SEC
Smart Energy Code

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MP077
'DCC Service Flagging'

Modification Report

Version 1.0

18 January 2021

Corporate member of Plain English Campaign
Committed to clearer communication
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About this document

This document is a Modification Report. It sets out the background, issue, solution, impacts, costs, implementation approach and progression timetable for this modification, along with any relevant discussions, views and conclusions.

Contents

This document also has five annexes:

- **Annex A** contains the business requirements for the solution.
- **Annex B** contains the redlined changes to the Smart Energy Code (SEC) required to deliver the Proposed Solution.
- **Annex C** contains the full Data Communications Company (DCC) Impact Assessment response.
- **Annex D** contains the full responses received to the Refinement Consultation.
- **Annex E** contains the DCC statement around the costs. This annex is classified as **RED** – Parties can request a copy by emailing sec.change@gemserv.com.

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1. Summary

This Proposal was raised by Paul Saker of EDF on 7 June 2019.

The industry needs a simple and reliable mechanism for identifying where smart Devices are, or are not, present at a location. This is currently performed by a DCC 'service flag' at meter point level, where the information is stored in the DCC's Smart Metering Inventory (SMI). This information is necessary for Suppliers to establish whether there is a Smart Metering System (SMS) they can communicate with at that location. Suppliers need this information on order to be able to offer consumers the correct service and associated tariff. Network Parties need the information to correctly handle Alerts.

Issues have been identified in the current process where the DCC service flag is incorrect. This hinders both the switching process for some consumers with Smart Meters (as Suppliers cannot offer an appropriate tariff) and Ofgem's Switching Programme in general.

The Proposed Solution is to amend the SEC Appendix X 'Registration Data Interface Specification' and any other references in the SEC to the DCC service flags. The 'W' for Withdrawn and 'S' for Suspended flags will be removed. Instead, a 'N' for Non-Active and an 'I' flag for InstalledNotCommissioned will take their place. By doing this, the new DCC service flag states should align to what is written in the SEC and allow Users to tell the difference between the status of an SMS which is either Active, installed but not commissioned or decommissioned.

The cost of implementing the Modification Proposal is approximately £387,000. This Modification Proposal affects all Supplier Parties, Gas and Electricity Network Operators, Other SEC Parties and the DCC. This Modification Proposal will impact the DCC Systems by affecting the Data Service Provider (DSP), but will not impact the technical specifications. This change is targeted for the November 2021 SEC Release and is a Self-Governance Modification. Please note that this Modification Proposal requires sequential changes to be administered by the Master Registration Agreement (MRA) and Xoserve for the Uniform Network Code (UNC) to be implemented on the November 2021 SEC Release date.

2. Issue

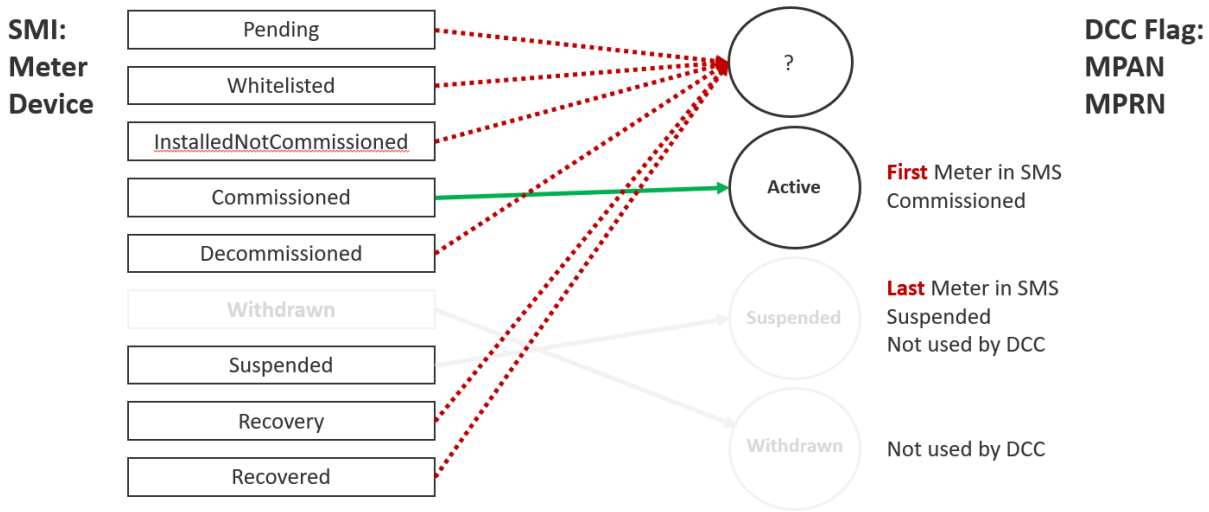
What are the current arrangements?

