



Statement of the Use of System Charging Methodology for
EDF Energy Network's Electricity Distribution Systems in its
London, South East and East of England Regions

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Gas and Electricity Markets Authority

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General Introduction

Who we are

EDF Energy Networks Ltd (“EDF Energy Networks”) is responsible for the three licensed electricity distribution businesses serving the whole of London, the South East and the East of England. Our Electricity Distribution Licences (“Licences”) are issued under the Electricity Act 1989 as amended by the Utilities Act (2000), the Sustainable Energy Act (2003) and the Energy Act 2004 (“the Act”).

This statement is produced by EDF Energy Networks, although certain responsibilities may be undertaken by associated companies or agents. Reference to EDF Energy Networks throughout this document is with regard to all of the three licensed businesses, namely EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc, EDF Energy Networks (LPN) plc and EDF Energy Networks (SPN) plc.

Licence Obligations

This statement describes the Use of System Charging Methodology under which authorised persons will be charged for use of EDF Energy Networks’ electricity distribution system.

Notwithstanding our obligation to set Use of System charges in line with the special conditions of our Licences (as amended from time to time), EDF Energy Networks is obliged, under Licence Condition 13¹, paragraph 13.1(a), of its Licences, to prepare a statement approved by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (“the Authority”) setting out the methodology upon which charges will be made for the provision of Use of System. We are also obliged to review our Use of System Charging Methodology statement annually.

Words and expressions used in this statement have (unless specifically defined herein) the definitions given to them in the Act or the Licences and shall be construed accordingly. Charges are current at the time of publication and will not be changed, except as provided for in the relevant agreement for use of system (see below) and subject to Condition 14 of the Licences.

Additional copies of this statement can be obtained from our web-site at www.edfenergy.com, or alternatively are available on request, via the contact details on page 6. To locate this (and other) Statements on the website; on the home page select “Networks”; then select “Knowledge Centre” and then “Public Information” from the menu down the left hand side of the screen; then select “Connection, Use of System and Metering Services Documents” from the list in the centre of the page.

Price Control

EDF Energy Networks is a licensed distribution business regulated by the Authority. The regulation is applied via the Licences and their price control mechanism. The price control period is five years and Ofgem prescribe the amount of revenue that EDF Energy Networks is allowed to recover from its customer base annually over the price control period. Use of system charges may vary year on year as EDF Energy Networks sets its charges to recover its allowed revenue.

Use of System

EDF Energy Networks will levy use of system charges for utilisation of its network for the supply of electricity to end users and/or the transportation of electricity across its network from entry points. EDF

¹ A copy of Licence Condition 13 is provided in Appendix 1.

Energy Networks' Use of System tariffs are published in our Use of System Charging Statements² issued under Licence Condition 14. These can be obtained from our web-site at www.edfenergy.com, or alternatively are available on request, via the contact details on page 6.

Connection and Use of System Boundary

EDF Energy Networks splits the recovery of costs between those associated with connection to the distribution network and those associated with on-going use of system for utilisation of the network. This boundary point is common for both demand and generation customers. This statement details the charging methodology that is applied for the calculation of on-going use of system charges. In addition the Use of System Charging Statements detail the use of system charges that are applied.

The Basis and Methodology of Charges for Connection statement issued under Licence Condition 13 details the Connection Charging Methodology that is used as the basis for calculation of connection charges. This statement also contains indicative charges and examples to aid understanding of Connection charges.

This statement can be obtained from our web-site at www.edfenergy.com, or alternatively are available on request, via the contact details on page 6.

Terms and conditions for connection of premises or other electrical systems to EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system are contained in our Basis and Methodology of Charges for Connection statements. Persons seeking use of the system with respect to a new supply must apply for connection in accordance with the terms and conditions described in those statements.

Where a person requires a connection to EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system pursuant to Section 16 of the Act, the provisions of this statement are without prejudice to the provisions of sections 16 to 21 & 23 of the Act (those sections which deal with the rights, powers and duties of EDF Energy Networks, as an electricity distributor) in respect of the distribution of electricity to owners or occupiers of premises.

The Contractual Framework

Persons entitled to use EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system are those who are authorised by Licence or by exemption under the Act to supply, distribute or generate electricity ("Authorised Electricity Operators"). In order to protect all users of the system, EDF Energy Networks will require evidence of authorisation before agreeing terms for use of the system.

NOTE: In the rest of this commentary, requirements applying to authorised users or Authorised Electricity Operators should be taken to mean Licensed Suppliers, Licensed Electricity Distributors or Licensed Generators only.

Persons seeking to use the system will be required, prior to using the system, to enter into an agreement with EDF Energy Networks setting out the obligations of both parties. The party seeking use of the system will be required to:

- pay all charges due in respect of use of the system as described in this statement and the accompanying schedules;

² Published separately for each EDF Energy region:

- Charges for Use of the EDF Energy Networks (EPN) Electricity Distribution System
- Charges for Use of the EDF Energy Networks (LPN) Electricity Distribution System
- Charges for Use of the EDF Energy Networks (SPN) Electricity Distribution System

- be a party (where the user is a Licensed Supplier or a Licensed Distributor) to the Master Registration Agreement (MRA) for the provision of metering point administration services within EDF Energy Networks' authorised area;
- enter into the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) Connection and Use of System Code and any necessary Bilateral Agreement, governing connections to and use of NGET's transmission system, unless EDF Energy Networks is informed by NGET that this is not required in any particular case;
- be a party to the Balancing and Settlements Code; and
- comply with the provisions of the Distribution Code.

If the applicant and EDF Energy Networks fail to agree contractual terms, or any variation of contractual terms proposed by EDF Energy Networks, either party may request settlement by Ofgem.

While the terms and conditions in the agreements will be consistent with those in this statement, the agreement will take precedence. Where an Authorised Electricity Operator, having entered into an agreement for use of EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system, ceases for whatever reason to be an Authorised Electricity Operator with respect to that use of the system, then the entitlement to use of the system will cease forthwith, but the operator will continue to be liable under the agreement unless and until the agreement is terminated. In order to avoid any liability in this regard, an Authorised Electricity Operator wishing to terminate his agreement or wishing to notify a change should give EDF Energy Networks no less than 28 days' notice. EDF Energy will normally respond within 28 days of a notification of change.

Line Loss Factor Methodology

EDF Energy Networks produces Line Loss Factors for use in Settlements following using a Line Loss Factor Methodology that is compliant with Balancing and Settlement Code Procedure (BSCP) 128. Copies of EDF Energy Networks' Line Loss Factor Methodology, BSCP128 and the published Line Loss Factors are available from the Elexon website at the following address:

<http://www.elexon.co.uk/marketdata/staticdata/linelossfactors/default.aspx>



Contact Details

This statement has been prepared in order to discharge EDF Energy Networks' obligation under the Licences. If you have any questions about the contents of this statement please contact us at the address shown below. Also provided below are contact details for Ofgem, should prospective users wish to enquire separately on matters relating to this statement.

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Principles

Pursuant to the requirements of Condition 13 of the Electricity Distribution Licence, the following numbered paragraphs relate to the transport of electricity on EDF Energy Networks' system by Authorised Electricity Operators to exit points from the system, and to the transport of electricity on the system for supply to Authorised Electricity Operators and to/from generators including customers with on-site generation.

