Improvements to industry switching processes

Technical consultation paper

18/08/2026

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY
TE MANA HIKO

Executive summary

Supporting consumer choice and market innovation

The Electricity Authority Te Mana Hiko (Authority) is committed to ensuring New Zealand's electricity system remains affordable, reliable, competitive, and well positioned for an increasingly electrified future.

To support this goal, we are refining industry rules to promote greater consumer choice and innovation, while improving market efficiency. Households and businesses should be able to compare and switch plans and providers easily, access new products and services, and manage their electricity in ways that best meet their needs.

As part of this work, the Authority has previously consulted on:

- improvements to industry switching processes (November 2018, December 2019, and June 2025), and
- reforms to enable multiple trading relationships (MTRs), allowing consumers to access electricity and related services from more than one provider at a single location (November 2017, June 2025, and January 2026).

Improving industry processes that support consumer switching

Effective switching processes are fundamental to a competitive electricity market. They support the timely and accurate transfer of responsibilities for electricity supply, metering and network services, and help ensure customers can switch providers with confidence.

This consultation paper sets out the Authority's proposal to amend the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Code) to modernise switching processes, improve data accuracy and increase the efficiency and reliability of market operations. The paper seeks feedback on the draft Code amendments required to implement these changes.

While the current switching processes have served consumers and the market well for more than two decades, they have not kept pace with changes in technology and retail business models. The Authority has identified manual processes and workarounds that may be resulting in poor consumer outcomes, including delayed switches, billing errors and increased industry costs.

The proposed Code amendments have been developed through industry feedback and informed by the Authority's ongoing analysis of switching-related issues. They also include changes made in response to earlier consultations.

We are seeking technical feedback on the final draft Code amendments, which are intended to give effect to the policy proposals consulted on previously. We welcome submissions by 5.00pm on Monday 14 September 2026.

The Authority recognises technological and market developments will continue to influence what both consumers and services providers need from the switching processes. We will continue to monitor the switching framework and supporting market processes to ensure they remain fit for purpose over time.

Further work on multiple trading relationships

The switching proposals were consulted on alongside proposals to enable MTRs. MTRs have the potential to unlock new services, increase competition, and give consumers greater choice and control over how they consume, generate and manage electricity.

Submitters broadly supported the objectives and potential benefits of MTRs. However, feedback also highlighted the significant complexity, cost and implementation challenges associated with their introduction.

The Authority recognises MTRs represent a significant change to the way the electricity market currently operates.

While MTRs could offer substantial benefits, further work is needed to ensure the underlying design, systems and processes are robust before the proposals progress further. Additional work is also required to better understand the costs, benefits, risks and implementation pathways before any decisions are made on amending the Code.

In response, the Authority has decided not to progress MTRs to a Code amendment at this stage.

Instead, the Authority is considering establishing a regulator-led sandbox to trial a range of MTRs use cases. The sandbox would allow innovators and market participants to test new arrangements under controlled regulatory settings, generating practical evidence and insights to inform future policy development and decision making.[1,2]

The Authority intends to work closely with industry participants, consumers, technology providers and other stakeholders to scope the proposed sandbox before making a decision whether to proceed with this initiative.

We thank all stakeholders for their constructive engagement and feedback on both the switching and MTRs consultations.

Next steps

Consultation on the draft Code amendments for the switching proposals is now open, with submissions due by 5pm on Monday 14 September 2026.

The Authority will consider all submissions before making final decisions and publishing a decision paper on the switching process improvements and associated Code amendments.

[1] A regulator-led sandbox enables innovators and market participants to trial new arrangements under controlled regulatory settings, helping generate real-world evidence to inform policy development and regulatory decision making.

[2] Existing industry-led trials (including Kāinga Ora and Franklin Energy Sharing) have demonstrated the potential of MTRs. However, participants have noted the solutions used in those trials may not be suitable for widespread implementation and therefore may not accurately represent the costs of a scalable market solution.

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1 Purpose

1.1 The Electricity Authority Te Mana Hiko (Authority) intends to improve switching processes under the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Code). This paper explains the Authority's intentions and rationale, including how the Authority has considered feedback on earlier proposals.

1.2 These proposed amendments built on earlier work under the Switching process review (2019) which examined whether the current installation control point (ICP) switching processes remain fit for purpose. This paper:

- seeks technical feedback on the drafting of the proposed Code amendments, and
- outlines the next steps and indicative timeframes for implementing the proposed new switching processes.

1.3 We are proposing to proceed with the improvements consulted on previously and described in this paper. This consultation seeks feedback on the final drafting of the Code amendments needed to give effect to those policy decisions. Feedback on this paper will be considered alongside previous submissions to inform final decisions.

2 The Authority invites submissions on Code drafting

2.1 The Authority proposes to amend the Code to give effect to the changes to the switching processes set out in detail in sections 5, 6 and 7 of this paper.

2.2 The Authority invites technical submissions on the proposed drafting of the Code amendments required to give effect to these intentions.

2.3 This consultation provides stakeholders with a further opportunity to review the detailed drafting and implementation approach. It also enables interested parties to comment on minor changes made since the draft Code amendments were published as part of the Evolving multiple retailing and switching consultation paper in June 2025.

2.4 This consultation is intended to ensure the drafting of the final Code amendments is clear, workable, and accurately reflects the Authority's intentions. We are also interested in any Code drafting issues such as errors, omissions and suggested corrections so the new rules are clear.

2.5 The proposed Code amendment drafting is attached in Appendix A – Proposed Code Amendments.

How to make a technical submission

2.6 The Authority's preference is to receive submissions in a Word document in the format shown in Appendix B.

2.7 Submitters may also provide:

- suggested amendments using tracked changes
- comments inserted directly into the draft amendments; and/or
- a cover letter, email or summary table of proposed changes.

2.8 Submissions should be emailed to policyconsult@ea.govt.nz with 'Consultation – Improvements to switching processes' in the subject line by **5pm on Monday 14 September 2026**.

2.9 The Authority will acknowledge receipt of all submissions.

2.10 If you are unable to send your submission electronically, please email policyconsult@ea.govt.nz or call 04 460 8860 to discuss alternative arrangements.

2.11 We will publish all submissions. If you consider that we should not publish any part of your submission, please:

(a) indicate which part should not be published and explain why

(b) provide a redacted version of your submission that we can publish (if we agree not to publish your full submission).

2.12 All submissions, including any parts the Authority does not publish, can be requested under the Official Information Act 1982. This means the Authority would be required to release material not published unless good reason existed under the Act.

3 Background

Efficient switching arrangements benefit customers and the wider market

3.1 The operational processes that enable consumer switching are critical to New Zealand's competitive electricity market. These processes enable customers to change retailers and ensure responsibilities for electricity supply, metering and network services transfer accurately between participants.

3.2 Efficient switching of ICPs is essential to:

- support consumer choice
- reduce barriers to switching
- promote competition and innovation.

3.3 Current switching processes have generally served customers and the industry well over the last two decades. For the vast majority of switches, the process is invisible to the customer and from their perspective the change in retailer 'just happens'.

3.4 However, while the core framework remains effective, the underlying processes have not kept pace with developments in technology, metering, data management and retail business models. These changes are placing greater demands on switching processes and exposing limitations in current arrangements.

Consultation and issues identification work

3.5 Given the central role switching processes play in the day-to-day operation of the electricity sector, as well as their importance to consumer confidence in switching, the Authority is committed to ensuring they remain fit for purpose.

3.6 To support this, the Authority has undertaken a series of consultations and supporting analysis on switching process changes including:

- *Switch Process Review: Issues with the ICP switching processes* – an issues paper to develop a proposal for future code amendment (November 2018)
- *Switch Process Review: Issues with the ICP switching processes and possible options to address these issues* – discussion paper (December 2019)
- *Evolving multiple retailing and switching* – consultation paper (June 2025)
- *Evolving multiple retailing and switching* – supplementary consultation paper (January 2026)

3.7 The Authority's detailed Switching Process Review identified key issues and a range of potential options to address them.

3.8 The key issues identified through this review included:

- **Operational inefficiencies**: Existing processes rely heavily on legacy, file-based exchanges and manual workarounds, increasing processing time and complexity.
- **Data and metering challenges**: Inconsistent or delayed access to accurate metering data can result in estimated readings, billing errors and reconciliation issues.

- **Timing and coordination constraints:** Existing rules limit flexibility in setting switch dates and coordinating metering changes, making it difficult for retailers to align switching with customer agreements and service delivery.
- **Inconsistent participant practices:** Differences in systems and processes across traders, distributors and metering providers create additional complexity and inefficiencies.

3.9 Submitters to the consultations were broadly aligned in a view the current switching system was overly complex, reliant on manual processes, and prone to errors driven largely by poor metering data quality and misaligned timing requirements. There was general support for improvements such as better data standards, simplified processes and modernisation of registry interactions, alongside a clear preference for incremental, cost-effective changes.

3.10 Following this consultation, the Authority:

- assessed the advantages and disadvantages of different options, and
- identified areas of broad agreement for change.

3.11 This work was supported by advice and recommendations from the industry through technical advisory groups, including the Switch and Data Formats Group.

3.12 In parallel, the Authority considered switching improvements alongside its Multiple Trading Relationships (MTRs) work programme. This work highlighted that many switching-related issues needed to be addressed to enable further innovation in energy services.

