



Australian Energy Market Commission

RULE CHANGE

FINAL RULE DETERMINATION

National Electricity Amendment (Provision of Metering Data Services and Clarification of Existing Metrology Requirements) Rule 2010

Rule Proponent(s)

Australian Energy Market Operator

Commissioners

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25 November 2010

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About the AEMC

The Council of Australian Governments, through its Ministerial Council on Energy (MCE), established the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC) in July 2005 to be the rule maker for national energy markets. The AEMC is currently responsible for rules and providing advice to the MCE on matters relevant to the national energy markets. We are an independent, national body. Our key responsibilities are to consider rule change proposals, conduct energy market reviews and provide policy advice to the Ministerial Council as requested, or on AEMC initiative.

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Summary of the final Rule determination

The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) requested that the Australian Energy Market Commission (Commission or AEMC) consider a Rule change to address the existing arrangements for the responsibility and provision of remotely read metering data services. Currently, AEMO is responsible for remotely read metering data services. Also Metering Data Agents provide the actual service of collecting and processing remotely read metering data. These Metering Data Agents are regulated under a set of deeds. AEMO considers that these deeds arrangements are complex and costly to administer and lack transparency and clarity. AEMO proposes that the deeds arrangements be removed and that in its place, a new category of service provider - a Metering Data Provider - be created in and regulated under the National Electricity Rules (Rules). AEMO proposes that the responsibility for remotely read metering data services be transferred from itself to Financially Responsible Market Participant (FRMP) or the Responsible Person.

Furthermore, AEMO proposed to clarify the definition and usage of terms used in Chapter 7 of the Rules and to ensure that these terms are clearly and consistently applied throughout this Chapter. AEMO proposed some re-structuring of Chapter 7 of the Rules to enhance the clarity and interpretation of these Rules.

On 27 August 2009, the Commission published a notice under section 95 of the National Electricity Law (NEL) advising of its intention to commence the standard Rule change process and the first round of consultation in respect of the Rule Change Request. Concurrently, the Commission published a consultation paper, which identified specific issues or questions to facilitate consultation. Submissions closed on 16 October 2009.

On 6 May 2010, the Commission published its draft Rule determination and draft Rule. In deciding to make the draft Rule, the Commission agreed with the substance and issues raised in the Rule Change Request. The draft Rule adopted, in part, the solution proposed by AEMO while also incorporating suggestions provided by stakeholders to clarify the operation of the Rules. In the draft Rule determination, the Commission decided to introduce the category of Metering Data Provider into the Rules and determined that the FRMP (and not the Responsible Person) would be responsible for the provision of metering data services. Submissions on the draft Rule determination closed on 1 July 2010.

On 16 September 2010, in response to submissions made to the draft Rule determination, the Commission subsequently published a Consultation Paper on Specific Issues. The Commission sought stakeholder's views on its policy positions in relation to two issues: the responsibility for metering data services and the arrangements for complex connection points. Submissions closed on 30 September 2010.

On 25 November 2010, the Commission published its final Rule determination and decided to make a final Rule. The Commission determined that:

- Metering Data Providers will be a new category of service provider regulated under the Rules;
- the Responsible Person, in general, will be responsible for the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services. The Responsible Person will thus have end-to-end responsibility. The exception to this arrangement will be where a Transmission Network Service Provider (TNSP) is the Responsible Person, in which case, AEMO will be responsible for the provision of metering data services;
- the arrangements for complex connection points will require AEMO to identify connection points with 'special site or technology related conditions' and the relevant responsible party is to ensure that they accommodate these conditions;
- there will be separate Service Level Procedures in the Rules;
- smart metering arrangements will not be considered as part of this Rule Change Request; and
- terms used in Chapter 7 of the Rules and the structure of Chapter 7 of the Rules has been modified to enhance the clarity and effectiveness of the Rules.

The final Rule principally differs from the draft Rule because the final Rule makes the responsible person or AEMO responsible for the provision of metering data services. The final Rule also introduces arrangements for addressing complex connection points.

The Commission determined that this Rule Change Request will or is likely to contribute to the achievement of the National Electricity Objective.

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1 AEMO's Rule change request

1.1 The Rule change request

On 18 June 2009, AEMO(Rule Proponent) made a request to the Australian Energy Market Commission (Commission) to make a rule regarding the provision of metering data services (Rule Change Request).

1.2 Rule Change Request Rationale

In this Rule Change Request, AEMO seeks to address the deeds arrangements that it uses to engage Metering Data Agents for the collection and processing of remotely read metering data. AEMO considers that these deeds arrangements (that exist outside of the Rules) lack transparency and clarity and are complex and costly to administer.

AEMO also seeks to address the lack of clarity in the usage of terms in Chapter 7 of the Rules and proposes that these terms are clearly and consistently applied throughout this Chapter. AEMO has also proposed some re-structuring of Chapter 7 to aide the interpretation of the Rules.

1.3 Solution proposed by the Rule change Request

In this Rule Change Request, AEMO proposed that there be:

- the creation of a new category of service provider in the Rules called a Metering Data Provider (which replaces Metering Data Agents) and thus abolishes the deeds arrangements; and
- a transfer of responsibility for the collection and processing of metering data from Type 1, 2, 3 and 4 metering installations from AEMO to the Responsible Person or the Financially Responsible Market Participant.

Furthermore, AEMO proposed to:

- extend the existing dispute resolution process in clause 8.2 of the Rules to include disputes between Metering Data Providers and other parties, including Registered Participants;
- establish service level procedures for Metering Providers¹ and Metering Data Providers in the Rules;
- vary, delete or introduce definitions in the Rules to clarify the roles and obligations of service providers, improve the clarity of, and reduce duplication within, the Rules, and standardise terminology across all metering installation types;

¹ Metering Providers are already recognised as a service provider (refer to Rule 7.4).

- restructure Chapter 7 to ensure each clause deals only with one substantive matter, correct errors and improve clarity, and take into account of the substantive changes proposed in AEMO's Rule change proposal; and
- make consequential amendments to Chapters 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 of the Rules.

1.4 Commencement of Rule making process

On 27 August 2009, the Commission published a notice under section 95 of the NEL advising of its intention to commence the Rule change process and the first round of consultation in respect of the Rule Change Request. A consultation paper prepared by AEMC staff identifying specific issues or questions for consultation was also published with the Rule Change Request. Submissions closed on 16 October 2009.

The Commission received 9 submissions on the Rule Change Request as part of the first round of consultation. They are available on the AEMC website². A summary of the issues raised in submissions and the Commission's response to each issue is contained in Appendix A.1.

1.5 Publication of draft Rule determination and Draft Rule

On 6 May 2010 the Commission published a notice under section 99 of the NEL and a draft Rule determination in relation to the Rule Change Request (Draft Rule Determination). The Draft Rule Determination included a draft Rule (Draft Rule).

Submissions to the Draft Rule Determination closed on 1 July 2010. The Commission received 11 submissions on the Draft Rule Determination. They are available on the AEMC website³. A summary of the issues raised in submissions, and the Commission's response to each issue, is contained in Appendix A.2.

1.6 Publication of a Consultation Paper on Specific Issues

On 16 September 2010, in response to submissions made to the draft Rule determination, the Commission subsequently published a Consultation Paper on Specific Issues. In preparation for the final Rule determination, the Consultation Paper canvasses the Commission's policy position on the following issues:

- the responsibility for metering data services; and
- the arrangements for complex connection points.

Submissions to the Consultation Paper on Specific Issues closed on 30 September 2010.

² www.aemc.gov.au

³ www.aemc.gov.au

1.7 Extensions of time

The Commission published four notices under section 107 of the NEL resulting in extensions of time⁴; three notices were to extend the publication date of the draft Rule determination and one notice was to extend the publication date of the final Rule determination. The Commission considered that these extensions of time were necessary because the Rule Change Request either raised issues of sufficient complexity or there was a material change in circumstances.

⁴ Notices under section 107 of the NEL were published on the following dates: 10 December 2009; 1 April 2010; 15 April 2010; 5 August 2010.

2 Final Rule Determination

2.1 Commission's determination

In accordance with section 102 of the NEL the Commission has made this final Rule determination in relation to the Rule proposed by AEMO. In accordance with section 103 of the NEL the Commission has determined to make, with amendments, the Rule proposed by the Rule proponent⁵

The Commission's reasons for making this final Rule determination are set out in section 3.1.

The *National Electricity Amendment (Provision of Metering Data Services and Clarification of Existing Metrology Requirements) Rule 2010 No [12]* (Rule as Made) is published with this final Rule determination. The Rule as Made commences on 16 December 2010. The Rule as Made is different from the Rule proposed by the Rule Proponent. Its key features are described in section 3.2.

2.2 Commission's considerations

In assessing the Rule Change Request the following was material and relevant:

- the Commission's powers under the NEL to make the Rule;
- the Rule Change Request;
- the fact that there were no relevant Ministerial Council on Energy (MCE) Statements of Policy Principles;⁶
- submissions received during first and second round of consultation; and
- the Commission's analysis as to the ways in which the proposed Rule will or is likely to, contribute to the achievement of the National Electricity Objective (NEO).

2.3 Commission's power to make the Rule

The Commission is satisfied that the Draft Rule falls within the subject matter about which the Commission may make Rules. The Draft Rule falls within the matters set out in section 34 of the NEL as it relates to:

⁵ Under section 103 (3) of the NEL the Rule that is made in accordance with section 103(1) need not be the same as the draft of the purposed Rule to which a notice under section 95 relates or the draft of a Rule contained in a draft Rule determination.

⁶ Under section 33 of the NEL the AEMC must have regard to any relevant MCE statements of policy principles in making a Rule.

- The operation of the national electricity market (section 34(1)(a)(i)); and
- The activities of persons (including Registered Participants) participating in the national electricity market or involved in the operation of the national electricity system. (section 34 (1)(a)(iii)).

Further, the Draft Rule falls within the matters set out in schedule 1 to the NEL as it relates to:

- item 27 because it relates to the metering of electricity to record the production or consumption of energy;
- item 29 because it relates to the regulation of persons providing metering services relating to the metering of electricity;
- item 30(c) because it relates to the dispute under or in relation to the Rules between persons, including the procedure for the conduct of such disputes; and
- item 32 because it relates to the provision of metering data services.

2.4 Rule making test

Under section 88(1) of the NEL the Commission may only make a Rule if it is satisfied that the Rule will, or is likely to, contribute to the achievement of the NEO. This is the decision making framework that the Commission must apply.

The NEO is set out in section 7 of the NEL as follows:

“The objective of this Law is to promote efficient investment in, and efficient operation and use of, electricity services for the long term interests of consumers of electricity with respect to:

- price, quality, safety, reliability and security of supply of electricity; and
- the reliability, safety and security of the national electricity system.”

For the Rule Change Request, having regard to any relevant MCE Statement of Policy Principles, the Commission considers that the relevant aspect of the NEO is the efficient investment in and efficient operation and use of electricity services for the long term interests of consumers of electricity with respect to price and quality of supply of electricity.⁷

The Commission is satisfied that the Rule as Made will, or is likely to, contribute to the achievement of the NEO because:

⁷ Under section 88(2), for the purposes of section 88(1) the AEMC may give such weight to any aspect of the NEO as it considers appropriate in all the circumstances, having regard to any relevant MCE statement of policy principles.

- creating a new category of metering data provider in the Rules will remove complex administrative arrangements currently in place and result in more transparent, clearer and simplified regulation of such service providers. This would promote regulatory certainty, reduce compliance risks and costs;
- conferring the responsibility for metering data services generally to the Responsible Person would ensure that there is one person with end-to-end responsibility for the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services. This would promote efficiencies in the delivery and management of these services, particularly at the retail end of the market. However, for connection points where the TNSP is the Responsible Person, AEMO would continue to be responsible for the provision of metering data services, which recognises that TNSPs are typically not in the business of providing these services at present; and
- restructuring Chapter 7 of the Rules, modifying definitions, creating a conceptually distinct 'metering data services database' and clarifying the use of metering data terms ensures that the regulation of metrology matters in the National Electricity Market (NEM) is clear, coherent and consistent and would promote regulatory certainty and reduce the regulatory costs of compliance.

The final Rule determination principally differs from the draft Rule determination in the following respects:

- In the final Rule determination, the Commission considered that the Responsible Person should be responsible for the provision of metering data services. This would capture efficiencies arising from one person with end-to-end responsibility. The exception to this arrangement is that where TNSPs are the Responsible Person, then AEMO would be responsible for the provision of metering data services. However, in the draft Rule determination it was suggested that the FRMP should be responsible for the provision of metering data services. Submissions from stakeholders and further analysis by the Commission recognised that the position in the draft Rule determination required revision;
- In the final Rule determination, the Commission has provided a clear and transparent process for addressing complex connection points (defined in the Rule as Made as connection points displaying 'special site or technology related conditions'). However, in the draft Rule determination, the Commission had attempted to address complex connection points through the categories of Metering Data Provider (MDP) registration. Stakeholder's submissions considered that this approach did not sufficiently address this issue and the Commission recognised that the position in the draft Rule determination required revision.

Under section 91(8) of the NEL the Commission may only make a Rule that has effect with respect to an adoptive jurisdiction if it is satisfied that the proposed Rule is compatible with the proper performance of AEMO's declared network functions. The

Rule as Made is compatible with AEMO's declared network functions because it does not impact on Rules relating to AEMO's declared network functions and transmission network service providers specifically.

2.5 Other requirements under the NEL

In applying the Rule making test in section 88 of the NEL, the Commission has also had regard to any relevant MCE Statements of Policy Principles as required under section 33 of the NEL.⁸ There are no relevant MCE Statements of Policy Principles.

The Commission is required to have regard to, if relevant, form of regulation factors as required under section 88A of the NEL. These factors do not apply in this instance as the Rule Change Request does not relate to the making or revocation of a Rule that specifies an electricity network service as a direct control network service or confers a function or power upon the Australian Energy Regulator (AER). Furthermore, the Rule change request does not relate to the regulatory activities undertaken by the AER for the purpose of making or amending a distribution determination or transmission determination or making an access determination.

The Commission is also required under section 88B of the NEL to take into consideration the revenue and pricing principles outlined under section 7A of the NEL, with respect to any matter or thing specified in items 15 to 24 and 25 to 26J of Schedule 1 to the NEL. As the Rule Change Request applies to matters which fall outside these items under Schedule 1, the Commission has determined that the revenue and pricing principles are not relevant in this instance.

The Rule Change Request is not a request for a jurisdictional derogation, hence section 89 of the NEL does not apply.

⁸ Under section 33 of the NEL the AEMC must have regard to any relevant MCE statement of policy principles in making a Rule.

3 Commission's reasons

The Commission has analysed the Rule Change Request and assessed the issues/propositions arising out of this Rule Change Request. For the reasons set out below, the Commission has determined that a Rule be made. Its analysis of the Rule proposed by the Rule Proponent is also set out below.

3.1 Assessment

AEMO's Rule Change Request proposes to introduce MDPs into the Rules framework and transfer the responsibility for metering data services from AEMO to the Responsible Person. Furthermore, AEMO proposes some restructuring of Chapter 7 of the Rules along with the amendment, removal or creation of various metering data terms to ensure consistency and clarity.

Following first and second round consultation including a third round of consultation on specific issues, stakeholders raised the following key issues:⁹

- interaction with smart metering developments;
- responsibility for metering data services;
- arrangements for complex connection points; and
- service level procedures.

In relation to smart metering developments, the Commission has decided not to address issues raised in this Rule Change Request pertaining to smart metering developments because these issues would be more appropriately addressed as part of the MCE's National Smart Metering Program, which may result in future Rule Changes.

In relation to the responsibility for metering data services, the Commission has decided to confer this responsibility to the Responsible Person so that there is one person with end-to-end responsibility for the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services. The exception to this arrangement is that where a TNSP is the Responsible Person, then AEMO is responsible for the provision of metering data services. This would capture efficiencies arising from one person with end-to-end responsibility while recognising that TNSPs are not in the business of providing metering data services at present. The Commission's position in this final Rule determination differs from the Commission position in the draft Rule determination.

In relation to the arrangements for complex connection points, the Commission has decided that there will be a clear and transparent process for addressing complex

⁹ Refer to Appendices A and B for the Commission's detailed response to issues raised by stakeholders, including technical drafting issues.

connection points (defined in the Rule as Made as connection points displaying 'special site or technology related conditions'). This process will require AEMO to identify and publish a document showing connection points with 'special site or technology related conditions'. These 'special site or technology related conditions' are to be accommodated by the relevant parties. The Commission's position in the final Rule determination differs from the Commission's position in the draft Rule determination.

In relation to Service Level Procedures, the Commission considers that separate Service Level Procedures are currently necessary because it would not be feasible to amalgamate the Service Level Procedures with the Metrology Procedure at present. The Commission recommends that these Service Level Procedures and the Metrology Procedure be reviewed over time with the view to harmonising these procedures in the future.

Overall, the Commission considers that a Rule is required to introduce MDPs into the Rules framework to promote transparency, clarity and consistency in the regulation of metering data providers. The Commission considers that the Responsible Person should be responsible for the provision of metering data services except in cases where a TNSP is the Responsible Person, in which case AEMO is responsible for the provision of metering data services. The Commission also considers that restructuring Chapter 7 and clarifying the terms and clauses in chapter 7 (and related chapters) ensures that the regulation of metrology matters in the NEM is clear and able to be understood by market participants.

3.2 Rule as Made

The Rule as Made proposed by AEMO has, in terms of its policy intent, been adopted by the Commission. The Commission considers that the Rule as Made encapsulates the policy positions that were assessed and agreed by the Commission. Furthermore, there were a suite of technical drafting issues raised by stakeholders and assessed by the Commission that would, upon implementation, be a significant improvement to the operation of Chapter 7 of the Rules and related chapters.

The key features of this Rule as Made are:

- the creation of a new category of service provider: metering data providers, including the accreditation, registration and dispute resolution processes to apply to such metering data providers;
- the transfer of the responsibility for metering data services to the Responsible Person. However, for connection points where the TNSP is the Responsible Person, then AEMO will retain responsibility for the provision of metering data services;
- changes to the definition of 'metering installation' and the creation of a 'metering data services database' (that is maintained by the metering data provider), which is conceptually distinct from the 'metering database' maintained by AEMO;

- creation of service level procedures in the Rules that will apply to Metering Providers and Metering Data Providers;
- changes to metering data terms to ensure that these terms are clearly and consistently applied across the Rules;
- clarification of the drafting of various clauses in Chapter 7 to better accord with best practice as suggested by stakeholders and assessed by the Commission; and
- some restructuring of clauses in Chapter 7 to ensure more coherent organisation of the Rules pertaining to metrology.

3.3 Civil Penalties

The provisions of the Rules which are classified as provisions that attract civil penalties are listed in the *National Electricity (South Australia) Regulations*. The Commission may amend or remove these provisions but must notify the MCE of the policy rationale for taking this course of action.

The Rule as Made seeks to amend certain provisions, which are currently classified as having civil penalties. The Commission seeks to continue to classify these amended provisions as attracting civil penalties because it is necessary for the integrity or secure operation of the National Electricity Market and would promote compliance with these provisions. In particular, the following amended provisions should remain classified as attracting civil penalties:

3.19(c); 5.3.7(g); 7.2.3(c); 7.2.5(a); 7.2.5(b); 7.2.5(d); 7.2.8(d); 7.3.2(a); 7.4.2(c); 7.6.3(d); 7.7(b); 7.8.2(a); 7.8.2(c); 7.8.2(e); 7.8.4; 7.11.1(a)-(d); and 7.12(a).

The Commission proposes to remove the following provisions, which are currently classified as civil penalty provisions:

- 7.3.1(a)(1)-(13);
- 7.3.5(f);
- 7.9.3 (this clause has been moved to clause 7.11.5);
- 7.11.2(a), (c) and (d) (these clauses have been moved to clause 7.3.7); and
- 7.12(b).

While the Commission cannot create new civil penalty provisions, it may seek the approval of the MCE to classify a new or existing provision as a civil penalty provision in the *National Electricity (South Australia) Regulations* by providing the policy rationale. The Commission seeks the approval of the MCE to classify the following provisions as civil penalty provisions:

7.2.4A(e)(1); 7.2.5(c1); 7.2.5(g); 7.3.1(a); 7.3.7(a), (c) and (d); 7.4.1A(a); 7.8.2(i) –(j); 7.11.5; and 7.14.1A(c)(4).

The Commission considers that these provisions should be classified as civil penalty provisions because a breach of these provisions would pose a risk to the secure operation of the NEM. Further, the classification of these provisions as civil penalty provisions would encourage compliance with these provisions.

The Commission notes that these provisions would only have civil penalty consequences upon the relevant amendments to the *National Electricity (South Australia) Regulations* coming into effect.

4 Commission's analytical framework

This chapter describes the analytical framework that the Commission has applied to assess the Rule Change Request in accordance with the requirements set out in the NEL (and explained in Chapter 2).

4.1 General analytical approach

As noted in section 2.4, the Commission may give such weight to any aspect of the NEO as it considers appropriate in all the circumstances. For this Rule Change Request, the Commission considers it appropriate to give weight to the following aspect of the NEO: the efficient investment in, and efficient operation and use of, electricity services for the long term interests of consumers of electricity with respect to price and quality of supply of electricity.

Economic efficiency is a concept that is central to the NEO. As the Commission has discussed in relation to previous Rule change requests, economic efficiency is commonly considered to have three elements:

- productive efficiency - i.e. the electricity market should be operated on a least cost basis given the existing and likely network and other infrastructure;
- allocative efficiency - i.e. electricity generation and consumption decisions should be based on prices that reflect the opportunity cost of the available resources; and
- dynamic efficiency - i.e. ongoing productive and allocative efficiency should be maximised over time. Dynamic efficiency is commonly linked to the promotion of efficient long-term investment decisions.

