

TSO PR5 Strategic Objectives

Multi-Year Plan

2022-2026

12 November 2021



Table of Contents

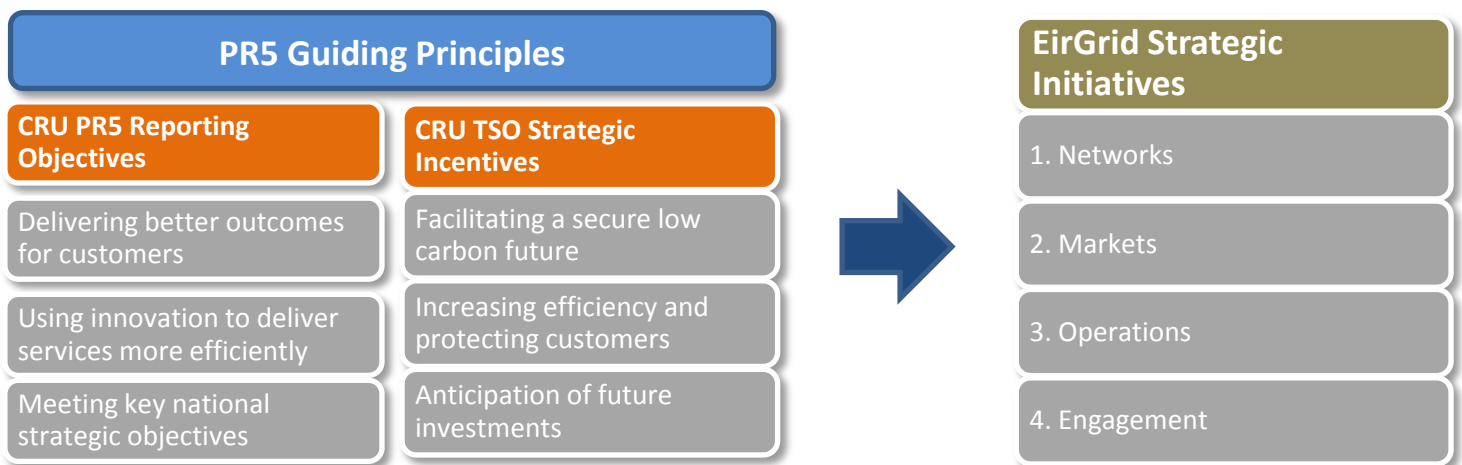
1. Introduction	3
2. Summary of Incentives.....	5
3. Incentives – Deliverables/Actions.....	9
a. Networks.....	9
b. Markets.....	11
c. Operations	12
d. Engagement	13
4. Interdependencies/Assumptions.....	14
5. Performance Assessment	15
6. Next Steps	15
7. Acronyms	16

1. Introduction

CRU/20/154¹ Decision Paper contains direction and guidance to EirGrid as the Transmission System Operator (TSO) on Incentives and Reporting arrangements for the Price Review 5 (PR5) period, 2021-2025. The objective of the CRU’s PR5 reporting and incentives, as per the Executive Summary of CRU/20/154, is to ensure that network companies are focused on delivering better outcomes for customers; using innovation to deliver services more efficiently; and meeting key national strategic objectives.

Further to this, as per Section 7.10 and Annex 11 of CRU/20/154, the CRU has identified three key areas for consideration when proposing the TSO Strategic Incentives - facilitating a secure low carbon future; increasing efficiency and protecting customers; and anticipation of future investments.

These objectives are strongly aligned to the EirGrid Group Strategy and to the initiatives and actions that we are now implementing to deliver it. Guided by these, whilst at the same time being cognisant of the incentives that are being reported separately, we are proposing four workstreams across which we have developed TSO Strategic Incentives under the multi-year plan. In this multi-year plan, we have outlined key deliverables under the four workstreams for 2022, 2023 and 2024 calendar years. The targets for subsequent years will be confirmed in advance of the relevant calendar year as part of the rolling annual submission of the multi-year incentive proposal. This document is being prepared for submission to the CRU and public consultation in parallel. Further information on the public consultation is available in Section 6, Next Steps.



