

DNO LOGO

DNO Name

Use of System Charging Statement

Effective from 1st April ~~2010~~2012

Version ~~1.0~~3.4

**This statement is in a form to be
approved by the Gas and
Electricity Markets Authority.**

[OPTIONAL INFORMATION DNO NAME, REGISTERED OFFICE, REGISTERED NUMBER]

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1. Introduction

1.1. This statement has been prepared in order to discharge [DNO name]'s obligation under Standard Licence Condition 14 of our Distribution Licence. It contains information on our tariffs for Demand Use of System, Generation Use of System and Embedded Networks. It also contains information on our charging principles and our Loss Adjustment Factors.

1.2. [If you have any questions about this statement please contact us at the address shown below:]

[Name]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[postcode]

Email : [e-mail address]

Telephone [Telephone number]

1.3. [All enquiries regarding Connection Agreements and Changes to Maximum Capacities should be addressed to:]

[Name]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[postcode]

Email : [e-mail address]

Telephone [Telephone number]

1.4. [For all other queries please contact our general enquiries telephone number: *****, lines are open **** - **** Monday to Friday. Any other contacts required should be added here on a DNO specific basis].

2. Tariff Application and Charging Definitions

Billing and Payment by Settlement Class (Supercustomer)

- 2.1. The Supercustomer approach to Non-Half Hourly (NHH) Use of System billing makes use of the way that Supplier's energy settlements are calculated. Supercustomer tariffs are generally billed through two main charging components, which are fixed charges and unit charges.

The charges are based on the following tariff components:

- A fixed charge - pence/MPAN/day, there will only be one fixed charge applied to each ~~metering point administration number~~ Metering Point Administration Number (MPAN) in respect of which you are registered.; and
- Unit charges - pence/kilowatt-hour (kWh), based on the active import registers as provided by the ~~metering system~~ Metering System on site. More than one kWh charge will be applied to those tariffs that are classed as multi-rate.

- 2.2. Invoices are calculated on a periodic basis and sent to each supplier, for whom [DNO name] is delivering supplies of electricity through its distribution system. [The tariffs are applied on the basis of the Line Loss Factor Classes (LLFCs) 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 settlement class – specific to DNOs]. All [Line Loss Factor Classes (LLFCs)] are assigned at the sole discretion of [DNO name]. The charges in this document are shown exclusive of VAT. Invoices take account of previous reconciliation runs and include VAT.

- 2.3. Reconciliation is the process that ensures the cash positions of suppliers and [DNO name] are continually corrected to reflect later and more accurate consumption figures.

Demand Billing and Payment by Settlement Class

- 2.4. Use of System charges for NHH Low Voltage (LV and LVS) demand tariffs will be billed via Supercustomer.
- 2.5. The structure of NHH generation charges will be as follows:
- A fixed charge pence/MPAN/day; and

- Unit charges pence/kWh for transport of electricity over the system

2.4.2.6. Details of our charges for NHH Demand can be found in Section 3 Schedule of Demand Tariffs in the tables ~~within this document~~ relating to NHH Supercustomer billed tariffs ~~are~~:

- Table 1 for Profile Classes 1 and 2;
- Table 2 for Profile Classes 3 and 4;
- Table 3 for Profile Classes 5 to 8;
- Table 6 for Unmetered Supplies (NHH); and
- Table 7 for Preserved [Tariffs/LLFCs] (where applicable).

2.5.2.7. [Where an MPAN has an invalid settlement combination, the 'Domestic Unrestricted' ~~tariff~~ unit and MPAN charge will be applied as ~~the~~ default ~~tariff~~ until the invalid combination is corrected. In the case of tariff/MPAN having multiple SSC-TPR combinations, the default 'Domestic Unrestricted' unit and MPAN charge will be applied for each invalid TPR combination.]

Demand Site-Specific Billing and Payment

2.6.2.8. These charges apply to ~~exit points~~ Exit Points where Half-Hourly (HH) metering is installed. Invoices for ~~half hourly~~ HH metered sites may include the following elements:-

- A fixed charge pence/MPAN/day;
- A capacity charge, pence/kVA/day, for agreed maximum import capacity;
- An excess capacity charge, if a site exceeds its maximum import capacity (MIC);
- Unit charges pence/kWh for transport of electricity over the system; and
- An excess reactive power charge.

2.7.2.9. The tables within this document that relate to site specific billed tariffs are:

- Table 4 for HH metered High Voltage (HV) and Low Voltage (LV);
- Table 5 for HH metered Extra High Voltage (EHV);
- Table 6 for Unmetered supplies (Pseudo HH); and
- Table 7 for Preserved/Additional [Tariffs/LLFCs?] (where applicable).

