



Commission for Energy Regulation

An Coimisiún um Rialáil Fuinnimh

**Direction to ESB PES on Tariffs
to apply from 1st January 2007**

and

**Direction to ESB PES
on Ending of Tariff Regulation for
Large Electricity Users**

and

Summary of Comments Received and Responses

CER/06/206

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Table of Contents

Background.....	3
1.1 Consultation Background	3
1.2 Format of Paper	4
2 Direction to PES on 2007 Tariffs.....	5
2.1 Direction on PES Tariffs	5
2.2 Tariffs to apply from 1 January 2007	5
2.3 Fuel Cost Variation	6
2.3.1 Background	6
2.3.2 Commission’s Direction.....	7
2.3.3 Rationale	7
2.4 Additional Tariff Change Proposals submitted by PES.....	8
3 Restriction on Ending of Tariff Regulation for Large Energy Users	9
3.1 Direction on Ending Tariff Regulation.....	9
3.2 Exceptional Circumstances	10
3.3 Approved Tariff	10
4 Comments Received to Proposed 2007 Tariff Consultation	11
4.1 €150m ESB Power Generation under-recovery	11
4.1.1 Respondents’ Comments	11
4.1.2 Commission’s Position.....	11
4.2 Revise prices in light of recent drop in fuel prices	12
4.2.1 Respondents’ Comments	12
4.2.2 Commission’s Position.....	12
4.3 Impact of tariffs on business competitiveness	12
4.3.1 Respondents’ Comments	12
4.3.2 Commission’s Position.....	12
4.4 Setting the Price of BNE (Best New Entrant)	12
4.4.1 Respondents’ Comments	12
4.4.2 Commission’s Position.....	13
4.5 Domestic and small business tariff rates	13
4.5.1 Respondents’ Comments	13
4.5.2 Commission’s Position.....	14
4.6 Revised tariff structures – Seasonal Time of Day (STOD).....	14
4.6.1 Respondents’ Comments	14
4.6.2 Commission’s Position.....	15
5 Comments of the Direction on Ending of Tariff Regulation for Large Electricity Users	16
5.1 Lack of Effective Competition	16
5.2 Commission’s Position	16
Attachment 1: PES tariffs to Apply from 1 st January 2007.....	17
Attachment 2:PES Tariffs to Apply to Consumers Affected by CER/06/167	27

Background

1.1 Consultation Background

This document contains a Direction to ESB operating in its capacity as Public Electricity Supplier (PES) on Electricity Charges to apply from 1st January 2007 to the start date of the Single Electricity Market. It is being issued in accordance with Section 3 of Statutory Instrument No.60 of 2005 which applies to ESB (“the Board”) in relation to the charges for electricity (“tariffs”) to final customers who are not being supplied in accordance with a licence issued under paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of Section 16(1) of Statutory Instrument No.60 of 2005.

This document also contains a Direction to PES setting out the terms and conditions that apply to certain consumers being supplied by PES that are affected by the Commission’s recent Direction on the ending of tariff regulation for large electricity users¹ published by the Commission on September 8th last.

The document also contains the details of the comments received on both of the above documents and the Commission’s responses to those comments.

The consultation period for the tariff proposals ended on 29th September 2006. The Commission received seven responses specific to these papers and these are published along with this paper on the Commission’s website (www.cer.ie). Responses were received from the following:

- Airtricity
- BOC Gases
- CRH PLC
- Glanbia PLC
- Green Isle Foods Ltd
- IBEC Large Energy Users Working Group
- Wellman International Limited

A number of other parties also wrote to the Commission expressing their opposition to the proposed tariff increases. These parties are not specifically listed as their submissions were more of a commentary nature.

¹ Commission Direction on Ending of Tariff Regulation for Large Electricity Users (Ref.: CER/06/167, 8 September 2006)

1.2 Format of Paper

Section 2 of this paper sets out the Commission's Direction to PES in relation to tariffs for 2007 and Attachment 1 provides the details of the various tariffs offered by PES. The Commission issues this Direction taking account of comments received from interested parties to its proposed tariff Direction (ref: CER/06/166).

In order to outline the key arguments and responses put forward by respondents, the Commission has divided the points raised under a number of headings set out in Section 4. Following a summary of the arguments put forward, the Commission's responses are outlined.

Section 3 of this document sets out the Commission's Direction on prices to be charged by PES to customers supplied by PES in "exceptional circumstances". It also provides details of the term "exceptional circumstances". This Direction should be read in conjunction with the Commission's Direction of 8th September (ref: CER/06/167) concerning the end of tariff regulation for large users. Comments received and Commission responses are also included in Section 5 of the paper.

