



**UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd**

**Use of System Charging Statement**

**FINAL NOTICE**

**Effective from 1st April 2013**

**Version 2.0**

This statement is in a form  
approved by the Gas and  
Electricity Markets Authority

## Version Control

Version	Date	Description of version and any changes made
V1.0	18/12/2012	Indicative Charges Effective 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2013 (form to be approved by Ofgem)
V2.0	15/02/2013	Final Charges Effective 1st April 2013

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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 our Electricity Distribution Licence. It contains information on our charges<sup>1</sup> and charging principles for use of our Distribution System. It also contains information on our Line Loss Factors.
- 1.2. The charges in this statement mirror those calculated using the Common Distribution Charging Methodology (CDCM) for LV/HV Designated Properties, for London Power Networks plc. The application of charges to a premise can be referenced using the Line Loss Factor Class (LLFC) contained in the charge tables.
- 1.3. If you have any questions about this statement please contact us at the address shown below:
- Harminder Basi  
Pricing Manager  
UK Power Networks  
Energy House  
Hazelwick Avenue  
Crawley  
West Sussex  
RH10 1EX  
Email: [distributionpricing@ukpowernetworks.co.uk](mailto:distributionpricing@ukpowernetworks.co.uk)  
Telephone 01293 657918
- 1.4. All enquiries regarding Connection Agreements and Changes to Maximum Capacities should be addressed to:
- Connection Agreements Administration  
UK Power Networks  
Energy House  
Hazelwick Avenue  
Crawley  
West Sussex  
RH10 1EX  
Email: [connectionagreements@ukpowernetworks.co.uk](mailto:connectionagreements@ukpowernetworks.co.uk)  
Telephone 0808 1014131
- 1.5. For all other queries please contact our general enquiries telephone number: 08456 014 516.

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<sup>1</sup> 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. The Supercustomer approach makes use of aggregated data obtained from the Supercustomer 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 registered to the 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) associated to the Standard Settlement Class (SSC). All LLFCs are assigned at the sole discretion of UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd. Where a User identifies an incorrectly applied LLFC, UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd may at our sole discretion apply the correct LLFC and/or charges backdated from the date the LLFC became incorrect, up to a maximum of three years. The charges in this document are shown exclusive of VAT. Invoices take account of previous Settlement runs and include VAT.

### **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 Metering Point Administration Number (MPAN) in respect of which you are registered except where an Invalid Settlement Combination has been applied; and
  - Unit charges - pence/kilowatt-hour (kWh), based on the active consumption/production as provided through Settlement. More than one kWh charge may be applied.
- 2.5. These charges apply to Exit/Entry Points where NHH metering, or an equivalent meter, is used for Settlement purposes.
- 2.6. Users who wish to supply electricity to Customers whose Metering System is Measurement Class A and settled on Profile Classes 1 through to 8 will be allocated the relevant charge structure set out in Annex 1.

- 2.7. Identification of the appropriate charge can be made by cross reference to the LLFC.
- 2.8. Valid Settlement Profile Class/Standard Settlement Configuration/Meter Timeswitch Code (PC/SSC/MTC) combinations for these LLFCs are detailed in Market Domain Data (MDD).
- 2.9. Where an MPAN has an Invalid Settlement Combination or where the MTC allocated is 800, 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.
- 2.10. 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 spreadsheet that accompanies this statement.
- 2.11. The Domestic Off-Peak and Small Non-Domestic Off-Peak charges (if available) are supplementary to either an Unrestricted or a Two Rate charge.

#### **Site-Specific Billing and Payment**

- 2.12. Site-specific billing and payment applies to Metering Points registered as Half Hourly (HH) metered. The site-specific billing and payment approach to Use of System billing makes use of Half Hourly (HH) metering data received through Settlement.
- 2.13. 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 which may be necessary following the receipt of actual data from the User.
- 2.14. The charges are applied on the basis of the LLFC assigned to the MPAN (or the MSID for CVA sites), and the units consumed within the time periods specified in this statement. All LLFCs are assigned at the sole discretion of UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd. Where a User identifies an incorrectly applied LLFC, UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd may at our sole discretion apply the correct LLFC and/or charges backdated from the date the LLFC became incorrect, up to a maximum of three years. The charges in this document are shown exclusive of VAT.