In the context of regulated energy markets, a relevant consideration is the extent and form of market intervention. Interventions in the operation of the market should be minimised. This enables resources to be allocated primarily on the basis of prices established through market mechanisms, hence supporting productive, allocative and dynamic efficiency

The Commission also seeks to apply principles of good regulatory design and practice as it considers that the NEO has implications for the means by which the regulatory arrangements operate (in addition to their ends). In applying these principles, the Commission seeks to have regard to the need, where practicable to:

- promote stability and predictability - market Rules should be stable, or changes to them predictable, so that participants and investors can plan and make informed short and long-term decisions; and
- promote transparency - to the extent that intervention in the market is required, it should be based on, and applied according to, transparent criteria.

4.2 Application of analytical approach to the Rule Change Request

In the present circumstances the application of this analytical approach has involved focussing on the following issues:

- interaction with smart metering developments;
- provision of metering data services;
- responsibility for metering data services;
- arrangements for complex connection points;
- service level procedures;
- clarification of terms related to metering data; and
- other related and consequential changes to the Rules.

The Commission has focused on this set of issues because:

- these issues were raised by stakeholders during the first and second round of consultation; and
- these issues were considered by the Commission to be of material significance as to whether or not the proposed Rule would meet the Rule making test.

In addition to the elements of the statutory Rule change process adhered to by the Commission, the application of the Commission's analytical approach in this instance has involved the following tasks and methods:

- engaging a contractor to provide independent technical advice regarding the operation of Chapter 7 of the Rules; and
- bilateral consultation with stakeholders, including AEMO, on the issues raised in this Rule Change Request.

5 Interaction with smart metering arrangements

One of the key issues raised by this Rule Change was the extent that this Rule Change would address smart metering arrangements, particularly those reforms being proposed under the MCE's National Smart Metering Program.

5.1 Rule change proponent's view

In proposing this Rule Change, AEMO has not dealt specifically with the impacts of smart metering arrangements. AEMO recognises that this Rule Change is not intended to foreshadow or restrict specific Rule Changes for smart meters.

However, AEMO states that this Rule change takes into account the general introduction of smart meters. AEMO's view is that this Rule change request would be beneficial to the MCE's National Smart Metering Program because it clarifies the role of the Responsible Person and provides transparency as to the role of metering service providers.

5.2 Stakeholder views

Stakeholders were concerned about the possible interaction or overlap between this Rule Change proposal and the developments in the national smart metering program.¹⁰ Further clarity was sought on how this Rule Change would interact with the smart meter program.

EnergyAustralia and Integral Energy's view was that this Rule Change should not preempt or propose changes for smart metering because the minimal functional specifications for smart metering had not yet been finalised.¹¹ AGL and Jemena's view was that this Rule change would introduce reforms that would support or provide a basis for the smart metering program.¹² Some stakeholders made comments against specific clauses in this Rule change where there would be, in their view, significant national smart meter infrastructure implications.¹³

5.3 Analysis

The policy position adopted by the Commission is that this Rule Change should not address smart metering issues. The Commission considers that it is appropriate that this Rule Change be kept separate from smart metering developments currently undertaken by the MCE. The MCE's National Smart Metering Program is likely to involve future Rule changes that may deal with specific issues that were raised by stakeholders.

¹⁰ SP AusNet, Integral Energy, Jemena, EnergyAustralia and United Energy Distribution.

¹¹ EnergyAustralia First Round Submission p. 3; Integral Energy First Round Submission p. 2.

¹² AGL First Round submission p.1; Jemena First Round submission p. 2.

¹³ SP AusNet First Round Submission p. 1; Jemena First Round Submission p. 5.

5.4 Conclusion

Accordingly, the Commission has decided not to address any issues raised in this Rule change that have implications for the MCE's National Smart Metering Program.

6 Provision of Metering Data Services

Under AEMO's Rule Change Request, it proposed new arrangements for the provision of metering data services. AEMO proposed that the provision of metering data services be provided by a Metering Data Provider, which would be recognised as a new service provider in the Rules. Metering data services are defined as the services that involve the collection, processing, storage and delivery of metering data and the management of relevant National Metering Identifier (NMI) standing data.

6.1 Current Arrangements for Metering Data Services

Under current arrangements, the type of metering installation determines the manner by which metering data services are provided. For types 1-4 metering installations, metering data services are the responsibility of AEMO and the provision of metering data services is undertaken by Metering Data Agents. These Metering Data Agents are regulated by AEMO through a set of deeds that sit outside of the Rules.

For metering installation types 5-7, it is the Responsible Person (that is, the Local Network Service Provider) who is responsible for metering data services. For these metering installation types, the Metering Providers category C (manual collection) and Metering Provider category D (manual collection, processing and delivery), provide the metering data services.

The following table below summarises the current arrangements for the provision of metering data services.¹⁴

Table 6.1 Current Arrangements for the Provision of Metering Data Services

Metering Installation Type	Responsible Party	Provider of Services
1 to 4	AEMO	Accredited Metering Data Agents chosen by the FRMP under the Deeds arrangements
5, 6 and 7	Responsible Person (the Local Network Service Provider)	Metering Provider category C (manual collection) Metering Provider category D (manual collection, processing and delivery)

¹⁴ This table has been reproduced from AEMO's Rule Change Request, 23 June 2009 at page 4.

6.2 Proposed Arrangements for Metering Data Services: Introducing the Metering Data Provider

6.2.1 Metering Data Providers

Under this Rule Change Request, AEMO proposes that there be a new service provider recognised in the Rules: the Metering Data Provider. The operational role of the Metering Data Provider is that it would provide metering data services. Consequently, this would see the removal of Metering Data Agents and the abolishment of the deeds arrangements, which currently regulate the operation of Metering Data Agents.

AEMO proposes to separately define two classes of service providers with respect to metrology. These are:

- Metering Providers who would have the operational role of providing, installing and maintaining a metering installation; and
- Metering Data Providers who would have the operational role of providing metering data services for all metering installation types.

AEMO would continue the accreditation and registration regime for both Metering Providers and Metering Data Providers as well as setting out the performance requirements established through service level procedures.

6.2.2 Metering Data Services Database

Under AEMO's proposed arrangements, the Metering Data Provider would establish and maintain the Metering Data Services Database. The Metering Data Services Database would hold the metering data and relevant NMI standing data. The Metering Data Services Database is separate from the 'metering installation'.

6.2.3 Metering Database

This Rule Change Request would ensure that the Metering Database remains the responsibility of AEMO. It would contain both metering data and settlements ready data, which would be maintained and administered by AEMO.

6.3 Stakeholder Views

Stakeholders generally supported the creation of the Metering Data Provider as a new category of service provider in the Rules. Grid Australia and AGL supported the establishment of the Metering Data Provider.¹⁵ Jemena and United Energy Distribution were supportive of this Rule Change, although they raised concerns about the details proposed by AEMO.¹⁶ Integral Energy was generally supportive of the proposed

¹⁵ Grid Australia First Round Submission p. 1; AGL First Round Submission p. 1.

¹⁶ Jemena First Round Submission p. 1; United Energy Distribution First Round Submission p. 1.

amendments, including the creation of the category of Metering Data Providers.¹⁷ However, Integral Energy was concerned that the Metering Data Provider should have the immunities and indemnities currently available to AEMO under the NEL.¹⁸ While EnergyAustralia supported the general policy direction of this Rule Change because it believed it would improve regulatory design and accountability for the provision of metering services, it raised its concern about the additional audits that would be required on the Metering Data Provider and the implementation costs of setting a new Metering Data Services Database.¹⁹ SP AusNet, however, took the view that there was no clear reason why the deed structure could not be extended again.²⁰

6.4 Analysis

The Commission considered Integral Energy's submission where it argued that there should be immunities and indemnities for the Metering Data Provider in relation to data error risks, including risks of non-delivery of data. The Commission's view is that the risks of systematic error are more likely to occur at the point of measurement of data, that is, at the metering installation, rather than at the point of the transportation of the data. Therefore, it is likely that the risks of systematic data errors that may affect Metering Data Providers are not likely to be substantial. Furthermore, the Commission's view is that the accreditation framework is sufficiently robust to ensure that the likelihood of such risks would be averted or addressed at the outset. Relevant aspects of the accreditation framework may include:

- registration checklists;
- independent review of service capability;
- AEMO undertaking a market readiness review;
- annual audits; and
- compliance assessment monitoring through the Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure.

The Commission considered EnergyAustralia's submission which stated that there would be implementation costs associated with the creation of the Metering Data Services Database, including additional audits on the Metering Data Provider. The Commission agrees that there would be implementation costs. However, the Commission's view is that these costs are necessarily incidental and are justified because of the benefits that would emerge upon the creation of a regulatory regime which clearly delineates roles and responsibilities.

¹⁷ Integral Energy First Round Submission p. 1.

¹⁸ Integral Energy First Round Submission p. 4.

¹⁹ EnergyAustralia First Round Submission p. 1-2.

²⁰ SP AusNet First Round Submission p. 1.

6.5 Conclusion

The Commission considers that the creation of a new service provider - the Metering Data Provider - in the Rules would promote regulatory certainty in relation to the provision of metering data services. The regulation of Metering Data Providers in the Rules would enhance the transparency regarding the accreditation and performance management of such service providers. The proposed arrangements would present a more streamlined process because it would adopt a consistent approach across all metering installation types. Further, the proposed arrangements under the Rules would present a simpler regulatory approach compared to the current Deeds arrangements that presently affect metering installation types 1-4. Finally, potential issues raised by the creation of the Metering Data Provider category in the Rules can be addressed through the accreditation framework in place.

Overall, the Commission determines that introducing Metering Data Providers in the Rules (and the subsequent abolishment of Metering Data Agents regulated under a deeds framework) would enhance the regulatory regime surrounding metering data providers, reduce compliance risks and costs. Consequently, the Commission determines that introducing Metering Data Providers in the Rules is likely to contribute to the achievement of the NEO.

7 Responsibility for Metering Data Services

In this Chapter, the Commission considers the issue as to which party should bear the responsibility for the provision of metering data services.

7.1 Rule Change Proponent's View

According to AEMO's Rule Change Request, the Responsible Person would be responsible for both the provision of the metering installation as well as the provision of metering data services. Effectively, this Rule Change Request adds a further responsibility on the Responsible Person with respect to metering installation types 1-4; that is, responsibility for the provision of metering data services.

Under current arrangements, there are two parties involved in the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4. Firstly, AEMO is the party currently responsible for the remote collection of metering data for metering installation types 1-4. Secondly, the FRMP (which can be a Retailer, Generator or a Market Customer) engages the Metering Data Agent through the Deeds framework.

In this Rule Change Request, AEMO seeks to move away from its current responsibility for the remote acquisition of metering data. AEMO considers that it no longer needs to perform this function because:²¹

- remote collection of data is not a core function that AEMO must perform in order to support the market;
- remote collection of data is now well established and no longer requires AEMO's operation compared to the start of the NEM;
- remote collection of metering data will become more common with the introduction of new technologies across all metering installation types and it would not be appropriate for AEMO to be responsible for these developments; and
- AEMO is responsible for accreditation, deregistration and auditing Metering Data Providers and thus it would not be appropriate for AEMO to perform this function as well.

As AEMO is now attempting to remove its responsibility for metering data services, it has suggested that the responsibility for metering data services can be allocated either to:

- the Financially Responsible Market Participant who currently engages the Metering Data Provider and would now additionally be responsible for metering data services; or

²¹ AEMO Rule Change Request p. 11.

- the Responsible Person who would engage the Metering Data Provider and be responsible for the provision of metering data services.

While AEMO stated that there would be some benefits with the FRMP being responsible for engaging the Metering Data Provider and being responsible for metering data services, it recommended that the Responsible Person be allocated the role of being responsible for the provision of metering data services. AEMO took this view because:

- The FRMP has the first choice to perform the role of the Responsible Person based on cost and corresponding service levels. In its capacity as a Responsible Person, the FRMP would be able to choose the Metering Data Provider for metering installation types 1-4.

To assist the FRMP in deciding whether it is to take the role of the Responsible Person, AEMO has proposed that the Rules set out the terms and conditions of the offer relating to the provision of the metering installation itself and the provision of metering data services along with the parties engaged to perform each function. Additionally, the Rules will be able to specify that the FRMP may request additional services from the Metering Data Provider at its own cost.²²

- The Responsible Person would select both the Metering Provider and Metering Data Provider and hence would have end-to-end responsibility for the metering installation and the provision of metering data services. This would remove any gaps or boundary disputes regarding responsibility and accountability between the metering installation and data collection. AEMO argues that this would promote efficiency in the provision of these services.²³

7.2 Stakeholder Views - First Round Consultation

In the first round of consultation, there were some concerns regarding the allocation of the responsibility for the provision of metering data services away from AEMO and the proposed arrangements to confer this responsibility upon the Responsible Person.²⁴

7.2.1 Grid Australia's submission

Grid Australia's view was that AEMO should retain the responsibility for remote data acquisition and should not assign this responsibility to a market participant. Also the FRMP should continue to select and contract the Metering Data Provider rather than the Responsible Person.²⁵

²² AEMO Rule Change Request p. 13.

²³ AEMO Rule Change Request p. 13.

²⁴ Grid Australia, Integral Energy and EnergyAustralia made specific objections to AEMO's proposed arrangements.

²⁵ Grid Australia First Round Submission p. 2.

Grid Australia was concerned with a TNSP being made the Responsible Person with respect to the provision of metering data services in relation to transmission network connection points. If TNSPs were made the Responsible Person this would impose costs, such as:

- engagement of third party Metering Data Providers;
- implementation of performance and compliance monitoring processes;
- appointment of skilled personnel; and
- implementation of new IT systems.²⁶

Consequently, Grid Australia proposed that the wholesale sector of the NEM to be treated differently from the retail sector of the NEM.

7.2.2 Integral Energy's Submission

Integral Energy was concerned that if the responsibility for the provision of metering data services was allocated to the Responsible Person, then the Responsible Person would be liable for data error risks, such as risks associated with the non-delivery of data.²⁷ Integral Energy thus proposed that there should be corresponding indemnities placed on the Responsible Person similar to the protections currently available to AEMO.²⁸

7.2.3 EnergyAustralia's Submission

EnergyAustralia stated that the Responsible Person for transmission network connection points should be the relevant network service provider and not the market participant. That is, for transmission network connection points located within a network operated by a Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP), the Responsible Person should be the relevant DNSP. Also, for transmission network connection points within a TNSP's network, this should be the relevant TNSP. EnergyAustralia stated that this metering arrangement is preferable because information regarding and access to the transmission network connection point is best provided by the relevant network service provider.²⁹

²⁶ Grid Australia First Round Submission pp. 4-5.

²⁷ Integral Energy First Round Submission p. 2.

²⁸ Integral Energy First Round Submission p. 4.

²⁹ EnergyAustralia First Round Submission p 5.

7.3 Commission's Position in the draft Rule determination

In the draft Rule determination³⁰, the Commission considered that the party responsible for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4 should be the FRMP because it is the party that receives the direct benefit from the provision of these services. The Local Network Service Provider (LNSP) would have the opportunity to make an offer to be responsible for providing these services for metering installation types 1-4, but it is not under any regulatory obligation to provide an offer; rather it relies upon its own commercial decisions in the NEM. Consequently, under these arrangements there could potentially be two parties responsible for metering rather than one party with end-to-end responsibility. That is, the Responsible Person would be responsible for the provision of the metering installation and another party responsible for the provision of metering data services.

The Commission considered that the party responsible for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 5-7 should be the LNSP as consistent with current arrangements.

7.4 Stakeholder views - Second Round Consultation

Most submissions (second round consultation) argued against the AEMC's position taken in the draft Rule determination.³¹ This position was taken by AEMO, distributors and retailers. These submissions stated that there should be one person with end-to-end responsibility for both the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services. These submissions argued that having one person with end-to-end responsibility would enable efficiencies to be gained from having one party accountable, particularly in light of the development of more complex and varied new technologies.³² A single responsible person would also facilitate more direct MDP and Metering Provider (MP) communications.³³

In addition, Integral Energy raised an issue with the voluntary offer arrangement (ie. LNSPs may voluntarily make an offer to be responsible for metering data services) by stating that it was unlikely to work in practice in relation to customer churn.³⁴

AEMO canvassed three options for dealing with the responsibility framework for metering data services.³⁵ The first option was to adopt the AEMC's position in its draft Rule determination. The second option was to adopt AEMO's original position in its

³⁰ Refer to AEMC 2010, Provision of Metering Data Services and Clarification of Existing Metrology Requirements, Rule Determination, 6 May 2010, Sydney at Chapter 7.

³¹ AEMO Second Round Submission p. 4; United Energy Distribution Second Round Submission p. 3; Integral Energy Second Round Submission p. 1; Citipower and PowerCor Second Round Submission p. 1; Origin Energy Second Round Submission p. 2; SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 2.

³² See for example United Energy Distribution Second Round Submission p. 3.

³³ SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 3.

³⁴ Integral Energy Second Round Submission p. 2.

³⁵ AEMO Second Round Submission pp. 6-10.

Rule change proposal. The third option was to have a single responsible person with FRMP being the default responsible person (along with the opportunity for a LNSP to make a voluntary offer) applied both to the provision of the metering installation and to the provision of metering data services. AEMO's third option was identical to models proposed by UED, Citipower and Powercor and SP AusNet.

In contrast, AGL and Grid Australia supported the AEMC's draft Rule determination. They supported the FRMP being responsible for metering data services.³⁶ AGL stated that this arrangement allows the FRMP to meet its costs and performance requirements.³⁷ Grid Australia argued that there are significant differences between the metering needs of wholesale and retail markets. Grid Australia were concerned that if TNSPs were made responsible for metering data services then they would need to implement systems to ensure compliance monitoring and appoint skilled personnel, including IT systems.³⁸

In acknowledging the position of TNSPs, two stakeholders (SP AusNet and UED) recognised that AEMO could continue to be responsible for transferring metering data from transmission network connection points as consistent with current arrangements.³⁹

7.5 Commission's Position in its Consultation Paper on Specific Issues

In response to second round submissions, the Commission published a Consultation Paper on Specific Issues where it consulted, in part, on the responsibility framework for the provision of metering data services. In this Consultation Paper, the Commission proposed that there be a Responsible Person who will be responsible for both the provision, installation and maintenance of the metering installation and the collection of metering data from the metering installation for which it is responsible, the processing of that data and the delivery of the processed data to the metering database. Consequently there will be one person with end-to-end responsibility. The Commission recognised that this arrangement would create efficiencies, particularly at the retail end of the market, where there is one person with overall responsibility. The Commission also recognised that the NEM has generally (but not completely) matured to a point where the residual risks of removing AEMO's responsibility for metering data collection is at a level that is acceptable to the efficient functioning of the market.

The framework of obligations for the Responsible Person will generally continue as is currently drafted in the Rules, other than for one exception. That is, generally for metering installations capable of remote acquisition, the FRMP will have the choice of being the Responsible Person. The LNSP will be obliged to make an offer to be the

³⁶ Grid Australia Second Round Submission p. 2; AGL Second Round Submission p. 2.

³⁷ AGL Second Round Submission p. 2.

³⁸ Grid Australia Second Round Submission p. 3.

³⁹ SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 2; United Energy Distribution Second Round Submission p. 3.

Responsible Person if requested to do so by the FRMP. The AEMC recognises that the retention of the obligation on the LNSP to make an offer, upon request, ensures that there is someone responsible for metering installations and reduces barriers to entry for retailers.

The exception to this arrangement is for connection points where the FRMP chooses the TNSP (as the LNSP) to be the Responsible Person. For these connection points, the TNSP will continue to be available as the Responsible Person for the provision of the metering installation. However, for these connection points where the TNSP is the Responsible Person, the responsibility for the provision of metering data services will remain with AEMO (consistent with current arrangements in the Rules).

7.6 Stakeholder Views - Consultation Paper on Specific Issues

Generally, stakeholders supported the Responsible Person being responsible for both the provision of the metering installation and provision of metering data services; that is, one person with end-to-end responsibility.⁴⁰ Furthermore, there was general support for the proposition that where the TNSP is the Responsible Person for connection points, then AEMO is responsible for the provision of metering data services.⁴¹

In the Consultation Paper, it was proposed that AEMO be the Responsible Person for interconnectors. However, in its submission, AEMO stated that TNSPs should be the Responsible Person for interconnectors. AEMO states that this role requires access to the metering installation and assets, identification of faults and arranging maintenance of the equipment.⁴²

AGL took a contrary view where it argued for the removal of the Responsible Person construct and instead supported the FRMP being responsible for metering data services.⁴³

7.7 Analysis

The Commission considers that the role of the Responsible Person should be expanded such that the Responsible Person is responsible for both the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services because this would create efficiencies with one person with end-to-end responsibility. In general, this arrangement with one person possessing end-to-end responsibility would capture process efficiencies particularly at the retail end of the market. This arrangement is

⁴⁰ AEMO Submission to Consultation Paper p. 1; EnergyAustralia Submission to Consultation Paper p. 1; Ergon Energy Submission to Consultation Paper p.1; Jemena Electricity Networks Submission to Consultation Paper p. 1; SP AusNet Submission to Consultation Paper p. 3; United Energy Distribution Submission to Consultation Paper p 2.

⁴¹ Grid Australia Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2.

⁴² AEMO Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2.

⁴³ AGL Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2.

consistent with the intent of the *National Measurement Act 1960* (Cth) to maximize the integrity of the measurement value as it passes from the meter to the billing process by minimising or removing any interface limitations that would otherwise occur with more than one service provider.

