

Approved 2026/27 Generator Use of System Charges (GTUoS)

Accompanying Note

8 September 2026



Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Total Revenue Requirement and GTUoS	5
3. Approved 2026/27 Tariffs	6
4. Specific Influencing Factors for 2026/27 GTUoS Model	7
5. Analysis of Tariffs	8
6. Contact	9

COPYRIGHT © EirGrid/SONI

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be modified or reproduced or copied in any form or by means - graphic, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping or information and retrieval system, or used for any purpose other than its designated purpose, without the written permission of EirGrid/SONI.

1. Introduction

This document accompanies the Approved Generator Transmission Use of System (GTUoS) charges for both Ireland¹ and Northern Ireland² as calculated by the Transmission System Operators (TSOs) for the 2026/27 tariff year, approved by the Regulatory Authorities on 1 September 2026 and published on the EirGrid and SONI websites on 7 September 2026.

The approved charges are based upon the methodology as consulted on and approved by the Regulatory Authorities (RAs); the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) in Ireland and the Utility Regulator (UR) in Northern Ireland.

The methodology used to calculate the 2026/27 tariffs is the same as that used for the calculation of the 2025/26 tariffs. The assumptions used in the GTUoS calculation are based on publicly available information on connected and contracted generation and associated transmission reinforcements. Interconnector flows and conventional generation fuel prices are based on the 2026/27 Imperfections Revenue Requirement Forecast³.

Following a decision by CRU, for GTUoS 2026/27 and going forward, battery units in Ireland will be required to pay GTUoS tariffs, and were considered in the model and calculations. Battery Units in Northern Ireland were already paying GTUoS Charges.

¹ <https://cms.eirgrid.ie/sites/default/files/publications/2627-Approved-GTUoS-Tariffs-for-Approval-IE-v2.0.pdf>

² <https://cms.soni.ltd.uk/sites/default/files/publications/2627ApprovedGTUoSTariffsSONIv1.0.pdf>

³ <https://www.semcommittee.com/files/semcommittee/2026-07/sem-26-29-imperfections-charges-26-27-consultation.pdf>

2. Total Revenue Requirement and GTUoS

The revenue requirement is approved annually by the respective regulators in order to ensure recovery of costs associated with the operation, development and planning of the transmission network in a particular tariff year.

The 2026/27 GTUoS tariffs are based on a revenue requirement of €171,621,595. The overall revenue requirement for GTUoS has increased by 21.2% relative to the revenue requirement for 2025/26 tariffs. The breakdown of the approved revenues for recovery in 2025/26 and 2026/27 are summarised in Table 1 below.

Allowed Revenue	2026/27	2025/26	%
IE	€143,777,079	€117,686,250	+22.2%
NI	£24,118,920	£20,993,530	+14.9%
	€27,844,516	€23,902,459	+16.5%
All-Island	€171,621,595	€141,588,709	+21.2%

Table 1: Revenue Requirement

In terms of the Northern Ireland revenue, the TUoS reflected in the NI amount for 2026/27 as set out above is as per the Utility Regulator G-TUoS Revenue Allocation Decision Paper.⁴

⁴ <https://www.uregni.gov.uk/news-centre/g-tuos-revenue-allocation-decision-paper>

3. Approved 2026/27 Tariffs

There is an on-going need to develop the electricity network on the island of Ireland to ensure security of supply now and into the future. There is an associated cost with this transmission investment which is levied on users of the transmission system via transmission use of system charges for demand and generator customers.

The regulatory approved methodology for GTUoS charging arrangements has been designed to link system usage with the transmission investment costs for different parts of the network. Each Generator's TUoS charge should then be reflective of transmission investment costs linked to its own use of the system.

GTUoS is made up of a postage stamp and locational component. The postage stamp portion is intended to recover a minimum of 70% of the total GTUoS revenue and is applied evenly across all generators, while the locational element is intended to provide for recovery of a maximum of 30%.