## Site-Specific Billed Charges

2.15. Site-Specific billed charges may include the following components:

- A fixed charge pence/MPAN/day;
- A capacity charge, pence/kVA/day, for agreed 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, for transportation of electricity over the system; and
- An excess reactive power charge, pence/kVAh, for each unit in excess of the reactive charge threshold.

2.16. These charges apply to Exit/Entry Points where HH metering, or an equivalent meter, is used for Settlement purposes.

2.17. Users who wish to supply electricity to Customers whose Metering System is Measurement Class C or E or CVA will be allocated the relevant charge structure dependent upon the voltage and location of the Metering Point.

2.18. Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN 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.

2.19. LV & HV Designated Properties as calculated using the CDCM will be allocated the relevant charge structure set out in Annex 1.

## Time Periods for Half Hourly Metered Properties

2.20. The time periods for the application of unit charges to LV & HV Designated Properties which are Half Hourly metered are as follows:

- Unit charges in the red time band apply between 11:00 and 14:00 and between 16:00 and 19:00, Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays
- Unit charges in the amber time band apply between 07:00 and 11:00, between 14:00 and 16:00, and between 19:00 and 23:00, Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays
- Unit charges in the green time band apply at all other times
- All times are UK clock time

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

## **Charges for Unmetered Supplies**

- 2.21. Users who wish to supply electricity to Customers whose Metering System is Measurement Class B or Measurement Class D will be allocated the relevant charge structure in the Annex 1.
- 2.22. These charges are available to Exit Points which UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd deems to be suitable as Unmetered Supplies as permitted in the Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations 2001<sup>2</sup> and where operated in accordance with BSCP520<sup>3</sup>.

## **Time Periods for Half Hourly Unmetered Properties**

- 2.23. The time periods for the application of unit charges to connections which are pseudo HH metered are as follows:
- Unit charges in the black time band apply between 11:00 and 14:00, Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays, between June and August inclusive and 16:00 and 19:00, Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays, between November and February inclusive
  - Unit charges in the yellow time band apply between 07:00 and 11:00 and between 14:00 and 23:00 Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays between June and August inclusive, and apply between 07:00 and 16:00 and between 19:00 and 23:00 Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays, between November and February inclusive. Units in the yellow time bands also apply between 07:00 and 23:00 Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays, during March, April, May, September and October.
  - Unit charges in the green time band apply at all other times
  - All times are UK clock time
  - **UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd has not issued a notice to change the time bands.**

## **Use of System Charges for Out of Area Networks**

- 2.24. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd does not operate networks outside its Distribution Service Area.

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

<sup>3</sup> Balancing and Settlement Code Procedures on unmetered supplies and available from <http://www.elexon.co.uk/pages/bscps.aspx>



## **Application of Capacity Charges**

### **Chargeable Capacity**

- 2.25. The Chargeable Capacity is, for each billing period, the highest of the MIC/MEC or the actual capacity, calculated as detailed below.
- 2.26. 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 one year. 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 1.4.
- 2.27. 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 cost.

### **Demand Chargeable Capacity**

$$\text{Demand Chargeable Capacity} = \text{Max}(2 \times \sqrt{\text{AI}^2 + \max(\text{RI}, \text{RE})^2}, \text{MIC})$$

Where:

AI = Import consumption in kWh

RI = Reactive import in kVAh

RE = Reactive export in kVAh

MIC = Maximum Import Capacity in kVA

- 2.28. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the maximum value from the billing period is captured.
- 2.29. Only kVAh Import and kVAh Export values occurring at times of kWh Import are used.