Previous consultation submissions

3.13 As noted above, the Authority undertook three consultations on improvements to the ICP switching process in November 2018, December 2019, and June 2025.

3.14 The first two consultations (2018 and 2019) focused on identifying issues and potential solutions. They highlighted inefficiencies, poor data quality and process complexity. Fifteen submissions were received from a wide range of participants, including retailers, distributors, metering equipment providers (MEPs) and industry bodies. These submissions provided insights into:

- how switching processes operate in practice
- the operational impacts of current system constraints
- the feasibility and costs of potential improvements.

3.15 The later *Evolving multiple retailing and switching* consultation paper (June 2025) proposed broader structural changes, including enabling MTRs and redesigning switching to support distributed energy and consumer choice. 37 submissions were received.

3.16 Submitters broadly supported the objective of enabling greater competition and innovation, particularly allowing customers to have different providers for consumption and generation. However, they raised concerns about the technical complexity, cost, timing and scale of system changes required.

3.17 Taken together, the consultations on switching and MTRs showed a consistent industry position: strong support for improving switching efficiency, but with a clear expectation that changes should be pragmatic with realistic change timeframes.

3.18 Submitters showed a common preference for improvements to data, processes and registry capabilities, with all changes carefully coordinated, with training to all participants.

3.19 The Authority has used the feedback from the 2025 and earlier consultations, along with further analysis, to inform its intentions and to develop the proposed Code changes detailed in this consultation paper.

3.20 The proposed Code amendments now reflect:

- established evidence of system limitations
- extensive stakeholder input, including feedback from submitters on earlier consultation
- technical validation through industry engagement.

3.21 A summary of the substantive and technical feedback from submitters on our Switching Process Review (2018 and 2019), and the *Evolving multiple retailing and switching* consultation paper (2025–26) along with the Authority's responses, is provided in Appendix C.

3.22 We thank all submitters for engaging with our consultations.

4 Overview of the existing switching processes

4.1 The Code currently sets out three 'primary' switching processes:

- Trader switching – when the trader responsible for the ICP changes
- MEP switching – when responsibility for metering services changes
- Distributor switching – when an ICP is transferred between networks

4.2 Importantly, while these 'primary' switching processes are governed by separate Code processes, they rely on common registry information and processes. Therefore, issues with one process may create inefficiencies, inaccuracies and delays throughout the wider switching process.

Trader ICP switching

4.3 This is the transfer of a trader's responsibilities in relation to an ICP from:

(a) the trader that had a contractual relationship with the customer or embedded generator at an ICP (the "losing trader") to

(b) the trader that now has a contractual relationship with the customer or embedded generator (the "gaining trader").

4.4 The trader ICP switching process is much the same now, albeit with some minor changes, as it was when implemented in October 2002.

MEP ICP switching

4.5 This is the transfer of a MEP's responsibilities in relation to an ICP from:

(a) the MEP formerly contracted to provide metering services at the ICP (the "losing MEP") to

(b) the MEP now contracted to provide metering services at the ICP (the "gaining MEP").

4.6 This switching process was originally implemented on 29 August 2013.

Distributor ICP switching

4.7 This is the transfer of a trader's responsibilities in relation to an ICP from:

(a) the network operator on whose network the ICP was physically located (the "losing network owner") to

(b) the network operator who now operates that network (the "gaining network owner").

4.8 This switching process was originally implemented on 14 July 2008.

5 Trader ICP switching process changes

5.1 The Authority is proposing to improve trader switching processes as detailed in the *Evolving multiple retailing and switching consultation paper* (June 2025). The purpose of this consultation is to obtain technical feedback on the Code drafting to give effect to these policy proposals.

5.2 The proposed changes are intended to improve the quality of switching information, reduce reliance on manual intervention and workarounds, and better align switching processes with modern metering technologies and retail service models.

5.3 Together, the changes would improve customer outcomes, support innovation, reduce participant costs, and increase the efficiency and reliability of the switching process.

Code and registry amendments

5.4 The Authority proposes to amend the Code to:

(a) Require the losing trader to advise the registry manager if there is a change to the attributes of an ICP when a trader ICP switch is in progress, then require the registry manager to update registry records and notify the gaining trader and other relevant participants (losing trader, MEP and distributor) of the change.

(b) Ensure if more than one trader ICP switch occurs on the same day for the same ICP (i.e. the earlier switch is completed before the later switch request is processed) and the later switch is subsequently withdrawn, the earlier (prior) switch on that day is reinstated as the current trader ICP switch.

(c) Include a time stamp for ICP status change events (i.e. disconnection, reconnection and decommissioning events) to enable the registry manager to identify which event should be reinstated.

(d) Require the losing trader (if completing the ICP switch) to use the gaining trader's proposed switch event date but allow losing and gaining traders to agree an alternative switch event date without the need for manual workarounds.

(e) Clarify that a gaining MEP may change a metering installation at an ICP prior to completion of an ICP switch.

(f) Require the MEP at an ICP being switched to provide the switch event meter readings to the losing trader and the gaining trader, if the MEP is responsible for interrogating the meters. If there is a subsequent switch withdrawal after the meter has been changed, the responsibility would be on the requesting trader (after the withdrawal is processed) to ensure its system can accept the configuration. The requesting trader may need to contact the MEP to confirm the metering configuration.

(g) Require the trader completing the switch to use the meter reading:

(i) provided by the MEP for AMI meters; or

(ii) obtained by the trader completing the switch for non-AMI meters.

(h) Only allow the trader completing the switch to provide an estimated switch event meter reading when, despite best endeavours, a validated reading cannot be obtained or a permanent estimate created. The switch completion (CS file) would be amended to contain an additional field to indicate if the meter reading is actual or estimated.

(i) Standardise switch event meter readings to be the actual read up to two decimal places.

(j) Require initiation of delivery of a switch completion file, including switch event meter readings by the latter of either the receipt date of the gaining trader switch request (NT file) from the registry or the switch event date.

(k) Allow the provision of the losing trader switch acknowledgement (Acceptance Notice or AN file) for the HH (gaining trader driven) switch type to be optional.

(l) Allow a trader ICP switch to be withdrawn at any time prior to the 14-month reconciliation revision cycle for the month in which the switch event date falls.

(m) Require response codes for AN files to use the relative priorities specified in the functional specification to ensure the most relevant response is selected.

(n) Amend the registry functional specification to clarify the use of withdrawal codes.

(o) Require a trader to accept a notice of switch withdrawal request within one business day of the switch withdrawal (NW file) date but only under specified circumstances: if the requesting trader uses the reasons “invalid ICP status” (IN), “metering issue” (MI), “wrong premises” (WP), “losing trader not current trader” (WR), or “trader default” (TD) when this is authorised by the Authority.

(p) Require the registry manager to send a notification to a losing trader if a completed trader ICP switch is withdrawn and the current registry information for the ICP is different from what it was when the switch was first completed.

(q) Require all non-AMI meter readings to be time stamped at 00:00 hours on the day of the meter reading/switch event regardless of what time of the day they were actually taken.

(r) Permit either trader to use the Registry Reversal (RR) process to correct inaccurate switch event readings and permit multiple replacement reads for an ICP up to four months after the Customer Switch (CS) file was delivered. Currently, only the gaining trader may use the RR process, and it must be within four months of the switch event date. This proposal would extend the provision to both retailers, with the four months starting from the CS file delivery, meaning switches backdated more than four months could still use the RR process if necessary.

(s) Require a trader to respond to an RR request within three business days to remove the need for requesting traders to manually follow up on requests.

(t) Lower the threshold for starting the RR process to ±50kWh per channel and set a threshold of ±1kWh for replacing a NHH switch event meter read with an AMI read within five business days. Implementing other proposed solutions to use actual midnight reads for switches should reduce the need for the RR process.

(u) Allow a trader to nominate the MEP for an ICP identifier that is in the “New” status. In carrying out this nomination, the registry manager would be required to move the ICP status from “New” to “Inactive” with a status reason code of “New connection in progress” and the trader would only be permitted to request electrical connection if the distributor is satisfied the property is physically ready to electrically connect.

(v) Require traders to provide the average daily consumption value if the registry metering records include a channel with accumulator type = “C” and settlement indicator = “Y”. The average daily consumption would need to be calculated for at least 30 days of actual consumption, or the full period of tenure with the trader if there have been less than 30 days of actual consumption or use the average daily consumption from the previous retailer if the full period of tenure with the trader is less than 30 days and two meter readings are not available. An additional provision has been included to cover

the situation where the ICP has been with the trader for more than 30 days, but the ICP has been disconnected, and a contiguous 30 day period of consumption is not available.

(w) Require the gaining trader to use a different switch type code in the switch request (NT file) that indicates that it is the result of a mass customer acquisition or system transfer to distinguish it from standard, customer initiated, and retailer ICP switch events.

(x) Align timeframes for notifications and acknowledgements to ≤ 2 business days across retailer switching activity regardless of switch type (that is TR, MI or HH switch types).

(y) Require the gaining trader in HH switch type processes to provide switch event meter readings in the switch completion (CS file) if the registry metering records include a channel with accumulator type = C and settlement indicator = "Y".

(z) Explicitly note the registry functional specification as a required file format for all of Part 11 of the Code.

Additional detail of changes to arrangements for trader switching

Allowing losing and gaining traders to agree an alternative switch date

5.5 The following proposed change is intended to enable losing and gaining traders to agree an alternative switch date:

(a) The losing trader may propose a revised switch date and reason in the AN file.

