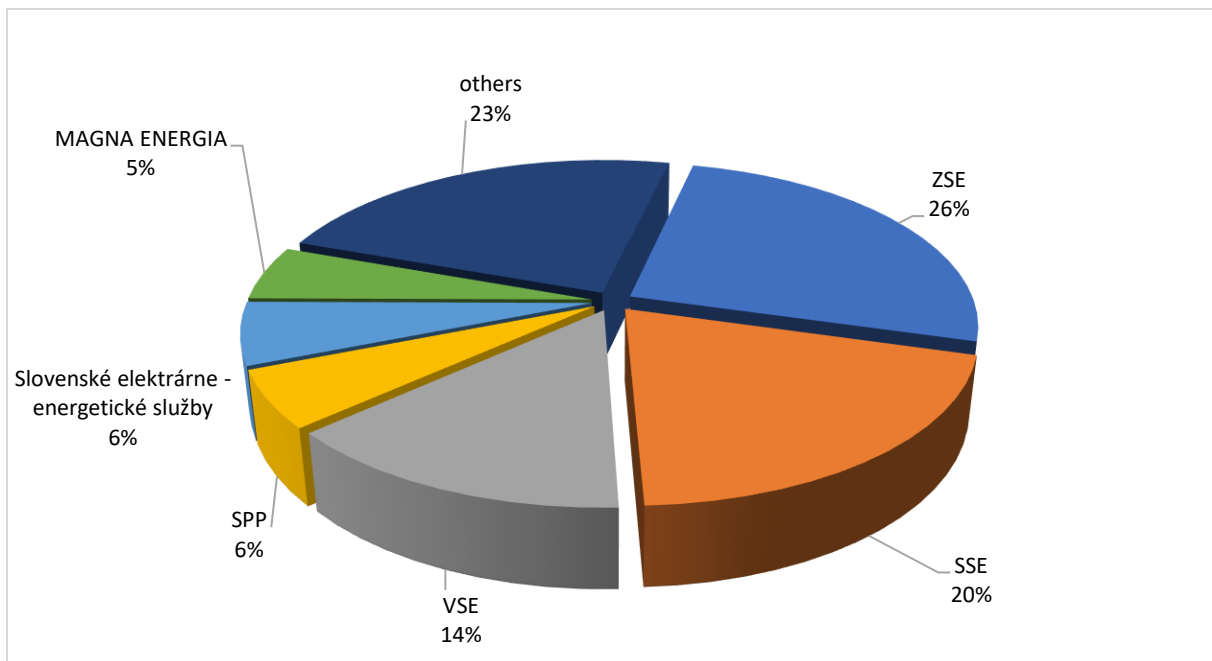
The maximum prices for the supply of electricity to households for 2024 were determined by a decision of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic in the general economic interest.

The baseline parameters on the basis of which the maximum price for the supply of electricity was determined were the price of the commodity at the level of 2022 and 2023, i.e. €61,2077/MWh, to which was added a coefficient to cover the planned electricity supply diagram for vulnerable household customers, the cost of the imbalance related to the supply of electricity for vulnerable household customers and a reasonable profit.

The tariff for distribution, including electricity transmission and electricity losses during transmission, and the tariff for electricity losses during electricity distribution, TSS and TPS, are added to the individual electricity supply rates.

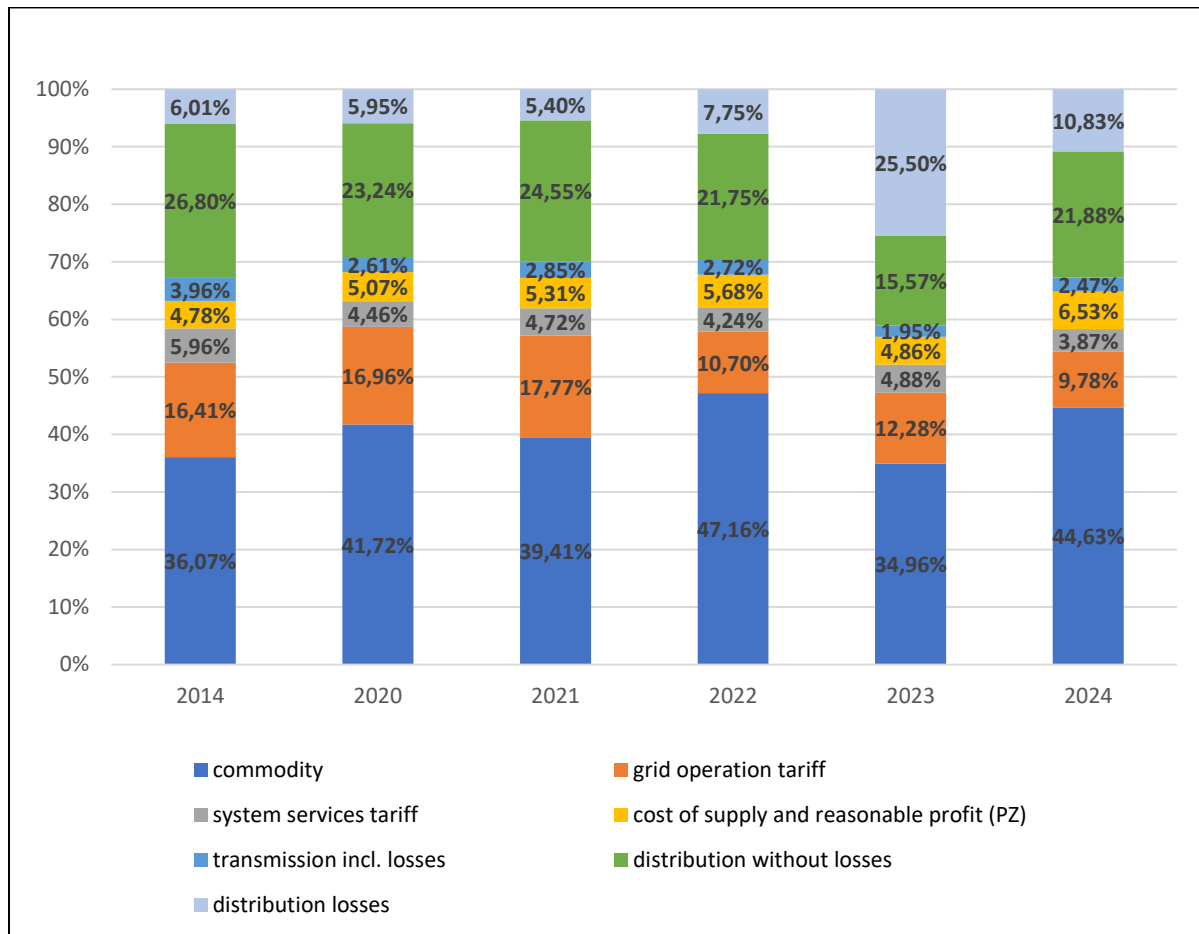
The largest share of electricity supply is still held by three "traditional" suppliers that are part of vertically integrated electric power companies - ZSE Energia, a.s., Stredoslovenská energetika, a.s., and Východoslovenská energetika, a.s.

Market shares of electricity suppliers - all customer segments



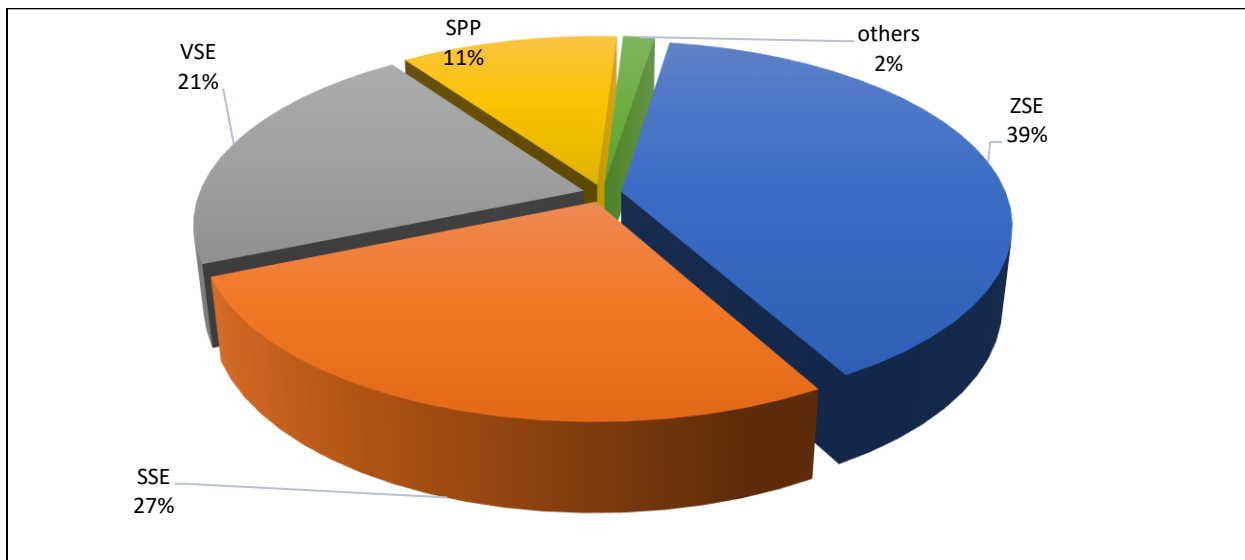
Electricity supply for households

Comparison of the structure of the average end electricity price for households



The supply of electricity to households was divided into eight tariffs. In 2024, electricity was supplied to households by 14 suppliers with nationwide operations. On its website, the Office offers vulnerable household electricity customers the opportunity to compare electricity prices using a simple price calculator. The data in the price calculator is regularly updated by the Office according to the issued price decisions. The price calculator compares exclusively the price of the commodity as a decisive component of the integrated price according to the expected annual electricity consumption.

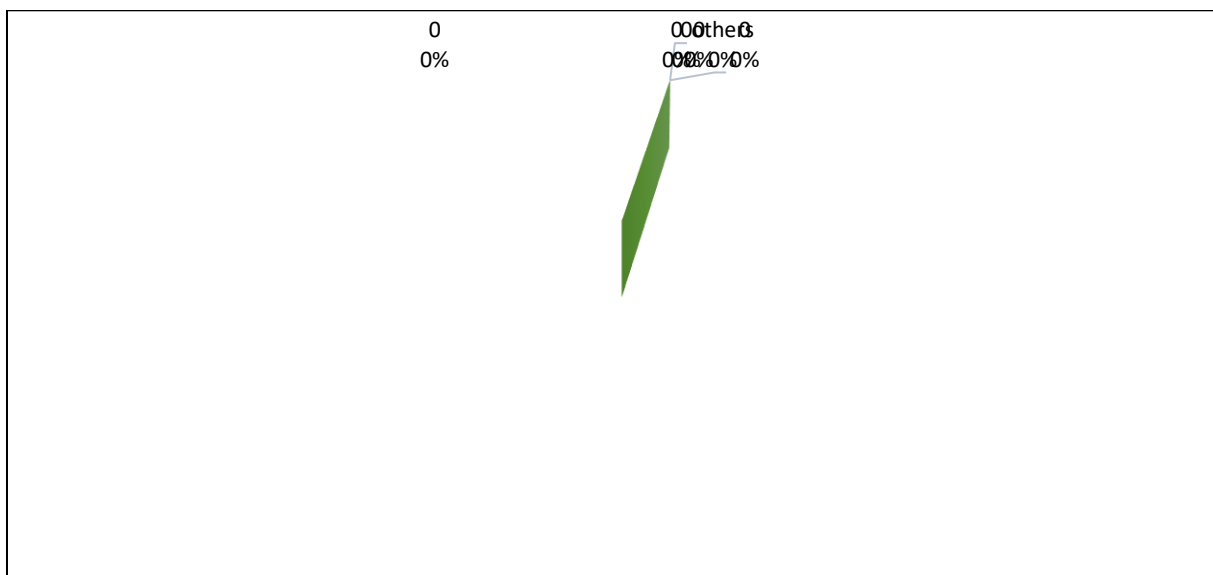
Share of suppliers in the supply of electricity in households