Delivery of the various workstreams and achievement of the secure transition to the 2030 renewable targets, and ultimately 2050 targets, will facilitate a secure low carbon future and increase efficiencies and protect consumers. In addition, a number of the initiatives anticipate future investment in the transmission system, and indeed investment required by others. In doing so they seek to address the requirements to support this investment whilst seeking to ensure it is made efficiently and in the best interests of consumers.

¹ <https://www.cru.ie/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/CRU20154-PR5-Regulatory-Framework-Incentives-and-Reporting-1.pdf>

Please note that EirGrid actions required as per the Security of Supply and Offshore Wind workstreams are being progressed via separate initiatives and as a result are not expressly referred to in this document at this time.

Please refer to CRU Information Paper – Security of Supply Programme of Actions CRU/21/115² and the Irish Government’s Policy Statement on the Framework for Ireland’s Offshore Electricity Transmission System³ for further information.

² <https://www.cru.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/CRU21115-Security-of-Electricity-Supply---Programme-of-Actions.pdf>

³ <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/5ec24-policy-statement-on-the-framework-for-irelands-offshore-electricity-transmission-system/>

2. Summary of Incentives

For each of these workstreams we outline a multi-year programme with elements of both annual and multi-annual deliverables. We propose to refine this as we move through each year and as the deliverables in each of the subsequent years after 2022 become clear.

Incentive Heading	2022	2023	2024	Outcomes for customers and market participants
Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Engagement with planning authorities at a strategic level to enable expeditious delivery of strategic electricity infrastructureⁱ • Q4 - Implementation of an end – end TSO/TAO joint approach to optimise programme delivery time of electricity infrastructureⁱⁱ • Q4 - Investigate and implement approach to Develop Asset Health Indices for transmission assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q2 – Support the adoption of Government and regulatory policies to support locating generation and large energy users where electricity grid capacity is available or where it will be available in the future.ⁱⁱⁱ • Q4 - Implementation of a transmission outage review and transformation programme^{iv} • Q4: Complete online condition monitoring (OLCM) pilot project and if deemed successful, develop proposal and implement more OLCM on transmission system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4: Participate in an International Transmission Asset Management Survey (ITAMS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario-based analysis to identify an optimal Transmission Network Roadmap • Optimised overall joint delivery approach between EirGrid and ESBN • Minimize the requirement for outages during construction • Delivery of the outage programme and in turn the grid delivery programme as effectively and efficiently as possible • More efficient approach to maintenance, outage planning and enable a real time approach to asset condition and asset management decision making.
	Ongoing multi-year deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver electricity grid Technology Toolbox solutions for enhanced flexible network operation^v • Develop flexible networks strategy for deployment of “non-wires” electricity grid technologies 			
Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q2 – All Capacity Market Auctions completed • Q3 - RESS 2 auction completed^{vi} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed 2023 deliverables to be provided in future iterations of this document when 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed 2024 deliverables to be provided in future iterations of this document when published for consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the necessary incentives for third-party investment and the financial support needed for renewable and low carbon assets and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Implement Scalable Complex Orders in <i>ex-ante</i> Markets 	<p>published for consultation</p>		<p>system services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment between the energy, capacity, system services markets, and related investment drivers with operational requirements decreases the risk of inefficient investment resulting in higher than necessary costs to the consumer and the risk of falling short of renewable targets.
<p>Operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q2 - Develop an “Operational Policy Roadmap to 2030” to set out our plans for evolving operational policy. • Q2 – Undertake suite of studies to identify the capability to reduce the minimum number of large synchronous units from 8 to 7 and the inertia floor from 23,000 MWs to 20,000 MWs and develop an interim operational policy • Q2 - Undertake a public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q1 - Conduct an operational trial of interim policy of a minimum of 7 large synchronous units / 20,000 MWs inertia floor • Q2 - Subject to the outcome of the trial, implement enduring operational policy for operation with a minimum of 7 large synchronous units / 20,000 MWs inertia floor • Q2 – Subject to Regulatory authority approval, undertake a procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q2 – Implement auction volume determination process ahead of first Future Arrangements system services auction and forecasting process for longer-term system services requirements • Q2 - Establish new performance monitoring arrangements to enable enhanced performance monitoring of Grid Code compliance and system services provision • Q4 - Update the Operational Policy Roadmap to 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued secure operation of the power system • Operating the future power system with fewer conventional synchronous generators to accommodate large penetrations of variable non-synchronous RES and keeping curtailment levels to a minimum • Delivery of the required system services and demand side flexibility to enable the transition to 2030. • Identifying technical scarcities and operational needs and clarifying the system technical needs – both now

