



What stage is this document in the process?

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01	Initial Modification Report
02	Refinement Process
03	Report Phase
04	Final Modification Report

Stage 01: Initial Modification Report

SECMP0031:

Adding UTRN Functionality to SMETS

SMETS1 Unique Transaction Reference Numbers (UTRNs) can be used for a number of functions beyond adding credit, which currently is the only use for UTRNs on a SMETS2 meter. This Modification Proposal seeks to increase the UTRN functionality associated to a UTRN for SMETS2 devices.

P2

The recommendation is that this modification should:

- follow Path 2: Authority Determination
- be progressed through the Refinement Process

Refine



Potential Impact on:

- Data and Communications Company (DCC);
- DCC Users; and
- Meter Manufacturers

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About this document

This document is an Initial Modification Report (IMR). It enables the Smart Energy Code (SEC) Panel to carry out its initial consideration on how this Modification Proposal should be progressed through the Modification Process.

The Panel previously considered this IMR at its meeting on 10th March 2017, where they deferred a decision pending obtaining a view from BEIS on whether transitional powers under Section X2.3(d) would be utilised to cancel or suspend this modification. Following a response from BEIS, the IMR is being re-considered at the 21st April 2017 Panel meeting.

This Initial Modification Report has two attachments:

- **Attachment A: SECMP0031 - Modification Proposal Form**
- **Attachment B: Working Group Terms of Reference**

1. Summary

This section provides an overview of SECMP0031. For further details on the Modification Proposal, please refer to subsequent sections. Defined terms and acronyms used in this IMR are listed in the Glossary (Appendix A) of this document.

1.1 Why Change?

Currently, SMETS1 allows prepayment customers to conduct a host of activities on meters through the use of UTRNs. However, the design of SMETS2 limits the functionality of UTRNs to prepayment top ups only. The Proposer would like to see the UTRN functionality available for SMETS1 devices to also be available for SMETS2 devices.

1.2 Solution

The Proposer suggest amendments to the Technical Specifications documents to support increased availability of UTRN functionality.

1.3 Potential Impacts

SECMP0031 is expected to impact the DCC, DCC Users, and Meter Manufacturers.

1.4 Proposed Progression

It is proposed that SECMP0031 is progressed as a Path 2 Authority Determined Modification.

It is also recommended that SECMP0031 proceeds to the Refinement Process due to the Modification Proposal having an impact on DCC Systems, as per SEC Section D3.9(c).

2. Why Change?

2.1 Background

UTRNs are a key component in the prepayment functionality of a SMETS1 meter. Throughout the lengthy development of Advanced Meters and SMETS1, using functionality of a UTRN has proven crucial in the customer experience of using pay as you go technology. Existing types of SMETS1 UTRN functionality is:

- add credit;
- deduct credit;
- set credit;
- change price; and
- put the meter back into default settings and remove data.

Currently, UTRN functionality for SMETS2 meters has been limited to keep the number of digits that are entered by the consumer to 20. Hence the fact that UTRNs can only be used for 'Top up' prepayment credit. In addition, enabling SMETS1 UTRN functionality for SMETS2 meters will require very long UTRN numbers to be entered due to the greater levels of security for SMETS2 meters.

2.2 What is the issue?

Many of the functions a SMETS1 UTRN can perform support the installation of prepayment SMETS1 where there is no Wide Area Network (WAN) coverage on site. This enables an engineer to set the correct pricing on a meter and ensures that the correct balance value is transferred from the old meter. This functionality also supports the full end-to-end journey of the meter based on the SMETS1 requirements. The Proposer believes this functionality is vital for ensuring that customers benefiting from the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) price cap can continue to do so once a SMETS2 meter is installed. Without this functionality, suppliers may not be able to ensure that SMETS2 customers are in line with other prepayment customers without costly engineer visits to site. It is worth noting that legacy key meters can have price changes made without the need for an engineer visit.

Additionally, UTRN functions can support customer service agents in their customer interactions; specifically, prepayment customers. These customers are significantly more likely to contact a call centre than credit customers. Customer service agents are currently able to resolve, temporarily or permanently, many of the issues customers face with SMETS1 meters by using UTRN functionality. This in turn reduces the number of engineer visits required and results in a significantly better customer experience. The Proposer feels that customers with SMETS2 meters should also be able to benefit from the use of these methods.