There is one exception to this arrangement; this is where TNSPs are the Responsible Person for the provision of the metering installation, in which case, AEMO is to retain responsibility for the provision of metering data services. The limited retention of AEMO as being responsible for the provision of metering data services where the TNSP is the Responsible Person recognises that the TNSP is generally not in the business of managing or performing these functions themselves. The acceptance of the TNSP's position in this regard is acceptable given that the market has matured to a point where the FRMP has an adequate choice of service providers. If the number of service providers reduce to a point where adequate choice is no longer available to FRMPs, then this position may need to be reconsidered.

Therefore, the Commission expects that for some transmission network connection points there will be two parties with responsibility for metering arrangements: the TNSP (having accepted the role of responsible person for the provision of the metering installation) and AEMO (who will be responsible for the provision of metering data services in this instance). For all other connection points, the Responsible Person will be responsible for both the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services; there will be one person with end to end responsibility.

The Commission recognises that Chapter 7 of the Rules is silent on metering installations for interconnectors. This is because an interconnector is not associated with a connection point, the latter invoking clause 7.1.2(a). However, the Commission is aware that electricity measurements obtained from metering installations on interconnectors are used for Inter-regional Settlements Residue (IRSR) billing, and thus these metering installations fall under the jurisdiction of the *National Measurement Act 1960*.

Consequently, the Commission has acted to clarify the metering arrangements for interconnectors in the Rules. Given AEMO's financial role in IRSRs, the Commission considers that AEMO is best placed to be responsible for the provision of metering data services in relation to interconnectors while the relevant TNSP is to be responsible for the provision, installation and maintenance of the metering installation. These arrangements are stipulated in clause 7.2.1B.

7.8 Conclusion

In light of the NEO, the Commission considers that having one person with end to end responsibility would promote an efficient arrangement in the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services, particularly at the retail end of the market. The exception to this trend is where TNSPs are responsible for the provision of the metering installation, in which case, AEMO would retain its responsibility for the provision of metering data services.

The following table articulates the Commission's final position with respect to the responsibility for metering data services:

Table 7.1 Responsibility for Metering Data Services

Metering Installation Type	Party responsible for metering data services			
	Current Arrangements	AEMO Proposal	AEMC Position in draft Rule determination	AEMC Position in final Rule determination
1 to 4	AEMO	FRMP or Responsible Person	FRMP (unless an offer from LNSP is received and accepted)	Either 1) the Responsible Person or 2) AEMO (if the TNSP is chosen by FRMP to be the Responsible Person)
5 to 7	Responsible Person (the LNSP)	Responsible Person (the LNSP)	LNSP	Responsible Person (the LNSP)

For the purposes of clarity and completeness, the following Table identifies the division of responsibility and service provider roles for both the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services:

Table 7.2 Proposed roles and responsibilities for the provision of the metering installation and provision of metering data services.

Metering installation type	Responsibility for the Provision of the Metering Installation	Provider of the Metering Installation	Responsibility for Metering Data Services	Provider of Metering Data Services
1 to 4	Responsible Person (FRMP or LNSP)	Accredited Metering Provider	Either 1) the Responsible Person (FRMP or LNSP) or 2) AEMO (if the TNSP is chosen by FRMP to be the Responsible Person)	Accredited Metering Data Provider
5 to 7	Responsible Person (the LNSP)	Accredited Metering Provider	Responsible Person (the LNSP)	Accredited Metering Data Provider

The Commission determines that these arrangements would promote the efficient operation and use of electricity services in the long term interests of consumers; that is these arrangements would be likely to contribute to the achievement of the NEO.

8 Arrangements for connection points that exhibit complexity in the provision of metering data services

This Chapter addresses the proposed arrangements for connection points that exhibit complexity in the provision of metering data services ; that is, connection points whereby due to the configuration of metering technology associated with that connection point requires a single or common MDP.

8.1 Rule change Proponent's View

There are connection points within transmission networks and distribution networks that are considered to be complex in nature. AEMO explained its view in its Rule change request and more substantially in its second round submission. These complex connection points occur at transmission boundary points, interconnectors, cross-boundary supply points (for example, cross border flows between distribution regions) or simple connection points that become complex with the development of the market.

AEMO stated that while there are approximately 1500 complex connection points out of a total 8.03 million connection points in the NEM, this accounts for some 70% of the energy traded in the NEM.⁴⁴ These complex connection points may comprise up to 20 meters linked together to a single communications interface.

Currently, under the Deeds framework, AEMO manages these complex connection points by nominating the Metering Data Agent (MDA), while for all other connection points the FRMP engages the MDA. For interconnectors, which are a subset of transmission network connection points, AEMO engages the MDA.

In AEMO's Rule change request, AEMO sought to retain its power to nominate the MDP for such complex connection points. However, under the AEMC's draft Rule determination, a separate category of registration for MDPs (category T) was established to address these complex connection points.

8.2 Stakeholder Submissions - Second Round Consultation

In its submission to the draft Rule determination, AEMO argued that establishing a new category of registration for complex connection points would not resolve the issue of maintaining a 'common' MDP. AEMO stated that a single MDP is necessary so that requirements relating to data validation, calculation and substitution can be efficiently undertaken.⁴⁵

Other submissions also recognised the importance of carefully considering who would be responsible for complex connection points. Different views as to who should be responsible for complex connection points were expressed as follows:

⁴⁴ AEMO Second Round Submission p. 2.

⁴⁵ AEMO Second Round Submission p. 3.

- UED and SP AusNet stated that AEMO should be responsible for such complex connection points.⁴⁶UED further suggested that AEMO should be obliged to select the TNSP as the Metering Provider given issues of access and network knowledge⁴⁷;
- EnergyAustralia suggested that the LNSP (not the FRMP) should be responsible for complex connection points. EnergyAustralia argued that the LNSP should be responsible for complex connection points because of network security issues and LNSPs have detailed knowledge of the network configuration and LNSPs have direct access to metering equipment.⁴⁸

8.3 Commission's Position in its Consultation Paper on Specific Issues

The Commission recognised that it is necessary to ensure that there is a single or common MDP for connection points that exhibit complexity in the provision of metering data services. The Commission has characterised these connection points as connection points that possess ‘special site or technology related conditions’.

Special site or technology related conditions may refer to sites that have a common communications network with multiple FRMPs, sites with common metering installation components (including how check metering is provided), virtual metering installations that are a result of remote metering points on ring feeders, generation in-feeds on multi-use feeders and any other connection point or set of connection points requiring a common or unique MDP (such as interconnection between distribution networks).

The Commission's policy position was to create a transparent process whereby AEMO is to publish in a document the specific site or technology related conditions for complex connection points as determined by AEMO. The Responsible Person or the FRMP (as appropriate) is to ensure (by a date specified by AEMO) that the MDP they choose for these complex connection points accommodates the conditions identified by AEMO.

Furthermore, the Commission sought to ensure that where there are multiple parties (either FRMPs or Responsible Persons), then there would be a mechanism to ensure that the parties agreed on the MDP otherwise it would fall upon AEMO to nominate the MDP.

⁴⁶ UED Second Round Submission p. 3; SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 2.

⁴⁷ UED Second Round Submission p. 3.

⁴⁸ EnergyAustralia Second Round Submission pp. 1-2.

8.4 Stakeholder Views in response to the Commission's Consultation Paper on Specific Issues

Stakeholders generally recognised that complex connection points require a single or common Metering Data Provider. The comments raised in submissions implicitly supported this policy approach, but directed their comments to aspects relating to the specific drafting in the proposed Rules. It was evident from industry stakeholders that there should be more guidance in the Rules as to the criteria constituting 'special site or technology related conditions'.⁴⁹ EnergyAustralia, for example, suggested that 'special site or technology related conditions' should only be invoked by AEMO to ensure the integrity of metering data services provided to the market.⁵⁰ AEMO, on the other hand, argued that it would be an onerous task on AEMO to publish 'special site or technology related conditions' and preferred an obligation to simply notify the relevant party.⁵¹

For such complex connection points, some stakeholders argued for a further position whereby there should be an explicit obligation on the TNSP to be the responsible person for the provision of the metering installation and AEMO to be responsible for the provision of metering data services.⁵² Stakeholders were concerned to ensure that AEMO should be responsible for the metering data services for these connection points to ensure the integrity of the data relating to the settlements process. Similarly, for these complex connection points, these stakeholders argued that TNSPs should be responsible for the provision of the metering installation due to site security, access issues and specialised nature of the equipment at these connection points. In effect, these stakeholders advocate for the removal of the option for market participants to take any role as responsible person for these connection points.

Stakeholders expressed concern that the obligation on the responsible person to liaise with AEMO to determine if there are any 'special site or technology related conditions' to be accommodated when choosing the metering data provider for a metering installation was an onerous and unnecessary obligation.⁵³

⁴⁹ See for example, Citipower and Powercor Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2; Jemena Electricity Networks Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2; United Energy Distribution Submission to Consultation Paper p. 5.

⁵⁰ EnergyAustralia Submission to Consultation Paper p. 4.

⁵¹ AEMO Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2.

⁵² Citipower and PowerCor Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2; Jemena Electricity Networks Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2; SP AusNet Submission to Consultation Paper p. 11; United Energy Distribution Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2.

⁵³ Citipower and PowerCor Submission to Consultation Paper p. 5; EnergyAustralia Submission to Consultation Paper p. 4; Jemena Electricity Networks Submission to Consultation Paper p. 2; SP AusNet Submission to Consultation Paper p. 21; United Energy Distribution Submission to Consultation Paper p. 5.

8.5 Analysis

8.5.1 Complex connection points are connection points possessing special site or technology related conditions

The Commission recognises that for connection points displaying special site or technology related conditions, it is necessary for there to be a single or common MDP. The Commission intends that the phrase 'special site or technology related condition' in the Rules is to describe a broad range of 'complex connection points' available in the NEM. For guidance, the Commission has stipulated a non-exhaustive list of examples in the Rules where 'special site or technology related conditions' may arise. In particular, special site or technology related conditions affecting connection points may arise in the following situations:

- at a transmission network connection point where the arrangements for metering data collection and processing require a single MDP;
- in situations where two or more metering points are required to form a metering installation and the metering data determined from that metering installation is required to be identified as a virtual NMI in the settlements process;
- at a metering installation on an interconnector; or
- at a metering installation on the interconnection between adjacent distribution networks.

Importantly, these special site or technology related conditions may only be used by AEMO to determine the special arrangements that support the integrity of the collection and processing of metering data from the relevant metering installation. Also special site or technology related conditions applying to a connection point will only exist once they are described in a document published by AEMO. These arrangements are stipulated in new clause 7.2.4A.

Furthermore, the Commission has stipulated a process in the Rules where a single or common MDP can be appointed for each connection point displaying special site or technology related conditions. Specifically, AEMO is to determine which connection points possess special site or technology related conditions and to publish this in a document. AEMO is then obligated to notify the relevant FRMP or Responsible Person (as the case may be) of the availability of this document, which contains a description of a connection point possessing special site or technology related conditions.

Following AEMO's publication of a document describing connection points with special site or technology related conditions, the Responsible Person or FRMP (as the case may be) must ensure that the chosen MDP accommodates these special site or technology related conditions. In the general case, where the Responsible Person is responsible for ensuring the provision of metering data services, the Responsible Person must ensure that these special site or technology related conditions are accommodated. This arrangement is stipulated in clause 7.2.5(g).

In the special case, where the TNSP is responsible for the provision of the metering installation and AEMO is responsible for metering data services, then the FRMP may have the role of selecting the MDP. In this special case, for any connection points where AEMO has determined that such connection points possess special site or technology related conditions, it is the role of the FRMP to select a MDP that will accommodate these special site or technology related conditions. This is stipulated in clauses 7.2.1A(b)(1) and 7.2.4A(e).

A connection point possessing special site or technology related conditions as determined by AEMO is not a static classification; rather, it may change over time. The Commission has inserted a provision enabling Responsible Persons or FRMPs to make alterations to a metering installation or its metering data collection arrangements such that the relevant metering installation could no longer be classified as part of a connection point displaying special site or technology related conditions. In this case, AEMO must remove this classification of the metering installation. This is stipulated in clause 7.2.4A(d).

The Commission has extended the application of clause 7.2.4 to situations where there is more than one FRMP or Responsible Person responsible for nominating a MDP for a metering installation that possesses special site or technology related conditions. In this situation, agreement between the relevant parties is first sought otherwise AEMO has a residual power to step in and nominate a MDP. This is stipulated in clauses 7.2.4(d) and 7.2.4(e).

8.5.2 AEMO will not be the Responsible Person for all complex connection points

As noted above, some stakeholders argued that the AEMO should be responsible for all complex connection points. Furthermore, these stakeholders argued that the TNSP should be responsible for the provision of the metering installation for such connection points.

The Commission does not accept the position that AEMO should be responsible for all connection points because this position would hinder innovation in the provision of metering data services. That is, by expressly requiring AEMO to be responsible for all points that are determined to be 'complex connection points', there would be no incentive on other responsible parties to manage these connection points because responsibility for these connection points would still ultimately fall upon AEMO.

In light of the NEO, the Commission's position is that it would be an efficient market based solution if parties responsible for metering data services are given the opportunity to innovate by removing the need for or accommodating any complex arrangements that affect such connection points. Also, the Commission considers that making these arrangements to be dealt with by the market does not represent significant market risk in ensuring the settlement of the market.

The Commission recognises that AEMO will be responsible for the provision of metering data services in relation to some complex connection points. Specifically,

these are connection points where the TNSP is the Responsible Person for the provision of the metering installation and AEMO becomes responsible for the provision of metering data services. In this special case, AEMO may continue to be responsible for transmission network connection points that are concurrently, also complex connection points (that is, they possess special site or technology related conditions). In this situation, as described above, the FRMP has the choice to select the MDP which would accommodate these special site or technology related conditions. If there are situations where the FRMP is unable to exercise this choice, then AEMO will be required to engage the MDP. This is stipulated in clauses 7.2.1A(b)(1)-(2) and 7.2.4A(e).

8.6 Conclusion

The Commission determines that connection points that exhibit complexity in the provision of metering data services should be defined in the Rules as connection points that possess 'special site or technology related conditions'. The Commission considers that AEMO should describe and publish in a document those connection points that possess 'special site or technology related conditions'. FRMPs or Responsible Persons (as the case may be) should be given first choice of selecting a MDP and must then ensure that the MDP they select can accommodate these special site or technology related conditions.

The Commission considers that this is a transparent arrangement that encourages and enables the market to resolve issues relating to complex connection points. The Commission further considers that, in general, these arrangements promote innovation by enabling responsible parties (either Responsible Persons or FRMPs) to have the opportunity to efficiently address complex connection points themselves rather than relying upon AEMO. These arrangements would promote the Responsible Person framework. It is the Commission's view that these arrangements constitute a transparent, efficient and proportionate response to the metrology issues pertaining to complex connection points and that these arrangements are likely to contribute to the achievement of the NEO.

9 Service Level Procedures

In this Chapter, the Commission considers the issue of creating separate Service Level Procedures in the Rules. These Service Level Procedures set out the performance standards and requirements for Metering Providers and Metering Data Providers.

9.1 Rule Change Proponent's View

Under this Rule Change Request, AEMO proposes that service level requirements to bind Metering Providers and Metering Data Providers be established as Service Level Procedures under the Rules. AEMO proposes a new clause in the Rules that makes it clear that AEMO is authorised to establish Service Level Procedures. These Service Level Procedures authorise AEMO to issue and amend the Service Level Procedures in accordance with the Rules consultation procedures. The scope and specification of the Service Level Procedures would be stipulated in new clauses.

9.2 Stakeholder Views

In the first round of consultation, several stakeholders were opposed to the creation of separate Service Level Procedures because, in their view, the Metrology Procedure (which is set out in Rule 7.14) already binds participants and sets out the roles and requirements for the provision of metering data services.⁵⁴ These stakeholders argued that creating separate Service Level Procedures would produce duplication, introduce additional complexity and confusion, uncertainty and costs for no apparent benefit.

In submissions to the draft Rule determination (second round consultation), industry stakeholders reiterated their view that, in order to avoid duplication and needless complexity, there should be careful consideration of the differences between the Service Level Procedures and the Metrology Procedure.⁵⁵ Industry stakeholders argued that the current formulation in the draft Rule where the Service Level Procedures and the Metrology Procedure sat adjacent to each other in the draft Rules still perpetuates duplication⁵⁶ and maintains an arbitrary distinction⁵⁷. In terms of process, stakeholders stated that it would be inefficient to have a consultation process to establish the Service Level Procedures and then another consultation to achieve coherence.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ United Energy Distribution First Round Submission p. 3; SP Ausnet First Round Submission p. 10; Jemena First Round Submission p. 2; Citipower and PowerCor First Round Submission p. 3; Integral Energy First Round Submission p. 4.

⁵⁵ SP AusNet Second Round Submission; Integral Energy Second Round Submission; United Energy Distribution Second Round Submission; Citipower and PowerCor Second Round Submission; AGL Second Round Submission.

⁵⁶ United Energy Distribution Second Round Submission p. 5.

⁵⁷ Citipower and PowerCor Second Round Submission p. 2.

⁵⁸ SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 5; Citipower and PowerCor Second Round Submission p. 2.

SP AusNet argued that there should be some fundamental consideration of the principles with respect to the relative content of the metrology procedure and the Service Level procedure.⁵⁹ SP AusNet recommended that the AEMC provide in their final determination a date by which the Service Level Procedure and the Metrology Procedure should be rationalised.⁶⁰

In its submission, AEMO suggested that there should be a transitional rule that the existing 'service level requirements' become the 'service level procedures' immediately at the commencement for continuity and clarity (without Rules consultation).⁶¹

9.3 Analysis

The Commission recognises the need for a coherent set of documentation encompassing both the Metrology Procedure and the Service Level Procedures but is mindful that such a significant change as proposed by stakeholders may not be tenable at present given the volume of changes and complexity involved. With these considerations in mind, in its draft Rule determination, the Commission sought, at the outset, to locate the Service Level Procedures adjacent to the Metrology Procedure in the Rules.

The Commission has also moved the requirements for qualification and registration for MPs and MDPs stipulated respectively in current clause 7.4.2(bc) and proposed clause in the draft Rule 7.4.2A(f) to the Service Level Procedures. This is a more appropriate location for the requirements (currently stipulated in the 'Service Level Requirements') to be based in the Service Level Procedures.

Furthermore, the Commission notes that AEMO is best placed to determine the appropriate delineation between the Metrology Procedure and the Service Level Procedures. The Commission's view is that AEMO is also best placed to conduct a review of these procedures to ensure that transparent, consistent and coherent arrangements are in place. This review should be conducted as part of AEMO's ongoing metrology program.

9.4 Conclusion

The Commission supports the introduction of separate Service Level Procedures in the Rules. At present, the Service Level Procedures should be separate from the Metrology Procedure given the volume and complexity of changes involved. The intent is that the Service Level Procedures and the Metrology Procedure would be harmonised over time in a coherent document based in Chapter 7 of the Rules. The Commission considers that a review of the Service Level Procedures with the Metrology Procedure should be conducted by AEMO as part of its metrology program with the view to creating more coherent arrangements in the future.

⁵⁹ SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 4.

⁶⁰ SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 4.

⁶¹ AEMO Second Round Submission p. 22.

10 Clarification of Terms relating to Metrology

In this Chapter, the Commission considers metrology related terms that AEMO sought clarification as part of its Rule Change Request.

10.1 Rule Change Proponent's View

In its Rule Change Request, AEMO has sought to clarify various definitions related to metrology and associated matters.

10.1.1 Metering Installation

AEMO proposes to vary the glossary term for metering installation for the following reasons:

- appropriately delineates the operational roles of Metering Provider and Metering Data Provider;
- technology and equipment neutral so it can be applied consistently across all metering installation types;
- broadly applies to both manual and remote data collection and is indifferent to the method of data collection.⁶²

AEMO proposes to vary the glossary term for metering installation in the following manner:

- removal of the reference to a 'data logger', 'data collection system' or 'communications link' so that the method of collection is technologically neutral;
- the previous limit of the metering installation to 'the boundary of the telecommunications network' would no longer apply;
- a Note would be added to the definition of the metering installation so that while an unmetered connection point does not require a meter; it nevertheless, is considered as having a metering installation.⁶³

Additionally AEMO proposes to add or vary the following associated glossary terms:

- A new term 'communications interface' is proposed which would apply where data is collected by remote acquisition and would be part of the metering installation;
- The term 'telecommunications network' is proposed to be varied so that it is the generic process by which remote collection of data takes place;

⁶² AEMO Rule Change Request p. 14.

⁶³ AEMO Rule Change Request p. 15.

- The term 'remote acquisition' is proposed to be varied so that:
 - it is clear that the 'telecommunications network' provides remote acquisition capability;
 - enables, through a Note in the glossary term, remote acquisition to be used for the collection of non-interval metering data in accordance with clause 7.3.4(f);
 - includes 'wireless' and 'radio' as important generic technologies and uses the more general term 'mobile telephone networks' rather than 'generic packet radio service';
 - clarifies that 'direct dial-up' refers to fixed-line telephony.⁶⁴

10.1.2 Revenue Metering Installation

AEMO proposes to remove the term 'revenue metering installation' from the Rules. The following related terms are also proposed to be deleted from the Rules: 'revenue metering point', 'revenue meter' and 'revenue metering data'. Effectively, the addition of the word 'revenue' in this context is redundant. AEMO states that the removal of these terms would not impact upon the registration of a metering installation for the purpose of the Market Settlement and Transfer Solution Procedures because a metering installation would continue to be registered as being for revenue purposes.