	<p>consultation on the technical and locational requirements for low carbon inertia services, develop a proposed decision paper and submit it to the Regulatory Authorities for approval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Undertake a public consultation on low carbon inertia services on the fixed term contracts, develop a proposed decision paper and submit it to the Regulatory Authorities for approval • Q4 - High-level design of system services products for inclusion in the first Future Arrangements auction 	<p>process leading to award of contract(s) for low carbon inertia services.^{vii}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Develop methodology and process for determining system services auction volumes and forecasting longer-term system services requirements^{viii} 		<p>and projected for the future.</p>
	<p>Ongoing multi-year deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct ongoing short-horizon operational studies to ensure a secure power system with increasing levels of renewables as we transition to 2030. • Develop TSO processes and procedures related to the operation of the Greenlink and Celtic Interconnectors (subject to the agreed operating model).^{ix} • Develop and deliver systems and interfaces for the integration of the Greenlink and Celtic Interconnectors into our operational systems.^x • Develop operational policy and standards to align with the transition to probabilistic operations • Development of the capability to model and operate new grid technologies (such as Dynamic Line Rating and Power Flow Controllers) which will enhance our capability to maximise the use of existing transmission grid infrastructure.^{xi} 			
<p>Engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Host Future Energy Conference for elected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Coordinate and host regional knowledge hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q3 – Partnership with RGI and Friends of the Earth with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened relationships with community organisations.

	<p>public representatives across Ireland creating a platform for discussion with key stakeholders and policy makers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Liaise with Skillnet Ireland, Education and Training Board Ireland (ETBI) and SOLAS to investigate employment opportunities in Renewable Development. • Q4 - Collaborate with a local authority on a pilot scheme supporting energy tourism initiatives. 	<p>initiatives that support communities with the practical information and tools to commence their community energy journey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - EirGrid Young Energy Citizen Initiative - Provide a platform to amplify the work of young people across a range of competencies, culminating in acknowledging significant contributors to energy innovation or advocacy^{xii}. 	<p>objective of the successful implementation of the energy transition through the delivery of 10 partnership modules.^{xiii}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q4 - Coordinate and host regional knowledge hub initiatives that support communities with the practical information and tools to commence their community energy journey. <p>Q4 - EirGrid Young Energy Citizen Initiative - Provide a platform to amplify the work of young people across a range of competencies, culminating in acknowledging significant contributors to energy innovation or advocacy.^{xiv}</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of individual landowners, their neighbours, and their wider communities underpinning efficient delivery. • Greater public understanding for climate change and the electricity system’s role in addressing it.
<p>Ongoing multi-year deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure communities remain at the heart of our approach to grid development, we will continue to rollout independent community forums across all major projects. These will be set up as early as possible in the framework for grid development. Embed Consultation and engagement toolkit within the Framework for Grid Development – “Putting Communities at the Heart of Grid Development.” • Deliver Regional Energy Citizen’s Assemblies - Modelled on Ireland’s Citizens Assembly but at local level liaising with NGOs and Civil Society. • EirGrid will explore with partners the introduction of a 4th Strand of Community Funding for micro-generation to support landowners and communities in transitioning to a cleaner greener energy future. This strand is in addition to our existing strands on Community/Sustainability/Biodiversity. • Industry briefing webinar on progress (every 4 months) 				

3. Incentives – Deliverables/Actions

a. Networks

Between now and 2030, there needs to be a transformational step change in the volume of network reinforcement delivered across the transmission network. This is required to support the delivery of the Renewable Ambition in an efficient and effective manner.