### Generation Chargeable Capacity

$$\text{Generation Chargeable Capacity} = \text{Max}(2 \times \sqrt{\text{AE}^2 + \max(\text{RI}, \text{RE})^2}, \text{MEC})$$

Where:

AE = Export Production in kWh

RI = Reactive import in kVArh

RE = Reactive export in kVArh

MEC = Maximum Export Capacity in kVA

2.30. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the maximum value from the billing period is captured.

2.31. Only kVArh Import and kVArh Export values occurring at times of kWh Export are used.

### Standby Capacity for Additional Supply Security on Site

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

### Exceeded Capacity

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

### Minimum Capacity Levels

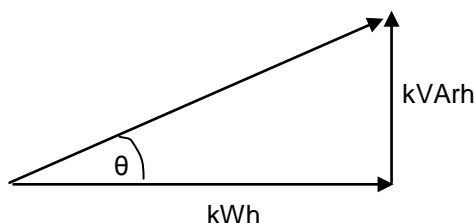
2.34. There is no minimum capacity threshold.

### Application of charges for excess reactive power

2.35. The excess reactive power charge applies when a site's reactive power (measured in kVArh) exceeds 33% of total active power (measured in kWh) in any half-hourly period. 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.

2.36. Power Factor is calculated as follows:

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



2.37. The chargeable reactive power is calculated as follows:

#### **Demand Chargeable Reactive Power**

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

Where:

AI = Active Import in kWh

RI = Reactive Import in kVArh

RE = Reactive Export in kVArh

2.38. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the values summated over the billing period.

2.39. Only kVArh Import and kVArh Export values occurring at times of kWh Import are used.

2.40. The square root calculation will be to two decimal places.

#### **Generation Chargeable Reactive Power**

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

Where:

AE = Active Export in kWh

RI = Reactive Import in kVArh

RE = Reactive Export in kVArh

2.41. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the values summated over the billing period.

2.42. Only kVArh Import and kVArh Export values occurring at times of kWh Export are used.

2.43. The square root calculation will be to two decimal places.

#### **Provision of billing data**

2.44. Where HH metering data is required for Use of System 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 5 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 the 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 e-mailed to [UKPNDuosServices@ukpowernetworks.co.uk](mailto:UKPNDuosServices@ukpowernetworks.co.uk).

- 2.45. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd requires reactive consumption or production to be provided for all Measurement Class C (mandatory HH metered) sites and for Measurement Class E (elective HH metered) sites. 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.

**The following conditions apply to situations where Third Party Access from Exempt Distribution Networks has been provided.**

- 2.46. Where one of our MPANs (10, 12, 19 or 28) is embedded within an Exempt Distribution Network connected to one of UK Power Networks' distribution systems, and a dispensation for difference metering 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 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.
- 2.47. UK Power Networks 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.
- 2.48. 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.
- 2.49. 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, and
- the text file shall contain the metering reference specified by UK Power Networks in place of the settlements MPAN, and
- the text file shall be emailed to [UKPNDuosServices@ukpowernetworks.co.uk](mailto:UKPNDuosServices@ukpowernetworks.co.uk), and
- 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 charges for the distribution of electricity under use of system are published in annexes of 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](http://www.ukpowernetworks.co.uk).
- 3.3. Annex 1 contains charges to LV and HV Designated Properties.

## **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 which is lost<sup>4</sup> 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 Line Loss Factors (LLFs) and providing these factors to Elexon. Elexon manage the Balancing and Settlement Code. The code covers the governance and rules for the balancing and settlement arrangements.
- 4.4. Annex 5 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. BSCP 128 determines the principles which DNOs must comply with when calculating LLFs.
- 4.6. LLFs are either calculated using 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 <http://www.elexon.co.uk/pages/losses> contains more information on LLFs. This page also has links to BSCP 128 and to our LLF methodology. To access specific LLF information you must first register on the [Elexon portal](#) then go to 'Applications', then 'Market Data Dashboard'.