(b) If this is accepted by the gaining trader, it would become the switch event date.

(c) If it is not accepted by the gaining trader, then the gaining trader would be required to:

(i) send a response file with a further revised switch event date, or

(ii) send a rejection of the losing trader's revised switch date, including a valid reason for the rejection in the response file (which means the original proposed date would stand).

(d) Traders would be obliged to not unreasonably reject a proposed or revised switch date.

MEP to provide the switch event meter readings to both traders

5.6 The MEP would be required to provide the switch event meter readings for AMI metering installations to both the gaining trader as well as the losing trader.

Response codes to use the priorities specified in the registry's functional specifications

5.7 The table sets out the priority of response codes for AN files within the registry's functional specifications:

Code	Priority	Description	Explanation of use
AA	1	Acknowledge and accept	Switch is accepted; there are no relevant issues. Only to be used if no other code applies.
CO	2	Contracted customer	Alerts that this customer has a fixed-term contract at the ICP. The current trader may be contacting this customer relevant to the switch.
MP	3	Metering is pre-paid	Alerts that a meter installed at the ICP is configured as pre-paid. Note: this includes legacy pre-paid metering

Code	Priority	Description	Explanation of use
			(which will be flagged on the registry) as well as AMI pre-paid metering (which will not be flagged on the registry).
MU	4	Unmetered supply	Alerts that supply is unmetered.
OC	5	Occupied premises	Advises that existing customer has not yet advised the losing trader that they are moving out. The premises are occupied. Only applicable to MI switch type.
PD	6	Premises electrically disconnected	Alerts that the status of the ICP is electrically disconnected while the registry has recorded that the ICP is electrically connected.
AD	7	Physical metering differs	Alerts that the meter either installed, or in the process of being installed, differs from that shown in the registry.
CP	8	Contracted customer and premises electrically disconnected (new code)	Alerts that: i. this customer has a fixed-term contract at the ICP. The current trader may be contacting this customer relative to this switch, and ii. the status of the ICP is electrically disconnected while the registry has recorded that the ICP is electrically connected.

5.8 The relevant code with the highest numerical value would be required (e.g., if codes 1, 3 and 7 are relevant to the ICP, then 7 must be supplied).

Aligning timeframes across switching activity

5.9 The following timeframes and statuses (either mandatory (M), optional (O), or not required (NR)) would apply for switch process notifications:

Switch notice	Standard switch process (TR), (BT) and (BI)		Move-in switch process (MI)		Gaining trader switch process (HH)	
	Status	**Time**	**Status**	**Time**	**Status**	**Time**
Gaining trader notifies registry manager of switch (NT)	M	2 business days after arrangement is effective with customer	M	2 business days after arrangement is effective with customer	M	2 business days after arrangement is effective with customer
Trader acknowledges switch (AN)	O	2 business days after receipt of NT	O	2 business days after receipt of NT	NR	
Losing trader completes switch (CS)	M	100% of all meter types on the specified event date where a date is specified, and if no date specified, 100% of non-AMI within 3 business days after switch	M	100% on the specified event date or 1 business day after the NT file sent to the losing trader if no specified event date	M	3 business days after the switch event date

Switch notice	Standard switch process (TR), (BT) and (BI)		Move-in switch process (MI)		Gaining trader switch process (HH)	
		event date, and AMI within 1 business day				

5.10 For the CS file, the Code would be amended to provide that in exceptional circumstances, where the trader responsible for the ICP is unable to provide the file within two business days, for reasons outside of its control, it must use best endeavours to provide the file as soon as practicable. This would be given effect by including the exceptional circumstances provision for the losing trader when the losing trader must set the event date. Compliance with this requirement would be included in the participant's audit.

Requiring acceptance of a switch withdrawal request

5.11 Switch withdrawals would be accepted in accordance with the following table:

Code	Description	Explanation of use	Acceptance mandatory?
IN	Invalid ICP Status	This code can only be used if the ICP is in the process of being decommissioned.	Mandatory if withdrawal requested by losing trader
UA	Unauthorised switch	This code can only be used for a TR or HH switch, and the account holder did not authorise the switch.	Discretionary
WS	Wrong switch type	This code can only be used where the gaining trader may have used the wrong switch type in the NT file.	Discretionary
MI	Withdrawn on metering issue	The gaining trader must assess and address the current (existing) metering and MEP capability before sending the NT file. This code can only be used if the metering cannot be upgraded by the MEP to suit the gaining traders pricing offer.	Mandatory if withdrawal requested by gaining trader
WP	Wrong premises	This code can only be used where the wrong ICP identifier has or is being switched due to the gaining trader or distributor address error.	Mandatory if withdrawal requested by gaining trader
DF	Date failed	This code can only be used if the requested switch event date (RTD) greater than 10 business days in the future.	Discretionary
WR	Losing Trader not current Trader	This code can only be used if the ICP identifier is in the switch process to another gaining retailer.	Discretionary
MG	Temporary withdrawal code	This code can only be used if the Electricity Authority authorised its use for mass transition of ICP identifiers, to indicate that the switch was withdrawn due to transition requirements.	Discretionary
CE	Customer error	This code can only be used if the customer cancels the switch because the original switch request was	Discretionary

Code	Description	Explanation of use	Acceptance mandatory?
		an error (e.g. customer provides incorrect information).	
CX	Customer cancellation	This code can only be used if the customer cancels the switch for a reason other than that in CE (e.g. the customer changes their mind).	Discretionary
TD	Trader Default	This code can only be used if authorised by the Electricity Authority where a trader is in a situation of default. Reserved for system use.	Mandatory if authorised by the Electricity Authority

Benefits of the trader switching changes

5.12 The changes are expected to provide benefits to participants involved in a retailer switch, including:

(a) reducing participant processing time and compliance costs

(b) improving information provided to gaining traders, MEPs and distributors during the ICP, MEP and distributor switch processes

(c) improving a gaining trader's ability to install the technology needed to deliver contracted services

(d) improving customer experience by ensuring gaining traders can provide services from the agreed start date

(e) improving system and process efficiency, specifically:

(i) removing the need for losing traders and gaining traders to make short-term system changes to accommodate MEP or metering installation changes before or after an ICP switch

(ii) reducing or removing the need for switch event meter replacement read (RR) process for AMI metering

(iii) standardising timeframes for notifications to reduce costs associated with automating retailer ICP switching processes

(iv) replacing several manual and inefficient file exchanges with a single, semi-automated process and reducing the risk of switch withdrawal requests being missed by the losing trader

(v) reducing time taken by traders to resolve incorrect ICP switches

(vi) removing manual intervention and complexity caused by different timeframes for applying a meter reading in relation to an NHH ICP switch

(vii) removing manual workarounds during HH switch type processes for ICPs with a mix of absolute register only and cumulative register metering

(viii) reducing manual workarounds and transaction costs in relation to replacement reads components

(ix) allowing traders to set up back-office systems for a new ICP prior to the ICP being electrically connected

(f) improving the accuracy of meter readings as all switch event meter readings will be midnight readings (unless a meter change is part of the switch) and all will be actual readings to two decimal places and will be aligned to registry events

(g) improving timely access to switch event meter readings, including access to estimated meter readings where validated meter readings or permanent estimates cannot be provided despite best endeavours by the trader

(h) removing the requirement for losing traders to provide a completion of switch (CS) file before a future dated switch event is completed

(i) improving accuracy of electricity allocated to gaining and losing traders at the switched ICP

(j) reducing the need for off-market settlements to correct erroneous trader ICP switches

(k) reducing the risks of a trader applying the wrong charges to customer invoices after an ICP switch has been withdrawn

(l) improving consumption estimates on customer invoicing and submission information provided to the reconciliation manager

(m) enabling improved monitoring of MEP performance in delivering switch event meter readings

(n) reducing the number of trader breaches by making it easier to understand and comply with the Code

(o) improving accuracy of reporting and the effective monitoring of customer switching between traders, without the need for manual data validation.

6 Metering equipment provider switching changes

6.1 The Authority is proposing to improve MEP switching processes as detailed in the *Evolving multiple retailing and switching* consultation paper (June 2025). The purpose of this consultation is to obtain technical feedback on the Code drafting to give effect to these policy proposals.

6.2 Reliable metering data is essential for effective switching, accurate customer billing, market settlement and the delivery of innovative electricity services.

6.3 The proposed changes aim to improve the quality of registry metering records, strengthen information flows between participants, and provide greater transparency over MEP switching activity. They are also intended to reduce manual intervention, improve process efficiency, and lower operational and compliance costs.

Code and registry amendments

6.4 The Authority proposes to amend the Code to:

(a) Allow both a gaining MEP and a losing MEP to populate a separate meter event for the same day and require each MEP event to be provided with a time stamp in addition to the date.

(b) Permit a change of MEP participant identifier when both participant identifiers belong to the same MEP, allowing MEPs to manage these changes directly (without trader involvement) and without changing the metering records.

(c) Require the registry manager to provide MEPs with additional notifications including gaining trader ICP switch requests (NT file), losing trader switch acknowledgements (AN file), switch withdrawals (AW file), and distributor switches and ensuring the notifications contain both the losing and gaining participant identifiers.

(d) Require MEPs to provide gaining traders with access to the services access interface and meter readings within specific timeframes.

(e) Require MEPs to supply both gaining and losing traders with meter readings for the switch event date, and then to gaining traders going forward.