Please note that only comments of relevance to the draft decision on PES tariffs and the accompanying Direction are included in this paper. However, a full set of comments are published on the Commission's website.

2 Direction to PES on 2007 Tariffs

2.1 Direction on PES Tariffs

PES shall charge final customers the tariffs set out in Attachment 1 of this document commencing on 1st January 2007. A summary of average increases are included in Table 1 below. This direction applies to the tariff categories listed below. Please note the change in name of three of the tariff categories listed below to reflect the change in tariff structure from a 'Maximum Demand' structure to a 'Seasonal Time of Day' (STOD) structure.

- Domestic Urban (Standard, Nightsaver and Group);
- Domestic Rural (Standard, Nightsaver and Group);
- Residential Business Premises;
- Commercial and Industrial General Purpose (Standard and Nightsaver);
- Low Voltage Low-Load-Factor (low voltage);
- Commercial and Industrial Maximum Demand (low voltage);
- MV STOD tariff (formerly called "Maximum Demand (medium voltage)");
- 38kV STOD tariff (formerly called the "Maximum Demand (38kV)");
- 110kV STOD tariff (formerly called "Maximum Demand (110 kV) – transmission");
- Public Lighting; and
- Unmetered Supplies.

The various terms used in tariffs (e.g. domestic, industrial, commercial, standard, nightsaver, maximum demand, low and medium voltage, 38kV, 110 kV, standing charge, day, night, month, maximum import capacity, STOD) shall have the definition as currently adopted by the Board where any such definition exists and shall not be amended by the Board unless approved (or directed as required) by the Commission.

2.2 Tariffs to apply from 1 January 2007

The Commission has approved the tariffs set out in Attachment 1. These tariffs have been developed by PES and reviewed by the Commission. They are based on the allowed revenues and costs approved by the Commission and published concurrent to this Direction. This results in a 19.7% average increase in PES charges to its customers.

Please note that this average increase only relates to forecast of PES customers consumption. The Commission is not in a position to publish tariff impacts for customers of other suppliers in the market as has been suggested in some responses to the consultation paper. The Commission stresses that the tariff increases published in the table below are increases which will, on average, be seen by PES customers only. Non-PES customers may be faced with different

prices that are dependent on their profile, consumption and details of commercial arrangements offered by independent Suppliers.

Table 1. *Average 2007 increases in PES tariffs by customer category*

ESB PES Tariff Categories	Average PES Tariff Increase (%)
Domestic	19.4
Non-Domestic General Purpose	19.6
Low Voltage Maximum Demand	20.1
10-20kV STOD	20.0
38kV STOD	22.0
110kV STOD	21.0
Public Lighting	29.0
Overall Average	19.7

2.3 Fuel Cost Variation

2.3.1 Background

On 26th July the Commission consulted on a proposal to introduce a fuel price adjustment mechanism for eligible PES tariffs for large industrial customers that would apply in the next tariff year.

The purpose of this paper was to put forward for industry and customer consideration a mechanism, called a Fuel Cost Variation component (FCV), that will adjust PES tariffs for large industrial customers in line with changes in prevailing market costs for gas rather than fix the price for a twelve month period as is the current practice.

Fourteen parties responded to the paper. The bulk of comments received came from large energy users or parties representing such customers. These responses favoured the retention of the existing tariff structure, that is, the continuation of regulated PES tariffs for large industrial users on a year-ahead basis, without fuel cost variation of the kind proposed by the Commission. At the same time, some suppliers and generators favoured the principles put forward by the Commission. Others were supportive of some form of adjustment mechanism but not in the format of that proposed by the Commission.

Having reflected on the comments received the Commission, at that time, decided not to progress the approach to tariff setting. As an alternative to a fuel cost variation mechanism the Commission requested PES to develop tariffs that better reflect the time of day cost of electricity. The Commission took the view that this approach provided some of the benefits of the cost reflectivity that is part of a fuel price variation mechanism. The tariffs, approved today by the

Commission, provide large customers with many of the signals of a fuel cost variation mechanism and also give customers a clear signal to manage their load particularly during winter peak hours (17.00 – 19.00).

Since the publication of the proposed 2007 tariffs a number of consumers have changed their position and have suggested that the Commission revisit the Fuel Cost Variation mechanism. Some parties have put forward proposals as to how such a mechanism may work based on the Commission's previous proposals with an amended set of indices.