### **Line Loss Factor time periods**

- 4.8. LLFs are calculated for a set number of time periods during the year. These time periods are detailed in Annex 5.

### **Line Loss Factor tables**

- 4.9. When using the LLF tables in Annex 5 reference should be made to the LLFC allocated to the MPAN to find the appropriate LLF.

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<sup>4</sup> 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, <https://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 <https://www.elexonportal.co.uk/userguide>.

## **5. Electricity Distribution Rebates**

- 5.1. UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd has neither given nor announced any distribution 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;

<b>Size of Unpaid Debt</b>	<b>Late Payment Fee</b>
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 are included to aid understanding:

Term	Definition
Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC)	The Balancing and Settlement Code contains the governance arrangements for electricity balancing and settlement in Great Britain. An over view document is available from <a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/bscp01_v14.0.pdf">http://www.elexon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/bscp01_v14.0.pdf</a>
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.
Customer	A person to whom a User proposes to supply, or for the time being supplies, electricity through an Exit Point, or from who, 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).
CVA	Central volume allocation in accordance with the BSC.
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
Distributed Generator	A generator directly connected or embedded within the Distribution System.
Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement (DCUSA)	The Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement (DCUSA) is a multi-party contract between the licensed electricity distributors, suppliers and generators of Great Britain. It is a requirement that all licensed electricity distributors and suppliers become parties to the DCUSA.
Electricity Distribution Licence	The Electricity Distribution Licence granted or treated as granted pursuant to section 6(1) of the Electricity Act 1989.
Distribution Network Operator (DNO)	An Electricity Distributor who operates one of the fourteen Distribution Services Areas and in whose Electricity Distribution Licence the requirements of Section B of the standard conditions of that licence have effect.
Distribution Services Area	The area specified by the Authority that a DNO as Distribution Services Provider will operate.
Distribution Services Provider	An Electricity Distributor in whose Electricity Distribution Licence the requirements of Section B of the standard conditions of that licence have effect.



Term	Definition
Distribution System	<p>The system consisting (wholly or mainly) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• any transmission licensee in its capacity as operator of that licensee's transmission system or the GB transmission system;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
EDCM	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..
Electricity Distributor	Any person who is authorised by an Electricity Distribution Licence to distribute electricity.
Embedded LDNO	This refers to an LDNO operating a distribution network which is embedded within another distribution network.
Embedded Network	An electricity Distribution System operated by an LDNO and embedded within another distribution network.
Entry Point	A boundary point at which electricity is exported onto a Distribution System to a connected installation or to 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)
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.
Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA) (the Authority)	As established by the Utilities Act.
Grid Supply Point	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	Grid Supply Point Group; a distinct electrical system, that is supplied from one or more Grid Supply Points 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

Term	Definition
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 licensed distribution network operator that is responsible for a Distribution System between a Host DNO and another Embedded Distribution System.
Interruptible Import or Export Capacity (IIC)/(IEC)	That part of the MIC or MEC that may curtailed <b>without the payment of statutory compensation payments</b> . The Interruptible capacity may be greater than the difference between the MIC and PIC or the MEC and PEC where the customer volunteers further capacity to be interruptible. Being entitled to an Interruptible Capacity is implicitly not an absolute right and would remain conditional upon the fulfilment of technical requirements set out in the standard connection agreement and additionally any Ancillary Capacity Services Agreement. The interruptible capacity is further subdivided into two types for transparency, although the delivered benefit is the same, for the reason that administrative response to non delivery of interrupted capacity may differ.
Invalid Settlement Combination	A Settlement combination that is not recognised as a valid combination in Market Domain Data.
kVA	Kilovolt amperes
kVArh	Kilovolt ampere reactive hour
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour (equivalent to one "unit" of electricity)
LDNO	Licensed Distribution Network Operator.
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.
Line Loss Factor (LLF)	The factor which is used in Settlement to adjust the Metering System volumes to take account of losses on the Distribution System.
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 Supplier Volume Allocation (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.

