

UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd Use of System Charging Statement

FINAL NOTICE

Effective from 1 April 2014

Version 2.1



Version Control

Version	Publication Date	Description of version and any changes made
1.0	24/12/2013	Indicative Charges Effective 1 April 2014 (form to be approved by Ofgem)
2.0	19/02/2014	Final Charges Effective 1 April 2014 (form still awaiting Ofgem approval). Please note changes have been made to the following charges:- Annex 1: NHH UMS Category A
2.1	20/02/2014	Form Approval received from Ofgem

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This statement has been prepared in order to discharge the obligation of UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd., under standard licence condition 14 of its Electricity Distribution Licence. It contains information about our charges¹ and charging principles for use of our distribution system. It also contains information about our Line Loss Factors (LLFs).
- 1.2. The charges in this statement are calculated using the Common Distribution Charging Methodology (CDCM) for Low Voltage and High Voltage (LV and HV) Designated Properties and the Extra-high Voltage Distribution Charging Methodology (EDCM) for Designated Extra-high Voltage (EHV) properties. The application of charges to premises can usually be referenced using the Line Loss Factor Class (LLFC) contained in the charge tables.
- 1.3. All charges in this statement are shown exclusive of VAT. Invoices will include VAT at the current applicable rate.
- 1.4. The annexes that form part of this statement are also provided for additional convenience in spreadsheet format. This spreadsheet also contains supplementary information used for charging purposes but which is not required to be provided in accordance with standard licence condition 14. This spreadsheet can be downloaded from www.ukpowernetworks.co.uk.
- 1.5. If you have any questions about this statement please contact:

Harminder Basi, Pricing Manager

Email: distributionpricing@ukpowernetworks.co.uk

Telephone: 01293 657918
- 1.6. All enquiries regarding Connection Agreements and changes to maximum capacities please contact:

Connection Agreements Administration

Email: connection.agreements@ukpowernetworks.co.uk

Post: Agreements Manager, UK Power Networks, Energy House, Hazelwick Avenue, Crawley, RH10 1EX
- 1.7. For all other queries please contact General Enquiries on: 08456 014516

¹ Charges can be positive or negative.

2. Charge Application and Definitions

Supercustomer Billing and Payment

- 2.1. Supercustomer billing and payment applies to metering points registered as Non-Half-Hourly (NHH) metered or NHH unmetered. The Supercustomer approach makes use of aggregated data obtained from the 'Non Half Hourly DUoS Report'.
- 2.2. Invoices are calculated on a periodic basis and sent to each user for whom UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd is transporting electricity through its distribution system. Invoices are reconciled, over a period of approximately 14 months, to ensure the cash positions of Users and UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd are adjusted to reflect later and more accurate consumption figures.
- 2.3. The charges are applied on the basis of the LLFC assigned to a Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN), and the units consumed within the time periods specified in this statement. These time periods may not necessarily be the same as those indicated by the Time Pattern Regimes (TPRs) assigned to the Standard Settlement Configuration (SSC) – specific to Distribution Network Operators (DNOs). All LLFCs are assigned at the sole discretion of UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd.

Supercustomer Charges

- 2.4. Supercustomer charges are generally billed through the following components:
 - a fixed charge, pence/MPAN/day. There will only be one fixed charge applied to each MPAN except where an invalid settlement combination has been applied (see 2.10); and
 - unit charges, pence/kWh. More than one unit charge may be applied.
- 2.5. The fixed charge for Domestic Unrestricted and Domestic Two Rate charges as set out in Annex 1 and calculated in accordance with the CDCM methodology will have a Fixed Charge Phasing Adjustment applied for Supercustomer billing purposes. The Fixed Charge Phasing Adjustment will be -2.466 pence per MPAN per day. Consequently Supercustomer billing will apply the net fixed charge of 1.524 pence per MPAN per day for both Domestic Unrestricted and Domestic Two Rate charges.
- 2.6. Users who wish to supply electricity to Customers whose Metering System is Measurement Class A or B, and settled on Profile Classes (PC) 1 through to 8 will be allocated the relevant charge structure set out in Annex 1.