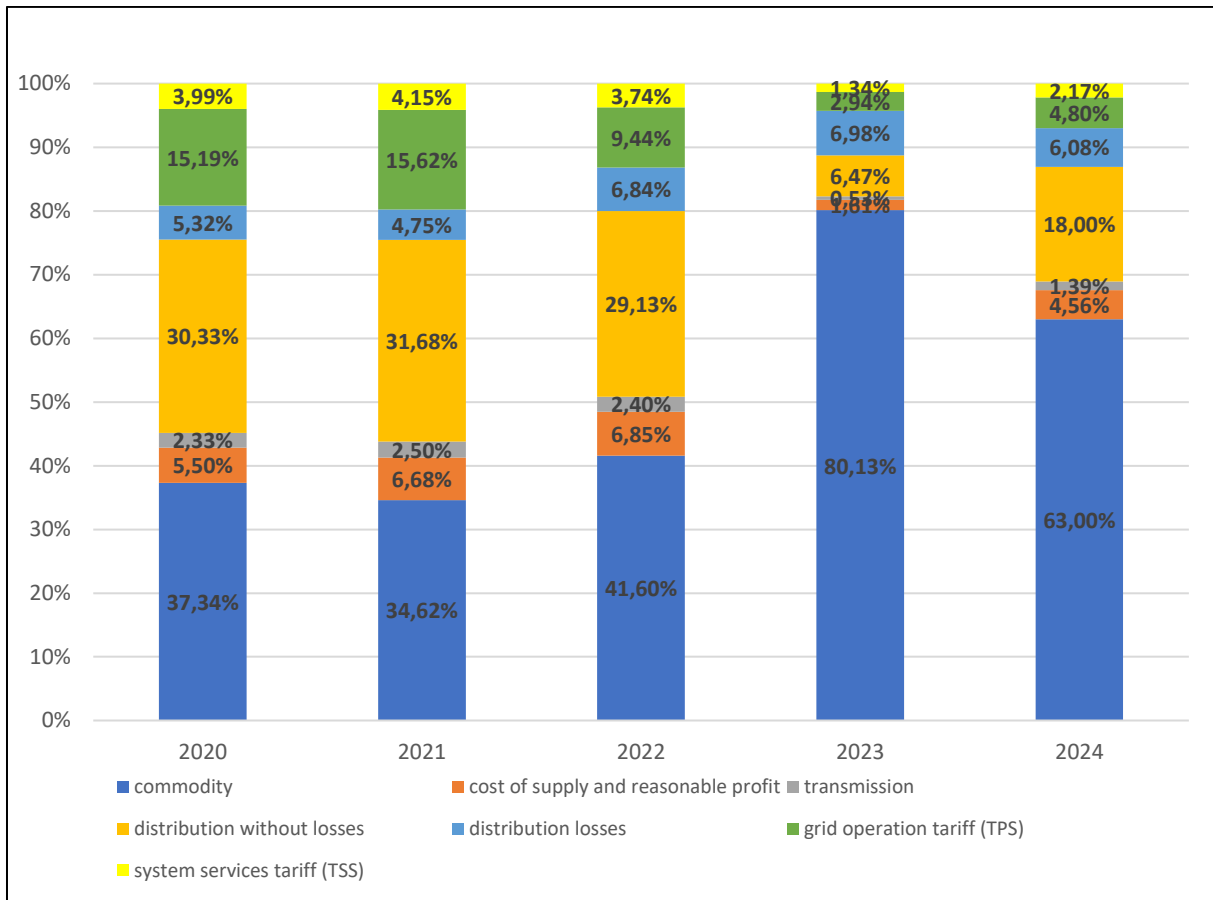
Supply of electricity to non-household electricity customers with a total annual electricity consumption for the previous year of no more than 30,000 kWh.

The supply of electricity to non-household electricity customers with a total annual electricity consumption for the previous year of no more than 30,000 kWh was divided into 11 rates and they were supplied with electricity by 14 suppliers with nationwide scope.

Share of suppliers in the supply of electricity to non-household electricity customers with a total annual electricity consumption for the previous year of no more than 30,000 kWh

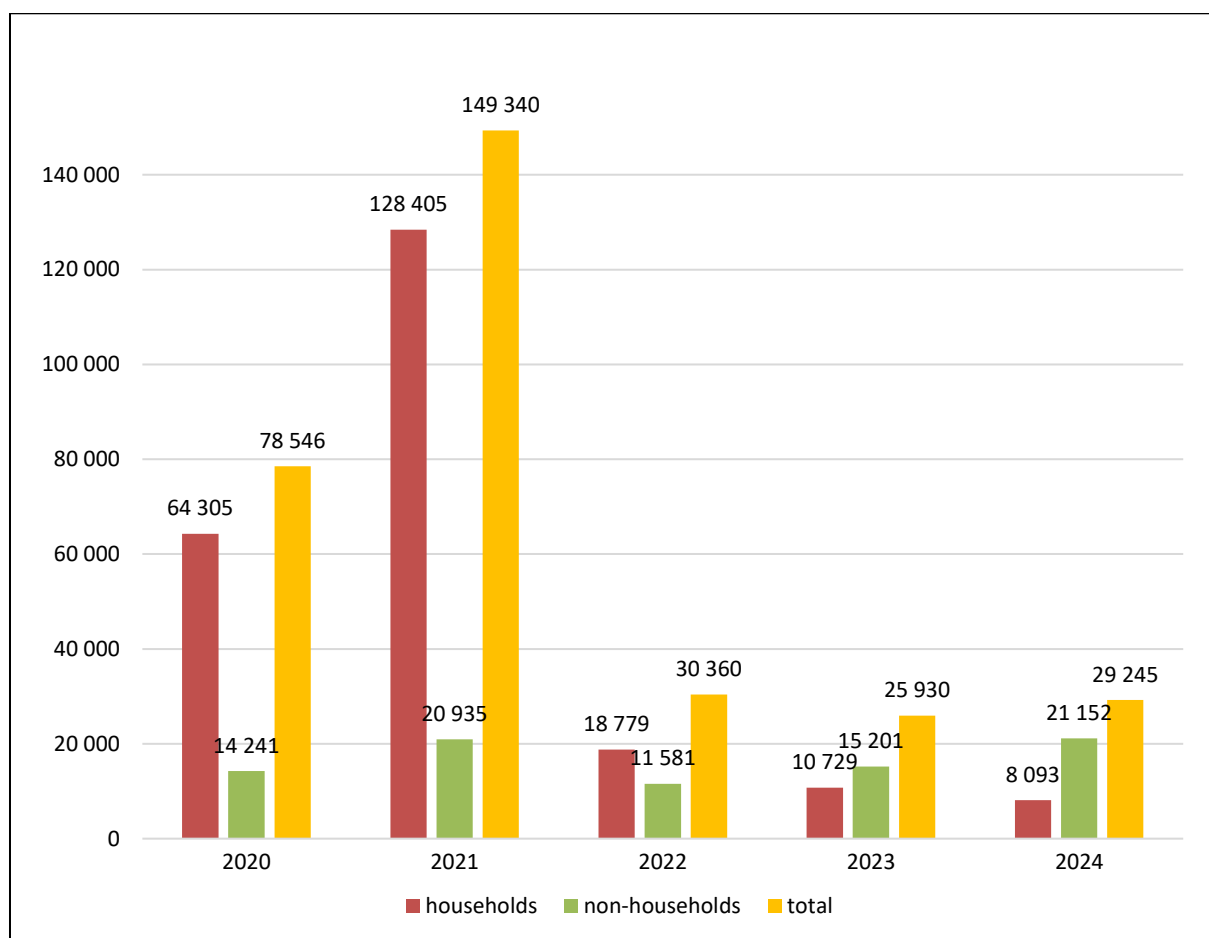


Comparison of the structure of the average end price for the supply of electricity to non-household electricity customers with the total annual electricity consumption for the previous year of up to 30 000 kWh



Switching

To assess the level of liberalization of the electricity market, a percentage coefficient is used, the so-called switching, which expresses the ratio of the number of metering points with a change of electricity supplier to the total number of metering points in the monitored year.



Supply of last resort

Based on the decision of the Office, the suppliers of last resort in the territory of the Slovak Republic are ZSE Energia, a.s., Východoslovenská energetika, a.s. and Stredoslovenská energetika, a.s. In the year under review, the Office registered 50 metering points in the last-resort regime. In 2024, it recorded 1 electricity supplier who lost the ability to supply electricity to customers under Act No. 251/2012 Coll.

Electricity production from RES and CHP

Support for electricity production from RES and CHP is one of the most important factors in achieving a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This ambitious energy and climate commitment was set as a headline and quantified target by the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030, which was processed pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action and amending Regulations (EC) No

663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

In the conditions of the Slovak Republic, the support for electricity production from RES and CH is governed by Act No. 309/2009 Coll. The support shall be implemented mainly through priority connection of these sources to the grid, priority access to the grid, purchase of electricity, surcharge, surcharge and assumption of responsibility for the imbalance. In 2024, the emphasis was placed on the implementation of the construction of such sources at the point of consumption, and this trend will continue in the future.

Tariff decisions and certificates of origin

The Office issued a total of 288 tariff decisions mainly for the following reasons:

- change of correction to primary fuel (P_{zn}) used in RES and CHP installations,
- change of ownership relationship to RES and CHP facilities,
- completed renewals of CHP production facilities.

At the same time, URSO issued 40 decisions due to the termination of activities or a change in the ownership relationship to RES and CHP facilities.

Overview of issued RES and CHP tariff decisions

Decisions issued for RES installations	125
Decisions issued for CHP installations	163
Tariff decisions annulled	40
Total	328

In 2024, the authority issued 259 certificates of origin for electricity from renewable sources:

- 118 certificates of origin of electricity from RES for installations that used the technology of electricity production from the combustion of biogas or biomass,
- 111 certificates of origin of electricity produced by CHP, the vast majority of which were for installations with technology using natural gas as a fuel source,
- 30 certificates of origin due to a change of operator of the installation, termination of support or the need to renew the certificate.

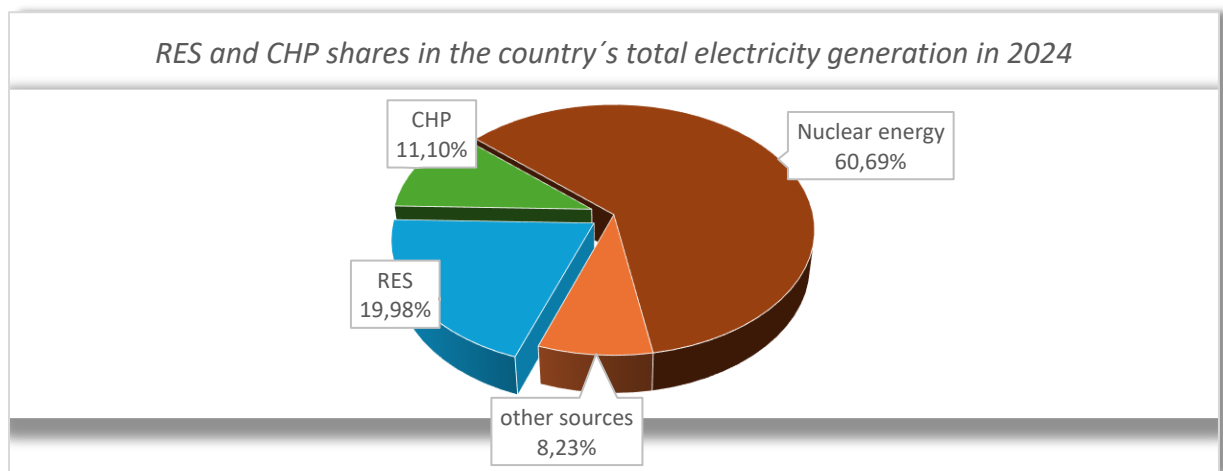
In addition to that, the Office revoked 25 certificates of origin for RES.

Settlement Agent and Purchaser of Electricity Produced from RES and CHP

Based on Act No. 309/2009 Coll., the company OKTE, a.s. continued to perform in 2024 the role of settlement agent for support schemes related to electricity produced from renewable energy sources (RES) and high-efficiency combined heat and power (CHP). In cooperation with the mandatory purchaser, they ensured the smooth operation and administration of the support mechanism through feed-in premiums and surcharges for all producers entitled to support via purchase and transfer of imbalance responsibility.

The role of electricity purchaser from RES and CHP in the year under review was also carried out by the company SPP, a.s., which was directly appointed by the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic under Decision No. 42372/2022-4110-100249 dated 3 November 2022 as the designated purchaser of electricity from RES and CHP for the years 2023 to 2025.

Share of electricity produced from RES and CHP in total electricity production in Slovakia



2. Gas industry

The year 2024 was the second year of the 6th regulatory period, and in the gas sector, it was necessary to amend the regulatory frameworks for the next period of the regulatory period, especially in the area of tariff regulation. The Office carries out tariff and non-tariff regulation in the gas industry for regulated activities in connection with the use of gas infrastructure for network operators as well as for the supply of gas to vulnerable customers, which are specified in Act No. 250/2012 Coll. as well as in Act No. 251/2012 Coll. The Office has drafted Decree No. 147/2024 Coll., which lays down tariff regulation of regulated activities in the gas industry and certain conditions for the performance of regulated activities in the gas industry (hereinafter referred to as "Decree No. 147/2024 Coll.") and has also prepared an amendment to this Decree with effect from 01.01.2025. The amendment mainly concerned a change in the scope of tariff regulation in the gas industry, which resulted from the amendment to Act No. 250/2012 Coll. and Act No. 251/2012 Coll., namely by determining the method of implementing tariff regulation of access to storage facilities and gas storage and details of the calculation of the tariff for access to storage facilities and gas storage, submission of a draft tariff and documents for the draft tariff for access to storage facilities and gas storage. Another objective of the decree was to add details on the determination of the tariff for the trader's services in the supply of gas to the end customer of gas for heat production and heat supply. In 2024, the Office also prepared two amendments to Decree No. 208/2023 Coll., which lays down rules for the functioning of the internal gas market, the content requirements of the operating rules of the network operator and the storage facility operator and the scope of business conditions that are part of the operating rules of the network operator.

