**USE OF SYSTEM CHARGING STATEMENT**

**Effective from 17th September 2014**

**Version 1.1**

**The statement is in a form to be approved by the Gas and Electricity**

**Markets Authority (Ofgem)**

**VERSION CONTROL**

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| **Version Number** | **Revision Details** | **Date** |
| 1.0 | First issue | August 2014 |
| 1.1 | System Charges Amendment | October 2014 |

A change-marked version of this statement can be provided upon request

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**1. Introduction**

This statement has been prepared in order to discharge Harlaxton Energy Networks obligation under Standard Licence Condition 14 of our Electricity Distribution Licence. It contains information on our charges1 and charging principles for use of our Distribution System. It also contains information on our Line Loss Factors (LLFs).

The charges in this statement are calculated using the Common Distribution Charging Methodology (CDCM) for Low Voltage and High Voltage (LV and HV) Designated Properties and the Extra High Voltage Distribution Charging Methodology (EDCM) for Designated Extra High Voltage (EHV) Properties. The application of charges to a premise can usually be referenced using the Line Loss Factor Class (LLFC) contained in the charge tables.

All charges in this statement are shown exclusive of VAT.

The annexes are provided for additional convenience in spreadsheet format. These spreadsheets also contain supplementary information used for charging purposes but which are not required to be provided in accordance with Standard Licence Condition 14.

These spreadsheets can be downloaded from: [www.harlaxtonenergynetworks.com](http://www.harlaxtonenergynetworks.com)

If you have any questions about this statement, please contact us at this address:

Business Operations Manager

Harlaxton Energy Networks

Westby Lodge

Westby

Grantham

Lincolnshire

NG33 4EA

Tel: +44 (0) 844 800 1813

Email: info@harlaxtonenergynetworks.com

All enquiries regarding Connection Agreements and changes to maximum capacities should be addressed to:

Electricity Operations Manager

Harlaxton Energy Networks

Westby Lodge

Westby

Grantham

Lincolnshire

NG33 4EA

Tel: +44 (0) 844 800 1813

Email: info@harlaxtonenergynetworks.com

For all other queries please contact our general enquiries telephone service on +44 (0) 844 800 1813 lines are open 08:00 to 18:00 Monday to Friday

Amendments to the charges included within this Statement will be in accordance with our Licence (Condition 14) and DCUSA (Section 2B, Charges) obligations. Harlaxton Energy Networks will provide 30 days’ notice to Users of any such changes.

1 Charges can be positive or negative

**2. Charge Application and Definitions**

**Charging Methodology**

Harlaxton Energy Networks Ltd will replicate the DUoS charges and associated Line Loss Factors in each host DNO’s service area to ensure that all demand and generation customers connected to our systems pay no more for their Use of System Charges than if they were connected directly to the host DNO’s distribution system for that distribution services area.

**Supercustomer Billing and Payment**

Supercustomer billing and payment applies to Metering Points registered as Non-Half Hourly (NHH) metered or NHH unmetered. The Supercustomer approach makes use of aggregated data obtained from the ‘Supercustomer Distribution Use of System (DUoS) Report’.

Invoices are calculated on a periodic basis and sent to each User for whom Harlaxton Energy Networks is transporting electricity through its Distribution System. Invoices are reconciled, over a period of approximately 14 months, to ensure the cash positions of Users and Harlaxton Energy Networks are adjusted to reflect later and more accurate consumption figures.

The charges are applied on the basis of the Line Loss Factor Class (LLFC) assigned to a Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN), and the units consumed within the time periods specified in the statement. These time periods may not necessarily be the same as those indicated by the Time Pattern Regimes (TPRs) assigned to the Standard Settlement Configuration (SSC) – specific to Distribution Network Operators (DNOs). All LLFCs are assigned at the sole discretion of Harlaxton Energy Networks. The charges in this document are shown exclusive of VAT. Invoices take account of previous Settlement Runs and include VAT.

**Supercustomer Charges**

Supercustomer Charges are generally billed through the following components:

* A fixed charge - pence/MPAN/day; there will only be one fixed charge applied to each MPAN; and
* Unit charges - pence/kWh, more than one unit charge may be applied.