The current approach, as recommended by the DCC, is to use the DCC service flag held in the gas and electricity registration systems to understand the SMS at a property. This registration is managed by the DCC Service status update file as part of the wider DCC Systems. The DCC describes this as the file produced by DCC and transferred to each Network Party detailing the DCC Status of each Electricity Metering Point or Gas Supply Meter Point registered to that Network Party. This is created using the D0350 'Notification of DCC Services at Metering Point' data flow triggered from the DCC central systems. When the first meter in a smart metering system is commissioned the value of the service flag is set to 'A' for active. The other current service flag values available are 'S' for suspended and 'W' for withdrawn. These three DCC service flags are detailed in the SEC in Appendix X 'Registration Data Interface Specification'.

The DCC service flags correspond to the various states as described in the SMI which consist of the following:

- Pending
- Whitelisted
- InstalledNotCommissioned
- Commissioned
- Decommissioned
- Withdrawn
- Suspended
- Recovery
- Recovered

Of this list, only Commissioned, Withdrawn and Suspended are currently in use for DCC service flag states. The current SMI Device states and how they are mapped to the service flags are displayed in the infographic below:



This illustrates and details where Suppliers and Network Parties have noted that the 'Active' status does not change, even when all Smart Meters have been physically removed from the premises. This also helps to explain why the 'Withdrawn' flag isn't used as the non-domestic opt out has since been removed, as per the BEIS consultation referenced below, and why the 'Suspended' state is currently not working as originally intended due to Smart Meters being removed and the SMS still being listed as 'Active'.

What is the issue?

At the moment, multiple concerns that have been raised with the way the DCC service flags operate. These issues include:

- The DCC service flag is being set to 'A' (active) where a smart metering system is installed but has not been commissioned, and therefore cannot be operated as 'smart'. It appears that this may be set to 'A' when the meter status is set to 'whitelisted' or 'installed not

commissioned'. This is incorrect as these SMSs are not active and is not what would be expected based on the definition of 'Enrolment' within the SEC as found in SEC Section A 'Definitions and Interpretations' and H5 in SEC Section H 'DCC Services'.

- The DCC service flag currently will remain as 'A' indicating an SMS is still present even when a SMS is removed and not replaced or is replaced with a non-smart meter as there are no DCC service flags to reflect that removal.
- The DCC service flag may remain as NULL, where a valid flag value hasn't been set. This may be the case even where a Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specifications (SMETS) 2 meter has been installed, if the meter has been installed without a WAN connection being made ('Install and Leave' process).
- Due to the removal of the "'non-domestic opt-out'[1], the 'W' DCC service flag is no longer required. The non-domestic opt-out allowed SMETS2 Smart Meters to be 'Withdrawn' from a non-domestic premises (both public and private), but following a BEIS consultation had chosen to remove this from the energy Supply Licence.
- The 'S' flag is not currently used in DCC Systems. This is due to the SEC not currently detailing the service flag states and that the appropriate Device status has been removed from the Central Products List (CPL), meaning it is no longer in use.
- The DCC systems include a value of "N" for Not Active to address the situations where a meter is or has been present but is not operating in smart mode, but this value is not currently used in the registration systems.