10.1.3 Metering Data Terms

AEMO proposes that the terms referring to 'energy data' and 'metering data' be clarified for completeness and consistency with the proposed approach for metering data services and the definition of metering installation. AEMO retains the principle that 'energy data' refers to the data that is held in the metering installation (but has not been collected or processed) whereas 'metering data' refers to the data once it has been collected and processed from a metering installation.

Table 10.1 AEMO's Proposed Changes to Metering Data Glossary Terms⁶⁵

Glossary Term	AEMO Proposal
Energy Data	Energy data refers to data held in the metering installation. Consequently the terms 'accumulated energy data' and 'interval energy data' should be varied to indicate that it is data held in the metering installation
Metering Data	Metering data represents a snap-shot of the energy data at the point in time that the data is collected. Metering data is held in the metering data services database. Metering data would include accumulated metering data, interval metering data, calculated metering data, substituted

⁶⁴ AEMO Rule Change Request p. 15.

⁶⁵ AEMO Rule Change Request p. 17-8.

Glossary Term	AEMO Proposal
	metering data, estimated metering data and check metering data. Metering data would be processed by validation, substitution and estimation in accordance with the metrology procedure and this processed data would be defined as metering data as well.
'Estimated energy data 'as it applies to unmetered connection points	The term 'calculated metering data' for metering data associated with unmetered connection points (metering installation type 7) will now be used.
Substituted metering data	This is a new term in the Rules referring to metering data that has been substituted where it fails validation or is incomplete.
Estimated metering data	This is a new term in the Rules to replace 'estimated energy data' with 'estimated metering data' so that it applies to estimated values of accumulated metering data, interval metering data or calculated metering data.
Settlements Ready Data	This term refers to data held in the metering database rather than being delivered to the metering database.
'Type 5 accumulation boundary and 'profile"	These terms will be varied to take into account the clarification of the terms 'energy data' or 'metering data.'
The use of 'extracted or emanate' in the glossary terms and the Rules	The terms 'collect' or 'collected' are more appropriate rather than 'extracted or emanate'

10.2 Stakeholder Views

Generally, stakeholders did not comment on AEMO's proposed changes with respect to the definition of metering installation, the deletion of revenue metering installation and other metering data terms.

Stakeholders did comment on the definition of 'settlements ready data'. AEMO has proposed the following definition relating to settlements ready data: ' The *metering data* that has undergone a validation and substitution process by AEMO for the purpose of *settlements* and is held in the *metering database*'.

In the first round of consultation, Jemena and United Energy Distribution were opposed to AEMO's proposed change to the definition of settlements ready data.⁶⁶ Under the Rule Change Request, AEMO proposes that settlements ready data refers to data that has been processed by AEMO and is held in the metering database. This settlements ready data is then delivered to the FRMP and LNSPs for settlement

⁶⁶ Jemena First Round Submission p. 2; United Energy Distribution First Round Submission p. 4.

purposes. Under AEMO's proposed definition, these stakeholders argue that significant system changes and costs would be incurred by LNSPs because they would need to replicate AEMO's systems to bring data across from AEMO to the LNSP for billing purposes. Jemena and United Energy Distribution considered that this arrangement is inefficient.

In the second round of consultation, Integral Energy submitted that the proposed definition (where settlements ready data is 'held in' the metering database) only applies to type 5-7 metering installations (not metering installation types 1-4).⁶⁷ Integral Energy also submitted that certain aspects of the data are not covered by the proposed definition. That is, data held by AEMO does not include kVA data and records net meter data only. Also AEMO does not hold import and export data. Integral Energy suggests retaining the current definition.

10.3 Analysis

In relation to the definition of settlements ready data, the Commission has considered this matter and notes that the term 'settlements ready data' is used in conjunction with AEMO's settlements obligations. The Commission finds that there is no intention in the Rules to align this term with a wider meaning. The Commission also notes that AEMO's settlements obligations only require data that arises from the measurement of active energy. AEMO is not required to receive reactive energy data for the purpose of fulfilling its settlements obligations.

The Commission is satisfied that the definition of settlements ready data proposed by AEMO meets the requirements for AEMO to settle the market. This definition ensures that participants can access active and reactive metering data for network billing purposes in accordance with clause 7.11.5(a) for metering installations types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and can use active and reactive metering data for metering installation types 5, 6 and 7 in accordance with the metrology procedure under clause 7.14.3(a)(5). The Commission notes that the dual references to type 5 metering installation in these two clauses is due to their context and does not represent a conflict with requirements.

10.4 Conclusion

In relation to the definition of settlements ready data, the Commission considers that AEMO's proposed definition is sound; it is the role of the Metering Data Provider to validate and substitute metering data while AEMO prepares settlements ready data. The proposed definition still enables participants to use 'metering data' for billing purposes. Therefore, participants would not need to replicate settlements ready data in their billing systems.

Overall, the Commission considers that the changes to the definition of terms outlined in the AEMO Rule Change Request are consistent with the broader changes proposed by AEMO while enhancing the accuracy and clarity of the terms used throughout the

⁶⁷ Integral Energy Second Round Submission p. 3.

Rules. These changes to the definition and usage of metrology related terms would enhance regulatory certainty, reduce regulatory costs of compliance and thus likely contribute to the achievement of the NEO.

11 Other Related and Consequential Changes to the Rules

In light of AEMO's Rule Change Request, the Commission considers related changes to Chapter 7 of the Rules and consequential changes made to other Chapters of the Rules.

11.1 Rule Change proponent's view

11.1.1 Related Changes to Chapter 7 of the Rules

The table below articulates related changes to Chapter 7 of the Rules that were proposed by AEMO.⁶⁸

Table 11.1 Related changes to Chapter 7 of the Rules

Rules Reference	AEMO's proposal
Structure of Chapter 7	<p>AEMO has proposed changes to the structure of Chapter 7 such that each section, where possible, deals with one substantive matter only. AEMO proposes the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limit section 7.3 to 'metering installation arrangements' by transferring matters related to metering data to other clauses; • create a heading for section 7.2A entitled 'B2B arrangements'; • create a new section 7.3A for 'Payment for metering provision and metering data'; • bring all elements of 'metering data services' relevant to Metering Data Providers into clause 7.11, which would be titled 'Metering data arrangements' • Metering Data Providers and Metering Providers would be included in section 7.4 with the function of Metering Data Providers in a new clause 7.4.1A; • create a new section S7.6 that deals with accreditation and registration of Metering Data Providers.
Payment for metering and metering data (current Clause 7.3.6)	This would be new clause 7.3A. This clause has been drafted so that 7.3A(a) does not apply where an AER determination has been made in relation to either metering provision or metering data services.
Data validation and check metering data	It is proposed that clause 7.9.4(d) sets out that AEMO must prepare a substitute value in accordance with the metrology procedure when metering data fails validation.
Metering data arrangements in	AEMO proposes the following:

⁶⁸ AEMO Rule Change Request p. 19.

Rules Reference	AEMO's proposal
clause 7.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clause 7.11.1(a) refers explicitly to interval data; • the need to collect interval data in 7.11.1(a) is subject to clause 7.3.4(g); • AEMO proposes that 7.11.1(b)(1), 7.11.1(c)(1) and 7.11.1(d)(1) be changed to a more general reference of the accuracy of the metering installation rather than accuracy of metering data; and • remove reference to instrument transformers and the communications link and instead replace with a reference to the service level procedures. Clause 7.11.1(b)(3) would no longer be needed and could be deleted.
Rules schedule 7.2.3 - accuracy requirements for type 4	AEMO proposes that the requirements be drafted so that it reads: '7.11.1(a) and (b) or 7.11.1(a) and (c)' to be more accurate.
Rules schedule 7.2.3 - accuracy requirements for type 6	AEMO proposes that this requirement should be varied to include that the metering installation records 'accumulation energy data only' and there is a method to convert the accumulation data into trading interval data.
Rules schedule 7.2.3 - accuracy requirements for type 7	AEMO proposes to change this requirement so that it is clear that metering data is 'deemed to correspond to the flow of electricity in the power conductor'.
Rules schedule 7.2.3 - delay in transferring data	Items 3(4) and 3(5) and item 4(4) refer to situations where there are delays in transferring metering data to a remote location. AEMO proposes to delete these items because it has not been used and these requirements are more appropriately dealt with in service level requirements.
Rules table S7.3.3	The current expression in this table states " $2 \leq \leq 10$ GWh" and this is not consistent with standard mathematical usage of symbols. It is proposed to vary this reference to read " $2 \leq \text{GWh} \leq 10$ ".
Rules schedule S7.2.6.1	It is proposed to change references from 'metering point' to 'connection point' for consistency.
Categories of registration for metering providers	AEMO proposes to add the categories of registration for metering providers for metering installations types 5 and 6 to schedule 7.4
AEMO's use of agents	AEMO proposes to retain the principle that it may use agencies to assist in managing its responsibilities for the metering databases. However it proposes to delete the glossary term 'agency data collection system'.
Metering Provider provisions in transition from Code to Rules	It is proposed to delete the last paragraph of clause 7.4.2(bc) because it is no longer required with the successful transition from the National Electricity Code to the Rules
Schedule 7.2.4(a)	The table should be clear on usage of terms such as 'metering point' or 'connection point'. It should also be clear of Type requirements.

Rules Reference	AEMO's proposal
	<p>AEMO thus proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> change the column heading from 'Type' to 'Type in accordance with Table S7.2.3.1'; and delete the current middle column of the table 'Energy (GWh pa)...' as it is not required.
'Check meter', 'Check metering data' and 'check metering installation'	AEMO proposes to vary these terms so that these terms are aligned with the proposed terms for energy and metering data.

11.1.2 Consequential Changes to Other Chapters of the Rules

AEMO proposed some changes to other Chapters of the Rules that would result as a consequence of this Rule Change Proposal.⁶⁹

Table 11.2 Consequential changes to other Chapters of the Rules

Rules reference	AEMO's proposal
Chapter 6, clause 6.20.1	AEMO proposes to ensure that the use of the term 'metering data' rather than 'energy data' is used consistently in relation to charging for distribution services.
Chapter 8, clause 8.2.1	AEMO proposes to vary the dispute resolution clauses so that it includes metering data providers.
Chapter 9, Schedule 9G1	AEMO proposes to delete the reference to the term 'revenue meter' as consistent with the intent of this Rule change.
Metering data provider	<p>AEMO proposes that terms that refer to service provider, where appropriate should now include a reference to a metering data provider. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clause 3.19(a) and (c) which refer to Market Management Systems Access Procedures; and Clause 5.3.7(g)(4) and S5.6(l) which refer to the arrangements for access to a metering installation.

11.2 Stakeholder Views

Stakeholders made a few comments on the related rule changes to Chapter 7 of the Rules. In particular, the following comments were made:

⁶⁹ AEMO Rule Change Request p. 30.

- clause 7.9.4(d), Citipower & PowerCor⁷⁰ recommended that the term 'interim data' be used rather than 'substituted data'; and
- clause 7.11.1, AEMO⁷¹, SP AusNet⁷² and United Energy Distribution⁷³ made comments in relation to the appropriate drafting of this clause. Clause 7.11.1 of the Rules is currently titled 'Metering Data' but sits under the rule 7.11 heading 'Performance of Metering Installation'.

Stakeholders did not make any comment on consequential changes to Chapter 7.

11.3 Analysis

With respect to clause 7.9.4(d), the Commission intends to use the term 'replacement data' to refer to data that has been used where validation has failed

With respect to clause 7.11.1, the Commission considers that the policy intent of this clause should be to set the requirements at a level that does not impose a material risk to AEMO's settlements obligations in relation to the quality of the metering data that is extracted from the various types of metering installations. The Commission considers that this requirement is currently contained in the Rules by virtue of performance statements: Clause 7.11.1(b)(2) prescribes 99% performance for site related components of a metering installation, and clause 7.11.1(b)(3) prescribes 95% performance for the communication link component of the metering installation. The Commission notes that these performance standards have been expressly adopted in procedures that have been authorised under the Rules and as such, there is an opportunity to reconstruct the provision in 7.11.1 to a less prescriptive statement so as to provide AEMO and industry with a flexible head of power in order to explore future process efficiencies without placing AEMO at risk in its settlements obligations. The Commission recognises that clauses 7.11.1(b)(2) and 7.11.1(b)(3) currently act as a head of power for AEMO and that a head of power must be retained to give effect to prescribed detail in procedures.

Whilst the Commission accepts that clause 7.11.1(b)(4) of the draft Rule acts as a head of power for including performance standards in procedures, the Commission considers that this is not adequate to guide the future relaxation of the current performance standards in procedures and consequently presents a future risk for AEMO in managing its settlements obligations. To minimise this risk, the Commission has expressly added the requirement that any performance standards contained in procedures must not impose a material risk on AEMO's ability to manage its settlements and prudential obligations. However, AEMO may relax or exempt performance standards where the opportunity arises. These requirements are stipulated in new clauses 7.11.1(b)(5) and 7.11.1(b)(6) of this Rule.

⁷⁰ Citipower and PowerCor First Round Submission p. 5.

⁷¹ AEMO Second Round Submission p. 20-1.

⁷² SP AusNet Second Round Submission pp. 37-41.

⁷³ United Energy Distributuon Second Round Submission pp. 20-1.

The Commission also notes that the term 'communications interface' is sought to be made a defined term in Chapter 10 of the Rules. However, there are existing references to 'communications interface' in Chapter 5 of the Rules.⁷⁴ To enhance the clarity of these terms, the Commission has generalised the references to 'communications interface' in Chapter 5 of the Rules while retaining the specific definition of 'communications interface' in Chapter 10 of the Rules.

The Commission also proposes to make consequential changes following the deletion of clause 7.9.1(b) and of the defined terms: 'agency data collection systems' and 'agency metering databases'. The deletion of these clauses and definitions removes any reference to the use of 'agency databases' in the Rules, which was a feature of the arrangements when metering data agents were used. A consequence of removing this reference to 'agency database' is that clauses 9.9B.6 and 9.9B.7 will be deleted. Furthermore, relevant clauses of the proposed National Electricity Amendment (Ministerial Smart Meter Roll Out Determinations) Transitional Rule 2010 would be deleted; specifically, the proposed clauses 11.36.5 and 11.36.6 would be consequently deleted.

11.4 Conclusion

The Commission considers that the related changes to Chapter 7 are consistent with AEMO's Rule Change Request. Similarly, in relation to the consequential changes to other chapters of the Rules, the Commission considers that these changes are necessarily incidental to the intent of AEMO's Rule Change Request.

Overall, the related changes to chapter 7 and consequential changes to other chapters of the Rules would enhance the clarity and accuracy of the Rules and thus promote regulatory certainty, reduce the regulatory costs of compliance and likely contribute to the achievement of the NEO.

⁷⁴ Specifically, clauses: S5.2.6.2(d); S5.2.6.2(e); S5.3a.4.3.

12 Further Issues Raised in Submissions

This Chapter discusses further issues raised by stakeholders in submissions.

12.1 Child Metering Points in Embedded Networks

EnergyAustralia stated that there are no clear provisions in the Rules on who should perform the role of the Responsible Person for child metering points within an embedded network and sought clarification. EnergyAustralia's view was that the Responsible Person for child metering points should be the same as for its parent metering point.⁷⁵

The Commission discussed this issue with EnergyAustralia and AEMO. In these discussions, it became apparent that this issue is sufficiently complex and would require further detailed consultation, which is not available in this Rule Change Request. The Commission considers that this issue is outside the scope of this Rule Change Request due to its complexity. The Commission notes that further consultation between AEMO and industry on this complex issue may lead to a future Rule Change Request.

12.2 Metering Register

The metering register forms part of the metering database and holds static metering information associated with metering installations defined by the Rules that determines the validity and accuracy of metering data.⁷⁶ The Commission has analysed the provisions pertaining to the metering register and concludes that the metering register is part of the metering database and that the metering database is the responsibility of AEMO.⁷⁷

However, SP AusNet argued that the metering register remains a distributed database with different aspects of the metering register held by AEMO, MP and the MDP.⁷⁸ The Commission considers that although the sources of metering register data may arise from MPs and MDPs, the metering register is still the ultimate responsibility of AEMO. By ensuring AEMO has responsibility for the metering register, this arrangement promotes optimal regulatory design that minimises regulatory risk. Nevertheless, the Commission notes the existence of these divergent views with respect to the nature of the metering register. The Commission recommends that this matter be dealt with by further consultation between industry and AEMO, if necessary.

⁷⁵ EnergyAustralia First Round Submission p. 7.

⁷⁶ S7.5.1 of the Rules.

⁷⁷ Refer to clause 7.5.1(a) and clause 7.9.1(a).

⁷⁸ SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 5.

12.3 Definition of Telecommunications Network

In AEMO's Rule Change Request, it proposed the following definition for a telecommunications network in Chapter 10 of the Rules: 'A telecommunications network that provides access for public use or an alternate telecommunications network that has been approved by AEMO for the *remote acquisition of metering data*.'

Stakeholders argued that with the advent of smart meters, there should be greater clarity around the process and criteria for AEMO's approval of private telecommunications networks and that these obligations should be stipulated in Chapter 7 of the Rules and not in the Chapter 10 glossary.⁷⁹

The Commission notes these points made by stakeholders. However as this issue has smart metering implications, it would be outside the scope of this Rule Change Request. This matter may be dealt with by further consultation between industry and AEMO to determine whether a future Rule Change Request is required.

12.4 Bulk Hot Water Meters

The Commission received submissions from stakeholders raising an issue with bulk hot water meters.⁸⁰ These submissions expressed concerns with tenants in multi-tenanted buildings having to pay for gas (and in some cases electricity) that is used to heat hot water. These submissions expressed their concerns about attempting to measure energy through means of bulk hot water meters.

The Commission considered the question as to whether the issues raised in these submissions fall within the scope of AEMO's Rule Change Request. The Commission considers that this matter does not fall within the framework of electricity metering under the Rules and consequently does not relate to any of the relevant matters relating to this Rule Change Request.

⁷⁹ SP AusNet Second Round Submission p. 36; United Energy Distribution Second Round Submission p. 27; Integral Energy Second Round Submission p. 3.

⁸⁰ Submissions received from individual stakeholders: Madeleine Kingston and Kevin McMahan.

Abbreviations

AEMC	See Commission
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
Commission	Australian Energy Market Commission
DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider
FRMP	Financially Responsible Market Participant
IRSR	Inter-regional Settlements Residue
LNSP	Local Network Service Provider
MCE	Ministerial Council on Energy
MDA	Metering Data Agent
MDP	Metering Data Provider
MP	Metering Provider
NEL	National Electricity Law
NEM	National Electricity Market
NEO	National Electricity Objective
NMI	National Metering Identifier
Rules	National Electricity Rules
TNSP	Transmission Network Service Provider

A Summary of Issues Raised in Submissions

A.1 Summary of Issues Raised in Submissions from First Round Consultation

Table A.1 Summary of Issues Raised in Submissions from First Round Consultation

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
SP AusNet	The AEMC's approach to submissions regarding changes to Chapter 7 of the Rules should be broad in scope. (p 3 of submission).	As this Rule change deals with clarification of existing metrology requirements, the AEMC has taken a broad approach to addressing suggestions to clarify the operation of these Rules.
SP AusNet	There is significant overlap between this Rule Change and MCE's National Smart Metering Program and this Rule change should not have an effective date until the national smart metering Rule changes are completed. (p 1 of submission).	The AEMC recognised that there is overlap with the smart metering program and has decided not to address issues with smart metering implications as part of this Rule change.
UED	Further clarity in this Rule Change would be required for smart metering. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC will not address issues with smart metering implications as part of this Rule change.
Integral Energy	Concerned to ensure that the Rule Change does not set a precedent for the introduction of smart meters. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC will not address issues with smart metering implications as part of this Rule change.
Grid Australia	AEMO should retain responsibility for remote data acquisition and should not assign this responsibility to a Participant. Also the Financially Responsible Market Participant should continue to select and contract the Metering Data Provider not the Responsible Person.(p 2 of submission)	The AEMC considers that the proper role for AEMO is to no longer retain responsibility for remote data acquisition. Rather, the responsibility for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4 should be borne by the FRMP because it receives a clear and direct benefit from the provision of these services.
SP Ausnet	AEMO should retain responsibility for remote data acquisition and should not assign this responsibility to a Participant. Also the Financially Responsible Market Participant should continue to select and	The AEMC considers that the proper role for AEMO is to no longer retain responsibility for remote data acquisition. Rather, the responsibility for the provision of metering data services for

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
	contract the Metering Data Provider not the Responsible Person.(p 4 of submission)	metering installation types 1-4 should be borne by the FRMP because it receives a clear and direct benefit from the provision of these services.
Grid Australia	If TNSPs were made the Responsible Person this would impose costs, such as engaging third party Metering Data Providers, implementation of performance and compliance monitoring processes, appointment of skilled personnel, and implementing new IT systems. (p 4- 5 of submission)	The Responsible Person will not be responsible for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4. The TNSP is not obligated to be responsible for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4.
Grid Australia	If TNSPs were made the Responsible Person there would be increased legal and commercial liabilities for metering data errors. (p 5 of submission)	The AEMC considers that most of the risks of systematic errors occur in the measurement of data rather than in the transport of data. Also the accreditation framework is sufficiently robust to mitigate such systematic errors.
EnergyAustralia	The Responsible Person for wholesale metering points should either be the LNSP when the wholesale metering point occurs within the LNSP's network or the TNSP when the wholesale metering point is located in the TNSP's network because the relevant network service provider has access to the network. (p 5 of submission)	The AEMC's view is that the FRMP should be responsible for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4. Therefore, unless the LNSP makes an offer and this is accepted by the FRMP, the LNSP is not responsible for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4. Also, access to the network is the role of the Metering Provider and not the Responsible Person.
Integral Energy	There should be indemnities for the Responsible Person for risks associated with non-delivery of data similar to the indemnities currently available to AEMO. (p 3-4 of submission)	The AEMC has analysed the risks involved and considers that risks arising from systematic errors in the non-delivery of data are minimal compared to the risks of systematic error in data measurement. Also the risks of non-delivery of data are addressed through the accreditation

