Approved 2025/2026 Generator Use of System Charges (GTUoS)

Accompanying Note

8 September 2025

EirGrid SONI

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1. Introduction

This document accompanies the Approved Generator Transmission Use of System (GTUoS) charges for both Ireland[1] and Northern Ireland[2] as calculated by the Transmission System Operators (TSOs) for the 2025/2026 tariff year and published on the EirGrid and SONI websites on 8 September August 2025.

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 2025/2026 tariffs is the same as that used for the calculation of the 2024/2025 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 2025/2026 Imperfections Revenue Requirement Forecast[3].

[1] https://cms.eirgrid.ie/sites/default/files/publications/2526_Approved_GTUoS_Tariffs_IE_v1.0.pdf
[2] https://cms.soni.ltd.uk/sites/default/files/publications/2526-Approved-GTUoS-Tariffs-NI-v1.0.pdf
[3] https://www.semcommittee.com/publications/sem-25-028-imperfections-charges-october-2025-september-2026-consultation-paper

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 2025/2026 GTUoS tariffs are based on a revenue requirement of €141,588,709. The overall revenue requirement for GTUoS has increased by 13.9% relative to the revenue requirement for 2024/2025 tariffs. The breakdown of the approved revenues for recovery in 2024/25 and 2023/24 are summarised in Table 1 below.

Allowed Revenue	2025/26	2024/25	%
IE	€117,686,250	€97,549,137	+20.6%
NI	£20,993,530	£22,794,975	-7.9%
	€23,902,459	€26,760,947	-10.7%
All-Island	**€141,588,709**	**€124,310,084**	**+13.9%**

Table 1: Revenue Requirement

In terms of the Northern Ireland revenue, the TUoS reflected in the NI amount for 2025/2026 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 2025/2026 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 2025/2026 GTUoS Model

On average the 2025/2026 tariffs are higher than the 2024/2025 tariffs. The change in total amount of chargeable generation capacity is negligible, following the closure of older large thermal units offsetting the addition of new generation.

The 2025/2026 GTUoS tariffs show similar trends to the 2024/2025 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 2018 until 30 September 2031. Since the 2024/25 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, or being removed as they have exceeded the maximum 12 year period in the cost file. Due to these locational changes, certain nodes in the northwest (Donegal) and southeast have seen the greatest increases in tariffs, while nodes in Northern Ireland and some in the southwest have had reduced tariffs.

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 2025[5]. There are five network file study years, from Winter 2026 until Summer 2031.

In terms of the 2025/2026 tariffs; Northern Ireland tariffs are primarily influenced by the Winter Peak scenario, while the Ireland tariffs are predominantly influenced by the Summer Minimum (High Wind) scenario, although Summer Peak Low Wind is also highly influential. This may be due to the increase in solar power on the system.

A significant influencing factor hitherto has been the Turleenan-Woodland circuit. For GTUoS 2025/26, this circuit has been delayed until October 2031, which is outside the Cost Window, therefore it is not included for the first time since commencement of calculation of GTUoS in its current format. The cost of Turleenan-Woodland was previously allocated a large proportion of the 30% locational GTUoS pot resulting in lower costs associated with other reinforcements. With Turleenan-Woodland removed the proportion of revenue to be recovered across other reinforcements will have increased. The overall location element of the revenue to be recovered is reduced to 24% for GTUoS 2025/26.

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. NI tariffs are still lower on average than Ireland tariffs.

Reinforcements falling out of the cost window in Donegal have led to significant increases at a number of localised nodes in the north of the county, as they would previously have been offsetting flows and would have received advantageous locational outcomes in previous GTUoS assessments as a result. The largest increases in south east are primarily due to the high dispatch of the Greenlink interconnector, located in

[5] All Island Resource Adequacy Assessment 2025-2034

the southeast, which has added up to 500MW of generation (or demand) in this area, combined with reduction in dispatch of EWIC, located north of Dublin, with a knock-on effect on base case flows.

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).