- 2.7. Supercustomer charges apply to Exit/Entry Points where NHH metering is used for Settlement, or to Exit Points deemed to be suitable as Unmetered Supplies as permitted in the Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations 2001² and where operated in accordance with BSCP520³ and traded as NHH.
- 2.8. Identification of the appropriate charge can be made by cross-reference to the LLFC.
- 2.9. Valid Settlement combinations⁴ for these LLFCs are detailed in Market Domain Data (MDD).
- 2.10. Where an MPAN has an invalid settlement combination, the 'Domestic Unrestricted' fixed and unit charge will be applied as default until the invalid combination is corrected. Where there are multiple SSC/TPR combinations, the default 'Domestic Unrestricted' fixed and unit charge will be applied for each invalid TPR combination.
- 2.11. The time periods for the charge rates are as specified by the SSC. To determine the appropriate charge rate for each SSC/TPR a lookup table is provided in the spread sheet that accompanies this statement.
- 2.12. The 'Domestic Off-Peak' and 'Small Non-Domestic Off-Peak' charges are supplementary to either an Unrestricted or a Two Rate charge.

Site-Specific Billing and Payment

- 2.13. Site-specific billing and payment applies to metering points settled as Half Hourly (HH) metered. The site-specific billing and payment approach makes use of HH metering data received through settlement.
- 2.14. Invoices are calculated on a periodic basis and sent to each user for whom UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd is transporting electricity through its Distribution System. Where an account is based on estimated data, the account shall be subject to any adjustment that may be necessary following the receipt of actual data from the User.
- 2.15. The charges are applied on the basis of the LLFC assigned to the MPAN (or the Metering System Identifier (MSID) for Central Volume Allocation (CVA) sites), and the units consumed within the time periods specified in this statement.

² The Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations 2001 available from <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2001/3263/made>

³ Balancing and Settlement Code Procedures on Unmetered Supplies are available from <http://www.elexon.co.uk/pages/bscps.aspx>

⁴ Valid Profile Class/Standard Settlement Configuration/Meter Timeswitch Class combinations

2.16. All LLFCs are assigned by UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd based on the connection characteristics. Where an incorrectly applied LLFC is identified, UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd will apply the correct LLFC and charges from the date the incorrect LLFC was applied, up to a maximum of three years.

Site-Specific Billed Charges

2.17. Site-specific billed charges may include the following components:

- a fixed charge, pence/MPAN/day or pence/MSID/day;
- a capacity charge, pence/kVA/day, for Maximum Import Capacity (MIC) and/or Maximum Export Capacity (MEC);
- an excess capacity charge, pence/kVA/day, if a site exceeds its MIC and/or MEC;
- unit charges, pence/kWh; more than one unit charge may apply;
and
- an excess reactive power charge, pence/kVAh, for each unit in excess of the reactive charge threshold.

2.18. Users who wish to supply electricity to Customers whose Metering System is Measurement Class C, D, E within SVA or Users who trade their own electricity within CVA will be allocated the relevant charge structure dependent upon the voltage and location of the Metering Point.

2.19. Measurement Class C, E or CVA charges apply to Exit/Entry Points where HH metering, or an equivalent meter, is used for Settlement purposes.

2.20. Measurement Class D charges apply to Exit Points deemed to be suitable as Unmetered Supplies as permitted in the Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations 2001 and where operated in accordance with BSCP520.

2.21. Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN or pence per MSID basis. Where two or more HH MPANs are located at the same point of connection (as identified in the connection agreement), with the same LLFC, and registered to the same Supplier, only one daily fixed charge will be applied.

2.22. LV and HV Designated Properties will be charged in accordance with the CDCM and allocated the relevant charge structure set out in Annex 1.

2.23. Where LV and HV Designated Properties have more than one Point of Common Coupling (PoCC), then separate charges will be applied to the property in respect of each distinct PoCC.

Time Periods for Half-Hourly Metered Properties

2.24. The time periods for the application of unit charges to LV and HV Designated Properties that are HH metered are detailed in Annex 1.

UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd has not issued a notice to change the time bands.

Time Periods for Half-Hourly Unmetered Properties

2.25. The time periods for the application of unit charges to connections that are Pseudo HH metered are detailed in Annex 1.

UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd has not issued a notice to change the time bands.