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		framework, which AEMC considers is sufficiently robust. Accordingly, the AEMC does not accept indemnities for the Responsible Person. Further, the FRMP will be responsible for the provision of metering data services for metering installation types 1-4.
EnergyAustralia	There are no Rules dealing with the Responsible Person for Child NMIs within embedded networks. (p 6 of submission)	For child NMIs in contestable arrangements, the Responsible Person is determined in accordance with the Rules. For example, if child NMIs are classified as type 5 metering installations, then the Responsible Person is the LNSP in accordance with the Rules. For child NMIs in non-contestable arrangements, then the Responsible Person is appropriately not addressed by the Rules.
EnergyAustralia	Concerned about additional audit costs on Metering Data Provider and costs associated with the creation of the metering data services database. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC accepts that there would be implementation costs as part of the transition. However, there would be sufficient benefits in terms of delineating roles and responsibilities that would justify these implementation costs.
Integral Energy	There should be statutory protections/indemnities for Metering Data Providers. (p 4 of submission)	The AEMC considers that residual risks associated with transport of data are addressed through the accreditation framework.
SP AusNet	There should be an attempt to rationalise the regulatory regime for metrology. The Service Level Requirements should not be enshrined as Procedures and should not be in addition to obligations stipulated in Rules or Metrology Procedure. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC accepts that rationalising the regulatory structure is a desirable goal in the interest of regulatory simplicity and coherence. The AEMC proposes that there be Service Level Procedures but these be located near the Metrology Procedure. The AEMC recommends that AEMO review these procedures with the view to

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		harmonising these over time.
UED	Service Level Procedures are not required - covered by existing metrology requirements. (p 3 of submission)	While the AEMC appreciates that amalgamating the documents is a desirable goal, the volume of changes required to achieve this now would be onerous on AEMO and participants. Rather the AEMC proposes that AEMO review the Service Level Procedures and the Metrology Procedure to harmonise these over time.
Jemena	Service Level Procedures should not be duplicated by the Metrology Procedure. (p 2 of submission)	The Service Level Procedures and Metrology Procedure have been amended to remove apparent duplication. However, the AEMC recommends that AEMO review the Service Level Procedures and Metrology Procedure to harmonise these over time.
Integral Energy	Concerned that creating statutory service level procedures adds complexity, uncertainty and costs. (p 5 of submission)	The Service Level Procedures and Metrology Procedure have been amended to remove apparent duplication. However, the AEMC recommends that AEMO review the Service Level Procedures and Metrology Procedure to harmonise these over time.
UED	Enhanced services should only be with the agreement of the Responsible Person. (p 2 of submission)	The Financially Responsible Market Participant should not be prevented from seeking additional services from a Metering Data Provider that is unrelated to the Responsible Person's obligations.
UED	A third layer of data access is not warranted and introduces unnecessary burden. (p 3 of submission)	The data access requirements are necessary to ensure transparency in the provision of data to parties identified in rule 7.7(a) and this includes the settlements process. The MDP has a role to provide access (whether that be electronic or

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		otherwise) to metering data in the metering data services database upon request.
Jemena	Changes to settlements ready data definition may require replication of metering data from AEMO systems.(p 2 of submission)	For the avoidance of doubt, the AEMC clarifies that the change to the definition of settlements ready data does not require participants to replicate data for billing purposes. Under clause 7.14.3(a)(5) DNSPs may use metering data for billing purposes in accordance with the metrology procedure.
UED	Proposal to alter the settlements ready data definition has no benefit. (p 4 of submission)	For the avoidance of doubt, the AEMC clarifies that the change to the definition of settlements ready data does not require participants to replicate data for billing purposes. Under clause 7.14.3(a)(5) DNSPs may use metering data for billing purposes in accordance with the metrology procedure.
Integral Energy	The definition of 'metering data services database' should exclude reference to NMI standing data. (p 5 of submission)	The AEMC accepts this point and has modified the definition to only refer to 'relevant' NMI standing data.

A.2 Summary of Issues Raised in Submissions from Second Round Consultation

Table A.2 Summary of Issues Raised in Submissions from Second Round Consultation

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
Origin Energy	Transfer of responsibility away from a deeds structure administered by AEMO will increase efficiency by removing a degree of external regulatory supervision of commercial arrangements. (p 1 of submission)	The AEMC accepts this position and will introduce the Metering Data Provider into the Rules and thus abolish the use of the deeds framework.
AEMO	AEMO should retain its power to nominate the MDP for complex connection points. (p 3 of submission)	The AEMC has put a process in place for complex connection points requiring AEMO to identify connection points with 'special site or technology related conditions' and the relevant parties must ensure that they accommodate these conditions.
UED	AEMO should be the responsible person for complex connection points.	The AEMC has made arrangements where market participants are to address these complex connection points themselves in liaison with AEMO through the process pertaining to 'special site or technology related conditions'. This approach encourages market based innovation in the creation of solutions to complex connection points.
EnergyAustralia	The LNSP (not the FRMP) should be responsible for transmission network connection points for Metering Providers.	The AEMC's position accommodates this view because the TNSP may be the responsible person for the provision of the metering installation where it is selected by the Market Participant to be responsible for the metering installation. Note that, where the TNSP is the responsible person for the metering installation, then AEMO will be responsible for metering data services.

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
AEMO	Moving the responsibility for metering data services from AEMO to market would not require additional audits. (p 4 of submission)	The AEMC notes this position.
AGL	There may be an increase in aggregate costs on compliance and audit of MDPs but this would be incremental in nature as it would already form part of contract administration and quality assurance processes under existing arrangements. (p 1 of submission)	The AEMC notes this position.
AEMO, Citipower and Powercor, Integral Energy, SP AusNet, UED	Supports one Responsible Person with end to end responsibility for the provision of the metering installation and the provision of metering data services.	The AEMC accepts this position and considers that there should be one Responsible Person for connection points except where the TNSP is the Responsible Person.
AGL	Supports the AEMC's position in the draft Rule determination that FRMP be responsible for engaging the MDP.	The AEMC's position has changed from the draft Rule determination to the final Rule determination. The AEMC's final position is that the Responsible Person has end-to-end responsibility unless the Responsible Person is a TNSP, in which case AEMO will be responsible for metering data services.
Grid Australia	There are clear and significant differences between metering needs in wholesale and retail market. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC has recognised these differences. Accordingly, where the TNSP is the Responsible Person, then AEMO is responsible for the provision of metering data services.
Grid Australia	The FRMP should be responsible for metering data services in the wholesale market because they have a material interest in having a high standard of metering data services and are assumed to have the expertise to carry out these responsibilities. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC proposes that it is the Responsible Person who should be responsible for metering data services except for TNSP connection points, where AEMO will be responsible for the provision of metering data services.

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
SP Ausnet	The AEMC's proposal in its draft Rule determination for split responsibilities is not in the ultimate best interests of market metrology. This issue is particularly pertinent given smart metering considerations (and use of private telecommunications networks).	The AEMC position with respect to the Responsible Person addresses this concern.
SP Ausnet	One Responsible Person presents a more simplified approach for MDP and MP communications (p 3 of submission)	The AEMC's final position with respect to the responsible person accommodates this perspective.
AEMO; Citipower and Powercor; SP AusNet; UED	AEMO proposes 3 options for the Responsible Person. AEMO and industry stakeholders suggest that there should be one Responsible Person with end-to-end responsibility where the LNSP is able to make a voluntary offer to be the Responsible Person.	The AEMC takes the position of one Responsible Person with the structure of obligations identical to current arrangements. That is for Metering Installation types 1-4, the Market Participant is the Responsible Person unless it requests and accepts an offer from the LNSP. If the Market Participant request an offer from the LNSP, then the LNSP is obliged to respond to a request for an offer to be the Responsible Person. For metering installation types 5-7, the Responsible Person is the LNSP.
Origin Energy	Making the FRMP responsible for metering data services could be a barrier to entry for retailers because retailers may not have the technical expertise to perform these obligations for complex metering installations. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC proposes that the Responsible Person be responsible for metering data services. However, for connection points where the TNSP is the Responsible Person, then AEMO is responsible for metering data services.
Grid Australia	Supports TNSPs being 'default' metering provider (as distinct from metering data provision). (p 1 of submission)	If the Responsible Person requests and accepts an offer from the TNSP to be the Responsible Person, then the TNSP will be responsible for the provision of the metering installation. However, for these connection points, AEMO will be responsible for the provision of metering data

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		services.
EnergyAustralia	There needs to be a Responsible Person for child metering points in embedded networks. It is not currently addressed in the Rules. (p1 of submission)	This issue is sufficiently complex and would require detailed consultation. This issue would thus be out of scope for this Rule Change Request. It was suggested that there be further discussion with AEMO to review current processes and to determine whether a future Rule Change Request is required.
AGL	There may be merit in consolidating Service Level Procedures to avoid being at cross purposes with the Metrology Procedure. (p 3 of submission)	The AEMC's view is that harmonisation of the Service Level Procedures and the Metrology Procedure will occur over time.
SP AusNet; Integral Energy	In the final Rule determination, the AEMC should provide a date by which the rationalisation of Service Level Procedures and Metrology Procedures must occur.	The AEMC considers that this issue is addressed through AEMO's ongoing metrology program.
Citipower and PowerCor	There is an arbitrary distinction between the Service Level Procedures and the Metrology Procedure. A consultation process to establish SLPs and then another consultation to achieve coherence is inefficient. (p 2 of submission)	The AEMC notes this but considers that given that it would be a significant task on AEMO to integrate the Service Level Procedures with the Metrology Procedure now, this harmonisation should occur with time.
SP AusNet	There should be some fundamental consideration of the principles with respect to the relative content of the Metrology Procedure and the Service Level Procedures. (p 4 of submission)	The AEMC considers that there is sufficient specification of the content relating to the Service Level Procedures.
SP AusNet	Metering register remains a distributed database with different aspects held by AEMO, the metering provider and the metering data provider. (p 5 of submission)	The AEMC has analysed the provisions pertaining to the metering register and concludes that the metering register is part of the metering database and that the metering database is the responsibility of AEMO. The AEMC recommends that this matter be dealt with by

Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		further consultation between industry and AEMO if necessary.
Kevin McMahon; Madeleine Kingston	Expressed concerns with bulk hot water meters where tenants in multi-tenanted buildings have to pay for gas (and in some cases electricity) that is used to heat hot water.	The AEMC considers that this matter does not fall within the framework of electricity metering under the Rules and consequently does not relate to any of the relevant matters relating to this Rule Change Request.

B Technical Drafting Issues (First Round Consultation)

B.1 Technical drafting issues relating to Chapter 7 of the Rules

Table B.1 refers to technical drafting issues raised in submissions from the first round of consultation relevant to Chapter 7 of the Rules. The clauses in Table B.1 refer to the Draft Rule to be Made (Draft Rules) unless specified otherwise (for example, the clause may refer to AEMO's Marked Up version of Chapter 7 of the Rules in its Rule Change Request).

Table B.1 Technical drafting issues (first round consultation) relating to Chapter 7 of the Rules

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
7.1.1(b)(3); 7.4.1A(a)	UED; Jemena	Stakeholders suggest that the definition of 'metering data services' be replaced with 'the collection, processing and delivery of metering data'.	The definition should be sufficiently clear such that it accurately encompasses the range of activities attributable to that definition. The definition proposed by stakeholders is unduly restrictive. The AEMC proposes to retain the definition in AEMO's proposal. Nonetheless, it accepts that the reference to the role of the metering register can be deleted to simplify the definition.
7.2.2(d)(2)	Citipower & PowerCor; UED	This clause was previously proposed to be clause 7.2.5(g)(3) of AEMO's marked up version of Chapter 7 of the Rules. Stakeholders state that this clause is impractical because manual reading of meters is not feasible in a smart metering context. Suggest a 'reasonable endeavours'	This clause would be addressed under Rule changes dealing with smart metering arrangements. It is outside the scope of this Rule Change Request.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		qualification.	
7.2.2(d)(2)	SP AusNet; Jemena	This clause was previously proposed to be clause 7.2.5(g)(3) of AEMO's marked up version of Chapter 7 of the Rules. Stakeholders state that the practical application of this clause is not feasible when smart meters are introduced. This clause should only apply to customers using >160MWhpa.	This clause would be addressed under Rule changes dealing with smart metering arrangements. It is outside the scope of this Rule Change Request.
7.2.2(d)(2)	SP AusNet	This clause was previously proposed to be clause 7.2.5(g)(3) of AEMO's marked up version of Chapter 7 of the Rules. Stakeholder suggests that there should be a corresponding obligation on the Metering Provider to provide capability to carry out manual reading and to do so within appropriate timeframe upon the Responsible Person's request.	The AEMC's view is that an obligation on Metering Providers is unnecessary as there is already a clause 7.11.3(k) that requires a Metering Data Provider to arrange with a FRMP or LNSP to obtain metering data if remote acquisition becomes unavailable.
7.2.3(c)(2)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder asserts that the LNSP's offer to the market participant is conducted in a contestable commercial context, hence commercial offers (naming the Metering Data Provider and the Metering Provider) should not be revealed.	The LNSP is no longer obligated to provide an offer to be responsible for metering data services for metering installation types 1-4. However, as consistent with current arrangements, the LNSP will still be required to provide an offer to be the Responsible Person with respect to the provision of a metering installation

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			for metering installation types 1-4. Information relating to this offer (ie. name of metering provider and terms and conditions of the offer) will assist the FRMP in deciding which party should be responsible for the provision of the metering installation.
7.2.3(i)(2)	SP AusNet	Clause not logically located. Suggests moving it to 7.3.1.	This clause is necessary so that there are explicit obligations on the LNSP and this clause will retain its proposed location.
7.2.3(k)(3)	Citipower & PowerCor;UED	This clause was previously proposed to be clause 7.2.5(g)(3) of AEMO's marked up version of Chapter 7 of the Rules. Stakeholders state that this clause is impractical because manual reading of meters not feasible in a smart metering context. Suggest a 'reasonable endeavours' qualification.	This clause would be addressed under Rule changes dealing with smart metering arrangements. It is outside the scope of this Rule Change Request.
7.2.3(k)(3)	SP AusNet; Jemena	This clause was previously proposed to be clause 7.2.5(g)(3) of AEMO's marked up version of Chapter 7 of the Rules. Stakeholders state that the practical application of this clause is not feasible when smart meters introduced. This clause should only apply to customers using >160MWhpa.	This clause would be addressed under Rule changes dealing with smart metering arrangements. It is out of scope for this Rule Change Request.
7.2.3(k)(3)	SP AusNet	This clause was	The AEMC's view is

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		previously proposed to be clause 7.2.5(g)(3) of AEMO's marked up version of Chapter 7 of the Rules. Stakeholder suggests that there should be a corresponding obligation on the Metering Provider to provide capability to carry out manual reading and to do so within appropriate timeframe upon the Responsible Person's request.	that an obligation on Metering Providers is unnecessary as there is already a clause 7.11.3(k) that requires a Metering Data Provider to arrange with a FRMP or LNSP to obtain metering data if remote acquisition becomes unavailable.
7.2.5	Jemena	Information in the explanatory note should be included in the body of the Rules to explain intent of this section.	This suggestion does not seem to be consistent with drafting style of Rules.
7.2.5(a)(1); 7.2.5(c)	SP AusNet	The Responsible Person may employ more than one Metering Provider for a metering installation, so clause should be redrafted to recognise that there may be more than one Metering Provider engaged.	The AEMC accepts that multiple Metering Providers may be engaged and has accepted drafting to reflect these circumstances.
7.2.5(aa) (refer to AEMO's Mark-Up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	Jemena	Suggests that another person (other than AEMO) should be allowed to engage a Metering Data Provider subject to approval of the Metering Provider.	This proposal is not consistent with the FRMP being responsible for engagement of a Metering Data Provider.
7.2.5(ab) (refer to AEMO's Mark-Up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	SP AusNet	AEMO can forceably nominate the Responsible Person's choice of Metering Data Provider for transmission network connection points and interconnectors.	The AEMC's view is that there is adequate justification for AEMO to retain its power to nominate the Metering Data Provider for unusual points of supply on the transmission

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		<p>Concerned this may upset the commercial relationship between Responsible Person and the Metering Data Provider. AEMO should be Responsible Person for such connection points.</p>	<p>network because it may be needed to settle the market. It is noted that AEMO already has this power to intervene under current market arrangements. However, the AEMC proposes to delete this clause because this issue can be addressed through the accreditation process, which would also enhance the transparency of this process.</p>
7.2.5(ab) (refer to AEMO's Mark-Up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	Grid Australia	<p>Proposes to delete this clause and transfer it to a new proposed clause 7.2.2(d) where AEMO has the power to nominate Metering Data Provider for transmission network connection points and interconnectors. If AEMO is exercising this power to nominate for cross-validation of metering data, then the criteria should be explicitly stated to limit AEMO's discretionary nominations.</p>	<p>This clause is unnecessary because AEMO's discretion to nominate a Metering Data Provider would now be addressed through the accreditation framework.</p>
7.2.5(d)	SP AusNet	<p>Language in Rules should clarify the distinction between the role of the Responsible Person and service providers in accordance with the principle that the service provider carries out the action and the Responsible Person ensures actions are undertaken. For example, suggests sub-paragraph (d)(3) should be 'ensure'</p>	<p>The AEMC's view is that language should aim to be consistent with respect to the various roles. Sub-paragraphs (d)(3) and (d)(6) can be re-drafted to use the word 'ensure' rather than 'provide' for the purposes of consistency.</p>

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		rather than 'provide'.	
7.2.5(d)(1); 7.2.5(d)(2); 7.2.2(d)(1); 7.2.3(k)(1)	Citipower & PowerCor; UED; Jemena	Suggests removing the phrase 'and procedures authorised under the Rules' because it lacks specificity/clarity and adds regulatory complexity.	This phrase refers to specific procedures in Ch 7. The AEMC has proposed drafting (see clause 7.2.1(a)) such that AEMO is to publish a list of such procedures.
7.2.5(d)(9)	Citipower & PowerCor; UED; SP AusNet	Stakeholders suggest that the reasonable requirements of LNSP should be met before replacing or altering metering installations. SP AusNet further adds that the issue of removal of LNSP assets is particularly pertinent in smart metering context. UED and Citipower suggest a new clause 7.2.5(d)(10).	This clause has smart metering implications and as such should be treated as outside the scope of this Rule Change Request.
7.2.8(g)	SP AusNet	There should be consistent language in Rules regarding procedures. This clause seems to be covered by 7.4.3.	The AEMC agrees that this clause is not required and should be deleted.
7.2A.5	SP AusNet; UED	Remove clause as it is a transitional measure that has expired.	The AEMC proposes to retain this clause as it contains deeming provisions relating to the B2B Procedures.
7.3.1(a)(1)	SP AusNet	Clarify the phrase ' or an equivalent accessible display' particularly in light of smart meter changes.	The AEMC understands that this clause means that each metering installation must have a display or read-out that can be viewed by the customer that shows the total consumption of power to that time.
7.3.1(a)(7)	SP AusNet	Suggests that metering installation	This is outside the scope of the

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		should only be required to record authorised flows of energy to exclude situations where customer has installed unauthorised (ie. without notice) generation units such as photovoltaic cells.	metrology requirements in Chapter 7. This issue should be addressed in other requirements such as distribution codes, connection agreements and retail contracts.
7.3.1(a)(7)	SP AusNet	Consider replacing the word 'registering' with 'measuring'.	The AEMC agrees that the terminology could be tightened and made consistent with clause 7.3.1(a)(6).
7.3.1(a)(11)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder seeks clarification that the metrology procedure can allow a lesser period for storing interval energy data.	The AEMC's view is that this requirement is based on the storage capability of the meter reading cycle and hence should not be amended.
7.3.1(b)(4)	SP AusNet; Jemena	The requirement for an appropriately constructed panel should be mandatory (ie a 'must' not a 'may') so relocate clause to paragraph (a).	For the avoidance of doubt, the AEMC considers that this clause should be deleted because it is not strictly a metrology issue; rather it relates to detailed installation requirements that fall outside the ambit of Chapter 7 of the Rules.
7.3.1(b)(4)	SP AusNet	Clause should be deleted as it is the customer that provides the panel and not the Metering Provider or Responsible Person.	The AEMC clarifies that this clause does not set out who provides the panel, but rather that the metering installation should be mounted on a panel. As stated above, this clause is to be deleted.
7.3.1(d)	SP AusNet	It is not the Responsible Person but rather the FRMP that applies to the LNSP for an NMI so	It is the Responsible Person who is responsible for the metering installation that applies for a