	25/26 Tariffs €/kW/year	24/25 Tariffs €/kW/year
Postage stamp	€6.8560	€5.5717
Maximum tariff	€15.0065	€13.0642
Minimum tariff	€3.2384	€5.4919
Range	€11.7681	€7.5723

Table 2: Analysis of Tariffs

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

	25/26 Tariffs €/kW/year	24/25 €/kW/year	% difference
Ireland average	€9.4269	€8.0582	-5.8%
Northern Ireland average	€7.7239	€7.6057	-6.6%
All-Island average	€9.0608	€7.9596	-5.9%

Table 3: Average Tariffs

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

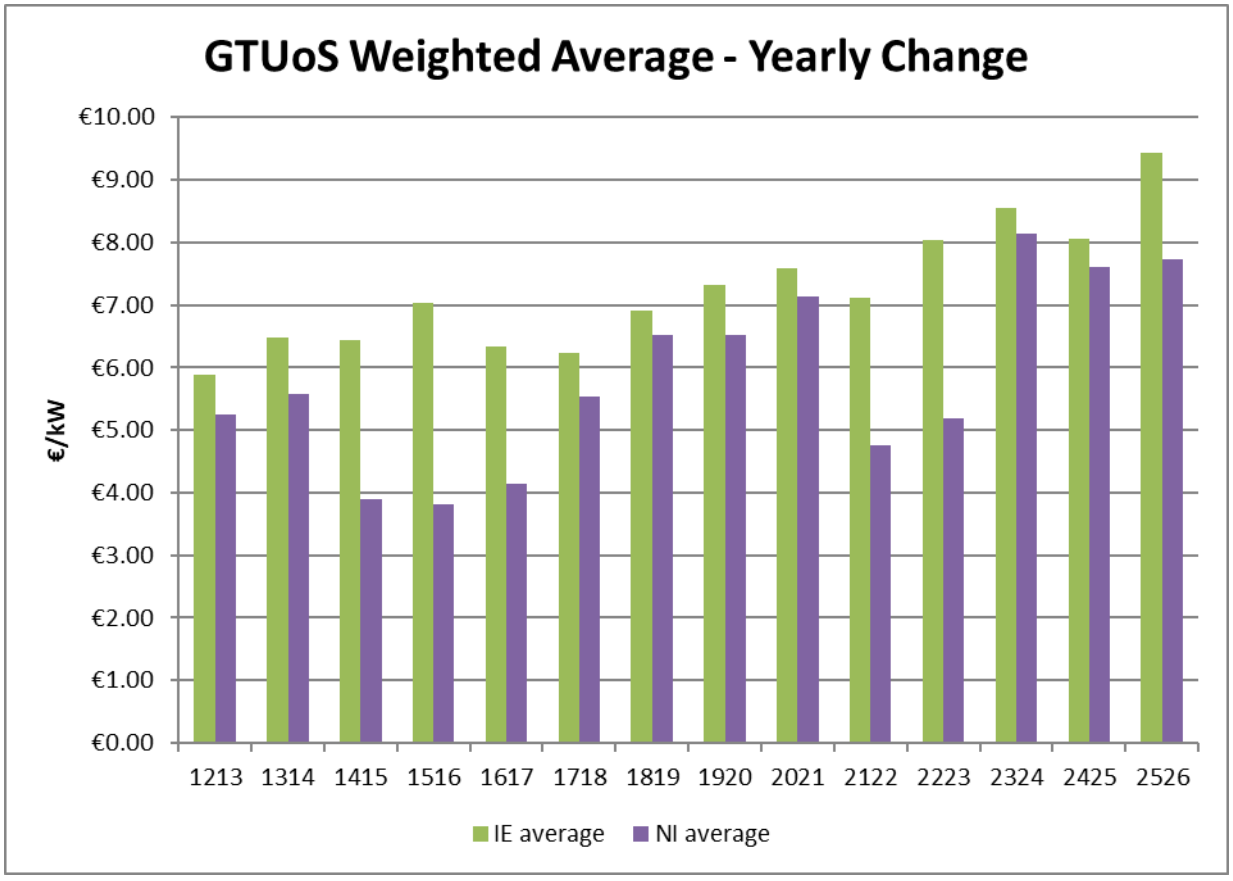


Figure 1: GTUoS Average - yearly change

6. Contact

If you have any queries relating to these Approved GTUoS Tariffs for 2025/2026 please E-mail: Tariffs@EirGrid.com or Tariffs@soni.ltd.uk.