Extra High Voltage (EHV) supplies

2.8.2.10. Designated EHV Properties are allocated Site Specific DUoS tariffs. These properties are defined in paragraph ~~116~~ of Standard Condition ~~50A~~ (~~Development and implementation of an~~ 13B (EHV Distribution Charging Methodology) of the Electricity Distribution Licence as any of the following:

~~2.8.1.~~ 2.10.1. Distribution Systems connected to assets on the licensee's Distribution System at a voltage level of 22 kilovolts or more;

~~2.8.2.~~ ~~premises connected to assets on the licensee's Distribution System at a voltage level of 22 kilovolts or more; and~~

~~2.8.3.~~ ~~premises which do not fall within sub-paragraph (2.8.2) but which at 1 April 2010 were excluded from the Common Distribution Charging Methodology by virtue of paragraph 10 of standard condition 50 (Development and implementation of Common Distribution Charging Methodology).~~

2.10.2. premises connected to assets on the licensee's Distribution System at a voltage level of 22 kilovolts or more;

2.10.3. Distribution Systems connected directly to substation assets that form part of the licensee's Distribution System at one kiloVolt or greater and 22 kiloVolts or less where the primary voltage of the substation is 22 kiloVolts or more and where the Metering Point is located at the same substation;

2.10.4. And premises connected directly to substation assets that form part of the licensee's Distribution System at one kiloVolt or more and less than 22 kiloVolts where the primary voltage of the substation is 22 kiloVolts or more and where the Metering Point is located at the same substation.

Unmetered Supplies

~~2.9.~~ 2.11. These charges are available to supplies which [DNO name] deems to be suitable as Unmetered Supplies. In line with The Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations we may only consider providing an unmetered supply where:

~~2.9.1.~~ 2.11.1. there is a known, predictable load which is either continuous or controlled in a manner approved by [DNO name], and

~~2.9.2.~~ 2.11.2. the load is less than 500W or it is financially or technically impractical to install meters or carry out meter reading.

~~2.10.~~ 2.12. Supplies where consumption is dependent on some factor, temperature for example, or where the load could be easily increased without the knowledge of [DNO name] will not normally be allowed to be connected without a meter.

~~2.11.2.13.~~ The privilege of being connected without a meter is conditional on the customer providing and maintaining an accurate, detailed and auditable inventory.

Demand Capacity Charges ~~(demand only)~~

Chargeable Capacity

~~2.12.2.14.~~ The standard charge will be a site's Maximum Import Capacity (MIC) multiplied by a pence kVA per day rate.

~~2.13.2.15.~~ The chargeable capacity is, for each billing period, the highest of the MIC or the actual capacity, ~~with the same charge rate applying throughout the relevant charging year.~~

Maximum Import Capacity

~~2.14.2.16.~~ The MIC will be charged in pence/kVA/ day on a site basis.

~~2.15.2.17.~~ The level of MIC will be agreed at the time of connection ~~and or~~ when an increase has been approved. Following such an agreement (be it at the time of connection or an increase) no reduction in MIC will be allowed for a period of one year.

~~2.16.2.18.~~ Reductions to the MIC may only be permitted once in a 12 month period and no retrospective changes will be allowed. Where MIC is reduced the new lower level will be agreed with reference to the level of the customers' 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.

~~2.17.2.19.~~ [For embedded connections, if capacity ramping has been agreed with the [DNO name], in accordance with our connection charging methodology, the phasing profile will apply instead of the above rules. Where a phasing of capacity is agreed this will be captured in the bilateral connection agreement with [DNO].]

Standby Capacity for Additional Security on Site

~~2.18.2.20.~~ Where standby capacity charges are applied, the charge will be set at the same rate as that applied to normal MIC.

Exceeded Capacity

~~2.19.2.21.~~ Where a customer takes additional capacity over and above the MIC without authorisation, the excess will be classed as exceeded capacity. The

exceeded portion of the capacity will be charged at the same p/kVA/day rate, based on the difference between the MIC and the actual capacity. This will be charged for the duration of the full month in which the breach occurs.

Minimum Capacity Levels

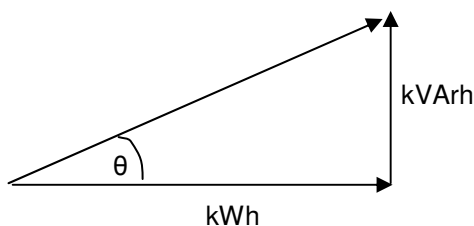
2.20.2.22. There is no minimum capacity threshold.

Import Reactive Power Charge

2.21.2.23. 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 tariff.

2.22.2.24. Power Factor is calculated as follows:

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



2.23.2.25. The chargeable reactive power is calculated as follows:

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

Where:

AI = Active Import in kWh

RI = Reactive Import in kVArh

RE = Reactive Export in kVArh

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

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

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

Generation Billing and Payment by Settlement Class

~~2.27.~~ 2.29. Use of System charges for NHH Low Voltage (LV and LVS) generation tariffs will be billed via Supercustomer.

~~2.28.~~ 2.30. The structure of NHH generation charges will be as follows:

- ~~☐~~ • A fixed charge pence/MPAN/day; and
- ~~☐~~ • Unit charges pence/kWh for transport of electricity over the system

~~2.29.~~ 2.31. Details of our charges for NHH Generation can be found in ~~Section 4~~ Tables 8a and 8c.

Generation Site Specific Billing and Payment

~~2.30. Use of System charges for HH Low Voltage (LV) and high voltage (HV) generation tariffs will be billed via the HH billing systems.~~

~~2.31. The structure of HH generation charges will be as follows:~~

2.32. Generation charges apply to Entry Points where HH metering is installed. Invoices for HH metered sites may include the following elements:-

- ~~☐~~ • A fixed charge pence/MPAN/day;
- Export capacity charge pence/KVA/day
- ~~☐~~ • Unit charges pence/kWh for transport of electricity over the system; and
- ~~☐~~ • An excess reactive power charge.