The following factors that vary year on year have a major impact on the locational aspect of the tariffs:

- The Overall Revenue Requirement to be recovered via the GTUoS tariffs;
- Power flows (which depend on network configuration and dispatch);
- Levels of generation and the contribution of each generator to the direction of flows on each network reinforcement;
- The assets included in the cost file including the Planned Network development and associated costs; and
- Interconnector flows.

4. Specific Influencing Factors for 2026/27 GTUoS Model

On average the 2026/2027 tariffs are higher than the 2025/2026 tariffs. The increase in the revenue requirement has been offset by a significant increase in Chargeable MWs in the model. Along with new generation, following a decision by the Regulatory Authorities, batteries are included in the GTUoS model for 2026/27 and going forward. This added approximately 975 MW (945 MW Chargeable) to the model, which accounted for around half of new generation included since the previous year.

The 2026/27 GTUoS tariffs show similar trends to the 2025/26 tariffs. There are some locational variances, which arise from power flow changes and how these flows are using the assets, which are included in the cost file, in the model.

As provided for in the methodology there is a 13 year window for inclusion of developments in the model, i.e. 01 October 2019 until 30 September 2032. Since the 2025/26 tariffs were set, a significant number of reinforcements have been added to the cost file, a similar number have also been removed, either having naturally fallen out of the cost window. Historical reinforcements within the Cost Window which have exceeded the maximum 12 year period in the cost file have been discounted. Due to these locational changes, certain nodes west of Dublin and Northern Ireland have seen the greatest increases in tariffs, while nodes in the far south have had reduced tariffs. The exception to this 12 year rule is Turleenan-Woodland and associated transformers. This reinforcement has still not been constructed, although it has been considered continually since the inception of GTUoS. This is unprecedented, and due to its significant impact, a decision was previously taken that it will remain in the cost file beyond the 12 year period.

There are four dispatch scenarios considered in the GTUoS model, consistent with those used in planning studies:

1. Winter Peak demand, Merit Order dispatch, 0% solar, 0% Wind
2. Summer Peak demand, Merit Order dispatch, High Solar, 0% Wind
3. Summer Peak demand, Merit Order dispatch, High Solar, High Wind
4. Summer Minimum demand, Merit Order dispatch, 0% Solar, High Wind

The methodology considers these four scenarios, assuming the Median Transmission Peak Demand for 2026⁵. There are five network file study years, from Winter 2027 until Summer 2032.

In terms of the 2026/27 tariffs; approximately 40% of the Ireland tariffs are set by the Summer Peak Low Wind/High Solar case, with a relatively even split across the three other dispatches. This may be attributed to the increase in solar power on the system. Northern Ireland tariffs are primarily influenced by the Summer Minimum scenario. The low wind scenarios were found to result in a South to North base case flow, while for the high wind dispatches the base case flow was North to South.

A significant influencing factor hitherto has been the Turleenan-Woodland circuit. For GTUoS 2025/26, this circuit had been delayed until October 2031, which was outside the Cost Window, therefore it was not included for the first time since commencement of calculation of GTUoS in its current format. The date has not changed since last year, so it is back under consideration for 2026/27. This is a relatively expensive reinforcement, which significantly increases the locational element of the GTUoS revenue. The overall locational element of the revenue to be recovered is 25% for GTUoS 2026/27, with 75% allocated to the Postage Stamp Element.

⁵ [All Ireland Resource Adequacy Assessment 2026-2035](#)

GTUoS tariffs tend to be higher in regions which are remote from large demand centres, and in parts of the network which have a large number of developments built or planned, namely in the northwest and the southwest of Ireland. GTUoS Tariffs tend to be lower around the east, the northeast of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Although there have been some increases due to additional NI reinforcements for 2026/27, NI tariffs are still lower on average than Ireland tariffs.

5. Analysis of Tariffs

In this section we look at the overall trends of the approved GTUoS tariffs.

The maximum, minimum and overall range of tariffs is shown in Table 2 below. The postage stamp part of the tariff has increased (due to increase in revenue to be recovered).

	26/27 Tariffs €/kW/year	25/26 Tariffs €/kW/year
Postage stamp	€7.3570	€6.8560
Maximum tariff	€16.1263	€15.0065
Minimum tariff	€5.4759	€3.2384
Range	€10.6504	€11.7681

Table 2: Analysis of Tariffs

The change in the average tariff from last year's tariffs is shown in Table 3 below.