SEC Section E 'Registration Data' specifies an obligation on the DCC to provide information to Gas and Electricity Registration Data Providers (RDPs) where an enrolled SMS is associated with the relevant network. SEC Appendix X 'Registration Data Interface Specification' details the definition of a service flag and the relationship of the interfaces between the RDPs and the DCC concerning data flows as defined in the Data Transfer Catalogue (DTC). Currently, SEC Appendix X still uses the 'Withdrawn' and 'Suspended' flag states which are no longer used for the reasons given above and there is no area in the SEC which explicitly defines how each individual service flag corresponds to an enrolled SMS.

What is the impact this is having?

It is important that the issues raised are addressed as it is having a direct impact on and impeding the switching process for some consumers with Smart Meters. The reliability and accuracy of the switching process is something that Ofgem is focussing on currently through its Switching Programme.

The industry needs a simple and reliable mechanism for identifying where smart Devices are, or are not, present at a location. This information is necessary for Suppliers to establish whether there is an SMS they can communicate with at that location in order to accurately offer customers the correct tariff and service. It is also essential for Network Parties to correctly handle Alerts.

It could also lead to Suppliers having to expend additional resources and effort to correct any issues and reducing confidence in the existing business process. Suppliers with Smart Metering stock may need to perform a site visit to attain information concerning SMSs such as the location and condition

[1] The "non-domestic opt-out" was removed from the Energy Supply Licence conditions following a BEIS consultation.

of individual Devices, whether they are fully operational, in a ‘dumb’ state or have been removed and/or damaged.

Impact on consumers

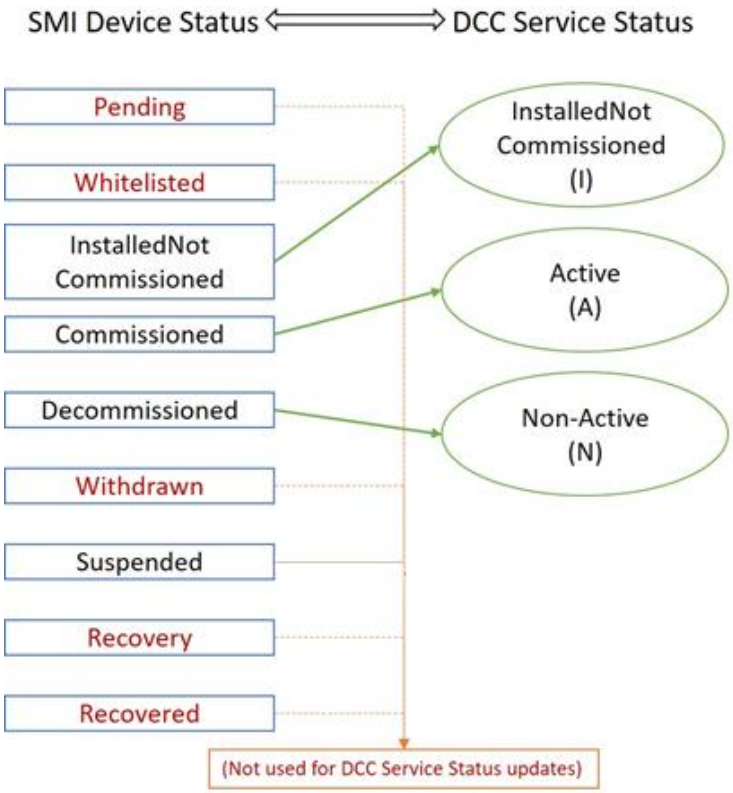
If a consumer wants to switch Suppliers, their tariff will be based on the information in the SMI. However, if the consumer's actual meter configuration does not match this information, it might not be possible to complete a switch or the consumer might default onto a different tariff causing financial loss. If the issue is left unchecked, it may result in consumers not being offered a full choice of products or services as part of the Change of Supply process leading to reducing consumer confidence in the Smart Metering Programme.