The initiatives outlined are directly aligned with the transmission network developments out to 2030. The future evolution of the power system beyond 2030 is also implicitly considered in delivering on ambitions to be carbon neutral before 2050.

There are a number of key strategic enablers that have been identified as being fundamental for infrastructure delivery within the required timeframes out to 2030. These have been identified based on a combination of project delivery experience, engagement with stakeholders and communities. These enablers are described below:

1. **Public Acceptability** – fundamentally, public acceptance is at the heart of our approach to grid delivery in Ireland and is further addressed under the ‘Engagement’ workstream below.
2. **Optimal programme delivery of projects (TSO/TAO Joint Delivery Approach)** – there is a significant programme of grid development work identified to 2030. This programme also includes some non-wire reinforcements (flexible network devices). This is in addition to the system reinforcement projects already committed to or in progress and which are at various stages of the Framework for Grid Delivery in Ireland. Furthermore, there will be additional network required to support the connection of new generation on to the power system. We will work closely with our partners in the TAO to deliver on these reinforcement solutions out to 2030.
 - The programme of work in Ireland is significant and EirGrid and ESBN will look at ways to streamline how we work, incorporating learnings from previous projects with a view to optimising the overall joint delivery approach. For example, early engagement by EirGrid and ESBN on scope and approach (including procurement, site investigations, construction approach etc.) will be adopted where appropriate for key projects due to complexity and risk to delivery timeline.
3. **Transmission Outages** – the availability of sufficient outages is a fundamental part of the programme of works for delivering network reinforcements. This is a key constraint that must be managed both before and during project delivery.
 - Based on experience of outage constraints, early consideration of the outage requirements has been identified as a key enabler for project delivery. This means that outages will feed into the decision making and “optioneering” for projects in terms of deliverability. Therefore, the outage review and transformation process will include a review of outage requirements and durations during construction as well as consideration of outages during project initiation and decision making. This process will seek to minimize the requirement for outages during construction where possible. EirGrid and ESBN will continue to work closely to deliver the outage

programme and in turn the grid delivery programme as effectively and efficiently as possible.

- 4. Incentivising Location** – there are advantages to locating new demand outside of congested parts of the grid. Similarly, there are advantages to connecting new renewable generation capacity in areas of the network with relatively higher available grid capacity. By optimally locating connections of new demand and generation overall costs can be reduced due to a need for fewer reinforcements and lower levels of network constraints.
- 5. Planning Consents** - for many grid reinforcement projects, a key part of the project programme is obtaining the necessary planning consents in a timely manner. We will continue to work with the relevant consenting authorities, as well as all relevant prescribed bodies to submit the necessary planning applications to deliver on the projects and to do this in the optimal manner possible. We will continue to work at a strategic level to identify our projects as part of national and regional and local planning policy focussing on established development plan structures.
- 6. Technology Toolbox** – consideration has been given to identifying and implementing mechanisms, tools and processes, in addition to network build, to relieve network congestion in order to facilitate additional renewable connections and allow export of generation on to the system. These will be rolled out to specific parts of the network in the years out to 2030. A key part of this will be the development of a flexible network strategy to ensure that flexible technologies installed on the system are leveraged to maximise their benefit, working closely with the DSO.

Furthermore, we will also develop and implement a long term strategic approach to asset management. EirGrid is currently in the process of seeking ISO 55001 accreditation for Asset Management. Adopting the ISO 55001 principles will drive reduced costs and improve the service quality of the transmission system infrastructure by improving efficiency and effectiveness of transmission assets and their management, increasing transmission service reliability and outputs, making reliable and heavily informed asset investment decisions with reduced risk and maximising the return on investments.

Over the course of the multi-year programme EirGrid intends to investigate and implement asset health indices for transmission assets. Development of Asset Health Indices and the use of data analytics will optimise investment decision making for all major plant and equipment on the transmission network.