2.3.2 Commission's Direction

The Commission has decided to examine the inclusion of fuel cost variations in tariffs for all categories of PES customer and will enter into a consultation process with interested parties before the end of 2006. In principle the Commission has decided that where there is a persistent and significant change in the cost of fuels underlying PES tariffs, this will be reflected in the PES tariffs. The Commission has decided that if, at the end of the consultation period, PES is directed to introduce some form of tariff adjustment to reflect changes in the underlying cost of production, no adjustments to tariffs will be implemented before March 2007 (i.e. until after the winter tariff period).

2.3.3 Rationale

The Commission took account of a number of different points when making its decision not to introduce any PES tariffs adjustments prior to March 2007.

Timeliness

The Commission recently decided not to introduce fuel cost variation measures into tariffs after a recent round of consultation. Following further submissions from interested parties, the Commission has decided to review its position. Given the implementation date for tariffs and the importance of the issue, the Commission needs time to (a) reflect upon the various approaches that can be adopted and this issue and (b) carry out a full consultation process. It is expected that this work will take a number of months to complete.

In addition, non-PES suppliers in the market may well have adopted a particular business strategy on the basis that there is no fuel price variation included in PES tariffs. A change in the Commission's position at short notice (without going another consultative process involving all interested parties) may undermine the commercial position of these non-PES suppliers.

It is noted that the decision not to introduce some form of fuel cost variation (if required) prior to March 2007 does not mean that PES customers pay more or less for their electricity. Rather it is a question of the timing of passing through correction factors to customers. Under current arrangements, tariff adjustments are carried out at year end.

Latest Fuel Cost Estimates

The Commission has recently reassessed the impact of movements in fuel prices on ESB PG's projected fuel costs. The latest estimate indicates that while there is a projected decrease in fuel costs, the amount is not substantial. Although the price of gas and oil has recently reduced, the price of coal has increased compared to the forward price assumed initially in the 2007 tariffs. This has largely outweighed the benefits of declining oil and gas prices. The Commission will continue to review the impact of prevailing fuel prices on ESB PG's costs.

2.4 Additional Tariff Change Proposals submitted by PES

On 21st September 2006, the Commission published for consultation two tariff change proposals submitted by ESB PES (CER/06/179). The first proposal concerned the Residential Business Premises ('RBP') tariff. It included a change to the 'block quantity' of kWh units that are charged at the residential unit rate (c/kWh) and a proposal to restrict the availability of this tariff from 1st January 2007. The second proposal involved a change to how ESB calculate and apply a 'low power factor' surcharge² in respect of night storage heating.

The detail of each tariff change proposals was set out in PES's accompanying Proposal document³ (CER/06/180) which provided more detail of each proposal, including the customer billing impact, proposed implementation date and rationale behind the proposal.

Both of these proposed changes were sought by PES to align more closely PES charging (to its customers) with ESB Networks 'use-of-system' pass-through charges (by the DSO to PES).

Interested Parties were invited to comment on the proposals presented in the papers by close of business on 5th October 2006. No parties responded to the consultation.

The Commission has decided to approve the two tariff change proposals as set out in the PES detailed Proposal document (CER/06/180). These changes are reflected in the tariff schedule of charges below.

² In the electrical industry, the relationship between active and reactive power is normally referred to as 'power factor'. An overall power factor of 0.95 in a billing period is equivalent to the number of wattless units being equal to one-third of day and night units. If the consumption of wattless units increases further, the power factor drops below 0.95 (e.g. 0.94) and the excess wattless units incur a charge.

³ *ESB Customer Supply - Proposed changes to the Residential Business Premises Tariff & Calculation of the Low Power Factor surcharge for Implementation from 1st Jan 07 CER/06/180*

3 Restriction on Ending of Tariff Regulation for Large Energy Users

3.1 Direction on Ending Tariff Regulation

On September 8th last the Commission issued a Direction to PES to put in place the following arrangements for large electricity customers with immediate effect:

- ESB PES will no longer offer tariffs to non-ESB PES customers at MVMD, 38kV and 110kV or to new enterprises that would up to now contract with ESB PES on these tariffs.
- ESB PES will continue to offer published tariffs that are restricted to existing MVMD, 38kV and 110kV ESB PES customers for the remainder of 2006 and for 2007 until the introduction of Single Electricity Market. The Commission will make its decision on the continuation of regulated restricted ESB PES tariffs for existing ESB PES customers in these sectors of the market over the next twelve months.
- With the prior written approval of the Commission and only in exceptional circumstances (as determined by the Commission on a case by case basis) non- ESB PES customers and new enterprises in the above categories may revert to/obtain supply from ESB PES.
- Subject to the above, such customers may only revert to/obtain supply from ESB PES at a tariff approved by the Commission (based on the appropriate published 2007 tariffs) subject to certain terms and conditions approved by the Commission.