Users who wish to supply electricity to Customers whose metering system is Measurement Class A or B, and settled on Profile Class 1 through to 8 will be allocated the relevant charge structure set out in Annex 14.

Measurement Class A charges apply to exit/entry points where NHH metering is used for settlement.

Measurement Class B charges apply to exit points deemed to be suitable as unmetered supplies as permitted in the Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations 20012 and where operated in accordance with BSCP5203

Identification of the appropriate charge can be made by cross-reference to the LLFC.

Valid Settlement Profile Class/Standard Settlement Configuration/Meter Timeswitch Code (PC/SSC/MTC) combinations for these LLFCs are detailed in Market Domain Data (MDD).

Where an MPAN has an Invalid Settlement Combination, the ‘Domestic Unrestricted’ fixed and unit charge will be applied as default until the invalid combination is corrected. Where there are multiple SSC/TPR combinations, the default ‘Domestic Unrestricted’ fixed and unit charge will be applied for each invalid TPR combination.

The time periods for the charge rates are as specified by the SSC. To determine charge rate for each SSC/TPR a lookup table is provided in the spreadsheet that accompanies this statement4

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

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

4 Harlaxton Energy Networks – Schedule of Charges and other tables <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

**Site Specific Billing and Payment**

Site-specific billing and payment applies to Metering Points settled as Half Hourly (HH) metered. The site-specific billing and payment approach to Use of System (UoS) billing makes use of HH metering data received through settlement.

Invoices are calculated on a periodic basis and sent to each User, for whom Harlaxton Energy Networks is transporting electricity through its Distribution System. Where an account is based on estimated data, the account shall be subject to any adjustment that may be necessary following the receipt of actual data from the User.

The charges are applied on the basis of the LLFCs assigned to the MPAN (or the MSID for Central Volume Allocation (CVA) sites), and the units consumed within the time periods specified in this statement.

All LLFCs are assigned at the sole discretion of Harlaxton Energy Networks. Where an incorrectly applied LLFC is identified, Harlaxton Energy Networks may at its sole discretion apply the correct LLFC and/or charges.

**Site-Specific Billed Charges**

Site-Specific billed charges may include the following components:

* a fixed charge pence/MPAN/day or pence/MSID/day;
* a capacity charge, pence/kVA/day for Maximum Import Capacity (MIC) and/or Maximum Export Capacity (MEC);
* an excess capacity charge, pence/kVA/day, if a site exceed its MIC and/or MEC;
* unit Charges, pence/kWh, more than one unit charge may be applied; and
* an excess reactive power charge, pence/kVArh, for each unit in excess of the reactive charge threshold.

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

Measurement Class C, E or CVA charges apply to exit/entry points where HH metering, or an equivalent meter, is used for settlement purposes.

Measurement Class D charges apply to exit/entry points deemed to be suitable as unmetered supplies as permitted in the Electricity (Unmetered Supply) Regulations 20015 and where operated in accordance with BSCP5206

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

LV & HV Designated Properties will be charged in accordance with the CDCM and allocated the relevant charge structure set out in Annex 17.

Designated EHV Properties will be charged in accordance with the EDCM and allocated the relevant charge structure set out in Annex 27. For clarity, Harlaxton Energy Networks does not currently have any Designated EHV properties.

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

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

7 Harlaxton Energy Networks – Schedule of Charges and other tables <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

Where LV and HV Designated Properties or Designated EHV Properties have more than one point of connection then separate charges will be applied to each point of connection.

**Time Periods for HH Metered Properties**

The time periods for the application of unit charges to LV and HV Designated Properties that are HH metered are detailed in Annex 18. Harlaxton Energy Networks has not issued a notice to change the time bands.

The time periods for the application of unit charges to Designated EHV Properties are detailed in Annex 28. Harlaxton Energy Networks has not issued a notice to change the time bands.

**Time Periods for HH Unmetered Properties**

The time periods for the application of unit charges to connections that are Pseudo HH Metered are detailed in Annex 18. Harlaxton Energy Networks has not issued a notice to change the time bands.

