Gas Smart Working Issues Group

CONSEQUENTIAL CHANGES REPORT

Executive Summary

This report captures the consequential changes to the gas codes and registration systems, based on the Legacy System Changes (Enduring) paper issued by the Department of Energy and Climate Change's (DECC) Business Process Design Group (BPDG) in October 2011.

It has been prepared by the members of the Gas Smart Working Issues Group (SWIG) and its secretary, ElectraLink.

The report sets out a summary of the changes to the Unified Network Code (UNC), the iGT UNC and the Supply Point Administration Agreement (SPAA) and the associated registration systems.

The appendix describes how the codes and systems are changed and the attachments contain draft modifications ready to be entered into the relevant change processes.

The full consequential issues log is also attached, which sets out future changes that may be necessary dependent on further detail from DECC's Smart Metering Implementation Programme (SMIP) to facilitate legal drafting in the codes.

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PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

1 OBJECTIVES OF THE GROUP

1.1 The Supply Point Administration Agreement (SPAA) Executive Committee established the Gas Smart Working Issues Group (Gas SWIG) in December 2011. This was in response to the Department of Energy and Climate Change's (DECC) request for input from Code Administrators to consider what consequential amendments to codes, and legacy system changes are required due to the Smart Meter Implementation Programme (SMIP). The Gas SWIG reports in to the Smart Meter Regulation Group (SMRG) Working Group 4 'Consequential Changes'.

1.2 The Gas SWIG is required to deliver, by July 2012, a catalogue of the potential consequential changes to the relevant Gas codes: the Uniform Network Code (UNC), the Independent Gas Transporters' (iGT) UNC and the SPAA. The Gas SWIG was tasked with considering the best way of achieving the required changes and reporting back to Working Group 4 with an impact assessment including implementation costs and timescales, and any testing / trialling considerations.

2 PROCESS FOLLOWED

2.1 The Gas SWIG met seven times (up to July 2012), with members drawn from over ten parties and industry bodies. The members had the relevant experience and expertise in the subject matter and their backgrounds were broadly representative of the party roles likely to be affected by the consequential changes.

2.2 The group reviewed the Legacy System Changes (Enduring) paper issued by the Business Process Design Group (BPDG), walking through all Legacy Functional Requirements (LFR) related to gas arrangements.

2.3 A key part of the group's work has been based on a Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) from Xoserve.

2.4 A ROM provides a range of costs and timescales for carrying out central system changes that will result from a change in obligations. It is a desktop

exercise and only assesses the system development impact at a high level. It does not assess any costs associated with the system processing requirements (e.g. hardware processing capability). It is not a firm quote for work but should give industry participants a view on the size and complexity of any given change. If the change is approved then a further level of detailed analysis will be required as a pre-cursor to the development stage.

2.5 The group also considered other outputs from the SMIP. It noted there were no consequential changes on gas codes/systems from the data privacy/access consultation.

2.6 The minutes and documents of all the meetings can be found on the SPAA website (www.spaa.co.uk).

PART 2 - MAIN CONSEQUENTIAL CHANGES REQUIRED

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 This section contains a high level description of the gas code and registration system consequential changes required, including notes on progression and implementation timescales and costs, assumptions made by the Gas SWIG in its conclusions, and dependencies identified.

3.2 The section covers the relevant areas of the Legacy Changes paper: Meter Technical Details; registration and installation; and meter readings.

3.3 The Gas SWIG members had concerns around the feasibility of some LFRs. These are described with rationale and any alternative solutions to achieve the enduring smart arrangements.

3.4 Changes that the Gas SWIG anticipated being necessary, but for which at the time of drafting this report there was insufficient information from the SMIP, are marked as **[Δ #x]**, and collated in Appendix A.

3.5 Notes on all LFRs related to gas arrangements will be set out in the Issues Log at a later date which will be attachment 1 to this report.

4 METER TECHNICAL DETAILS AND METER INSTALLATIONS

4.1 This section describes the recommendations of the SWIG in relation to the provision of Meter Technical Details data for completion of installation work.

4.2 These changes would be implemented in the SPAA. The Gas SWIG intends to commence assessment and drafting of the SPAA changes in autumn 2012.

Introduction

4.3 The rollout of smart meters introduces new data items and codes to the existing meter equipment installation process. This includes the request to undertake a smart installation and the subsequent notification of the completion of the work request.

4.4 The Review of Gas Metering Arrangements (RGMA) Baseline will be modified to support the functional requirements outlined in the Legacy Changes paper based on the further work and analysis of the expert group. The Gas SWIG noted that changes to the RGMA Baseline will have other consequences that must be assessed and managed.

4.5 The following sections describe the detailed requirements that underpin the provision of additional Meter Technical Details on a smart installation.

Installation Request

Related Requirements: LFR040

4.6 The installation request (the ORJOB flow) needs to be amended to enable suppliers to identify to MAMs the requirement to install Smart Metering System (SMS) devices at the customer's premises and pass any additional information relating to the SMS installation, including which SMS devices to install as part of the SMS set.

4.7 In the domestic market, suppliers are mandated to offer an In-Home Display (IHD) to the customer when undertaking an initial smart installation. In this scenario there is therefore no need to amend work request flows to allow the inclusion of an IHD data set. If the IHD status passes back via the RGMA

flows, it needs to be recorded whether an IHD existed or was declined, so that the IHD Status can be updated on the registration system.

4.8 However, in the non-domestic market Suppliers are not mandated to offer an IHD, but can optionally choose to provide one. The installation request therefore must support the optional inclusion of the requirement to provide an IHD.

Associated RGMA MDD Changes

4.9 It is anticipated that the Foundation Interim Operating Model (FIOM) Working Group will implement at least some of the changes described below. Once the FIOM's scope **[Δ #1]** in this area is published, the Gas SWIG will review what has been agreed for foundation and make any further changes required for the enduring arrangements. The group agreed that accurate identification of Advanced Domestic Meters and Smart Meters (specifically on Change of Supplier) is critical to this interim operating model.

4.10 Changes to the valid set for data item A0085 Meter Mechanism Code in the Meter Record will be required to introduce new meter types that identify Advanced Domestic Meters and Smart Meters installed at customer premises. Smart meters are those meters that comply with the Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification (SMETS 1/2/2a/2b).

4.11 The new values proposed by the FIOM group **[Δ #2]** are:

- NSS – A meter that meets the definition of an Advanced Domestic Meter but is not compliant with any version of SMETS.
- S1 – A meter that is compliant with the SMETS Version 1.0
- S2 - A meter that is compliant with the SMETS Version 2.0
- S2A – A meter that is compliant with the SMETS Version 2a
- S2B – A meter that is compliant with the SMETS Version 2b

4.12 This list of values is the same as is being proposed under a parallel change[1] to electricity Meter Type data item (J0483), to ensure a consistent approach across the two processes.

4.13 It is possible this list of proposed meter types will change when the SMIP publishes its policy decision on SMETS versions **[Δ #3]** (due imminently at the time of writing), although the Gas SWIG does not anticipate that there will be significant change.