1. Where a supply of electricity is provided over electric lines or electrical plant comprising a part of EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system, a charge for use of the system will be levied either on the Supplier of the electricity or the Distributor. The relevant charges are described in our Use of System Charging Statements and are payable by reference to the characteristics of the supply, in accordance with the categories of supply described in the section headed 'Notes on Use of System Tariffs'.
2. The charges for each category of supply depend upon the criteria that determine eligibility for that category, including the voltage of connection to the system, the characteristics of the load, and installation of the appropriate use of system metering.
3. The charges for use of the system reflect:
 - the costs of providing, operating and maintaining the electricity distribution system to the standards prescribed by the Act other than those costs which are recovered through charges paid to EDF Energy Networks in respect of connection to the system, such that electricity can be transported efficiently through the system to exit points or from entry points; and
 - the costs to EDF Energy Networks of providing certain services and performing functions for Authorised Electricity Operators, on terms which EDF Energy Networks is under a duty to offer under its Electricity Distribution Licence, in order to support the operations of a fully competitive supply market in its authorised area. These services include: Metering Point Administration Services; Energisation, De-energisation and Re-energisation services; Revenue Protection Services; and Radio Teleswitch Services. EDF Energy Networks is either wholly or partly remunerated through use of system charges or through transaction charges for these services. The cost for provision of these services is detailed in our Use of System Charging Statements.

All charges for use of the system include a reasonable return on the relevant assets, and the revenues arising from the charges are subject to regulation in accordance with the terms of the Licence.

4. Demand use of system charges to Suppliers and Licensed Distribution Network Operators are evaluated as if from EDF Energy Networks' Grid Supply Points. These charges reflect real electrical flows on the system and the need to provide adequate capacity at all voltage levels to protect the security of the system. Paragraph 12 may also be relevant. Charges are applied to the electricity as measured at the exit or entry points, as indicated in paragraph 5 below.
5. The charges for use of the system may include some or all of the following elements:
 - a **Network Charge** to cover the costs which do not vary with the extent to which the supply is taken up. This consists of a daily charge per MPAN or monthly charge per site;
 - an **Availability Charge** (except as stated in paragraph 9) per kVA to cover the system capacity at each voltage level which is attributed to the sites import capacity. Availability Charges shall be calculated using the declared Maximum Power Requirement (MPR) or, if it is higher, the highest

- demand (measured in kVA) made in any of the preceding 12 months commencing from the date of using EDF Energy Networks' distribution system;
- an **Export Charge** per kVA, for half-hourly metered customers or a pence-per-day for non-half hourly metered customers, covering the contribution to system reinforcement due to Distributed Generation and ongoing operation and maintenance. This charge will be applied to the Export MPAN and charged on that capacity over and above the import capacity level.
 - a **Unit Charge** per kWh unit delivered to the exit point from the system, designed to reflect utilisation of the system at all relevant voltage levels. Units for metered supplies are based on actual meter readings or profiled consumption derived from actual meter readings and/or estimated annual advances. Units for unmetered supplies are based on the certified estimated annual consumption of an inventory of unmetered equipment or pseudo half hourly readings;
 - an **Excess Reactive Unit Charge** per kVAh unit delivered to the exit point from the system (see paragraph 16 below). The excess reactive power charge, applied in bands according to the level, provides a behavioural pricing signal to customers to improve their power factor; and
 - **Transactional Charges** for certain services provided by EDF Energy Networks on an individual basis to Licensed Suppliers or Licensed Distributors. Details are given in our Miscellaneous Services Statement. This statement can be obtained from our web-site at www.edfenergy.com, or alternatively are available on request, via the contact details on page 6.

Which tariff element applies to each customer is determined by the supplier's choice of metering. Further details of tariff structures are provided on page 14 and in detail within the Charging Statement. Any modification to the elements of tariff structures would form part of a methodology change.

6. The network charge for use of system noted in paragraph 5 above may include, (dependant on tariff), an amount to reflect the cost of the service cable to the premises and its termination, a contribution to the cost of the local network except as recovered within the connection charge, the costs of the registration service in accordance with the Master Registration Agreement, the cost of use of system billing and an element of system capacity which is attributable to the supply.
7. The availability charge recovers an amount, other than that recovered through the connection charge, towards the costs of providing and maintaining the network. During the first five years, following the commencement of a new supply or the provision of increased capacity, the capacity upon which the charge is calculated will not be less than the original agreed capacity. The basis for the minimum capacity arrangement is to ensure that any upstream reinforcement expenditure or network extension is supported equally by a commitment to utilise that extra provision and to encourage efficient and accurate connection sizing.
8. The unit charge recovers the costs of providing incremental use of the upstream network at all voltages levels, including operational rates and NGET GSP exit charges, where these costs have not been recovered elsewhere.
9. Ordinarily for any licensed distribution network operator, the Charged Capacity of the connection will match the agreed connection capacity that forms the basis of the connection charge, and will be the Maximum Power Requirement.

However, when a connection is provided to a licensed distribution network operator the take-up of capacity required by the licensed distribution network operator at the connection may grow over a period of time.

However, where capacity charges are applicable, the capacity used for Distribution Use of System charging purposes will be allowed to grow incrementally over an interim period of thirty-six months from the date that EDF Energy completes its works. Charged Capacity will be subject to monthly adjustment, where the Charged Capacity will be based on the recorded maximum usage, or the recorded maximum usage in any previous month within the interim thirty-six month period, whichever is higher. The starting capacity will be 0kVA for both High and Low Voltage connections.

At any time during the interim period the licensed distribution network operator may request a lower Maximum Power Requirement, which may still be higher than the current Charged Capacity.

Following the thirty-six month interim period, the Charging Capacity will revert automatically to the Maximum Power Requirement, providing that the current maximum usage does not exceed the Maximum Power Requirement.

Subject to any fixed period for which the Maximum Power Requirement is required to be charged, that Maximum Power Requirement will be retained for the licensed distribution network operator. At the end of that fixed period the licensed distribution network operator may request a reduction in their Maximum Power Requirement and upon reduction any spare capacity identified will become available for use by other customers and the Maximum Power Requirement will be reduced to the agreed level.

If the licensed distribution network operator subsequently requires additional capacity, an application will be made to EDF Energy Networks in the normal way and further connection charges may apply (See the Connection Methodology Section 2.7).