3. Solution

Proposed Solution

The Proposed Solution is to amend SEC Appendix X ‘Registration Data Interface Specification’ to describe the DCC service flag process. This will require removing the ‘W’ and ‘S’ flags which are no longer in use, and instead replace them with the existing DCC ‘N’ flag and a new ‘I’ (InstalledNotCommissioned) flag which will need to be placed into the appropriate registration system. Additional guidance will be added to the SEC to describe what each service flag does.

These new DCC service flag states in addition to the ‘A’ flag will enable Users to tell the difference between an SMS that is active, installed but not fully operational, or decommissioned. As a result of these changes, the ‘Suspended’ state will no longer be mapped to a service flag and will not be affiliated with the other service flags. This will not create any issues, as when a Device would be placed in a ‘Suspended’ state but the SMS it is part of is displayed as ‘Active’ with the ‘A’ flag, this should not change. An example where this would happen is if the Device model is removed from the CPL, and a Supplier Party would then likely issue a firmware update of said Device which throughout would keep the SMS displayed as ‘Active’ This results in the SMI Device states being mapped to the new service flag states as outlined below:



For the purpose of clarity, below is a list of the possible DCC service flag states and their descriptions:

- **NULL** - The starting position of a Meter Point that is not associated with a Device with an 'Installed Not Commissioned' or 'Commissioned' Device status and has not done so previously.
- **'Active'/'A'** - The Meter Point Status 'A' requires at least one of the associated Smart Meters to have the 'Commissioned' Device status in the SMI.
- **'Non-Active'/'N'** - The Meter Point Status 'N' indicates that it is not associated with a Device with an 'Installed Not Commissioned' or 'Commissioned' Device status, but has been previously.
- **'InstalledNotCommissioned'/'I'** - The Meter Point Status 'I' requires all the associated Smart Meters to have the 'Installed Not Commissioned' Device status in the SMI.

The business requirements for the Proposed Solution can be found in Annex A.

4. Impacts

This section summarises the impacts that would arise from the implementation of this modification.

SEC Parties

SEC Party Categories impacted			
✓	Large Suppliers	✓	Small Suppliers
✓	Electricity Network Operators	✓	Gas Network Operators
✓	Other SEC Parties	✓	DCC

Breakdown of Other SEC Party types impacted			
✓	Shared Resource Providers	✓	Meter Installers
✓	Device Manufacturers	✓	Flexibility Providers

All Parties are impacted by this change to some degree. All Users can use the DCC service flags to be given information on the status of an SMS. If these change then any Party who uses these amended service flags will be impacted.

Supplier Parties will be additionally positively impacted by potentially not having to correct any issues arising from incorrect information being provided to a SMS they are responsible for. This will result in less time and money being used to mitigate these issues.

DCC System

In the DCC Impact Assessment the DCC stated that its DSP Systems are impacted by this change. However, it confirms there are no changes to Technical Specifications.

The DCC Service Status update file used for registration data management for processing electricity and gas will be amended to include meter points which have had a DCC Service Status update to the 'A' flag and the meter points which have had a DCC Service Status to either of the incoming 'N' or 'I' flags.

The full impacts on DCC Systems and DCC's proposed testing approach can be found in the DCC Impact Assessment response in Annex C.

SEC and subsidiary documents

The following parts of the SEC will be impacted:

- Appendix X 'Registration Data Interface Specification'

The full details of the legal text can be found in Annex B.

Consumers

Consumers will be positively impacted by this change by their Suppliers being able to pass on reliable information about the state of a SMS their respective Devices. Suppliers will be able to identify which premises are able to run a full range of Smart Metering services and so will help to ensure that a Change of Supplier event doesn't deprive a consumer of any of the benefits of Smart Metering.

Consumers will also benefit from accurate information being given to Devices they own on an SMS and therefore being offered the correct tariff and not potentially incur any pass through of costs incurred by Suppliers.

Other industry Codes

This Modification Proposal will impact both the Master Registration Agreement (MRA) and Xoserve who administer the UNC. Both Codes were consulted extensively during the Refinement Process of the Modification Proposal. As part of these discussions, an agreed implementation date of 4 November 2021 (November 2021 SEC Release) was confirmed across the SEC, MRA and the UNC in consultation with Ofgem so that all the impacts would be made live simultaneously.