**Application of Capacity Charges**

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

**Chargeable Capacity**

The Chargeable Capacity is, for each billing period, the highest of the MIC/MEC as detailed below.

The MIC/MEC will be agreed with Harlaxton Energy Networks at the time of connection or pursuant to a later change in requirements. Following such an agreement (be it at the time of connection or later) no reduction in MIC/MEC will be allowed for a period of one year. In the absence of an agreement the chargeable capacity, save for error or omission, will be based on the last MIC and/or MEC previously agreed by the distributor for the relevant premises connection. A Customer can seek to agree or vary the MIC and/or MEC by contacting Harlaxton Energy Networks using contact details on page 4

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

**Exceeded Capacity**

Where a customer takes additional unauthorised capacity over and above the MIC/MEC, the excess will be classed as Exceeded Capacity. The exceeded portion of the capacity will be charged at the excess capacity charge p/kVA/day rate, based on the difference between the MIC/MEC and the actual capacity used. This will be charged for the full duration of the month in which the breach occurs.

**Demand Exceeded Capacity**

Demand exceeded capacity = max(2x$\sqrt{}$A1²+max(RI,RE) ²-MIC,0)

8 Harlaxton Energy Networks – Schedule of Charges and other tables <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

Where:

AI = Active Import (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

MIC = Maximum Import Capacity (kVA)

Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active import are used in the calculation.

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

**Generation Exceeded Capacity**

Generation exceeded capacity = max(2x$\sqrt{}$AE²+max(RI,RE) ²-MEC,0)

Where:

AE = Active Export (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

MEC = Maximum Export Capacity (kVA)

Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active export are used in the calculation

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

**Standby Capacity for Additional Security on Site**

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

**Minimum Capacity Levels**

There is no minimum capacity threshold.

**Application of Charges for Excess Reactive Power**

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

Power Factor is calculated as follows:



The chargeable Reactive Power is calculated as follows:

**Demand Chargeable Reactive Power**



Where:

AI = Active Import (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active import are used in the calculation.

The square root calculation will be to two decimal places.

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

**Generation Chargeable Reactive Power**



Where:

AE = Active Export (kWh)

RI = Reactive Import (kVArh)

RE = Reactive Export (kVArh)

Only reactive import and reactive export values occurring at times of active export are used in the calculation.

The square root calculation will be to two decimal places.

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

**Provision of Billing Data**

Where HH metering data is required for UoS charging and this is not provided through settlements processes, such metering data shall be provided by the user of the system to Harlaxton Energy Networks, in respect of each calendar month within 5 working days of the end of that calendar month. The metering data shall identify the amount consumed and/or produced in each half hour of each day and shall separately identify active and reactive import and export.

Metering data provided to the Harlaxton Energy Networks shall be consistent with that received through the metering equipment installed. Metering data shall be provided in an electronic format specified by Harlaxton Energy Networks from time to time and, in the absence of such specification, metering data shall be provided in a comma-separated text file in the format of D0036 MRA data flow. The data shall be emailed to info@harlaxtonenergynetworks.com

Harlaxton Energy Networks requires details of reactive power imported or exported to be provided for all

Measurement Class C (mandatory HH metered) sites and for Measurement Class E (elective HH metered sites). It is also required for CVA sites and exempt distribution network boundaries with difference metering. Harlaxton Energy Networks reserves the right to levy a charge on users who fail to provide such reactive data. In order to estimate missing reactive data, a Power Factor of 0.9 lag will be applied to the active consumption in any half hour.

**Out of Area Use of System Charges**

Harlaxton Energy Networks does not have a Distribution Services Area.

**Licensed Distributor Network Operator Charges**

Licensed Distribution Network Operator (LDNO) charges are applied to LDNOs who operate Embedded Networks within Harlaxton Energy Networks.

The charge structure for LV and HV Designated Properties embedded in Networks operated by LDNOs will mirror the structure of the ‘all-the-way’ charge and is dependent upon the voltage of connection of each Embedded Network to the Harlaxton Energy Network. The same charge elements will apply as those that match the LDNO’s end customer Charges. The relevant charge structures are set out in Annex 49.

