

Statement of Charges- Frequently Asked Questions

The purpose of this note is to aid understanding of the Statement of Charges. It does not supersede any of the definitions/descriptions in the Statement of Charges. Full details of all current charges and tariff schedules are available in the EirGrid Statement of Charges.

1 What are Transmission Use of System (TUoS) charges?

The Transmission Use of System charges are the charges associated with provision of access to and use of the transmission grid.

The revenue collected from TUoS is used to cover the cost of operation, planning and development of the transmission network.

TUoS can be split into three main categories:

- Demand TUoS (DTUoS)
- Generator TUoS (GTUoS)
- Autoproducer TUoS

The charges and their structure are overseen by the Regulatory Authorities. Currently these charges are calculated yearly for each tariff year and set out in the EirGrid Statement of Charges. Currently the tariff year runs from 1st October to 30th September.

1.1 Generator TUoS (GTUoS)

Currently the GTUoS (Generator TUoS) capacity charges are charged to:

- All transmission connected generators
- All distribution connected generators with a Maximum Export Capacity (MEC) greater than 5MW.

Incremental rule: for distribution connected generators, GTUoS is charged on each MW greater than 5MW of the MEC (i.e. a distribution connected generator of MEC of 7MW will only be charged for 2MWs (7 - 5= 2MW)

The GTUoS capacity charge is calculated individually for each generator based on the location of its connection to the system. This GTUoS charge is **capacity** based (i.e. based on MEC of generator), there is currently no energy (MWh) component for GTUoS.

The methodology used to calculate generator transmission tariffs is approved by the Regulatory Authorities. Details on the approved methodology are available at:

<https://www.semcommittee.com/news-centre/decision-paper-gtuos-tariff-methodology-and-rates-tariff-year-201213-0>

There can be times when generators are not exporting electricity but are actually importing electricity to supply load onsite, such as, ancillary equipment. Similar to all demand customers, generators need to have a supply agreement and pay TUoS charges for this imported electricity.

1.2 Demand TUoS (DTUoS)

All demand customers pay DTUoS (regardless if they are distribution or transmission connected). The DTUoS charge has both a:

- capacity element (related to MIC of connection) and
- Energy component (based on MWh usage).

1.2.1 What are the different DTUoS schedules?

There are 5 main demand tariff schedules listed below:

Code	Transmission or distribution	LEU? Or non-LEU?	MIC
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	connection?		
DTS-T LEUs	Transmission connection	LEU	Any value
DTS-D1 LEU	Distribution connection	LEU	MIC \geq 0.5MW
DTS-D1 non-LEU	Distribution connection	non-LEU	MIC \geq 0.5MW
DTS- D2 LEU	Distribution connection	LEU	MIC $<$ 0.5MW
DTS- D2 non-LEU	Distribution connection	non-LEU	MIC $<$ 0.5MW

1.2.2 What is an LEU?

A **Large Energy User (LEU)** is generally a user that is connected at a voltage of 10kV or greater. A LEU is defined as a User in either DUoS (Distribution Use of System) tariff group DG7 or DG8 or DG9 or is connected to the 110kV network or is connected directly to the transmission system. The definition of the DUoS groups is available on the [ESB Networks](#) website.

1.2.3 What is a Non-LEU?

A **Non-Large Energy User (Non-LEU)** is generally a User that is connected at Low Voltage (LV). LV is generally considered to be 230V single phase or 400V 3 phase.

A **Non-Large Energy User (Non-LEU)** is defined as a User in DUoS tariff group DG1, DG2, DG3, DG4, DG5, DG5a, DG5b, DG6, DG6a or DG6b. The definition of the DUoS groups is available on the [ESB Networks](#) website.

1.2.4 What determines which DTUoS tariff schedule would apply to my connection?

The category of DTUoS that a connection would fall into is dependent on the characteristics of the connection i.e.

- The voltage of the connection
- The MIC (maximum import capacity) of the connection

1.2.5 What determines the level of DTUoS I pay?

The level of TUoS charge generally depends on:

- MIC OR Highest Metered Demand (this is not applicable to connections in the DTS-D2 tariff schedule)
- Energy used by the customer (MW hrs); and
- The TUoS tariff rate

1.3 Autoproducers

What is an autoproducer?

An autoproducer is generally

- a generator that produces electricity through a Combined Heat and Power process under a licence by CRU
- a generator that is generating essentially for its own use where the MEC is less than twice the MIC, unless either the operator or the customer can point to special circumstances which would warrant departing from this presumption.

For autoproducers the TUoS capacity charge they are liable for is determined by the MEC and MIC of the connection. Under current transmission charging arrangements autoproducers pay network capacity charges as either a demand user or generator user but not as both. In practice, the autoproducer is only charged network capacity for the higher of the MIC or MEC.

1.4 Can you tell me what the TUoS rate will be in advance?

GTUoS rates are calculated every tariff year and vary year on year. The methodology under which they are calculated is overseen by the Regulatory Authorities.

1.4.1 GTUoS

Factors that impact the level of GTUoS for a generator include:

- Allowed revenue that TSOs can collect (which is determined by Regulatory Authorities)
- Generators use of transmission network

- Capacity of generation connected to the system

All of these factors impact the level of GTUoS that generators are charged.

1.4.2 DTUoS

Factors that impact the DTUoS tariffs include:

- Allowed revenue that TSOs can collect (which is determined by Regulatory Authorities)
- Demand forecast for the tariff year
- Capacity of demand connected to the system

1.5 What is a Charging Period

The charging period is based on calendar month.

1.6 How are TUoS invoice release dates calculated

TUoS invoices are issued monthly. They are generally issued 25 business days after the end of the particular month in question.

1.7 How does TUoS interact with DUoS?

DUoS (distribution use of system) charges is the charge for usage of the **distribution** system. These are produced by the DSO (Distribution System Operator). See [ESB Networks](#) for further details.

1.8 How do you calculate the Demand Network Capacity Charge for each charging period?

As described in the Statement of Charges, the Network Capacity Charge for each charging period is based on

The lesser of:

- i) the *Customer's Maximum Import Capacity*, or
- ii) the greater of the Minimum Charging Capacity and the highest *Metered Consumption Demand* of the *Customer* in the *Charging Period*

Where the Minimum Charging Capacity is the greater of:

- i) 80% of the *Customer's Maximum Import Capacity*, or
- ii) the *Customer's Maximum Import Capacity* less 4 MW

1.9 Why the Network Capacity charge is not purely based on MIC?

The Network Capacity charge does not strictly levy the charge based on MIC. Expecting that some degree of variation may be required by customers the charge has been designed with a bandwidth to allow for seasonal and other variations in demand. Customers with an MIC below 20MW must pay for at least 80% of their MIC (multiplied by the appropriate distribution loss factor) in any given month. Customers above 20MW must pay for at least their MIC (multiplied by the appropriate distribution loss factor) less 4MW in any given charging period.

1.10 Unauthorised Usage charges – What can be done to reduce/eliminate Unauthorised Usage charges?

If a transmission connected customer imports more power than the MIC an Unauthorised Usage Charge will be levied.

To avoid unauthorised usage charges, the customer must not import more than their contracted Maximum Import Capacity (MIC) as per their Transmission Connection Agreement. If the contracted MIC is not sufficient to meet the customer's demand on site then the customer can apply to modify their contracted MIC to the required level, should they wish to do so, by submitting one of the following:

[Wind Generation Facilities Connection Application Form](#)
[Generation Facilities Connection Application Form](#)



[Demand Customer Connection Application Form](#)