Based on Utilita data, over 9% of SMETS1 meters currently have poor WAN coverage. This means that the meter has WAN intermittently but is deemed too unreliable to send regular "service requests".

Currently, SMETS2 meters have additional security requirements that must be met. This means that, in order for a SMETS2 meter to benefit from the same UTRN functionality as a SMETS1 meter, much longer UTRN numbers will need to be entered.

The Proposed has indicated that Utilita's SMETS1 experience shows that customers are vastly more capable and are happy to input long UTRN numbers of up to 60 digits. Based on Utilita's data, approximately 2.5% of all 60 digit UTRNs are manually entered by customers.

In light of this, Utilita has raised this Modification Proposal to enable more customers to experience the service SMETS1 customers currently have; by enabling SMETS2 meters have similar UTRN functionality.

3. Solution

3.1 What is the solution?

This Modification Proposal seeks to support the installation of SMETS2 meters by allowing a customer to use UTRNs to:

- add credit (*currently the only functionality available*);
- deduct credit;
- set credit;
- change price;
- put the meter back into default settings and remove data; and
- open Home Area Networks (HAN).

In addition to the above required functionality, the Proposer feels that allowing the customer to do the following is desirable:

- change mode;
- add debt;
- deduct debt;
- set debt; and
- set friendly credit times.

This functionality could be then used in instances where there is no WAN. This in the view of the Proposer supports the effective installation of smart meters and prevents customers from being disadvantaged.

The table below sets out the main rationale for each of the additional functionality:

Functionality	Rationale for inclusion
Deduct credit	This functionality enables suppliers to remove a set amount of credit from the available balance. This is useful for any non-energy costs the customer may be responsible for paying such as replacement In-Home Displays (IHDs).
Set credit	This functionality enables suppliers to disregard any outstanding credit and set a new value. This functionality supports activities such as change of tenancy as well as enabling the supplier to provide the customer with an exact value of credit on the meter.
Change price	This functionality enables suppliers to change the price on a customer's meter, supporting customers with no access to the WAN. This will enable customers to benefit from price changes and ensure they are correctly charged for the energy they use supporting

Functionality	Rationale for inclusion
	effective energy management. In SMETS1, this functionality can be used to keep customers on supply until any issue is resolved.
Default settings and remove data	This functionality, although rarely used in SMETS1, is designed to be able to wipe down any old customer data remaining on the meter and reset the meter for future use. This can be used effectively if a meter develops a fault.
Open HAN	This functionality enables devices to be paired with the HAN, such as IHDs and Prepayment Meter Interface Devices (PPMIDs). This is vital functionality in no WAN circumstances and supports engineers during the installation process. Furthermore, customers will be able to pair their own devices without the need for engineer visit. Which in turn reduces costs.
Change of mode	This functionality will enable a meter to be changed from credit to prepayment mode and vice versa. This is a key functionality to better facilitate keeping a customer on supply. This functionality is currently a SMETS1 work around (noted in “Change Price”).
Add debt	This functionality will enable suppliers to add debt to a meter. This could be useful in numerous circumstances from replacement IHDs to theft. By not being able to add debt we are leaving ourselves open to the situation where deliberate CH tampering will ultimately lead to an engineer being sent on a warrant. Doing so will introduce significant costs across industry.
Deduct debt	This functionality will enable suppliers to remove a set amount of debt from the available balance. For example, this can be used on Change of Tenancy where any outstanding debt does not belong to the new tenant but their top-ups would be used to repay said debt. This would be a very poor customer experience.
Set debt	This functionality would enable suppliers to disregard any outstanding debt and set a new value. This functionality supports activities such as change of tenancy as well as enabling the supplier to provide the customer with an exact value of debt on the meter.
Set Friendly Credit Times	This functionality would enable a supplier to change the friendly credit times supporting customer to remain on supply as well as ensuring a

Functionality	Rationale for inclusion
	customer is no disadvantaged compared to other prepayment customers.

3.2 Draft proposed legal text

Draft proposal text for this modification is expected to be developed during the Refinement Process.

3.3 Requested Implementation

The Proposer requests that this modification be implemented as soon as possible and has suggested June 2018, given the Prepayment Price Cap comes into force in April 2017 with 6 monthly iterations.