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

The charge structure for Designated EHV Properties embedded in Networks operated by LDNOs will be calculated individually using the EDCM. The relevant charge structures are set out in Annex 29.

For Nested Networks the relevant charging principles set out in DCUSA Schedule 21 will apply.

9 Harlaxton Energy Networks – Schedule of Charges and other tables <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

**3. Schedule of Charges for Use of the Distribution System**

Tables listing the charges for the distribution of electricity under UoS are published in the annexes to this document.

These charges are also listed in a spreadsheet which is published with this statement and can be downloaded from <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

Annex 110 contains charges to LV and HV designated Properties.

Annex 210 contains the charges to Designated EHV Properties and charges applied to LDNOs with Designated EHV Properties embedded in Harlaxton Energy Networks

Annex 310 contains details of any preserved and additional charges that are valid at this time. Preserved charges are mapped to an appropriate charge and are closed to new Customers. For clarity, Harlaxton Energy Networks does not currently have any preserved tariffs.

Annex 410 contains the charges applied to LDNOs in respect of LV and HV Designated Properties embedded in Harlaxton Energy Networks.

10 Harlaxton Energy Networks – Schedule of Charges and other tables <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

**4. Schedule of Line Loss Factors**

**Role of Line Loss Factors in the Supply of Electricity**

Electricity entering or exiting the DNOs’ networks is adjusted to take account of energy that is lost11 as it is distributed through the network.

This adjustment is made to ensure the energy bought or sold by a User, from/to a Customer, accounts for energy lost as part of distributing energy to and from the Customer’s premises.

DNOs are responsible for calculating the Line Loss Factors (LLFs) and providing these factors to Elexon. Elexon manage the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC). The code covers the governance and rules for the balancing and settlement arrangements.

Annex 512 provides the LLFs which must be used to adjust the Metering System volumes to take account of losses on the Distribution Network.

**Calculation of Line Loss Factors**

LLFs are calculated in accordance with BSC Procedure (BSCP) 128. BSCP 128 determines the principles which DNOs must comply with when calculating LLFs.

LLFs are calculated using a generic method or a site specific method. The generic method is used for sites connected at LV or HV and the site specific method is used for sites connected at EHV or where a request for site specific LLFs has been agreed. Generic LLFs will be applied to all new EHV sites until sufficient data is available for a site specific calculation.

The Elexon website (http://www.elexon.co.uk/reference/technical-operations/losses) contains more information on LLFs. This page also has links to BSCP 128 and to our LLF methodology.

**Line Loss Factor Time Periods**

LLFs are calculated for a set number of time periods during the year and are detailed in Annex 512

**Line Loss Factor Tables**

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

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

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

12 Harlaxton Energy Networks – Schedule of Charges and other tables <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

**5. Notes for Designated EHV Properties**

**EDCM Network Group Costs**

Harlaxton Energy Networks does not currently have any Designated EHV Properties.

**Charges for New Designated EHV Properties**

Charges for any new Designated EHV Properties calculated after publication of the current statement will be published in an addendum to that statement as and when necessary.

The form of the addendum is details in Annex 613 of this statement.

The addendum will be sent to relevant DCUSA parties and published as a revised “Schedule of Charges and other tables” spreadsheet on our website. The addendum will include charge information that under enduring circumstances would be found in Annex 213 and line loss factors that would normally be found in Annex 513.

The new Designated EHV Properties charges will be added to Annex 213 in the next full statement released.

**6. Electricity Distribution Rebates**

Harlaxton Energy Networks has neither given nor announced any distribution use of system rebates to Users in the 12 months preceding the date of publication of this revision of the statement.

**7. Accounting and Administration Services**

Harlaxton Energy Networks reserves the right to impose payment default remedies. The remedies are as set out in DCUSA where applicable or else as detailed in the following paragraph.

If any invoices that are not subject to a valid dispute remain unpaid on the due date, late payment interest (calculated at base rate plus 8%) and administration charges will be imposed.