(f) Require MEPs to supply relevant traders with revised meter readings or backfilled meter readings (i.e. readings from a metering installation interrogated by the MEP which were not previously delivered to the relevant trader).

(g) Place obligations on traders to notify the registry manager of a MEP nomination, and on MEPs to accept the nomination on or before the date the metering is installed or decline the nomination if the metering cannot be installed. This will be supported by a registry manager obligation to automatically decline unaccepted MEP nominations within specified timeframes. Compliance with this requirement would be included in the trader's and MEP's audits.

(h) Require MEPs to populate new or amended registry metering events for ICPs within five business days of the metering installation being certified/modified, or from when the ICPs status changes to "active". For clarity, the MEP has control of the performance of its agents (e.g. contractors and technicians), and the certifying ATH through the terms of their arrangements. Compliance with this requirement would be included in the MEP's audit.

(i) Require MEPs to populate metering component removal events in the registry whether the ICP is decommissioned or not and ensure the registry can be updated once the status has been changed to decommissioned.

(j) Ensure the registry automatically removes the metering when a distributor changes an ICP identifier's status to "decommissioned" and automatically reinstate any automatically removed metering if the ICP status is changed from decommissioned. If the metering equipment has been removed, the registry will automatically notify the MEP of the reinstatement.

Additional detail of changes to arrangements for MEP switching

Create new registry fields for meter types

6.5 The Code and registry would include new fields to identify more specific information about meter types, capability and status. The registry would allow more than one "metering type" for a metering installation if there is more than one metering component installed. These codes would be linked to the meter component level, with a summary at the ICP level. The proposed new registry fields are as set out in the following table:

Field name	Field options	Field description
Communication status	Local	Meter must be interrogated at site by the trader, for example, manual channel (register) read, drive-by, or opto-port.
	Full	Full remote two-way communications.
	Intermittent	Remote communications available at least once during the maximum interrogation cycle but not daily. One of the four below options must be selected: I7 communication expected at least once per week I14 communication expected at least once per fortnight IM communication expected at least once per month I communication period unknown or erratic but at least once during the maximum interrogation cycle
	Temporarily unavailable	MEP investigating communications issues.
	Unavailable	No communications, for example a communications provider issue, or communications module removed and interrogation provided by the MEP.
Metering type	C&I	Commercial & Industrial meter. A HHR metering installation that does not incorporate a smart meter and does not require back-office infrastructure. Usually incorporates kVAh or kVArh measurement and may include a cumulative kWh register. C&I meters may be locally or remotely read as indicated by the communication status.

Field name	Field options	Field description
	AMI	Smart meter plus communications capability (as indicated by the communication status field) only the MEP can do the interrogation except for 'local' communication status.
	Non-AMI	All other metering installations that do not contain AMI or C&I meters. Must be interrogated by the trader. Communication status is local.

6.6 The services access interface for:

(a) AMI meters with a communication status of full, intermittent, temporarily unavailable, and unavailable is the MEP's back office, and the MEP is responsible for meter interrogation

(b) non-AMI meters is the meter register, and the trader is responsible for meter interrogation. The communication status is local.

(c) C&I meters is determined by the MEP and ATH depending on communication status and who is given the access passwords.

MEP participant identifier changes when both belong to the MEP

6.7 The Authority proposes to amend the Code and configure the registry to allow a MEP to update a MEP participant identifier against an ICP in the registry if both identifiers belong to that MEP. When a MEP changes a MEP participant identifier, the registry would automatically notify relevant retailers and distributors of the change.

Registry manager to provide additional notifications to MEPs

6.8 The Authority proposes to configure the registry to allow MEPs to subscribe to the following automated notifications to enable them to begin preparing for a new trader at the ICP being switched, and to send switch event meter readings to both traders. The notification files would contain the identifiers for both the losing and gaining traders:

Notification name	Notification description	Notification timeframe
NT file	Gaining trader makes ICP switch request	On receipt of NT file
AN file	Losing trader acknowledges ICP switch request	On receipt of AN file
AW file	Switch withdrawal is accepted	On receipt of AW file

6.9 There is no proposed change to the current Code requirement to provide the CS file (completion of switch) to the MEP.

Timeframes for MEPs to provide interface access and meter readings

6.10 The Authority proposes to amend the Code to require MEPs to provide gaining traders with access to the services access interface and meter readings as soon as practicable, but no later than (measured over a rolling 12-month period):

No. of calendar days from the date the registry manager sends switch completion notification	Service level: Percentage of switch meter readings
4	95%
6	96-99%
10	100%

6.11 The Authority would amend the Code to provide for exceptional circumstances so where a trader cannot be provided with access by the MEP within 10 days, through no fault of the MEP, the MEP must use best endeavours to enable access as soon as practicable after the 10th day. Compliance with this requirement would be included in the MEP's audit.

Obligations on traders and MEPs for MEP nominations

6.12 Details of the proposed changes to the rights and obligations for MEPs, traders and the registry manager are set out in the following table:

Right or obligation	Participant	Timeframes
Notify the registry manager of a request for a MEP to install or modify a metering installation at the ICP subject to the trader ICP switch	Trader	On or before the date the trader provides a service request to the gaining MEP
Accept or decline the trader's MEP nomination	Gaining / existing MEP	On or before the date that metering equipment is installed or modified
Automatically decline unaccepted trader MEP nomination	Registry manager	After 11 business days if nomination is not accepted
Automatically decline accepted trader MEP nomination	Registry manager	After 3 months if nomination is accepted by MEP but registry metering records not updated by MEP
Scope of audits to include compliance with the MEP nomination and accept/decline obligations	Traders and MEPs	During the participant's audit

Benefits of MEP switching changes

6.13 The MEP switching changes would provide benefits to participants involved in a MEP switch, and to potential participants, including:

(a) more accurate metering records, including metering data and metering equipment installations, leading to safety, efficiency and customer experience improvements, and more accurate customer invoicing, wholesale electricity market settlement and lines charge settlement

(b) greater transparency and automation in the MEP switching process, leading to greater efficiency

(c) enhanced ability for participants to meet their obligations under the Code.

7 Distributor ICP switching process changes

7.1 The Authority is proposing to modernise distributor switching processes by using the registry as the central coordination platform for distributor ICP switches as detailed in the *Evolving multiple retailing and switching* consultation paper (June 2025).

7.2 The current process relies heavily on manual communication, resulting in limited visibility between participants and little or no visibility for MEPs and gaining traders.

7.3 The proposed Code and registry changes are designed to introduce a more transparent and streamlined process, improve the information sharing between participants, and reduce administrative effort.

Code and registry amendments

7.4 The Authority proposes to amend the Code to:

(a) include a new distributor switching process that uses the registry as a central hub for transactions between the relevant participants

(b) require distributors to allocate a reconciliation type in the registry to ICP identifiers, when the ICP is connected to a network extension (e.g., XN)

(c) move to intra-day status changes which would require distributor events to have a time stamp for the status event in addition to the date stamp

(d) require distributors to record the decommissioned date in the registry as the first full day that the ICP is decommissioned (that is, the day after the physical work was performed to decommission the ICP).

Detailed changes to distributor switching using the registry as a central hub

7.5 Further detail about the proposed distributor switch process changes is set out below:

(a) The gaining distributor would apply to the losing distributor and obtain its consent to commence the switch. This step would remain manual, usually via email or application for the embedded network's ICP (for an embedded network) or through the contracting process (for a sale/purchase).

(b) The gaining distributor would send a file (the same as the current DS-010 file) to the registry containing all the ICPs it intends to switch at least 60 days before the intended switch event date. The timeframe of 60 calendar days is similar to the current requirement of 40 business days for trader consent (clause 5A of Schedule 11.2) and 3 business days for notifying the Authority (clause 4 of Schedule 11.2).

(c) The registry manager would mark the ICPs status as "distributor switch in progress" and "awaiting trader consent" and advise the ICPs trader and MEP of the proposed distributor switch.

(d) The gaining distributor would contact traders with its distribution agreement and pricing. This step would remain manual.

(e) Traders would advise the registry of their consent (or not) to the distributor switch.

(f) The registry manager would advise the gaining distributor of the trader's consent. If consent to the distributor switch is declined, the gaining distributor would initiate a discussion with the trader to obtain its consent. If no agreement is reached, the gaining

distributor would withdraw the switch (in its entirety, unless the physical network configuration allows individual ICPs to be removed).

(g) If no response is received from the trader five days before the switch event date, the trader would be deemed to have consented.