	26/27 Tariffs €/kW/year	25/26 €/kW/year	% difference
Ireland average	€9.9618	€9.4269	+5.7%
Northern Ireland average	€9.0152	€7.7239	+16.7%
All-Island average	€9.7771	€9.0608	+7.9%

Table 3: Average Tariffs

The change in the average tariff over the last 5 years is shown in Figure 1.

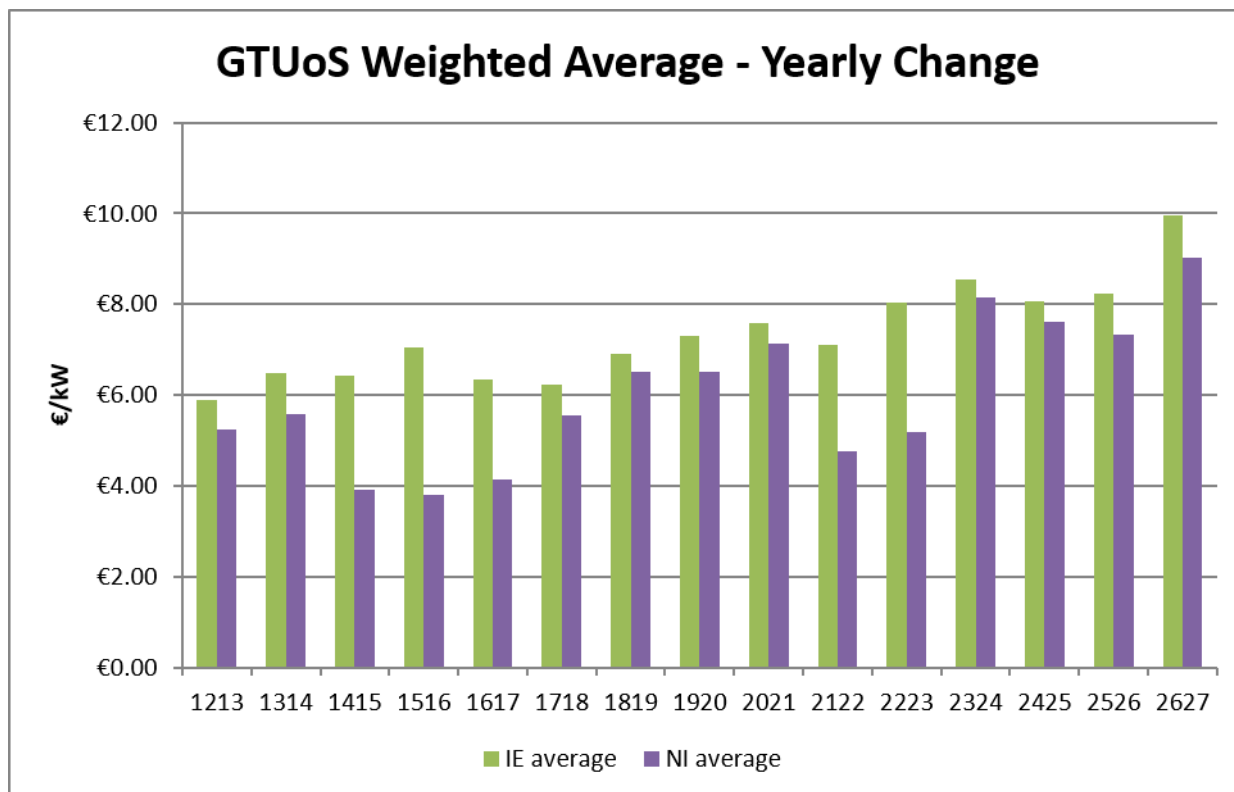


Figure 1: GTUoS Average - yearly change

6. Contact

If you have any queries relating to these Approved GTUoS Tariffs for 2026/27 please E-mail: Tariffs@EirGrid.com or Tariffs@soni.ltd.uk.