We will conduct and review the outcome of an Online Condition Monitoring (OLCM) pilot project. If deemed successful, we will implement more OLCM on the transmission system to provide information to asset managers and maintenance departments to form the basis for maintenance, repair or refurbishment decision making and programming. We will also participate in an International Transmission Asset Management Survey (ITAMS), a Global Learning Consortium conducted every two years by UMS Group. The ITAMS program focuses on the tactical level of Asset Management. This will provide a valuable comparator against similar organizations in both Asset Management practices and results (value realisation) and where there is room for improvement versus “best practice”.

b. Markets

The Single Electricity Market (SEM) will play an integral role in providing the necessary incentives for third-party investment and the financial support needed for renewable assets. This is key for the procurement of necessary energy and system services needed to operate the power system at high levels of electricity from Renewable Energy Sources (RES-E). Achieving this goal will require industry stakeholder commitment and extensive engagement with governments, Regulatory Authorities, market participants, consumers, and other interested parties to agree, develop and approve the market rules, process and market system changes needed to achieve the 2030 targets.

To achieve the higher levels of renewable supply mandated in the Renewable Ambition, will require additional system and adequacy services to be available to ensure we can meet demand requirements securely with close to 95% non-synchronous generation. The alignment between the energy, capacity, system services markets, and related investment drivers with operational requirements is essential. Failure to do so may increase the risk of inefficient investment resulting in higher than necessary costs to the consumer and the risk of falling short of the 2030 targets.

EirGrid recommends a number of key market initiatives are needed to evolve the current design to achieve the 2030 targets, which can be categorised under the following high-level groupings each of which will result in significant changes to the existing electricity market design, processes, and systems:

1. **Aligning Markets to the Operational challenges of high RES-E** – evolving the design of the energy, and system services markets to provide aligned incentives for third-party investment in resources that will provide the necessary energy and system services to meet dynamic demand requirements and physically operate the power system at 70% RES-E. This also includes wider aspects that influence third party investment such as the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS) design, network tariff design and Transmission loss adjustment factors.
2. **Full Integration of the SEM into the Great Britain and EU Markets** – evolving the market structures to best utilise interconnection - to improve the economic outcomes for SEM consumers and to facilitate the export and import of large volumes of renewable energy efficiently and effectively. While there are working practices today between SEM and Great Britain they have been impacted by BREXIT. In addition, prior to BREXIT the SEM market was not coupled with Europe in the Intraday or Balancing timeframes. These are central components of the European market design and if not addressed could materially undermine the efficacy of interconnection between SEM and EU. There are two main workstreams in this pillar:

Full Integration of the SEM into GB Market – with the withdrawal of the UK from the EU on Jan 1, 2021, EirGrid and SONI no longer has a Day-ahead market with GB and the broader EU markets. The intraday trading facilities between SEM and GB are still in effect. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and UK provides that any new arrangements for trading and capacity calculation between SEM and GB must be approved by the new UK/EU Specialised Committee of Energy. It is expected that new

trading arrangements will be developed through this approval process for all trading periods between SEM and GB.

Full SEM integration into EU Market – The integration of the SEM into EU electricity markets to allow the cross-border trading of energy and services will be required when the SEM has a direct physical interconnector with the continental European systems. To achieve full integration is a significant programme of work that will encompass integration into the EU platforms for intraday and balancing timeframes. It may also require strong consideration within the SEM of the appropriateness of central dispatch and *ex-post* imbalance price setting philosophies. The proposed changes in market design, market operating procedures, market management systems and settlement are complex and will require detailed industry engagement and leading-edge innovative solutions.

c. Operations

In order to deliver on government renewable energy policies, it will be necessary to accommodate unprecedented penetrations of variable non-synchronous RES such as offshore wind, onshore wind, and solar whilst keeping curtailment levels to a minimum.

This will require a significant evolution of the operation of the power system and for EirGrid and SONI to deal with unique challenges that will not be faced in larger more heavily AC interconnected power systems for years to come.

We have developed a programme of work which will enable us to enhance our power system operational capability out to 2030. This all-island programme of work will build upon the programme of activity that was carried out, and the extensive knowledge, learnings and experience developed, as part of the “Delivering a Secure Sustainable Electricity System” (DS3) Programme which was a key enabler in achieving the 2020 RES-E target of at least 40%.