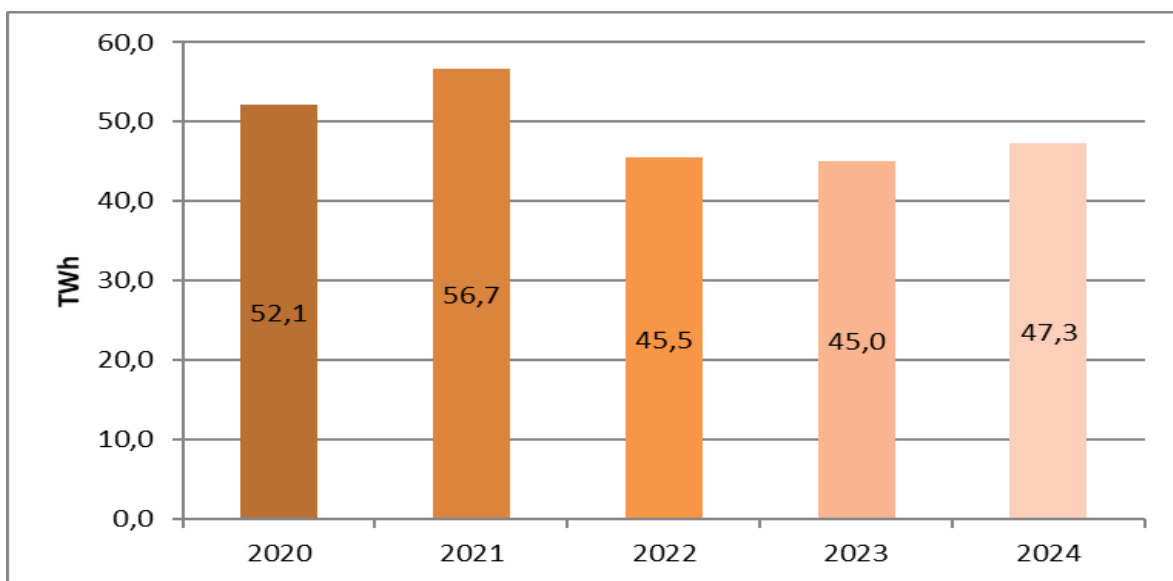
Gas market participants

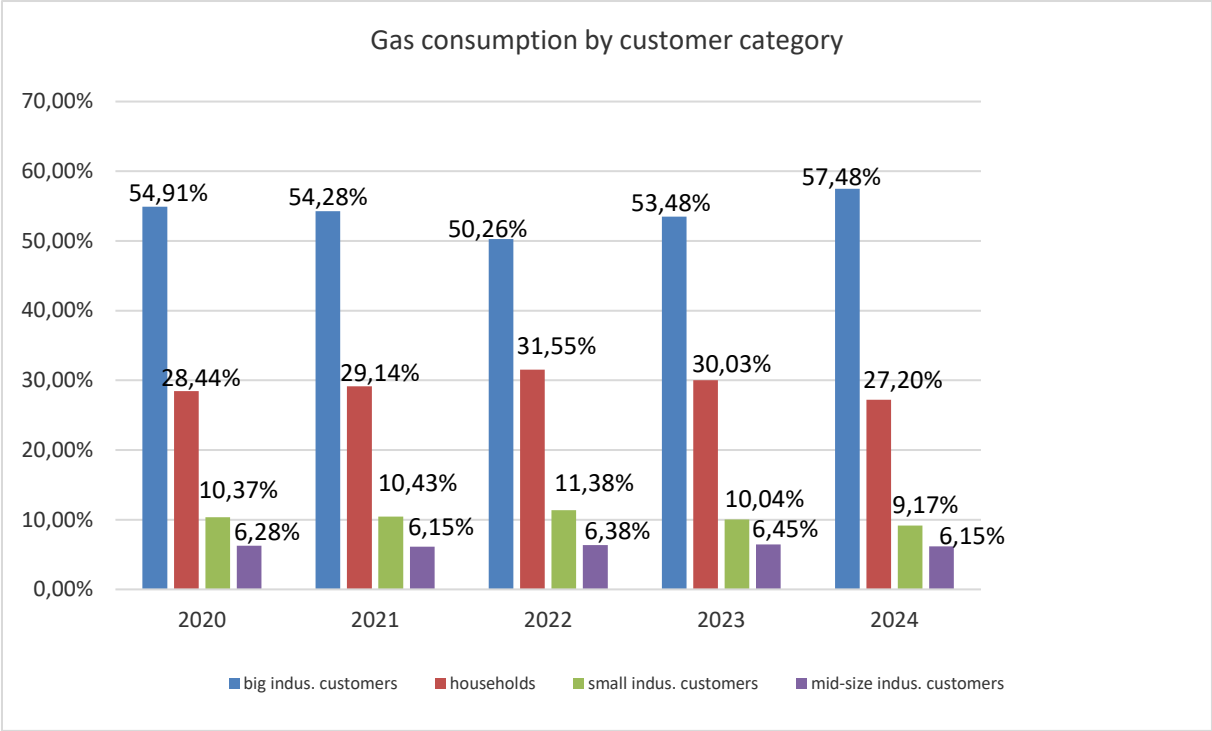
- the transmission system operator (EUSTREAM, a. s.),
- the distribution system operator in the defined territory of Slovakia (SPP - distribúcia),
- 38 distribution network operators with fewer than 100 000 end consumers connected, called local distribution networks or LDNs,
- storage operators (NAFTA a. s. and POZAGAZ a. s.),
- 23 active gas suppliers,

- gas consumers with a non-regulated gas supply tariff and gas consumers with a regulated gas supply tariff, i.e. vulnerable gas customers.

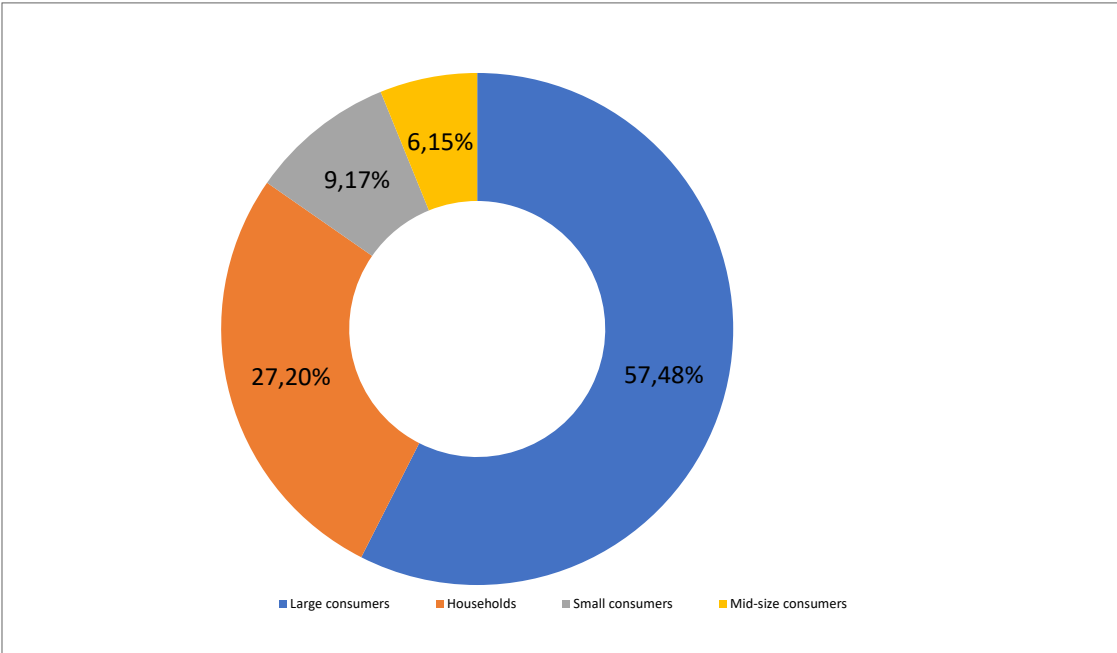
Total gas consumption in Slovakia was 47.3 TWh in 2024, which is an increase compared to 2023. In connection with the share of individual customer groups in higher gas consumption, large-scale gas customers with increased gas consumption by more than 10% have the largest share in the year-on-year increase in consumption, while a decrease in gas consumption by approximately 4% was recorded for households.

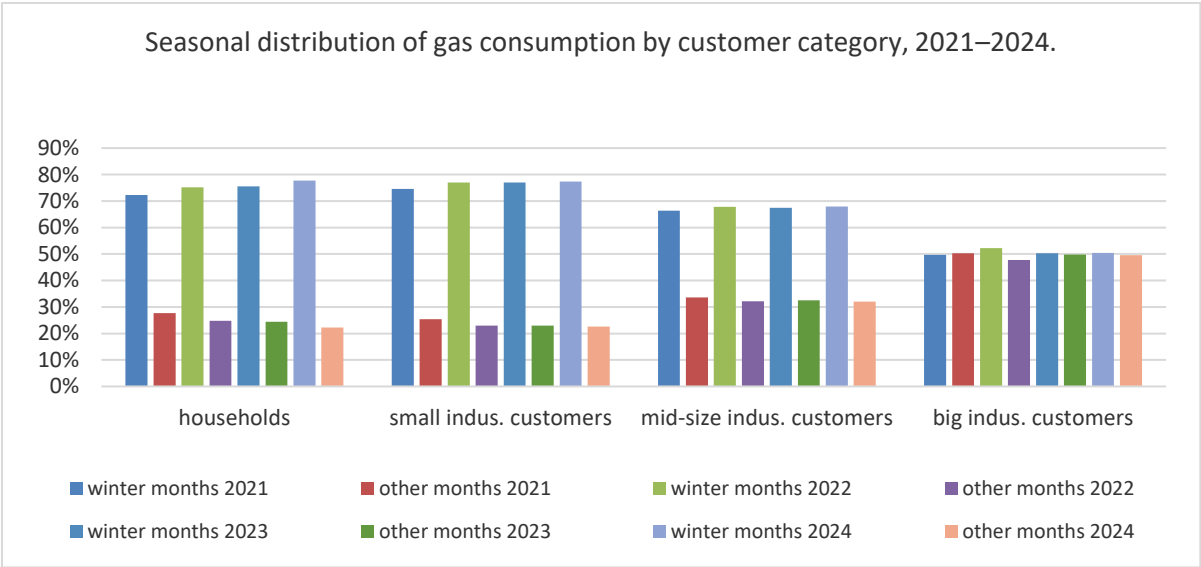
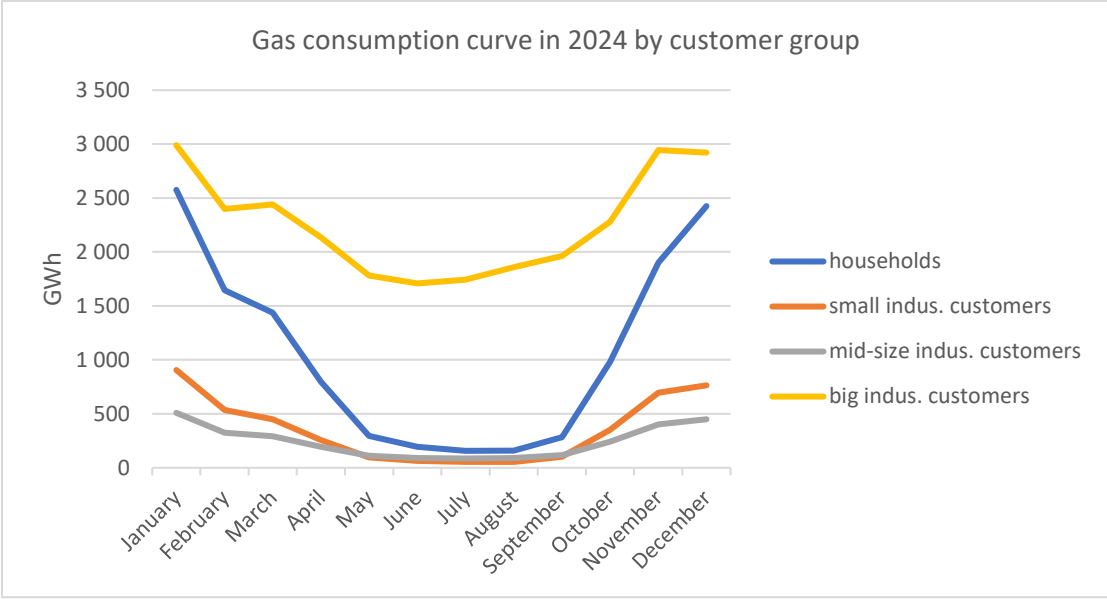
Gas consumption in Slovakia





Gas consumption by demand category





Overview of gas tariff regulation decision

Tariff regulation related decisions		2020	2021	2022	2023	Issued in 2024 for 2024	Issued in 2024 for 2025
of which	Gas supply to vulnerable consumers - nationwide suppliers	2	1	12	15		13
	Gas supply to vulnerable consumers - nationwide suppliers - decision amended	21	16	7		12	
	Last resort supply			1			
	Last resort supply - decision amended		1				
	Gas supply to vulnerable consumers - local distribution network (LDN)			15	18		13
	Gas supply to vulnerable consumers - local distribution network (LDN) - decision amended	19	16	1		1	
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 11 ods.6)		4		24	2	
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 11 ods.6) - decision amended	4	19				1
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 11 ods.7)				1		
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 11 ods.7) - decision amended	1	1				
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 11 ods.8)		1		13		
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 11 ods.8) - decision amended	9	1	11		12	
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 12 ods.1)	1	1		25		
	Distribution network access and gas distribution (LDN - § 12 ods.1) - decision amended	2	17				1
	Distribution network connection (LDN)			1	5	1	
	Distribution network connection (LDN) - decision amended		10				
	Distribution system access and gas distribution (SPP-D)			1			
	Distribution system access and gas distribution (SPP-D) - decision amended	1	1		1		1
	Distribution system connection (SPP-D)				1		
	Repurchasing of gas equipment				1		
	Repurchasing of gas equipment - decision amended		1				
	Transmission system access and gas transmission				1		
	Transmission system access and gas transmission - decision amended	1	3				2
Provision of services related to the operation of registry of renewable gases				1			
Total		61	93	49	106	59	
Tariff proceedings terminated			3	1	28	3	
Tariff proceedings suspended		1	3	93	6		
Decisions revoked		3	2	3	2	4	

Overview of decisions in non-tariff regulation

Operating rules for the transmission system operator, distribution network operator and storage facility operator

In 2024, the Office decided to approve amendments to four operating rules for gas system operators, namely:

- for the storage operator,
- for a distribution system operator that performs the tasks of gas dispatching in a defined area, and
- two shifts for the transmission system operator.