The feasibility of implementation on this date will need to be considered by the Working Group during refinement. This consideration will be based on the lead times needed by the DCC, Users and/or other interested parties (such as meter manufacturers).

3.4 Views against SEC Objectives

The table below highlights the Proposer's views on how this Modification Proposal will better facilitate the achievement of the applicable SEC objectives.

Proposers views against the SEC Objectives	
General SEC Objective	Proposer views
(a) To facilitate the efficient provision, installation, and operation, as well as interoperability of Smart Metering Systems at Energy Consumers' premises within Great Britain.	The Proposer believes that SECMP0031 will support the installation of SMETS2 meters.
(c) To facilitate Energy Consumers' management of their use of electricity and gas through the provision to them of appropriate information by means of Smart Metering Systems.	The Proposer believes that SECMP0031 the added functionality will benefit Energy Consumers' management of their use of electricity and gas
(e) the fifth General SEC Objective is to facilitate such innovation in the design and operation of Energy Networks (as defined in the DCC Licence) as will best contribute to the delivery of a secure and sustainable Supply of Energy.	The Proposer believes that SECMP0031 will facilitate SEC Objective e by ensuring that customers without WAN will be able to carry out the added functionality.

For the avoidance of doubt the Proposer believes that SECMP031 is neutral against SEC Objectives (b) and (d).

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4. Potential Impacts

The following section sets out the initial assessment of the likely impacts arising from SECMP0031. Additional impacts may be identified by the Working Group during the Refinement Process.

Potential Impacts of SECMP0031	
Smart Energy Code Parties	
Suppliers	Small Supplier Parties and Large Supplier Parties will be impacted.
Networks	No impacts have been identified at this stage.
DCC	The DCC will be impacted.
Other Users	No impacts have been identified at this stage.
Systems	
DCC Systems	DCC Systems will be impacted.
User Systems	User Systems will be impacted.
Smart Metering Systems	Smart Metering Systems and/or CHs will be impacted
Other	No impacts have been identified at this stage.
Testing	
DCC Systems testing	SECMP0031 Will likely impact DCC systems, depending on the solution developed, and will require testing by the DCC.
User Testing	SECMP0031 may impact how User interact with the DCC and therefore User testing may need to be supported by the DCC.
SEC and Subsidiary Documents	
SEC Sections	SEC will be impacted
Subsidiary Documents	SMETS documents will be impacted
Other Industry Codes and Documents	
No impacts have been identified at this stage.	
Greenhouse gas emissions	
No impacts have been identified at this stage.	
Impact on Consumers	
Consumers will be impacted in that suppliers will be able to provide a better service to customers with SMETS2 meters.	

4.1 Critical Friend Input

As part of the Critical Friend review undertaken by SECAS, a number of security concerns were raised with the Proposer. All of which need to be considered and resolved as part of the progression of this Modification Proposal.

Expanding use on UTRNS with SMETS2 meters

Wider use of UTRNs in SMETS2 was previously considered by Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), specifically the Transitional Security Expert Group (TSEG), and rejected it on security grounds. This was because it may have undermined the premise of the Trust Model. The Trust Model states that any supply affecting Commands must be digitally signed by the supplier, and the DCC must apply a Message Authentication Code (MAC) to them. This protection would not be able to be applied through the current use of UTRNs as the number that the customer would need to type in would be very long. All of the requested commands are critical and therefore requires signature from the DCC and the supplier. SECAS noted that the equivalent SRVs of the requested commands are critical. They are as follows:

- Deduct Credit – this corresponds to SRV 1.5 “Update Meter Balance”;
- Set Credit – this corresponds to SRV 1.5 “Update Meter Balance”;
- Change Price – removing the need for critical commands to be digitally signed by the supplier;
- Default Settings and Remove Data – this corresponds to SRV 2.1 “Update Prepayment Configuration”;
- Change of Mode – this corresponds to SRV 1.6 “Update Prepayment Mode”;
- Add Debt, Deduct Debt and Set Debt – This is SRV 2.3 “Update Debt”; and
- Set Friendly Credit Times – This is SRV 2.1 “Update Prepayment Configuration”;

The following SRV is non-critical but would still require the DCC’s signature:

- Open HAN – this is about removing security protections that are applied to commands.
It is important to note that commands and Service Requests are not the same things. In this case, because joining certain devices is not considered to be supply affecting, it may be possible to extend the UTRN functionality. However, the DCC is still required to apply a MAC to non-critical commands. If that protection were to remain in place, the UTRN would still be very long for customer to type in.

