Electricity distribution is the final stage in the delivery of electricity to end users. A distribution system's network carries electricity from the transmission system and delivers it to consumers. Typically, the network would include medium-voltage power lines, substations and pole-mounted transformers, low-voltage distribution wiring and sometimes meters.

The sub transmission circuits of a typical distribution system deliver electric power from bulk power sources to the distribution substations. The distribution substation reduces the sub transmission voltage to a lower primary system voltage for local distribution. The three-phase primary feeder distributes electric power from the low-voltage bus of the substation to its load centre, where it branches into three-phase sub feeders and three-phase and occasionally single-phase laterals. Most of the three-phase distribution system lines consist of three-phase conductors and a common or neutral conductor, making a total of four wires. Single-phase branches supplied from the three-phase mains provide power to residences, small stores, and farms. Loads are connected in parallel to common power-supply circuits.