4.14 At the time of writing this report, the FIOM Working Group had proposed that MAMs should refresh the current Meter Mechanism Codes **[Δ #4]** allocated to these meters. It is recommended that Suppliers discuss this with their appointed MAMs to ensure that the information in UK-Link / the Data Enquiry Service (DES) is updated as a result of this change to MMC. DES will need to be updated for all of the required data items. Any bulk updates of Meter Mechanism Codes in UK-Link will need to take account of the volumes of meters affected and require planning with Xoserve. Xoserve will co-ordinate this work.

4.15 Changes would also be required to the valid set for data item A0024 Asset Class code in the Asset record, to introduce new Asset Class Codes to identify the IHD installed. The proposed new value is "IHD – In Home Display".

Associated RGMA ORJOB Changes

4.16 The following schematic details the change, in red, for optional inclusion of a request to provide an IHD to non-domestic consumers in the RGMA ORJOB Request Job flow.

[1] The MRA change for the expansion of the meter type valid set is DTC CP 3349 – Introducing new values for the data item Meter Type to allow for identification of Advanced Domestic Meters and Smart meters.
There is an associated change for ECOES, which will include holding the new Meter Type values and deriving the Installing Supplier (MAP CP0138)

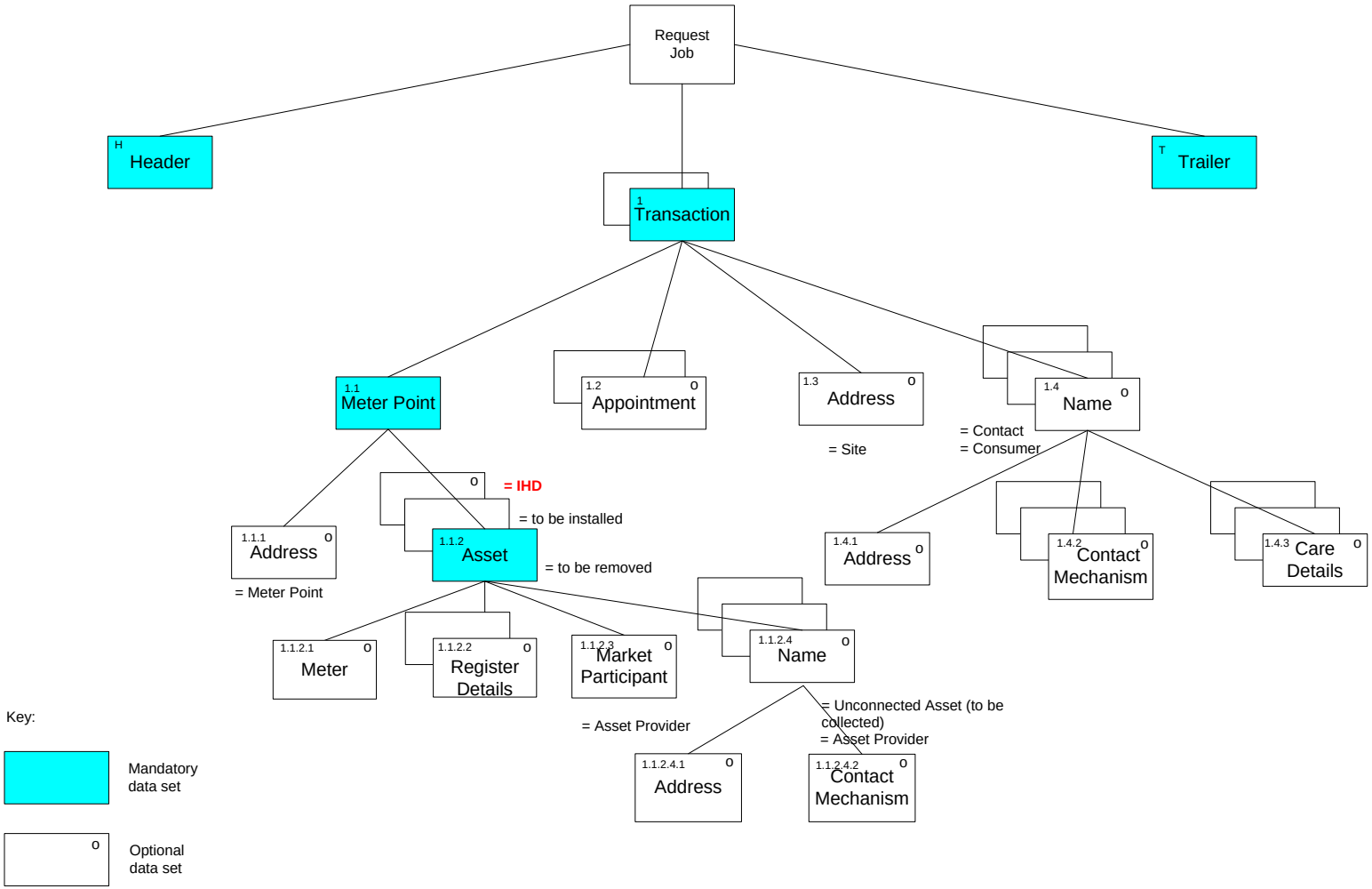

Figure 1: RGMA ORJOB Schematic with IHD Data Set optionally included

4.17 The following table contains the definition of the IHD Asset Data Set:

1.1.2 Asset	1 to many (per Meter Point)		* ∅⊕	This group will be repeated for each asset to be removed or installed. It can also provide information on other assets at the Meter Point that may be related to the work (e.g. where a converter is being removed but not the meter, the meter information may also be required to provide a related reading), or are to be reported on (e.g. commercial agreements to check asset data is correct). It is also used to identify the presence of assets at the Meter Point e.g. Bypass, and in some cases it is used to identify roles related to the asset e.g. a Transportation Data logger. If there is a Bypass at the site the MAM must be aware of it and its status.		
	A0177	M	Record Identifier		ASSET	MDD
	A0178	X	Data Update Code			MDD
	A0144	M	Transaction Type Code		For assets it can identify if the asset: ∅ Is to be removed ⊕ Is to be installed ⇔ Is to be Exchanged or Repositioned ® Its data is to be, or is being Updated/Reported on	MDD
	A0024	M	Asset Class Code		IHD	MDD
	A0109	X	Product Id			MDD
	A0163	X	Payment Method code			MDD
	A0083	O	Model Code			MDD
	A0060	O	Manufacturer Code			MDD
	A0021	O	Year of Manufacture			
	A0022	X	Serial Number	*	Only populated for Measuring Assets.	
				∅⊕	There is a legal requirement for this to be provided for Measuring Assets being connected or disconnected, where known.	
	A0059	X	Location Code	*	Information for the meter Location code should be entered unless the Meter Point Location code has been entered and is the same. The other location codes should be entered if they are different to that of the Meter.	MDD
	A0158	X	Asset Location Notes	*	This should be entered if the location code is 'Other'.	
	A0037	X	Asset Status Code	*	Where the asset is a bypass, this must be sent and is the current status of the bypass to ensure that any differences to what is actually in place, can be recorded. If there is a difference then there is potential theft.	MDD

4.18 The group concluded that the Comms device would also be a new Asset Class Code.

4.19 The Gas SWIG identified the need to include the Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) **[Δ #5]** as an optional field in the Meter Point Address Data Set where available, which will enable configuration on the SMS as applicable.

