Fixed + Standard

Electricity supply contracts explained
for large business customers

Effective from 6 March 2023

How do our fixed price contracts compare?

		Fixed + Peace of Mind	Fixed + Standard	Fixed + Reflective
ENERGY COSTS				
	Wholesale cost	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
	Volume tolerance	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
THIRD PARTY COSTS				
Delivery	**AAHEDC**	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
	Elexon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
	BSUoS + RCRC	Fixed	Fixed at forecast	Pass-through
	DUoS	Fixed	Fixed at forecast	Pass-through
	TNUoS	Fixed	Fixed at forecast	Pass-through
	Tloss	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
	Dloss	Fixed	Fixed	Pass-through
New generation incentives	**RO**	Fixed	Fixed at forecast	Pass-through
	FITs	Fixed	Fixed at forecast	Pass-through
	CfD	Fixed	Fixed at forecast	Pass-through
	CM	Fixed	Fixed	Pass-through
OTHER				
Metering	**Agent charges**	Variable	Variable	Variable
AVAILABLE FOR:				
	HH Meters	Yes	Yes	Yes
	NHH Meters	Yes	Yes	No
	Start date	Any	Any	Any
	Latest end date	30 September 2025	30 September 2025	30 September 2025

Note: Some costs shown as 'Fixed' can be changed to 'Pass-through' on certain variations of the products shown. Please speak to your Account Manager if you would like to discuss these options in more detail.

Fixed + Standard explained

Fixed + Standard is similar to many of the other fixed price offerings in the market, which makes comparing our prices easy.

Your wholesale energy costs are fixed at the start of your contract, protecting you from market fluctuations. There is also unlimited volume tolerance as standard. Third party costs are 'fixed at forecast'. Your price includes a forecast view of third party costs at the point of signing. If third party costs are projected to outturn higher than the forecast, we may vary your charges.

The advantages of Fixed + Standard

- EDF purchases your wholesale energy when you sign your contract. So if the wholesale energy market rises you will be safe in the knowledge that your energy prices won't change.
- With unlimited volume tolerance as standard you can use energy as you need to without worrying about a surcharge cost for using either too much or too little energy.
- You can reduce your carbon emissions from your electricity purchases to zero by choosing one of our zero carbon supply options: Zero Carbon for Business and Renewable for Business.

What are Zero Carbon for Business and Renewable for Business?

Zero Carbon for Business offers electricity supply backed by zero carbon generation* and shows a genuine commitment to Net Zero. Choosing Zero Carbon for Business as part of your fixed price contract means you can report zero carbon emissions from your business's electricity purchases and improve your zero carbon credentials.

Make a positive change to your organisation's sustainability credentials and achieve your environment goals with **Renewable for Business**. For a full range of renewable energy options, including Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), contact EDF on 0800 328 9030.

Ofgem's Reform of Forward-Looking Charges explained

The Review of Forward-Looking Charges is a separate industry change that follows the Targeted Charging Review. Ofgem want to ensure electricity networks are used efficiently and flexibly, reflecting users' needs and allowing consumers to benefit from new technologies and services while avoiding unnecessary costs. This will impact how the 'forward-looking' elements of transmission (TNUoS) and distribution (DUoS) charges are calculated and recovered.

What to look out for in the Fixed + Standard Terms & Conditions

You should always read your Terms and Conditions before signing a contract. Please refer to provision 8.1 of the specific Standard Terms and Conditions for more information.

What are third party costs?

Your electricity bill is made up of two main elements; the cost of electricity purchased on the wholesale market, which can be fixed by buying volume at a specific point in time, and third party costs.

These third party costs are related to the delivery of your electricity and investment in future generation. They sit outside your energy supplier's control. In recent years these costs have been rising and also becoming increasingly more difficult to predict.

The following sections briefly explains what these costs cover.

Third party costs for the delivery of electricity

Transmission Loss (TLoss) - These represent the electricity normaly lost as heat in conductors and transformers as power runs through the transmission network.

Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) - The costs charged by the transmission network companies for transporting electricity across the transmission system to the distribution networks, directly connected generators and customers. Costs can be separated into 'residual' charges for maintaining the existing network and 'forward-looking' charges to fund future investment.