2.33. Details of our charges for HH Generation can be found in ~~Section 4~~ Tables 8a and 8c

2.34. The tables within this document that relate to generation site specific billed tariffs are:

- Table 8a for HH metered High Voltage (HV) and Low Voltage (LV);
- Table 8b for HH metered Extra High Voltage (EHV);and
- Table 8c for both NHH and HH preserved tariffs.

Generation Capacity Charges (EHV Designated Properties)

Chargeable Capacity

2.35. The standard charge will be a site's Maximum Export Capacity (MEC) multiplied by a pence kVA per day rate.

2.36. The chargeable capacity is, for each billing period, the highest of the MEC or the actual capacity.

Maximum Export Capacity

- 2.37. The MEC will be charged in pence/kVA/ day on a site basis.
- 2.38. The level of MEC will be agreed at the time of connection or when an increase has been approved. Following such an agreement (be it at the time of connection or an increase) no reduction in MEC will be allowed for a period of one year.
- 2.39. Reductions to the MEC may only be permitted once in a 12 month period and no retrospective changes will be allowed. Where MEC is reduced the new lower level will be agreed with reference to the level of the customers' maximum export. 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.

Exceeded Capacity

- 2.40. Where a customer takes additional capacity above the MEC without authorisation, the excess will be classed as exceeded capacity. The exceeded portion of the capacity will be charged at the same p/kVA/day rate, based on the difference between the MEC and the actual capacity. This will be charged for the duration of the full month in which the breach occurs.

Minimum Capacity Levels

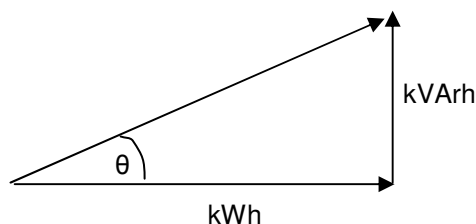
- 2.41. There is no minimum capacity threshold.

Generation Reactive Power Charge

~~2.32.~~2.42. 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 for at the rate appropriate to the particular tariff.

~~2.33.~~2.43. Power Factor is calculated as follows:

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



~~2.34.~~2.44. The chargeable reactive power is calculated as follows:

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

Where:

AE = Active Export in kWh

RI = Reactive Import in kVArh

RE = Reactive Export in kVArh

~~2.35.~~2.45. This calculation is completed for every half hour and the values summated over the billing period.

~~2.36.~~2.46. Only kVArh Import and KVArh Export values occurring at times of kWh Export are used.

~~2.37.~~2.47. The square root calculation will be to two decimal places.

Generation connected at EHV

~~2.38. [Charges for EHV connected generation will be site specific. These charges will provide focused cost reflective economic signals to generators that will encourage efficient connection to the network. The charges will be set to recover the three elements of allowed revenue relevant to each particular EHV connected generator with reference to the actual cost of connection — will be DNO specific.]~~

2.48. Designated EHV Properties are allocated Site Specific DUoS tariffs

Provision of billing data

~~2.39.~~2.49. Where ~~half hourly~~HH metering data is required for Use of System charging and this is not provided through settlements processes, such metering data shall be provided by, the user of the system to [DNO] 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 in each half hour of each day in the charging period and shall separately identify active and reactive import and export. Metering ~~Data~~-data provided to the company shall be consistent with that received through the metering equipment installed. Metering data shall be provided in an electronic format specified by [DNO] 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/D0275 MRA data flow (as agreed with the DNO). The data shall be e-mailed to **[DNO EMAIL]**.

~~2.40.~~2.50. [DNO name] requires reactive consumption or production to be provided for all measurement Class C and D (mandatory half hourly metered) sites and for measurement Class E (elective HH metered sites). [DNO name] reserves the right to levy a charge on suppliers who fail to provide such reactive data after a reasonable period of notice. [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.]

Licensed Distributor Network Operator (LDNO) tariffs

~~2.41.~~2.51. LDNO tariffs have been calculated for use by LDNOs **only** to reflect the displacement of the upstream DNO distribution costs and are not available for DNO to DNO inter-connectors, connections to other offshore transmission networks or other similar connections. Use of ~~system charges~~ System Charges for inter-connectors, offshore transmission connections or other similar connections will be based on the appropriate standard tariffs.

3. Schedule of Demand Tariffs

Tariffs for Profile Classes 1& 2

- 3.1. Suppliers who wish to supply electricity to customers with ~~non-half~~ hourly NHH metered Measurement Class A MPANs on Profile Classes 1 or 2 may adopt one of the charge structures set out in the table below.
- 3.2. Valid combinations for these Line Loss Factor Classes (LLFCs) are detailed in Market Domain Data (MDD).

