

INDICATIVE



Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc
Use of System Charging Statement for its Embedded
Distribution Networks

Effective from 1st April 2010

Version 0.1

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

Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc
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Registered No: SC213460

Price: £5

SSE Power Distribution is a trading name of: SSE Power Distribution Limited Registered in Scotland No. SC213459; Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited Registered in Scotland No. SC213461; Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc Registered in Scotland No SC213460; S+S Limited Registered in Scotland 214382 (all having their Registered Offices at Inveralmond House 200 Dunkeld Road Perth PH1 3AQ); and Southern Electric Power Distribution plc Registered in England & Wales No. 4094290 having its Registered Office at 55 Vastern Road, Reading, Berks, RG1 8BU

www.ssepd.co.uk

Index to the Statement of Charges for Use of the Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc Distribution System

Version Number	Description of Changes
V0.0	SHEPD EDN DUoS Charges Indicative 2010-11 (LC14 format)
V0.1	LC14 final wording updates as per WS3 delivery

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1. Introduction

1.1. This statement has been prepared in order to discharge Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc's ("SHEPD" or "the Company") obligation under Standard Licence Condition 14 of our Distribution Licence. It contains information on our tariffs for 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:

Angus Rae
Commercial Policy Manager
Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc
Inveralmond House
200 Dunkeld Road
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1.3. All enquiries regarding Connection Agreements and Changes to Maximum Capacities should be addressed to:

Email : authorised.capacity@scottish-southern.co.uk

1.4. For all other queries please contact our general enquiries telephone number: 0800 048 3516.

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. There will only be one fixed charge applied to each metering point administration number (MPAN) in respect of which you are registered.

The charges are based on the following tariff components:

- A fixed charge pence/per MPAN/day; and
 - Unit charges - pence/kilowatt-hour (kWh), based on the active import registers as provided by the 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 SHEPD is delivering supplies of electricity through its distribution system. The tariffs are applied on the basis of the Line Loss 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 LLFCs are assigned at the sole discretion of SHEPD. 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 SHEPD are continually corrected to reflect later and more accurate consumption figures.
- 2.4. The tables within this document relating to NHH Supercustomer billed tariffs are:
- Table 1 for UoS Charges Out of Area

- 2.5. Where an MPAN has an invalid settlement combination the 'Domestic Unrestricted' tariff will be applied as the default tariff until the invalid combination is corrected.

Site-Specific Billing and Payment

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

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

- 2.7. The tables within this document that relate to site specific tariffs are:

- Table 1 for UoS Charges out of area

Extra High Voltage (EHV) supplies

- 2.8. Designated EHV Properties are allocated Site Specific DUoS tariffs. These properties are defined in paragraph 11 of Standard Condition 50A (Development and implementation of an EHV Distribution Charging Methodology) of the Electricity Distribution Licence as any of the following:

- 2.8.1. 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).

Unmetered Supplies

- 2.9. These charges are available to supplies which SHEPD 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. there is a known, predictable load which is either continuous or controlled in a manner approved by SHEPD, and
 - 2.9.2. the load is less than 500W or it is financially or technically impractical to install meters or carry out meter reading.
- 2.10. Supplies where consumption is dependent on some factor, temperature for example, or where the load could be easily increased without the knowledge of SHEPD will not normally be allowed to be connected without a meter.
- 2.11. The privilege of being connected without a meter is conditional on the customer providing and maintaining an accurate, detailed and auditable inventory.

Capacity Charges (demand only)

Chargeable Capacity

- 2.12. The standard charge will be a site's Maximum Import Capacity (MIC) multiplied by a pence kVA per day rate.
- 2.13. 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. The MIC will be charged in pence/per kVA/ day on a site basis.
- 2.15. The level of MIC will be agreed at the time of connection and 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. 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. For embedded connections, if capacity ramping has been agreed with SHEPD, in accordance with our 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 SHEPD.

Standby Capacity for Additional Security on Site

- 2.18. 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. 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 month in which the breach occurs.

Minimum Capacity Levels

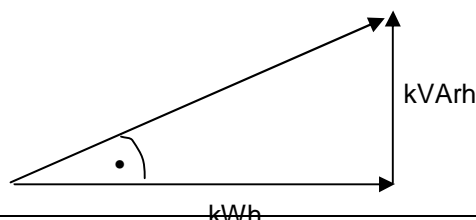
- 2.20. There is no minimum capacity threshold.