MRA

The MRA will be affected as it will be required to change the D0350 flow, used in the industry Registration Data process.

The D0350 flow allows the DCC to notify the Meter Point Administration Service (MPAS) that it is providing communications services to a metering point. If further provides any data updates required for that MPAS.

A concern was raised as the DCC is only limited to one flow per MPAN/MPRN. The MRA confirmed there is no cap on the content or how many flows can be placed in a single file update. This could mean thousands of Devices potentially changing flag state all at the same time.

As part of the changes to the D0350 flow, the 'W' and 'S' service flag values will be replaced with the new 'N' and 'I' service flag values. This requires a sequential change to be made after this Modification Proposal is approved so that the DTC matches SEC Appendix X resulting in the service flag values remain consistent. The existing service flag values for Electricity RDPs in the MRA which will need to be amended can be found here.

Under the Retail Code Consolidation (RCC) Significant Code Review (SCR) the MRA will transition to the Retail Energy Code (REC) on 1 September 2021. The MRA highlighted that this could provide a barrier to implementing the changes on the proposed implementation date in November 2021. After raising this issue with Ofgem, it was agreed that a consequential change would be raised after MP077 is approved in order to carry out the changes to the REC needed to mirror the SEC changes.

Xoserve

Xoserve will be affected by changes to the UK Link Manual so it can set out guidance surrounding the changes to any flags and consequential impacts on RDPs. The UK Link Manual contains the terms and conditions of the UNC, as set out in the framework of the gas transporters license.

Xoserve additionally stated that to mirror the impacts of MP077, a proposal has been raised through Xoserve to ensure the changes are implemented on the same date. This proposal is called XRN 5142 – New Allowable Values for DCC Service Flags in DXI File from DCC.

Like the MRA, this consequential change will enact the amendments needed to ensure that all Codes align to the newly introduced DCC service flag states. The proposal will set out the detailed designs stages and lay out the changes required after MP077 is approved and pending implementation in November 2021. This approach was agreed with SECAS, the MRA/REC and Ofgem.

Greenhouse gas emissions

There are no impacts on greenhouse gas emissions.

5. Costs

DCC costs

The estimated DCC implementation costs to implement this modification is £387,378. The breakdown of these costs is available in Annex E which will be available upon request from SECAS for SEC Parties by emailing sec.change@gemserv.com.

SECAS costs

The estimated Smart Energy Code Administrator and Secretariat (SECAS) implementation costs to implement this modification is two days of effort, amounting to approximately £1,200. The activities needed to be undertaken for this are:

- Updating the SEC and releasing the new version to the industry.

SEC Party costs

A minority of respondents to the Refinement Consultation stated they would incur minor costs. One respondent stated it would be a low cost due to updating a list of valid values. Another respondent stated that they would require further analysis to detail the effort and costs associated with implementation.

6. Implementation approach

Agreed implementation approach

The Panel agreed an implementation date of:

- **4 November 2021** (November 2021 SEC Release) if a decision to approve is received on or before 4 March 2021; or
- **3 June 2022** (June 2022 SEC Release) if a decision to approve is received on or before 1 October 2021, but after 4 March 2021.

According to the DCC's Impact Assessment, they have stated that eight months lead time would be required to implement the Proposed Solution. This lead time means that the earliest SEC Release this Modification Proposal can be implemented in is the November 2021 SEC Release.

This implementation approach has been agreed in principle by the MRA/REC, Xoserve and Ofgem, where following approval of the SEC Modification Proposal, sequential changes will be made so that all industry Codes progress their changes to go live on 4 November 2021.

7. Assessment of the proposal

Observations on the issue

The Technical Architecture and Business Architecture Sub-Committee (TABASC) stated its interest in the modification. It questioned whether this would be classified as a defect; something the DCC needs to correct to be in line with what the SEC currently states. SECAS responded saying that because the modification's solution could end up changing the DCC flagging system outright, this would require a SEC modification rather than being a defect. No other Sub-Committee gave any views on the Modification Proposal during its Development Stage.