10. Details of metering provision are not included as part of this statement. The details of EDF Energy Networks' metering provision can be found in our statements of charges for legacy basic meter provision³, issued under Licence Condition 36. These can be obtained from our web-site at www.edfenergy.com, or alternatively are available on request, via the contact details on page 6. Where an Authorised Electricity Operator wishes to use meter providers other than EDF Energy, their agents must ensure that the data provided by the metering meets EDF Energy Networks' requirements for use of system billing purposes. Whether EDF Energy Networks is appointed to carry out this task or the supplier installs his own energy metering, EDF Energy Networks reserves the right to install use of system metering equipment and apply an additional charge for this equipment.
11. Charges for use of system will be payable in accordance with the billing period and payment terms agreed with the party using the system. EDF Energy Networks reserves the right to require appropriate security in respect of the charges estimated to arise, depending on the circumstances of the supply and on the basis of the agreed payment terms. Interest may be applied to late payments. Invoices for residential and non half hourly metered business supplies will generally be calculated according to the Supercustomer Methodology for Use of System Billing, a description of which is given in our Use of System Charging Statements.
12. Where a supply is to be provided wholly or partly over EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system to an exit point from that system, the Supplier or Distributor must demonstrate that at all times the quantity of electricity entering the system for the purpose of providing that supply equals the metered quantity delivered from that exit point plus the amount of electrical losses appropriate

³ Published separately for each EDF Energy region:

- EDF Energy Networks (EPN) Charges for the Legacy Basic Meter Asset Provision
- EDF Energy Networks (LPN) Charges for the Legacy Basic Meter Asset Provision
- EDF Energy Networks (SPN) Charges for the Legacy Basic Meter Asset Provision
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to the voltage at which the supply is delivered and to the source of the supply, as shown in the schedule of loss adjustment factors in our Use of System Charging Statements. Relevant metering information or being a party to the Balancing and Settlement Code will be considered to be adequate demonstration. Suppliers should apply the loss adjustment factors to calculate the amount of electricity that they must provide. The same loss adjustment factors are reflected automatically in the settlement system.

13. Where the supply is to be provided over EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system on either an intermittent or continuing basis to any premises with own generation, charges for use of the system will be levied with respect to the system capacity provided to meet the maximum power required as requested by the party seeking use of the system and the extent to which that supply is taken up.
14. Where EDF Energy, after evaluation of the characteristics of the requested use of the system, accepts that none of the categories of charges in the schedules of our Use of System Charging Statement are appropriate or where supplies are to be provided at Extra High Voltage (EHV), as defined in the section headed 'Statement of Charges for the Use of EDF Energy Networks' Distribution System' in that statement, EDF Energy Networks may offer special arrangements. Such charges will be calculated according to the Site Specific Charging Section on page 18 of this methodology. In most cases, EDF Energy Networks will make its offer of terms within 28 days of receipt of the application, including the full and final information necessary for the preparation of the terms.
15. Where use of the system is sought at a standard of security different from that referred to in the Distribution Code, EDF Energy Networks may consider special arrangements with respect to that supply.
16. Where the power factor of the supply is less than 0.95, it will normally be possible for EDF Energy Networks to offer use of system, subject to paying appropriate charges. In such cases, specially assessed loss adjustment factors may apply at EDF Energy Networks' discretion.
17. For all classes of demand customer the charges for use of the system include a contribution to recovery of NGET's exit charges. These amounts are calculated to be appropriate to each class of customer. This is on the basis that the total contribution to NGET exit charges paid by any class of customers is in proportion to the demand of that class of customer.
18. On occasion applicants will wish to reserve capacity on the Distribution System ahead of their planned usage. Where such situations arise the applicant will be required to pay a reservation fee. The reservation fee will be payable in advance of the period to which it pertains as either a capitalised sum or an annual payment. Failure on the part of the Applicant to pay the reservation fee will release us from an obligation to reserve the capacity and it may be allocated to other parties. Reservation fees will reflect the value of the assets reserved. In most circumstances this will be represented by a proportion of the availability charge, HV or LV as appropriate. Where the reservation takes place at EHV or there are special circumstances then project specific charges will be developed.
19. For the avoidance of doubt, charges to generators for use of EDF Energy Networks' distribution system will be made for use of the system in respect of electricity that the generator imports from and exports to the system. The generator will be charged for use of the system in respect of such imports or exports in accordance with the preceding paragraphs.
20. EDF Energy Networks makes compensation payments to customers for network outages under two schemes.

The majority of customers are compensated under the Guaranteed Standards⁴ arrangements. Customers who are off supply for greater than defined periods of time are entitled to a payment. This scheme applies to all demand customers and to all generators not included in the scheme described below.

For customers with generators connected at more than 1,000 volts and commissioned after 1 April 2005 (and who will, therefore, pay Generator Use of System Charges as defined in this Statement) the following scheme will apply. This scheme is known as Distributed Generation Network Unavailability (DGNU) and payments will be calculated for each generator on the following basis:

$$Payment = A \times B \times (C - D)$$

Where:

A = the network unavailability price of £2 per MW per hour (in 2005/06 subject to RPI indexation in future years), or some other value agreed between the customer and EDF Energy Networks and recorded within the connection agreement.

B= incentivised generator capacity; the highest active electrical power that can be generated (or the relevant incremental change of this amount in cases of the expansion of existing generation plant) by the generator for the year, according to the connection and/or use of system agreement(s).

C = network interruption duration; the total duration of all occurrences (in minutes) on the distribution system each of which involves a physical break in the circuit between itself and the rest of the system or due to any other open circuit condition, which prevents the generator from exporting power. It excludes:

- 50 per cent of the total duration of cases where EDF Energy Networks takes pre-arranged outages of its equipment for which the statutory notification has been issued to the generator;
- the cases where the generator has specific exemption agreements with EDF Energy Networks in the connection and/or use of system agreement(s); and
- the cases which are part of exempted events in the quality of service incentive or the Guaranteed Standard Statutory Instrument (such exemptions include interruptions of less than three minutes duration and industrial action).

D = the baseline network interruption duration for the relevant year which either has a default value of zero or some other value agreed between the customer and EDF Energy Networks and recorded within the connection agreement and/or use of system agreement(s).

DGNU scheme payments will be calculated by EDF Energy Networks on an annual basis (1st April - 31st March) and payments made shortly after the end of each year. Payments may also be made on an interim basis during the year on each occasion that the payment due to a generator exceeds £250. This payment is automatic and does not need to be claimed by the generation Customer.

21. The introduction of Generation Use of System charges into a developing market creates the potential for volatility in prices. In order to provide some stability and predictability of generation charges it is proposed to minimise the upwards disturbance of generation charges by capping the change in

⁴ Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 1019 The Electricity (Standards of Performance) Regulations 2005 as amended or replaced from time to time.



nominal generation charges in any year up to March 2010 (other than by agreement with the individual generator). The cap will be plus ten percent per annum, except where the current charge is zero, in which case the cap will be plus £1.00 per export MPAN per annum.

Use of System Methodology – General Demand Tariffs

Rationale

The methodology for deriving Use of System charges for general demand tariffs functions by apportioning the target revenue to typical groups of customers depending on their connection capability and use of the network at peak usage time. Essentially we calculate a theoretical cost using our models and then scale the result to meet the target revenue.

Model Inputs

- Modern equivalent asset values for typical components at different voltage levels across the network. Scenarios representing different sets of equipment and construction environments have been created. These scenarios are designed to represent the type of equipment used within the appropriate network. Estimates of the average costs involved of providing and installing the equipment are calculated. These costs are based on current prices of conducting the work;
- Operational and maintenance costs, expressed as a percentage of gross asset values. The percentage used is published in the Basis and Methodology of Charges for Connection statements, details of how to obtain these statements are given on page 4;
- Billing and administration costs, representing the administration of billing and data services;
- NGET Grid Supply Point exit charges, representing the charges made to EDF Energy Networks for connection to the transmission system;
- Operational Rates, representing the charges made to EDF Energy Networks as assessed against transformer rating; and
- Research concerning typical customer consumption patterns and data about the network. This data includes: network density factors designed to indicate the amount of equipment per sq/km; diversity factors indicate the relationship between connected load (potential maximum demand) and actual maximum demand; load factors indicating the relationship between consumption (units used) and maximum demand; and coincidence factors which show the relationship between customer demand and system peak demand.