In practice, the above proposals mean that PES becomes a default supplier in this sector of the market, i.e., customers may only receive supply from PES in exceptional circumstances and with the prior approval of the Commission. This arrangement is consistent with regulation 21 of SI 60⁴ of 2006 and also the terms of the interim PES licence.

Having assessed comments received from interested parties the Commission has decided to issue another Direction setting out the definition of *exceptional circumstances* and the *tariffs* PES can offer to affected customers.

⁴ Statutory Instrument, No. 60 of 2005, European Communities (Internal Market In Electricity) Regulations 2005

3.2 Exceptional Circumstances

Included in the definition of exceptional circumstances are the following:

- The customer is unable to obtain an offer to supply from more than one supplier.
- The customer is offered one or more prices each of which are greatly out of line with expected market costs of serving that customer.

If a customer wishes to make an application to the Commission to revert to PES (or be supplied by PES in the event that the customer is a new enterprise) in the period prior to the earlier of the start date of the Single Electricity Market and 31st December 2007 the application must be made in writing, clearly state why it meets the definition of exceptional circumstances and provide all necessary supporting information. The Commission will either accept or reject the application within a period of ten working days where the start date commences when the Commission acknowledges to the customer that all necessary information has been provided to the Commission for consideration.

Where a customer is allowed to revert to PES, it must remain a customer of PES until the end of the PES tariff period. The Commission has decided to impose this restriction because of the nature of PES tariff structures. To date PES tariffs are set on an annual basis and generally, the winter tariff price is lower than the underlying cost of winter fuel. Thus, while tariff rates can reflect market conditions on average over the year, the rates do not follow the trend in winter and summer fuel prices. This averaging effect provides customers with an incentive to buy from PES during winter months and from independent suppliers during the non-winter months. In this manner, the customer obtains a below market price for its electricity and suppliers/generators receive an underpayment for their electricity.

3.3 Approved Tariff

The Commission's decision paper CER/06/167 states that, in exceptional circumstances, affected "customers may only revert to/obtain supply from ESB PES at a tariff approved by the Commission (based on the appropriate published 2007 tariffs) subject to certain terms and conditions approved by the Commission."

The Commission has decided that the tariffs set out in Attachment 2 shall apply to affected customers reverting to/being supplied by PES. These tariffs reflect the energy component of the 2007 tariffs and the non-energy related costs and PSO charge relating to 2006.

4 Comments Received to Proposed 2007 Tariff Consultation

On the basis of PES submissions, the Commission published a draft Direction on PES 2007 tariffs on 8th September 2006. Section 3 of the Proposed Direction to PES detailed a breakdown of the components of allowable PES costs for 2007. The recovery of these costs led to the proposed tariff increases, as outlined in Section 3 of the Proposed Direction. The key factors impacting on tariff increases were the increase in ESB Power Generation allowable costs as outlined in the draft Direction.

4.1 €150m ESB Power Generation under-recovery

4.1.1 Respondents' Comments

One Respondent commented that the inclusion of a €150 million under-recovery in 2007 tariffs creates an artificially high benchmark tariff for 2007 to the benefit of Independent Power Producers (IPP) and the cost of non-PES customers. The Respondent requested that the CER remove the €150 million under-recovery from the PES tariff and include as a separate line entry (similar to PSO) recoverable from PES customers to allow large consumers compare prices between the benchmark PES tariff and that offered by IPPs.

Two other respondents argued that as ESB had “failed to achieve its previously budgeted price for gas and other fuels” and that “ESB should take the loss” of €150m.

4.1.2 Commission's Position

The Commission has examined ESB PG's total costs and is satisfied that the under-recovery of costs during 2005 and 2006 is justified and that ESBPG have a legitimate expectation to recover it in 2007 under the current revenue recovery mechanisms.

Under or over-recoveries are a natural result of setting tariffs and revenues on an annual basis and some lag in actual costs being reflected in the tariffs is to be expected. In the case of unexpected increases in fuel prices it can equally be argued that tariffs in 2005 and 2006 were artificially low; this is due to unforeseen circumstances.

4.2 *Revise prices in light of recent drop in fuel prices*

4.2.1 Respondents' Comments

One Respondent strongly urged the Commission to revise downward the proposed 2007 PES prices in light of the recent decline in gas and oil prices.

4.2.2 Commission's Position

Electricity prices in Ireland are set on annual basis at present. This arrangement has proved satisfactory to both industry and customers as it allows for price certainty and facilitates reliable budgeting. As a result of this arrangement, customers are insulated from price increases throughout the year. However the downside of this arrangement is that a price lag develops as the price charged to customers is fixed for the year and cannot move in line with market fluctuations. When wholesale gas prices (international market) are increasing, this price lag must be recovered in the following year, as will occur in 2007. However, in light of comments received during the consultation period and at the recent Joint Oireachtas Committee meeting, the Commission has decided that where there is a persistent and significant change in the cost of fuels underlying PES tariffs, the Commission may look at making an adjustment to the tariffs after the coming winter period.