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		clause should be re-drafted to reflect actual practice.	NMI.
7.3.1(g)	SP AusNet	Suggests extending the requirement to give metering data to others such as market participants.	The AEMC agrees and has proposed drafting that is consistent with the metering data access requirements in the Rules.
7.3.1(g)	SP AusNet	Suggests clarifying the role of the Responsible Person in this clause.	The AEMC agrees that the role of the Responsible Person should be clarified and has proposed corresponding drafting.
7.3.4(l)	SP AusNet	Reference to first meter churn guidelines has expired.	As a matter of drafting practice, the AEMC proposes to retain the date by which the first meter churn guidelines must be developed and published.
7.3.7	UED	Concerned that the use of supply capacity control for the purposes of emergency management or times of network constraint may be constrained by the need to gain an exemption from AEMO under this Rule. Suggest deleting the term 'outage'.	The AEMC agrees that 'outage' could be removed to ensure that there is no confusion with other system outages. The AEMC suggests substituting 'metering installation malfunction' and that this could be added as a new glossary term.
7.3.7(a); 7.3.7(d)	SP AusNet	Clauses should be redrafted to reflect actual 'process' for detecting, rectifying and reporting malfunctions. Note there is no specific requirement to inform Responsible Person if repair made within timing period.	The AEMC does not accept stakeholders view to modify 7.3.7(a) because specifying one process is not feasible. There are multiple types of malfunctions available, which includes the multiple techniques used by Responsible Persons

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			and services providers for detecting and rectifying malfunctions. Additionally, in 7.3.7(d) notifying the Responsible Person is inherent in this process.
7.3.7(a)(1)	Grid Australia	The 2 business days response time should commence from when Responsible Person becomes aware or should reasonably be aware of malfunction/outage rather than when a malfunction/outage is detected.	The AEMC agrees with this suggestion as it is consistent with industry practice and accordingly, has suggested appropriate drafting.
7.3.7(a)(2)	Grid Australia	The 10 business days response time should commence from when Responsible Person becomes aware or should reasonably be aware of malfunction/outage rather than when malfunction/outage is detected.	The AEMC agrees with this suggestion as it is consistent with industry practice and accordingly, has suggested appropriate drafting.
7.3.7(a)(2)	SP AusNet	Replace 'ought' with 'should' for consistency of legal drafting.	Agreed. But this is no longer an issue with suggested change to clause 7.3.7.
7.3.7(d)	Grid Australia	There should be an obligation on participants and service providers who become aware of an outage/malfunction to notify the Responsible Person immediately or as soon as practicable.	The AEMC agrees with placing an obligation on participants and service providers to notify the Responsible Person because this ensures expeditious treatment of metering malfunctions.
7.3A(f)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder queried operation of this clause given that	This clause should be interpreted such that LNSP would not

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		LNSP recovers metering service costs for minimum/standard service through a regulated charge. Suggest removing or altering this clause.	recover costs under paragraph (a) for costs associated with types 5,6 and 7 metering installations to the extent that these costs are recoverable from an AER determination.
7.4.1; 7.4.1A	SP AusNet	Suggests re-wording the heading of these clauses to 'role' rather than 'responsibility' in light of the principle that the service provider has the action while the Responsible Person has the role and responsibility of ensuring the service provider carries out action.	The AEMC agrees with this suggestion and has proposed corresponding drafting.
7.4.1(b) & 7.4.1A(b)	SP AusNet	Suggests that 'responsibility' for security falls upon the Responsible Person while role of the Metering Provider and the Metering Data Provider is to meet Rule requirements such as metrology procedure, including security provisions. Suggests to remove clause.	The AEMC accepts the points made, but would not delete this clause. Rather, the clause would be rephrased to remove the word 'responsible' and replace it with 'must'.
7.4.2(ba)	Jemena	This clause requires guidelines to include a dispute resolution mechanism. Access to dispute resolution mechanisms should be reinstated under rule 8.2.4.	The AEMC's view is that the dispute resolution process does include Metering Providers and Metering Data Providers under Rule 8.2.
7.4.2(bb)	Citipower & PowerCor	Stakeholder suggests that the phrase 'any requirements established by AEMO' is too broad and should be deleted.	The AEMC has amended this clause to restrict its application.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
7.4.2(bb); 7.4.2(bc)	SP AusNet	This is a non-exhaustive list of obligations placed by AEMO on Metering Providers. If these are firm obligations on Metering Providers, they should be at a high level in Rules with details provided in the Metrology Procedure.	Drafting proposed by the AEMC has resulted in the list of obligations placed by AEMO to be no longer non-exhaustive. Requirements specified here are more appropriate in Rules than in the Metrology Procedure.
7.4.2(bc)	UED	What does the phrase 'deliver up to AEMO of data, works and other property in the event of the deregistration of a Metering Provider' mean?	This clause enables AEMO to have all the information it requires in order to settle the market in the event that a Metering Provider/Metering Data Provider is deregistered. However, AEMO accepts that the reference to 'other property' could be varied to 'other property that AEMO has the right to' which clearly limits only to tangible assets where AEMO has an ownership right.
7.4.2(bc)	UED	Reference to 'the ownership of intellectual property that is developed or used by metering providers'. Stakeholders concerned that if there is a transfer of rights of interest in assets and IP, there should be fair and reasonable compensation.	The AEMC understands that AEMO needs this information in order to continue to process the data for market settlement in the event of a Metering Provider/Metering Data Provider deregistration.
7.4.2(bc)	Grid Australia	Stakeholder is opposed to the inclusion of the 'retention of quality systems' because quality accreditation	The AEMC understands that this clause enables AEMO to ensure that quality systems accreditation is

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		is granted to an organisation and its people and encompasses more than transferred system. It is a holistic measure that cannot be readily assigned.	maintained so that service provider accreditation is retained. AEMO is not proposing that quality systems are transferred or “delivered-up” to AEMO. The AEMC has proposed drafting for clarity.
7.4.2(bc)	Citipower & PowerCor	AEMO should not prescribe software and systems used by service providers.	The AEMC takes the view that this clause is necessary to ensure that service providers have compatible systems and processes to effectively support the market. This clause should remain.
7.4.2A(d)	Jemena	This clause requires guidelines to include a dispute resolution mechanism. Access to dispute resolution mechanisms should be reinstated under rule 8.2.4.	The AEMC’s view is that the dispute resolution process does include Metering Providers and Metering Data Providers under Rule 8.2.
7.4.2A(e)	Citipower & PowerCor	Stakeholder suggests that the phrase 'any requirements established by AEMO' is too broad and should be deleted.	The AEMC has amended this clause to restrict its application.
7.4.2A(f)	UED	What does the phrase 'deliver up to AEMO of data, works and other property in the event of the deregistration of a Metering Provider' mean?	This clause enables AEMO to have all the information it requires in order to settle the market in the event that a Metering Provider/Metering Data Provider is deregistered. However, AEMO accepts that the reference to 'other property' could be varied to 'other property that AEMO

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			has the right to' which clearly applies only to tangible assets where AEMO has an ownership right.
7.4.2A(f)	UED	Reference to 'the ownership of intellectual property that is developed or used by metering providers'. Stakeholders concerned that if there is a transfer of rights of interest in assets and IP, there should be fair and reasonable compensation.	The AEMC understands that AEMO needs this information in order to continue to process the data for market settlement in the event of a Metering Provider/Metering Data Provider deregistration.
7.4.2A(f)	Grid Australia	Stakeholder is opposed to the inclusion of the 'retention of quality systems' because quality accreditation is granted to an organisation and its people and encompasses more than transferred system. It is a holistic measure that cannot be readily assigned.	The AEMC understands that this clause enables AEMO to ensure that quality systems accreditation is maintained so that service provider accreditation is retained. AEMO is not proposing that quality systems are transferred or "delivered-up" to AEMO. The AEMC has proposed drafting for clarity.
7.4.2A(f)	Citipower & PowerCor	AEMO should not prescribe software and systems used by service providers.	The AEMC takes the view that this clause is necessary to ensure that service providers have compatible systems and processes to effectively support the market. This clause should remain.
7.4.2A(f)	Citipower & Powercor	Requirements stipulated in paragraph (f) should be subject to the Rules consultation procedures.	The AEMC's view is that the Rules operate sufficiently to ensure that the requirements in paragraph (f) are

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			subject to the Rules consultation procedure. However, the AEMC has proposed drafting to enhance the clarity of this clause.
7.4.3	SP AusNet	No provision for the service provider to dispute AEMO's assessment or severity of AEMO's action.	The AEMC understands that this is a consultative process and currently dealt with under AEMO's 'Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure'.
7.4.3	SP AusNet	The concept of materiality and intent should be introduced in AEMO's consideration when determining actions to take following a review.	The AEMC understands that issues of materiality and intent are dealt with in AEMO's 'Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure'.
7.4.3(a)	SP AusNet	Clause requires AEMO to establish a 'procedure' for deregistration, but this clause already provides such so further procedures are not required.	The AEMC's view is that the procedures envisaged would provide further detail and as such, this clause is necessary.
7.4.3(b)	Citipower & PowerCor; UED; Jemena	Breaches should refer to 'material' breaches.	The AEMC addresses concerns about materiality by changing 'may have' to 'has' and relied on the phrase 'reasonably determines' in relation to a breach.
7.4.3(b)	UED	Suggest deleting the phrase ' or any requirements established under clause 7.4.2(bb) or 7.4.2A(d)' as this is adequately covered by the accreditation framework and no need to resort to	The AEMC will delete this clause as it is unnecessary to refer to specific clauses where a general reference suffices.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		non-exclusive list of requirements.	
7.4.3(b)	SP AusNet	Suggests removing the phrase 'expressed to apply' as it is ambiguous.	The AEMC agrees with this suggestion to clarify this phrase.
7.4.3(b)(2)	Jemena	Stakeholder argues that the phrase 'of more than 7 days after notice' is insufficient time and needs clarity as to whether these are 7 business days or calendar days.	The AEMC considers that the time period provided and the process of notification and review in circumstances where AEMO has reasonably determined that there is a breach is sufficient. In addition, in practice AEMO would work with the service provider before issuing a notice of breach.
7.4.3(c)	UED	Suggest that the phrase 'allow the provider to continue to operate under constraints agreed to by AEMO' should also include the agreement with the responsible person.	The AEMC's view is that AEMO's role to accredit service providers does not require the agreement of the Responsible Person. However the AEMC suggests adding a new clause to inform the Responsible Person of the outcome of a review under paragraph (c).
7.4.3(d) (refer to AEMO's Mark-up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	SP AusNet; EnergyAustralia	Stakeholders seek clarification on the concept of 'unethical' as the basis for deregistration. It is unclear what circumstances are deemed 'unethical' given breaches of Rules and procedures are covered by 7.4.3(b).	The use of the word 'unethical' is ambiguous. Further other clauses cover potential and material incidents of breach. Therefore, this clause should be deleted in the interests of promoting regulatory certainty.
7.5.1	SP AusNet	Seeks confirmation as to the approach regarding responsibility for the	The metering register should reside only in the metering database managed

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		<p>metering register. If 'agency' databases are still used to contain parts of the metering register, concerned that there is overlapping responsibility between the Responsible Person and AEMO. If this is the case, suggests 'splitting' information between components held by AEMO in Market Settlement and Transfer Solution (MSATS) Procedures and those held by the Metering Data Provider/Metering Provider.</p>	<p>by AEMO. Accordingly, there should not be a problem with overlapping responsibilities. The AEMC has proposed modifying clause 7.1.1(b)(8) to provide further clarity.</p>
7.6.2(b)	SP AusNet	<p>Consider removing this clause and referencing to 7.9.5 for data correction details.</p>	<p>The AEMC's view is that this clause should be retained. This clause deals with non-compliance whereas 7.9.5 deals with errors in tests, inspections and audits.</p>
7.6.3	SP AusNet	<p>Change heading of clause to 'audits of metering data'.</p>	<p>The AEMC's view is that AEMO's proposed heading is the most appropriate.</p>
7.6.3	SP AusNet	<p>This clause deals with AEMO's responsibility for audits of the metering installation and metering database. There seems to be a gap in the Rules where there should be audits between metering data services database and the metering installation and/or metering database.</p>	<p>No evidence has been provided that there is a failure of process by AEMO to recognise the role of the Responsible Person. Consequently, there is no need to add a clause for the Responsible Person. However the AEMC accepts a modification to paragraph (d) to ensure that AEMO agrees to comply with the Responsible Person's reasonable</p>

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			security and safety requirements.
7.6.3(a)	Citipower & PowerCor	Clause states Registered Participant's metering installation, but should this be the Responsible Person's metering installation or just metering installation.	The AEMC has proposed drafting which aims to clarify who is entitled to request audits from AEMO.
7.6.3(a)	Jemena	The Responsible Person, not the Registered Participant, is responsible for the metering installation. This clause should be revised accordingly to refer to the Responsible Person and not the Registered Participant.	The AEMC agrees that it is the Responsible Person, not the Registered Participant, who is responsible for the metering installation. Clause 7.6.3(d) has been revised.
7.7	SP AusNet	Suggest heading should be 'Security of Metering Installations and Energy Data'.	The AEMC's view is that AEMO's proposed heading is the most appropriate.
7.7(a)(7) and 7.7(b)	UED	Concerned that with current drafting a customer may only seek access to data at their metering installation from the retailer (FRMP). Should allow customer to request access from LNSP.	The AEMC's view is that the consumers will have primary relationship with the retailer, hence it is unnecessary for this clause to allow a customer to have access to the LNSP.
7.7(a)(9)	SP AusNet	This clause states 'in accordance with clause 7.2.9(c)(5)' however it is unclear why 7.2.9(c)(5) is referred to here. Perhaps this is intended to be the Service Level Procedures generally?	The AEMC understands that this clause allows a Metering Data Provider who has not been engaged, but nevertheless has a legitimate interest in the data to obtain metering data, particularly when a connection point is transferred between retailers.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
7.7(b)	Citipower & PowerCor	This clause refers to energy data and uses the phrase 'by persons referred to in paragraph (a)'. However, paragraph (a) deals with metering data. The phrase 'by persons referred to in paragraph (a)' should be deleted.	The AEMC accepts that clause 7.7(a) and 7.7(b) should be consistent. Accordingly, the AEMC proposes to alter paragraph (a) to include a reference to energy data.
7.7(c1) [New proposed clause]	Grid Australia	Should include a further clause whereby the Metering Data Provider must 'ensure' access to metering data from the metering data services database only to persons eligible under 7.7(a).	The AEMC accepts the need for such a clause and has provided corresponding drafting.
7.7(g)	Citipower & PowerCor	Suggest that in order to maintain adequate security of the metering installation access should be restricted to 'electronic access'.	The AEMC accepts this and has proposed corresponding drafting.
7.8	Jemena	Consideration should be given to changes to security arrangements insofar as it impacts the roll out of smart meters.	This clause has smart metering implications and as such should be treated as outside the scope of this Rule change.
7.8.2(e)	SP AusNet	In AEMO's Rule change proposal, clause 7.8.2(e) was deleted. This removed AEMO's right to meter passwords, so now can no longer access meters.	The AEMC agrees that it may be beneficial for AEMO to have a general right to request passwords for the purposes of settlement if ever necessary.
7.8.4(c)	SP AusNet	Requests further clarity on what constitutes 'advise' in the phrase 'advise AEMO of the variation' resulting in	The AEMC agrees to drafting changes to enhance the clarity of this clause. However, the AEMC suggests substituting 'advise'

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		the alteration of metering data following an onsite test.	for 'notify' to be more explicit.
7.9.1(g)	SP AusNet	This clause deals with the storage/archival requirements of metering data in the metering database. Should there also be an obligation on AEMO to store/archive settlements ready data?	The AEMC agrees that there should be a requirement to retain settlements ready data.
7.9.1(i)	SP AusNet	With the changing of settlements ready data definition and its location in the metering database, SP AusNet is concerned that DNSPs may not have direct access to the settlements ready data for billing purposes in accordance with clause 6.20.1.	The AEMC considers that DNSPs may have access to metering data for network billing purposes in accordance with clause 7.14.3(a)(5). Further, clause 7.7(a) can be amended such that network service providers have access to settlements ready data. This ensures that participants have access to settlements ready data from the metering database, particularly for type 6 data.
7.9.1(i)	UED; Citipower & Powercor	Considers this clause is not required because Rule 6.20.1(e)(1) and (e)(2) provide a basis on which distribution charges may be billed.	The AEMC's view is that retaining this clause may add clarity by making obligations explicit.
7.9.1(j) (refer to AEMO's Mark up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	Citipower & PowerCor; UED	This power is excessive and gives AEMO unfettered power to obtain metering data directly from a metering installation	The AEMC's view is that there is no evidence of AEMO's abuse of process. AEMO needs this power under certain circumstances. The

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		and should be constrained as a last resort measure.	AEMC proposes to relocate provision to 7.11.1(e).
7.9.4	Citipower & PowerCor	Seeks clarification of paragraphs (d),(e) and (f). Suggests that the data substituted by AEMO for settlement purposes should be regarded as interim data, not substituted data.	The AEMC will re-order these paragraphs and refer to 'replacement' metering data.
7.9.4(e)	Citipower & PowerCor; SP AusNet; UED	Suggests that the use of the term 'best endeavours' is inappropriate and a barrier to service provider competition. Suggests 'reasonable endeavours'.	It is important that AEMO understand what the problem is and when it is expected to be fixed. The AEMC has proposed drafting to the clause which provides further clarification.
7.9.4(f)	SP AusNet	Suggests adding further words into this clause for clarity	This clause has been amended as above.
7.9.5	SP AusNet	Suggests that the Responsible Person's role is not included in this clause and only refers to AEMO.	The AEMC takes the view that this clause does incorporate the Responsible Person through the reference to 'in accordance with Rule 7.6'.
7.9.5(c)	SP AusNet	Paragraph (c) assigns the role for substitution of data to AEMO while (d) assigns role to Metering Data Provider. How does this clause operate with paragraph (d)?	The AEMC has suggested drafting that adds clarity to the operation of these clauses.
7.9.5(d) (refer to AEMO's Mark up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	SP AusNet	For clarity, add the words 'in the metering data services database' at the end of the sentence.	This would no longer be an issue because the AEMC's proposed drafting will consequently delete this clause.
7.11	SP AusNet	Change heading to 'metering data	The AEMC takes the view that AEMO's

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		service arrangements'.	proposed heading is more appropriate.
7.11.1	SP AusNet	Heading should be 'Interval Metering data'.	The AEMC takes the view that this clause also deals with non-interval metering data. For example 7.11.1(a). Hence AEMO's proposed heading is appropriate.
7.11.1(a)	SP AusNet	This Clause is not subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), as paragraph (a) applies irrespective of paragraphs (b) and (c).	The AEMC agrees with stakeholder concerns and has proposed drafting accordingly.
7.11.1(a)	SP AusNet	This Clause is meant to be stating that where the metering installation has interval data and is remotely read, then this interval data must be collected.	The AEMC agrees that a specific reference to AEMO is required and has suggested corresponding drafting.
7.11.1(b)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder considers that this clause could be made more precise. This clause should state that where a metering installation has interval data capability and is remotely read and AEMO requires actual metering data to meet its market obligations.	The AEMC's view is that paragraph (a) has been clarified such that paragraph (b) is sufficiently clear.
7.11.1(b)	SP AusNet	Seeks clarification as to the meaning of 'otherwise agreed between AEMO and the Responsible Person'.	The AEMC agrees that this clause may be deleted as it is not used in the market.
7.11.1(b)(3)	SP AusNet	Why are the performance standards specified in the metrology procedure not covered by this	The AEMC agrees that the performance standards specified in the metrology procedure should be covered by this

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		clause?	clause.
7.11.1(c)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder considers that this clause could be made more precise. This clause should state that where a metering installation has interval data capability and is remotely read, then AEMO does not require actual metering data to meet its obligations.	The AEMC view is that paragraph (a) has been clarified such that paragraph (c) is sufficiently clear.
7.11.1(b)(4); 7.11.1(c)(3); 7.11.1 (d)(3)	UED	Make explicit reference to metrology procedure rather than to a Rule stating that the metrology procedure must include these requirements.	The AEMC agrees and will propose drafting making explicit reference to metrology procedure. This suggestion would enhance clarity without altering the requirements.
7.11.1(d) [New clause proposed by SP AusNet]	SP AusNet	Stakeholder considers that there should be a clause that deals with non-remotely read (that is, manually read) interval data and proposed a new draft clause.	The AEMC takes the view that drafting a new paragraph (d) to deal with non-remotely read interval data is unnecessary because this is appropriately dealt with by the current paragraph (d).
7.11.1(e) [New clause proposed by SP AusNet]	SP AusNet	This clause was paragraph (d) under AEMO's proposal. Stakeholder suggests that this clause should apply to circumstances where a metering installation has interval data capability and is manually read.	The AEMC considers that this clause is necessary to address type 5 and type 6 metering installations. The AEMC retains this clause as paragraph (d) (and thus, does not accept SP AusNet's proposal to make this clause paragraph (e)).
7.11.2	SP AusNet	Change heading to 'metering data service role'.	The AEMC agrees that heading should be changed, but would suggest

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			change to 'metering data services'.
7.11.2(a)(1)	SP AusNet	This clause should include a wider range of meter reading options so insert 'by manual reading or by calculation.'	The AEMC has suggested drafting such that both remote acquisition and manual reading methods are recognised in the Rules.
7.11.2(a)(6)	Citipower & PowerCor; SP AusNet	Minimum service requirements are not to merely provide 'access' to metering data services databases, but rather to deliver data. Also Metering Data Provider should only be obliged to deliver the portion of the metering register in MDS database.	The AEMC has suggested drafting that enhances the clarity of the Metering Data Provider's role. Also removing references to the metering register simplifies the operation of this clause.
7.11.2(a)(6)	UED	This clause states Metering Data Provider provide access to metering data, NMI standing data and metering register information. But NMI standing data and metering register information is provided by LNSP or Metering Provider not Metering Data Provider. So Metering Data Provider should only be obliged to provide access to metering data.	The AEMC has drafted changes to this clause incorporating these concerns.
7.11.2(b)	SP AusNet	Redraft clause to be explicit about responsibilities for additional data services (similar to drafting in 7.3.1(c) and (g)) to be supplied from Responsible Person's metering installation.	The AEMC's view is that if Metering Data Provider is engaged to provide additional data services, this should not compromise its primary role of providing metering data services. Also, costs should be recovered from the