The Model

It is a theoretical model designed to provide a £/kW yardstick cost for common customer groupings at each voltage level. It is driven by network reinforcement scenarios which capture both the immediate connection of new load and the provision of additional capacity upstream in the network to meet that new load and the load growth of existing customers. The model estimates the cost of delivering typical new load to the distribution network at every voltage level. This model is colloquially known as the 500MW model.

There is a separate model for each licensed network. They consist of an appropriate mix of underground and overhead cables and, where necessary, network density scenarios, at each voltage level. This is to reflect the network variations encountered.

Costs

The capital costs for the scenarios at each level of the electricity distribution system from 132kV to LV are calculated, using current modern equivalent asset costs, from EDF Energy Networks' asset management

information. These capital costs are then divided by the scenario capacity to derive their proportion of £/kVA yardstick value and further divided by the power factor to convert to £/kW. These costs are then annuitised and an operation and maintenance factor applied to arrive at an annual £/kW value over each voltage and transformation level. The annuitisation factor is based on the regulated allowed rate of return, 6.9%, over the assumed lifetime of the asset.

Yardstick Calculation

Load research data for each of the main tariff groups is collected and analysed. This contains profiles of consumption. A demand estimation coefficient (DEC) is attributed to each half hour to represent the proportion of annual consumption.

For each tariff group the average DEC for demand periods on the system is calculated. Weighted combinations of these are then utilised to formulate specific DEC's for each voltage level of the network. These specific DEC's are expressed as a proportion of the maximum annual DEC to generate a coincidence factor. A coincidence factor provides a measure of the extent to which customers in that tariff group are contributing to stress on the network at times of peak network demand for each voltage level.

Coincidence factors are combined with the £/kW figures and the calculated losses at each network voltage level to generate a cost figure for the tariff group. At this stage the figures across all tariff groups are scaled by a common factor to ensure that the resultant charges deliver the target revenue. Following scaling, billing and administration, NGET exit charges and operational rates are apportioned and added to derive the final tariff figure.

Format of Tariffs

Charges are applied to customers through the application of tariffs. Tariffs are designed to send cost reflective price signals to users in order to encourage efficient use and development of the network. The basis for our tariff structures is to recover our costs in a manner appropriate to that cost. Costs which do not vary with how much electricity is used will be recovered through 'fixed' Network Charges. Costs which do vary as electricity is used will be recovered through Unit Charges and, for half hourly metered customers, Availability Charges.

Specific tariff structures are then formulated in relation to the metering installed in the customer's premises, which is driven by the settlements data requirements and can result in restriction of the format of tariff a Distributor may offer.

Those tariffs relating to customers without half hourly metering consist of the following components:

- Customer related in an MPAN charge – **Network Charge;**
- Consumption related within a Unit charge - the maximum number of unit rates being determined by the number of registers (time pattern regimes) on the metering system – **Unit Charge.**

Those tariffs relating to customers with half hourly metering consist of the following components:

- Customer related in an MPAN or site charge – **Network Charge;**
- Connection capacity related charge – **Availability Charge;**
- Consumption related within a Unit charge - according to times set by EDF Energy Networks – **Unit Charge;**

- Reactive power charge - applied in multiple blocks depending on the level of the power factor – **Excess reactive unit charge.**

These components are described on page 5.

Charges are calculated to recover costs on an annual basis and except for seasonal unit rates the same rate is used to average the charge over the year. Availability charges are set to recover an amount appropriate to the highest required annual capacity. In choosing to vary their agreed capacity, a customer's application for a decrease will only be accepted on an annual basis and generally to a level no lower than the preceding year's maximum demand. This option to reduce agreed connection capacity is not applicable to new or enhanced connections in the first five years.

Unit related charges are based on Active Power measured in watts (kW's or kWh's). Where sites have a poor power factor the kWh charge does not recover the extra costs of providing higher rated equipment needed to meet the larger Apparent Power, measured in volt-amperes (kVA's or kVAh's). Reactance (inductive or capacitive) in load causes poor power factors and the more this reactance increases compared to resistive load the further the current will lag or lead the voltage, further increasing the Apparent Power. To recover the extra costs associated with poor power factors a charge related to reactance or Reactive Power, measured in kVAR or kVARh, is applied. Reactive Power charges are applied when the level exceeds an efficiency boundary. This boundary is an appropriate balance point between the costs of an efficient network and the cost of corrective equipment. The Reactive Power consumption can be avoided with management of inductive or capacitive power flow through the use of corrective equipment.

The Reactive Power charge (p/kVARh) is based on the calculation of extra volt-ampere units required to deliver the Apparent Power. The calculation is conducted in Power Factor Bands using a midpoint power factor for each band. At this power factor the number of kVAh's exceeding the kWh's (extra units) is calculated against the average modelled pence per unit charge for the tariff group to derive an extra cost. This extra cost is then divided by the number of Excess Reactive Units at this power factor, to derive a reactive power charge (p/kVARh).

Reactive power charges are only applied to half hourly metered customers.

Use of System Methodology – General Generation Tariffs

This methodology is applicable for generators energising connections to EDF Energy Networks' distribution system after 1st April 2005. In line with Ofgem guidance the charging methodology applied to generators connected before April 2005⁵ will remain unchanged until at least 2010.

Rationale

Ofgem have proposed a mechanism to allow EDF Energy Networks to connect distributed generators to its electrical network through a form of shallowish connection charges. The mechanism allows EDF Energy Networks to recover a percentage of the reinforcement costs associated with connection of generation, a value per kW of generation connected and the O&M on the sole use and reinforcement assets either from the individual generator or the population of generators. This approach involves the creation of a generation regulatory asset base and the development of a distributed generation (DG) allowed revenue income stream. This methodology explains the calculation of use of system charges for distributed generation. These charges will be calculated separately, using the same methodology, for each of our three network areas using data specific to that network.

Normal general demand tariffs will apply for the import requirements of the site as described on page 13. This general generation tariff methodology describes the charges that will be applied to recover costs associated with the provision of network assets, network maintenance and network control to meet export requirements.

Model Inputs

The model inputs will be a mix of forecast and actual generation associated network data.

- Joint use asset investment - Forecast and actual network investment on shared use assets directly attributable as assets installed for the purpose of network use by export sites
- Sole use asset investment - Forecast and actual connection costs of export sites. Sole use assets form part of the connection charges. Within this methodology they are only used for the purpose of identifying the cost incurred in operating and maintaining the relevant assets.
- Generation capacity - Forecast and actual installed generation (rating plate size)
- Operation and Maintenance – collected to assist with future requirements
- Regulatory incentive parameters
- Customer groups

The Model

The model is designed to apply the incentive appropriately to groupings of export sites. The groupings will be, domestic, non-domestic non half-hourly metered, half-hourly metered, and have been chosen so that they represent large enough populations of customers to enable stable tariffs to be offered. The incentive will be applied individually to site-specific users.