The new definition in the Meter Point Address Data Set is recommended to be:

1.1.1 Address 0 to 1 per Meter Point

A0018	O	Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN)	UPRN will be provided where known

4.20 The Gas SWIG made an assumption that MAMs will have access to the DCC for querying details of the required communications at a premise **[Δ #6]**. This arrangement is currently subject to consultation[2]. The Gas SWIG's expectation was that the MAM will execute service 12.1 RequestWANMatrix[3] based on the address or UPRN which will provide the WAN Technology Type and the WAN Strength at the requested location. If the final smart arrangements do not provide this query functionality for the MAMs, the Gas SWIG considered that Suppliers would have to query the DCC to ascertain details and then provide the information to their MAMs in the ORJOB flow. The group considered it preferable for MAMs to have direct access, to minimise overall change and therefore costs to the Industry and the consumer. If the MAM is to configure a metering system, the detailed settings will not be passed in a request. Future considerations around MTDs and installations should include mechanisms for communicating such information.

Associated RGMA ONJOB Changes

4.21 The DECC Monitoring and Evaluation reporting requirements, which the Installer will need to capture and pass to DECC (via the Supplier – method to be decided) will be captured as an ancillary flow to the work completion notice, since they will become redundant when the rollout is completed. However the Gas SWIG expects the SMIP to provide a standard format as

[2] The Smart Energy Code Consultation, DECC reference number 12D/034 http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/cons_smip/cons_smip.aspx#
[3] As currently specified in the draft DCC User Gateway Catalogue – Pre Device Installation Service v0.5 19 April 2012

part of its response to the Monitoring and Evaluation consultation[4] (closing 27 July 2012) to ensure MAMs provide information in a standard format for onward provision to the DCC. This information includes whether an IHD was accepted or rejected, the reason for rejection and the date of the installation. The Gas SWIG will review these requirements after the SMIP's consultation response has been published and more detail is available **[Δ #7]**. The Gas SWIG would recommend a standard format is used and duplication avoided.

4.22 The Gas SWIG considered it would be important for Suppliers to know that MAMs have or have not installed on site following the instruction to install equipment. For any failures to install as per the requirement, additional job outcome codes may be required to support such feedback. The job outcome code should clearly identify the work that had been completed. The Gas SWIG will review the reporting requirements when published **[Δ #8]**, to identify if this process is provided for.

Job Cross References

4.23 The Gas SWIG noted that RGMA flows contain a field for jobs to be cross referenced (e.g. to reference electricity work on dual fuel sites (same Supplier)). The group agreed this field could provide supporting information for the installation of gas/electric smart metering equipment. It may not be possible to mandate use of the field, but guidance to standardise how parties populate it could be very beneficial. It was suggested use of the electricity MPAN could be one option to facilitate cross referencing gas/electric works.

Resolution of Inconsistent MTD between DCC and MAM

4.24 It is expected that there will be instances where the Smart Details captured by the DCC in its Inventory during the commissioning process will not match the details provided by the MAM in the Job Completion flow. Under this scenario the SWIG recommends use of a dispute resolution process to ensure accurate details are captured and shared amongst relevant industry parties. The group proposes that under this scenario the Supplier should query the

[4] DECC Reference number 12D/232
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/sm_evaluation/sm_evaluation.aspx

DCC to check the original notification provided by the DCC and if the same, aligns the MAM and other industry parties with these details. The exact process requires further analysis and will be developed over the coming months.

5 REGISTRATION

The Legacy Changes paper outlines a number of changes that are required to enable the effective implementation of the DCC and roll-out of smart meters. This section describes the recommendations of the Gas SWIG in relation to the following areas:

- Provision of data for Access Control service
- Data items required to support Change of Supply
- Exchange of smart data during registration
- Update of smart data items

DCC Access Control

Introduction

5.1 The DCC Access Control service requires access to registration data that at the highest level identifies the Supplier, Transporter and MAM associated with a Meter Point. The DCC requires access to registration data from all gas registration services.

5.2 As the DCC permits Suppliers to access historic data on a metering system, the DCC will require access to the history of Supplier registrations over at least a 24 month period. In particular, at least 24 months worth of data will be required at DCC Go-Live where it exists.

5.3 The DCC also permits an incoming Supplier to provide details of its metering configuration ahead of the confirmation effective date, this means that the DCC requires notification of pending confirmations. These should be provided at the earliest reliable point after the objection window has closed at D-7.

5.4 The DCC will be provided with registration data via an initial data extract which is subsequently updated by incremental daily updates (deltas).

5.5 The DCC will need to be permitted to receive gas registration data for administration purposes. The SWIG agreed to await more detail on how this process will work **[Δ #9]**.

5.6 The following sections describe the detailed requirements that underpin the high level requirement for the DCC to receive accurate registration data.

The Initial Data Extract

Related Requirements: LFR001, LFR004, LFR005, LFR008, LFR009, LFR010, LFR013

5.7 Registration data from Xoserve and the iGT registration systems is needed to provide an initial extract of data to the DCC. It is proposed that Xoserve receives registration data from the iGTs and provides a consolidated set of data to the DCC.

5.8 The initial data set provided to the DCC will include data for all Meter Points except "unique sites[5]" - which are out of scope.

5.9 The initial data set provided to the DCC will include the following data items, which make up the DCC Data Set:

- MPRN
- Supplier Id
- Supplier Effective From Date
- Meter Asset Manager (MAM)
- Meter Asset Manager Effective From Date
- Metering Point Address
- Metering Point Postcode
- SMSO Id (Smart Metering System Operator)
- SMSO Effective From Date
- Meter Mechanism Code
- Market Sector Code
- IHD (In Home Display) Install Status
- IHD Install Status Effective From Date
- UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number)
- Transporter Id

[5] A Unique Site is one that has non standard, complex / commercial arrangements that require it to be managed outside the main UK-Link Sites and Meters database. These sites are relatively few and are all Larger Supply Points with Daily Metering equipment or telemetry on site.

5.10 The Transporter Id was not identified in the Legacy Changes paper however its inclusion in the data set will ensure that the Transporter is correctly linked to the Meter Point by the DCC.

5.11 The SEC (Chapter 9 Smart Energy Code Framework consultation[6]) proposes that the DCC may adopt different charging mechanisms for domestic and non-domestic premises. Within the gas market the only mechanism available to distinguish between premise types is the Market Sector Code. This data item was not referenced in the Legacy Changes paper, however has been included here as a potential mechanism for providing the DCC with the ability to adopt cost-reflective charging for non-domestic premises.

5.12 The mechanism for capturing IHD information is dependent on the outcome of discussions of the SMIP group Security Technical Expert Group (STEG). The proposal described above assumes that IHD information is captured by the DCC during the commissioning process.

5.13 The registration service must identify when there is no longer a Supplier associated with a Meter Point. In this case the Supplier Id will be null, the Supplier Effective From Date should also be updated to reflect the change in registration.

5.14 The Legacy Changes paper makes reference to address data being provided only if the UPRN is not implemented. Whilst the changes described include support for the UPRN they do not mandate either the retrospective population of the UPRN or its on-going maintenance, therefore the Meter Point Address should be provided for all Meter Points in the initial data set.