Distribution Loss (Dloss) - These represent the electricity normally lost as heat in conductors and transformers as power runs through the distribution network.

* Zero carbon electricity purchased for Zero Carbon for Business is supplied into the national grid. Zero Carbon for Business customers receive electricity via the national grid, not directly from zero carbon generators.

Fixed + Standard explained

Distribution Use of System (DUoS) costs - The costs charged by the distribution network companies for transporting electricity from the transmission system, and some directly connected generators, to customers. Costs can be separated into 'residual' charges for maintaining the existing network and 'forward-looking' charges to fund future investment.

Balancing Services Use of System (BSUoS) - BSUoS allows National Grid to recover the money it spends to balance the electricity system, which it needs to do for every second of the day. This maintains the quality and security of your electricity supply.

Assistance for Areas with High Electricity Distribution Costs (AAHEDC) - AAHEDC, previously referred to as the Hydro Levy, is a charge levied on all supply customers to subsidise the cost of distributing electricity in sparsely populated areas of the UK.

Elexon - This covers Elexon's costs for administering the wholesale electricity balancing and settlement arrangements and the associated documentation to comply with the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) for Great Britain.

Third party costs for investment in future electricity generation

Renewables Obligation (RO) - A charge for supporting commercial scale renewable electricity projects in the UK.

Feed in Tariff (FITs) - A charge for the government programme designed to promote the uptake of a range of small-scale renewable and low carbon electricity generation technologies.

Contracts for Difference (CfD) - A charge for the government initiative that encourages new investment in low-carbon generation by providing investors a guaranteed income for the electricity they generate.

Capacity Market (CM) - A charge for supporting both generators, who invest and agree to generate electricity, and large users, who agree to reduce electricity consumption, to ensure there is enough capacity at times when demand is high and the network needs it the most.

Energy Intensive Industries Exemption (EII) - A cost related to the new 85% exemption from RO and FITs for businesses in energy intensive industries.

Like to know more?

If you would like more information about this contract, please contact EDF on 0800 328 9012.

We're proud to be a zero carbon supplier.

Every year we must publish details of the fuel sources that have been used to generate the electricity we supply to our customers. The information in the table below covers our supply licence for EDF Energy Customers Ltd for the period from April 2021 to March 2022. Our customers' electricity is sourced from our own UK power stations, the wholesale energy market and other independent power generators. We are a major supporter of independent renewable generators.

	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Renewable	Other	CO_2 g/kWh	Radioactive waste g/kWh
EDF's fuel mix	**1.6%**	**15.1%**	**63.1%**	**19.0%**	**1.2%**	**82**	**0.0044**
Contribution to our carbon emissions	19.7%	68.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%		
UK average fuel mix	3.8%	38.5%	16.1%	38.7%	2.9%	198	0.0011

The figures for UK average fuel mix are provided by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). Depending on the tariff you are on, the fuel source and carbon emissions associated with the generation of your electricity may vary. For more information on our fuel mix, visit **edfenergy.com/fuelmix**

	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Renewable	Other	CO_2 g/kWh	Radioactive waste g/kWh
Zero Carbon[1]	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0070
Renewable[2]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0000
All other[3]	4.4%	40.5%	49.6%	2.1%	3.4%	221	0.0035

[1] Zero carbon tariffs and products include any sold as 'nuclear backed', such as Zero Carbon for Business (formerly Blue for Business).

[2] All renewable tariffs and products (includes EV tariff).

[3] All other tariffs and products - tariffs not referred to as Zero Carbon or Renewable.

The nuclear backed and renewable electricity that we buy for Residential, SME, Zero Carbon for Business (formerly Blue for Business) or Renewable tariffs and products is supplied into the National Grid. Customers receive that electricity through the National Grid, not directly from zero-carbon generators.

e-factsheet - a better way of working

Why an e-factsheet? At EDF we are committed to using the most sustainable working practices wherever possible and this includes when delivering communications to our customers.

E-factsheets significantly educe the volume of printed material we need, reducing our carbon footprint.

Our customers appreciate e-factsheets because they offer timely delivery of easy to access information in an ideal format for the modern screen based working environment.

edfenergy.com/largebusiness

To view our fuel mix visit **edfenergy.com/fuel-mix**