This programme of work is focused on ensuring we have the system services that are required to support managing the resilience of the power system. New system service capabilities from low carbon sources are required to address the technical and operational challenges arising from the need to operate with SNSP levels up to 95% by 2030. In addition, it will help release the full potential of demand-side flexibility which will be critical to ensuring we can enable the transition to high levels of RES-E and facilitate electrification of the heat and transport sectors while maintaining power system security. In Q2 2022, we intend to publish an “Operational Policy Roadmap to 2030” which will set out our plan for evolving operational policy across a range of key metrics. This roadmap will be reviewed and updated every two years.

The System Operations work will be arranged around four main workstreams:

1. **Operational Policy:** The objectives of this workstream are to undertake operational studies and analysis and develop operational policies to facilitate the transition to 70% RES-E by 2030;
2. **Standards & Services:** The objective of this workstream is to ensure we have the right operational standards and appropriate system services frameworks to support investment in required capability;

3. **Operational Tools:** The objective of this workstream is to identify and oversee the delivery of enhanced and new integrated control centre technologies and tools that are required to operate the system securely and efficiently with increasing levels of variable non-synchronous RES; and
4. **Technology Enablement:** The objective of this workstream is to facilitate the development and integration of new technologies and innovations on the power system to enable them to operate efficiently and effectively.

This will also include considerable interaction and engagement with the TAO and DSO as a number of these initiatives are included in the joint incentives submission to CRU.

A multi-year plan is outlined but the work will also continue into 2025 and 2026 and beyond including an ongoing review of efficacy of the system services arrangements and introduction of new services as required, ongoing update of the operational policy roadmap every two years, and the conclusion of development of the processes and procedures related to operation of the Celtic Interconnector and Greenlink Interconnector.

d. Engagement

EirGrid, together with the Government, CRU, the DSO, and industry will both lead and underpin the island's response to climate change in the electricity sector. It is EirGrid's role to get the grid ready for the 2030 renewable energy ambition. For this to happen, EirGrid needs to make an evolutionary shift in how we engage with the public: we need to evolve our public engagement strategy.

In early 2020 EirGrid and SONI established a programme delivery team to find ways to improve public engagement in Ireland. This cross jurisdictional team then started a detailed process of investigation and recommendation. They outlined goals, assessed practices, gathered learnings and defined a path to new standards.

EirGrid now has its own strategy to transform public engagement in each jurisdiction that builds upon extensive work over the past decade. We are currently working with partners and stakeholders to deliver these improvements. These include local communities, landowners and industry.

Our aim is to develop a cohesive approach that reflects and is framed by the energy transition – and by the urgent context of climate action. As we improve the way we engage with the public, we must recognise and reconcile the impact of these changes on existing projects. The initiatives we have outlined under this workstream for the multi-year plan are:

1. **Enhance Community Benefits** – Since 2014, EirGrid has offered community benefit funds for major projects. This model showed promise in smaller projects but needs scale to reflect the greater disruption of larger works. To reflect this, EirGrid increased community benefit funding from Spring 2021. Our new approach sees local areas gain from a fund that benefits communities, sustainability and biodiversity. The decisions on how these funds are distributed are open, participatory and inclusive. The setup of community forums on major projects ensures there is even greater community ownership of these funds.