⁵ Generators connected prior to April 2005 will have paid 'deeper' connection charges and due to this will generally only pay use of system charges for their demand requirements.

EDF Energy Networks will set an Export Charge, which will be reviewed annually, based on projected reinforcement costs associated with connecting a certain level of distribution generation to the EDF Energy Networks licensed distribution network. The Export Charge for each group will be set for the whole of each DNO area, with a p/day charge depending on the settlement profile for non half hourly metered sites and a £/kVA charge for half hourly metered sites. The charge for EHV connected sites will be calculated on a site specific basis, see page 18.

The settlement profile, for non-half hourly metered sites, will be used as an indicator of the average size of installed generation output for that profile and therefore be reflected in the p/day charge. The charge for half hourly sites will vary dependant on the export capacity.

The model calculates the target income for each customer group. The target income has the following components:

- EDF Energy Networks investment pass through – this is the element based on 80% of the shared asset investment annuitised over 15 years at 6.9%;
- Generation incentive – based on £1.50 per kW of installed generation;
- Operation and maintenance – expressed as a percentage of sole use asset and joint use assets values.

Format of Tariffs

The use of system charges to distributed generators shall comprise the following components:

Use of System Charges – as previously defined in the section ‘Use of System Methodology – General Demand Tariffs’, to be applied to the import MPAN.

An Export Charge covering the contribution to system reinforcement due to Distributed Generation (DG) and ongoing O&M. This will be a £/kVA excess export capacity charge for half hourly metered customers or a pence-per-day for non half hourly metered customers. The receipts from this charge will count towards the DG Price Control. This charge will be applied to the Export MPAN and charged on that capacity over and above the import capacity level.

Exceptions

Individual export sites connecting which have reinforcement costs exceeding £200/kW of installed capacity will be required to pay the costs in excess of £200/kW through the connection charge.

Matching Tariffs to Allowed Revenue

The Export Charge will be based on a forecast of network investment and installed capacity attributable to Distributed Generation for the period 2005-2010. Actual activity will be used to update the allowed income against the charged income and the over or under recovery, when material, will lead to an adjustment in charges. The Export Charge will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Setting the initial charges on a 5 year forecast is expected to have the effect of smoothing the annual charge and reducing excessive volatility in charges.

Use of System Methodology – Site-Specific Charges for Demand and Generation

Rational

The network utilisation of premises connected at Extra High Voltage (EHV) can be individually apportioned to that customer. Therefore, the use of system charges for each of these premises will be considered on a site-specific basis. This methodology explains the calculation of site-specific use of system charges for EHV premises.

Note: An EHV premise is defined in the Licence as a site connected to the distribution system at a voltage of 22kV and above or at a substation with a primary voltage of 66kV and above. In practice, this generally means sites with exit points at 132kV, 33kV, or at a dedicated 132/11kV substation.

Where a site has export generation capability the methodology used for the export component will depend on the date of connection:

- For new sites where the connection is on or after 1 April 2005 any costs attributable to generation will be recovered using the same methodology described in the section ‘Use of System Methodology – General Generation Tariffs’, except that the methodology will be applied specifically to the site.
- For existing sites connected prior to the 1 April 2005, the charges will be calculated on the basis of the Connection Agreement agreed at the time of connection. In line with Ofgem guidance these arrangements will remain unchanged until at least 2010.

Model Inputs

Site-specific use of system charges are set to recover all relevant costs associated with the provision of, and the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of, all network and connection assets plus the cost of billing and administration, in so far as this is not recovered as part of the initial charge for the connection. The main components of a site-specific use of system charge are:

- Sole Use Assets - The capital cost of any assets and their ongoing O&M provided for the sole use of the site may have been recovered from the customer prior to energisation. This will have been in the form of an upfront capital contribution. The values of the sole use assets are reviewed annually to take account of inflation and any network modifications. Where the full capital contribution was not made at connection, an annual charge towards the provision of the assets and the O&M of these sole use assets will be applied;
- Share of Joint Use Assets - A contribution towards the capital cost of existing joint user assets, used to provide supply from the grid supply point to the customer’s exit point, are charged.

This contribution is based on a proportion of the annuitised cost of the assets provided. This proportion is based on the ratio of the agreed capacity of the exit point to the network capacity of the Joint User Assets under consideration. The annuitised cost reflects the allowed rate of return. The asset valuation (taking into account any capital contribution made by the customer at the time of connection) and network capacity are provided by EDF Energy Networks and are reviewed from time to time to take account of inflation, any modifications to that part of our distribution system, the route of access to the NGET network or changes to the customers agreed capacity.

An annual contribution towards the costs of on-going O&M of these joint use assets is calculated by multiplying the asset valuation share of the joint use assets by the O&M rate;

- NGET Grid Supply Point exit charges - A contribution towards the cost of the NGET exit point(s) supplying the site is recovered via the site-specific use of system charge. This contribution is based on the ratio of the agreed capacity to the firm capacity of the supplying GSP, applied to the forecast annual cost of the GSP;
- Operational Rates - A contribution towards the cost of operational rates is recovered via the EHV use of system charge. This contribution is based on the ratio of the site's agreed capacity and number of voltage transformations to the operational rates valuation.
- Billing and Administration - this comprises those costs which can be attributed to the administration of the site. These include, Use of System billing, a contribution towards the cost of the annual review of the site-specific use of system charge and may also include an amount to cover additional network control centre operational liaison.
- Details of any network assets provided for export capacity and the generation output for the site if energised after 1 April 2005.

NGET GSP exit charges and Operational Rates will be based on import capacity, except where the export capacity triggers incremental or sole use asset cost to be incurred by EDF Energy.

The Model

The model contains all of the major network assets that are used by the site. It details the length and capacity of circuits, whether they are overhead or underground, transformers, circuit breakers and related plant. The modern equivalent asset values for each part, along with the percentage share are used to determine the attributed costs to the site.

An annuity factor based on the regulated rate of return and a 40 year depreciation period is then applied along with the O&M rate to the attributed asset cost. This then provides an annual income requirement for network use.

The proportion of GSP exit charge and operational rates is applied along with the customer service charge to provide a final income requirement for the site.

If the site was energised after 1st April 2005 an additional charge to recover the generation incentive will be applied if applicable.

The following assumptions are applied in the calculation of an EHV use of system charge:

- The allowed rate of return is as determined for the price control period;
- The O&M rate is applied as a percentage of the modern equivalent asset value of the distribution assets;
- The site capacity is loss adjusted when apportioning the various costs;
- The Loss Adjustment Factors are considered on an individual basis. The Loss Adjustment Factor to be applied to each site is reviewed to take into account of any material changes to site demand, site load factor and network configuration. A list of sites charged on site-specific terms is contained within our Use of System Charging Statements.