Our administration charges will be set at a level which is in line with the Late Payment of Commercial Debts Regulations 2002;

**Size of Unpaid Debt Late Payment Fee**

Up to £999.99 £40.00

£1,000 to £9,999.99 £70.00

£10,000 or more £100.00

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

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

13. Harlaxton Energy Networks – Schedule of Charges and other tables <http://harlaxtonenergynetworks.com>

**9. Glossary of Terms**

The following definitions are included to aid understanding:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| All the way change | A tariff applicable to an end user rather than an LDNO. |
| Balancing and settlement code (BSC) | The BSC contains the governance arrangements for electricity balancing and settlement in Great Britain. An overview document is available from[www.elexon.co.uk/ELEXONDocuments/tradingarrangements.pdf](http://www.elexon.co.uk/ELEXONDocuments/tradingarrangements.pdf)  |
| CDCM | The common distribution charging methodically used for calculating charges to Designated properties as required by standard licence condition 13A of the electricity distribution licence.  |
| Central Volume Allocation (CVA) | As defined in the BSC |
| Customer | * A person whom a user proposers to supply, or for the time being supplies, electricity through a small exit point, or from who, a user or any relevant exempt supplier is entitled to recover charges, compensation or an account of profits in respect of electricity supplied through an exit point.

Or* A person from whom a user purchases, or proposes to purchase, electricity at an entry point (who may from time to time be supplied with electricity as a customer of that user I(or another electricity supplier) through an exit point.)
 |
| Designated properties | As defined in standard condition 13A of the electricity distribution licence. |
| Distributed generator | A generator directly connected or embedded within the distribution licence. |
| Distribution connection and use of system agreement (DCUSA) | The DCUSA is a multi-party contract between the licenced electricity distributors, suppliers, generators and Offshore Transmission Owners (OFTOs) of Great Britain.It is a requirement that all licenced electricity distributors and suppliers become parties to the DCUSA. |
| Distribution network operator (DNO) | An electricity distributor who operated one of the 14 distribution service area and in whose electricity distribution licence the requirements of Section B of the standard conditions of that licence have effect. |
| Distribution services area | There are specified by the authority within which each DNO must provide specified distribution services. |
| Designated EHV properties | As defined in standard condition 13B of the electricity distribution licence. |
| EDCM | The EHV distribution charging methodology used for calculating charged of Designated EHV properties as required by standard licence condition 13B of the electricity distribution licence. |
| Electricity distribution licence | The electricity distribution licence granted or treated as granted pursuant to section 6(1) of the Electricity Act 1989. |
| Electricity distributor | Any person who is authorised by an electricity distribution licence to distribute electricity |
| Embedded LDNO | This refers to an LDNO operating a distribution network which is embedded within another distribution network |
| 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 giving to those terms in the BSC.) |
| Exit point | A point of connection at which a supply of electricity may flow from the distribution system due to the customer’s installation or users installation or the distribution system of another person.  |
| Extra-high voltage (EHV) | Nominal voltages of 22kV and above. |
| Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA) (The Authority) | As established by the Utilities Act 2000. |
| Grid supply point (GSP) | A metered connection between the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) system and the licensee’s distribution system at which electricity flows to or from the distribution system. |
| GSP group | A distinct electrical system that is supplied from one or more GSP’s for which total supply into the GSP group can be determined for each half hour. |
| High Voltage (HV) | Nominal voltages of at least 1Kv AND LESS THAN 22Kv |
| Host DNO  | A distribution network operator that is responsible for a distribution services area as defined in standard conditions of the electricity distribution licence. |
| Intermediate LDNO | An embedded licenced distribution network operator that is responsible for a distribution system between a host DNO and another embedded distribution system.  |
| Invalid settlement combination | A settlement combination that is not recognised as a valid combination in market domain data – see <https://www.elexonportal.co.uk/MDDVIEWER>  |
| kVA | Kilovolt amperes |
| kVArh | Kilovolt ampere reactive hour |