4.3 *Impact of tariffs on business competitiveness*

4.3.1 Respondents' Comments

A number of respondents were concerned that the level of tariff increases indicated would result in a negative impact on businesses in Ireland, especially those involved in the manufacturing industry competing in international markets.

4.3.2 Commission's Position

As outlined in the Commission's consultation paper, the level of PES 2007 tariff increase is primarily driven by increases in fuel costs. ESB is exposed to international fuel prices of oil, gas and coal and it is increases in these fuel prices that represent the main driver of the recent proposed price increase. When tariffs were set this time last year it was assumed that natural gas would cost 41p/therm; the forward price of gas assumed for 2007 is 58p/therm, a 40% increase. The equivalent increase in oil prices is approximately 36%.

4.4 *Setting the Price of BNE (Best New Entrant)*

4.4.1 Respondents' Comments

The primary justification for the increasing price is cited by the CER as arising from increases in international fuel prices. However, this assertion, a

respondent pointed out, is based on the level of 2007 gas futures prices at the end of July 2006, which, the Respondent commented, appears to be a particularly arbitrary method of price determination. The wholesale gas price of 61.18 pence per therm at the end of July is some 20% above the current wholesale price for 2007. Further, the Respondent continued, the wholesale price for 2007 at 26 September 2006 (50.77 pence per therm) is around 4% lower than the 2006 wholesale price on the same date last year. The Respondent objected to the CER imposing this purchasing methodology for the gas element of the electricity usage.

4.4.2 Commission's Position

The Commission determines the PSO and therefore the price of PES's PSO energy by reference to the Best New Entrant price ("BNE"). It must be noted that the BNE price and the magnitude of the PSO levy are directly related. The lower the BNE price, the larger the PSO levy as it is the PSO levy that recovers the additional cost of purchasing energy from those PSO-deemed (e.g., renewable and peat plants) power plants. The PSO methodology has been used since the introduction of the PSO and is required under the legislation relating to the PSO. As the PSO levy order is required to be made on or by 1st August each year, the BNE must be calculated and set by that date and incorporated into the PSO calculations. Hence, the BNE for 2007 used the forward gas price for 2007 as that was the price for 2007 gas as was current at the time. The methodology for this was set out in the Commission's consultation paper CER/06/116 and, further to that consultation, was confirmed in its decision paper on BNE 2007(CER/06/148).

4.5 Domestic and small business tariff rates

4.5.1 Respondents' Comments

One Respondent commented that although the proposed tariffs for DG6 (Low Voltage Maximum Demand) customers appear to be broadly cost-reflective and provide "incentives for efficient customer investment in their energy infrastructure", the domestic and small businesses tariffs, based on the Respondent's analysis, do neither.

The same Respondent commented that their analysis of the tariffs demonstrates that, in relative terms, domestic and small business customers are carrying more than their fair share of costs. Although, the Respondent noted that this analysis was based on "block average demand shapes and broad segmentation of the annualised BNE price".

Over time, the Respondent argued, no cost-reflective pricing signals have emerged in the domestic sector, whilst those that previously existed in the small business sector have been significantly eroded over the last two years. The

Respondent requested that the Commission review the domestic and small business rates in light of their analysis.

4.5.2 Commission's Position

The domestic and small commercial tariffs are cost reflective and also provide price signals to customers to allow efficient energy consumption and investment decisions. One tariff category or a group of categories is not 'carrying more than their fair share of the costs'. The Commission undertakes a thorough and lengthy process of setting tariffs to ensure that tariffs are cost reflective and that one group of customers is not subsidising another.

While the Commission cannot comment on the specific analysis undertaken by the Respondent, the Commission notes that the Respondent based its analysis of the PES tariffs on certain assumptions which may distort the results and thus conclusions that can be drawn from such analysis. The Commission has complete access to all ESB cost data and cost allocation methodology necessary to carry out the tariff analysis and ensure no cross-subsidisation exists between tariff categories.

In respect of providing economic signals, the relativities between the day and night unit rates on the domestic and small business NightSaver tariffs encourage consumption outside of the peak (day hours) period.