5.15 The Metering Point Address is made up of the following fields:

- Building number
- Sub Building name
- Building name
- Principal street
- Dependant location
- Post town

[6] Smart Energy Code consultation – DECC Consultation Reference: 12D/034

5.16 The Metering Point Postcode is made up of two fields: the *Post Code Out Code* and the *Post Code In Code*.

5.17 It is recommended that for the purpose of DCC Access Control there is no requirement for the initial data set to include historic data other than Supplier data, i.e. Supplier Id and Supplier Effective From date. The Supplier registration data provided must enable the identification of the current Supplier and include all notified Supplier registration changes in the previous 24 months to DCC go-live.

5.18 The data set should also take account of any pending Shipper registrations, i.e. registrations that have been confirmed but have not reached the Confirmation Effective Date. In addition it should include any future dated Supplier changes that have been notified using the Supplier Update Notification (SUN) file.

Capturing Supplier Data

5.19 Two mechanisms exist within UK-Link for updating the Supplier Id: the confirmation process and the SUN file.

5.20 It is recommended that the preferred mechanism for recording a change of Supplier is the confirmation process. The future use or withdrawal of the SUN **[Δ #10]** file will be subject to further consideration by the UNC UK-Link Committee.

5.21 However if the SUN file were to remain in use there are some changes that would be required, described below.

5.22 The SUN file does not currently include an Effective From Date. It is recommended that the SUN file is modified to include a Supplier Effective From Date. On receipt of the SUN file the Supplier Id and Supplier Effective From Date should be updated, with the previous data being stored.

5.23 There is no requirement for the iGT registration services to provide support for the SUN file.

5.24 Shippers must in all circumstances provide notification of a Change of Supplier to the appropriate gas registration system.

5.25 Whichever mechanism is used for updating the Supplier Id, iGT registration services that do not record it would need to be modified to support the capture and retention of it.

Incremental Updates

Related Requirements: LFR004, LFR005, LFR009, LFR010, LFR011, LFR013

5.26 The registration services will provide incremental updates of registration data to the DCC. The initial data set combined with the incremental updates will allow the DCC to maintain a registration data set. The update should be provided on a daily basis.

5.27 The gas registration services must identify changes to the DCC Data Set and where changes have occurred from the last update include them in the next update. The update will include both new Meter Points and changes to existing Meter Point registration data. Only data items that have changed will be recorded in the update.

5.28 Data should be provided to the DCC regardless of whether a smart meter has been installed at a Meter Point.

5.29 The incremental data set should also include pending confirmations, i.e. registrations that have been confirmed but have not reached the Confirmation Effective Date. In addition it should include any future dated Supplier changes that have been notified using the SUN file. These should be notified at D-7, following closure of the objection window.

5.30 The incremental DCC Data Set will include the following data items:

- MPRN
- Transporter Id
- Supplier Id
- Supplier Effective From Date
- Meter Asset Manager (MAM)

- Meter Asset Manager Effective From Date
- Metering Point Address
- Metering Point Postcode
- SMSO Id
- SMSO Effective From Date
- DCC Service Flag
- DCC Service Flag Effective From Date
- Meter Mechanism Code
- Market Sector Code
- IHD[7] Install Status
- IHD Install Status Effective From Date
- UPRN
- Transporter Id

5.31 The incremental update for a Meter Point will always include its MPRN.

5.32 If any of following data items are updated they must always be provided with their associated effective from date: Supplier Id, MAM, Smart Meter System Operator (SMSO), DCC Service Flag and IHD Install status. The receipt of an effective from date without the associated data item indicates that the data item value has been set to null.

5.33 The registration service must identify when there is no longer a Supplier associated with a Meter Point; in this case the Supplier Id will be null and the Supplier Effective From Date should be updated to reflect the date of change.

5.34 The data items included in the incremental update reflect those set out in the Legacy Changes paper. The data set as defined will provide the DCC with the registration data it needs to implement an access control service. However, the Gas SWIG believes that there are a number of issues with some of the data items included in the data set, in particular the DCC Service Flag, SMSO Id, and Meter Mechanism Code.

[7] The SMIP group Security Technical Expert Group (STEG) is considering IHD information; the current view is that it will need to be captured by the DCC for authentication purposes and therefore is not required in legacy flows. **[Δ #11]**

5.35 DCC Service Flag: The SWIG believes that the provision of the DCC Service Flag to the DCC is unnecessary as the DCC is itself responsible for providing this data item to the registration systems (see 5.57 for more details).

5.36 SMSO Id: Where the DCC is not the SMSO then the provision of this information on the incremental update enables the DCC to identify SMSOs operating meters for which it is not responsible. This may provide the DCC with an unfair competitive advantage over other operators.

5.37 Meter Mechanism Code: The provision of the Meter Mechanism Code is superfluous as the DCC will be aware of the meter type from its inventory.

5.38 The Transporter Id was not identified in the Legacy Changes paper however its inclusion in the data set will ensure that the Transporter is correctly linked to the Meter Point by the DCC.

5.39 The SEC (Chapter 9 Smart Energy Code Framework consultation) proposes that the DCC may adopt different charging mechanisms for domestic and non-domestic premises. Within the gas market the only mechanism available to distinguish between premise types is the Market Sector Code. This data item was not referenced in the Legacy Changes paper however has been included here as a potential mechanism for providing the DCC with the ability to adopt cost-reflective charging for non-domestic premises. It is assumed that the DCC will perform the necessary tracking of changes to the Market Sector Code to enable it to bill for its services.

5.40 The incremental update should be uniquely identifiable and the registration service should record the date and time that the changes are identified. The assumption in the ROM is that the data item changed in the intervening 24 hours since the last incremental update.

5.41 Only Meter Points and the associated data items that have changed should be included in the incremental update. Data should be included in the update regardless of the means by which it has been updated, e.g. the Supplier Id may be updated via a number of alternate mechanisms including an ad-hoc update. Whilst iGT registration services will identify incremental changes, it is recommended that they provide this data to Xoserve who will create a

consolidated set of gas registration data which will then be provided to the DCC.

5.42 The provision of the daily update should be managed such that existing registration system processing is not adversely affected.

5.43 If an incremental update has failed, the registration services will co-operate with the DCC and investigate any rejections and resolve them within [x[8]] working days.

5.44 The registration services will provide the capability to resend incremental updates.

Historic Data

Related Requirements: LFR008, LFR009, LFR010

5.45 The DCC requires at least 24 months worth of registration data so that it can provide its Access Control service. The initial data extract provided by the registration services will identify the current supplier and Effective From Date and all notified supplier registration changes in the previous 24 months.

5.46 The incremental updates to the DCC will enable the DCC to build up a history of changes to the DCC registration data set. The DCC will be responsible for maintaining at least 24 months of historic data using the initial data set and incremental updates.

5.47 As the registration services must also support the provision of registration data refreshes they must ensure that they also maintain at least 24 months of historic Supplier data.

Timing

Related Requirements: LFR006, LFR007

[8] It is expected this would be defined by agreement between the DCC Licensee and Xoserve as part of the commercial service definition

5.48 The registration services must provide daily updates data to the DCC such that the DCC always has an up to date view of Supplier registrations so that it can perform its Access Control services.