Import Reactive Power Charge

- 2.21. 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. Power Factor is calculated as follows:

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



2.23. The chargeable reactive power is calculated as follows:

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

2.24. Where:

AI = Active Import in kWh

RI = Reactive Import in kVArh

RE = Reactive Export in kVArh

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

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

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

Generation Billing and Payment by Settlement Class

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

2.29. The structure of NHH generation charges will be as follows:

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

2.30. Details of our charges for NHH Generation can be found in Section 4.

Generation Site Specific Billing and Payment

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

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

- A fixed charge pence/per MPAN/day (HV only);
- Unit charges pence/per kWh for transport of electricity over the system; and

- An excess reactive power charge.

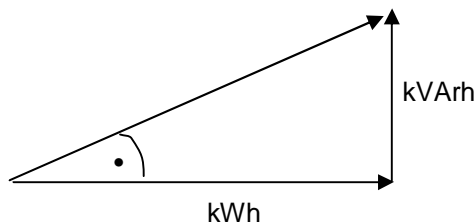
2.33. Details of our charges for HH Generation can be found in Section 4.

Generation Reactive Power Charge

2.34. 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.

2.35. Power Factor is calculated as follows:

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



2.36. The chargeable reactive power is calculated as follows:

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

2.37. Where:

AE = Active Export in kWh

RI = Reactive Import in kVArh

RE = Reactive Export in kVArh

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

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

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

Generation connected at EHV

2.41. 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.

Provision of Billing Data

2.42. Where half hourly 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 SHEPD 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 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 SHEPD 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 SHEPD). The data shall be e-mailed to: duos.income.billing@scottish-southern.co.uk.

2.43. SHEPD requires reactive consumption or production to be provided for all measurement Class C & E (mandatory half hourly metered) sites. SHEPD 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 0.95 lag will be applied to the active consumption in any half hour.

3. Schedule of Demand Tariffs

Use of System Charges Out of Area

3.1. SHEPD operates embedded distribution networks in the Scottish Power Distribution Area (GSP Group _N). The use of system charges for this embedded distribution network reflect the host DNO's charges.

Table 1 – Demand Tariffs for Use of System Charges in “Scottish Power Distribution Area (GSP Group _N)”									
Description	LLFC	Profile Class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Excess capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Red or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber or Night unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)	Excess reactive power charge (p/kVArh)
Domestic Unrestricted	381, 408, 411	1	3.78			2.251			
Domestic Two Rate	382, 409, 412	2	3.78			3.006	0.184		
Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)		2				0.182			
Small Non Domestic Unrestricted	383, 413	3	4.77			2.128			
Small Non Domestic Two Rate	384, 414	4	4.77			2.978	0.336		
Small Non Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)		4				0.266			
LV Medium Non-Domestic	385, 415, 419	5-8	22.14			1.512	0.122		
LV Sub Medium Non-Domestic	377	5-8				1.424	0.113		
HV Medium Non-Domestic		5-8	354.71			0.839	0.056		
LV HH Metered	380, 410	0	18.01	2.18	2.18	8.604	0.790	0.102	0.298
LV Sub HH Metered	378	0	6.36	4.37	4.37	5.931	0.433	0.061	0.227

HV HH Metered	386, 416	0	96.26	4.69	4.69	5.505	0.357	0.053	0.163
HV Sub HH Metered	379	0	207.40	5.43	5.43	3.238	0.210	0.031	0.106
NHH UMS	407, 881-884	1&8				1.865			
LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	880	0				8.426	1.161	0.437	
Notes:	<p>Time Periods</p> <p>Unit charges in the red time band apply – between 16:30 to 19:30, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays</p> <p>Unit charges in the amber time band apply – between 08:00 to 16:30 and 19:30 to 22:30, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays and 16:00 to 20:00 Sat and Sun</p> <p>Unit charges in the green time band apply – between 00:00 to 08:00 and 22:30 to 24:00, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and 00:00 to 16:00 and 20:00 to 24:00 Sat and Sun</p> <p>All times are UK clock-time.</p>								
The following LLFCs are used to aid identification of the networks connected at Low and High Voltage level (LV & HV) within the host DNO for the application of the portfolio IDNO charging mechanism									
Network connected at LV:					408-409				
Network connected at HV:					380-386, 880-884				
The following LLFCs are used to aid identification of the networks connected at Extra High Voltage level (EHV) within the host DNO for the application of the boundary metered data charging mechanism on a site specific basis.									
Network connected at EHV:					407, 410-419, 419				

4. 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 2 apply to sites metered at HV or LV. The Site specific charges in Table 3 apply to sites metered at EHV.

