

1. LV Seasonal Time of Day (STOD) Tariff for LVMD Customers and LV LLF Customers with Quarter Hourly metering

Proposal:

Introduce a 7-band Seasonal Time of Day (STOD) tariff structure to LVMD and LLF Customers with QH metering using the same structure as the previous STOD offered by ESBCS to Large Energy Users in 2007.

The STOD tariff contains 7 different kWh rates that apply to designated periods covering the peak, day weekend and night in the winter, and the day, weekend and night in the summer.

This will apply to approx. 1,700 Low Voltage Max Demand customers and approx. 10 Low Load Factor customers.

Rationale:

The STOD tariff structure reflects the underlying energy costs more accurately than the Maximum Demand Tariff.

The STOD tariff gives a persistent cost signal at peak times through the peak kWh rate whereas with the Maximum Demand tariff the signal is lost once a high MD threshold has been reached in any billing period.

The STOD tariff proved popular with LEU customers when introduced in 2007 as it enabled them to better manage their electricity costs through reducing demand and greater energy efficiency.

It improves the utilisation of the Quarter-Hourly meter functionality already installed.

This proposal is consistent with a potential change that was flagged by CER in CER/07/191 22 October 2007: "The Commission believes that in the medium term it would be desirable for PES to consider the use of a STOD structure for this group of customers (LVMD)".

2. General Purpose Tariffs (24 hour & Nightsaver)

Proposal:

Amend the structure of the GP tariff so as to remove the 2-block structure that applies to the day energy rates in this tariff.

Rationale:

The current structure creates a declining average cost of electricity for customers as energy consumption increases beyond the Block 1 allowance (131 kWh per day in the billing period) which does not encourage efficient energy behaviour by the customers.

It reflects the underlying energy costs more accurately.

This proposal is consistent with CER decision CER/07/191 22 October 2007 : "CER has decided to introduce this revised structure from 1st October 2008."

3. PPPT & LEU's

Proposal:

To have all Large Energy Users on an individual PPPT (Pool Price Pass Through) tariff. LEU customers comprise those connected at 10kV, 38kV and 110kV.

Rationale:

Since 1st March 2008, as per CER decision CER/07/149 (27 September 2007), all LEU's (Large Energy Users) have an option of either an individual PPPT or a Group PPPT. There are approximately 40 and 370 customers on each respectively.

Comparative analysis based on pool prices to-date indicates that most of the Group PPPT customers would experience less than a 2% difference compared to the individual PPPT, and have not receive significantly more protection from pool price spikes as a consequences of group pricing.

As the PPPT arrangement is designed to charge the actual costs incurred in procuring supplies of electricity from the Pool to meet customer demand then individualising the tariff encourages each customer to consider more efficient and economic use of energy. This is particularly useful to those customers that can manage their demand at the day-ahead stage.

Additionally the Individual PPPT customers can access details of Demand and Energy charges by quarter-hour via ESB's Energy Extra web application.

4. “Metered Public Lighting” Tariff

Proposal:

This change impacts on 28 customers on the metered public lighting tariff. It is proposed to eliminate this tariff and charge these customers at the prevailing General Purpose rate. (GP24 if single tariff meter installed, GP Nightsaver if a dual tariff meter is installed).

Rationale:

All newly connected public lighting over 2kVa is metered and assigned to DUoS Group 5 by ESB Networks and accordingly are charged on the General Purpose tariff which is the most appropriate tariff for this type of consumer.

The Metered Public lighting tariff and General Purpose 24 hour tariff standing charges are the same since 1st November 2007. The current metered public lighting kWh rate equals the block 2 GP24 kWh rate.

This will bring the 28 customers on Metered Public Lighting tariff into line with the treatment of all the other metered public lighting customers.

5. Nightsaver Tariff

Proposal:

Undertake a review of the structure of the Nightsaver cost components for the 2008/2009 tariff year.

Rationale:

The Nightsaver tariff was amended last year and a revised tariff structure applied from 1st Nov 2007. In light of the experience of these amendments it is appropriate to undertake a review of the structure of the Nightsaver tariff.

6. Green/Renewable Tariff

Proposal:

To introduce a Green/Renewable tariff.

It is targeted to introduce a green/renewable tariff for the tariff year commencing October 2008. The requirements to enable us provide such a tariff are currently being identified, developed and assessed. These requirements extend to satisfying regulatory requirements and also include tariff structure and pricing.

Rationale:

To respond positively to consumers' increased environmental awareness and requests for products produced from renewable energy sources.

7. Evaluation of status of MV & 38kV connected customers on the GP tariff

Proposal:

To evaluate the status of 78 customers connected at MV or 38kV but billed on the General Purpose tariff, and assess the appropriateness of PPPT to meet many of these customers demand.

Rationale:

Many of these customers transferred from Max Demand tariffs to the GP tariff because they had low load factors which gave rise to high electricity charges as a result of the capacity and standing charge elements of the MD tariffs.

Many of the customers in this group of 78 are generators, and in July 2007 CER approved a proposal from ESB Networks to charge embedded generators DUoS charges on the same basis as exporting autoproducers which in practice means no liability for capacity charges or standing charges.

The PPPT tariff may better reflect the actual costs incurred in procuring supplies of electricity from the Pool to meet many of these customers demand.

Because of their supply voltage, they are already on QH metering.