2. **Deliver ambitious education and information campaigns** – Our new approach to public engagement aims to find project solutions that are more acceptable to affected communities. Alongside this, we are seeking to increase levels of public acceptance for new grid infrastructure. We know from our research that when the public understands what we do, and why we do it, they are generally more supportive of new grid infrastructure.
3. **Expand our public engagement toolkit** - By toolkit, we mean the ways we engage with stakeholders. We acknowledge the need to increase the rate of participation in our public engagement processes. The social distancing requirements for COVID-19 have accelerated our trials of remote and virtual solutions. These include video conferencing and interactive online maps. We are continuing these trials to expand the breadth and reach of our public engagement.
4. **Strengthen relationships with community organisations** - EirGrid needs to increase its presence and visibility in local communities. We typically only come to the attention of local areas when a route or site for new grid infrastructure is proposed. This is too late to build trust and have open dialogue. In response, we are rolling out a community information programme on the needs and benefits of the electricity grid. In doing so, we need to build our understanding of communities that host grid infrastructure. This helps us gain a deeper internal knowledge of their priorities and perspectives. More broadly, we are also developing closer relationships with a range of organisations and groups including farming and business organisations, Public Participation Networks and Sustainable Energy Communities.
5. **Renew and develop new alliances with enabling organisations** - EirGrid on its own cannot deliver the clean grid that the island needs to respond to climate change. We are now identifying and developing new partnerships with organisations that share our challenges and goals. We will review this on an ongoing basis for continuous improvement. This will allow us to reflect new developments in our sector as the pathway to 70% renewables becomes clearer.

4. Interdependencies/Assumptions

There are a number of initiatives which are reliant on interdependencies and assumptions which are highlighted in the text in the table and in the endnotes to this paper. It is assumed, for any deliverables which are reliant on a pilot, regulatory decision or statutory decision in advance, that the necessary pre-requisite or dependency has been successfully achieved in a timeframe allowing for any required subsequent action by EirGrid for their delivery.

The 2022 plan is more detailed, and it is envisaged that the detail of subsequent years will be refined and updated in subsequent revisions to the multi-year plan.

5. Performance Assessment

We proposed that the incentive should be split evenly across the four workstream initiatives with deliverables to be achieved in each calendar year. For each of the initiatives proposed above, the outcome is clear. In the TSO report to CRU each year we will evidence how we have performed against the multi-year programme, incorporating feedback from stakeholders as proposed in the PR5 incentives framework.

The potential allowed upside in each calendar year is €0.5 million. We propose that the allowed upside be calculated on a linear basis with the quantum of deliverables achieved per calendar year directly related in percentage terms to the allowed upside.

6. Next Steps

The consultation period will run for four weeks, beginning on 12 November 2021, and closing on 10 December 2021.

Stakeholders are invited to respond outlining their views on whether the proposed approach is aligned with the objectives of the TSO Strategic Objective Incentive per the PR5 Regulatory Framework set out in CRU/20/154.

Consultation responses are invited until COB on 10 December 2021 and can be sent to info@eirgrid.com. If you do not wish for your consultation response to be published post submission, please mark it as confidential. Please note that all responses will be shared with the CRU in any case.

7. Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CRU	Commission for Regulation of Utilities
DECC	Department of Environment, Climate & Communications
DHPLG	Department of Housing, Planning, & Local Government
DS3	Delivering a Secure Sustainable Electricity System Programme
DSO	Distribution System Operator
ESBN	ESB Networks
ETBI	Education and Training Board Ireland
ITAMS	International Transmission Asset Management Survey
ISO55001	International Organisation for Standardisation – standard 55001 is for Asset management – Management systems
MWs	Megawatt-second – measurement of inertia
OLCM	Online condition monitoring
PR5	Price Review 5
RES	Renewable Energy Systems
RES-E	Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources
RESS	Renewable Electricity Support Scheme
RGI	Renewables Grid Initiative
SEM	Single Electricity Market
TAO	Transmission Asset Owner
TSO	Transmission System Operator

ⁱ Dependency on relevant Government Departments – DECC and DHPLG

ⁱⁱ Dependency on TAO

ⁱⁱⁱ Dependency on DECC and CRU

^{iv} Dependency on TAO

^v Dependency on DSO and TAO

^{vi} Dependency on DECC

^{vii} Dependency on Regulatory Authorities

^{viii} Dependency on Regulatory Authorities

^{ix} Dependency on the Celtic/Greenlink projects and National Grid Electricity System Operator/RTÉ

^x Dependency on the Celtic/Greenlink projects and National Grid Electricity System Operator/RTÉ

^{xi} Dependency on TAO

^{xii} In collaboration with NGOs

^{xiii} Dependency on RGI and Friends of the Earth

^{xiv} In collaboration with NGOs