Application of Capacity Charges

2.26. The following sections explain the application of Capacity Charges and Exceeded Capacity charges.

Chargeable Capacity

2.27. The chargeable capacity is, for each billing period, the MIC/MEC, as detailed below.

2.28. The MIC/MEC will be agreed with UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd at the time of connection or pursuant to a later change in requirements. Following such an agreement (be it at the time of connection or later) no reduction in MIC/MEC will be allowed for a period of 12 months. In the absence of an agreement the chargeable capacity, save for error or omission, will be based on the last MIC and/or MEC previously agreed by the distributor for the relevant premises' connection. A customer can seek to agree or vary the MIC and/or MEC by contacting UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd using the contact details in paragraph 1.6.

2.29. Reductions to the MIC/MEC may only be permitted once in a 12 month period and no retrospective changes will be allowed. Where MIC/MEC is reduced the new lower level will be agreed with reference to the level of the Customer's maximum demand. It should be noted that, where a new lower level is agreed, the original capacity may not be available in the future without the need for network reinforcement and associated charges.

Exceeded Capacity

2.30. Where a customer takes additional unauthorised capacity over and above the MIC/MEC, the excess will be classed as exceeded capacity. The exceeded portion of the capacity will be charged at the excess capacity charge p/kVA/day rate, based on the difference between the MIC/MEC and the actual capacity

used. This will be charged for the full duration of the month in which the breach occurs.

Demand Exceeded Capacity

$$\text{Demand exceeded capacity} = \max(2 \times \sqrt{AI^2 + \max(RI, RE)^2} - MIC, 0)$$

Where:

AI = Active Import (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

MIC = Maximum Import Capacity (kVA)

- 2.31. Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active import are used in the calculation. Where data for two or more MPANs is aggregated for billing purposes the HH consumption values are summated prior to the calculation above.
- 2.32. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the maximum value from the billing period is applied.

Generation Exceeded Capacity

$$\text{Generation exceeded capacity} = \max(2 \times \sqrt{AE^2 + \max(RI, RE)^2} - MEC, 0)$$

Where:

AE = Active Export (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

MEC = Maximum Export Capacity (kVA)

- 2.33. Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active export are used in the calculation. Where data for two or more MPANs is aggregated for billing purposes the HH consumption values occurring at times of kWh export are summated prior to the calculation above.
- 2.34. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the maximum value from the billing period is applied.

Standby Capacity for Additional Security on Site

2.35. Where standby capacity charges are applied, the charge will be set at the same rate as that applied to normal MIC.

Minimum Capacity Levels

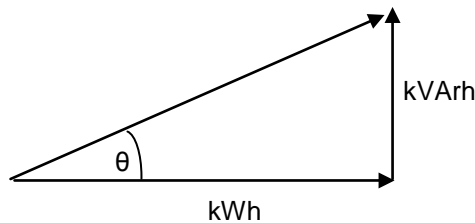
2.36. There is no minimum capacity threshold.

Application of Charges for Excess Reactive Power

2.37. When an individual HH metered MPAN's reactive power (measured in kVArh) at LV and HV Designated Properties exceeds 33% of total active power (measured in kWh), excess reactive power charges will apply. This threshold is equivalent to an average power factor of 0.95 during the period. Any reactive units in excess of the 33% threshold are charged at the rate appropriate to the particular charge.

2.38. Power Factor is calculated as follows:

$\cos \theta = \text{Power Factor}$



2.39. The chargeable reactive power is calculated as follows:

Demand Chargeable Reactive Power

$$\text{Demand chargeable kVArh} = \max \left(\max(RI, RE) - \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{0.95^2} - 1 \right)} \times AI \right), 0 \right)$$

Where:

AI = Active Import (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

2.40. Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active import are used in the calculation. Where data for two or more MPANs is aggregated for billing purposes the HH consumption values are summated prior to the calculation above.

- 2.41. The square root calculation will be to two decimal places.
- 2.42. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the values summated over the billing period.

Generation Chargeable Reactive Power

$$\text{Generation chargeable kVArh} = \max\left(\max(RI, RE) - \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{0.95^2} - 1\right)} \times AE\right), 0\right)$$

Where:

AE = Active Export (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

- 2.43. Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active export are used in the calculation. Where data for two or more MPANs is aggregated for billing purposes the HH consumption values are summated prior to the calculation above.
- 2.44. The square root calculation will be to two decimal places.
- 2.45. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the values summated over the billing period.

