


Acronyms and glossary for GB electricity market V2-0.

Agreements	Bodies	Charges	Codes/ Directives etc	Electricity Trading	Operation & Control Aspects	Physical Assets	Renewable & Carbon Trade	Reviews & Work Groups	Standards	
AC										
Apparent Power										
Availability										
BEGA										
BELLA										
BETTA										
BM										
BMU										
BSC										
BSP										
BSUoS										
Cable										
CAP										
Capacity Factor										
CCL										
CEC										
Connection Agreement										
Constrain Off / Down or Run-Back										
Construction Agreement										
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Contestable Work	Certain works for a new connection which can be carried out by an approved third party contractor and novated to the DNO or TO.
Curtail	An imposed limitation on a Generator's output due to system issues, e.g. inadequate demand / load for generation. With growing wind penetration in a system Curtailment would most likely occur during a windy summer night.
CUSC	Connection and Use of System Code the contractual framework for connection to, and use of, the transmission system.
Customer	A person with a Connection Agreement to import or export electricity.
CVA	Metering that is registered in the Central Volume Allocation system (typically larger generation and consumers at the 'wholesale' level). See also SVA metering.
DC	Direct Current (i.e. not AC) See HVDC.
Dcode	Distribution Code rules for users and operators of networks, including connection conditions for generators.
DCUSA	Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement - framework of standard terms for connection to and use of distribution networks.
DFIG	A type of induction generator with a wound rotor, slip rings and an inverter enabling variable speed plus control of Reactive Power.
Distribution	The electricity assets operating at voltages at or below 132kV (but excluding 132kV in Scotland and offshore).
DNO	Distribution Network Operator / Owner there are seven DNOs in GB managing fourteen licensed areas.
DUoS	Distribution Use of System Charges made by the DNO for a site to use the network for importing power.
Elexon	ELEXON administers and manages the BSC and the wholesale electricity balancing and settlement arrangements for Great Britain.
Embedded/ Distributed	Generation connected to the Distribution Network (rather than Transmission).
ENA	Energy Networks Association.
ESQCR	Electricity Safety Quality and Continuity Regulations - a Statutory Instrument.
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme (i.e. Cap and Trade) e.g. the European EUETS.
Exempt	Exempted (by class or specific exemption) from holding a Licence.
Export	Indicates a flow of electricity or Reactive Power from a Customer's site into a network.

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Fault level	Also known as the Prospective Short Circuit Current. When electrical faults occur very high currents flow to feed these faults and these currents must be interrupted to disconnect the fault. The Fault Level is a measure of the potential current that must be interrupted when a fault occurs. Expressed in units of Amps (A), Volt Amps (VA).
FRT	Fault Ride Through, specified in Grid Code, where a generator continues to generate during and/or immediately after a fault which causes a voltage dip on the network. The alternative is for the generator to trip off and reconnect when the network is back to normal.
FSL	Final Sums Liability, relating to financial security against stranded investments by transmission licensees.

G59	Recommendations for the connection of Embedded Generating Plant to the Public Electricity Suppliers' Distribution System.
G75	Recommendation for the connection of Embedded Generating Plant to Public Distribution Systems above 20kV or with outputs over 5MW.
G83	Recommendations for the connection of Small-scale Embedded Generators (up to 16A per phase) in parallel with Public Low-Voltage Distribution Networks.
Gate Closure	One hour ahead of real time – see BM.
GBSO	Great Britain System Operator – NGET.
GBSQSS	GB Security and Quality of Supply Standard used for design of transmission assets.
GDUoS	Generation Distribution Use of System Charges made by a DNO for a generation site to use the network for exporting power from the generating plant.
Generator	A Licensed or Exempt body who can sell electricity to electricity suppliers.
Grandfather rights	When changes occur to rules and regulations, grandfather rights protect the position of incumbents.
Grid Code	Grid Code, rules for users and operators of the transmission system, including connection conditions for generators.
GSP	Grid Supply Point - substation interface between Transmission and Distribution.
Harmonics	Ideally, the voltage at any point in a distribution system should have a perfectly sinusoidal, 50Hz waveform. However, this is rarely achieved in practice. Any non-linear device drawing current from or injecting current into the power system will introduce harmonic components which will show as distortion of the voltage waveform. Typical equipment includes rectified power supplies, compact fluorescent lights, variable speed motor drives and other switched loads including inverter-coupled generation schemes. Limits on the level of harmonic currents that generators and loads are permitted to inject into distribution networks are specified in Engineering Recommendation G5/4.

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------------	--------	---------	-----------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------

HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current is used to connect two independent synchronous networks (e.g. GB-Ireland) and for long distance transmission of power without losses, particularly by underground and subsea cable (e.g. Nordned).
Import	Indicates a flow of electricity or Reactive Power into a Customer's site.
Intermittency	A pejorative term misused for renewables which are Variable in output. Large non-renewable generators are much more intermittent when they fault from full to zero output instantaneously.
Intertrips	A device that may be 'armed' so that it automatically trips a breaker that removes a generator from a network when it receives a specific signal, i.e. means of Constraining Off.
Lagging	Represents relationship of Voltage and Current waveforms for a load importing Reactive Power or a Generator Exporting Reactive.