Format of Tariffs

The site-specific use of system charge is generally structured in the following manner:

- A **Network Charge** per month – to recover the income required for those costs that don't vary with site capacity. These include sole use assets and billing and administration;

- An **Availability Charge** per month – to recover the costs which do vary with site capacity. These include shared assets, exit charges and operational rates. The minimum chargeable capacity of a site will be fixed for a period of 5 years from the date of energisation for a new or enhanced supply where additional asset investment has been provided;
- An **Export Charge** – where applicable, to recover costs associated with provision of network assets specific to export capacity. This charge will be applied to the Export MPAN and charged on that capacity over and above the import capacity level;
- **Excess Reactive Unit Charges.**

EDF Energy Networks is prepared to consider offering differing formats of tariff structures (such as the inclusion of unit charges or entirely fixed price charges) for site-specific tariffs at the request of customers. These would be within the constraints of the structural elements listed in paragraph 5 on page 7 and would still be designed to recover the actual costs incurred as calculated by this methodology.

Prospective Site Specific Charges

Developers of schemes likely to be connected at EHV and have charges which are site-specific are encouraged to contact us for indicative prices. Please follow the contact details provided on page 6.

Use of System Methodology – HV/LV Boundary charges for Licensed Distribution Network Operators

Rationale

Charges for Licenced Distribution Network Operators (LDNOs) are based on utilising boundary metering data and LDNO customer (settlements) metering data to provide a partial ‘self-billing’ approach to boundary tariffs.

We will calculate charges based on boundary metered data and the percentage unit split of the LDNOs customer metered consumption, based on D0030 and D0275 data flows. For each of its own ‘All the Way’ (ATW) tariffs, the LDNO will provide the percentage of total units sold and the number of MPANs. Where appropriate the LDNO will also provide the sum of the capacity for HH metered sites connected to their network.

This methodology calculates a price reduction percentage that is applied to applicable published end user ATW tariffs. The price reduction is calculated using cost data from forecast CapEx plans and the Regulatory Reporting Pack (RRP).

The approach requires the provision of data about the users on embedded networks in order to calculate charges for the use of our distribution system. This requires the cooperation of LDNOs to provide aggregated data on their end users. We acknowledge that LDNOs will need to support this approach by providing data and there is no standard requirement for them to do so.

This proposal continues to utilise existing data flows from boundary meters using the standard D0275 data flow format.

Model Inputs

The model utilises forecast CapEx plans and RRP information to allocate costs to the different voltage levels on our network.

The Price Control Disaggregation Model

The model produces a series of reduction percentages which are used to determine portfolio tariffs for LDNOs. For the purposes of price control disaggregation the network is split into four levels: LV, HV/LV, HV and EHV.

The determination of price reduction percentages involves the following steps:

- (a) Allocation of price control revenue elements to network levels.
- (b) Determination of a percentage allocation of total revenue per unit to network levels.
- (c) Determination of the proportion of the LV network deemed to be used by LV connected embedded networks.
- (d) Determination of the proportion of the HV network deemed to be provided by HV-connected embedded networks with HV end users.
- (e) Calculation of the price reduction percentage for each combination of boundary network level and end user network level.
- (f) Application of price reduction percentages to determine portfolio tariffs.

Allocation of price control revenue elements to network levels

The calculation of percentage allocations of price control revenues to network levels is based on separate percentages by network level for the operating cost, depreciation and return on RAV elements of the licensee's allowed revenue.

In order to determine the allocation to network levels of each element of price control revenue, the licensee uses the costs allocation drivers calculated from the following sources:

- (a) RRP data on units distributed and operating expenditure broken down by network level.
- (b) Data on elements of capital expenditure and customer contributions for the period 2005/06–2014/15, broken down by network level.
- (c) Data on gross modern equivalent asset values (replacement costs) for various asset types.

Data from the RRP are used to distinguish between direct and indirect costs, with direct costs coded by network level. For the purpose of this calculation, capital expenditure are included, net of customer contributions, but negative figures are replaced with zero. This analysis provides direct costs percentage for each network level, based on RRP data. The direct cost percentage for LV is denoted [LV direct proportion] and the direct cost percentage for HV is denoted [HV direct proportion].

Indirect operating costs are allocated to network levels on the basis of an estimate of MEAV by network level. The operating cost percentage for each level is a weighted average of the direct and indirect percentages. Estimated gross MEAV used for this purpose are derived from asset counts and unit costs from planning forecasts wherever available.

Transmission exit charges are allocated to the EHV network level.

Both the depreciation and return on capital elements of allowed revenue are allocated to network levels on the basis of net capital expenditure data derived from CapEx plans. All figures are aggregated over the 10-year period from 2005/2006 to 2014/2015, taking in actual data or forecasts for each year as available.

For each network level, the relevant net capital expenditure is calculated by adding up total condition based replacement (both proactive and reactive), combined in the case of LV, HV and EHV network levels with connections spend less customer contributions for connections at that voltage level, general reinforcement capital expenditure at that voltage level, and fault reinforcement capital expenditure at that voltage level.

Some of these categories allow HV substation and transformer costs to be identified. These costs (and no other costs) are allocated to the HV/LV network level.

Some of the expenditure categories do not separately identify HV substation/transformer costs. For these categories costs are allocated to the HV/LV in the same proportion as for the other categories (where these costs are separately identified).

Generation-related capital expenditure is not included in the net CapEx attributable to each network level.

Determination of a percentage allocation of total revenue per unit to network levels.

The percentage allocation of costs to network levels is determined as a weighted average of the percentage allocation for each of the elements of price control revenue, rescaled by units distributed.

The licensee determines a breakdown of price control allowed revenue over the period from 2005/2006 to 2009/2010 between operating expenditure, depreciation and return on regulatory asset value (RAV).

For the purpose of that calculation, allowed revenue is adjusted by deducting the net amount earned or lost by the licensee under price control financial incentive schemes.

These allocations of the operating expenditure, depreciation and return elements of allowed revenue are combined using weightings from the price control breakdown.

The weighted average allocations are then rescaled by the estimated number of units distributed through each network level, and normalised so that they sum to 100 per cent. The result of this calculation is a set of percentages for each of the LV, HV/LV, HV and EHV network levels.

LV split

The licensee determines the proportion of the LV network which LV-connected embedded networks are deemed to use by:

- (a) determining the total length of its LV mains used by LV-connected licensed embedded networks;
- (b) dividing that total length by the number of end users on LV-connected licensed embedded networks; and
- (c) dividing the result by the average length of LV network by LV end user on the licensee's own LV network.

The result of this calculation is denoted [LV split].

HV split

For the purpose of this interim methodology and in advance of industry agreement of a suitable estimation method EDF Energy Networks has estimated the proportion of the HV network which is provided by the DNO at 90%. We believe this to be a sensible and pragmatic approach in the absence of suitable alternatives.

This proportion is denoted [HV split].

Calculation of price reduction percentages

The price reduction percentages are determined as follows.

For embedded networks with an LV boundary, the price reduction is equal to: [LV: LV price reduction] = [LV allocation]*(1 – [LV split]*[LV direct proportion]).

For embedded networks with an HV boundary, three percentage price reduction figures are used.

The percentage price reduction applicable to tariffs for LV network end users is: [HV: LV price reduction] = [LV allocation] + [HV/LV allocation] + [HV allocation]*(1 – [HV split]*[HV direct proportion]).