Table 1 – NHH Tariffs for Profile Classes 1 & 2					
Description	LLFC	Profile class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Day or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Night unit charge (p/kWh)
Domestic Unrestricted					
Domestic Two Rate					
Domestic Off-Peak (Related MPAN)					
Notes:	Unit time periods are as specified in the SSC.				
	The Domestic and Non-Domestic off-peak (related MPAN) tariffs are supplementary to a standard published tariff and therefore only available under these conditions.				
	[Add DNO specific notes]				
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]				

Tariffs for Profile Classes 3 & 4

3.3. Suppliers who wish to supply electricity to customers with ~~non-half~~ **hourly** NHH metered Measurement Class A MPANs on Profile Classes 3 or 4 may, adopt one of the charge structures set out in the table below.

3.4. Valid combinations for these tariffs are detailed in MDD.

Table 2 – NHH Tariffs for Profile Classes 3 & 4					
Description	LLFC	Profile class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Day or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Night unit charge (p/kWh)
Small Non-Domestic Unrestricted					
Small Non-Domestic Two Rate					
Small Non-Domestic Off peak (Related MPAN)					
Notes:	Unit time periods are as specified in the SSC.				
	The Domestic and Non-Domestic off-peak (related MPAN) tariffs are supplementary to a standard published tariff and therefore only available under these conditions.				
	[Add DNO specific notes]				
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]				

Tariffs for Profile Classes 5-8

3.5. Suppliers who wish to supply electricity to customers with ~~non-half~~ ~~hourly~~ NHH metered Measurement Class A MPANs on Profile Classes 5 to 8 may, adopt one of the charge structures set out in the table below.

3.6. Valid combinations for these tariffs are detailed in MDD.

Table 3 – NHH Tariffs for Profile Classes 5 to 8					
Description	LLFC	Profile class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Day or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Night unit charge (p/kWh)
LV Medium Non-Domestic					
LV Sub Medium Non-Domestic					
Notes:	Unit time periods are as specified in the SSC.				
	<p>LV Sub applies to customers connected to the licensee's distribution system at a voltage of less than 1 kV at a substation with a primary voltage (the highest operating voltage present at the substation) of at least 1 kV and less than 22 kV, where the current transformer used for the customer's settlement metering is located at the substation.</p> <p>LV substation tariffs will be applied for new customers from 1 April 2010. Where a customer is already registered on either an LV substation tariff they will remain so.</p>				
	HV Medium Non-Domestic - This tariff will be closed to new customers and all new HV connections will be required to be half-hourly metered				
	[Add DNO specific notes]				
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]				

Tariffs for Half-Hourly Metered LV and HV

- 3.7. Suppliers who wish to supply electricity to customers whose supplies are ~~half hourly~~ **HH** metered Measurement Class C or E may, adopt one of the charge structures dependent upon the voltage at which the customer is connected to the system. The charge for the Use of System will be the sum of the charges set out in the table below.

Table 4 – Tariffs for HH metered LV & HV								
Description	LLFC	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Excess capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Red unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)	Excess reactive power charge (p/kVArh)
LV HH Metered								
LV Sub HH Metered								
HV HH Metered								
HV Sub HH Metered								
Notes:	Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis. Where two or more half-hourly import MPANs are located at the same point of connection, with the same LLFC, and registered to the same supplier, only one daily fixed charge will be applied. Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis.							
Notes:	<u>Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis. Where two or more HH import MPANs are located at the same point of connection, with the same LLFC, and registered to the same supplier, only one daily fixed charge will be applied. Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis.</u>							
	LV Sub applies to customers connected to the licensee's distribution system at a voltage of less than 1 kV at a substation with a primary voltage (the highest operating voltage present at the substation) of at least 1 kV and less than 22 kV, where the current transformer used for the customer's settlement metering is located at the substation.							
	HV Sub applies to customers connected to the licensee's distribution system at a voltage of at least 1 kV and less than 22 kV at a substation with a primary voltage (the highest operating voltage present at the substation) of at least 22 kV and less than 66 kV, where the current transformer used for the customer's settlement metering or for metering used in the calculation of the customer's use of system charges or credits is located at the substation. LV substation tariffs will be applied for new customers from 1 April 2010. Where a customer is already registered on an LV substation tariff they will remain so.							
	LV and HV substation tariffs will be applied for new customers from 1 April 2010. Where a customer is already registered on either an LV or HV substation tariff they will remain so.							
	Time Periods [Unit charges in the red time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays Unit charges in the amber time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays Unit charges in the green time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and							

	[xx:xx] and [xx:xx] Sat and Sun All times are UK clock-time.
	[Add DNO specific notes]
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]

Tariffs for Half-Hourly Metered EHV

3.9. ~~[The following charges are calculated using [DNO] EHV charging methodology and are applied on a site specific basis. This table will vary across DNOs and is an example only.]~~

Table 5— Site-Specific tariffs for HH metered EHV	LLFC	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Excess capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Super Red Charge (p/kW)
Description					

3.8. The following charges are calculated using the [FCP/LRIC] EHV Distribution Charging Methodology (EDCM) and are applied on a site specific basis

Table 5 – Site-Specific demand tariffs for HH metered Designated EHV Properties

<u>Description</u>	<u>LLFC</u>	<u>Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)</u>	<u>Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)</u>	<u>Excess capacity charge (p/kVA/day)</u>	<u>Super Red Charge (p/kWh)</u>
Site 1					
Site 2					
Site 3					
etc					
Site 2					
Site 3					
etc					

Notes:	[Add DNO specific notes] Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis. Where two or more HH import MPANs are located at the same point of connection, with the same LLFC, and registered to the same supplier, only one daily fixed charge will be applied. Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis.
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation] Time Periods [Unit charges in the Super Red time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank

	<u>Holidays</u> <u>All times are UK clock-time.</u>
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Unmetered Non-Half Hourly and Pseudo Half-Hourly Tariffs

3.10.3.9. Suppliers who wish to supply electricity to customers where a ~~non-half~~ ~~hourly~~NHH unmetered Measurement Class B or pseudo ~~half-hourly~~HH supply is provided will, adopt one of the charge structures in the table below.