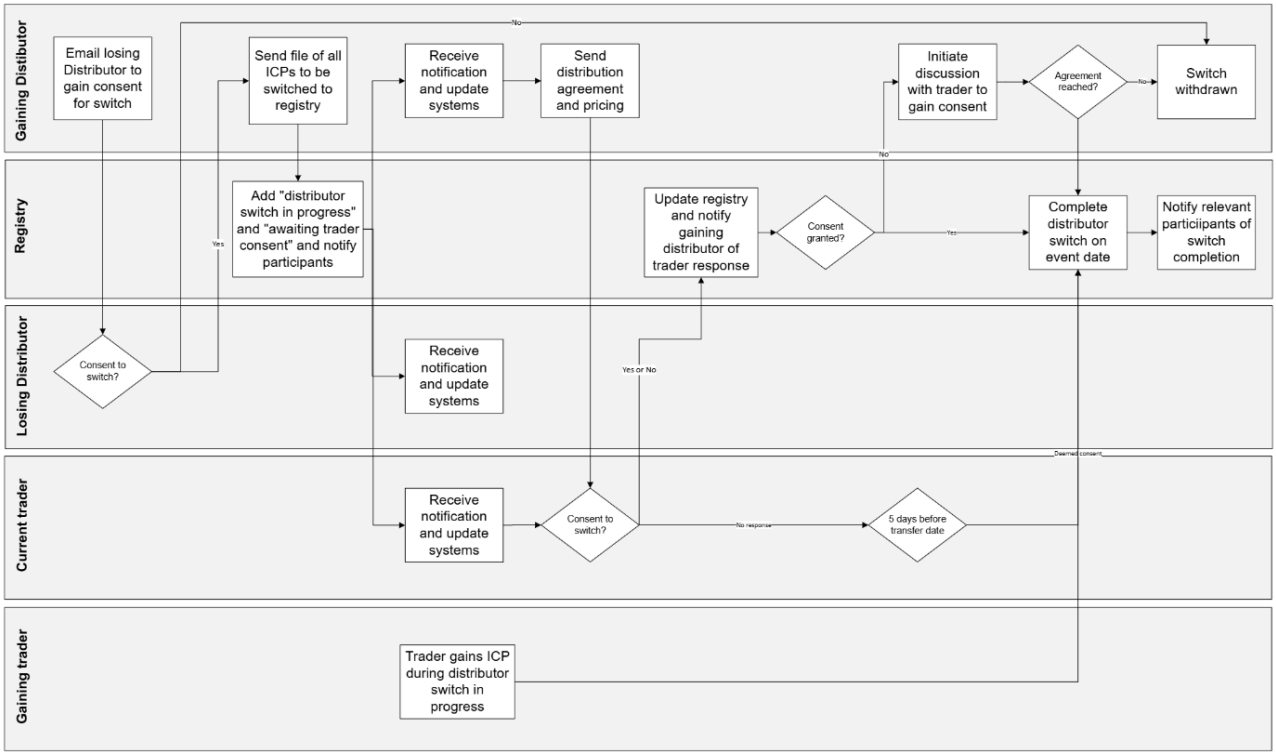
(h) If a new trader switches the ICP, the new trader would be deemed to have consented.

(i) If the gaining distributor amends the switch event date, the registry manager would advise all relevant participants of the new intended switch event date. The new switch event date must not be less than 30 days from when the original notification was given to the registry or more than 60 days after the original intended switch event date. These restrictions would ensure each trader has sufficient time to consider its consent and set up its systems, so that the trader's consent does not become out of date if the transfer date is amended.

(j) If the gaining distributor amends any details other than the switch event date, the registry manager would advise all relevant participants and reset any trader consent responses. This would ensure relevant traders can assess the new details and change its systems and resend its consent.

(k) On the switch event date, if all traders have consented (or not responded), the registry manager would automatically make the switch. If one or more traders had declined consent for the switch, the switch would be automatically withdrawn, and relevant participants would be advised that the switch will not be made.

(l) The Authority would have the discretion to stop (or reverse, if already completed) a distributor switch if, for example, there was an issue with trader consent, or there was a complaint from the losing distributor that it had not consented.



7.6 A high-level summary of the rights and obligations for distributors, traders and the registry manager is set out in the below table:

Right or obligation	Participant	Timeframes
Notify the registry manager of a proposed distributor ICP switch by submitting an ICP switch notification in the prescribed format (i.e. the DS-010 file), including a list of all ICP identifiers to be switched and the intended switch event date, distributor-only and pricing fields.	Gaining distributor	>60 days before intended switch event date
Validate distributor switch notification file.	Registry manager (automated)	
Notify relevant traders of proposed switch and facilitate acceptance or rejection.	Registry manager (automated)	
Notify MEP of proposed swich.	Registry manager (automated)	
Notify the registry manager if the intended transfer date is amended.	Gaining distributor	Not less than 30 days from the original notification or greater than 60 days after the original intended switch event date
If only the intended switch event date is amended, existing trader consent status will be retained but the traders are advised of the new date and permitted to change their response.	Relevant traders	5 days prior to the amended intended switch event date
Notify traders of an amended intended switch event date.	Registry manager (automated)	
If changes to a switch notification are required, and the amended switch event date is longer than 60 days (2 months) from the original switch event date, withdraw switch notice, and resubmit new switch notice to the registry manager.	Gaining distributor	
If changes to a switch notification include any data other than the switch event date, trader consent status will be changed to “awaiting consent” for all relevant ICP identifiers and traders are notified of changes to ICP fields.	Registry manager (automated)	
Accept or reject proposed distributor ICP switch. If a trader fails to accept or reject the proposed switch, the trader is deemed to have accepted the switch. A trader may choose to change its response from rejecting to accepting a switch, or to reject a switch that	Relevant traders	>5 business days before switch event date

Right or obligation	Participant	Timeframes
was accepted in error, at any time prior to 5 business days before the switch event date.		
If a trader ICP switch occurs after a distributor ICP swich is proposed, then the gaining trader is deemed to have accepted the proposed distributor ICP switch. If a trader ICP switch withdrawal subsequently occurs after a distributor ICP switch, the original losing trader (that has gained back the ICP) is deemed to have consented to the distributor ICP switch.	Relevant traders	
Notify the gaining distributor if a trader rejects a proposed distributor ICP switch.	Registry manager (automated)	
Withdraw the distributor ICP switch if any trader rejects the proposed distributor ICP switch, and the distributor has not or is unable to extend the switch event date, and notify relevant distributors, traders and MEPs.	Registry manager (automated)	On switch event date
If all relevant traders accept the proposed distributor ICP switch, transfer ICP identifiers from the losing distributor to the gaining distributor on the switch event date, effective 00:00 hrs on that date. Notify relevant distributors, traders and MEPs.	Registry manager (automated)	On switch event date
The Authority has the right to stop a distributor switch if the circumstances reasonably require, for example the losing distributor reasonably disputes consent.	Electricity Authority	Any time during the switch process

Benefits of the distributor switching changes

7.7 The distributor switching changes are expected to provide benefits to participants affected by a distributor ICP switch, including:

(a) greater accuracy and transparency of information about the network and distributor switching process

(b) improving operational efficiency through:

(i) automating key elements in the switch process including a streamlined process for traders to consent to a distributor switch request

(ii) reducing errors in settlement of wholesale electricity market and lines charges

(iii) removing the need to manually resolve misaligned ICP information in the registry

(c) creating a more accessible audit trail.

8 Implementation timeframe and options

8.1 The Authority proposes the amendments consulted on in this paper take effect 12 months after they are gazetted. This implementation period would allow sufficient time for registry enhancements, participant system changes, testing, and industry training.

8.2 As an alternative, implementation could be delayed to 15 months or 18 months after the Code changes are gazetted.

Q1. Do you support an implementation timeframe of 12 months? If not, please indicate whether 15 or 18 months is preferred and give reasons why.

8.3 The Authority will work with participants throughout implementation and will hold industry workshops to support readiness for the new processes.

Appendix B – Format for technical submissions

Submissions should be emailed to policyconsult@ea.govt.nz with 'Consultation – Improvements to switching processes' in the subject line by **5pm on Monday 14 September 2026**.

The Authority invites technical submissions on the Code amendment drafting to give effect to its decisions on industry switching process changes. We are not seeking further submissions on the policy proposals or their supporting rationale.

Name	
Organisation	

Q1. Would you prefer an implementation timeframe longer than 12 months? If so, please indicate if 15 or 18 months is preferred and give reasons why.

Question 2: Are there any parts of the Code drafting that, in your view, do not accurately reflect the proposals outlined in this paper? If so, please identify the issue and set out any proposed amendment(s).	
Part/ Clause	**Comments**
Part 1 Preliminary provisions 1.1 Interpretation	
Part 10 Metering Schedule 10.6 - Metering equipment provider ongoing obligations and functions	
Part 11 Registry information management	
Schedule 11.1 Creation and management of ICPs, ICP identifiers and NSPs	

Appendix A Proposed Code amendment

This appendix sets out the proposed Code amendment for consultation, displayed as follows:

- text or formatting is shown red underlined where this 2026 consultation paper proposes adding to the current Code
- text or formatting is shown ~~red strikethrough~~ where this 2026 consultation paper proposes deleting from the current Code

We invite submissions on the drafting of the proposed amendments in this appendix.

For reference, the previous Code amendment proposed in June 2025, which proposed amendments for both switching and MTR purposes, can be found on our website at https://www.ea.govt.nz/projects/all/evolving-multiple-trading-and-switching/consultation/evolving-multiple-retailing-and-switching/.