As part of the process of approving the operating rules, the gas network operators proceeded in accordance with Section 19a of Act No. 251/2012 Coll., where they were obliged to publicly consult the draft amendments to the operating rules for at least 10 working days with existing

and potential network users or market participants (hereinafter referred to as the "public consultation").

The market participants concerned were thus able to participate in the public consultation on the proposed amendment to the operating rules by means of forms published on the website of the gas system operators. After a public consultation, the Office recorded two suggestions from relevant gas market participants in 2024 regarding the submitted draft operating rules.

During 2024, the Office stopped one procedure for approving an amendment to the operating rules for a transmission system operator. Furthermore, in 2024, the three LDN operators took over in full the updated model operating rules of the distribution network operator to which fewer than 100,000 gas end customers are connected, which the Office issued or updated again and published on its website pursuant to Act No. 251/2012 Coll. At the same time, one LDN operator also asked the Office to annul the decision in question, which approved its operating rules, and two LDN operators notified the Office that they were reintroducing the updated model operating rules in full.

After the change in primary energy legislation, the decision on the approval of business terms and conditions for gas suppliers providing universal service is no longer subject to non-tariff regulation. The Office has published on its website model terms and conditions for the provision of universal service in the supply of gas pursuant to Act No. 251/2012 Coll. The gas supplier must apply in the contract for the combined supply of gas concluded with the household gas customer the commercial conditions for the provision of universal service, which must meet the requirements of the provisions of the relevant legislation and must be consistent in content with the model terms and conditions for the provision of universal service drawn up by the Authority. The gas supplier must publish the terms and conditions and change them at the request of the authority within the statutory deadline.

Decisions under EC Regulations

In 2024, by Decision No. 0002/2024/P-EU of 27.03.2024 pursuant to Commission Regulation (EU) No. 312/2014 of 26.03.2014 on the establishment of a network code for gas balancing in transmission networks, the Authority approved the seventh Updated Report on the application of interim measures for the transmission system operator eustream, a. s.

[Implementation of Regulation \(EU\) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)
Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 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 was adopted as a legislative measure to ensure security and continuity of gas supply to all Member States. The regulation provides for a solidarity mechanism between member states to be applied in the event of an extreme gas crisis. EU Member States are therefore required to put in place the necessary bilateral technical, legal and financial arrangements to make the provision of solidarity gas possible in practice, i.e. to put in place the necessary measures to ensure that gas supplies to customers other than those protected by solidarity in the territory of the providing Member State are reduced or not continued, to the extent and for as long as possible, until supplies to solidarity-protected customers in the requesting Member State are ensured. The objective of solidarity is to ensure the continuity of gas supply to selected customer groups in the requesting Member State through gas supplies from the providing Member State, including at the expense of supplies to all customer groups in the providing Member State. The requesting Member State shall then ensure that the relevant volume of gas is effectively delivered to solidarity-protected customers on its territory. EU law does not specify the mechanism by which the amount of adequate compensation is to be determined and who should have standing to obtain adequate compensation at national level, leaving it to the Member States to adjust their national solidarity measures. The regulation has also been implemented in national energy legislation. In the legal environment of the Slovak Republic, the authority is empowered by law to determine the amount of adequate compensation and the Ministry of Economy is empowered to issue a generally binding legal regulation that sets out the details of the procedure of gas market participants in providing and accepting solidarity in gas supplies. The Office actively participated in the preparation of secondary legislation in this area as well as in the preparation of a generally binding legal regulation that will determine the method of determining adequate compensation for the provision of solidarity in the supply of gas or measures related to its provision in the event of involuntary gas release.

Gas infrastructure

Tariff regulation in the area of the use of gas infrastructure in 2024 was subject to tariff for:

- access to the transmission network and gas transmission,
- access to the distribution network and distribution of gas,
- connection to networks for gas producers or for new gas customers.

Non-tariff regulation in the area of network use is carried out primarily in the approval of operating rules for network operators, including storage facilities, in terms of setting rules for network operators in network operation in relation to network users.

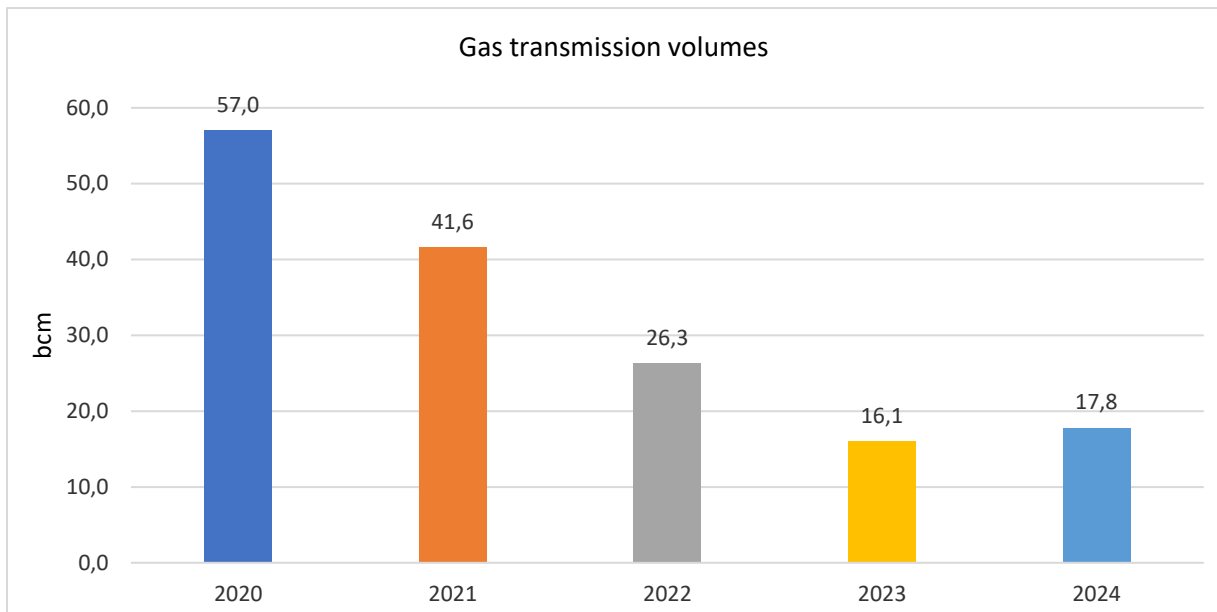
In 2024, the Office also assessed the technical conditions of gas network operators, one of which was from the storage facility operator and the other from the LDN operator. Gas system operators and the Authority are obliged to carry out public consultations on the draft technical conditions of gas system operators on their websites. After a public consultation, the Office did not record a single suggestion from the relevant gas market participant in 2024 regarding the submitted proposals for technical conditions of gas system operators.

Decree No. 147/2024 Coll., drafted in accordance with the regulatory policy for the period 2023 - 2027, represented the regulatory framework for tariff regulation in 2024 in the scope of:

- connection to the transmission network,
- connection to the distribution network,
- connection of new gas producers to the network,
- providing support services,
- access to the transmission network and gas transmission,
- access to the distribution network and distribution of gas,
- purchase of gas equipment.

Transmission network

The transmission network in Slovakia, although it is one of the main corridors enabling gas entry into the EU, has been unused in recent years to the extent of its technical capacity. Natural gas consumption in Slovakia was at the level of 25% of the total volume of gas transported in 2024 in the year under review. The use of the transmission network in terms of gas transported to the annual capacity of the entire transmission system is at the level of approximately 20%.



The annual maximum technical capacity of the transmission network can reach up to 90 billion m³ of natural gas transported. The volume of gas transported in 2020 and 2023 decreased continuously, but in 2024 a slight increase was recorded, where the transmission system operator eustream, a.s., transported 17.8 billion m³ of gas, which represents an increase in the volume of gas transported compared to 2023, by less than 11.0%. The significant decrease in natural gas transmission through Slovakia between 2020 and 2023 was mainly due to changes in transport routes for Russian gas supplies to Europe as a result of the military conflict in Ukraine. The decrease in the volumes of gas transported through Slovakia is also a consequence of the decisions of European institutions to limit the supply of Russian gas, a greater focus on LNG, but also a general decline in gas consumption in individual European countries.

The operator and owner of the transmission network is eustream, a. s. Interconnection of the Slovak transmission network with transport routes in Ukraine (entry/exit point Veľké Kapušany and Budince), in the Czech Republic (entry/exit point Lanžhot), Austria (entry/exit point Baumgarten), Hungary (entry/exit point Veľké Zlievce) and Poland (entry/exit point Výrava) It is secured through border interconnection points, which are currently complete interconnections in the north-south and east-west directions. Technical capacity at exit points from Ukraine and Poland, there are almost 201 million m³ per day, which represents approximately 73.4 billion m³ of natural gas per year. The aggregate daily capacity of all entry points of the transmission network is 366 million m³ of natural gas. All existing interconnections between EU Member States allow for the physical flow of gas in both directions, including the Budince entry/exit point. The entry/exit point from/to distribution

networks and storage facilities in the territory of the Slovak Republic is the so-called "home point".

Technical functionality of the transmission network

Investments in the transmission network in 2024 reached EUR 3.10 million. In accordance with the secondary legislation prepared by the Office (Decree No. 208/2023 Coll.), the transmission system operator eustream, a. s. provides information on the amount of technical, free and contracted capacities at individual entry and exit points, as well as information on daily gas flows according to individual entry and exit points of the transmission network, on its website.

Transmission network - number of requests and contracts concluded

Indicator/year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No. of requests for transmission network access	1 294	844	5 001	3 771	3 206
No. of requests for transmission network connection	0	0	1	0	0
No. of concluded contracts on transmission network connection	0	0	0	0	0
No. of concluded contracts on gas transmission with firm transmission capacity	1 150	842	4 782	3 262	3 144
of which: long-term	0	1	0	0	1
yearly	29	9	16	19	26
short-term, of which:	1 121	832	4 766	3 243	3 117
quarterly	28	19	23	37	30
monthly	98	42	116	162	188
day-ahead	874	507	3 763	2 552	2 364
within-day	121	264	864	492	535
No. of concluded contracts on gas transmission with interruptible transmission capacity	128	2	216	508	61
of which: long-term	0				
yearly	0				
short-term, of which:	128	2	216	508	61
quarterly	16				
monthly	51			5	31
day-ahead	51	2	189	450	27
within-day	10		27	53	3
No. of concluded contracts on gas transmission with combined transmission capacity	16		3	1	1
of which: long-term					
yearly	4				
short-term, of which:	12		3		
quarterly	7				
monthly	3				
day-ahead	2		2	1	1
within-day	0		1		
No. of transmission system users	31	22	48	50	44

Share of network users by country of origin in gas transmission volume

Domestic transmission network users (transmission to the domestic point)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Slovakia	8,40	9,10	11,20	22,20	25,70
Transit users of the transmission network					
Russia	71,30	86,90	77,40	57,60	53,90
Germany	1,70	0,00	0,30	1,00	4,00
Czech Republic	1,80	0,70	1,90	2,10	3,90
Hungary	2,40	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
Switzerland	5,10	0,60	3,10	10,90	9,30
United Kingdom	4,50	2,70	2,90	3,10	0,40
Austria	0,40	0,00	0,50	0,70	0,00
Denmark	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,20
France	0,60	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,00
Luxembourg	1,10	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,00
Ukraine	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Poland	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,70	0,00
Romania	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Netherlands	2,20	0,00	0,20	1,10	0,00
Croatia	0,00	0,00	0,80	0,00	0,00
Bulgaria	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	2,60
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Ten-year transmission network development plan and cross-border cooperation

Regular submission of the Ten-Year Transmission Network Development Plan is one of the basic obligations of the transmission system operator, as the responsibility of the transmission system operator is also the technical functionality and reliability of the transmission network with its subsequent development.

The Authority monitors and evaluates the implementation of the ten-year network development plan. Also in 2024, the transmission system operator submitted to the Office for assessment a draft of the Ten-Year Transmission Network Development Plan for the period 2024-2033 in the Slovak Republic, together with the Report on the Implementation of the Ten-Year Plan for the period 2023-2032, including a breakdown of the investments made and planned for the projects in question, which the Office monitors annually.

The ten-year plan contains a description of the network, a scenario for the development of gas consumption in Slovakia, as well as a description of effective measures to guarantee the adequacy of the network and the security of gas supply. The ten-year plan also lists the main

parts of the transmission network that need to be built or upgraded in the next ten years, together with the expected dates for their implementation.

The ten-year plan is necessary to identify the need for new infrastructure projects to ensure the primary level of security of gas supply for Slovakia and the entire European region and includes, among other things, the development of cross-border interconnections. The ten-year plan of the transmission system operator eustream, a.s. must be in accordance with the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the Gas Transmission Network in the EU, which includes, among other things, the so-called Projects of Common Interest for the EU (PCI). Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators requires the Authority, in cooperation with ACER, to monitor, assess and evaluate the state of compliance of investment plans for cross-border infrastructure development projects with the EU-wide network development plans.