5.49 The precise timing of the generation and provision of data by iGT registration services to Xoserve and the provision of data by Xoserve to the DCC need to be confirmed between Xoserve, GTs, iGTs and the DCC during development of the actual interfaces after appointment of the DCC Licensee. However, the registration data must be provided to the DCC so that it can process the update prior to the start of the next gas day[9] e.g. by 05:59 at the latest.

Data Refresh

Related Requirements: LFR017

5.50 The registration services need to be able to generate a refresh of data on request from the DCC. The data refresh should be provided in response to a request from the DCC, rather than on a scheduled basis. The DCC will request a full refresh of data only in exceptional circumstances, e.g. where analysis has identified a discrepancy between its registration data and that held in a gas registration system.

5.51 The Data Refresh should contain the same content as the initial data extract, specifically it must include 24 months of Supplier registration data. The Gas SWIG awaits confirmation on the level of historical data required in the refreshes **[Δ #12]**.

5.52 If a Data Refresh has been used to update the DCC then the next incremental update should be based on the Data Refresh date rather than the last incremental update.

5.53 The provision of the Data Refresh should be managed such that existing registration system processing is not adversely affected.

[9] The gas day starts at 6am, as defined in Section C 22 of the UNC's General Terms

5.54 A Data Refresh should be provided to the DCC within [x[10]] working days of a request. The period allowed for the provision of data will be defined during the development stage.

Registration Data Items

Related Requirements: LFR002, LFR021, LFR023, LFR024, LFR026

5.55 The registration services need to support the capture, retention and provision of the following data items.

Data Item	Description	Validation Rules	Owner
SMSO	Smart Metering System Operator An identifier determining the unique party operating the SMS e.g. DCC or other – caters for "opt out" non domestic SMS. This data item should be updated by the registered supplier, whenever they change the party operating the smart meter.	The SMSO will be a new role in Market Domain Data. The valid values for SMSO will be stored in Market Domain Data For consistency with existing gas role codes this should be a three character field.	Supplier
SMSO EFD	The date that the SMSO became associated with the Meter Point		Supplier
IHD Install Status[11]	A data item to record IHD (In Home Display) provision	New valid set to be created I - Installed E – Existing (used for second fuel additions to the previously installed IHD) D - Declined NULL – where MPxN has not had SMS installed yet	Supplier
IHD Install Status EFD			Supplier
DCC	An identifier to record the	New valid set to be created	DCC

[10] The minimum number of working days possible will be determined within the development of the system change under the Xoserve ROM

[11] Note provision is subject to the outcome of STEG discussions and the need for the DCC to authenticate the IHD on commissioning – this includes the associated date

Data Item	Description	Validation Rules	Owner
Service Flag	whether or not the DCC is providing services to the SMS.	A - Active S- Suspended W – Withdrawn	
DCC Service Flag EFD			DCC
UPRN	Unique Property Reference Number		Transporter

5.56 Whilst the DCC Service flag and the SMSO Id may in some circumstances provide similar information they are distinct.

5.57 Supplier owned data items will be updated to the registration service via their Shipper.

5.58 The registration data set as defined in the Legacy Changes paper will provide sufficient information to support the smart meter roll-out. However, the Gas SWIG has identified a number of concerns about the inclusion of the DCC Service Flag **[Δ #13]**, these are primarily:

- the duplication of data available via the SMSO Id field
- the costs associated with developing interfaces
- the creation of new exception types with the resolution costs being borne by consumers
- the potential that its inclusion provides the DCC with a commercial advantage over other smart system operators – as there is no mechanism for them to provide this information to Suppliers via the registration service

Enquiry Service

Related Requirements: LFR032

5.59 The registration services must ensure that the new data items are available via a consolidated registration enquiry service.

5.60 The iGT registration services must provide these new data items to Xoserve so that they are also made available.

5.61 The enquiry service should make available the following additional data items:

- SMSO Id
- SMSO Effective From Date
- DCC Service Flag[12]
- DCC Service Flag Effective From Date
- Meter Mechanism Code
- IHD Install Status[13]
- IHD Install Status Effective From Date
- UPRN

5.62 These data items should be available to prospective Suppliers prior to the registration process.

Exchange of Data during Change of Supplier

Related requirements: LFR033, LFR034, LFR036, LFR037, LFR038

5.63 Registration data flows will be amended to include the new data items contained in the extended registration data set, so that data can be exchanged during the Change of Supplier process. Changes to file formats will need to be considered by the UK-Link Committee.

5.64 The following data items need to be provided during the Change of Supplier process:

- SMSO Id
- SMSO Effective From Date
- Meter Mechanism Code
- IHD Install Status
- IHD Install Status Effective From Date
- DCC Service Flag
- DCC Service Flag Effective From Date

[12] Subject to outcome of 5.58 above
[13] Subject to the outcome of the STEG review

- UPRN

5.65 The following UK-Link flows and their subsequent responses should be modified:

- NMR - Supply Point Enquiry Response
- CFR - Confirmation Response
- TRF - Notification of Transfer
- NMR/NRF - Offer file

5.66 IGT processes should also be modified to support the provision of this data during Change of Supplier.

5.67 The following table contains recommendations on how this data should be exchanged.

Data Item	Location
SMSO Id	New smart specific record
SMSO Effective From Date	New smart specific record
IHD Install Status	New smart specific record
IHD Install Status Effective From Date	New smart specific record
DCC Service Flag	New smart specific record
DCC Service Flag Effective From Date	New smart specific record
UPRN	Potentially included in S70 file
Meter Mechanism Code	Extended values included in the S75 file

5.68 A new record is required to include the smart specific data items within the current SPA files. This record should be included in the following files:

- NMR - Supply Point Enquiry Response,
- CFR - Confirmation Response,
- TRF - Notification of Transfer flows.

5.69 The Gas SWIG agreed that more information was required on whether the SMSO Id would "rollover" on Change of Supplier if the new Supplier did not populate the field on registration. This is consistent with the approach in other areas of the industry **[Δ #14]**.

Updating Smart Data Items

Related Requirements: LFR026, LFR027, LFR028

5.70 The registration services must provide mechanisms which allow the extended set of data items to be updated.

DCC Owned Data Items

5.71 A new interface is required between the DCC and Xoserve which allows for the update of the DCC Service Flag and associated Effective From Date. The interface should cater for the provision of a response to the DCC.

5.72 Changes to the DCC Service Flag will be provided by the DCC to Xoserve regardless of the Transporter, where appropriate Xoserve will pass the changes to the IGT registration service.

5.73 The registration service should validate that the:

- data items are of the correct format
- Meter Point exists; and
- values of the DCC Service Flag are within the valid set (i.e. A – Active, S-Suspended, W – Withdrawn)

Supplier Owned Data Items

5.74 The following data items need to be updated by Suppliers via their Shipper:

- SMSO Id
- SMSO Effective From Date
- Meter Mechanism Code
- IHD Install Status
- IHD Install Status Effective From Date

5.75 The existing UK-Link K08 record supports the update of MAM appointment details. It is recommended this record is extended to provide support for the update of the SMSO Id.

5.76 The record must contain the following information:

- SMSO ID
- SMSO Effective From Date

5.77 The registration service will validate that:

- Data items are of the correct format
- Meter Point exists
- SMSO Id is defined in MDD

5.78 The provision of IHD data is defined in Section 4.

5.79 The new allowable values for the Meter Mechanism Code[14] will be included in the current files which provide this data item.