Table 2 – Generation Tariffs for Use of System Charges in “Scottish Power Distribution Area (GSP Group _N)”									
Description	LLFC	Profile Class	Fixed charge (p/MPAN/day)	Capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Excess capacity charge (p/kVA/day)	Red or Unrestricted unit charge (p/kWh)	Amber or Night unit charge (p/kWh)	Green unit charge (p/kWh)	Excess reactive power charge (p/kVArh)
LV Generation NHH	390	8				(0.687)			
LV Sub Generation NHH		8				(0.612)			
LV Generation Intermittent	387	0				(0.687)			0.174
LV Generation Non Intermittent	392	0				(4.752)	(0.582)	(0.069)	0.174
LV Sub Generation Intermittent	394	0				(0.612)			0.160
LV Sub Generation Non Intermittent	393	0				(4.302)	(0.504)	(0.060)	0.160
HV Generation Intermittent	388	0	70.29			(0.349)			0.128
HV Generation Non Intermittent	395	0	70.29			(2.761)	(0.222)	(0.030)	0.128
HV Sub Generation Intermittent	397	0	70.29			(0.283)			0.066
HV Sub Generation Non Intermittent	396	0	70.29			(2.366)	(0.154)	(0.023)	0.066
Notes:	Time Periods Unit charges in the red time band apply – between 16:30 to 19:30, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays								

	<p>Unit charges in the amber time band apply – between 08:00 to 16:30 and 19:30 to 22:30, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays and 16:00 to 20:00 Sat and Sun</p> <p>Unit charges in the green time band apply – between 00:00 to 08:00 and 22:30 to 24:00, Mon to Fri including Bank Holidays, and 00:00 to 16:00 and 20:00 to 24:00 Sat and Sun</p> <p>All times are UK clock-time.</p>
<p>The following LLFCs are used to aid identification of the networks connected at Low and High Voltage level (LV & HV) within the host DNO for the application of the portfolio IDNO charging mechanism</p>	
<p>Network connected at LV:</p>	
<p>Network connected at HV:</p>	<p>390-392, 387-388</p>
<p>The following LLFCs are used to aid identification of the networks connected at Extra High Voltage level (EHV) within the host DNO for the application of the boundary metered data charging mechanism on a site specific basis.</p>	
<p>Network connected at EHV:</p>	<p>960</p>

5. Nested Licensed Distributor Network Operator (LDNO) tariffs

- 5.1. Note: until a methodology is approved, the charges will be identical as the one applied for normal end customers.

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 into the SHEPD electricity distribution network, including a generator 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). The tables 13 which follows indicates the factor by which supplies taken from the Grid Supply Point must exceed the take at the 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 to calculate the amount of electricity that they must provide. The same loss adjustment factors (LAFs) are reflected in the settlement system.
- 6.4. Loss Factors are calculated in accordance with BSCP 128. BSCP 128 determines the principles which DNOs must comply with when setting LLFCs. SHEPD will follow the host DNO methodology and this 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 the SHEPD electricity distribution network. New EHV connections will be allocated a generic EHV loss factor from table 14, dependant on the voltage of connection.

6.6. Tables 14 indicates the factors by which supplies entering at the Grid Supply Point must exceed the take at the exit point from the system, varying according to the time of day, the season and the voltage of connection. The LLFCs (loss adjustment factors) reflect the total losses on the Company's system as attributable to the relevant voltages.

6.7. The Elexon website contains the loss factors in standard industry data format (D0265). Details can be found within the Market data – Static data at www.Elexon.co.uk

SHEPD in SP Distribution Area (Gsp Group _N) 2010 - 2011

Table 13 – Time periods LLFC classes			
Period 1	Winter Weekday Peak	16.00-19.00	Mon-Fri, Nov - Feb
Period 2	Winter Weekday	07.30-16.00	Mon-Fri, Nov - Feb
		19.00-20.00	Mon-Fri, Nov - Feb
Period 3	Other	Any time outwith Periods 1, 2, 4	
Period 4	Night	23.30-07.30	All Year
Notes	Times given are Clock times GMT or BST as appropriate for the time of the year:		

Table 14 – Metered Voltage, respective periods and associated LLFCs. Demand / Generation						
Generic LLFC Group	Voltage	Night				Associated LLFCs
		Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	
Import	LV NHH	1.085	1.077	1.071	1.063	381-385, 389, 407-414, 419, 880-884
	LV HH	1.085	1.077	1.070	1.063	380
	LVS	1.085	1.077	1.071	1.063	377-378
	HV	1.039	1.035	1.032	1.027	416, 386
	HVS	1.039	1.035	1.032	1.027	379
Export	LV NHH	1.085	1.077	1.071	1.063	390
	LV HH	1.085	1.077	1.070	1.063	387, 392
	LVS	1.085	1.077	1.071	1.063	391, 393-394
	HV	1.039	1.035	1.032	1.027	388, 395
	HVS	1.039	1.035	1.032	1.027	396-397

7. Electricity Distribution Rebates

- 7.1. *SHEPD 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. Glossary of Terms

8.1. 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)
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.
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.

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.
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