The percentage price reduction applicable to tariffs for LV substation end users is: [HV: LV Sub price reduction] = [HV/LV allocation]/(1 – [LV allocation]) + [HV allocation]*(1 – [HV split]*[HV direct proportion]).

The percentage price reduction applicable to tariffs for HV end users is: [HV: HV price reduction] = [HV allocation]*(1 – [HV split]*[HV direct proportion])/(1 – [LV allocation] – [HV/LV allocation])

Application of price reduction percentages to determine portfolio tariffs

The price reduction percentages are applied to all tariff components in all-the-way tariffs in order to determine embedded network portfolio tariffs.

Format of Tariffs

The DNO's charges to LDNOs are based on the application of a percentage reduction to the published DNO ATW tariffs using a 'portfolio' billing approach, whereby LDNOs supply aggregated data based on their SVA data. The form of the aggregated data allows EDF Energy Networks to allocate the boundary metered consumption to the appropriate ATW reduced tariff.

The LDNO takes its NHH D0030 and HH D0275 data or estimate thereof and provides the number of MPANs on each of their tariffs and the percentage split of consumption by tariff time pattern regime for NHH metered sites and by time band for HH metered sites. The LDNO also provides the sum of the chargeable capacity for HH metered sites. The LDNO provides the data separately by LV, LV Sub and HV connection voltage.

DNO charges to LDNOs will then be based on the applicable settlement registered end user tariff, (the ATW tariff), as detailed in our Use of System Charging Statement, less the LDNO Voltage of Connection Reduction.

Use of System Charges

Where our Use of System Charges are published

EDF Energy Networks' Use of System tariffs for general demand and generation sites are published in our Use of System Charging Statements. These can be obtained from our web-site at www.edfenergy.com, or alternatively are available on request, via the contact details on page 6. To locate these statements on the website; on the home page select "Networks"; then select "Knowledge Centre" and then "Public Information" from the menu down the left hand side of the screen; then select "Connection, Use of System and Metering Services Documents" from the list in the centre of the page.

Site-specific charge schedules are issued to the customer and current supplier only. Copies of the schedules are provided, on request, to Licensed Suppliers subject to any agreement with the customer. Schedules will only be released to other parties with the customer's approval.

Appendix 1. Licence Condition 13 – Use of System Charging Methodology

Requirements for Charging Methodology

- 13.1 The licensee must at all times have in force:
- (a) a Use of System Charging Methodology which the Authority has approved on the basis that it achieves the Relevant Objectives; and
 - (b) a Connection Charging Methodology which the Authority has approved on the basis that it achieves the Relevant Objectives
- (each, separately, “the Charging Methodology”),
- and, except with the consent of the Authority, must comply with the Charging Methodology as modified from time to time in accordance with this condition.
- 13.2 The licensee must, for the purpose of ensuring that the Charging Methodology continues to achieve the Relevant Objectives:
- (a) review the methodology at least once every year; and
 - (b) subject to paragraph 13.4, make such modifications (if any) of the methodology as are necessary for the purpose of better achieving the Relevant Objectives.

The Relevant Objectives

- 13.3 The Relevant Objectives in relation to the Charging Methodology are:
- (a) that compliance with the methodology facilitates the discharge by the licensee of the obligations imposed on it under the Act and by this licence;
 - (b) that compliance with the methodology facilitates competition in the generation and supply of electricity, and does not restrict, distort, or prevent competition in the transmission or distribution of electricity;
 - (c) that compliance with the methodology results in charges which reflect, as far as is reasonably practicable (taking account of implementation costs), the costs incurred by the licensee in its Distribution Business; and
 - (d) that, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), the methodology, as far as is reasonably practicable, properly takes account of developments in the licensee’s Distribution Business.

Procedure for modifications

- 13.4 Unless otherwise directed by the Authority under sub-paragraph (b), before making a modification of the Charging Methodology the licensee must:
- (a) give the Authority a report which sets out:
 - (i) the terms proposed for the modification,
 - (ii) how the modification would better achieve the Relevant Objectives, and

- (iii) a timetable for implementing the modification and the date with effect from which the modification (if made) is to take effect (which must not be a date earlier than the date on which the period referred to in paragraph 13.6 will end); and
 - (b) if the Authority has directed that sub-paragraph (a) should not apply, comply with such other requirements (if any) as the Authority may specify in its direction.
- 13.5 Subject to paragraph 13.6, where the licensee has complied with the requirements of paragraph 13.4 it must, before making the modification:
- (a) revise the relevant statement of the Charging Methodology (or the most recent version of that statement) published in accordance with paragraph so that it sets out the changed methodology and specifies the date from which that is to have effect; and
 - (b) give the Authority a copy of the revised statement.
- 13.6 The licensee may not make a modification of the Charging Methodology if, within 28 days of receiving the licensee's report under paragraph 13.4, the Authority has either:
- (a) directed the licensee not to make the modification; or
 - (b) notified the licensee that it intends to consult and then within three months of giving that notification has directed the licensee not to make the modification.
- 13.7 A direction given by the Authority under paragraph 13.6(a) or (b) must include:
- (a) a decision that the licensee's proposed modification would not better achieve the Relevant Objectives; and
 - (b) the Authority's reasons for that decision.

Requirements for reports

- 13.8 The licensee must give or send a copy of any report under paragraph 13.4 or statement under paragraph 13.13 to any person who requests it.
- 13.9 The licensee may make a charge for any report or statement given or sent under paragraph 13.8 but this must not exceed the amount specified in directions issued by the Authority for the purposes of this condition generally, based on its estimate of the licensee's reasonable costs of providing the report or statement.

Approvals process

- 13.10 An approval by the Authority under paragraph 13.1 may only be withheld where the Authority has decided that the Charging Methodology does not achieve the Relevant Objectives and by Notice given to the licensee has set out its reasons for that decision.
- 13.11 Subject to paragraph 13.12, an approval by the Authority under paragraph 13.1 may be granted subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate, having regard, in particular, to:
- (a) the need for any further action to be undertaken by the licensee to ensure that the Charging Methodology would better achieve the Relevant Objectives; and
 - (b) the time by which such action must be completed.

- 13.12 No condition imposed under paragraph 13.11 is effective unless, before granting the relevant approval, the Authority has informed the licensee of its intention to impose the condition in a Notice which:
- (a) sets out the nature and contents of the condition; and
 - (b) specifies a period of at least 28 days within which representations or objections with respect to the condition may be made,
- and has considered any representations or objections duly made by the licensee and not withdrawn.

Publication of Charging Methodology

- 13.13 The licensee must ensure that each Charging Methodology that is in force under this condition is set out in a statement (which must be combined, in the case of the Connection Charging Methodology, with the Connection Charging Statement issued under paragraph 1 of standard condition 14) that is published in such manner as the licensee believes will ensure adequate publicity for it (including on the licensee's Website, if it has one).

Interpretation

- 13.14 For the purposes of this condition:
- Charging Methodology** means a complete and documented explanation, presented in a coherent and consistent manner, of the methods, principles, and assumptions that apply:
- (a) in relation to Use of System, for determining the licensee's Use of System Charges; and
 - (b) in relation to connections, for determining the licensee's Connection Charges.