5.80 IGT registration services must include a mechanism for Suppliers to provide these registration data items via their Shippers.

5.81 The Group concluded that there is no requirement for a Supplier to pass register configuration data such as Time of Use mappings to GTs, as settlement does not account for different Time of Use periods.

Transporter Owned Data Items

5.82 The UPRN is a Transporter owned data item. The registration systems must provide a facility for Transporters to populate this data item.

5.83 However, whilst the registration systems must provide support for the capture and retention of the UPRN, there is no obligation on Transporters to retrospectively populate the UPRN or maintain it.

[14] See section 4.11

Market Domain Data Changes

SMSO

5.84 A new Market Participant allowable value for Market Participant Role should be created so that the new set is:

ASP	AMR Service Provider
ASSPR	Asset Provider
C	Gas Act Owner – Consumer
CONS	Consumer
CONT	Contact
GT	Gas Transporter
MAM	Meter Asset Manager
MTWK	Meter Worker
MDDFR	MDD Forum
None 19	Gas Act Owner – None
S	Gas Act Owner – Supplier
SUP	Supplier
SHIP	Shipper
SMSO	Smart Metering System Operator
T	Gas Act Owner – GT
TIOWN	Title Owner

5.85 New allowable values should be created for SMSOs.

6 METER READINGS

6.1 The Gas SWIG did not identify any consequential changes on the gas codes/systems from the enduring changes relating to meter readings.

PART 3 - IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGES

7 TIMESCALES

7.1 The Gas SWIG understands that the changes to the gas codes and systems will need to be implemented by the start of industry testing[15].

7.2 The iGT UNC and UNC Modifications (attachments 3 and 4) were submitted to the June and July UNC Panels respectively. The intention is that a joint working group will be convened and the Gas SWIG will be closely involved with the working group's activities. The group assumed that the obligations around the release of data to DCC is more likely to sit in the SEC than the UNC. As the DCC doesn't currently exist, at this stage permissions to pass on data cannot be mandated.

7.3 The Gas SWIG intends to being defining the required SPAA Change Proposal(s) in autumn 2012.

7.4 It is likely that the gas codes and systems will need further consequential changes as the SMIP issues more information on the smart arrangements. Appendix A and Attachment 1 set out such additional modifications as are currently anticipated and what information is required for them to be progressed.

7.5 Regarding lead times to implement the changes, the modification processes will propose achievable implementation dates of the central changes. The UNC Mod (Attachment 3) notes this will be included in Xoserve's Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) analysis. The iGT UNC Mod proposes the changes are live by October 2013. Implementation dates can be altered during the change process.

7.6 Parties may wish to comment on their own timescales for implementing changes within the definition stages of the Modifications/Change Proposals.

[15] At the time of writing, the Gas SWIG understood market testing would begin in April 2014 at the earliest

8 COSTS

8.1 The costs of the consequential changes fall into two categories. At the time of writing some cost estimations were known:

- The ROM (Attachment 2) outlines costs in the range of £600,000 – 2m
- The UNC Modification (Attachment 3) refers to the ROM costs, and specifies that the Modification is categorised as "user pays" and proposes implementation costs are borne by shippers

8.2 Other costs were unknown:

- The iGT UNC Modification (Attachment 4) costs
- Costs of the gateway between the gas systems and the DCC
- Costs of items specifically listed as excluded in the ROM
- • Costs on iGTs to capture and store the required data items and their interface with Xoserve
- • Individual party costs
- • Industry testing and trialling

8.3 Parties may wish to comment on their own costs of implementing changes within the definition stages of the Modifications/Change Proposals.

9 TESTING AND TRIALLING

9.1 The Gas SWIG understands that the SMIP is currently anticipating the market testing period will start no earlier than April 2014, which will provide a maximum of 9 months to the DCC and SEC go-live milestone of Q4 2014.

9.2 The group considered that the testing and trialling period should not be less than six months, and there would be benefits to providing up to 12 months testing. Phased implementation of changes and co-ordination of solutions between foundation and enduring may help use the available testing time to best effect.

9.3 There may be impacts on Parties' own systems and Parties may wish to comment on implementing changes within their own business during the definition stages of the Modifications/Change Proposals.

PART 4 – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

10 SUMMARY OF GAS INDUSTRY CODES AND SYSTEMS

10.1 This section provides a brief description of the codes and systems used in the gas industry that have been subject to this review of consequential changes.

Codes	
UNC	The UNC is the legal and contractual framework between Gas Transporters and Shippers. It contains a common set of rules for GTs and shippers, which ensure that competition can be facilitated on level terms. It governs processes, such as the balancing of the gas system, registration, and the allocation of energy. Each Gas Distribution Network owner, along with National Grid Transmission, is required to produce its own Network Code but to prevent inappropriate fragmentation, the provisions of these Codes are incorporated by reference to the UNC as a common document.
iGT UNC	The iGT UNC is a single UNC for the iGTs. It is conceptually similar to the UNC being a legal and contractual framework between iGT and Shippers who transport gas to end users on iGT networks. However it is less complex because it does not need to cover the business processes involved in flowing gas across the National Transmission system but is instead restricted to processes involved in transporting gas from the Connected System Exit point of the iGT's network at the relevant Distribution network through to the end users' meter points. As for the UNC, each iGT is required to produce its own Network Code. To prevent inappropriate fragmentation, the substantive provisions of these Codes are incorporated by reference to the iGT UNC as a common document.
SPAA	The SPAA defines the processes which are critical to the effective and efficient change of supply process enabling consumers to switch gas supplier and take advantage of the best deals in the market. The SPAA includes the RGMA Baseline that defines the standards for electronic file formats to be used between market participants for metering competition related interfaces.
Systems	
UK-Link	The Transporters are required by Licence to operate and maintain an information service (SSC A31) which is known as UK-Link. This comprises of a suite of central industry systems and includes the electronic transfer of files that are used for registration, energy

	allocation and other industry processes.
Xoserve	The Transporters are required by Licence to have entered into an Agency Services Agreement to provide certain common services through a single point of contact. Xoserve was established to fulfil this role and operates the UK Link systems on behalf of the Transporters. This includes Supply Point Administration and the associated information relating to the 22 million gas supply points on the large Gas Transporters networks within Britain (consisting of both domestic and industrial/commercial premises). The systems identifies which gas Shipper is responsible for supplying gas to each premises (supply point) on the gas network in order to calculate transportation and energy charges, and therefore bill each gas Shipper correctly. The information is stored on the UK-Link systems. The data changes daily due to the large number of consumers switching their suppliers through the industry transfer processes. There are between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 supply point transfers each year, in addition to some 156,000 new supply points each year. The majority of transfer processes are automated and managed through the UK-Link systems. Some very large customers such as gas power stations, or sites with many meters and potentially different suppliers will be dealt with via an off-line systems for non-standard processes. Xoserve provides a Data Enquiry Service whereby gas industry participants can obtain information regarding supply points. This takes the form of controlled access to a bespoke system.
iGTs	iGT registration systems vary in breadth and complexity between iGTs. They have been developed independently and at different times to allow each iGT to meet its obligations to facilitate customer registrations. These systems range in scope from completely automated integrated business systems, with bespoke iGT-defined file formats and in-house systems development resource, to the manual processing of basic (industry defined) excel files for registration, supported by a separate asset database. All communications are computer-based, although the most basic files would permit the use of fax in the event that iGT or shipper computer systems were suspended for any significant period. There exists some commonality in file formats across some iGTs, but no approach to registration common to all. iGTs do not currently use any of the UK-Link suite of files, nor do they have any say in the governance of these files. Work is underway to integrate iGT registration processes with those of the GDNs, by the delivery of an iGT registration service to shippers by Xoserve. This is likely to be implemented as part of

	Project Nexus, some time after the Data Communications Company (DCC) goes live. All iGTs will need to amend their systems and process to accommodate the data requirements identified for the DCC, although the nature and impact of these amendments may be different for each iGT.

