

SCHEDULE 2

Core supplies

SECTION 1

Core electricity supplies

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1. A core supply of electricity means a supply to which sections 1 to 3 of Schedule 1 apply where the supply is—

- (a) measured by the following type of meter—
 - (i) a settled half hourly meter;
 - (ii) a non-settled half hourly meter, where paragraph 3 is satisfied; or
 - (iii) a non-domestic meter;
- or
- (b) a dynamic supply.

Settled half hourly meters

- 2.—(1) In paragraph 1, “a settled half hourly meter” is a meter which—
- (a) is able to measure electricity supplied at least every half hour; and
 - (b) enables the supplier to comply with provisions of its licence to determine charges between that supplier and another licence holder in respect of the transmission and trading of wholesale electricity.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1), “licence” means—
- (a) in Great Britain, a licence within the meaning of section 6(1) of the Electricity Act 1989(1);
 - (b) in Northern Ireland, a licence within the meaning of Article 10(1) or (2) of the Electricity (Northern Ireland) Order 1992(2).

Non-settled half hourly meters

- 3.—(1) In paragraph 1, “a non-settled half hourly meter” is a meter which—
- (a) is able to measure electricity supplied at least every half hour; and
 - (b) subject to sub-paragraph (3), in respect of a phase has been read remotely.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(b), “read remotely” means where the meter is read remotely by the public body or undertaking to which the supply is made (or by a person acting on its behalf) at any time during—
- (a) the qualification year for the phase; or
 - (b) a year of that phase.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (1)(b) is satisfied in and from the year in which the remote reading first takes place.

(1) 1989 c. 29. Section 6(1) has been amended by section 30 of the Utilities Act 2000 (c. 27) and sections 136(1), 145(1) and (5) and 197(9) of and Part 1 of Schedule 3 to the Energy Act 2004 (c. 20).

(2) S.I. 1992/231 (N.I. 1).

Non-domestic meters

4. In paragraph 1, “a non-domestic meter” means a meter which—
- (a) is designed to measure supplies to non-domestic premises;
 - (b) measures such supplies; and
 - (c) is capable of measuring maximum electricity demand.

Dynamic supply

5. In paragraph 1, a “dynamic supply” means a supply where—
- (a) a device, which is not a metering device, records daily when electricity is supplied or not to one item of a set of equipment on premises; and
 - (b) that record is used to determine the half hourly supply of electricity to the whole set of equipment.