| kW | Kilowatt |
| kWh | Kilowatt hour (equivalent to one “unit” of electricity.) |
| Licenced distribution network operator (LDNO)  | The holder of a licence is respect of distribution activities in Great Britain. |
| Line loss factor (LLF) | The factor that is used in settlement to adjust the metering system volume to take account of loses in the distribution system.  |
| Line loss factor class (LLFC) | An identifier assigned to an SVA metering system which is used to assign the LLF and use of system charges. |
| Low voltage (LV) | Nominal voltages below 1Kv |
| Market domain data (MDD)  | Market domain data is a central repository of reference data used by all users involved in settlement. It is essential to the operation of SVA trading arrangement, |
| Maximum export capacity (MEC) | The maximum export capacity of apparent power expressed in kVA that has been agreed can flow through the entry point to the distribution system from the customer’s installation as specified in the connection agreement. |
| Maximum Import capacity (MIC) | The maximum import capacity of apparent power expressed in kVA that has been agreed can flow through the exit point from the distribution system to the customer’s installation as specified in the connection agreement.  |
| Measurement class | A classification of metering systems which indicated how consumption is measured ie;* Non-half-hourly metering equipment (equivalent to measurement class A)
* Non-half-hourly unmetered supplies (equivalent to measurement class)
* Half-hourly metering equipment at or above 100kW premises (equivalent to measurement class C)
* Half-hourly unmetered supplies (equivalent to measurement class D) and
* Half-hourly metering equipment below 100kw premises (equivalent to measurement class E.)
 |
| Metering point | The point at which electricity that is exported to or imported from the licensee’s distribution system is measured, is deemed to be measured, or is intended to be measured and which is registered pursuant to the provisions of the MRA. For the purposes of this statement, GSPSs ate mot ‘metering points.’  |
| Metering system | Particular commissioned metering equipment installed for the purposes of measuring the quantities of exports and/or imports at the exit point or entry point.  |
| Metering point administration number (MPAN) | A number relating to a metering point under the MRA |
| MRA | The Master Registration Agreement. |
| Meter time switch code (MTC) | MTCs are three digit codes allowing suppliers to identify the metering installed in customers premises. They indicate whether the meter is single or multi-rate, pre- payment or credit, or whether it is ‘related’ to another meter.  |
| Nested LDNO | A distribution system operator that is responsible for a nested network. |
| Nested networks | This refers to a situation where there is more than one level of embedded network and therefore nested distribution systems between LDNOs (e.g: host DNO – intermediate LDNO - nested LDNO - customer) |
| Ofgem | Office of Gas and Electricity Markets – Ofgem is governed by GEMA and is responsible for the regulation of the distribution companies. |
| Profile Class (PC) | A categorisation applied to NHH MPANNs and used in settlement to group customers with similar consumption pattern to enable the calculation of consumption profiles. |
| Settlement | The determination and settlement of amounts payable in respect of charges (including reconciling charges) in accordance with the BSC. |
| Settlement class (SC)  | The combination of profile class, line loss factor class, time pattern regime and standard settlement configuration, by supplier within a GSP group and used for settlement.  |
| Standard settlement configuration (SSC) | A standard metering configuration relating to a specific combination of TPRs. |
| Supercustomer | The method of billing users for use of system on an aggregated basis, grouping together consumption and standing charges for all similar NHH metered customer’s  |
| Supercustomer DUoS Report | A report of profiled data by settlement class providing counts of MPANs and units consumed, |
| Supplier | An organisation with a supply licence which can register itself as being responsible for electricity supplied to and/or exported from a metering point. |
| Supplier volume allocation (SVA) | As defined in the BSC. |
| Time pattern regime (TPR) | The pattern of switching behaviour through time that one or more meter registered follow.  |
| Use of system charges | Charges applicable to demand and generation connections which are connected to and utilise the distribution network.  |
| User | Someone that has a use of system agreement with the DNO e.g.: a supplier, generator or another DNO  |
| Unmetered Supplies | Exit points deemed to be suitable as unmetered supplies as permitted in the Electricity (unmetered Supply) regulations 2001 and where operated in accordance with BSCP52014 |

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