The transmission system operator shall consult the Ten-Year Transmission Network Development Plan with all interested parties on its website before submitting it to the Authority. The Office then consults the Ten-Year Transmission Network Development Plan with existing and potential network users and allows them to submit reasoned comments on it within a reasonable period of time. The Authority published on its website information on the results of the consultations that it had not received any comments from stakeholders on the Ten-Year Plan as part of the consultation process. In 2024, the Office also published on its website an evaluation of the fulfilment of the Ten-Year Transmission Network Development Plan of eustream, a.s. for the period 2023 - 2032.

Investments in the transmission network are related to the building of new capacities or the modernization of the transmission network, taking into account the future state of supply and demand for transmission network capacity, the results of market surveys carried out to assess the market demand for cross-border transmission network capacities, as well as the available assumptions for the development of natural gas production, supply, storage and consumption in the Slovak Republic.

The transmission system operator also takes into account cross-border flows with other countries, a network development plan for the entire European Union, or regional investment plans and investment plans for gas storage facilities and liquefaction facilities with regard to the current situation on the energy market.

Significant projects from the Transmission System Operator's Ten-Year Transmission Network Development Plan for the period 2024-2033

Development projects - Capacity development and modernization of the transmission network:

- Increase of fixed transmission capacity at the Veľké Zlievce interconnection point,
- Solidarity Ring,
- Increase in the reverse flow of natural gas in the direction of Ukraine,
- Easting Gas Pipeline,
- Installation of photovoltaics at the compressor station Veľké Kapušany,
- Increase of fixed transmission capacity at the Výrava interconnection point,
- Slovak Hydrogen Backbone.

Transmission network interconnections with distribution networks and storage facilities

In addition to the international transmission of natural gas, an important task of the transmission network is also to ensure the transport of natural gas to distribution networks and to/from storage facilities in the territory of the Slovak Republic. The transmission network and the interconnected distribution networks and storage facilities are connected to each other through a system of national discharge points (VPS), which serve as physical entry and exit points to/from the transmission network. Distribution networks and storage facilities are connected to the transmission network through the following physical points, namely: VPS Ruská, VPS Rimavská Sobota, VPS Starý Hrádok, VPS Ivanka pri Nitre, VPS Plavecký Peter, VPS Špačince, VPS Mikušovce, VPS Ardovo, VPS Gajary, VPS central area Nafta VPS Kittsee.

In all these points, the measurement of the quantity and determination of the quality of the gas handed over or received is ensured.

Distribution network

Compared to other European countries, Slovakia is the second most gasified. Natural gas as a fuel has an irreplaceable role in domestic heating or for industry.

The distribution network operator, SPP - distribúcia, a.s., which operates in the defined territory of the Slovak Republic, provided gas distribution to more than 1.5 million metering points in 2024. As of 31.12.2024, the structure of the gas pipelines of the distribution network of SPP - distribúcia, a. s. was in the total length of 34,885 km, of which the length of high-pressure gas

pipelines was 6,291 km and the length of medium-pressure and low-pressure gas pipelines was 28,594 km.

Distribution network development plan

In 2024, the Office also assessed the obligation of distribution network operators, where on the basis of Section 64 (7) (f) of Act No. 251/2012 Coll. the distribution system operator is obliged to submit a distribution network development plan for a period of five years, including a report on the implementation of the distribution network development plan.

Investments in the renewal and reconstruction of the distribution network of SPP - distribúcia, a. s.

Volume in mil. EUR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	34,87	34,44	34,13	41,37	47,58

Distribution network balancing

Ensuring safe and reliable gas distribution requires distribution system operators to perform physical and commercial balancing in the event of a shortage or surplus of gas in the distribution network.

The distribution network operator, SPP - distribúcia, a.s., which performs the tasks of gas dispatching on the basis of the decision of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, has gas stored for these purposes in the underground storage facility Dolní Bojanovice, which is located in the territory of the Czech Republic.

Network balancing (mcm/day) – gas withdrawal or injection from/into underground storage

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
withdrawal (shortage)	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,4
injection (surplus)	1,9	1,2	1,5	1,0	1,3

Number of metering points and the volumes of distributed gas of SPP - distribúcia, a. s.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No. of metering points	1 526 582	1 529 429	1 528 834	1 523 009	1 518 622
Volume of distributed gas in m ³	5 003 958 741	5 504 375 139	4 463 629 085	4 179 157 874	4 337 567 653

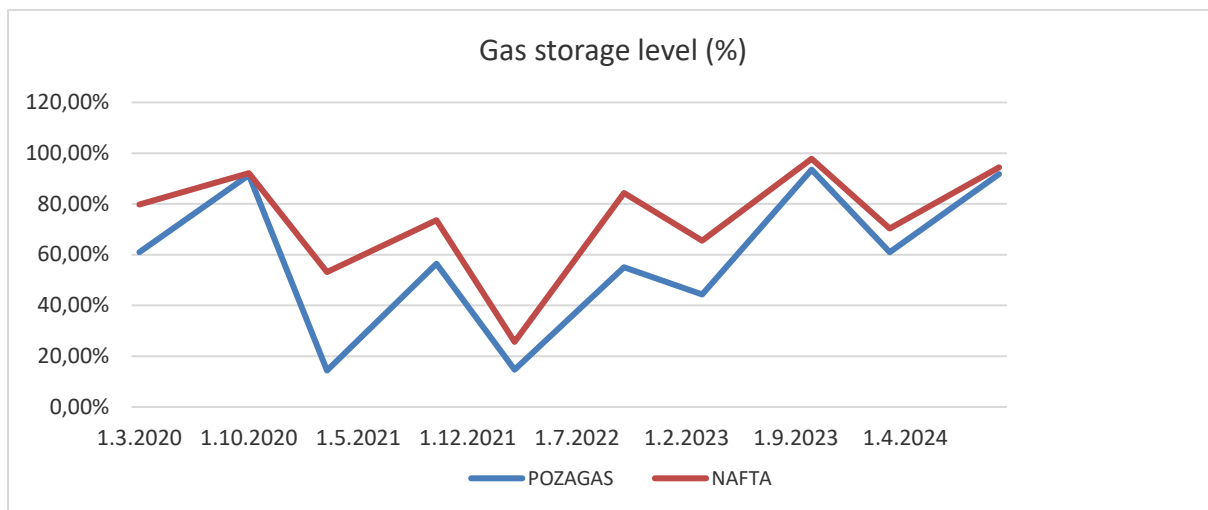
The total number of metering points connected to the distribution network of SPP – distribúcia, a.s. also includes CNG filling stations, of which there are 19 with the amount of gas distributed in 2024 in the volume of 8,489,287 m³, which is 0.8% more than in 2023.

LDN operators

In the year under review, the Office registered 38 LDN operators who distributed gas in 62 local distribution networks (large enterprise premises, industrial parks, business centers, residential complexes) in a total volume of 966,369,348 m³.

Underground gas storage facilities

Access to storage and gas storage in 2024 was not subject to tariff regulation. Based on changes in primary legislation in 2024, the agreed access to the storage facility will change to regulated access from 2025. In 2024, the Office prepared secondary legislation with details of the implementation of tariff regulation for access to storage facilities and gas storage. The agreed approach of gas market participants shall apply to access to the storage facility. The Office, although it did not regulate the price for access to storage and gas storage in 2024, but created a regulatory framework within the framework of non-tariff regulation. The storage operator is obliged to comply with the market rules established by the Office and also to provide data on its activities to the Office, either on a regular basis or on request. The Office approves the operating rules of the storage facility operator as well as assesses the technical conditions of access and connection to the storage facility. In addition, the Authority shall, within the scope of its competence, monitor the status and changes in the status of gas stored in the gas storage facility of both storage facility operators and, through the published links on the Authority's website, provide information on aggregated data published on a daily basis on the websites of the storage facility operators.



Underground storage facilities in Slovakia are mainly used for seasonal storage of natural gas. As part of the gas infrastructure, underground storage facilities are an important tool that enhances the country's energy security. In Slovakia, underground storage facilities are operated by NAFTA a. s. and POZAGAS a.s. Investments by NAFTA a.s. reached EUR 12.1 million and POZAGAS a.s. made investments of EUR 1.15 million in 2024.

Storage capacity of underground storage operators

UGSO	Technical working volume					Technical injectability					Technical deliverability				
	(MWh/year)					(MWh/day)					(MWh/day)				
	2 020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
NAFTA a.s.	35 600 000	31 800 000	31 900 000	29 510 000	30 034 000	338 300	338 300	338 300	338 300	338 300	418 898	418 898	418 898	418 898	418 898
POZAGAS a.s.	6 947 585	6 947 585	6 947 585	7 359 000	6 947 585	72 658	72 658	72 658	72 658	72 658	72 658	72 658	72 658	72 658	72 658
Total	42 547 585	38 747 585	38 847 585	36 869 000	36 981 585	410 958	410 958	410 958	410 958	410 958	491 556	491 556	491 556	491 556	491 556

Utilization of storage capacity of NAFTA a. s. by users

Storage users (country of origin)	share
Slovakia	49,54%
United Kingdom	30,98%
Switzerland	5,78%
Germany	4,12%
Czech Republic	3,88%
France	3,81%
Austria	1,89%
Total	100,00%

The operator of the underground storage facility, NAFTA a.s., concluded 179 contracts with storage facility users, including one contract with interruptible storage capacity and 178 contracts with fixed storage capacity. The number of applications received was 943, of which 659 applications were rejected due to the allocation of storage capacity to other interested parties.

Utilization of the storage capacity of POZAGAS a. s. according to users

Storage users (country of origin)	share
France	40,41%
Switzerland	19,79%
Germany	18,20%
Slovakia	16,69%
Czech Republic	4,24%
Italy	0,67%
Total	100,00%

The operator of the underground storage facility POZAGAS a.s. received 246 requests for access to the storage facility and concluded 66 contracts with fixed storage capacity and four contracts with interruptible storage capacity with storage facility users. Other applications were rejected due to the better price offered to other bidders for gas storage and the failure to reach the minimum price.

[Wholesale gas market](#)

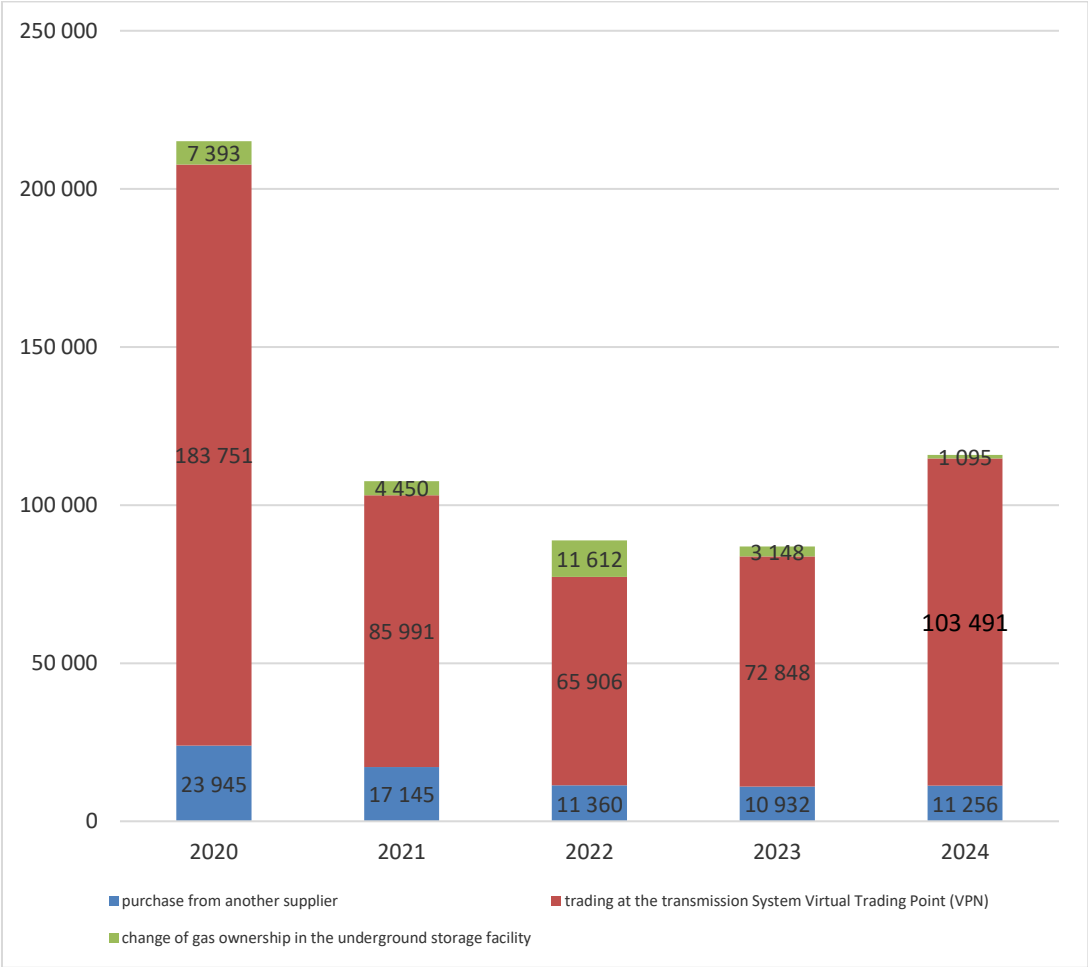
The purchase of gas to ensure the supply of gas to customers is carried out through the wholesale market. Gas suppliers buy natural gas on the basis of long-term contracts as well as on commodity exchanges.