Further Security Sub-Committee (SSC) and Technical Architecture and Business Architecture Sub-Committee (TABASC) feedback needs to be sought on whether non-critical commands could be afforded a reduced level of protection. Unpicking the current technical design would likely be costly, therefore a strong business case and benefits against the applicable SEC Objectives would be needed.

Furthermore, extending the UTRN will have significant impacts across the system, including the Communications Hub. There are two stated functionalities that would have a Communications Hub impacts; allowing devices to join the HAN, and setting the price (on GSME).

Allowing devices to join HAN

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In order to allow devices to join the HAN, the meter would have to notify the Communications Hub (CH) that the joining window should be opened. It would also need to be able to identify and add the device to the HAN whitelist, which would need the device Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) and installation code. The GUID is 8 octets¹ long, and the installation code is 16 octets. To match the current process, the device type would also have to be relayed to the CH, as well as suitable protections against replay. Assuming normal GBCS crypto provisions are used (the top-up process uses weaker crypto), these anti-replay protections would require a further 20 octets. If the same weakened crypto in top-up messages can be used, it might be possible to get away with 5.5 octets.

Together, this leads to a range of approximately 32 to 46 octets. Converting that to a decimal number to use as a UTRN, there is a need for 78 to 111 digits. The proposer stated that 60 digits UTRN is acceptable, SECAS suggests that these numbers are high.

It was also noted that BEIS have recently rejected 'local Consumer Access Device (CAD) pairing', which would have similar requirements. Also, this could have significant impacts to the Data Service Provider (DSP) systems, particularly Smart Metering Inventory (SMI).

Setting price on GSME

Setting the price is currently a tapped off command, where the Gas Proxy Function (GPF) takes a copy of the end-to-end message which sets the price and then applies or discards the contents based on whether the meter accepts or rejects the update. This allows it to have a consistent view of pricing data without the meter having to push the update separately. If such updates are applied directly to the meter without passing through the CH, the IHD/PPMID will be unable to retrieve current price data.

4.2 SSC Input

The SSC have considered SECMP0031 during its development and re-iterated much of the feedback provided as part of the Critical Friend review.

SSC also highlighted that the DCC are contracted to provide WAN to a minimum percentage of Metering Points already (99.25% - 99.95% by December 2020). This would need to be incorporated when considering the benefit of this modification to customers without WAN.

The resolution of these concerns will need to be drawn out during the Refinement Process, and the solution further considered by the SSC.

¹ An octet is a sequence of eight bits – hence an octet is an eight-bit byte.

5. Proposed Progression

5.1 Modification Path and the need for refinement

The Proposer and SECAS propose that SECMP0031 is progressed as Path 2 - Authority Determined Modification Proposal.

Due to the proposed changes to the DCC, SECAS recommends this Modification Proposal go through the Refinement Process pursuant to SEC Section D3.9(c). This will allow the modification to be comprehensively developed by a Working Group before going to the Modification Report Consultation.

5.2 Indicative Progression Timetable

The following is a high level indicative progression timetable for SECMP0031. The detail in this plan is subject to change, however, changes to the overall timetable are subject to a Panel review.

Modification Timetable	
Stage	Start
Modification Proposal Raised	20 th January 2017
Panel initial consideration of the Modification Proposal	3 rd March – 10 th March 2017
Panel re-consideration of the Modification Proposals following BEIS referral	12 th April – 21 st April 2017
Refinement Process	April 2017 - January 2018
Modification Report to Panel	February 2018
Change Board vote	March 2018
Authority Decision	April 2018
Implementation	June 2019 (earliest potential implementation date, assuming a potential DCC lead time to implement of 12 months ²)

5.3 Working Group

The Working Group should be made up of existing Working Group members who have previously considered Modification Proposals that have an impact on DCC Services and activities, supplemented by other interested SEC Parties.

5.4 Working Group Terms of Reference

A complete Terms of Reference for this Working Group can be found in **Attachment B**.

² Based on timescales indicated in prior DCC PAs and IAs. Implementation date could be sooner subject to the nature and impact of the solution developed.