Provision of Billing Data

- 2.46. Where HH metering data is required for UoS charging and this is not provided through settlement processes, such metering data shall be provided by the User of the system to UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd in respect of each calendar month within five working days of the end of that calendar month. The metering data shall identify the amount consumed and/or produced in each half hour of each day and shall separately identify active and reactive import and export. Metering data provided to UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd shall be consistent with that received through the metering equipment installed. Metering data shall be provided in an electronic format specified by UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd from time to time and, in the absence of such specification, metering data shall be provided in a comma-separated text file in the format of D0036 MRA data flow (as agreed with UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd). The data shall be emailed to UKPNDuosServices@ukpowernetworks.co.uk.

2.47. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd requires details of reactive power consumed or produced to be provided for all Measurement Class C (mandatory HH metered) sites and for Measurement Class E (elective HH metered) sites. It is also required for CVA sites and Exempt Distribution Network boundaries with Difference Metering. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd reserves the right to levy a charge on Users who fail to provide such reactive data. In order to estimate missing reactive data, a power factor of 0.9 lag will be applied to the active consumption in any half hour.

Out of Area Use of System Charges

2.48. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd does not operate networks outside its distribution service area.

Licensed Distribution Network Operator Charges

2.49. Licensed Distribution Network Operator (LDNO) charges are applied to LDNOs who operate embedded networks within UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd's distribution services area.

2.50. The charge structure for LV and HV Designated Properties embedded in networks operated by LDNOs will mirror the structure of the 'all-the-way' charge and is dependent upon the voltage of connection of each embedded network to the host DNO's network. The same charge elements will apply as those that match the LDNO's end customer charges.

2.51. Where an MPAN has an Invalid Settlement Combination, the 'LDNO HV: Domestic Unrestricted' fixed and unit charges will be applied as default until the invalid combination is corrected. Where there are multiple SSC/TPR combinations, the default 'LDNO HV: Domestic Unrestricted' fixed and unit charges will be applied for each invalid TPR combination.

2.52. For nested networks the relevant charging principles set out in DCUSA Schedule 21 will apply.

Third Party Access from Exempt Distribution Networks

2.53. Where one of our MPANs is embedded within an Exempt Distribution Network connected to one of UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd's distribution systems, and a Difference Metering scheme is in place for settlement purposes, we will continue to charge the Supplier of the boundary MPAN of the connection, based on gross measurement for distribution use of system. No charges will be levied directly to the Customer or Supplier of the embedded MPAN(s) connected within the Exempt Distribution Network.

2.54. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd requires that gross metered data for the boundary of the connection is provided to them. Until a new flow is introduced for the sending of such gross data, gross metered data shall:

- be sent using the D0036 MRA data flow; and
- the D0036 shall contain the metering reference specified by UK Power Networks in place of the boundary settlements MPAN.

2.55. For the avoidance of doubt the reduced Difference Metered measurement data for the boundary connection that is to enter settlements should continue to be sent using the settlements MPAN.

2.56. Where the data collector is unable to send the D0036 MRA data flow due to system constraints, gross metered data shall:

- be provided in a text file in the format of the D0036 MRA data flow;
- the text file shall contain the metering reference specified by UK Power Networks in place of the settlements MPAN;
- the text file shall be emailed to UKPNDuosServices@ukpowernetworks.co.uk;
- the text filename shall be formed of the metering reference specified by UK Power Networks followed by a hyphen and followed by a timestamp in the format YYYYMMDDHHMMSS and followed by “.txt”; and
- the title of the email should contain the phrase “gross data for Difference Metered private network”.

3. Schedule of Charges for Use of the Distribution System

- 3.1. Tables listing the distribution use of system charges are published in the annexes to this document.
- 3.2. These charges are also listed in a spreadsheet which is published with this statement and can be downloaded from www.ukpowernetworks.co.uk.
- 3.3. Annex 1 contains charges to LV and HV Designated Properties.
- 3.4. Annex 2 contains details the Schedule of Line Loss Charges referenced in Section 4 of this document.

4. Schedule of Line Loss Factors

Role of Line Loss Factors in the Supply of Electricity

- 4.1. Electricity entering or exiting the DNOs' networks is adjusted to take account of energy that is lost⁵ as it is distributed through the network.
- 4.2. This adjustment is made to ensure that energy bought or sold by a User, from/to a Customer, accounts for energy lost as part of distributing energy to and from the Customer's premises.
- 4.3. DNOs are responsible for calculating the LLFs and providing these factors to Elexon. Elexon manage the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC). The code covers the governance and rules for the balancing and settlement arrangements.
- 4.4. Annex 2 provides the LLFs which must be used to adjust the metering system volumes to take account of losses on the distribution network.