Appendix 2. Glossary

Authority The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority – the regulatory body for the gas and electricity industries established under the Utilities Act 2000.

Active Power - The product of voltage and the in-phase component of alternating current measured in units of watts, W, kW, MW, etc.

Apparent Power - The product of voltage and of alternating current measured in units of volt-amperes, VA, kVA, MVA etc. Apparent power is that which is actually utilised, as a function of volts multiplied by amps, rather than the metered active power.

Authorised Electricity Operator means Persons entitled to use EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system by Licence or by exemption from the Electricity Act 1989.

Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) means the agreement containing the rules and procedures under the new electricity trading arrangements (NETA).

CT means current transformer.

Data Aggregator (DA) means an organisation that aggregates consumption data supplied by the Data Collector or Data Processor. The DA may be half hourly or non-half hourly.

Data Collector (DC) means an organisation carrying out the roles of Data Retrieval and Data Processing.

Data Processing (DP) means the processing, validation and (if necessary) estimation of meter reading data and the creation, processing and validation of data in respect of consumption at premises with an unmetered supply, together with delivery of such data to the Data Aggregator.

Data Retrieval (DR) means the retrieval and validation of meter reading data from electricity meters and the delivery of such data to the relevant person for the purpose of data processing.

De-energisation means the removal of supply for a Metering System such that the Metering System is considered to be temporarily “inactive” for the purposes of settlement. This definition applies irrespective of the method used to effect the de-energisation - e.g. removal of fuse at the connection point or other method.

Distribution Code means the Distribution Code of Licensed Distribution Network Operators of England and Wales prepared pursuant to standard condition 9 (Distribution Code) and approved by the Authority as revised from time to time with approval of the Authority.

Distribution Licence The Electricity Distribution Licences granted to EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc, EDF Energy Networks (LPN) plc and EDF Energy Networks (SPN) plc under Section 6(1)(c) of the Act.

Distribution System The whole of our interconnected distribution equipment, including cables, overhead lines and substations, which we operate in accordance with our Distribution Licence.

DNO means Distribution Network Operator

Elexon The Balancing and Settlements Code Company

Energisation means the commencement of supply to a Metering System, such that the Metering System is considered to be “active” for the purposes of settlement. This definition applies irrespective of the actual method used - e.g. insertion of fuse at the connection point or other method.

Excess Reactive Units – for each power factor band, the number of reactive units (kVArh) delivered in excess of: the number of kVArh at the start of the power factor band divided by the kWh's, then multiplied by the kWh's.

Exit Point means the point of connection at which electricity may flow between EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system and a customer's installation.

Exit Point Type is a generic description of similar exit points used by EDF Energy.

Extra High Voltage means equal to or more than 22,000 volts.

Grid Supply Point means a metered connection between the National Grid Company's transmission system and EDF Energy Networks' distribution system at which electricity flows on to the distribution system.

GSP Group means Grid Supply Point Group; a distinct electrical system, consisting of all or part of a distribution 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 means more than 1,000 volts and less than 22,000 volts.

kVA means kilovolt-amperes.

kVarh means kilovolt-ampere reactive hour.

kW means kilowatt.

kWh means kilowatt hour (equivalent to one "unit" of electricity).

LLFC (Line Loss Factor Class) identifies the loss adjustment factors and Use of System prices for a metering point.

Loss Adjustment Factor means the factor by which supplies of electricity taken from a Grid Supply Point must exceed the take at the exit point from EDF Energy Networks' electricity distribution system, varying according to the voltage of connection, month, day and time of day.

Low Voltage Interconnection means an electrical connection by a Low Voltage electric line to EDF Energy Networks' distribution system.

Low Voltage means 1,000 volts or less.

Low Voltage Substation Supply means a Low Voltage supply to premises from an on-site ground mounted substation through an electric line, both of which are situated wholly within the boundary of those premises, including the site of the substation, where there is no Low Voltage Interconnection.

Maximum Power Requirement or *MPR* means the maximum power in kVA which for the time being the customer has required and EDF Energy Networks has accepted as the maximum rate of consumption that may be reasonably anticipated.

Metering Point means the point at which a supply of electricity to (export) or from (import) EDF Energy Networks' distribution system is measured, is deemed to be measured, or is intended to be measured. (For the purposes of this statement Grid Supply Points are not 'metering points').

MPAS (Meter Point Administration Service) is EDF Energy Networks' service for meter point registration, established pursuant to its Licence and the MRA.

MRA (Master Registration Agreement) means the national agreement prepared in accordance with condition 37 of the Licence.

MTC (Meter Timeswitch Code) means a code that uniquely identifies meter characteristics.

NGET means National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (formerly National Grid Company or NGC) .

Ofgem The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets.

Power Factor Bands – The grouping of power factor by impact on network. For example; Band 1, unity to 0.95; Band 2, 0.95 to 0.75; Band 3, 0.75 to ... and so on.

Profile means a pattern of consumption of electricity, by half hour, across a year.

Reactive Power - The product of voltage and current and the sine of the phase angle between them measured in units of volt-amperes reactive, VAR, kVAR, MVAR etc.

Re-energisation means the resumption of supply to a Metering System following a period of de-energisation, such that the Metering System is considered to be “active” for the purposes of settlement. This definition applies irrespective of the actual method used - e.g. insertion of fuse at the connection point or other method.

Revenue Protection Service is the service provided by EDF Energy Networks for the investigation and follow up of cases of suspected meter faults or interference.

Settlement Class means the combination which defines the level at which non half hourly Data Aggregators must supply aggregated consumption values, that is for Profile, Line Loss Factor Class, Time Pattern Regime and Standard Settlement Configuration, by supplier within a GSP Group.

Settlement Day means the period from midnight to midnight to which consumption in a settlement run relates.

Settlement Run means a full run of the Settlement System Administrator Settlement system and the Initial Settlement and Reconciliation Settlement system for all GSP Groups within the settlement timescale.

SSC (Standard Settlement Configuration) means a standard metering configuration supported by SVAA relating to a specific combination of TPRs.

Standby Supply means the provision of electricity on a periodic or intermittent basis, to replace a primary source of supply which is temporarily unavailable.

Statement (Supercustomer) means the daily summary of unit and Network charges to be invoiced for Use of System through the Supercustomer process, for each settlement class, sent electronically to each supplier as appropriate.

Supercustomer means the method of billing suppliers for Use of System on an aggregated basis, grouping consumption and Network charges for all similar customers together.

Supplier means an organisation with a Supply Licence which can register itself as supplying electricity to any metering point.

SVAA (Supplier Volume Allocation Agency) means the agency which uses aggregated consumption data from the Data Aggregator to calculate supplier purchases by settlement class for each settlement day, and then pass this information to the relevant distributors and suppliers across the national data transfer network.

TPR (Time Pattern Regime) means the pattern of switching behaviour through time that one or more registers follow.

UoSA (Use of System Agreement) or Agreement means the contract between the supplier and EDF Energy Networks agreeing the terms and conditions under which the supplier may use EDF Energy Networks’ distribution system to supply electricity to customers.