Table 6 – Tariffs for NHH and Pseudo HH unmetered				
Description	LLFC	Red or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)
NHH UMS				
LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)				
Notes:	The above charges do not include any meter administration fees for pseudo metering, required for the operation of the Balancing and Settlement Code, or any alternative agreement or Code, in accordance with the "Unmetered Supplies Procedure" – BSCP 520.			
	<p>Time Periods for Pseudo Half-Hourly Metered Supplies:</p> <p>[Unit charges in the red time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the amber time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the green time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and [xx:xx] and [xx:xx] Sat and Sun]</p> <p>All times are UK clock-time.</p>			
	[Add DNO specific notes]			
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]			

Use of System Charges Out of Area

~~3.11.3.10.~~ [DNO name does not operate networks outside its Distribution Service Area]. [DNO name operates networks outside its Distribution Service Area. The charges for these 'out of area' networks are provided in a separate charging statement. This statement is available from the following website www.xxxx.com]

Preserved/Additional LLFC Classes [DNO optional if not used]

~~3.12.3.11.~~ The tables below list any preserved and additional tariffs that are valid at ~~1st April 2010~~ this time. Preserved tariffs are mapped to the charges for the relevant tariff and are closed to new customers. [DNO specific sentence to cover off any further use of the tables]. This information applies to both NHH MPANs registered as Profile Class 1 to 8 (Table 7a) and HH tariffs (Table 7b).

Table 7a – NHH Preserved Tariffs/Additional LLFC Classes					
Description	LLFC	Profile class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Day or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Night unit charge (p/kWh)
HV Medium Non-domestic					
Notes:	Unit time periods are as specified in the SSC.				
	The Domestic and Non-Domestic off-peak (related MPAN) tariffs are supplementary to a standard published tariff and therefore only available under these conditions.				
	[Add DNO specific notes]				
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]				

Table 7b – HH Preserved Tariffs/Additional LLFC Classes								
Description	LLFC	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Excess capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Red unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)	Excess reactive power charge (p/kVArh)

Notes:	<p>Time Periods</p> <p>[Unit charges in the red time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the amber time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the green time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and [xx:xx] and [xx:xx] Sat and Sun]</p> <p>All times are UK clock-time.</p>							
	[Add DNO specific notes]							
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]							

4. Schedule of Generation Tariffs

- 4.1. Suppliers who wish to purchase electricity from distributed generators with NHH metered Measurement Class A MPANs or with HH metered Measurement Class C or E MPANs may, adopt this charge structure depending upon the metered voltage.
- 4.2. The tariffs in Table 8a apply to sites metered at HV or LV. The Site specific charges in Table 8b apply to sites metered at EHV. Table 8c contains all preserved tariffs.

Table 8a – Generation Tariffs							
Description	LLFC	Profile Class	Fixed Charge (p/MPAN/day)	Red or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)	Excess reactive power charge (p/KVArh)
Non-Half Hourly Tariffs							
LV Generation NHH							
LV Sub Generation NHH							
Half Hourly Tariffs							
LV Generation Intermittent							
LV Generation Non-Intermittent							
LV Sub Generation Intermittent							
LV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent							
HV Generation Intermittent							
HV Generation Non-Intermittent							
HV Sub Generation Intermittent							
HV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent							
Notes:							

1	<p>Time Periods</p> <p>[Unit charges in the red time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the amber time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the green time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and [xx:xx] and [xx:xx] Sat and Sun]</p> <p>All times are UK clock-time.</p>
2	[Add DNO specific notes]
3	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]

4.3. [The following charges are calculated using [DNOFCP/LRIC] EHV charging methodology Distribution Charging Methodology (EDCM) and are applied on a site specific basis. This table will vary across DNOs and is an example only.]

Table 8b – Site-Specific generation tariffs for HH metered EHV Designated Properties

Description	LLFC	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Red unit charge (p/kWh)
-------------	------	------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------

Site 1

Site 2

Site 3

etc

Description	LLFC	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Excess export capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Generation Super Red credit (p/kWh)
-------------	------	------------------------------	--------------------------------	--	--

Site 1

Site 2

Site 3

etc

Notes:	<p>[Add DNO specific notes] Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis. Where two or more HH import MPANs are located at the same point of connection, with the same LLFC, and registered to the same supplier, only one daily fixed charge will be applied. Fixed charges are generally levied on a pence per MPAN basis.</p>
	<p>[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation] Time Periods</p> <p><u>[Unit charges in the Super Red time band apply – between [xx:xx] and [xx:xx], Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays]</u></p> <p><u>All times are UK clock-time.</u></p>

Preserved Generation tariffs

4.4. The tables below list any preserved/additional LLFCs that are valid at ~~1st April 2010~~ this time but will gradually be withdrawn and replaced with alternatives. All preserved tariffs are mapped to the charges for the relevant active tariffs.