Term	Definition
Measurement Class	<p>A classification of Metering Systems which indicates how Consumption is measured i.e.</p> <p>Non Half Hourly Metering Equipment (equivalent to Measurement Class "A")</p> <p>Non Half Hourly Unmetered Supplies (equivalent to Measurement Class "B")</p> <p>Half Hourly Metering Equipment at above 100kW Premises (equivalent to Measurement Class "C")</p> <p>Half Hourly Unmetered Supplies (equivalent to Measurement Class "D")</p> <p>Half Hourly Metering Equipment at below 100kW Premises (equivalent to Measurement Class "E").</p>
Metering Point	<p>The point at which electricity 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 Grid Supply Points are not 'Metering Points')</p>
Metering System	<p>Particular commissioned metering equipment installed for the purposes of measuring the quantities of Exports and Imports at the Boundary Point.</p>
MPAN	<p>Metering Point Administration Number. A number relating to a Metering Point under the MRA.</p>
MRA	<p>The Master Registration Agreement.</p>
MTC	<p>Meter Timeswitch Code. A code that uniquely identifies meter characteristics.</p>
Nested LDNO	<p>A distribution system operator that is responsible for a Nested Network.</p>
Nested Networks	<p>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).</p>
Ofgem	<p>Office of Gas and Electricity Markets – Ofgem is governed by GEMA and is responsible for the regulation of the distribution companies.</p>
Planned Interruptible Import or Export Capacity (PIIC)/(PIEC)	<p>The part of the interruptible capacity that is not voluntary and was agreed as a feature of the customer's connection in agreeing or requesting a less capable connection. This part of the interruptible capacity is not amendable without either an agreed variation, payment for reinforcement to increase the PIC element of the MIC or reduction of the MIC to a level that reduces or eliminates the need for PIIC, the same concepts applying in respect of MEC, PEC and PIEC. A rebate on use of system to reflect avoided network reinforcement would be applied but <b>no compensation will be paid for the curtailment of PIIC or PIEC.</b></p>
Profile Class (PC)	<p>A categorisation applied to NHH MPANs and used in Settlement to group customers with similar consumption patterns to enable the calculation of consumption profiles.</p>

Term	Definition
Protected Import or Export Capacity (PIC)/(PEC)	The part of the MIC or MEC that is not subject to planned Interruption. The customer has NOT elected to have a cheap connection that requires curtailment as a feature of their connection and their connection charge alone. The PIC or PEC will NOT be curtailed for network management purposes but only for unavoidable cases of unplanned and planned outages and only where necessary and options to call upon Interruptible capacity have been exhausted beforehand. The phrase 'Protected' is used here to avoid ambiguity in the use of the word "Firm" which has resilience connotations. "Protected" has been chosen to emphasise that the capacity is generally well looked after but is not guaranteed. Where PIC or PEC capacity is constrained statutory compensation payments may be required, i.e. GS payment or DG Network Unavailability Payments.
Settlement	The determination and settlement of amounts payable in respect of charges (including reconciling charges) in accordance with the Balancing and Settlement Code
Settlement Class (SC)	The combination of Profile Class, Line Loss Factor Class, Time Pattern Regime and Standard Settlement Configuration, by Supplier within 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 Use of System on an aggregated basis, grouping consumption and standing charges for all similar NHH metered Customers together.
Supercustomer DUoS Report	A report of profiled data by Settlement Class providing counts of MPANs and units consumed.
Supplier	An organisation with a Supply License which can register itself as supplying electricity to a Metering Point.
Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA)	As defined in the Balancing and Settlement Code.
Supplier Volume Allocation Agent (SVAA)	The agency which uses aggregated consumption data from the Data Aggregator to calculate Supplier purchases by Settlement Class for each Settlement day, and then passes this information to the relevant distributors and Suppliers across the national data transfer network.
Time Pattern Regime (TPR)	The pattern of switching behaviour though time that one or more meter registers follow.
Use of System Charges	Charges for demand and generation Customers which are connected to and utilising the distribution network.
User/s	Someone who has a use of system agreement with the DNO e.g. A Supplier, Generator or LDNO.