4.6 Revised tariff structures – Seasonal Time of Day (STOD)

4.6.1 Respondents' Comments

One Respondent supported the introduction of cost-reflective charging as it is "supportive of competition and therefore as being in the best interests of customers". In addition, the Respondent commented, the introduction of winter weekday peak price bands provides a strong incentive to reduce demand during these periods; of benefit both to generation margin and transmission capacity. Although ESB PES now has a relatively small share of this market sector, PES price structures nevertheless set a marker in the market and will facilitate competing Suppliers offering similar pricing structures.

The Respondent was of the view that incentives to offer similar tariff structures by independent Suppliers would be enhanced if TUoS charges were restructured to include a Peak Capacity element for these large demand users, covering the same winter weekday periods. With such a TUoS structure in place, the Respondent argued, there would be no need to offer the "additional and complicated winter peak reduction scheme, with its attendant registration and monitoring overhead". Customers would have an immediate and transparent incentive to reduce their peak demand to the greatest possible extent.

4.6.2 Commission's Position

The current winter peak reduction scheme has been successful in achieving reductions in demand during the peak winter period. However, there are many ways of creating incentives for customers to manage demand at peak periods, such as amending the capacity related charges in the TUoS tariffs, as suggested by the Respondent. At this point in time, however, the Commission is not looking to amend the structure of the TUoS tariffs.

5 Comments of the Direction on Ending of Tariff Regulation for Large Electricity Users

5.1 Lack of Effective Competition

A number of respondents commented that, in the upper end of the market, large customers are experiencing difficulty availing of competitive prices due to the “lack of effective competition”. These respondents requested that the Commission re-instate large electricity user’s entitlement to avail of ESB PES retail tariffs in order to encourage Independent Suppliers to offer flexible and competitive supply contracts to large energy users.

5.2 Commission’s Position

The Commission recognises that there may be some customers unable to benefit from competition and have little choice in supply in that they must choose to remain with their existing supplier or, in the absence of the CER Direction, revert to PES. In this regard the Commission has provided additional clarity on the September 8th Direction and has set out in Section 3 the conditions under which customers may revert to PES.

Attachment 1: PES tariffs to Apply from 1st January 2007

Urban Domestic				
Standard Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€87.60	€0.2400
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.1530		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

Urban Domestic				
Nightsaver Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€140.16	€0.3840
Unit Rate Day	per kWh	€0.1530		
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0800		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

Urban Domestic				
Night Storage Heating				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€8.03	€0.0220
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.0800		

Urban Domestic Group Account				
Standard Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€87.60	€0.2400
SC per each add. Flat	per annum, pro-rated daily		€38.69	€0.1060
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.1530		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

Urban Domestic Group Account				
Nightsaver Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€140.16	€0.3840
SC per each add. Flat	per annum, pro-rated daily		€85.41	€0.2340
Unit Rate Day	per kWh	€0.1530		
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0800		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

Rural Domestic				
Standard Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€116.80	€0.3200
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.1530		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

Rural Domestic				
Nightsaver Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€177.39	€0.4860
Unit Rate Day	per kWh	€0.1530		
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0800		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

Rural Domestic				
Night Storage Heating				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€8.03	€0.0220
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.0800		

Rural Domestic Group Account				
Standard Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€116.80	€0.3200
SC per each add. Flat	per annum, pro-rated daily		€66.43	€0.1820
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.1530		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

Rural Domestic Group Account				
Nightsaver Tariff				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€177.39	€0.4860
SC per each add. Flat	per annum, pro-rated daily		€122.64	€0.3360
Unit Rate Day	per kWh	€0.1530		
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0800		
PSO	per month end		€0.00	

General Purpose (QH & NQH)						
Standard Tariff						
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price	Annual Quantity	Daily Quantity
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€149.65	€0.4100		
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€77.38	€0.2120		
Unit Rate 1st Block	per kWh - first 47,815 kWh consumed annually, pro-rated daily	€0.1800			47,815	131
Unit Rate 2nd Block	per kWh - balance per period	€0.1720				
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00			
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00			

General Purpose (QH & NQH)						
Nightsaver Tariff						
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price	Annual Quantity	Daily Quantity
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€160.60	€0.4400		
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€77.38	€0.2120		
Unit Rate Day 1st Block	per kWh - first 47,815 kWh consumed annually, pro-rated daily	€0.1831			47,815	131
Unit Rate Day 2nd Block	per kWh- balance per period	€0.1693				
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0790				
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00			
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00			

General Purpose (QH & NQH)				
Night Storage Heating				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€8.03	€0.0220
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.0790		

Residential Business Premises						
Standard Tariff						
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price	Annual Quantity	Daily Quantity
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€120.45	€0.3300		
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€77.38	€0.2120		
Unit Rate 1st Block	per kWh - first 5,110 kWh consumed annually, pro-rated daily	€0.1530			5,110	14
Unit Rate 2nd Block	per kWh- balance per period	€0.1800				
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00			
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00			