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

1.1 Interpretation

(1) In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires,—

…

event date means, in relation to an **ICP**:

(a) the date or the dates on which an event under this Code is proposed to occur; or

(b) the ~~earlier~~ later of the following dates:

~~(a)~~(i) the date on which the gaining **trader** commences trading **electricity** at the **ICP** under clauses 1(1), 8(1) or 13(1) of Schedule 11.3~~:~~; or

~~(b)~~(ii) the date on which the gaining **trader** otherwise assumes responsibility under clause 11.18(1) for the **ICP**

…

switch event meter reading means, in relation to a **meter** or **data storage device** that is located at an **ICP** that is being switched under Schedule 11.3~~, means~~—

(a) a **validated meter reading** to two decimal places, if one is available; or

(b) if a **validated meter reading** is not available, a **permanent estimate** to two decimal places; or

(c) if neither a **validated meter reading** nor a **permanent estimate** to two decimal places is available, a reasonable estimate of the **meter reading** to two decimal places based on the **meter reading** contained in the final information provided in the switch file that the losing **trader** received when it gained the **ICP** only if—

(i) despite the **trader's** best endeavours, a **validated meter reading** is not available; ~~and~~ or

(ii) the losing **trader** has been recorded in the **registry** as being responsible for the **ICP** for a period of less than 3 months~~; or, in every other case, a **permanent estimate**~~

…

Part 10

Metering

…

Schedule 10.6 cl 10.20

Metering equipment provider ongoing obligations and functions

1 Metering equipment provider must provide access to services access interface and raw meter data

(1) A **metering equipment provider** that is responsible for a **metering installation** at an **ICP** must~~, within 10 **business days** of receiving a request from a **trader** with whom it has an arrangement to access **raw meter data** from a **metering installation** for which the **metering equipment provider** is responsible,~~ give ~~remote or onsite~~ access ~~at~~ to the **services access interface** to the **trader** recorded in the **registry** as responsible for the **ICP** under Part 11, to enable the **trader** to collect, obtain, and use **raw meter data** from the **metering installation**.

(1A) The **metering equipment provider** must provide the **trader** with access to **raw meter data** under subclause (1) for all switch completion notifications as soon as practicable but no later than 10 **business days** from the date on which the **registry manager** sends the switch completion notification to the **metering equipment provider,** unless subclause (1B) applies.

(1B) If the **metering equipment provider** is not able to comply with subclause (1A) through no fault of the **metering equipment provider**, the **metering equipment provider** must—

(a) use its best endeavours to enable access under subclause (1) as soon as practicable; and

(b) keep records of the reason access could not be provided under subclause~~s~~ (1A); and

(c) keep records of the steps taken to enable access under this subclause.

(1C) Subject to subclause (1D), in addition to subclause (1A) the **metering equipment provider** must—

(a) provide **traders** with access to **raw meter data** under subclause (1) within 6 **business days** for 99% of all switch completion notifications in each 12-month period across all **ICPs** for which it is responsible for the **metering installation**; and

(b) provide **traders** with access to **raw meter data** under subclause (1) within 4 **business days** for 95% of all switch completion notifications in each 12-month period across all **ICPs** for which it is responsible for the **metering installation**.

(1D) If a **metering equipment provider** is unable to provide the **trader** with access to **raw meter data** through no fault of the **metering equipment provider**, that **ICP** will not be counted for the purpose of determining compliance with subclause (1C) provided the **metering equipment provider** complies with subclause (1B) in respect of that **ICP**.

(1E) If **raw meter data** is not available to a **trader** at the **services access interface** within 3 **business days** of the date to which the **raw meter data** relates at any time after the

metering equipment provider provides access under subclause (1), the **metering equipment provider** must use its best endeavours to—

(a) obtain and provide the **raw meter data** to the **trader** as soon as practicable; and

(b) inform the **trader** of the date on which the **trader** will be provided with the **raw meter data**.

(2) I~~f~~ ~~A~~ a **metering equipment provider** ~~may, if it~~ receives a request from a person with whom it has an arrangement, other than a **trader** under subclause (1), to access **raw meter data** from a **metering installation** for which the **metering equipment provider** is responsible, the **metering equipment provider** may give remote or onsite access at the **services access interface** to the person to collect, obtain, and use **raw meter data** from the **metering installation**.

(3) A **metering equipment provider** must only give access to ~~a **trader** under subclause (1), or~~ a person under subclause (2) if the ~~**trader** or~~ person has entered into a contract to collect, obtain, and use the **raw meter data** with the **consumer** whose **electricity** is measured or estimated, or whose load is controlled, at the **metering installation** for which the **metering equipment provider** is responsible.

…

8A Authority may determine and publish mode of information exchange

(1) The **Authority** may, from time to time, after consultation with **participants**, do all or any of the following:

(a) determine the method by which **participants** exchange information under clause 8:

(b) determine the file formats by which **participants** exchange information under clause 8:

(c) **publish** the file formats referred to in paragraph (b).

(2) If the **Authority** has **published** file formats under subclause (1)(c), **participants** who exchange information under clause 8 must use the file formats **published** by the **Authority** under subclause (1)(c) unless they have entered into an agreement with the **Authority** under subclause (3).

(3) A **participant** is not required to comply with subclause (2) if the **participant** obtains the **Authority's** written approval to exchange information using a different file format to that **published** by the **Authority** under subclause (1)(c) within 3 months of the **Authority publishing** the file formats under subclause (1)(c).

…

Part 11
Registry information management

…

11.3 Certain points of connection must have ICP identifiers

(1) This clause applies to the following:

(a) a **trader** who has agreed to purchase **electricity** from an **embedded generator** or sell **electricity** to a **consumer**:

(b) an **embedded generator** who sells **electricity** directly to the **clearing manager**:

(c) a **direct purchaser** connected to a **local network** or an **embedded network**:

(d) an **embedded network** owner in relation to a **point of connection** on an **embedded network** that is settled by differencing:

(e) a **network** owner in relation to a **shared unmetered load point of connection** to the **network** owner's **network**:

(f) a **network** owner in relation to a **point of connection** between the **network** owner's **network** and an **embedded network**.

(2) A **participant** to whom this clause applies must, before the **participant** assumes responsibility for a **point of connection** described in subclause (3) ~~on a **local network** or **embedded network**,~~ obtain an **ICP identifier** for the **point of connection**.

(3) The **points of connection** for which **ICP identifiers** must be obtained under subclause (2) are **points of connection** on a **local network** or **embedded network** at which any of the following occurs:

(a) a **consumer** purchases **electricity** from a **trader**:

(b) a **trader** purchases **electricity** from an **embedded generator**:

(c) a **direct purchaser** purchases **electricity** from the **clearing manager**:

(d) an **embedded generator** sells **electricity** directly to the **clearing manager**:

(e) a **network** is settled by differencing:

(f) there is a **distributor** status **ICP**—

(i) at the **point of connection** between an **embedded network** and the **distributor's network**; or

(ii) at the **point of connection** of **shared unmetered load**.

…

Shared unmetered load

11.13A Trader responsibility for shared unmetered load

(1) A **trader** must take responsibility for **shared unmetered load** assigned to an **ICP** for which the **trader** becomes responsible under clause 11.18(1) as a result of a switch in accordance with this Part.

(2) A **trader** must not relinquish responsibility for **shared unmetered load** assigned to an **ICP** if there would then be no **ICPs** left across which the **load** could be shared.

(3) A **trader** who changes the status of an **ICP** across which **unmetered load** is shared to inactive in accordance with clause 19 of Schedule 11.1 is not required to give written notice to the **distributor** under clause 11.14(3) to omit the **ICP** from the **ICPs** across which the **unmetered load** is shared.

(4) Where subclause (3) applies, the amount of **electricity** attributable to that **ICP** for the **shared unmetered load** during the period the **ICP** is inactive becomes **unaccounted for electricity**.

Trader events of default

11.15B Trader and retailer contracts with customers to permit assignment by Authority

(1) Each **trader** or **retailer** must at all times ensure that the terms of each contract under which a customer of the **trader** or **retailer** purchases **electricity** from the **trader** or **retailer** permit—

(a) the **Authority** to:

(i) assign the rights and obligations of the **trader** under the contract to another **trader** if the **trader** commits an **event of default** under paragraph (a), (b), (f), (h) or (i) of clause 14.41(1); or

(ii) assign the rights and obligations of the **retailer** under the contract to a **trader** if the **retailer** commits an **event of default** under paragraph (j) of clause 14.41(1); and

(b) the terms of the assigned contract to be amended on such an assignment to—

(i) the standard terms that the recipient **trader** would normally have offered to the customer immediately before the **event of default** occurred; or

(ii) such other terms that are more advantageous to the customer than the standard terms, as the recipient **trader** and the **Authority** agree; and

(c) the terms of the assigned contract to be amended on such an assignment to include a minimum term in respect of which the customer must pay an amount for cancelling the contract before the expiry of the minimum term; and

(d) the **trader** or **retailer** to provide information about the customer to the **Authority** and for the **Authority** to provide the information provided by:

(i) the **trader** to another **trader** if required under Schedule 11.5; or

(ii) the **retailer** to a **trader** if required under Schedule 11.5; and

(e) the:

(i) **trader** to assign the rights and obligations of the **trader** to another **trader**; or

(ii) **retailer** to assign the rights and obligations of the **retailer** to a **trader**.

(2) The terms specified in subclause (1) must—

(a) be expressed to be for the benefit of the **Authority** for the purposes of subpart 1 of Part 2 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017; and

(b) not be able to be amended without the consent of the **Authority**.

(3) *[Revoked]*

…

Trader responsibility

11.16 Trader to ensure arrangements for distribution services and metering

Before providing the **registry manager** with information in accordance with clause 11.7(2) or clause 11.18(4), a **trader** must have—

(a) either,—

(i) if the **trader** is a **trader** to whom Schedule 12A.1 or Schedule 12A.3 of Part 12A applies, a **distributor agreement** with the **distributor** on whose **network** the **ICP** is located; or

(ii) in all other cases, entered into an arrangement for the provision of **distribution** services in relation to the **ICP** with the **distributor**; and

(b) entered into an arrangement with a **metering equipment provider** to be responsible for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**.