Term	Definition
Voluntary Interruptible Import or Export Capacity (VIIC) / (VIEC)	<p>The part of the MIC or MEC that is voluntarily offered out of the customer's protected capacity (PIC or PEC). The distributor will generally be unable to interrupt customers that have no interruptible capacity without compensation and it is expected that an Ancillary Capacity Services Agreement could only be established voluntarily with the customer to a price acceptable to the customer and to the distributor. The Ancillary Capacity Services Agreement would define the nature and amount of customer specific services payment to be paid, implicitly including the loss of business opportunity costs and related exposure costs, for the calling upon interruption of their protected capacity. It is expected that the Ancillary Capacity Services Agreements must deal seamlessly with any Planned Interruptible Import Capacity that forms part of the basis of the participating customer's Planned connection agreement. Calling upon interruptible capacity in such circumstances is likely to call on the Planned Interruptible Capacity, implicitly first, in addition to that voluntarily offered as the interruption of capacity would be effected through a common mechanism.</p>

**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 2013 - Final V2.0 LV/HV Charges										
	Open LLFCs	PCs	Unit rate 1 p/kWh	Unit rate 2 p/kWh	Unit rate 3 p/kWh	Fixed charge p/MPAN/day	Capacity charge p/kVA/day	Reactive power charge p/kVArh	Excess Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Closed LLFCs
Domestic Unrestricted	902	1	2.021			3.95				
Domestic Two Rate	906	2	2.569	0.178		3.95				
Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)										
Small Non Domestic Unrestricted	952, 960	3	1.315			4.17				
Small Non Domestic Two Rate	956	4	1.617	0.096		4.17				
Small Non Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)										
LV Medium Non-Domestic	400,404	5-8	1.618	0.104		29.96				401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 407
LV Sub Medium Non-Domestic										
HV Medium Non-Domestic										
LV HH Metered	9	0	3.691	0.365	0.047	9.38	3.98	0.267	3.98	
LV Sub HH Metered	756	0	2.052	0.153	0.012	6.43	7.24	0.177	7.24	
HV HH Metered	359	0	1.706	0.115	0.006	68.89	7.32	0.112	7.32	
HV Sub HH Metered										
NHH UMS category A	420, 424, 428, 432	8	1.682							
NHH UMS category B	422, 426, 430, 434	1	1.529							
NHH UMS category C	423, 427, 431, 435	1	2.544							
NHH UMS category D	421, 425, 429, 433	1	1.877							
LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	500	0	19.805	1.013	0.435					
LV Generation NHH	762, 763	8	-1.065							
LV Sub Generation NHH										
LV Generation Intermittent	750	0	-1.065					0.335		

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LV Generation Non-Intermittent	765	0	-4.934	-0.497	-0.067			0.335		
LV Sub Generation Intermittent	781	0	-0.951					0.306		
LV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent	782	0	-4.445	-0.428	-0.054			0.306		
HV Generation Intermittent	751	0	-0.605			32.89		0.267		
HV Generation Non-Intermittent	767	0	-2.984	-0.213	-0.015	32.89		0.267		
HV Sub Generation Intermittent										
HV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent										

**UK Power Networks (IDNO) Ltd - Effective from 1st April 2013 - Final V2.0 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 the above 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	1.088	1.072	1.082	1.057	1.07	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	1.064	1.053	1.06	1.043	1.052	756, 781, 782
High Voltage Network	1.039	1.033	1.037	1.026	1.032	359, 751, 767
High Voltage Substation	1.034	1.031	1.033	1.026	1.029	771, 791, 792