Methodological Explanation of the Determination of Calculated Capacity

under the AS Gaasivõrk Network Service Pricing Model

This document provides a simplified explanation of how calculated capacity is used in the pricing model approved by the Competition Authority by Decision No. 7-3/2026-043 of 29 May 2026 and the basis on which calculated capacity is determined for each metering point.

1. Meaning of calculated capacity

Under the new pricing model, calculated capacity is the capacity of a metering point on the basis of which the monthly capacity-based fee for that metering point is calculated. Calculated capacity is not a separate fee or an additional price component; it is the basis for calculating the capacity-based fee.

The purpose of the capacity-based fee is to reflect the network operator's obligation to keep the network connection available to the customer for use up to the capacity agreed or established on the basis of metering data. Therefore, the capacity-based fee does not depend solely on how much gas the customer actually consumes in a particular month.

2. Determination period

Calculated capacity is determined separately for each metering point. During the first implementation period of the new pricing model, the determined calculated capacity applies from 1st of September 2026 to 31st of March 2027. In subsequent years, the calculated capacity and price group of a metering point are generally reviewed at the beginning of each calendar year and determined for the period from the beginning of April of that calendar year to the end of March of the following calendar year.

This means that during the relevant implementation period, the calculated capacity used as the basis for the capacity-based fee for a metering point remains the same each month. As a rule, calculated capacity may change from the beginning of April of the following calendar year, or earlier if the circumstances on which it is based change, including where the customer requests a change to the maximum permitted hourly quantity under the consumption regime of the metering point and the parties enter into a corresponding agreement to change the consumption regime.

3. General rule: available hourly metering data

As a rule, calculated capacity is determined on the basis of hourly metering data for the three calendar years preceding the determination of the price group of the metering point. In that case, the highest actual hourly consumption measured during that period is used.

If the highest actual hourly consumption during the three calendar years is equal to or greater than 50% of the maximum permitted hourly quantity agreed in the network contract, connection contract or agreement to change the consumption regime, the highest actual hourly consumption is used as the basis for calculated capacity.

If the highest actual hourly consumption during the three calendar years is less than 50% of the agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity, 50% of the agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity is used as the calculated capacity. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that the capacity-based fee reflects not only the hourly capacity actually used but also the network operator's obligation to keep the agreed capacity of the network connection available to the customer.

4. New point of consumption or new metering point

Where the point of consumption or metering point is entirely new, sufficient hourly metering data are not yet available to determine the highest actual hourly consumption. In addition, consumption during start-up, configuration or testing may not reflect the customer's normal or future consumption regime.

In that case, calculated capacity is based on the maximum permitted hourly quantity agreed with the customer in the connection contract, the special terms and conditions of the network contract or the agreement to change the consumption regime. This is justified because, when constructing a new connection and ensuring readiness to provide network service, the network operator must take into account the capacity requested by the customer and must ensure that the customer can use that capacity.

5. Small business customer without hourly metering data

The same principle applies to a metering point of a business customer whose consumption is so low that there is no obligation to install a remotely readable meter at the metering point and the network operator is not required to meter or submit data for that metering point on an hourly basis. In that case, actual hourly metering data are not available and it is therefore not possible to determine the highest actual hourly consumption at the metering point.

The calculated capacity of such a metering point is also based on the maximum permitted hourly quantity agreed in the contract. This provides an objective and contractually verifiable basis for the calculated capacity: the network operator does not determine it by estimation or on the basis of data from an unspecified period, but uses the maximum permitted hourly quantity agreed with the customer.

6. Summary of the methodology

The method for determining calculated capacity is designed so that the actual hourly metering data of the metering point are always the preferred basis, provided that the data are available and reflect the normal use of the metering point. If such data are not available or have not yet become sufficiently established to provide a reliable basis, the agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity is used because the network operator must ensure the customer's ability to use that capacity.

7. Calculation examples

The examples below use the ÄRI S price group, for which the approved capacity-based price is EUR 5.04 per m³/h per month.

Example 1. Existing metering point with hourly metering data

Indicator	Option A	Option B
Agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity	100 m³/h	100 m³/h
50% of the agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity	50 m³/h	50 m³/h
Highest actual hourly consumption over three calendar years	70 m³/h	30 m³/h
Calculated capacity	70 m³/h	50 m³/h
Capacity-based price for the ÄRI S price group	EUR 5.04/m³/h/month	EUR 5.04/m³/h/month
Monthly capacity-based fee	70 × 5.04 = EUR 352.80	50 × 5.04 = EUR 252.00

In Option A, the highest actual hourly consumption exceeds 50% of the agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity, and the highest actual hourly consumption is therefore used as the basis for calculated capacity. In Option B, the highest actual hourly consumption is below 50% of the agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity, and the calculated capacity is therefore 50 m³/h.

Example 2. Entirely new point of consumption and new metering point

Indicator	Value
Price group	ÄRI S
Capacity-based price	EUR 5.04/m^3/h/month
Agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity	80 m^3/h
Hourly metering data	Not available or not yet sufficient
Calculated capacity	80 m^3/h
Monthly capacity-based fee	80 × 5.04 = EUR 403.20

For a new metering point, it is not yet possible to use the highest actual hourly consumption as the basis. The calculated capacity is therefore based on the agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity, which the network operator must keep available for use by the customer.

Example 3. Small business customer without hourly metering data

Indicator	Value
Price group	ÄRI S
Capacity-based price	EUR 5.04/m^3/h/month
Hourly metering data	Not available
Agreed maximum permitted hourly quantity	1 m^3/h
Calculated capacity	1 m^3/h
Monthly capacity-based fee	1 × 5.04 = EUR 5.04

For a business customer without hourly metering data, it is not possible to determine the highest actual hourly consumption. The calculated capacity is therefore determined on the basis of the maximum permitted hourly quantity agreed in the contract.