LCPD	Large Combustion Plant Directive, the EU directive governing the operation of large combustion plants including most coal-fired power stations.
LEC	Levy Exemption Certificate (from CCL) – generated with electricity produced by renewables.
Licensed	Licensed to Supply, Generate, Distribute or Transmit electricity.
LTDS / LC25	Long Term Development Statement (Distribution Licence Condition 25) published by DNOs for assessing demand and generation opportunities.
MITS	A MITS substation is either a Grid Supply Point (GSP) connection with 2 or more transmission circuits connecting at the substation; or a substation with more than 4 transmission circuits connecting at the substation
MRA	Master Registration Agreement, the multilateral framework agreement governing the customer switching process.
National Grid	Is used to refer to the Transmission and Distribution Networks and System of GB as well as the company NGET.
NETA	New Electricity Trading Arrangements – replaced the electricity Pool in England and Wales. Defined within the BSC.
NFFO	Non Fossil Fuel Obligation, a precursor to the RO used for financial support to nuclear and renewable generation.
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission plc, the GBSO and the TO for England and Wales.
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets – the industry regulator.
OFTO	Offshore Transmission Owner, a new form of entity based on onshore Tos, who will own and operate offshore transmission assets.
Overhead line	Making a circuit above ground with conductors suspended from poles or towers (pylons) insulated by air.
P2/6	Security of Supply standard for distribution and demand.

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PF	Power Factor, the ratio of Real Power to Apparent Power indicating the amount of Reactive Power also called $\cos\phi$. Unity Power Factor means zero Reactive Power.
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement – a bilateral between a Generator and trader/ Supplier / Customer.
Predictable	Variable renewable generation output (e.g. wind power) can be accurately forecast making it highly Predictable.
Primary Substation	Typically a 33kV/11kV substation.
Reactive Power	A conceptual measure of the part of AC that is not Real Power, measured in Var. Results from capacitive and inductive elements in an AC power system, including certain loads, generators, capacitors, reactors, cables, overhead lines and transformers.
Real Power	The “useful” part of AC power that transfers useful energy measured in Watts or multiples kW, MW, GW.
RECs	Renewable Energy Certification Scheme; International, pan-European and Australian certificate trading systems.
REGO	Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin deriving from EU Directive 2001/77/EC.
RES-E	Electricity generated from Renewable Energy Sources – used within European Renewables Directive.

RO	Renewable Obligation – legislation that places a requirement on Suppliers to provide a proportion of their electricity to Customers from renewables.
ROC	Renewable Obligation Certificate, a tradable entity to facilitate the operation of the RO. Used to be fixed to one ROC/MWh of energy.
RPZ	Registered Power Zone where DNOs are marginally incentivised to apply new technology to connect generation.
SBP	System Sell Price is paid to BSC trading parties who have a net surplus of imbalance energy.
Section 36 Consent	Government planning approval for a power station over 50MW.
Section 37 Consent	Government planning approval for an overhead line greater than 20kV.
SHETL	Scottish Hydro-Electric Transmission Ltd the TO for North of Scotland.
SPT	Scottish Power (SP) Transmission Ltd the TO for South of Scotland.
SRO	Scottish Renewables Order, the Scottish equivalent of the NFFO, superseded by the RO.
SSP	System Buy Price is paid by BSC trading parties who have a net deficit of imbalance energy.
Stability	The ability (or inability), of an interconnected electrical network to return to stable operation after suffering an electrical disturbance e.g. a fault.
STC (SO-TO-Code)	System Operator (GBSO) to Transmission Owner (TO) Code.

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Supergrid	That part of the GB Transmission System operated at a nominal voltage of 275kV or above.								
Supplier	A Licensed or Exempt body who can sell electricity to Customers.								
SVA	Supplier Volume Allocation metering normally required for smaller generators and consumers and registered by suppliers for electricity settlement purposes. See also CVA metering.								
SYS	Seven Year Statement to show generation and demand opportunities and published by the GBSO for all transmission assets in GB.								
TADG	Transmission Arrangements for Distributed Generation.								
TAR	Transmission Access Review.								
TASG	Transmission Access Standing Group.								
TCMF	Transmission Charging Methodology Forum.								
TEC	Transmission Entry Capacity defined in the CUSC.								
TIWG (or TWIG)	Transmission Issues Working Group.								
TL	Transmission Licensee the holder of a Transmission Licence in GB there are three onshore: NGET, SHETL and SPT								
TNUoS	Transmission Network Use of System Charges levied on some Generators and Suppliers for nominal use of the network. Charges can be zero or negative dependent on time and location.								
TO	Transmission Owner / Operator equivalent to TL.								
Transmission	The electricity assets operating at voltages above 132kV (and including 132kV in Scotland and offshore).								
Triad	The three half hours of peak GB system demand peak between November and February which are separated by at least ten days used for calculating TNUoS charges for demand.								
VAr	Volt-Amp Reactive, a measure of Reactive Power.								
Variability	The nature of much renewable energy - however the variability can be highly Predictable.								