Table 8c – Preserved Generation Tariffs							
Description	LLFC	Profile Class	Fixed Charge (p/MPAN/day)	Unrestricted or Red unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)	Excess reactive power charge (p/KVArh)
Non-Half Hourly Tariffs							
Half Hourly Tariffs							
Notes:	Refer to notes in relevant section						

5. Schedule of Licensed Distributor Network Operator (LDNO) tariffs

- 5.1. LDNO tariffs have been calculated for use by LDNOs **only** to reflect the displacement of the upstream DNO distribution costs and are not available for DNO to DNO inter-connectors, connections to other offshore transmission networks or other similar connections. Use of ~~system charges~~ System Charges for inter-connectors, offshore transmission connections or other similar connections will be based on the appropriate ~~standard~~ EDCM or CDCM tariffs.
- 5.2. The tariff structure for embedded network operators will mirror the structure of the all-the-way-tariff and is dependent upon the voltage of connection, ~~either~~ LV or HV, HV Sub, EHV, EHV Sub, 132kV or GSP. The same tariff elements will apply as those that match the LDNOs end customers tariffs.

~~LDNO LV Connections to DNO Network; Low Voltage Tariffs for Profile Classes 1 to 8~~

- 5.3. ~~The following tariffs apply to~~ For Nested Networks the ~~LDNOs whose connection to~~ host DNO charges (or pays) the ~~distribution network is at LV.~~

Table 9 – LDNO LV Connections to DNO Network: Low Voltage Tariffs for Profile Classes 1 to 8					
Description	LLFC	Profile class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Day or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Night unit charge (p/kWh)
Domestic Unrestricted					
Domestic Two-Rate					
Domestic Off-Peak (Related MPAN)					
Small Non-Domestic Unrestricted					
Small Non-Domestic Two Rate					
Small Non-Domestic Off Peak (Related MPAN)					
LV Medium Non-Domestic					
Non-Half Hourly Unmetered					
LV Generation Non-Half Hourly					

Notes:	[Add DNO specific notes]
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]

LDNO LV Connections to DNO Network: Low Voltage Tariffs for HH Metered Customers

5.4. The following tariffs apply to LDNOs whose connection to nested LDNO on the distribution network is at LV.

Table 10—LDNO LV Connections to DNO Network: Low Voltage Tariffs for HH Metered Customers								
Description	LLFC	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/ day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/ day)	Excess capacity charge (p/kVA/ day)	Red or Unrestr icted unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)	Excess reactive power charge (p/kVArh)
LV HH Metered								
LV HH UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)								
LV Generation Intermittent								
LV Generation Non-Intermittent								
Notes:	<p>Time Periods</p> <p>[Unit charges in the red time band apply — between {xx:xx} and {xx:xx}, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the amber time band apply — between {xx:xx} and {xx:xx}, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the green time band apply — between {xx:xx} and {xx:xx}, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and {xx:xx} and {xx:xx} Sat and Sun]</p> <p>All times are UK clock time.</p>							
	[Add DNO specific notes]							
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]							

~~LDNO HV Connections to DNO Network: Low Voltage Tariffs for Profile Classes 1 to 8~~

~~5.5. The following tariffs apply to LDNOs whose connection to the distribution network is at HV.~~

Table 11—LDNO HV Connections to DNO Network: Low Voltage Tariffs for Profile Classes 1 to 8					
Description	LLFC	Profile class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Day or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Night unit charge (p/kWh)
Domestic Unrestricted					
Domestic Two-Rate					
Domestic Off-Peak (Related MPAN)					
Small Non-Domestic Unrestricted					
Small Non-Domestic Two Rate					
Small Non-Domestic Off-Peak (Related MPAN)					
LV Medium Non-Domestic					
NHH UMS					
LV Generation NHH					
LV Sub-Generation NHH					
Notes:	[Add DNO-specific notes]				
	[Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation]				

~~LDNO HV connections to DNO network: HIGH~~ basis of discounted tariffs for the voltage tariffs for HH Metered Customers

~~5.6.5.3.~~ The following tariffs apply to LDNOs whose connection to of connection of the intermediate LDNO to the host DNO, irrespective of the connection of the ~~distribution network is at HV~~ nested LDNO to the intermediate LDNO. Additional financial flows might exist between the nested LDNO and the intermediate LDNO, the methodology for calculating these financial flows are not covered in this statement.