Comments from SEC Parties were unanimously supportive, expressing their support to address the issue raised and to prevent it becoming harder to manage. One Large Supplier noted, along with its support, that there would be a cross-Code impact with the MRA and that any Impact Assessments would have to be coordinated with developments with Ofgem's Switching Programme. SECAS had acknowledged the cross-Code impact this modification would create with MRA and confirmed that there had been communication between Ofgem and the DCC over implementation of the solution. Following discussions with the other industry Codes affected and Ofgem, the outcome was an agreement to target the implementation of the Modification Proposal for the November 2021 SEC Release. Following approval of the SEC Modification Proposal, the MRA and Xoserve would progress the necessary changes in their Codes with an implementation date to match this Modification Proposal, to ensure a synchronised set of changes to the DCC service flags takes place.

Solution development

Changes in the Solution from the Business Requirements

When the Proposed Solution was originally suggested in the first Working Group meeting, members believed that InstalledNotCommissioned, Suspended and Recovery/Recovered should be included in the new 'N' flag. The business requirements were drafted to include these and were submitted to the DCC for a Preliminary Assessment. When the Preliminary Assessment was returned, SECAS noted that there were divergences from the business requirements which were raised at the next Working Group meeting. Specifically, the DCC's solution did not include the Suspended and Recovery/Recovered states under the 'N' flag.

This was due to some of the proposed changes potentially resulting in large numbers of Meter Points needing to have their DCC Service Status flag changed at the same time. For example, the Meter Point Administration Number (MPANs) and Meter Point Reference Number (MPRNs) associated with every Smart Meter in some types of Smart Metering Key Infrastructure (SMKI) Recovery incident, or a corresponding Smart Meter's Firmware Version suspension or Recovery status. Additionally, changes to the Recovery status could have also affected the performance of the Recovery operation due to having to undertake additional functionality when the focus should be on recovering the Devices. Also, if a popular Device model is removed from the CPL this would cause a large number of DCC service flags on an SMS to change to Suspended simultaneously.

In a previous communication the MRA stated it could only handle 20,000 updates per file, which is sent to the Network Parties, meaning the approach for these updates would be staggered. Additionally, an 'I' flag was introduced so that the 'N' and 'I' flags could differentiate between Smart Meters that are decommissioned and installed, but not commissioned. With the removal of the 'W' and 'S' flags, this results in the service flags being changed to the following:

- A – Active
- N – Non-Active
- I – InstalledNotCommissioned

One Working Group member enquired into the restrictions on the existing D0350 flows that the 'N' flag would use. In particular, how many flows could be included a single file update and if there was a definitive content limit for this file. This was to confirm whether a single D0350 file update could be sent from the DCC through the DTC to Users could potentially affect hundreds of thousands of Devices. SECAS took this query to both the DCC and the MRA to which both confirmed that there was no limit from a DCC or MRA perspective for what they could provide to Users. This means that a single D0350 update could affect hundreds of thousands of Devices, including the above scenario where if a popular Device type is removed from the CPL, this will suspend them.

One Working Group member asked that any resulting legal text that introduces changes to the DCC service flags in SEC Appendix X include details about the states and their processes, in addition to the change of values. This is so that anyone examining the SEC for the purpose of understanding the roles of the DCC service flag states would be given clear and accessible information for these states. The SEC currently only contains the flag values, but no further information. The other Working Group members agreed with this. SECAS acknowledged this and has provided this additional information alongside the change of values, this can be found in the legal text in Annex B.

Rejected Alternative Solution

A potential Alternative Solution was discussed and ultimately disregarded to amend SEC Appendix X to describe the DCC service flag process. This required removing the 'W' flag which will no longer be in use, and instead replace it with the existing DCC 'N' flag and the new 'I' flag the Proposed Solution looks at introducing, which will need to be placed into the appropriate registration system.