On a daily basis, the Office monitors the wholesale gas market, records data on gas prices at two trading hubs and several products of monthly and annual "futures", i.e. gas prices with physical delivery only in the future period. The Office evaluates the development of gas market prices, makes predictions of further development and impacts on regulated prices.

On a regular basis, the Office publishes the development of gas market prices on commodity exchanges on its website, thereby providing customers with a better overview of wholesale commodity prices by listing current prices on the markets at monthly intervals. The gas customer thus has the opportunity to more easily orient himself in the offer of gas suppliers and can better assess price offers.

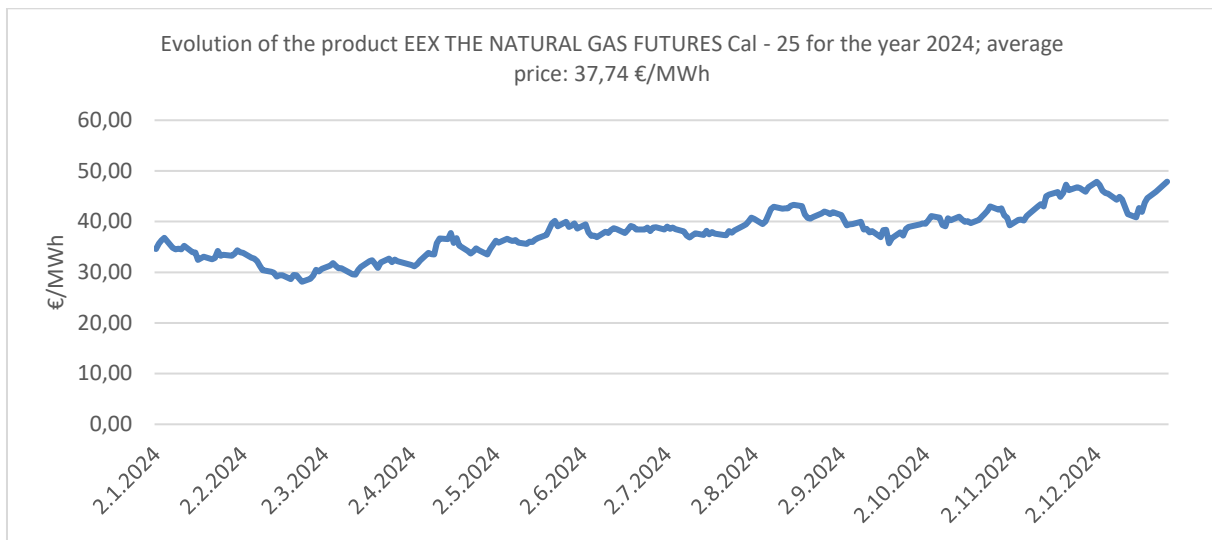
To ensure the supply of gas to the metering points of their contracted gas customers, gas suppliers also purchased gas from traders - other gas suppliers (in 2024 in the volume of 11,256 GWh, which is about 3% more than in 2023). Another option to purchase gas is trading at a virtual trading point of the transmission network (VTP) - in 2024 in the volume of 103,491 GWh, which is about 42% more than in 2023. The purchase of gas is also possible by changing the ownership of the stored gas in storage facilities, where the gas has changed owners in a total volume of 1,095 GWh.

Development of selected wholesale gas indicators (in GWh)



In the development of the market price of gas, which is crucial for the calculation of the price for the supply of gas to vulnerable customers, a decrease was recorded throughout 2024 compared to 2023. The average price of EEX THE NATURAL GAS FUTURES Cal - 1 decreased by 29.5% in 2024 compared to 2023.

Evolution of EEX gas commodity exchange price



Retail gas market

The Office monitors the retail gas market, the degree of openness of the gas market and the level of transparency of the gas market, and evaluates the achieved level of competition on the gas market.

Within the framework of secondary legislation prepared by the Office, it is essential to regulate the mutual relations of gas market participants and processes related to the safe and reliable supply of gas. In accordance with Act No. 250/2012 Coll. and Act No. 251/2012 Coll., the Office has drafted an amendment to Decree No. 208/2023 Coll., which lays down rules for the functioning of the internal gas market, the content requirements of the operating rules of the network operator and the storage facility operator and the scope of business conditions that are part of the operating rules of the network operator (market rules). The Market Rules contain details on the rights and obligations of gas market participants and their mutual relations, and regulate the conditions for the functioning of the liberalized gas market in the Slovak Republic in both regulated and unregulated environments. The primary reason for drafting the amendment to this Decree was, in particular, to specify the definitions in the field of gas, billing conditions, the manner, scope and structure of the provision of metered and evaluated consumption data at the gas customer's consumption point depending on the type of metering at the delivery point and the metering structure, the storage of consumption data by network operators, as well as the procedures and measures related to data storage, form and content of the data stored.

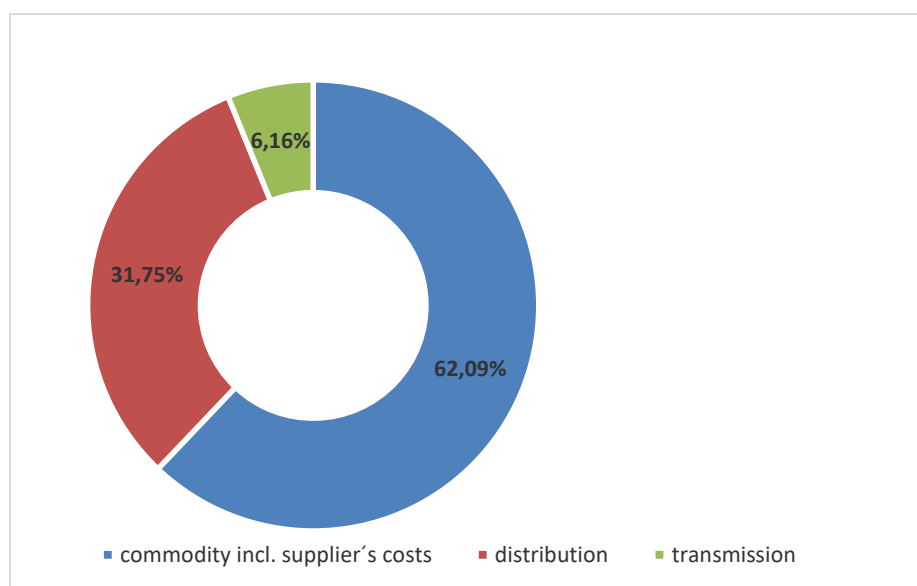
Gas supply to vulnerable customers

In 2024, the Office issued tariff decisions in the field of gas supply to vulnerable gas customers in accordance with the primary energy legislation and Decree No. 147/2024 Coll., according to this legislation, the implementation of gas supply tariff regulation for vulnerable gas customers for 2025 was followed. The most important parameter entering into the calculation of the price was the reference price of gas on the EEX commodity exchange, specifically the product EEX THE NATURAL GAS FUTURES Cal - 1, the average value of which over the specified reference period fundamentally affects the calculation of the maximum price for gas supply.

Development of maximum tariffs for gas supply to households excluding VAT, including network charges, according to average consumption in individual tariff groups for vulnerable household gas customers. (In 2023 and 2024, rates are reported after the application of government measures in the general economic interest).

Tariffs (by annual volume of supplied gas in kWh)	Fixed monthly component (€/month)					Variable component for gas consumed (€/kWh)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1 (up to 2 138 kWh)	2,78	2,78	2,88	3,55	3,55	0,0453	0,0436	0,0534	0,0641	0,0640
2 (over 2 138 up to 18 173 kWh)	5,76	5,76	5,86	6,97	6,97	0,0333	0,0300	0,0373	0,0433	0,0427
3 (over 18 173 up to 42 760 kWh)	8,64	8,64	8,74	10,29	10,29	0,0332	0,0297	0,0364	0,0422	0,0416
4 (over 42 760 up to 69 485 kWh)	13,36	13,36	13,46	15,71	15,71	0,0320	0,0280	0,0346	0,0401	0,0399
5 (over 69 485 up to 85 000 kWh)	42,45	42,45	42,55	49,17	49,17	0,0420	0,0387	0,0424	0,0492	0,0490
6 (over 85 000 up to 100 000 kWh)	51,78	51,78	51,88	59,90	59,90	0,0419	0,0386	0,0422	0,0490	0,0488

Structure of the average end tariff of gas supply to households

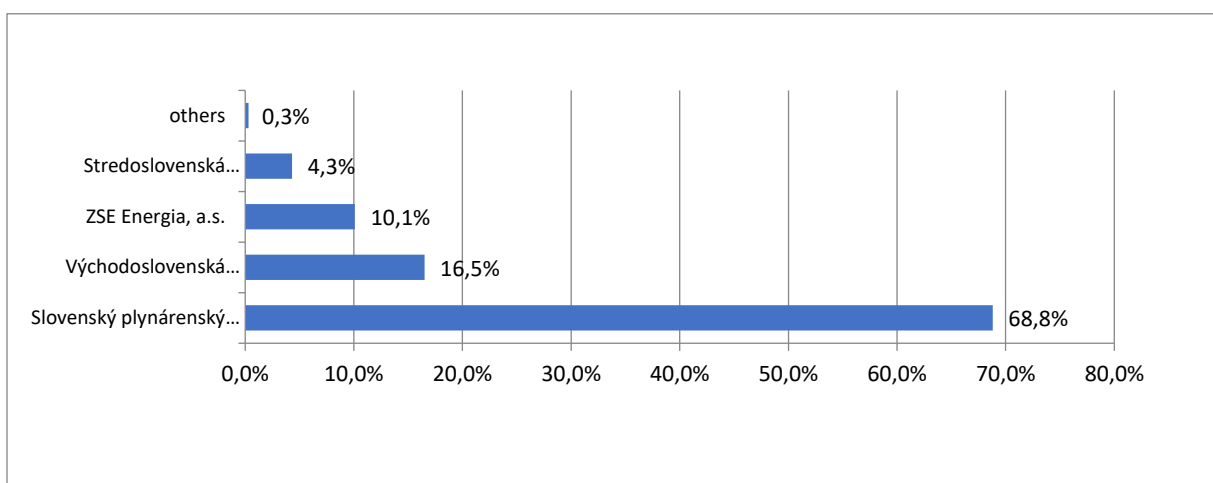


An important tool for household gas customers to help orient themselves in the selection of their potential gas supplier is the regular publication of an updated list of gas suppliers providing universal service that are active in the gas market. On its website, the Office

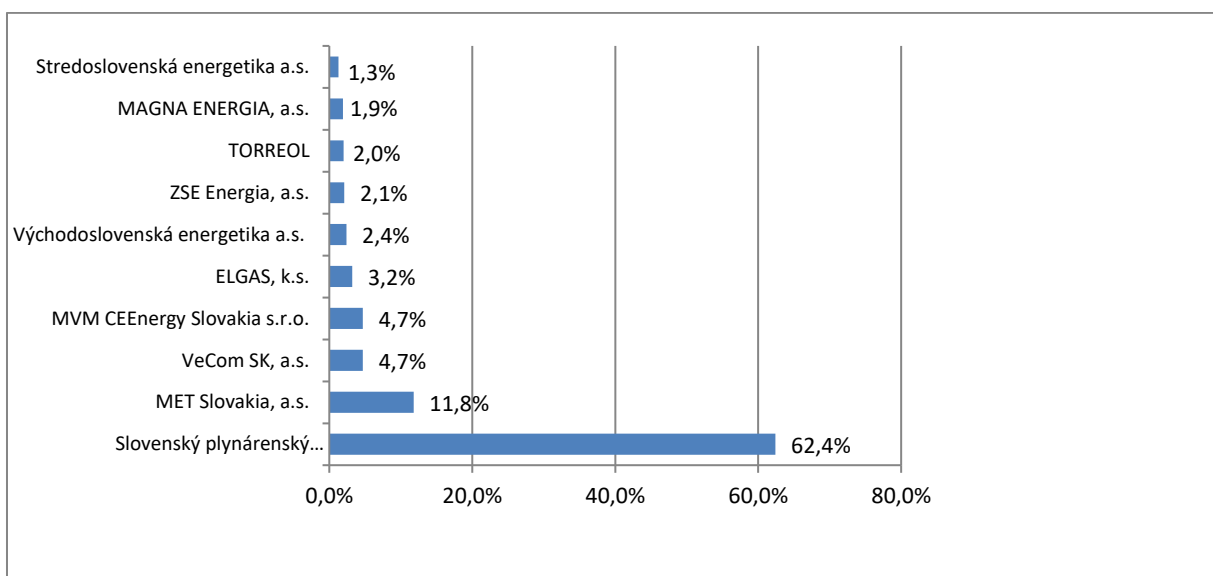
also offers the possibility of comparing the offers of gas suppliers through a simple price calculator. The price calculator is used to calculate the benefits of gas supply for vulnerable customers in the household according to the expected annual gas consumption. The Office updates the price calculator according to price decisions with prices for the supply of gas to vulnerable gas customers for individual gas suppliers.