Calculation of Line Loss Factors

- 4.5. LLFs are calculated in accordance with BSC Procedure (BSCP) 128, which determines the principles that DNOs must comply with when calculating LLFs.
- 4.6. LLFs are calculated using either a generic method or a site-specific method. The generic method is used for sites connected at LV or HV and the site-specific method is used for sites connected at EHV or where a request for site-specific LLFs has been agreed. Generic LLFs will be applied to all new EHV sites until sufficient data is available for a site-specific calculation.
- 4.7. The Elexon website www.elexon.co.uk/reference/technical-operations/losses contains more information on LLFs. This page also has links to BSCP 128 and to our LLF methodology.

Line Loss Factor Time Periods

- 4.8. LLFs are calculated for a set number of time periods during the year and are detailed in Annex 2.

Line Loss Factor Tables

- 4.9. When using the LLF tables in Annex 2 reference should be made to the LLFC allocated to the MPAN to find the appropriate LLF.

⁵ Energy can be lost for technical and non-technical reasons and losses normally occur by heat dissipation through power flowing in conductors and transformers. Losses can also reduce if a customer's action reduces power flowing in the distribution network. This might happen when a customer generates electricity and the produced energy is consumed locally.

- 4.10. The Elexon portal website, www.elexonportal.co.uk, contains the LLFs in standard industry data format (D0265). A user guide with details on registering and using the portal can be downloaded from www.elexonportal.co.uk/userguide.

5. Electricity Distribution Rebates

- 5.1. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd has neither given nor formally announced any Use of System rebates to Users in the 12 months preceding the date of publication of this revision of the statement.

6. Accounting and Administration Services

- 6.1. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd reserves the right to impose payment default remedies. The remedies are as set out in DCUSA where applicable or else as detailed in the following paragraph.
- 6.2. If any invoices that are not subject to a valid dispute remain unpaid on the due date, late payment interest (calculated at base rate plus 8%) and administration charges will be imposed.
- 6.3. Our administration charges will be set at a level which is in line with the Late Payment of Commercial Debts Regulations 2002;

Size of Unpaid Debt	Late Payment Fee
Up to £999.99	£40.00
£1,000 to £9,999.99	£70.00
£10,000 or more	£100.00

7. Charges for Electrical Plant Provided Ancillary to the Grant of Use of System

- 7.1. No charges for Electrical Plant Provided Ancillary to the Grant of Use of System are detailed within this statement. Please refer to our Statement of Miscellaneous Charges for details of transactional charges and other notices.

8. Glossary of Terms

8.1. The following definitions, which can extend to grammatical variations and cognate expressions, are included to aid understanding:

Term	Definition
All-the-way Charge	A tariff applicable to an end User rather than an LDNO.
Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC)	The BSC contains the governance arrangements for electricity balancing and settlement in Great Britain. An overview document is available at: www.elexon.co.uk/ELEXON Documents/trading_arrangements.pdf .
CDCM	The common distribution charging methodology used for calculating charges to Designated Properties as required by standard licence condition 13A of the electricity distribution licence.
Central Volume Allocation (CVA)	As defined in the BSC.
Customer	A person to whom a User proposes to supply, or for the time being supplies, electricity through an exit point, or from whom, a User or any relevant exempt supplier, is entitled to recover charges, compensation or an account of profits in respect of electricity supplied through an Exit Point. Or A person from whom a User purchases, or proposes to purchase, electricity, at an Entry Point (who may from time to time be supplied with electricity as a customer of that User (or another electricity supplier) through an Exit Point).
Designated EHV Properties	As defined in standard condition 13B of the Electricity Distribution Licence.
Designated Properties	As defined in standard condition 13A of the Electricity Distribution Licence.
Difference Metering	An arrangement defined in the BSC for Settlement purposes of physical metering systems or logical metering points (HH traded unmetered connection inventories) all of which are traded into the Settlement market on a half hourly settled basis whereby the measurement of electricity by metering systems placed at Embedded Metering Points are deducted from the measurement of electricity by metering systems placed at the connection between the Embedded Network and the Distribution System.
Distributed Generator	A Generator directly connected or embedded within the Distribution System.