6. SEC Panel Decisions

The SEC Panel:

- **AGREED** for SECMP0031 to progress to the Refinement Process;
- **AGREED** the progression path (Path 2 – Authority Determined), and the progression timetable as outlined in this IMR; and
- **AGREED** the Working Group Terms of Reference provided as **Attachment B**.

7. Further Information

More information is available in:

- **Attachment A:** SECMP0031 Modification Proposal Form.
- **Attachment B:** Working Group Terms of Reference

For further information, please see the [Modification Register](#) page of the SEC website or contact SECAS at secas@gemserv.com.

Appendix A – Glossary and References

Glossary		
Acronym	Term	Plain English Summary
CMA	The Competition and Markets Authority	
	Communications Hub	Means by a physical device that includes a Communications Hub Function together with a Gas Proxy Function; save that, when such expression is used in relation to the following provisions, such expression shall be interpreted in accordance with the definition of that expression in the DCC Licence: a) the definitions of “CH Defect” and “Test Communications Hub”; and b) Sections F5 (Communications Hub Forecasts & Orders) and F10 (Test Communications Hubs).
	Critical Command	Has the meaning given to that expression in the GB Companion Specification
DCC	Data and Communications Company	
DUIS	DCC User Interface Specification	Means the SEC Subsidiary Document identified as the DCC User Gateway Interface Specification’ set out in Appendix.
	Digital Signatures	Digital Signatures are short pieces of information appended to messages to ensure the authenticity of the sender and the integrity of the message itself. Digital Signatures are only used for authenticating Critical Service Requests, Critical Responses and Critical Alerts.
EUI-64		Means a 64-bit globally unique identifier governed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
	Fast-Track Modifications	Means Modification Proposals (Path 4 Modifications) to correct typographical or other minor errors or inconsistencies to the Code (Section D2.8, SEC Stage 3.0).
GPF	Gas Proxy Function	Means a Device installed (or to be installed) at a premises, which: (a) Consists of the components or the apparatus identified in; and

Glossary		
Acronym	Term	Plain English Summary
		(b) As a minimum, has the functional capability specified by and complies with the other requirements of, A Version of the CHTS (but only those provisions that are described as applying to 'Gas Proxy Functions') which was within its Installation Validity Period on the date on which the device was installed.
	General SEC Objectives	Has the meaning given to that expression in Section C1 (SEC Objectives) (Section C1, SEC Stage 3.0). The SEC Objectives are those objectives that the SEC has been designed to achieve.
	Greenhouse Gas Emission	Means emissions of Greenhouse Gases, as defined in section 92 of the Climate Change Act 2008 (Section A1, SEC Stage 3.0).
GUID	Globally Unique Identifier	A GUID is tightly bound to the Device that it identifies by physical means (for example, a barcode etched in the device casings) and by electronic means (for example, a 'write once' data item set at manufacture).
HAN	Home Area Network	Means, for each Smart Metering System, the home area network created by the Communications Hub Function forming part of that Smart Metering System.
IHD	In-Home Display	Means a device provided (or to be provided) at a premises, which: a) consists of components or other apparatus identified in; and b) as a minimum, has the functional capability specified by and complies with the other requirements of, a version of the IHD Technical Specification which was a Valid Technical Specification on the date on which the device was provided and which a User acting in the role of Import Supplier or Gas Supplier has joined, or is seeking to join, to and Electricity Smart Meter or Gas Proxy Function (as applicable).
	IHD Technical Specification	Means the part(s) of the SMETS identified as applying to 'IHDs'.
MAC	Message Authentication Code	Message Authentication codes are short pieces of information appended to messages to ensure the authenticity of the sender and integrity of the message itself. MACs are applied to Commands, Non-Critical Responses and Non-Critical Alerts.