11 INDUSTRY CHANGE PROCESSES

11.1 Detailed descriptions of how changes to the UNC, the iGT UNC, the SPAA and the gas registration systems get raised, assessed and implemented are contained in Appendix A. This section sets out the high level processes.

Codes	
UNC	Modifications can be raised by UNC Parties – Transporters and Shippers, or by Third Party Participants in some circumstances, dependent on type of Modification. Alternatives may be proposed to any Modification and these will be assessed together with the original. The proposer will need to fulfil certain criteria within the drafting and set out why the change better facilitates achievement of the Relevant Objectives set out in the GT Licence SSC A11. The Modification Panel will consider the proposal, whether it is self governance or requires Authority view, and if it should be proposed to the Authority as urgent. Modifications are distributed to Transporters, Users, UNC Members, Third Party Participants and any relevant Non-Code Party. A work group may be formed to assess the Modification, or the Modification can proceed directly to consultation phase. Relevant parties will be asked to provide cost impact information. Once the Modification has been consulted on, a final Modification Report is drafted for determination by the Modification Panel. Determinations of the Modification Panel are by majority. If the Modification Proposal has been identified as having an impact on the UK Link Systems, the Transporter Agency will conduct an initial assessment of the potential impact on the UK-Link System. This is usual in the form of a Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM). UNC Modifications that require changes to the UK Link systems are implemented in accordance with the UK Link Manual and change process that may require specific notice periods to be provided, e.g.

	6 months notice of change of file format. It is possible for minor changes to be made to the UK Link systems without a full UNC Modification as set out in UNC TPD Section U8.2.
iGT UNC	A Modification Proposal is presented at a Panel meeting and can be sent direct to consultation or to a workgroup for development. Alternates can be raised when the Proposal is first issued or following any variation to the Proposal. There is a two stage consultation process, the initial Consultation stage and the Draft Modification Report (DMR) stage. Legal text is supplied with the DMR report. A Final Modification Report (FMR) containing the Panel's recommendation and guidance on the implementation date is sent to Ofgem for its decision. This standard process assumes an implementation which required system changes to iGT Operator and/or Shipper systems can be completed within a minimum of 6 months. However, the Panel may determine that a longer period is needed depending on the complexity of the required system changes. The iGT UNC has 3 scheduled releases per year in February, June and November.
SPAA	CPs are raised by SPAA Parties on a monthly basis in Change Packs. SPAA Parties are able to impact assess CPs during a ten day period and submit indicative votes and comments. CPs are voted on by interested SPAA Parties at the SPAA Change Board and sent to the Authority if the change is of a material nature or seeks to implement a new SPAA Schedule. SPAA CPs can be implemented as part of three releases each year; February, June or November. Changes are identified as requiring Authority consent or not.
Registration Systems	
Xoserve	For the purposes of the GT Licence and UNC Xoserve operates and maintains a common system for all Gas Transporters. This is comprised of elements of the UK Link systems which are subject to the governance within the UNC and UK Link manual.
iGTs	The iGT UNC has adopted a similar registration process to that defined in the UNC, particularly in terms of the business processes for supply point categorisation, enquiry, nomination, confirmation and objection. The iGT industry does not have a UK-Link concept to control changes to computer systems. Instead each iGT will determine any required changes to the way in which relevant information is communicated between themselves and Shippers. System changes introduced since the establishment of the iGT UNC in May 2007, have tried wherever possible to follow common formats across the industry.

12 RISKS, ISSUES, ASSUMPTIONS AND DEPENDENCIES

12.1 The table below describes the risks, issues, assumptions and dependencies the Gas SWIG identified and used in its considerations of the consequential changes.

Ref	Description	Notes
Risks		
1	The SMIP doesn't provide the detail (e.g. as per Appendix A) in time for the change processes to fully define, assess, approve and fully implement changes before market testing, including standard file formats	
2	The SMIP changes the requirements after the consequential changes have been agreed and are in development/complete, so that the changes must be revised incurring additional costs and/or are not ready for market testing	
3	The gas and electricity arrangements changes are not aligned and cause difficulties in the live smart market or parties incur additional cost to align at a later date	
4	The period allowed for market testing is insufficient to robustly test the consequential changes and errors are introduced that cause difficulties in the live smart market or parties incur additional cost to fix at a later date	
5	Secretary of State powers are invoked for force implementation of the consequential changes at a point when that implementation method does not align with the usual change process, meaning parties are not afforded the usual opportunities to comment/vote on the proposals	

6	Parties and/or the Authority reject one or more of the proposed consequential changes	
7	The knock-on impact of changes to RGMA flows outside the smart arrangements is costly	
Issues		
1	None identified at this time	
Assumptions		
1	MAMs have access to the DCC for querying details of the required comms at a premise	
2	That the registration system report to DCC will include addresses only if the UPRN is not available	
3	Reports to and from DCC will be in standard file formats	
4	The standard code change processes will be used rather than Secretary of State Powers	
5	Unique sites are out of scope of the registration system report to DCC	
6	Where the DCC receives a blank Supplier id field with an updated Effective From Date in the registration system report (incremental updates and refreshes), it will interpret this to be a dead MPRN where there is no live gas supply or appointed supplier	
7	The registration system should provide the address to the DCC only when the UPRN is not available	
8	The DCC will require a full refresh from the registration systems only in exceptional circumstances	

9	If a Data Refresh has been used to update the DCC, then the next incremental update will be based on the Data Refresh rather than the last incremental update	
10	There is no obligation on Transporters to retrospectively populate the UPRN or maintain it	
11	MDD will continue to be delivered by under SPAA and all changes to it implemented via SPAA MDD Change Proposals	
Dependencies		
1	None identified at this time	

PART 5 - CONCLUSION

13 SUMMARY

13.1 This paper has set out those changes that are ready to be drafted and progressed either within the standard change process, or as part of Secretary of State Powers, or a combination of both.

13.2 A number of changes are anticipated to be required to the gas codes and systems (from the licence changes and implementation of the Smart Energy Code and the role of the Data Communications Co) cannot yet be defined as there is insufficient detail available from the Smart Metering Implementation Programme.

13.3 The Gas SWIG proposes to meet regularly to review the outputs from those schemes of work to identify when further Gas Code changes can be defined.