Term	Definition
Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement (DCUSA)	<p>The DCUSA is a multi-party contract between the licensed electricity distributors, suppliers, generators and Offshore Transmission Owners (OFTOs) of Great Britain.</p> <p>It is a requirement that all licensed electricity distributors and suppliers become parties to the DCUSA.</p>
Distribution Network Operator (DNO)	<p>An electricity distributor who operates one of the 14 distribution services areas and in whose electricity distribution licence the requirements of section B of the standard conditions of that licence have effect.</p>
Distribution Services Area	<p>The area specified by the authority within which each DNO must provide specified distribution services.</p>
Distribution System	<p>The system consisting (wholly or mainly) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electric lines owned or operated by an authorised distributor that is used for the distribution of electricity from grid supply points or generation sets or other entry points to the points of delivery to customers or users; or • any transmission licensee in its capacity as operator of that licensee's transmission system or the Great Britain (GB) transmission system <p>and includes any remote transmission assets (owned by a transmission licensee within England and Wales) that are operated by that authorised distributor and any electrical plant, electricity meters, and metering equipment owned or operated by it in connection with the distribution of electricity, but does not include any part of the GB transmission system.</p>
EDCM	<p>The EHV distribution charging methodology used for calculating charges to Designated EHV Properties as required by standard licence condition 13B of the Electricity Distribution Licence.</p>
Electricity Distribution Licence	<p>The Electricity Distribution Licence granted or treated as granted pursuant to section 6(1) of the Electricity Act 1989.</p>
Electricity Distributor	<p>Any person who is authorised by an Electricity Distribution Licence to distribute electricity.</p>
Embedded LDNO	<p>This refers to an LDNO operating a Distribution Network which is embedded within another Distribution Network.</p>
Embedded Metering Point	<p>A point of connection within an Exempt Distribution Network in respect of which the Settlement measurement of electricity is or should be conducted by an Electricity Supplier by use of either physical or logical measurement in accordance with the BSC</p>
Embedded Network	<p>An Electricity Distribution system operated by an LDNO and embedded within another Distribution Network.</p>

Term	Definition
Entry Point	A boundary point at which electricity is exported onto a distribution system from a connected installation or from another distribution system, not forming part of the total system (boundary point and total system having the meaning given to those terms in the BSC).
Exempt Distributor	A person who is an operator of an electricity distribution system intended for the conveyance of electricity to or from users connected to that electricity distribution system for which a specific exemption to hold a distribution licence pursuant to the Electricity Act has been granted to that operator or the operator is entitled to not hold a distribution licence consequent to a class exemption from the holding of a distribution licence also issued pursuant to section 5 of the Electricity Act as amended.
Exempt Distribution Network	Any structures, equipment, lines, appliances or devices used, or to be used, at a Premises, that constitutes an electricity distribution system under the control if not the ownership of the Exempt Distributor.
Exit Point	A Point of Connection at which a supply of electricity may flow from the Distribution System to the Customer's installation or User's installation or the Distribution System of another person.
Extra-High Voltage (EHV)	Nominal voltages of 22kV and above.
Fixed Charge Phasing Adjustment	The fixed charge phasing adjustment represents the application of the voluntary action on Distribution Network Operators, as published by DECC on 2 December 2013 and that UK Power Networks has made to reduce network charges in 2014/15.
Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA) (the Authority)	As established by the Utilities Act 2000.
Grid Supply Point (GSP)	A metered connection between the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) system and the Licensee's Distribution System at which electricity flows to or from the Distribution System.
GSP Group	A distinct electrical system that is supplied from one or more GSPs for which total supply into the GSP group can be determined for each half hour.
High Voltage (HV)	Nominal voltages of at least 1kV and less than 22kV.
Host DNO	A Distribution Network Operator that is responsible for a Distribution Services Area as defined in standard conditions of the Electricity Distribution Licence.
Intermediate LDNO	An Embedded Licenced Distribution Network operator that is responsible for a Distribution System between a host DNO and another Embedded Distribution System.