…

Responsibility for metering installation

11.18A Registry manager to ~~advise~~ notify metering equipment providers

(1) If **a trader** requests a **metering equipment provider** to take responsibility for a **metering installation** at an **ICP**, the **trader** must notify the **registry manager** of the **participant identifier** of the **metering equipment provider** on or before the date that the **trader** makes the request.

(2) The **registry manager** must, within ~~1~~one **business day** of being ~~advised~~ notified by ~~a~~ the **trader** of a **metering equipment provider's participant identifier** for an **ICP identifier**,—

(a) if there is not already a **metering equipment provider** assigned to the **ICP identifier**, ~~advise~~ notify the **gaining metering equipment provider** that the **registry manager** has been ~~advised~~ notified that it is the **gaining metering equipment provider** for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**; or

(b) if there is a **losing metering equipment provider**, ~~advise~~ notify both the **gaining metering equipment provider** and the **losing metering equipment provider** of the ~~advice~~ notification.

11.18B Metering equipment provider responsibility for metering installation for ICP

(1) This clause applies to a **metering equipment provider** who assumes responsibility, or accepts a **trader's** nomination ~~is appointed~~ to be responsible, as the **metering equipment provider** for each **metering installation** at an **ICP**.

(2) The obligations under this Part, of a **metering equipment provider** to whom this clause applies,—

(a) commence at the same time as the **metering equipment provider's** obligations under clause 10.21(1); and~~:~~

(b) terminate when the **metering equipment provider's** obligations under Part 10 terminate under clause 10.23.

(3) *[Revoked]*

Operation of the registry

11.19 Authority to specify timeframes and formats of information

(1) Subject to subclause (3), subclause (2) applies if a **participant** is required to provide information under this Part, but this Code does not specify any ~~1~~one or more of the following:

(a) the time by which, or the period within which, the information must be provided:

(b) the format in which the information must be provided:

(c) the method by which the information must be provided.

(2) The **participant** must provide the information in accordance with requirements as to those matters specified by the **Authority**.

(3) Unless otherwise specified in this Part, information or notices that must be provided under this Part by the **registry manager** or to the **registry manager**, must be provided using the **registry**.

…

11.29 Registry information change

(1) If a change to **registry** information is provided in accordance with clause 11.7, the **registry manager** must, within ~~1~~one **business day** of receiving the information, ~~advise~~ notify affected **participants** of the change.

(2) If a **distributor**, **trader**, or **metering equipment provider** switch has started prior to a change to **registry** information being received by the **registry manager**, the **registry manager** must notify both the losing and the gaining **participant** within one **business day** of the information changing and specify the information that has changed.

Consumer information

11.30 Use of ICP identifier on invoices

Each **trader** must ensure that the relevant **ICP identifier** is printed on every invoice or associated document relating to the sale of **electricity** rendered by the **trader**, and that the **ICP identifier** is clearly labelled "**ICP**" on the invoice.

…

Reliance on registry information

11.32 Reliance on registry

A **participant** does not breach this Code just because the **participant** does something relying on an incorrect record in the **registry**.

…

General requirements

11.38 Time of events

(1) If a **participant** is required to notify a time for an event under this Part, that time is to be provided in 24-hour format.

(2) The **registry manager** must round times to the start of the **trading period** during which the event occurred when entering information into the **registry**.

11.39 Meter reading

Where a **participant** is required to provide a **meter reading** under this Part, that **meter reading** must be to two decimal places.

11.40 Participants to use file formats

Participants who exchange information under this Part must—

(a) comply with any relevant **EIEP published** by the **Authority**; or

(b) use any applicable file format determined and **published** by the **Authority** under clause 8A of Schedule 10.6; or

(c) comply with any applicable **registry manager** functional specification approved by the **Authority** and published by the **registry manager**.

Schedule 11.1 cl 11.7
Creation and management of ICPs, ICP identifiers and NSPs

ICPs and ICP identifiers

…

5 Electrical load

The electrical load associated with an **ICP** is deemed to be supplied through ~~1~~one **NSP** only.

…

Provision of ICP information to the registry manager

7 Distributors to provide ICP information to registry manager

(1) A **distributor** must, for each **ICP** on the **distributor's network**, provide the following information to the **registry manager**:

(a) the location address of the **ICP identifier**:

(b) subject to subclause (4), the **NSP identifier** of the **NSP** to which the **ICP** is usually connected:

(c) the installation type code assigned to the **ICP**:

(d) the **reconciliation** type code assigned to the **ICP**, to indicate if the **ICP** is connected to a **local network**, **embedded network**, **network** extension, or is a special type of **ICP** for reconciliation purposes:

(e) the **loss category** code and **loss factors** for each **loss category** code assigned to the **ICP**:

(f) if the **ICP** connects the **distributor's network** to an **embedded generating station** that has a capacity of 10 **MW** or more, the information required by subclause (6), in accordance with subclause (7):

(g) the **price category** code assigned to the **ICP**, which may be a placeholder **price category** code only if the **distributor** is unable to assign the actual **price category** code because the capacity or **volume information** required to assign the actual **price category** code cannot be determined before **electricity** is traded at the **ICP**:

(h) if the **price category** code assigned under paragraph (g) requires one or more values for the capacity of the **ICP**, the **chargeable capacity** of the **ICP**, as follows:

(i) if the **chargeable capacity** cannot be determined before **electricity** is traded at the **ICP**, a placeholder **chargeable capacity**:

(ii) if the capacity value or values can be determined for a **billing period** from the **metering information** collected for that **billing period**, no **chargeable capacity**:

(iia) if there is more than one capacity value at the **ICP**, and one or more, but not all, of those capacity values can be determined for a **billing period** from the **metering information** collected for that **billing period**—

(A) no capacity value recorded in the **registry** field for the **chargeable capacity**; and

(B) either the term "POA" or all other capacity values, recorded in the **registry** field in which the **distributor** installation details are also recorded:

(iib) if there is more than one capacity value at the **ICP**, and none of those capacity values can be determined for a **billing period** from the **metering information** collected for that **billing period**—

(A) the annual capacity value recorded in the **registry** field for the **chargeable capacity**; and

(B) either the term "POA" or all other capacity values, recorded in the **registry** field in which the **distributor** installation details are also recorded:

(iii) in any other case, the actual **chargeable capacity**:

(i) the **distributor** installation details of the **ICP** determined by the **price category** code assigned to the **ICP** (if any), which may be placeholder **distributor** installation details only if the **distributor** is unable to assign the actual **distributor** installation details because the capacity or **volume information** required to assign the actual **distributor** installation details cannot be determined before **electricity** is traded at the **ICP**:

(j) the **participant identifier** of the first **trader** who has entered into an arrangement with a customer or an **embedded generator** to sell or purchase **electricity** at the **ICP** (only if the information is provided by the first **trader**):

(k) the status of the **ICP** determined in accordance with clauses 12 to 20:

(l) designation of the **ICP** as "Dedicated" if the **ICP** is located in a **balancing area** that has more than ~~1~~one **NSP** located within it, and—

(i) the **ICP** will be supplied only from the **NSP** with the **NSP identifier** provided under paragraph (b); or

(ii) the **ICP** is a **point of connection** between a **network** and an **embedded network**:

(m) if **unmetered load**, other than **distributed unmetered load**, is associated with the **ICP**, the type and capacity in kW of the **unmetered load** (if the **distributor** knows that information):

(n) if **shared unmetered load** is associated with the **ICP**, a list of the **ICP identifiers** of the **ICPs** that are associated with the **unmetered load**:

(o) if the **ICP** connects the **distributor's network** to **distributed generation**,—

(i) the **nameplate capacity** of the **distributed generation**; and

(ii) the generation fuel type of the **distributed generation**:

(p) the date on which the **ICP** is initially **electrically connected**.

…

8 Distributors to change ICP information provided to registry manager

(1) If information about an **ICP** provided to the **registry manager** in accordance with clause 7 changes, including as a result of a switch under clauses 2, 9 or 14 of Schedule 11.3, the **distributor** in whose **network** the **ICP** is located must give written notice to the **registry manager** of the change.

(2) Subject to subclause (2A), the **distributor** must give the notice—

(a) in the case of a change to the information referred to in clause 7(1)(b) (other than a change that is the result of the **commissioning** or **decommissioning** of an **NSP**), no later than 8 **business days** after the change takes effect; and

(aa) in the case of a change to the information provided under clauses 7(1)(g), 7(1)(h) and 7(1)(i), where the change is backdated, no later than 3 **business days** after the **distributor** and the **trader** responsible for the **ICP** have agreed on the change; and

(ab) in the case of **decommissioning** an **ICP**, by the later of—

(i) 3 **business days** after the **registry manager** has advised the **distributor** under clause 11.29 that the **ICP** is ready to be **decommissioned**; and

(ii) 3 **business days** after the **distributor** has **decommissioned** the **ICP**; and

(b) in every other case, no later than 3 **business days** after the change takes effect.

(2A) Where the functioning of the **registry** prevents the **distributor** from updating the **registry** until after a **metering equipment provider** has completed its obligations relating to the **ICP** in accordance with Schedule 11.4, the timeframes in subclause (2) start from the day the **metering equipment provider** completes those obligations.