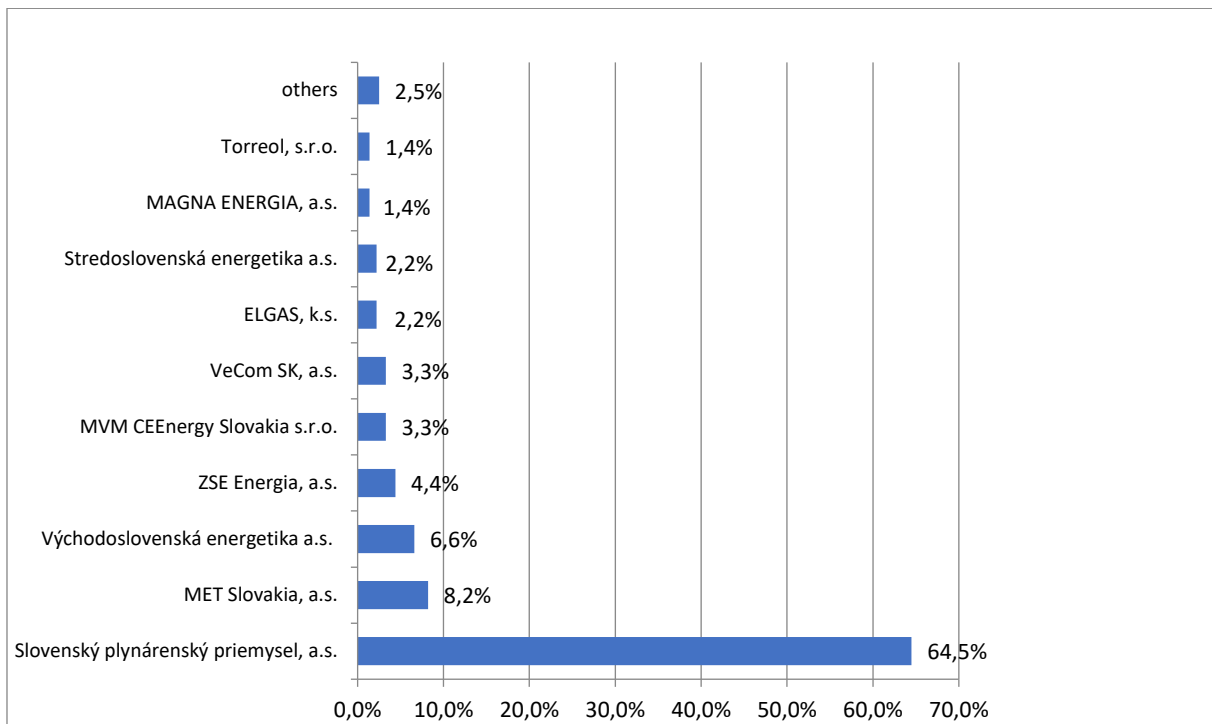
Market shares of gas suppliers in various segments of the gas market in Slovakia

Gas suppliers and their market shares in the supply of gas to household gas customers



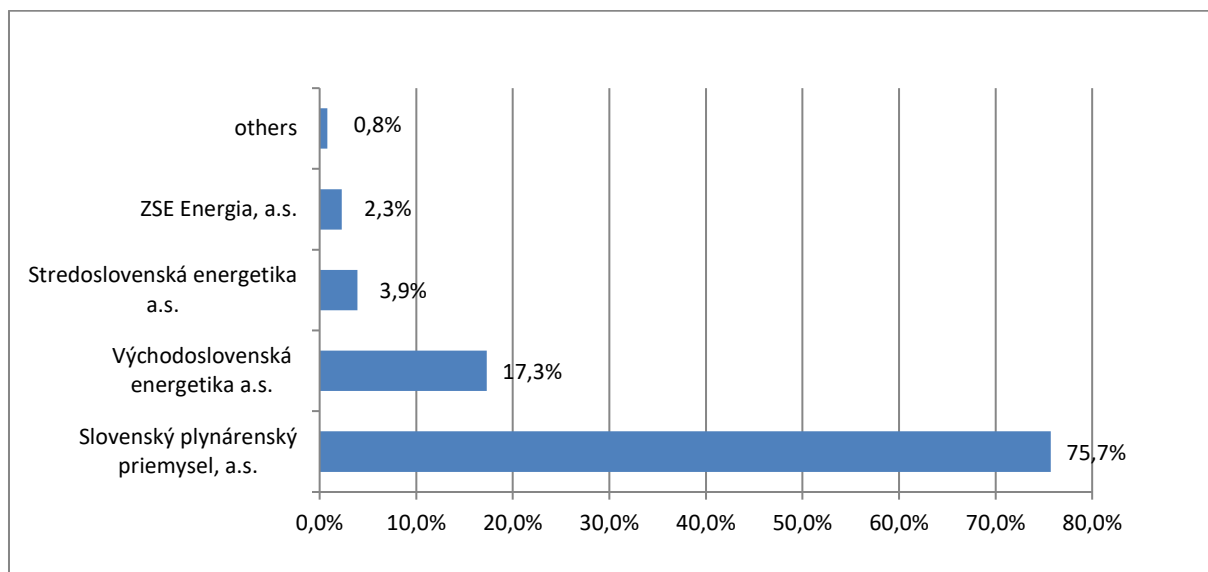
Gas suppliers for supply to industrial customers, except for supply to small enterprises



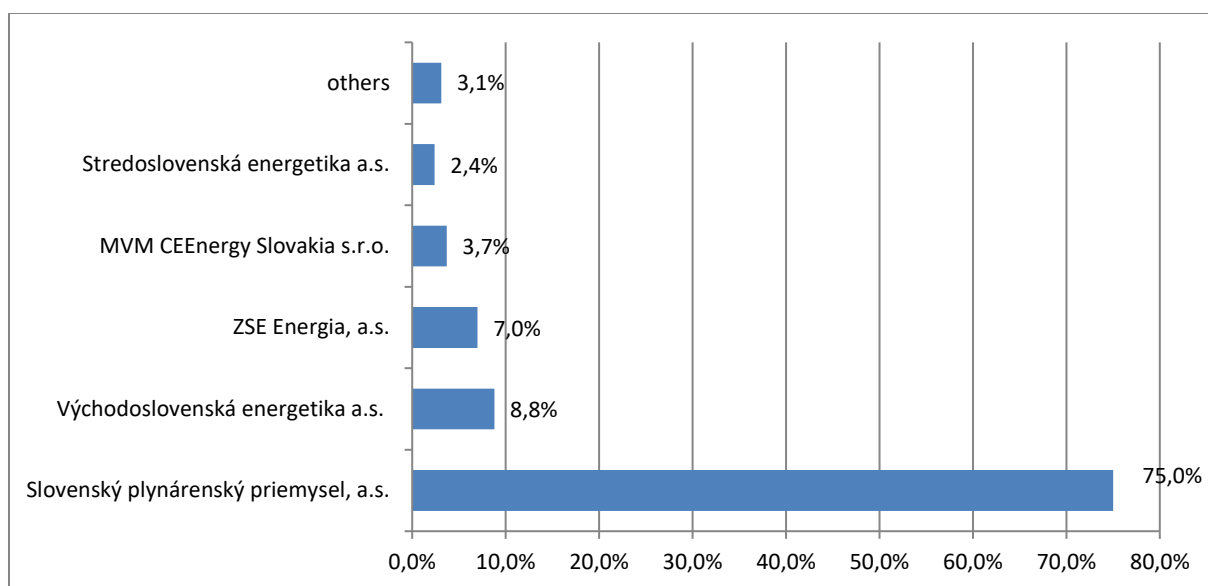


In addition to household gas customers, vulnerable gas customers with a regulated gas tariff also include so-called small enterprises (non-household gas customers with an annual gas consumption of no more than 100,000 kWh for the previous year). Furthermore, there are vulnerable gas customers pursuant to Section 2(k)(6) and (7) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll., such as social service facilities, facilities for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, owners of flats and non-residential premises in a residential building consuming gas for the production of heat and domestic hot water for households, legally represented by a natural person or a legal entity managing a common heat source supplying heat and domestic hot water to a residential building and also for gas customers using gas for the operation of a residential building with rental flats owned by the municipality or a higher territorial unit, which are earmarked for social housing or for the operation of a residential building with rental flats within the framework of state-supported rental housing.

Market shares of gas suppliers in the supply of gas to so-called small enterprises (non-household gas customers with a gas consumption of less than 100 000 kWh in the previous year)



Market shares of gas suppliers in the supply of gas to vulnerable gas customers pursuant to Section 2 (k) (6) and (7) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll.

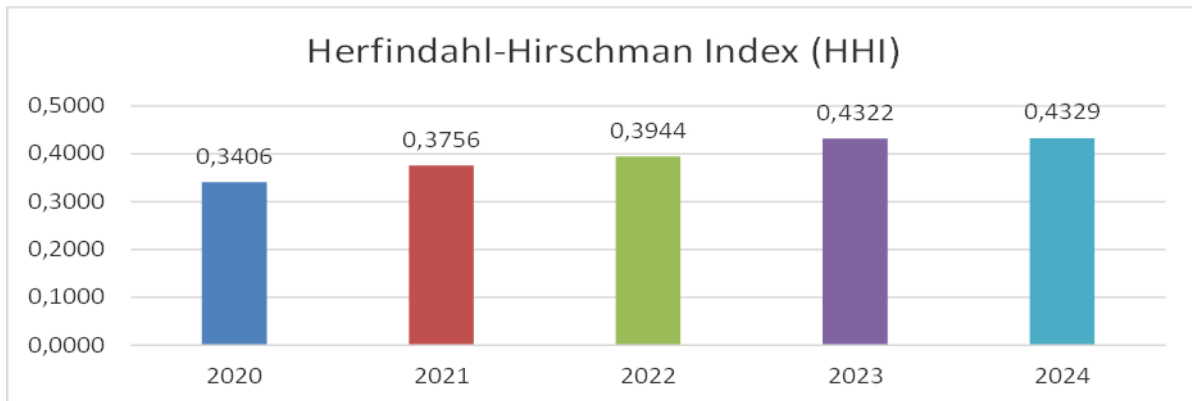


Supply of last resort

The supplier of the last resort on the gas market in the Slovak Republic is Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a. s., which is also the gas supplier with the largest market share in all segments of the gas market. In the year under review, the Office did not register any metering point in the last-resort supply regime.

Herfindahl – Hirschman Index (HHI)

The HHI represents the concentration of gas suppliers in a competitive environment. The position of gas suppliers operating on the gas supply market for all segments of gas customers is assessed. In principle, the market is concentrated if the HHI is above 0.1 and is highly concentrated at a value exceeding 0.2. The HHI for the supply of gas to all gas customers in 2024 reached 0.4329, which means a continued high level of concentration in the gas market.

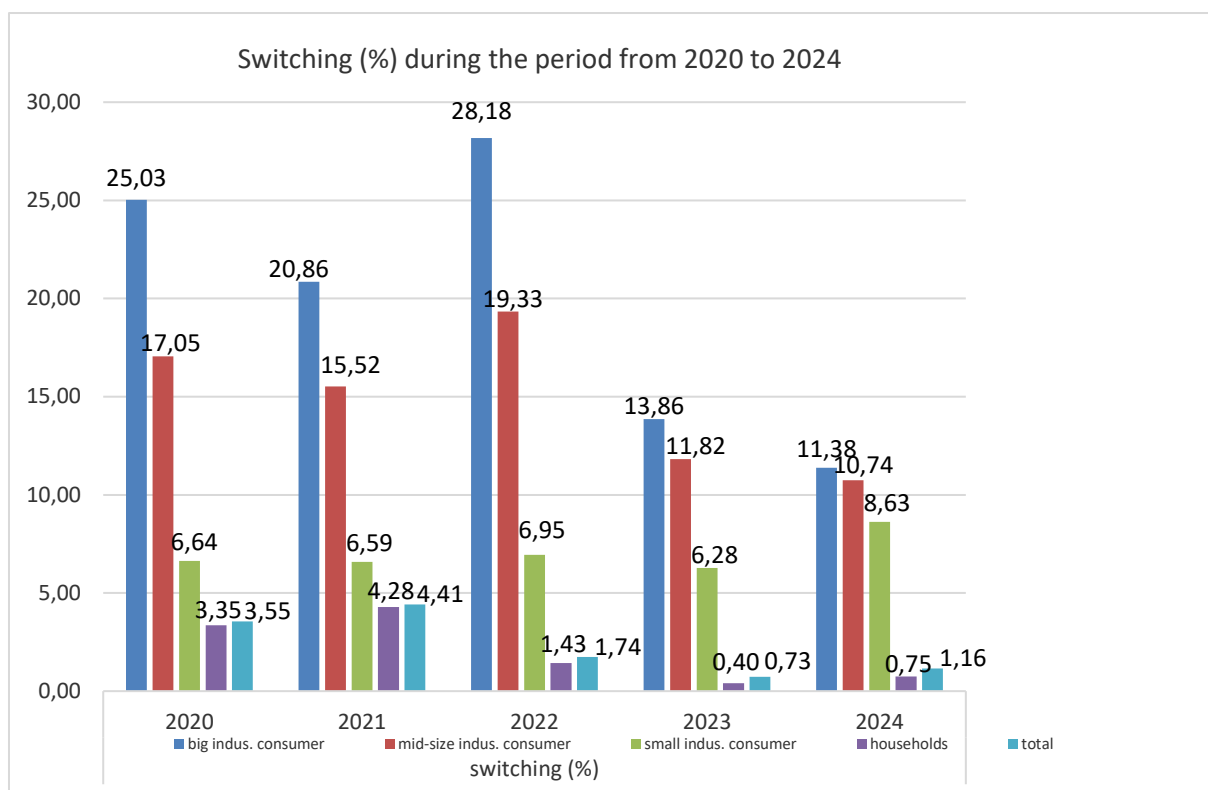


Switching

The level of liberalisation of the gas market is reported annually by means of a coefficient, the so-called switching. Switching expresses the ratio of the number of customer metering points with a change of gas supplier to the total number of customer metering points on the gas market in the Slovak Republic.