**Table 12 — ~~LDNO HV Connections to DNO Network:~~
Low Voltage and High Voltage Tariffs for HH Metered Customers**

Description	LLFC	Fixed charge {p/MPAN/ day}	Capacity charge {p/kVA/ day}	Excess capacity charge {p/kVA/ day}	Red or Unrestricted unit charge {p/kWh}	Amber unit charge {p/kWh}	Green unit charge {p/kWh}	Excess reactive power charge {p/kVArh}
LV-HH Metered								
LV-HH-UMS (Pseudo-HH Metered)								
LV-Sub-HH Metered								
HV-HH Metered								
LV-Generation Intermittent								
LV-Generation Non-Intermittent								
LVS Generation Intermittent								
LVS Generation Non-Intermittent								
HV-Generation Intermittent								

HV-Generation Non- Intermittent								
Notes:	<p>Time Periods</p> <p>{Unit charges in the red time band apply — between {xx:xx} and {xx:xx}, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the amber time band apply — between {xx:xx} and {xx:xx}, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the green time band apply — between {xx:xx} and {xx:xx}, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and {xx:xx} and {xx:xx} Sat and Sun</p> <p>All times are UK clock time.</p>							
	{Add DNO specific notes}							
	{Add detail of any tariffs subject to a derogation}							

LDNO Connections to DNO Network; Tariffs

- 5.4. All LDNO connections tariffs are published in a separate spreadsheet [Licensed Distributor Network Operator (LDNO) tariffs.xls] which is available on [DNO Website including link].

6. System Loss Adjustment Factors

Role of Loss Adjustment Factors in the Supply of Electricity

- 6.1. Authorised Electricity Operators providing a supply of electricity from any ~~entry point~~ Entry Point into [DNO] electricity distribution network, including a generator ~~entry point~~ Entry Point embedded in the network or a supply point from the transmission network, will be required to demonstrate that at all times the amount of electricity entering the network is sufficient to meet the supply in accordance with the following adjustment factors.
- 6.2. Adequate supply can be demonstrated either by membership of the Balancing and Settlement Code or by provision of metering information on the relevant supply and load(s). Table ~~14~~10 indicates the factor by which supplies taken from the Grid Supply Point must exceed the take at the ~~exit point~~ Exit Point from the network, varying according to the time of day, the season and the voltage of connection.
- 6.3. The treatment of electrical losses on our distribution system is regulated in accordance with the price control set out in the Licence. Suppliers should refer to the table of Loss Adjustment Factors (LAFs) to calculate the amount of electricity that they must provide. The same LAFs are reflected in the settlement system.
- 6.4. LAFs are calculated in accordance with BSCP 128. BSCP 128 determines the principles which DNOs must comply with when setting LAFs. Our methodology can be downloaded from the Elexon website www.Elexon.co.uk.

Site Specific Loss Adjustment Factors

- 6.5. In accordance with BSCP 128, where a site is metered at EHV, account will be taken of the individual characteristics and location with regard to the real electrical flows on the network, including any losses on the connection into [DNO] electricity distribution network. New EHV connections will be allocated a generic EHV loss factor from table ~~14~~10, dependent on the voltage of connection.
- 6.6. Tables ~~15a~~11a and ~~15b~~11b indicates the factors by which supplies entering at the Grid Supply Point must exceed the take at the ~~exit point~~ Exit Point from the system, varying according to the time of day, the season and the voltage of connection. The LAFs reflect the total losses on the company's system as attributable to the relevant voltages.

- 6.7. The Elexon website contains the LAFs in standard industry data format (D0265). Details can be found within the Market data – Static data at www.Elexon.co.uk. [Time period table layout is DNO specific]

Table 139 – LAF time periods				
Time periods	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4
Monday to Friday Mar to Oct	23:30 – 07:30	07:30 – 23:30		
Monday to Friday Nov to Feb	23:30 – 07:30	20:00 – 23:30	07:30 – 16:00 19:00 – 20:00	16:00 – 19:00
Saturday and Sunday All Year	23:30 – 07:30	07:30 – 23:30		
Notes	All the above times are in UK Clock time			

Table 1410 – Metered voltage, respective periods and associated LLFCs Demand / Generation					
Metered Voltage	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Associated LLFC Classes
Low Voltage Network	1.079	1.093	1.107	1.122	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, etc
Low Voltage Substation	1.057	1.061	1.067	1.072	
High Voltage Network	1.032	1.039	1.045	1.050	
High Voltage Substation	1.024	1.027	1.031	1.033	
33kV Generic	1.016	1.019	1.021	1.023	
33kV Generic	1.016	1.019	1.021	1.023	
132kV Generic	1.004	1.005	1.006	1.007	
132kV Generic	1.004	1.005	1.006	1.007	

Table 15a 11a –EHV Site Specific Demand					
Site	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Associated LLFC Classes
Site 1					800
Site 2					801
Site 3					802
Site 4					600
Site 5					601
Site 6					800

Table 15b 11b –EHV Site Specific Generation					
Site	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Associated LLFC Classes
Site 1					800
Site 2					801
Site 3					802
Site 4					600
Site 5					601
Site 6					800

7. Notes for Designated EHV Properties

- 7.1. The following table shows the nodal prices used to calculate the current charges.
- 7.2. Please note that these prices are applicable during the April XXXX to March XXXX charging period only. A new connection will result in changes to current network utilisations which will be the basis of future prices, i.e. the charge determined for XXXX/XX will not necessarily be the charge in subsequent years because of the interaction between new and existing network connections.

