

What makes up your bill:

Non-energy costs

The components below form just over half your bill. The cost of your energy (wholesale power costs) make up the rest.



Proportion of your bill:



Power stations generate electricity



CMSC

Capacity Market Supplier Charge

Pays for: investment in new capacity, maintaining existing capacity, developing more active demand management



RO

Renewables Obligation

Pays for: support for renewable electricity generators



CfD

Contracts for Difference

Pays for: support for low-carbon electricity generators



High voltage transmission system carries electricity cross-country



TNUoS

Transmission Network Use of System

Pays for: maintaining and upgrading the high-voltage power lines that carry electricity from power stations to local distribution stations



Local low voltage distribution system carries electricity to homes and businesses



DUoS

Distribution Use of System

Pays for: maintaining and upgrading the substations and power lines that carry electricity from the high-voltage transmission network to businesses and homes



Homes and businesses use electricity



BSUoS

Balancing Services Use of System

Pays for: incentivising power generators and large businesses to increase or decrease their energy consumption – to help National Grid balance generation and demand across the country



FIT

Feed-in Tariff

Pays for: encouraging more small-scale renewable electricity generation, such as solar panels on houses



Sign up for Monitor, our quarterly non-energy costs forecast, at: marketinsight.edfenergy.com