Glossary		
Acronym	Term	Plain English Summary
	Metering Point	Has the meaning given to that expression in the MRA.
	Other Systems	Other systems identified in the section Statement of Impact on Central Systems. The Proposer may wish to consider Prepayment vendors, Electricity Central Online Enquire Service (ECOES), Single Centralised Online Gas Enquiry Service (SCOGES), BSC Settlement Systems, etc.
	Path Type	Means the Modification Path to be followed in respect of a Modification Proposal. The type of Path will depend upon the nature of the variation proposed in the Modification Proposal (D2.1, SEC Stage 3.0). The four Modification Paths under the SEC are: • Path 1 Modifications: Authority-led (Section D2.4/D2.5, SEC Stage 3.0) • Path 2 Modifications: Authority Determination (Section D2.6, SEC Stage 3.0) • Path 3 Modifications: Self-Governance (Section D2.7, SEC Stage 3.0) • Path 4 Modifications: Fast-Track Modifications (Section D2.8, SEC Stage 3.0)
	Party Category	Means one of the following categories: (a) the Large Supplier Parties collectively; (b) the Small Supplier Parties collectively; (c) the Electricity Network Parties collectively; (d) the Gas Network Parties collectively; or (e) the Other Sec Parties collectively. (Section A1, SEC Stage 3.0).
PPMID	Prepayment Meter Interface Device	Means a device installed (or to be installed) at a premises, which: (a) consists of the components or other apparatus identified in; and (b) as a minimum, has the functional capability specified by and complies with the other requirements of, a Version of the PPMID Technical Specification which was within its Installation Validity Period on the date on which the device was installed.

Glossary		
Acronym	Term	Plain English Summary
	Prepayment Price Cap	From 1 April 2017 the amount of money suppliers can charge a domestic prepayment meter (PPM) customer will be subject to a transitional cap: the Prepayment Charge Restriction (or prepayment price cap). The price cap is one of the remedies introduced following the Competitions and Markets Authority's (CMA) investigation into energy markets.
	Prepayment Mode	Means a mode of operation of a GSMS or ESMS whereby payment is generally made in advance of Consumption.
SR	Service Request	Means a request sent by a User to the DCC for one of the services listed in the DUIS document. The DUIS requires Service Requests to be submitted in Extensible Markup Language (XML).
	Smart Metering Systems	Means a system installed at premises for the purposes of the Supply of Energy to the premises that, on the date it is installed, as a minimum; (a) consists of the apparatus identified in; (b) has the functional capability specified by; and (c) compiles with the other requirements of, the Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specification that is applicable at the date (Section A1, SEC Stage 3.0). In summary, this includes: • Gas Smart Metering Equipment; • Electricity Smart Metering Equipment; • In Home Display; • Prepayment Interface Device; and HAN Connected Auxiliary Load Control Switch.
SMETS	Smart Metering Equipment Technical Specifications	The document designated by the Secretary of State to describe the minimum capabilities of equipment installed to satisfy the roll-out licence conditions.
SMI	Smart Metering Inventory	Means an electronic database of Devices which records (as a minimum) the following information in respect of each Device: (a) Its Device Type; (b) Its Device ID; (c) its Device Model (provided that no firmware version is needed for Type 2 Devices) (d) for Devices other than Type 2 Devices, its SMI Status, and the date from which that status has applied; (e) for Devices other than Type 2 Devices, its SMI Status history;

Glossary		
Acronym	Term	Plain English Summary
		(f) where it is a Smart Meter which has been installed, the related MPAN or MPRN and the Communications Hub Function with which that Smart Meter is associated; and where it is a Device (other than Smart Meter or a Communications Hub Function), the Smart Meter or Gas Proxy Function with which that Device is associated.
TABASC	Technical Architecture and Business Architecture Sub-Committee	Means the Sub-Committee established pursuant to Section F1 (Technical Architecture and Business Architecture Sub-Committee).
	Urgent Proposal	Means a Modification Proposal deemed an Urgent Proposal where the Authority directs the Panel to treat the Modification Proposal as an urgent Proposal (whether following a referral by the Panel pursuant to Section D4.5, or at the Authority's own initiation) (Section D4.5/D4.6, SEC Stage 3.0).
UTRN	Unique Transaction Reference Number	Means a cryptographic code used to convey credit through human transfer to a GSMS or ESMS operating in Prepayment Mode.
	User Systems	Means, in respect of each User (DCC User), the Systems of that User (including, where relevant, those of its Supplier Nominated Agent) used in relation to the Services and/or Smart Metering Systems (Section A1, SEC Stage 3.0). The Proposer may wish to consider Suppliers; Network Operators; Registration Data Providers; Other DCC Users (e.g. Authorised Third Parties / Switching Sites); Supplier Nominated Agents.
SM WAN	Smart Meter Wide Area Network	A network infrastructure provided to enable the sending and retrieval of information between the DCC and SME installed and commissioned for operation through the DCC