Term	Definition
Invalid Settlement Combination	A Settlement Combination that is not recognised as a valid combination in Market Domain Data – see: https://www.elexonportal.co.uk/MDDVIEWER
kVA	Kilovolt Amperes.
kVArh	Kilovolt Ampere reactive hour.
kW	Kilowatt.
kWh	Kilowatt hour (equivalent to one “unit” of electricity).
Licensed Distribution Network Operator (LDNO)	The holder of a licence in respect of distribution activities in Great Britain.
Line Loss Factor (LLF)	The factor used in Settlement to adjust the metering system volumes to take account of losses on the Distribution System.
Line Loss Factor Class (LLFC)	An identifier assigned to an SVA metering system which is used to assign the LLF and Use of System charges.
Low Voltage (LV)	Nominal voltages below 1kV.
Market Domain Data (MDD)	Market domain data is a central repository of reference data used by all users involved in settlement. It is essential to the operation of SVA trading arrangements.
Maximum Export Capacity (MEC)	The Maximum Export Capacity of apparent power expressed in kVA that has been agreed can flow through the Entry Point to the Distribution System from the Customer’s installation as specified in the Connection Agreement.
Maximum Import Capacity (MIC)	The Maximum Import Capacity of apparent power expressed in kVA that has been agreed can flow through the Exit Point from the Distribution System to the Customer’s installation as specified in the Connection Agreement.
Measurement Class	<p>A classification of metering systems which indicates how consumption is measured i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Half Hourly metering equipment (equivalent to Measurement Class A); • Non Half Hourly unmetered supplies (equivalent to Measurement Class B); • Half Hourly metering equipment at or above 100kW premises (equivalent to Measurement Class C); • Half Hourly unmetered supplies (equivalent to Measurement Class D); and • Half Hourly metering equipment below 100kw premises (equivalent to Measurement Class E).

Term	Definition
Metering Point	The point at which electricity that is exported to or imported from the Licensee's Distribution System is measured, is deemed to be measured, or is intended to be measured and which is registered pursuant to the provisions of the MRA. For the purposes of this statement, GSPs are not 'metering points'.
Metering System	Particular commissioned metering equipment installed for the purposes of measuring the quantities of exports and/or imports at the Exit or Entry point.
Metering Point Administration Number (MPAN)	A number relating to a metering point under the MRA.
Meter Timeswitch Code (MTC)	MTCs are three digit codes allowing Suppliers to identify the metering installed in Customers' premises. They indicate whether the meter is single or multi-rate, pre-payment or credit, or whether it is 'related' to another meter.
MRA	The Master Registration Agreement.
Nested LDNO	A Distribution System Operator that is responsible for a Nested Network.
Nested Networks	This refers to a situation where there is more than one level of Embedded Network and therefore Nested Distribution Systems between LDNOs (e.g. host DNO→intermediate LDNO→Nested LDNO→Customer).
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets – Ofgem is governed by GEMA and is responsible for the regulation of the distribution companies.
Point of Common Coupling (PoCC)	As defined in the Common Connection Charging Statement.
Profile Class (PC)	A categorisation applied to NHH MPANs and used in Settlement to group Customers with similar consumption patterns to enable the calculation of consumption profiles.
Settlement	The determination and settlement of amounts payable in respect of charges (including reconciling charges) in accordance with the BSC.
Settlement Class (SC)	The combination of PC, LLFC, TPR and SSC configuration, by Supplier within a GSP group and used for Settlement.
Standard Settlement Configuration (SSC)	A standard metering configuration relating to a specific combination of TPRs.
Supercustomer	The method of billing Users for UoS on an aggregated basis, grouping together consumption and standing charges for all similar NHH metered Customers.
Supercustomer DUoS Report	A report of profiled data by SC providing counts of MPANs and units consumed.

Term	Definition
Supplier	An organisation with a supply licence which can register itself as being responsible for electricity supplied to and/or exported from a metering point.
Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA)	As defined in the BSC.
Time Pattern Regime (TPR)	The pattern of switching behaviour through time that one or more meter registers follow.
Use of System Charges	Charges applicable to Demand and Generation connections which are connected to and utilise the Distribution Network.
User	Someone that has a Use of System agreement with the DNO e.g. a Supplier, Generator or other DNO.
Unmetered Supplies	Exit points deemed to be suitable as unmetered supplies as permitted in the Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations 2001 and where operated in accordance with BSCP520.