This Alternative Solution would have retained the 'S' flag so that there will be four service flag states in use (A, N, I and S). This option was rejected by the Proposer as it was more expensive in the Preliminary Assessment solutions returned. The Working Group was content to remove the 'Suspended' DCC service flag state as members agreed it was not necessary to know about the suspension. Consequently, only the Proposed Solution was undertaken for an Impact Assessment.

Alignment of changes to other Codes

One member asked about the implementation date, and whether the other impacted codes would be notified about when this change will take place to prevent any breaches of code. SECAS took actions to confirm with the MRA and to Xoserve when a suitable implementation date would be for the Modification Proposal – see Section 4 above.

SECAS was also asked to confirm if the MRA's figure of 20,000 updates per file is for the data flow affected by the Modification Proposal, rather than a Change of Agent flow. The MRA confirmed that

there was no cap on the number of updates in a file, as per the previous enquiry into restrictions on MRA data flows.

Impact on the Ofgem Switching Programme

After investigation, the Ofgem Switching Programme will be unaffected. This is due to the only message from the DSP sent to the Central Switching Service (CSS) being a "CommHubLink" message which only contains information to highlight where a meter point is associated or joined to a specific Communications Hub. The CSS is a one of a number of Switching DSPs which comprises of a registration service and address management service, which shall operate alongside the existing industry registrations services for gas and electricity.

Other impacts of this modification

It has been estimated that of 3 million live Smart Meters, approximately 45,000 meter points were set to the status that is covered in the proposed N flag state. Both the Preliminary Assessment and Impact Assessment confirmed that the solution will only affect SMETS2 Smart Meters, and any changes to SMETS1 Smart Meters will consist of non-functional changes.

The only other area affected by the solution is that there will be changes to the Registration Data outgoing flows from the DSP for electricity and gas to add a Non-Active status ('N') and the InstalledNotCommissioned status ('I').

Support for Change

The Working Group members were happy with this new Proposed Solution in principle.

The Refinement Consultation also noted support from the Consumer Representative and from some Network Parties. Their reasons for supporting the Modifications were that it offered consumers fewer issues for switching Smart Metering services, that the changes to the service flags would improve the reliability of information available and that aligning the SEC to the flags would ensure clarity and transparency.

Views against the General SEC Objectives

Proposer's views

The Proposer believes that the Modification Proposal better facilitates General SEC Objective (a)[2]. The reason for this was that by establishing a source of reliable information on the status of an SMS at a consumer's premise, this will help ensure the efficient operation of Smart Meters and associated Devices. It can also improve the provision of Smart Metering services by helping provide accurate information to Supplier Parties if a consumer is affected by a CoS event.

[2] Facilitate the efficient provision, installation, operation and interoperability of smart metering systems at energy consumers' premises within Great Britain.

Industry views

Refinement Consultation respondents who supported the solution believed that the modification better facilitated SEC Objective (a). This was due to better reliability of the information provided through service flags and that it could help identify Devices forming part of a Smart Metering System and its overall status.

Views against the consumer areas

For the current end consumer experience, switching between energy Suppliers is a relatively straightforward process, but crucially requires correct information from the DCC's SMI to underpin the status of an SMS at a consumer's premise. If this Modification Proposal is not implemented by the time the CSS is brought live, there is a risk that incorrect information would be used which could lead to a consumer switching to a new energy supplier that can't offer a full range of services to their location or that it could lead to the wrong tariff being applied. If the consumer's meter configuration does not match this information, it might not be possible to complete a switch of service or the customer might default onto a different tariff causing financial loss.

If this Modification Proposal was to be implemented, the newly proposed service flag states and subsequent mapping would ensure that consumer information matches the data in the SMI. This would mean the information is reflective of whether Devices as part of a consumer's SMS are Active, Non-Active, installed but not yet commissioned, or have been physically removed from the premise. This would provide assurances to consumers that the information they use for switching energy suppliers is reliable and would give them confidence for any switch of service.

