
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2023 No. 254

**The Nuclear Regulated Asset Base Model
(Revenue Collection) Regulations 2023**

PART 2

Supplier obligation

CHAPTER 1

The supplier obligation

The supplier obligation

3.—(1) Every electricity supplier who supplies electricity during a quarterly obligation period must, subject to paragraph (3), pay an RCC period contribution to the revenue collection counterparty in respect of that period.

(2) That contribution is to be calculated in accordance with regulation 4.

(3) Where the amount of a supplier's RCC period contribution in respect of a quarterly obligation period is a negative number—

- (a) the amount the supplier must pay under paragraph (1) in respect of that period is zero; and
- (b) the revenue collection counterparty must pay the absolute value of that amount to that supplier.

(4) For the purpose of ensuring that the RCC period contribution is paid—

- (a) an electricity supplier must make—
 - (i) interim rate payments in accordance with regulation 7(1),
 - (ii) supplier data reconciliation payments in accordance with regulation 8(2),
 - (iii) reserve payments in accordance with regulation 10(1),
 - (iv) any additional reserve payments required by regulation 13(3), and
 - (v) any reconciliation payments required by regulation 16(3)(a); and
- (b) the revenue collection counterparty must make—
 - (i) counterparty data reconciliation payments in accordance with regulation 8(3), and
 - (ii) any required reconciliation payments in accordance with regulation 16(3)(b).

RCC period contribution

4.—(1) The RCC period contribution for a supplier for a quarterly obligation period is the amount given by—

$$[(GP + \text{SoS repayment}) - (CP + \text{SoS payment} + DI)] \times \left(\frac{SQS - XEP}{TQS - AXP} \right)$$

where—

GP is the total amount of revenue collection counterparty payments which the revenue collection counterparty was required to make in the quarterly obligation period;

SoS repayment is—

- (a) unless sub-paragraph (b) or (c) applies, the SoS payment in respect of the quarterly obligation period that ended three whole quarterly obligation periods before the quarterly obligation period for which this calculation is made (a “full SoS repayment”);
- (b) unless paragraph (c) applies and if the Secretary of State has specified that only a proportion of the full SoS repayment is to be used for the purposes of this paragraph, that amount;
- (c) where the contribution is for any of first four quarterly obligation periods, zero;

CP is the total amount of RCC party payments which the revenue collection counterparty received from RCC parties in the quarterly obligation period;

SoS payment is the total amount of any SoS funds that the Secretary of State has specified are to be used when calculating the RCC period contribution in respect of the quarterly obligation period;

DI is any amount of interest which was paid by virtue of regulation 7(6), 8(7), 10(2), 13(7), 16(5) or 17(7) during that period, less any amount of that interest which was paid to electricity suppliers by virtue of regulation 18(2);

SQS is the amount of electricity supplied by that supplier in the quarterly obligation period;

XEP is the amount of EII excluded electricity supplied by that supplier in the quarterly obligation period;

TQS is the total amount of electricity supplied by all suppliers in the quarterly obligation period; and

AXP is the total amount of EII excluded electricity supplied by all suppliers in the quarterly obligation period.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, the amount of electricity supplied by a supplier in a quarterly obligation period is the amount of electricity which the BSCCo determines was supplied by that supplier on the basis of—

- (a) Final Reconciliation Volume Allocation Runs for each day within the quarterly obligation period; or
- (b) where a Post-Final Volume Allocation Run has occurred in relation to a day on which electricity was supplied, the Post-Final Volume Allocation Run for that day.

(3) Where the revenue collection counterparty makes a determination under these Regulations which requires the determination of the amount of electricity supplied on a day which is EII excluded electricity, it must, where possible, base that determination of EII excluded electricity on information derived from the most recent BSC volume allocation run carried out by the BSCCo in relation to the day on which the electricity was supplied.