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			party that requests the additional services: either the Market Participant or LNSP.
7.11.2(b)	UED	Suggests this rule is unnecessary as it deals with commercial arrangements.	The principle of giving FRMP choice to arrange additional features with a Metering Data Provider and to ensure this choice is not frustrated by other parties is a critical one. Preserving this FRMP choice would facilitate the development of commercial relationships. Accordingly, the AEMC does not support stakeholder's suggestion.
7.11.3(a)	SP AusNet	Suggest that the Metering Data Provider 'does' rather than 'ensures' (consistent with principle that service providers perform actions whereas Responsible Person ensures actions are performed).	The AEMC agrees with this proposal and will amend the clause accordingly.
7.11.3(a); 7.11.3(c)	SP AusNet	Suggests that metering data should not be stored/archived separately from metering data services database, rather should be in the metering data services database. This is based on the view that the MDS database is a single conceptual database similar to AEMO's metering database with its affiliated agency databases.	The AEMC suggests that paragraphs (a) and (c) can be combined for clarity such that (c) is consequently deleted.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
7.11.3(b)	SP AusNet	Suggest that this clause should be restricted only to Metering Data Providers accredited to provide services to Type 7 metering installations.	The AEMC agrees with this suggestion and has proposed drafting to clarify the operation of this clause.
7.11.3(c) (refer to AEMO's Mark up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	SP AusNet	The phrase 'in the form in which it was collected' is ambiguous.	This clause has now been deleted (refer above).
7.11.3(c) (refer to AEMO's Mark up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	UED	This clause is confusing and should be deleted. This clause is better expressed in paragraph (a).	This clause has now been deleted (refer above).
7.11.3(d)	SP AusNet; UED	Reference should be in accordance with the metrology procedure and not the service level procedures.	The AEMC's position is that the reference to service level procedures is correct because it relates to the standards for the delivery of data.
7.11.3(f)	SP AusNet	SP AusNet suggests that 'notify' is ambiguous. What actions qualify as 'notify'?	Without any clear benefits to the contrary, the AEMC prefers continuation of the usage of terms currently understood by industry. The word 'notify' is understood by industry.
7.11.3(g)	SP AusNet	The obligation should be qualified such that AEMO may also edit metering data in accordance with 7.9.4(d).	The AEMC agrees with this proposal and will amend the clause accordingly. The AEMC also notes changing the word 'edit' to 'alter'.
7.11.3(g); 7.11.3(h)	Citipower & PowerCor	The use of the word 'edit' is unclear. Suggest using the word 'alter'.	The AEMC agrees that 'alter' is clearer and more consistent with current terminology; hence this change could be made.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
7.11.3(i)	UED	The issue is whether to provide electronic access to metering data services database. UED argues that this is an onerous process. UED suggests that this clause be deleted.	This clause focuses the responsibility of the Metering Data Provider to deliver metering data to relevant Market Participants and Network Service providers rather than merely providing access to the metering data services database.
7.11.3(i)	SP AusNet	Suggest that minimum service requirements are not to provide 'access' but rather to deliver data.	Reformulation of this clause has resolved this issue.
7.11.3(i)	Citipower & PowerCor	Clause is inappropriately drafted and should refer to access to metering data, not the MDS database. Suggests that para (d) suffices.	Reformulation of this clause has resolved this issue.
7.11.3(j)	Citipower & PowerCor; SP AusNet; UED	Suggests that this clause is unnecessary as Rules and Metrology procedure sets requirements.	The AEMC would retain this clause as it helps to ensure that collection methods are fundamentally sound in delivering data to AEMO and the market with the required quality.
7.11.3(k)	Citipower & PowerCor; SP AusNet	See 7.2.5(g)(3) of AEMO's marked up changes (now clause 7.2.2(d) and 7.2.3(k) of the Draft Rule). Suggest impractical with smart metering introduction. The current practice of estimation and substitution are more efficient for mass market smart metering.	The AEMC states that clauses 7.2.2(d) and 7.2.3(k) are an obligation on the FRMP or the LNSP respectively to arrange for the provision of data, whereas 7.11.3(k) is an obligation on the Metering Data Provider to cooperate with the relevant FRMP or LNSP for this purpose. All of these clauses should be

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			retained.
7.11.5(b) (refer to AEMO's Mark-up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	SP AusNet	SP AusNet argues that this clause does not align with the actual process for Type 6 and 7 metering installations, particularly in light of the new definition for metering installations and a new definition of metering data.	The AEMC considers that this clause could be deleted because metering data for type 7 metering installations is calculated by the Metering Data Provider under clause 7.11.2(a)(4) and clause 7.14.1(c)(6) requires the metrology procedure to set out the methodology for the conversion of type 6 data.
7.11.5(b)(5) (refer to AEMO's Mark-up of Chapter 7 of the Rules in their Rule Change Request)	UED	Suggests that the clause refers to a 7.3AI.	This concern was clarified with stakeholder and seems no longer to be an issue.
7.12	Grid Australia	Suggested changes to use of 'metering point' rather than 'connection point'.	The AEMC's view is the correct reference is to 'connection point' rather than 'metering point'. This would be consistent with schedule 7.2.
7.12(a); 7.12(f)	Citipower & PowerCor	This provision deals with accuracy of clocks and drafting changed from 'load through the metering point' to 'load through the connection point'. Stakeholders consider this problematic for multiple metering installations served by one connection point (eg. commercial high rise). Are the accuracy requirements for large customers to be applicable to smaller customers?	The AEMC's view is that these accuracy requirements relate to connection points, not metering points. Metering points refer to the physical connection of the meter, and does not always correspond to a NEM connection point. In the commercial high rise scenario, there will be a meter at the main connection point and sub-meters. The main meter must meet accuracy requirements through the relevant connection point. If a sub-meter is also a

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			NEM registered connection point, then it will need to meet the requirements of the NEM connection point but not the main connection point. Hence, metering installations that are not part of a connection point, do not need to comply with accuracy requirements.
7.12(a); 7.12 (e); 7.12(f)(1)	SP AusNet	Re-draft language to ensure that Metering Provider has the role not the Responsible Person.	The AEMC accepts this proposal and has proposed appropriate drafting.
7.13(g)	SP AusNet; Jemena	Change date and basis for review to include adoption of smart meters.	This clause has smart metering implications and as such should be treated as outside the scope of this Rule Change Request.
7.14.1(c)(4)(ii)	Citipower & PowerCor; SP AusNet; UED	Refers to the delivery of metering data from the 'metering installation', but following changes to definition of metering installation, this is no longer the case. Reference should be to MDS database.	The AEMC has suggested changes so that it is now consistent with the proposed definition of metering installation.
7.14.1A	Citipower & PowerCor; SP AusNet; UED; Jemena	Service Level Procedures seem to be already adequately covered by the metrology procedure (Rule 7.14), so this clause may be redundant.	The AEMC's view is that the Service Level Procedures deal with matters distinct from the Metrology Procedure and, for now, should be kept separate. However, the AEMC would suggest that AEMO review the documents for coherence in due course.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
7.14.1A(c)(2)	Citipower & PowerCor	The Service Level Procedures should only specify output, not systems and processes. This clause should be deleted.	The AEMC takes the view that processes can be part of Service Level Procedures.
7.14.1A(c)(4)	Citipower & PowerCor	Reference to 'delivery' and 'allow access to' is unclear.	The AEMC seeks to enhance clarity of this clause and agrees that the proposed drafting should be clearer.
7.14.2(b)	SP AusNet	The Note is for actions before 1 Jan 2009 and can be deleted.	The AEMC accepts that this Note has expired which under clause 11.5.5(a) expired on 1 January 2009. This Note can be deleted.
7.14.3	SP AusNet	Heading should be "Additional Metrology Procedure Matters."	The AEMC agrees with this proposal.
7.14.4	SP AusNet	The change processes for the various procedures should be standardised and rationalised.	The AEMC's view is that the change procedures are stipulated in the Rules consultation procedures (in Chapter 8) or, in relation to the metrology procedure, in the Rules itself.
S7.1	Grid Australia	Change the title of the 'responsibility' box from 'Responsible Person' to 'Financially Responsible Market Participant'.	The AEMC will change this box from the 'Responsible Person' to the 'Financially Responsible Market Participant or Local Network Service Provider'.
S7.2.1(b)	SP AusNet	Clarify this provision to make it consistent with 7.3.1(c).	AEMC's view is both of these clauses are clear and serve different purposes. Clause 7.3.1(c) deals with additional features and does not address accuracy or deal with payment

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
			directly. Clause S7.2.1(b) is about increased accuracy, which will be paid for by the Registered Participant and the Responsible Person must comply with such a request.
S7.2.3 Items 3(4), 4(4) and (5)	Citipower & PowerCor	This clause previously provided for type 6 accumulated energy data to be transferred to a remote location. Why has it been deleted? Stakeholder concerned that it may still be necessary.	AEMC's view is that data may be transferred to or from a remote location without prescription in the Rules. Metering data requirements are stipulated in Rules and metrology procedure and any delays are dealt with by estimation. It is no longer necessary to account for 'delays' in the delivery of data in the Rules.
Table S7.2.3.1	Grid Australia	Change title of second column from "Volume limit per annum per connection point" to "Volume limit per annum per metering point".	The AEMC's view is that it is more correct for the measurement to occur at the connection point, rather than the metering point. The connection point represents the point of supply between the network service provider and the retailer whereas the metering point refers to the physical connection of the meter that relates to that connection point.
S7.2.4(c); S7.2.4(f)	Grid Australia	Remove the word 'revenue' from 'revenue metering installation' .	The AEMC accepts this change as being consistent with the Rule change proposal.
S7.2.6.1(a) and (b)	Citipower & PowerCor; Grid Australia	Drafting amended from 'metering point' to 'connection point' but problematic for connection points	The AEMC recognises that there are cases where a 'virtual' or 'logical' connection point has

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
		with more than one metering installation. For example, if there are two metering installations (one is 990GWH and other is 10GWH), do these provisions apply to both metering installations?	two or more metering points. In this case, the metering data for the connection point is obtained by summation. AEMO's approach to registration is that the accuracy of the metering installation must be consistent with the consumption through the connection point. However, flexibility is adopted in registering meters with virtual connection points. Usually, where two meters are at a connection point, each meter would be required to be of the accuracy required at the connection point.
S7.4.3(g)	UED	Suggests deleting 'procedures authorised under the Rules' and instead adding 'metrology procedure' to reflect capabilities for Metering Provider's for Type 5 and 6 metering installations.	The AEMC's view is that 'procedures authorised under the Rules' should be retained. However it would be appropriate to add 'metrology procedure' in clause S7.4.4(a) because this clause deals with capabilities for type 5 and 6 metering installations, which are set out in the metrology procedure.
S7.4.4(a)	UED	Suggests deleting 'procedures authorised under the Rules' and instead adding 'metrology procedure' to reflect capabilities for Metering Provider's for Type 5 and 6 metering installations.	The AEMC's view is that 'procedures authorised under the Rules' should be retained. However it would be appropriate to add 'metrology procedure' in clause S7.4.4(a) because this clause deals with capabilities for type 5 and 6 metering installations, which are set out in the metrology procedure.

Clause(s)	Stakeholder(s)	Issue Raised by Stakeholder(s)	AEMC Response
Table S7.6.2	Citipower & PowerCor	Rule provides for type 5 and 6 metering installations with remote reading in certain circumstances (see cl 7.3.4(f)), table should reflect this Eg. Category 5D and/or 6D for manual collection and remote acquisition.	Where a Metering Data Provider is collecting data from type 5 and 6 metering installation using remote acquisition under clause 7.3.4(f), this would be accredited in category 4D.
S7.6.3(d)	Citipower & PowerCor	The key issue is access to appropriate software, not whether it is licensed. So consider deleting the word 'licensed'.	The AEMC considers that use of the word 'licensed' may be outdated and suggests that it be replaced by the word 'authorised'.
S7.6.3(f)(1); S7.6.3(g)	UED	Metering Data Providers should only be obliged to provide relevant NMI standing data.	The AEMC will place the word 'relevant' in front of the term 'NMI standing data' in paragraphs (f)(1) and (g). This appropriately sets the limits on the obligations of Metering Data Providers with respect to NMI standing data.

B.2 Technical drafting issues relating to Chapter 10 of the Rules

Table B.2 refers to technical drafting issues raised in submissions from the first round of consultation relevant to Chapter 10 of the Rules. The glossary terms below refer to the glossary terms as expressed in the Draft Rule to be Made (Draft Rule).

Table B.2 Technical drafting issues relating to Chapter 10 of the Rules

Glossary Term	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Policy Position
Metering Data Services	Citipower & PowerCor	Remove the word "from" as it is unclear. Suggest rather than 'from the metering register' substitute ' the metering register	AEMC's proposes to modify the definition by deleting references to metering register.

Glossary Term	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Policy Position
		information'.	
Metering Data Services and Metering Data Services Database	SP AusNet; UED; Integral Energy	The metering register is partially held by AEMO and the remainder by the Metering Provider and the Metering Data Provider. Similarly NMI standing data held in central repository of Market Settlement and Transfer Solution (MSATS) Procedures and by network service providers. Suggests that 'metering data services' should only make reference to 'relevant NMI standing data' and 'relevant information from the metering register'.	AEMC proposes to modify definition so it refers only to 'relevant' NMI standing data and will delete reference to metering register.
Metering Data Services Database	Citipower & PowerCor	Concerned that 'metering register' is located in both metering data services database (see definition) and the metering database (cl 7.5.1).	AEMC proposes to delete reference to metering register in the definition.
Remote acquisition	Citipower & PowerCor	The Note (which refers to 7.3.4(f)) at the end of the definition is inconsistent with the first sentence of the definition.	Remote acquisition relates to interval data and clause 7.3.4(f) operates as an exception to this arrangement.
Remote acquisition	Citipower & PowerCor	The definition currently states 'interval metering data' however, the data transmitted should be 'energy' data. Consider substituting 'energy' data or just referring to it as 'data'.	The distinction between 'energy data' and 'metering data', as stated in S7.1, is that the latter is the data acquired by the metering data provider and the former is the data held in the metering installation. The AEMC does not accept the proposed change to this

Glossary Term	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Policy Position
			definition.
Settlements Ready Data	UED; Jemena	The proposed definition states that this refers to data held in the metering database. If this is the case, it will require LNSPs to replicate the dataset in AEMO's metering database, which leads to inefficiency, particularly with the advent of smart meters.	The AEMC is satisfied that the definition meets the requirements for AEMO to settle the market while ensuring that participants can access metering data for network billing purposes in accordance with the metrology procedure under clause 7.14.3(a)(5).
Telecommunications Network	Citipower & PowerCor; Jemena; UED; SP AusNet	It is unnecessary and inappropriate for AEMO to have the obligation to approve the telecommunications network. AEMO's approval criteria is also not set out. This should be made more transparent in Ch 7. This definition should also take into account smart metering developments.	Remote acquisition occurs via public telecommunications network otherwise through a telecommunications system that has been approved by AEMO. The AEMC's view is that AEMO possesses this requirement to understand the reliability, security and standards of these systems so that settlements requirements are met. This Rule change proposal is not intended to account for smart metering developments.

C Technical Drafting Issues (Second Round Consultation)

C.1 Technical Drafting Issues (Second Round Consultation) relating to Chapter 7 of the Rules

Table C.1 refers to technical drafting issues raised in submissions from the second round of consultation relevant to Chapter 7 of the Rules. The clauses in Table C.1 refer to the Rule to be Made (Final Rule) unless specified otherwise.

Table C.1 Technical Drafting Issues (Second Round Consultation) relating to Chapter 7 of the Rules

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
7.1.1(b)(9)	SP AusNet	Recommends moving this as a new stand alone reference.	AEMC agrees that this would add clarity.
7.1.3	AEMO	Similar to current clause 7.14.4(e), insert a clause allowing for minor administrative changes to the procedures without invoking the Rule consultation procedures. If this is done here, no need for clause 7.14.4(e).	AEMC agrees and has stipulated a process allowing parties to modify procedures in Chapter 7 of the Rules.
7.1.3	Citipower & PowerCor	Suggests that this clause is not necessary as there are existing obligations in other clauses.	This clause is necessary to have a single location for a head of power that covers responsibility for all procedures and would add clarity to the operation of Chapter 7.
7.1.3(a); 7.1.3(b)	SP AusNet; UED.	These clauses should be broadened such that it refers to all guidelines relevant to Chapter 7 (that is, this clause should not be restricted to those procedures merely specified in Chapter 7 of the Rules).	AEMC's view is that broadening this clause to include a range of documents, particularly unenforceable documents, and making these documents subject to the Rules consultation procedures would be inefficient.

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
7.1.3(a); 7.2.1(b)[of Draft Rule]; 7.2.2(e)[of Draft Rule]; 7.2.3(l)[of Draft Rule]; 7.14.1A	EnergyAustralia	Rules should specify the content and nature of the matters to be addressed in the guidelines to ensure that obligations (outside of the Rules) are not placed on market participants.	Noted. The Commission has attempted to ensure that enforceable instruments are referred to as procedures in Chapter 7 while references to guidelines have been removed and instead replaced by a more general phrase: 'explanatory material'.
7.1.3(e)[of Draft Rule]	SP AusNet	Suggests that the wording of this clause should refer to all Chapter 7 related documents and AEMO must publish all the actual documents, not just a list.	Noted. The party authorised to make the procedure must publish it; refer to 7.1.3(e) of this Final Rule.
7.2.1(a)	UED	There should be one Responsible Person (for metering installation and metering data services).	Agreed. This is the general position in this final Rule determination.
7.2.1(b) [of Draft Rule]	Citipower & PowerCor	Suggests that it is not necessary to have a guideline on the Responsible Person; rather, this should be set out in the Rules.	This is now dealt with in clause 7.2.1(d) of the Final Rule. Relevant explanatory material will be published.
7.2.1(d)	AEMO	One guideline on metering data services rather than multiple guidelines.	Agreed. AEMO is to establish relevant explanatory material on the Responsible Person.
7.2.3(c)(2)	SP AusNet; Energy Australia	Suggests that the clause should only specify terms and conditions (and should not name the Metering Provider).	Disagree. This clause should be retained to ensure that LNSP must inform buyer of services as to what arrangements are in place to provide those metering services.
7.2.3(i)(2)	SP AusNet	There should be an	This clause operates

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		obligation on the LNSP to provide a NMI even if it is not the Responsible Person. Suggests relocating this clause to clause 7.3.1.	effectively and will retain its current form.
7.2.3(i)(2)	SP AusNet	NMI are not allocated to metering installations but rather to connection points.	Disagree. NMI are per metering installation and not per connection point.
7.2.5(d)(1);7.2.5(d)(2)	Citipower & Powercor	Reference to 'procedures authorised under the Rules' is too broad and required procedures should be referenced directly.	Agreed. To clarify the phrase 'procedures authorised under the Rules', AEMO is to publish a list of such procedures authorised under the Rules under clause 7.1.3(f).
7.2.5(d)(9)	UED	Recommends a new clause (7.2.5(d)(10)) to ensure that reasonable requirements of the LNSP and RP will be met before arranging a replacement and alteration of a metering installation.	This clause has smart metering implications and as such no changes will be made in this Rule change.
7.3.1(a)(1)	SP AusNet	Clarify phrase 'equivalent accessible display'.	This clause has smart metering implication and as such, no changes will be made in this Rule change.
7.3.1(a)(4)	SP AusNet	As 7.2.5(d)(4) only requires a communications interface for cases of remote acquisition, this clause should be moved to 7.3.1(b) and not a mandatory requirement in 7.3.1(a).	Clause 7.3.1(a) will be reinstated hence paragraph (a)(4) is no longer necessary.
7.3.1(a)(4)	AEMO	This clause should be modified such that it is clear that a communications interface is not	Clause 7.3.1(a) will be reinstated hence paragraph (a)(4) is no longer necessary

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		required for all metering installations.	
7.3.1(a)(7)	SP AusNet	Suggests that this clause should state that metering installations do not need to record unauthorised flows of energy such as photovoltaic cells.	Disagree. 'Unauthorised flows' of energy are outside the scope of Chapter 7 and are addressed under jurisdictional law.
7.3.1(a)(7); 7.3.1(i)(1).	EnergyAustralia	This clause should be broadened such that it includes the capability for bi-directional flows.	Agreed. Corresponding drafting has been suggested.
7.3.1(a)(8)	UED	There should be a single measurement element for active and reactive energy (rather than separate measurement elements).	Disagree. This clause will retain its form. It seems that the interpretation of 'element' is aligned with 'meter', which is not correct.
7.3.1(a)(11)	SP AusNet	Clarification was sought as to whether a lesser period of storage is possible.	The phrase 'such other period' may include a lesser period.
7.3.1(b)(6)	AEMO	This clause can be deleted.	Disagree. This clause will be retained.
7.3.1(d)	SP AusNet	This clause should be drafted to reflect actual practice whereby the FRMP (not the Responsible Person) applies to the LNSP for a NMI.	This clause works in practice with clause 7.1.2(a)(3). The FRMP (as Responsible Person) must apply for NMI. Or the FRMP can contact the LNSP (as responsible person) to apply for NMI.
7.3.1(g)	AEMO	Suggests that this clause be revised to ensure that additional purposes must not interfere with the primary obligation on the Responsible Person to ensure the provision of metering data services.	This clause has been re-drafted to remove the linkage between 7.3.1(c) and 7.3.1(g) to clarify operation of both clauses.
7.3.1(g)	SP AusNet	Suggests that the Responsible Person	This clause has been re-drafted to