Improved safety and reliability

This area would be positively impacted by the change. This would be due to the improvement of accuracy in the information used in the DCC's SMI and therefore the information which is relayed to consumers which would be used for a switch of energy Supplier. This would also increase the confidence of consumers using switching services to find a tariff at optimum cost by getting accurate quotes and lists of services available from energy Suppliers. This will positively impact the Switching Programme by helping to ensure that an SMS involved in a CoS event will be displaying the correct information for its DCC service flag.

Lower bills than would otherwise be the case

This area would be positively impacted by the change. This Modification Proposal will not lower the material cost of energy bills, but would prevent the possible passthrough of costs borne by the energy Supplier on to consumers. By preventing resources being used to rectify issues on site at a premise for an SMS and averting potential reputational damage, this may lower the cost of consumers bills, or at least negate an increase in the costs.

Reduced environmental damage

This area would be positively impacted by the change. An argument could be raised in that no energy would be consumed to transport personnel to a premise for an on-site visit to correct problems with an SMS, but this is a minor improvement. However, this would likely increase the confidence both in the

CSS and the Smart Metering Implementation Programme (SMIP) and consequently encourage the average UK citizen to use a Smart Meter which will reduce energy consumption over time.

Improved quality of service

This area would be positively impacted by the change. The assurances provided by the Proposed Solution would guarantee that consumers can reliably use switching services for changing energy tariffs and that alignments between the DCC's SMI information and the state of Devices as part of a consumer's SMS remain consistent.

Benefits for society as a whole

This area would be positively impacted by the change. The confidence of switching services being underpinned by reliable data will improve consumer confidence in both the SMIP, and the wider UK energy market as a whole.

Comments from Panel

The Panel approved the Modification Report to progress to the Report Phase on 15 January 2021. One member enquired whether the other members were satisfied with the implementation approach and SECAS confirmed that they were continuing to liaise with affected Parties to ensure the implementation approach was achievable.

Appendix 1: Progression timetable

The Panel approved the Modification Report on 15 January 2021. It will now be issued for Modification Report Consultation (MRC) and taken to the Change Board for a vote in February 2021. There, it will look to be approved under Self-Governance with the referral window closing in early March 2021, ensuring the necessary lead time for implementation in the November 2021 SEC Release.

Progression Timetable	
Action	**Date**
Issue Refinement Consultation	24 Feb 2020 – 13 Mar 2020
Return to Working Group	1 Apr 2020
Preliminary Assessment updated	18 May 2020
Working Group meeting to discuss updated PA	3 Jun 2020
Preliminary Assessment updated with SMETS1 clarifications	17 Jun 2020
Preliminary Assessment updated to include MRA & UNC impacts	20 Aug 2020
Business Requirements updated	10 Sep 2020
Impact Assessment Requested	22 Sep 2020
Joint Industry Code meeting with Ofgem	13 Nov 2020
Impact Assessment returned	25 Nov 2020
Joint Industry Code meeting with Ofgem	27 Nov 2020
Joint Industry Code meeting with Ofgem	11 Dec 2020
Modification Report approved by Panel	15 Jan 2021
Modification Report Consultation	18 Jan 2021 – 5 Feb 2021
Change Board Vote	24 Feb 2021

Appendix 2: Glossary

This table lists all the acronyms used in this document and the full term they are an abbreviation for.

Glossary	
Acronym	**Full term**
CPL	Central Products List
CSS	Central Switching Service
DCC	Data Communications Company
DSP	Data Service Provider
DTC	Data Transfer Catalogue
MPAN	Meter Point Administration Number
MPAS	Meter Point Administration Service
MPRN	Meter Point Reference Number
MRA	Master Registration Agreement
MRC	Modification Report Consultation
RCC	Retail Code Consolidation
RDP	Registration Data Provider
REC	Retail Energy Code
SCR	Significant Code Review
SEC	Smart Energy Code
SECAS	Smart Energy Code and Secretariat
SMI	Smart Metering Inventory
SMIP	Smart Metering Implementation Programme
SMKI	Smart Metering Key Infrastructure
SMS	Smart Metering System
TABASC	Technical Architecture and Business Architecture Sub-Committee
UNC	Uniform Network Code