Residential Business Premises						
Nightsaver Tariff						
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price	Annual Quantity	Daily Quantity
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€149.65	€0.4100		
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€77.38	€0.2120		
Unit Rate Day 1st Block	per kWh - first 5,110 kWh consumed annually, pro-rated daily	€0.1530			5,110	14
Unit Rate Day 2nd Block	per kWh- balance per period	€0.1831				
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0790				
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00			
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00			

Residential Business Premises				
Night Storage Heating				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€8.03	€0.0220
Unit Rate	per kWh	€0.0800		

Low Power Factor Surcharges (applicable to LV non-domestic non-MD tariffs)			
Tariff			
Low Power Factor Surcharge applied to kVArh in excess of one third of kWh in	c/kVarh	0.00756	c/kVarh

Maximum Demand (Low Voltage)						
LVMD						
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price	Annual Quantity	Daily Quantity
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€1,025.65	€2.8100		
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€333.61	€0.9140		
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per kVA per annum, pro-rated daily		€25.55	€0.0700		
Excess Capacity NQH	per excess kVA per billing period	€12.78				
Excess Capacity QH	per excess kVA per billing period	€10.65				
MD (KW) - Summer	annual, pro-rated daily		€33.58	€0.0920		
MD (KW) - Winter	annual, pro-rated daily		€40.15	€0.1100		
Summer Unit Rate Day 1st Block	per kWh - first 2,099 kWh per kW of MD per annum - pro rated daily	€0.1552			2,099	5.75
Summer Unit Rate Day 2nd Block	per kWh - Balance per summer period	€0.1155				
Winter Unit Rate Day 1st Block	per kWh - first 2,099 kWh per kW of MD per annum - pro rated daily	€0.1775			2,099	5.75
Winter Unit Rate Day 2nd Block	per kWh - Balance per winter period	€0.1490				
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0775				
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00			
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00			

Low Voltage						
Low Voltage Low Load Factor Tariff						
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price		
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€1,025.65	€2.8100		
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€333.61	€0.9140		
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per kVA per annum, pro-rated daily		€25.55	€0.0700		
Excess Capacity NQH	per excess kVA per billing period	€12.78				
Excess Capacity QH	per excess kVA per billing period	€10.65				
Summer Unit Rate Day	per kWh	€0.1690				
Winter Unit Rate Day	per kWh	€0.1962				
Unit Rate Night	per kWh	€0.0775				
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00			
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00			

Medium Voltage 10/20kV (Seasonal, Time of Day)				
MV STOD				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€3,041.91	€8.3340
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€334.39	€2.2860
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per kVA per annum, pro-rated daily		€26.28	€0.0720
Excess Capacity QH	per excess kVA per billing period	€6.73		
Summer weekday - Day	per kWh	€0.1201		
Summer weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1034		
Summer Night	per kWh	€0.0627		
Winter weekday - Day (excl peak)	per kWh	€0.1758		
Winter weekday - Day PEAK	per kWh	€0.3090		
Winter weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1383		
Winter Night	per kWh	€0.0750		
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00	
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00	

38kv (Seasonal, Time of Day)				
38kv STOD				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge - Looped	per annum, pro-rated daily		€40,798.97	€111.7780
SC Autoproducer - Looped	per annum, pro-rated daily		€3,801.11	€10.4140
Standing Charge - Tailed	per annum, pro-rated daily		€14,340.12	€39.2880
SC Autoproducer - Tailed	per annum, pro-rated daily		€3,800.75	€10.4130
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per kVA per annum, pro-rated daily		€21.17	€0.058
Excess Capacity QH	per excess kVA per billing period	€3.31		
Summer weekday - Day	per kWh	€0.1189		
Summer weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1024		
Summer Night	per kWh	€0.0621		
Winter weekday - Day (excl peak)	per kWh	€0.1740		
Winter weekday - Day PEAK	per kWh	€0.3059		
Winter weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1369		
Winter Night	per kWh	€0.0743		
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00	
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00	

110kV Transmission Connected (Seasonal, Time of Day)				
110kv STOD				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€7,377.38	€20.2120
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per annum, pro-rated daily		€12.41	€0.0340
Summer weekday - Day	per kWh	€0.1153		
Summer weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.0993		
Summer Night	per kWh	€0.0602		
Winter weekday - Day (excl peak)	per kWh	€0.1688		
Winter weekday - Day PEAK	per kWh	€0.2968		
Winter weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1328		
Winter Night	per kWh	€0.0720		
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€0.00	
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.00	

Low Power Factor Surcharges (applicable to MD, LV Low Load Factor & STOD)		
Tariff		
Low Voltage	0.00692	c/kVARh
Low Voltage Low Load Factor	0.00692	c/kVARh
Medium Voltage	0.00609	c/kVARh
38 kV	0.00567	c/kVARh
Low Power Factor Surcharge applied to kVARh in excess of one third of kWh in any bill.		