Switching between 2020 and 2024

Consumer category	No. of consumer who switched supplier					switching (%)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
big indus. consumer	179	145	204	94	74	25,03	20,86	28,18	13,86	11,38
mid-size indus. consumer	478	415	535	321	308	17,05	15,52	19,33	11,82	10,74
small indus. consumer	5 093	5 151	5 251	4 843	6 395	6,64	6,59	6,95	6,28	8,63
households	48 481	67 067	20 738	5 826	10 785	3,35	4,28	1,43	0,40	0,75
total	54 231	72 778	26 728	11 084	17 562	3,55	4,41	1,74	0,73	1,16



In a year-on-year comparison of 2024 and 2023, the Office observed a decrease in the number of metering points with a switching of gas supplier in the category of mid-size and large customers, in the case of households and small customers there is an increase. The increasing level of switching in these categories of consumption is mainly due to the removal of legislative barriers to an effective switch of gas supplier in Act No. 251/2012 Coll.

3. Consumer protection and alternative dispute resolution

Following a legislative amendment effective as of 1 August 2024, the Office's supervisory and state oversight powers were significantly expanded. In connection with the transfer of the relevant agenda, a large number of unresolved submissions were handed over to the Office by the Slovak Trade Inspection. In addition, during the period from 1 August to 31 December 2024, a further 165 complaints were received from consumers and the Slovak Trade Inspection, most of which were related to the application of Decree No. 503/2022 Coll. This decree sets out the temperature of hot water at consumption points and the rules for the allocation of costs associated with heat supplied in hot water, heating, heat produced in decentralised heat sources, and economically justified costs of heat from such sources.

In dealing with the transferred responsibilities, the Office faced—and continues to face—challenges in terms of staffing capacities, as the Slovak Trade Inspection did not provide a corresponding number of personnel alongside the transferred agenda.

Furthermore, in 2024, the majority of complaints submitted to the Office—primarily by vulnerable consumers—concerned issues related to electricity and gas billing and consumption metering. Consumers often did not understand the methodology used to estimate consumption, or they disagreed with the billed amounts. Many also disputed the actual consumption shown on their bills. In addition to these issues, a growing number of complaints involved supplier switching, in light of regulatory amendments that affected all market participants—consumers, suppliers, and distribution companies alike.

The Office also recorded an increase in inquiries relating to so-called virtual batteries, which required the clarification of how self-generated electricity is stored and how the consumed energy is subsequently billed. In connection with the legislative amendment from the summer of 2024, the Office also began to handle a rising number of complaints related to the allocation of housing-related costs by building and apartment managers.

Compared to the previous year, the number of complaints processed by the Consumer Protection Department (which became a standalone unit under the Office’s internal reorganisation on 1 February 2024) dropped to 294 cases—representing a decrease of 278 complaints (or 48.60%) from 572 in the previous year. Additionally, in 2024, the Office received 54 submissions falling outside its remit, which were subsequently forwarded to the competent authorities for resolution.

Number of complaints handled by the Consumer Protection Department (Consumer Protection Department of the Control Department)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of complaints received	353	538	683	572	294
of which the number of referrals from outside the office	50	48	27	52	54
of which number of suggestions concluded with a reply/opinion	222	388	530	477	176
of which number of complaints completed differently*	81	102	126	43	64

* complaints completed by an official record, in cases where the customer did not complete his complaint after the Office's request and for this reason the Office was no longer able to handle the complaint, or the customer stated that he did not wish to continue handling the complaint by the Office

In addition to the complaints handled by the Consumer Protection Division, the Inspection Department received a further 55 submissions from natural and legal persons. Of these, 20 were included in the control plan, six were referred to other relevant state authorities for handling, and one submission was used as a basis for administrative proceedings.

In the second half of 2024, in connection with legislative changes concerning supervision and state oversight, the Inspection Department received an additional 165 submissions, a significant number of which were incorporated into the control plan.

The Inspection Department also recorded three complaints in the Office's central registry of complaints and petitions. Following investigation, all three complaints were found to be unfounded.

[Alternative dispute resolution](#)

Pursuant to Act No. 391/2015 Coll., the Office is designated as the authority for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in consumer disputes. In addition, it also carries out ADR activities in accordance with Act No. 250/2012 Coll.

In 2024, the Office handled a total of four proposals for alternative dispute resolution. One of these cases was carried over from 2023. Three of the proposals were submitted under § 37 of Act No. 250/2012 Coll., where the party to the dispute was a legal entity—namely, a end customer. One proposal was submitted under Act No. 391/2015 Coll., in which the party to the dispute was a natural person—an individual consumer.

In all four cases, the alternative dispute resolution proceedings were concluded by 31 December 2024.

Consumer Alternative Dispute Resolution Statistics 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proposals adopted and carried over from the previous year	9	4	13	5	4
of which					
-Rejected*	5	1	2	1	1
- agreement for the benefit of the consumer *	0	1	1	0	0
- deferred or futile expiry of the deadline *	0	2	10	3	3
- reasoned opinion *	4	0	0	0	0
- pending application for alternative dispute resolution by 31.12.2012 of the relevant year	0	0	0	1	0

* legal reasons for terminating alternative dispute resolution pursuant to Sections 17 to 20 of Act No. 391/2015 Coll. and Section 37 of Act No. 250/2012 Coll.

All four proposals for alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes in 2024 concerned billing for the supply and consumption of electricity. The circumstances causing the majority of consumer disputes resolved alternatively include large differences between regulated and unregulated prices, insufficient communication on the part of the regulated entity or between the consumer and the regulated entity, as well as insufficient knowledge and information of the consumer about his rights and obligations.

4. International cooperation

In the field of international cooperation, the Office is engaged in several activities related to its role as a regulator:

1. Membership in international organizations:

The Office is an active member of several major European and global regulator organizations:

ACER (Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators) – a European agency that coordinates the activities of national regulators in the EU.

CEER (Council of European Energy Regulators) – an association of European energy regulators.

ERRA (Energy Regulators Regional Association) – a regional association of regulators that promotes the exchange of experience and capacity building.

2. Cooperation on the creation of European legislation:

The Office participates in the preparation and implementation of European legislation in the field of energy.

3. Market coupling and cross-border projects:

It supports the interconnection of electricity and gas networks with neighbouring countries.

It cooperates on cross-border investment projects (e.g. gas pipelines, transmission lines).

4. Sharing know-how and best practices:

Within international groups, the Office shares its experience and at the same time obtains inspiration and data from other regulators.

Europe's energy system is undergoing a profound transformation, and the large-scale integration of intermittent sources will require a demand response solution to manage supply and demand. The electricity market should effectively reflect changes by creating an appropriate framework and market structures.

Increasing the share of renewable energy production in the energy mix with a view to decarbonisation, intermittent renewables such as wind and solar energy can threaten the capacity of local and regional grids, requiring costly grid measures from system operators, both TSOs and DSOs. In addition, decentralised resources are increasingly being deployed, including but not limited to storage and electric vehicles with the need to integrate with the system. Active customers must be able to offer a response to demand, either directly or through aggregation services. Electricity storage is a key element in providing flexibility and promoting the integration of renewable energy into the energy system and can therefore also contribute to the decarbonisation of other economic sectors. Directive (EU) 2019/944 promotes the development and operation of storage facilities as a market activity to be carried out by market participants other than system operators.

REMIT

Regulation No 1227/2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT) has undergone a significant amendment as it has been amended by Regulation No 2024/1106 amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011 and (EU) 2019/942 as regards improving the protection of the Union against market manipulation in the wholesale energy market. The regulation aims to improve market protection against market manipulation in the wholesale energy market, which cannot be sufficiently achieved at Member State level but can be better achieved at EU level. ACER, national regulatory authorities, ESMA and the competent financial authorities of the Member States shall regularly, where possible, exchange on a quarterly basis relevant information and data relating to possible infringements of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 on market abuse (the Market Abuse Regulation) in relation to wholesale energy products.

This regulation will strengthen market surveillance in the European Union and ensure open and fair competition in wholesale energy markets. The proposal for a regulation was presented by the European Commission on 14/03/2023 in response to high and volatile energy prices in 2022.

On the basis of Act No. 250/2012 Coll., with effect from 01.09.2012, the Office registers wholesale market participants, examines suspected cases of market abuse and has the authority to impose sanctions in the event of violation of the regulation. At European and cross-border level, it coordinates market monitoring and cooperation between ACER's national regulators. In close cooperation with ACER, which identifies suspicious cases from transaction data, the Office examines the alerts received on a regular basis. Other means (in addition to the regulatory body's own monitoring) that bring potential cases of REMIT violations to the regulator's investigation are reports from energy exchanges or other trading and brokerage platforms, or anonymous submissions from other market participants. The office also engaged in this activity during 2024.

[Amendment to REMIT \(REMIT II\)](#)

Date of adoption: April 2024 Effective date: May 2024

Objectives of the amendment: To increase the transparency and integrity of energy markets. Improve the monitoring and detection of market manipulation. Strengthen cooperation between regulators within the EU. Key changes: Extension of the definition of 'organised market': It covers a wider range of trading platforms, which means that more operators have to comply with the new obligations. Obligations for market participants from third countries: Non-EU entities must appoint a representative in the EU and provide their contact details to the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and the relevant national regulatory authorities by 8 November 2024. Reporting of algorithmic trading: Market participants using algorithmic trading must report this to ACER and the relevant national regulatory authorities.

As of 31.12.2024, the Office continued with the registration of market participants operating on the Slovak wholesale energy market. Most market participants reported to ACER data on transactions through Slovak RRM, which are OKTE, a.s. and Solien, s.r.o.

[DIRECTIVE \(EU\) 2024/1711 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directives \(EU\) 2018/2001 and \(EU\) 2019/944 as regards improving the design of the electricity market in the Union.](#)

Date of adoption: June 2024 Effective date: July 2024

Directive (EU) 2024/1711 has been almost "completely" transposed into national primary legislation. The Directive is partially transposed (or not transposed) in only 3 areas (selected provisions):

- Art. 15a Right to share energy, paragraphs 7 and 8,
- Art. 18a Supplier Risk Management, paragraph 3,
- Art. 33 Integration of electromobility into the electricity grid, paragraph 1,
- Art. 66a Access to affordable energy during the electricity price crisis, paragraphs 6 and 7.

The reason is that transposition in the conditions of the Slovak Republic within the stipulated transposition period was not possible or realistic, because it significantly exceeds the framework of the applicable Slovak legislation. The amended provisions of Article 33, paragraph 1 are related to electromobility and to selected provisions of Article 20a of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and have therefore not been transposed by the draft law.

[Directive \(EU\) 2024/1788](#)

Date of adoption: June 2024 Effective date: August 2024

This directive lays down **common rules for internal gas markets**, focusing on:

- Ensuring equal conditions for all participants in the market.
- Supporting the decarbonisation of the gas sector.
- Protecting consumers and their right to affordable energy.
- Improving the regulation and supervision of the energy market.

The requirements of the (EU) Directives are transposed and implemented at the level of primary legislation by a bill amending Act No. 251/2012 Coll. on Energy (Energy Act), including Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries (hereinafter referred to as the "Draft Act"). The bill was approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic on 7 May 2025. The provisions of the Act transposing the requirements of Directives (EU) 2024/1711 and 2024/1788 are designed to enter into force on 1 January 2026.

REGULATION (EU) 2024/1747 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 as regards improving the design of the Union electricity market

Date of adoption: June 2024 Effective date: July 2024

Regulation (EU) 2024/1747 is part of the reform of the EU electricity market and follows the energy crisis of 2021-2022. It aims to create a **more resilient, stable and consumer-friendly electricity market**.

The main areas covered by the regulation are:

- Improving the integration of renewables into the electricity market.
- Strengthening consumer protection against fluctuations in electricity prices.
- Promoting cross-border electricity trading within the EU.
- Increasing the transparency and efficiency of market regulation.

Regulation (EU) 2024/1789

Date of adoption: June 2024 Effective date: August 2024

It concerns **the internal market for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen**. It aims to modernise and decarbonise the gas sector in line with the EU's climate goals.

The main areas covered by the regulation are:

- Support the development of the market for renewable gases and hydrogen, including their cross-border trade;
- Ensure fair access to infrastructure for new types of gases (e.g. biomethane, green hydrogen);
- Increase transparency and competition in the gas market;
- Improve security of supply and crisis preparedness;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the EU's 2030 and 2050 targets.

EU regulations are **directly applicable in all Member States**, including Slovakia – **without the need for transposition**.

However, Slovakia has prepared **an amendment to the Energy Act** to align national regulations with the new rules. This amendment is expected to come into effect **on 1 January 2026**.

Twinning projects

In 2024, the Office successfully completed the twinning project in Palestine, in which, over the past three years, Greece and Italy also participated as junior partners alongside Slovakia.

In the same year, the Office continued its involvement in the twinning project for the Malawian Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA), where the two-member consortium of providers is led by the Italian agency Gestore dei Servizi Energetici GSE SpA, with the Office acting as a junior partner. As part of this project, during a study visit by Malawian experts to the Slovak Republic on 4 November 2024, the Chairman of the Office welcomed the members of the MERA delegation, led by its Deputy Chairperson, Ms. Phyllis Manguluti, at the Office's premises in Bratislava.