<u>Table 12 – EHV node/zone marginal costs</u>			
<u>Node/Zone ID</u>	<u>Node/Zone name or location</u>	<u>Charge 1 (£/kVA)</u>	<u>Charge 2 (£/kVA)</u>
<u>Xxxx</u>	<u>Orange</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>
<u>Xxxx</u>	<u>Nimes</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>
<u>Xxxx</u>	<u>Montpelier</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>
<u>Xxxx</u>	<u>Millau</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

7.8. Electricity Distribution Rebates

7.1.8.1. [DNO] has neither given nor announced any distribution system rebates to authorised electricity operators in the 12 months preceding the date of publication of this revision of the statement.

8.9. Accounting and Administration Services

[DNO specific wording or "None"]

[Administration Charge]

8.1.9.1. Where a User has failed to settle a DUoS invoice or notify [DNO] of a bona fide dispute, in accordance with the Use of System agreement an account review charge of £xx.xx may be made to cover the associated credit control, administration, invoicing and collection costs. This is in addition to the interest charge that will be made in accordance with clause 23.3 of the Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement (DCUSA).]

9.10. Charges for electrical plant provided ancillary to the grant of Use of System

[DNO specific wording or "None"]

9.1.10.1. [This section covers – “A schedule of the charges (if any) which may be made (i) for providing and installing any electrical plant at Entry Points or Exit Points, where such provision and installation are ancillary to the grant of Use of System, and (ii) for maintaining such plant.”]

10.11. Glossary of Terms

10.1.11.1. The following definitions are included to aid understanding:

Term	Definition
Customer	A person to whom a user proposes to supply, or for the time being supplies, electricity through an exit point, or from whom a user, or any relevant exempt supplier, is entitled to recover charges, compensation or an account of profits in respect of electricity supplied through an exit point
Distribution Licence	The Electricity Distribution Licence granted or treated as granted pursuant to section 6(1) of the Act.
Distribution Services Area	Has, in respect of each company, the meaning given to that term in paragraph 5(b) of Condition 2 of the Distribution Licence.
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.
Extra High Voltage	Voltages of 22kV and above
Entry Point	A boundary point at which electricity is exported onto a distribution system from a connected installation or from another distribution system, not forming part of the total system (boundary point and total system having the meaning given to those terms in the BSC).
Exit Point	A boundary point at which electricity is imported from 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)
High Voltage (HV)	Nominal voltages of at least 1kV and less than 22kV
High Voltage sub-station (HV Sub)	HV Sub applies to customers connected to the licensee's distribution system at a voltage of at least 1 kV and less than 22 kV at a substation with a primary voltage (the highest operating voltage present at the substation) of at least 22 kV and less than 66 kV, where the current transformer used for the customer's settlement metering or for metering used in the calculation of the customer's use of system charges or credits is located at the substation.
Intermittent Generation	Intermittent generation is defined as a generation plant where the energy source of the prime mover cannot be made available on demand, in accordance to the definitions in ER P2/6. These include wind, tidal, wave, photovoltaic and small hydro. The operator has little control over operating times therefore, a single-rate tariff (based on a uniform probability of operations across the year) will be applied to intermittent generation.

Low Voltage (LV)	Nominal voltages below 1kV
Low Voltage sub-station (LV Sub)	LV Sub applies to customers connected to the licensee's distribution system at a voltage of less than 1 kV at a substation with a primary voltage (the highest operating voltage present at the substation) of at least 1 kV and less than 22 kV, where the current transformer used for the customer's settlement metering is located at the substation.
Licensed Distributor Network Operator (LDNOs)	Licensed distribution network operator. This refers to an independent distribution network operator (IDNO) or to a distribution network operator (DNO) operating embedded distribution network outside its distribution service area.
Market Domain Data	Market Domain Data is the central repository of reference data used by Suppliers, Supplier Agents and Licensed Distribution System Operators (LDSOs) in the retail electricity market. It is essential to the operation of Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA) Trading Arrangements.
Measurement Class	The measurement class of a Metering System e.g. above 100kW, below 100kW, unmetered.
Metering System	Particular commissioned Metering Equipment installed for the purposes of measuring the quantities of Exports and Imports at the Boundary Point.
<u>Nested Networks</u>	<u>This refers to a situation where there is more than one level of nesting of licensees (e.g. host DNO→intermediate LDNO→nested LDNO→customer).</u>
<u>Network Support Factor</u>	<u>This is equal to 1 in the case of sites with non-intermittent generation (e.g. thermal plants). It is set to 0 in the case of sites with intermittent generation (e.g. wind power or railway regenerative braking).</u>
Non-intermittent Generation	Non-intermittent generation is defined as a generation plant where the energy source of the prime mover can be made available on demand, in accordance to the definitions in ER P2/6. The generator can choose when to operate, and bring more benefits to the network if it runs at times of high load. These include combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT), gas generators, landfill, sewage, biomass, biogas, energy crop, waste incineration and combined heat and power (CHP). A three-rate tariff will be applied to generation credits for half-hourly settled non-intermittent generation.
Ofgem	Office of gas and electricity markets - Ofgem is governed by GEMA and is responsible for the regulation of the distribution companies.
Use of System Charges	Charges for demand and generation customers which are connected to and utilising the distribution network.
User	Is a supplier, generator or distribution network operator

Appendix 1 – DNO specific derogations