9. Annexes 1 & 2

Annex 1 - Schedule of Charges for use of the Distribution System by LV and HV Designated Properties

UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd - Effective from 1st April 2014 - Final LV and HV charges

Time Bands for Half Hourly Metered Properties			
Time periods	Red Time Band	Amber Time Band	Green Time Band
Monday to Friday (Including Bank Holidays) All Year	11.00 - 14.00 16.00 - 19.00		
Monday to Friday (Including Bank Holidays) All Year		07.00 - 11.00 14.00 - 16.00 19.00 - 23.00	
Monday to Friday (Including Bank Holidays) All Year			00.00 - 07.00 23.00 - 24.00
Saturday and Sunday All Year			00.00 - 24.00
Notes	All times are in UK Clock time		

Time Bands for Half Hourly Unmetered Properties			
	Black Time Band	Yellow Time Band	Green Time Band
Monday to Friday (Including Bank Holidays) June to August Inclusive	11.00 - 14.00	07.00 - 11.00 14.00 - 23.00	
Monday to Friday (Including Bank Holidays) November to February Inclusive	16.00 - 19.00	07.00 - 16.00 19.00 - 23.00	
Monday to Friday (Including Bank Holidays) March, April, May and September, October		07.00 - 23.00	
Monday to Friday (Including Bank Holidays) All Year			00.00 - 07.00 23.00 - 24.00
Saturday and Sunday All Year			00.00 - 24.00
Notes	All times are in UK Clock time		

	Open LLFCs	PCs	Unit rate 1 p/kWh (red/black)	Unit rate 2 p/kWh (amber/yellow)	Unit rate 3 p/kWh (green)	Fixed charge p/MPAN/day	Capacity charge p/kVA/day	Reactive power charge p/kVAh	Excess capacity charge p/kVA/day	Closed LLFCs
Domestic Unrestricted	902	1	2.117			3.99				
Domestic Two Rate	906	2	2.675	0.069		3.99				
Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)										
Small Non Domestic Unrestricted	952, 960	3	1.458			4.22				
Small Non Domestic Two Rate	956	4	1.883	0.046		4.22				
Small Non Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)										
LV Medium Non-Domestic	400, 404	5-8	1.776	0.024		30.26				
LV Sub Medium Non-Domestic										
HV Medium Non-Domestic										
LV HH Metered	9	0	4.316	0.338	0.011	9.67	4.19	0.296	4.19	
LV Sub HH Metered	756	0	2.265	0.131	0.002	6.63	7.63	0.188	7.63	
HV HH Metered	359	0	2.003	0.103	0.001	71.04	7.72	0.127	7.72	
HV Sub HH Metered										
NHH UMS category A	420, 424, 428, 432	8	1.809							
NHH UMS category B	422, 426, 430, 434	1	1.645							
NHH UMS category C	423, 427, 431, 435	1	2.828							
NHH UMS category D	421, 425, 429, 433	1	2.024							
LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	500	0	23.275	0.969	0.369					
LV Generation NHH	762, 763	8	-1.128							
LV Sub Generation NHH										
LV Generation Intermittent	750	0	-1.128					0.355		
LV Generation Non-Intermittent	765	0	-5.526	-0.445	-0.015			0.355		
LV Sub Generation Intermittent	781	0	-1.007					0.324		
LV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent	782	0	-4.961	-0.381	-0.012			0.324		
HV Generation Intermittent	751	0	-0.642			33.92		0.282		
HV Generation Non-Intermittent	767	0	-3.280	-0.180	-0.003	33.92		0.282		
HV Sub Generation Intermittent										
HV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent										

Annex 2 – Schedule of Line Loss Factors

UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd - Effective from 1st April 2014 - Final LLF Time Periods					
Time periods	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5
	Winter Peak	Summer Peak	Winter Shoulder	Night	Other
Monday to Friday November to February	16:00 - 19:59		07:00 - 15:59		
Monday to Friday June to August		07:00 - 19:59			
Monday to Friday March			07:00 - 19:59		
All Year				00:00 - 06:59	All Other Times
Notes	All times are in UK Clock time				

Generic Demand and Generation LLFs						
Metered Voltage, Respective Periods and Associated LLFCs						
Metered voltage	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Associated LLFC
Low-Voltage Network	1.085	1.070	1.078	1.055	1.068	9, 400, 404, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 500, 750, 762, 763, 765, 902, 906, 952, 956, 960
Low-Voltage Substation	1.060	1.051	1.056	1.041	1.049	756, 781, 782
High-Voltage Network	1.035	1.031	1.033	1.024	1.029	359, 751, 767