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		may have further obligations (other than those in the Rules, such as jurisdictional smart meter obligations) which may result in it not agreeing to additional features. Suggests broadening this clause to recognise these other obligations.	remove the linkage between 7.3.1(c) and 7.3.1(g) to clarify operation of both clauses. This addresses this stakeholder's issue.
7.3.1(g)	UED	Suggests that this clause should require that the agreement of the Responsible Person must first be sought when a MDP decides to provide additional commercial services.	This clause has been re-drafted to remove the linkage between 7.3.1(c) and 7.3.1(g) to clarify operation of both clauses. Clause 7.3.1(g) is intended to be used for operational metering purposes.
7.3.7(a); 7.3.7(d)	SP AusNet	The process for metering installation malfunctions in the draft Rules does not correspond to actual practice.	There have been some changes to 7.3.7(d) to make the process for metering installations more effective.
7.3.7(b)	UED	Suggest deleting the clause 'and AEMO may revise the procedure from time to time' as this is covered by clause 7.1.3(b).	Agreed.
7.4.2(bc);7.4.2A(f) [of Draft Rule]	AEMO	Propose that these paragraphs are included under clause 7.14.1A.	Agreed. It would be more appropriate to insert these requirements in clause 7.14.1A as part of the service level procedures.
7.4.2(bc) [of Draft Rule]	SP AusNet; UED	Stakeholders suggest removing the words 'among other things' to make this an exhaustive list.	Disagree. These clauses give AEMO sufficient flexibility to create measures that evolve with the needs of industry.
7.4.2(bc) [of Draft Rule]	EnergyAustralia	Suggests that reference to 'agency metering database'	Disagree: the MP is not responsible for

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		should rather be to the 'metering data services database'.	MDS database.
7.4.2(bc) [of Draft Rule]	SP AusNet	Unless an agency database is introduced to cope with a distributed metering register, there is no longer an agency metering database. So reference to agency metering database should be deleted.	The metering register is the responsibility of AEMO (as per clause 7.5.1 and S7.5.1). In practice, the AEMC recognises that the sources of metering register data may be from MPs and MDPs. In terms of regulatory design, an agency database is not necessary and would detract from the key point: AEMO is responsible for the metering register.
7.4.2(bc); 7.4.2A(f) [of Draft Rule]	EnergyAustralia	References to 'database maintained by Metering Providers' and 'delivery up to AEMO of data' are more appropriately part of the MDP's role rather than the MP.	Disagree - MPs have their own databases and standing data.
7.4.2(c)	AEMO	Suggests that wording should be added such that this clause relating to network service providers applies to those network service providers who are 'responsible persons for metering installations'	Agreed. This would add clarity to the operation of this clause.
7.4.2A(c)	AEMO	Suggests that wording should be added such that this clause relating to network service providers applies to those network service providers who are 'responsible persons for metering installations'.	Agreed. This would add clarity to the operation of this clause.
7.4.2A(d)	Citipower &	This clause should not require MDPs to	This clause has been redrafted so

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
	Powercor	adopt the guideline as part of the qualification process, rather the guideline should be restricted to the accreditation process.	that the requirements for the accreditation of MDPs are to be adopted in the qualification process.
7.4.2A(e)	SP AusNet	Reference should be to (f) not (d) ie. it should read 'requirements established by AEMO under paragraph (f)'.	Agreed.
7.4.2A(f) [of draft Rule]	SP AusNet	Reference in this clause should be to (e) not (d).	Disagree. The drafting is correct.
7.4.3	SP AusNet; Citipower & Powercor	There should be Rules relating to de-registration that contain 1) materiality and intent of AEMO when determining actions to take following a review and 2) requirement for a dispute resolution process.	Noted - principles related to materiality have been incorporated in the Final Rule.
7.4.3(a)	UED; SP AusNet	Unnecessary to create another deregistration process because this is covered by the Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure. In any event, de-registration process should be integrated with the Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure.	Disagree. This clause gives the necessary head of power for the Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure, which is currently given force through the Deeds.
7.4.3(b)	SP AusNet	There should be a requirement for AEMO to inform RP at this earlier stage rather than after AEMO has conducted a review.	Disagree. Notification is provided under the Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure.
7.4.3(b)	UED	This clause does not allow for a dispute resolution for MPs	Noted. A dispute resolution process is contained in clause

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		and MDPs who disagree with AEMO's decisions. This is not covered in AEMO's compliance process (Service Provider Compliance Assessment Procedure).	7.14.1A(d).
7.4.3(d)	AEMO	Insert "(s)" after FRMP and LNSP.	Agreed.
7.5.1	SP AusNet	Metering register exists in a distributed form across AEMO and MP/MDPs. However Rules as drafted state that metering register resides with AEMO. Rules should be drafted to respond to the actual situation.	The most efficient regulatory design is for AEMO to be solely responsible for the metering register, even though the sources of data for a metering register may arise from data that is obtained from MPs and MDPs.
7.6.3	SP AusNet	Suggests there is a need for an audit comparing 1) MDS Database with metering installation 2) MDS Database with metering database.	AEMO can only settle the market based on data that it receives from the MDPs. Therefore AEMO's Metering Database must have the same data as the MDP's Metering Data Services Database. The testing of AEMO's metering database to the metering installation is therefore testing the data end-to-end. Also MDPs are audited twice a year by AEMO.
7.7(a)	SP AusNet	Clause should clarify which parties have i) access to energy data or ii) delivery of metering data (and other related types of data).	The clause operates with a sufficient degree of clarity for present purposes.
7.7(a)(7)	SP AusNet	Reconsider this matter in light of reviews in jurisdictional and	This Rule change is not intended to preempt related

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		national forums (NECF).	reforms.
7.7(c)	UED	It should be the Responsible Person to ensure access to metering data.	Agreed.
7.7(c); 7.7(c1)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder suggests that it should be clear as to which party is 'getting access to data' or 'being provided with data'. MDP and responsible party for data services should use the term 'provide or provision'.	Current arrangements will be retained because this clause is about who is to obtain access to data and who controls such access.
7.7(c1) [of Draft Rule]	AEMO	This clause duplicates proposed clause 7.11.2(a)(6) and should be deleted. This section deals with entitlement to data rather than on a MDP's obligations.	Agreed.
7.7(e)	AEMO	This clause should be amended such that AEMO provides copies of information for periods only where the registered participant is financially responsible.	AEMO's proposed change would prohibit the Ombudsman from seeking information on the DNSP, which seems counter to the transparency principle that the Ombudsman is fostering.
7.7(g)	UED	The Metering Provider should only provide access insofar as password is available.	Agreed. Corresponding drafting has been proposed.
7.8.1(b)	AEMO	As AEMO is no longer responsible for remote acquisition of metering data, this clause can be deleted.	Disagree. The purpose of this provision is to provide AEMO with a legal right to change the access arrangements in the meter should there be a need for this action. This is an essential risk management provision and should

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
			be retained.
7.8.2(c)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder suggests that this clause should only refer to energy data not to metering data. The MP is not involved in sending metering data and a password is not required.	Noted. Appropriate drafting has been provided.
7.8.2(c)	AEMO	This clause should be revised such that it is clear that only read-only passwords are required and that access is confined to the energy data in the metering installation. This clause does not provide access to metering data, which can be obtained under clause 7.11.2(a)(6).	Agreed.
7.8.2(e)	UED	Provision of passwords to AEMO would not be practical in light of smart meters connecting to a communication network. Suggest restricting operation of clause to passwords for metering installation types 1-4.	Consulted with AEMO. Agree that this clause should be restricted to metering installation types 1-4.
7.8.2(g)	UED	Consider revising this clause because there is an inconsistency between 7.8.2(c) and this clause.	Drafting has been provided to clarify this clause.
7.8.2(i)	UED	Metering Provider should only provide Metering Data Provider with passwords for metering installation types 1-4.	Current arrangements will be maintained because passwords for manually read metering installation types are still required.
7.8.4(b)	EnergyAustralia	Typographical error: replace 'metering data services databases' with 'metering data services database'.	Agreed.

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
7.8.4(c)	AEMO	Suggests clarifying this clause to ensure obligations on various parties are explicit.	Agreed. This clause has been re-drafted to enhance its clarity.
7.8.4(d)	SP AusNet	For the sake of consistency in terms used, suggests that the word 'alteration' can be substituted for the word 'adjustment' in this clause.	Agreed. Will change the word to 'alteration'
7.9.4(d)	EnergyAustralia	Stakeholder suggests that the reference should be to '1 business day' rather than '24 hours'.	Agreed. One business day is reasonable.
7.9.4(e)	SP AusNet	Costs required to achieve a 'best endeavours' standard could be prohibitive and a barrier to service provider competition. Suggests 'reasonable endeavours'.	The phrase 'best endeavours' is the appropriate standard and the clause works as intended.
7.9.4(e)	SP AusNet; UED; EnergyAustralia	The specification of a 24 hour response is inappropriate. It should be 'within 1 business day'.	Consulted with AEMO. 1 business day is reasonable.
7.9.4(e)	AEMO	Revise clause for grammatical correctness.	Agreed.
7.9.4(f)	SP AusNet; AEMO	AEMO substitution of data failing validation is one of last resort. There should be wording of 'MDP replacement data' (or equivalent) inserted in this clause.	Agreed.
7.9.5	SP AusNet	The wording in this clause should be changed so as to recognise the role of the Responsible Person (not only AEMO) in recognising errors in tests.	This clause has been re-drafted to clarify the roles of AEMO and the Responsible Person.
7.9.5(c)	UED; Citpower &	This clause should be	Agreed. The

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
	Powercor	drafted so that it is the party responsible for engaging the MDP.	reference is now to the Responsible Person.
7.9.1(b)	SP AusNet	May need to retain this clause depending on whether metering register is a distributed database held by AEMO and service providers or only with AEMO.	The concept of an agency database will no longer be in the Rules with the move to a centralised regulatory design. Although, in practice, the sources of data for the metering register may reside with other parties, the metering register is ultimately the responsibility of AEMO (see clauses 7.5.1 and S7.5.1).
7.11.2	AEMO	Heading 'metering data processes' is more clearer than 'metering data services' .	Disagree. The current title is appropriate.
7.11.2(a)(1)	UED	Suggests that this clause means that every metering installation needs to be manually and remotely read.	Disagree - there is an 'or' so it can be one or the other.
7.11.2(a)(6); 7.11.2(a)(7) [of the Draft Rule]	AEMO	These existing clauses can be combined and an additional clause requiring delivery of metering data to AEMO.	Agreed.
7.11.2(a)(10)	AEMO	It is unclear whether it is appropriate that the MDP notify the Responsible Person, rather the MDP should notify the party that engaged it to carry out metering data services.	This is no longer an issue with the AEMC's position on the Responsible Person.
7.11.2(b)	UED; SPAusNet	UED suggests that this clause should be deleted so that it does not preempt smart metering	Noted. As this clause has smart metering implications, it will not be addressed in

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		developments. UED and SP AusNet drafting in this clause is inconsistent with clause 7.3.1(g). SP AusNet suggests that this clause should be broadened to recognise that a MDP may provide additional data services to parties other than LNSP or Market Participant and has suggested rephrasing of this clause. Further SP AusNet suggests that additional services on MDP should require agreement of the RP.	this Rule Change Request.
7.11.3(a)	SP AusNet; UED	Retention of metering data for 5 years and 11 months does not need to be in the MDS database.	Noted. Drafting to clauses 7.11.3(a) and consequently to clause 7.9.1(g) has been provided to respond to this issue.
7.11.3(c)	UED	Suggests that reference to service level procedures should instead be to the metrology procedure and that this be consistent across Chapter 7.	The reference to the service level procedures is correct.
7.11.3(e)	SP AusNet	Suggests that the word 'notify' does not reflect actual practice. Perhaps instead of the use of the word 'notify' in this clause, substitute the wording 'provide corrected metering data to'.	Agreed.
7.11.3(e)	SP AusNet; UED	Stakeholder suggests that a 24 hour response is inappropriate.	Agreed.
7.11.3(e)	AEMO	It would be clearer to refer to 'financially responsible market participant' and not just 'market	Agreed.

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		participant' .	
7.11.3(f)	AEMO	Typographical error.	Agreed.
7.11.3(f)	SP AusNet	Add the word 'AEMO'.	Agreed.
7.11.3(f)	UED	The reference should be to 7.9.4(f).	Agreed.
7.11.3(i)	SP AusNet; UED	Suggests that this clause is not necessary - the obligations under this clause are redundant and duplicative	This clause will be retained for present purposes. However, AEMO should review the operational limitations of this clause.
7.11.3(j)	EnergyAustralia	Typographical error - misplaced full stop or comma.	Agreed.
7.11.3(j)	SP AusNet	This clause is confusing and should involve MDP either reading the meter manually themselves or going directly to the Responsible Person for the metering installation.	AEMO's original construction of this clause aligns best with the policy intent in the final Rule determination and provides clarity.
7.11.3(j)	Integral Energy	Obligation that Responsible Person 'must assist' is too onerous particularly in smart metering environment; suggest 'make reasonable endeavours to assist'.	This is no longer an issue with re-drafting of this clause.
7.11.5	SP AusNet	Stakeholder asserts that this clause should be reinserted.	This clause has been modified to ensure that 'active energy' data is provided to AEMO for metering installations type 6 (clause 7.11.5(b)) and for metering installation type 7 (clause 7.11.5(c)).
7.12(a)	Citipower & Powercor	Stakeholder suggests that the words 'and maintain the time' should be deleted from this clause because it overlaps	Agreed - drafting has been suggested.

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		with the obligations on the MDP in proposed clause 7.12(f).	
7.12(f)	UED	Suggests that the time setting obligations should fall with one party: Metering Provider for initial installation and MDP for ongoing maintenance. It is not appropriate that the MDP set or reset the clock on each occasion it is accessed if it falls within clock accuracy within the Rules/metrology requirements.	Clause 7.12(f) states that MDP would only need to reset clock when it does not conform to the required standard of accuracy.
7.12(f)	AEMO	Subparagraphs (1) and (2) are in effect the same. Suggest revising subparagraph (1) so that it refers to checking the accuracy of the clock.	This clause has been drafted so that subparagraph (1) refers to MDP checking the clocks and subparagraph (2) refers to MDP resetting the clocks.
7.14.1(c)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder suggests that the obligation for AEMO to approve telecommunications network should be a clause in the Rules and should not be relegated to the glossary.	This has smart metering implications and will not be considered as part of this Rule change.
7.14.1(c)(4)(ii)	SP AusNet	Stakeholder suggests extending the timeframe obligations such that it encompasses data delivery to participants for the purposes of billing.	Disagree. This clause should be restricted for these particular circumstances otherwise it could be unduly expansive if broadened to all cases of commercial functionality.
7.14.1(c)(6)(iii)	AEMO	Remove the words 'in relation to' to improve readability	Agreed.
7.14.1A	Citipower & Powercor	It is not clear how Metrology Procedure and Service Level	The intent is that the Metrology Procedure and

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		Procedures can avoid overlap and there would be more than one consultation process undertaken, which would be inefficient.	Service Level Procedures would be harmonised over time.
7.14.1A	AEMO	Suggested wording changes to clauses to improve clarity.	Agreed.
7.14.1A(b)	SP AusNet	AEMC should arrive at a date with AEMO that allows for the rationalisation and development of principles for the initial SL procedure.	The initial Service Level Procedures will be published 9 months after this Rule comes into effect. Prior to this, the current Service Level Requirements may be used. These arrangements are addressed in Chapter 11 of the Rules.
7.14.1A(b)	AEMO	AEMO has suggested removal of the start date of the first service level procedures in the Rules.	The initial Service Level Procedures will be published 9 months after this Rule comes into effect. Prior to this, the current Service Level Requirements may be used. These arrangements are addressed in Chapter 11 of the Rules.
7.14.1A(e) [New clause]	SP AusNet	Stakeholder suggests that a clause should be inserted here to address inconsistencies between procedures.	Agreed. Appropriate drafting to address this issue.
7.14.3(a)(vi)	AEMO	Qualify this clause to ensure that it only relates to obligations regarding metering provision and metering data services.	Agreed.
7.14.4(e)(5)	EnergyAustralia	Typographical error: remove inverted comma after 'metering	Agreed.

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		data provider'.	
S7.1	AEMO; EnergyAustralia	Diagram should be more accurate.	Agreed. This diagram has been modified to reflect the responsibilities articulated in the final Rule determination.
S7.2	EnergyAustralia	The Rules should be more explicit about the features of the different types of metering installations, rather than relegating this information to the Metrology Procedure.	The Commission has reinstated clause 7.3.1(a)(3) to ensure that remote acquisition applies to metering installation types 1-4 and manual reading applies to metering installation types 5-6.
S7.2.1(b)	SP AusNet	It is unclear whether a change of accuracy under this clause requires agreement with the Responsible Person as per clause 7.3.1(c).	This was dealt with in the draft Rule determination. The Responsible Person must comply with a request from a registered participant for increased accuracy.
S7.2.1(b)	SP AusNet; UED; AEMO; EnergyAustralia	A typographical error - insert the word 'may'.	Agreed.
S7.2 Table 7.2.3.1	EnergyAustralia	Item 2a should also include Type 4 CT metering installations.	The provision works as intended and no change is required to the provision.
S7.2 Table 7.2.3.1	EnergyAustralia	Item 3a should also include Type 5 CT metering installations.	The provision works as intended and no change is required to the provision.
S7.2.3	AEMO	Item 3(6) and Item 4(5) can be deleted because these are duplicate clauses that are already covered by other clauses. Also Item 3(6)(ii) duplicates clause 7.14.1 and is also incorrect because accumulated metering data does not apply to type 5 (rather it is interval	Agreed. Appropriate drafting has been provided.

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		metering data).	
S7.2.3 Item 3(6)(ii)	SP AusNet	The reference to 'accumulated metering data' should be to 'interval metering data'.	This is no longer an issue because this item has been deleted.
S7.2.4	AEMO	Remove the central column of this table with the title 'Energy (GWH pa) per metering point' because it is inconsistent with table S7.2.3.1, which refers to 'connection point'.	Agreed. Ensures that the table in 7.2.4 is consistent with Table S7.2.3.1.
S7.4	AEMO	Modify clauses and table to recognise that i) metering providers relate to 'the provision, installation and maintenance' ii) category 5A and 6A are installation only.	Agreed.
S7.4.3(g)	Citipower & Powercor	Reference to the Rules and procedures authorised under the Rules is too broad. Consider restricting to chapter 7 of the Rules and list the relevant procedure.	Disagree. There is a need for flexible drafting to cater for changes to the Rules.
S7.4.4(a)	Citipower & Powercor	It is not clear why the metrology procedure is specifically listed.	The reference to 'metrology procedure' can be deleted as it is covered by 'procedures authorised under the Rules'.
S7.6.2 - Table S7.6.2	UED	Type 5 and 6 metering installations with remote reading capability are classified as type 4D, but this is inconsistent with clause 7.3.4(g). Suggest that 5D and 6D should refer to manual or remote collection.	Agreed. Appropriate drafting has been provided.
S7.6.3(b)	AEMO	As LNSP can have responsibility for	Agreed.

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		metering data services, the LNSP needs to be added to the list in this paragraph.	

C.2 Technical Drafting Issues (Second Round Consultation) relating to Chapter 10 of the Rules

Table C.2 refers to technical drafting issues raised in submissions from the second round of consultation relevant to Chapter 10 of the Rules. The clauses in Table C.2 refer to the Rule to be Made (Final Rule) unless specified otherwise.

Table C.2 Technical Drafting Issues (Second Round Consultation) relating to Chapter 10 of the Rules

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
metering data services database	UED; AEMO	Check references to Responsible Person in this definition.	Agreed. Definition has been modified.
metering installation malfunction	AEMO	Stakeholder suggests that the definition of the metering installation malfunction should be clear that such a malfunction is associated with a metering installation and one type of malfunction is that 'incorrect' data is recorded.	Agreed. AEMO's proposed definition adequately caters for the different types of metering installation malfunctions.
registered participant	AEMO	Delete 'and' for typographical correctness.	Agreed.
remote acquisition	AEMO	Italicise 'metering data'.	Agreed.
service level procedures	UED; AEMO	Clause needs to be appropriately referenced.	Agreed.
settlements ready data	Integral Energy	Stakeholder argues that the proposed definition where 'settlements ready data' is 'held in' the metering database only applies to type	AEMC is satisfied that the definition meets the requirements for AEMO to settle the market (which requires metering

Clause	Stakeholder	Issue	AEMC Response
		5-7 metering installation (not types 1-4). Also certain aspects of the data are not covered by proposed definition (ie. data held by AEMO does not include kVA data and records net meter data only, AEMO does not hold import and export data).	data only in the form of active energy) while ensuring the participants can access active and reactive metering data for network billing purposes in accordance with clause 7.11.5(a) for metering installations types 1-5, and can use active and reactive metering data for metering installation types 5-6 in accordance with the metrology procedure under clause 7.14.3(a)(5).
substituted metering data	AEMO	Italicise glossary terms.	Agreed.
telecommunications network	SP AusNet; UED; Integral Energy	With the advent of smart metering, this obligation should be made more transparent in Rules. This clause should state who is obliged to seek approval before a private telecommunications network is used. There should be greater clarity around the process and criteria for approval by AEMO. Obligation should be within Chapter 7 rather than in Chapter 10.	The broader implications of changing the definition should be left to future Rule changes dealing with smart metering.