MIC Penalties (applicable to 110kV Tariff)	
A Networks Unauthorised Usage Charge per MWh applies to the 110 kV tariff for all energy at the 'defined' metering point (usually supply transformer 110kV bushings) used in excess of the customer's Maximum Import Capacity.	€ 642 MWh

Public Lighting				
Unmetered Supplies (urban/rural)				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Dusk to Midnight	per kWh	€0.2400		
Dusk to Dawn	per kWh	€0.1351		
24 hr supplies	per kWh	€0.1340		
Metered Supplies (rural)	per kWh	€0.2400		
PSO	per kVA - per month end		€0.00	

Public Lighting				
Miscellaneous Unmetered Supplies				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Miscellaneous Unmetered	per kWh	€0.2000		
PSO	per kVA - per month end		€0.00	

Public Lighting				
Metered Public Lighting				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		€97.82	€0.2680
24 hr supplies	per kWh	€0.2400		
PSO	per kVA - per month end		€0.00	

Attachment 2:PES Tariffs to Apply to Consumers Affected by CER/06/167

Medium Voltage 10/20kV (Seasonal, Time of Day)				
MV STOD				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		2,592.60	€7.1000
SC Autoproducer	per annum, pro-rated daily		€553.26	€1.5200
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per kVA per annum, pro-rated daily		€23.76	€0.0700
Excess Capacity QH	per excess kVA per billing period	€5.94		
Summer weekday - Day	per kWh	€0.1201		
Summer weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1034		
Summer Night	per kWh	€0.0627		
Winter weekday - Day (excl peak)	per kWh	€0.1758		
Winter weekday - Day PEAK	per kWh	€0.3090		
Winter weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1383		
Winter Night	per kWh	€0.0750		
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€5.10	
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.88	

38kv (Seasonal, Time of Day)				
38kv STOD				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge - Looped	per annum, pro-rated daily		36,780.00	€100.77
SC Autoproducer - Looped	per annum, pro-rated daily		€2,518.98	€6.9000
Standing Charge - Tailed	per annum, pro-rated daily		12,258.00	€33.5800
SC Autoproducer - Tailed	per annum, pro-rated daily		€2,517.90	€6.9000
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per kVA per annum, pro-rated daily		€18.96	€0.050
Excess Capacity QH	per excess kVA per billing period	€4.74		
Summer weekday - Day	per kWh	€0.1189		
Summer weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1024		
Summer Night	per kWh	€0.0621		
Winter weekday - Day (excl peak)	per kWh	€0.1740		
Winter weekday - Day PEAK	per kWh	€0.3059		
Winter weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1369		
Winter Night	per kWh	€0.0743		
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€5.10	
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.88	

110kV Transmission Connected (Seasonal, Time of Day)				
110kV STOD				
Tariff Components		Price per Unit	Annual Price	Daily Price
Standing Charge	per annum, pro-rated daily		4,885.50	€13.3800
Capacity Charge (MIC)	per annum, pro-rated daily		€10.92	€0.0300
Summer weekday - Day	per kWh	€0.1153		
Summer weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.0993		
Summer Night	per kWh	€0.0602		
Winter weekday - Day (excl peak)	per kWh	€0.1688		
Winter weekday - Day PEAK	per kWh	€0.2968		
Winter weekend - Day	per kWh	€0.1328		
Winter Night	per kWh	€0.0720		
PSO (< 30 kVA)	per month end		€5.10	
PSO (>= 30 kVA)	per kVA - per month end		€0.88	

Low Power Factor Surcharges (applicable to STOD tariffs)		
Tariff		
Medium Voltage	0.00609	c/kVARh
38 kV	0.00567	c/kVARh
Low Power Factor Surcharge applied to kVARh in excess of one third of kWh in any bill.		

MIC Penalties (applicable to 110kV Tariff)	
A Networks Unauthorised Usage Charge per MWh applies to the 110 kV tariff for all energy at the 'defined' metering point (usually supply transformer 110kV bushings) used in excess of the customer's Maximum Import Capacity.	€ 626 / MWh

* **These tariffs are restricted tariffs** and customers on these tariffs, from 1st January 2007, will be charged the equivalent 2007 tariff detailed in Attachment 1.