14 NEXT STEPS

- Progress changes raised (attachments 2 – 5)
- Review further detail from SEC drafting, DCC Licence, SMETS to define consequently changes identified in 4 – 6 above. We propose the Gas SWIG continues to meet quarterly, or as otherwise required to review further SMIP output.

15 FURTHER INFORMATION

15.1 If you have any questions about this paper please contact spaa@electralink.co.uk

END

Appendix A - Changes Awaiting Further Information

Delta ref	Change	Information Required
[Δ #1]	RGMA MDD changes (4.9)	FIOM's scope
[Δ #2]	Meter Mechanism Codes for data item A0085 (4.11)	New Meter Mechanism Codes proposed by FIOM
[Δ #3]	Meter Mechanism Codes (4.13)	SMIP policy decision on SMETS versions
[Δ #4]	Confirmation that MAMs should refresh the current Meter Mechanism Codes (4.14)	Decision on the process by FIOM
[Δ #5]	Update of the Meter Point Address block to include the UPRN as an optional data item (4.19)	Inclusion of the UPRN in the Meter Point Address block
[Δ #6]	Provision for MAMs to execute service 12.1 from the proposed DCC User Gateway set or for Suppliers to provide MAMs with that information (4.20)	Confirmation that MAMs will have access to the DCC for querying details of the required communications at a premise
[Δ #7]	RGMA ONJOB Changes (4.21)	SMIP decision on standard file formats
[Δ #8]	Installation request job outcome codes (4.22)	SMIP decision on whether the DCC would need to know job outcome codes
[Δ #9]	Provision of registration data to DCC (5.5)	Specific details of the management of DCC access control process

[Δ #10]	Withdrawal of the SUN file, or modifications to it if it is to remain (5.20)	To be discussed further with the UK Link committee
[Δ #11]	Inclusion of the IHD Install Status and the IHD Install Status Effective From Date in the incremental DCC Data Set (footnote to 5.30)	Confirmation on IHD information from the STEG
[Δ #12]	Data Refresh requirements re level of historical data included (5.51)	Confirmation from the SMIP level of historical data in refreshes
[Δ #13]	Inclusion of the DCC Service Flag in the report from registration systems to DCC (5.58)	Confirmation from the SMIP on whether it should be included or not
[Δ #14]	Exchange of data during CoS (5.69)	Confirmation from the SMIP on whether the SMSO Id will be rolled over if a new Suppliers leaves the field blank at registration

Appendix B - Detailed gas code and system change processes

iGT UNC Modifications

Standard Process for a non urgent Modification Proposal

The timeline generally starts when a Modification Proposal is presented at a Panel meeting. Most proposals, other than very simple ones or ones that have been discussed in detail at an iGT industry group, are sent to a workgroup for development. Once the Panel is satisfied that the proposal is clear it is sent to consultation at which stage, alternates to the proposal can also be raised.

Timings then are as follows although these can be varied by the Panel:

Consultation period 15 days[16], preparation of a Draft Modification Report (DMR) which will also include the proposed Legal Text on behalf of the iGTs 15 days, DMR consultation period 15 days and preparation of a Draft Final Modification Report (DFMR) 15 days. The DFMR is than discussed at the next relevant Panel at which stage a Final Modification Report (FMR) containing the Panel's recommendation and guidance on the implementation date is sent to Ofgem for their decision.

Example Timeline

Modification Panel Meeting Date	Modification Issued for Consultation	Consultation Closes	DMR Issued for Consultation	DMR Consultation Closes	DFMR Published	DFMR to Panel	FMR to Ofgem
19 September 2012	21 September 2012	12 October 2012	2 November 2012	23 November 2012	14 December 2012	16 January 2013	23 January 2013

The time taken for the Authority to reach its decision is outside the control of the Modification process. Under the above timeline example, if the Authority took 2 months to make its decision and directed the iGT UNC Operators by the end of March 2013 to implement the Proposal in accordance with the Code, the first release that would probably be considered for implementation would be the February 2014 release. This assumes that implementation of the Proposal required system changes to iGT Operator and/or Shipper systems which the industry agreed could be

[16] All timings are in Business days

completed within 9 months. The iGT UNC has 3 scheduled releases per year in February, June and November.

UNC Modifications

Standard Process for a non urgent Modification Proposal

As with the iGT UNC, the timeline generally starts when a Modification Proposal is presented at a Panel meeting. Most proposals are sent to a workgroup for assessment which concludes with the production of a Draft Modification Report (DMR) which the Panel will issue for consultation, usually of 15 days.

Timings are dependent on the amount of development that is required for each Modification, but as a general guide, 3 months is usually assigned for this work. The Consultation phase usually includes the relevant legal text for the proposed change which is prepared by the Transporters. An example timeline is shown below.

Example Timeline

Modification Panel Meeting Date	Modification Issued to Workgroup for assessment	DMR returned to Panel	DMR Issued for Consultation	DMR Consultation Closes	FMR Produced by Code Administrator	FMR to Panel	FMR to Ofgem
19 July 2012	19 July 2012	18 October 2012	19 October 2012	12 November 2012	16 November 2012	20 December 2012	21 December 2012

The time taken for the Authority to reach its decision is outside the control of the Modification process. The Authority has a KPI of 25 days in which to make this decision, but this timeframe may be re-set if changes are required to the legal text during their decision making process. Implementation dates for all UNC changes are set by the Transporters and will take account of system changes required including provision of appropriate notice of UK Link changes.

SPAA Modifications

Available on the SPAA Website on the Guidelines page:

www.spaa.co.uk/guidelines

Appendix C - Gas SWIG Attendees

NAME	COMPANY
Anne Jackson	SSE
Brian Durber	EON Energy
Chris Spence	EDF Energy
Claire Hemmens	SSE
David Speake	ES Pipelines
Erika Melen	Scotia Gas Networks
Gareth Evans	ICOSS Group
Graham Wood	Centrica
Jenny Rawlinson	GTC
Joanna Ferguson	Northern Gas Network
John Stewart	Npower
Martin Brandt	SSE
Michele Downes	Xoserve
Mike Payley	Xoserve
Richard Street	Corona Energy
Simon Parkinson	Scottish Power
Simon Trivella	Centrica
Steve Ladle	Gemserv
Steve Mulinganie	Gazprom Marketing and Trading Retail
Steve Nunnington	Xoserve
Trevor Clark	E.ON

Appendix D - Glossary

TERM	MEANING
BPDG	Business Process Design Group
CP	Change Proposal
DCC	Data Communications Company
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DES	Data Enquiry Service (previously known as SCOGES)
FIOM	Foundation Interim Operating Model
GT	Gas Transporter
iGT	Independent Gas Transporter
IHD	In-Home Display
LFR	Legacy Functional Requirements
MAM	Meter Asset Manager
MTD	Meter Technical Details
SMETS	Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification
SMHAN	Smarter Metering Home Area Network
SMIP	Smart Meter Implementation Programme
SMRG	Smart Meter Regulation Group
SMS	Smart Metering System
SMSO	Smart Meter System Operator
SPAA	Supply Point Administration Agreement
SUN	Supplier Update Notification
STEG	Security Technical Expert Group
SWIG	Smart Working Issues Group
UNC	Uniform Network Code
UPRN	Unique Property Reference Number
WAN	Wide Area Network