(3) A **distributor** is not required to give written notice if information provided in accordance with clause 7(1)(b) changes~~,~~ and applies for less than 10 **business days**.

(4) If information provided under clause 7(1)(b) changes, and applies for 10 **business days** or more, the **distributor** must—

(a) give the notice under subclause (1) no later than 13 **business days** after the change takes effect; and

(b) include in the notice the date the change occurred as the effective date for the change.

…

10 Traders to change ICP information provided to registry manager

(1) If information about an **ICP** provided to the **registry manager** in accordance with clause 9 changes, including as a result of a switch under clauses 2, 9 or 14 of Schedule 11.3, the **trader** ~~who trades at the **ICP**~~ responsible for providing the information under clause 9 must give written notice to the **registry manager** of the change.

(2) Subject to subclause (2A) the **trader** must give the written notice under subclause (1)—

(a) as soon as practicable but no later than 5 **business days** after the change; and

(b) as soon as practicable where a switch has been initiated in accordance with Schedule 11.3.

(2A) Where the functioning of the **registry** prevents the **trader** from updating the **registry** until after the **metering equipment provider** has completed its obligations relating to the **ICP** in accordance with Schedule 11.4, the timeframes in subclause (2) start from the day the **metering equipment provider** has completed those obligations.

(3) *[Revoked]*

(4) *[Revoked]*

…

Management of ICP status

12 Management of ICP status by distributors and traders

The status of an **ICP**, as recorded on the **registry**, must be managed by **distributors** and **traders** in accordance with clauses 13 to 20.

12A Time of a status change

(1) When the status of an **ICP** is changed, the **participant** that changed the **ICP** status must notify the **registry manager** of the **event date** and time of the status change.

(2) When the status of an **ICP** is changed, the status change takes effect—

(i) from the start of the next day for a change to "Decommissioned" status; and

(ii) from the start of the **trading period** within which the change occurs for all other status changes.

13 "New" status

(1) Subject to subclause (2), ~~T~~the **ICP** status of "New" must be managed by the relevant **distributor** and indicates that—

(a) the associated **electrical facilities** are in the construction phase; and

(b) the **ICP** is not ready for the **trader** to authorise the **electrical connection** of the **ICP**.

(2) If a **trader** notifies the **registry manager** of the **participant identifier** of the **metering equipment provider** for an **ICP** under clause 9(1)(c), the **registry manager** must change the status from "New" to "Inactive" with the reason code of "New connection in progress".

…

20 "Decommissioned" status

(1) The **ICP** status of "Decommissioned" must be managed by the relevant **distributor** and indicates that the **ICP** is permanently removed from future switching and reconciliation processes.

(2) **Decommissioning** occurs when—

(a) **electrical facilities** associated with the **ICP** are physically removed; or

(b) there is a change in the allocation of electrical loads between **ICPs** with the effect of making the **ICP** obsolete; or

(c) in the case of a **distributor**-only **ICP** for an **embedded network**, the **embedded network** no longer exists.

(3) When an **ICP** status is changed to "Decommissioned", the **registry manager** must comply with clause 5(2) of Schedule 11.4.

...

Schedule 11.2 cls 25 and 29 of Schedule 11.1
Transfer of ICPs between distributors' networks

1 Application of schedule

This Schedule applies if a **distributor** (the ~~applicant~~ "gaining **distributor**") wishes to change the record in the **registry** of an **ICP** that is not recorded as being usually connected to an **NSP** in the **distributor's network**, to transfer the **ICP** so that it is recorded as being usually connected to an **NSP** in the ~~applicant~~ gaining **distributor's network** ("**ICP** transfer").

1A Gaining distributor to commence ICP transfer

(1) A gaining **distributor** that wishes to make an **ICP** transfer must—

(a) apply to the **distributor** whose **network** is associated with the **NSP** to which the **ICP** is recorded as being connected immediately before the notice (the "losing **distributor**") to request an **ICP** transfer; and

(b) obtain the losing **distributor**'s written approval of the **ICP** transfer.

(2) The losing **distributor** must not unreasonably withhold its approval of the requested **ICP** transfer.

~~2 The applicant distributor must give written notice to the Authority of the transfer.~~

2 Gaining distributor to provide notice of ICP transfer to registry manager

(1) After obtaining the losing **distributor's** approval under clause 1A(1), the gaining **distributor** must notify the **registry manager** of the **ICP** transfer in the form prescribed by the **Authority**.

(2) The gaining **distributor** must notify the **registry manager** of the **ICP** transfer under subclause (1) at least 60 days before the **ICP** transfer is intended to take effect ("intended transfer date").

(3) If the notice under subclause (1) is for an **ICP** that the gaining **distributor** wishes to transfer that is, or is intended to be, part of an **embedded network**:—

(a) the notice must apply to and identify every **ICP** on the **embedded network**;; and

(b) all the **ICPs** on the network will transfer to the gaining **distributor** under this Schedule.

(4) The gaining **distributor** may cancel the **ICP** transfer at any time prior to the **registry manager** actioning the **ICP** transfer under clause 7.

~~3 The notice must be in the **prescribed form**.~~

3 Registry manager to notify relevant participants of ICP transfer

(1) When the **registry manager** receives written notice from the gaining **distributor** under clause 2(1), the **registry manager** must, within one **business day** of receiving the written notice notify—

(a) each **trader** responsible for each **ICP** that is the subject of the **ICP** transfer; and

(b) the gaining **trader** that has initiated the switching process in accordance with Schedule 11.3 for the **ICP** that the gaining **distributor** wishes to transfer under clause 1A; and

(c) the losing **distributor** of each **ICP** that is the subject of the **ICP** transfer; and

(d) the **metering equipment provider** responsible for each **metering installation** at each **ICP** that is the subject of the **ICP** transfer.

(2) The notice given by the **registry manager** under subclauses (1)(a) and (1)(b) must include:

(a) the **participant identifier** of the gaining **distributor**:

(b) the **NSP identifier** for the **ICP** after the transfer date:

(c) the intended transfer date:

(d) for each **ICP**:

(i) the **ICP identifier**:

(ii) the intended loss category code and loss factors:

(iii) the intended price category code:

(iv) the intended **chargeable capacity**.

(3) The notice given by the **registry manager** under subclauses (1)(c) and (1)(d) must include:

(a) the **participant identifier** of the gaining **distributor**:

(b) the **NSP identifier** for the **ICP** after the transfer date:

(c) the intended transfer date:

(d) the **ICP** identifier for each ICP that is the subject of the **ICP** transfer.

(4) The **registry manager** must place an indicator on each **ICP** in the **registry** that is the subject of an **ICP** transfer.

~~4 The notice must be given no later than 3 **business days** before the transfer takes effect.~~

4 Trader to accept or reject ICP transfer

(1) A **trader** that receives a notice from the **registry manager** under clause 3(1) must notify the **registry manager** that it accepts or rejects the **ICP** transfer, and if it requires an additional **seasonal adjustment shape**, no less than 5 **business days** before the intended transfer date.

(2) If the **trader** that does not respond to the notice from the **registry manager** in accordance with subclause (1), the **trader** is deemed to have accepted the **ICP** transfer and not requested an additional **seasonal adjustment shape**.

(3) Subject to subclause (5), the **trader** may change its decision under subclause (1) provided the **trader** notifies the **registry manager** of the change no less than 5 **business days** before the intended transfer date.

(4) The **trader** must not unreasonably reject the **ICP** transfer.

(5) If a **trader** has initiated the switching process in accordance with Schedule 11.3 after an **ICP** is tagged as subject of an **ICP** transfer under clause 3(4), the **trader** is deemed to have accepted the **ICP** transfer and cannot reject the **ICP** transfer.

(6) If any **trader** has requested an additional **seasonal adjustment shape**, the **registry manager** must advise the **reconciliation manager** immediately after the **ICP** transfer has been actioned, and include in the notification the—

(a) **ICP identifier**; and

(b) new **NSP** identifier; and

(c) transfer date.

(7) The **registry manager** must notify the gaining **distributor** within 1 **business day** when the **trader** accepts or rejects a proposed switch.

~~5 The applicant **distributor** must give the **Authority** confirmation that the applicant **distributor** has received written consent to the proposed transfer from—~~

~~(a) the **distributor** whose **network** is associated with the **NSP** to which the **ICP** is recorded as being connected immediately before the notice, except if the notice relates to the creation of an **embedded network**; and~~

~~(b) every **trader** who trades **electricity** at any **ICP** nominated at the time of notice as being supplied from the same **NSP** to which the notice relates.~~

5 Gaining distributor may update the notice to the registry manager

(1) Subject to subclauses (2) to (4), the gaining **distributor** may update any of the information in the notice to the **registry manager** under clause 2(1) by providing an updated notice to the **registry manager** under clause 2(1), at any time before, but not on, the intended transfer date.

(2) If the gaining **distributor** updates any information under subclause (1), the **registry manager** must issue a new notice to **participants** in accordance with clause 3.

(3) If the updated information includes the intended transfer date, the new intended transfer date—

(a) must be no less than 30 days from the date of the original notice from the gaining **distributor** to the **registry manager** under clause 2(1); and

(b) must be no more than 60 days after the original intended transfer date; and

(c) must be no earlier than 6 **business days** after the notice is updated; and

(d) may only be earlier than the original transfer date under subclauses (b) and (c) if the change of intended transfer date is required due to circumstances outside of the gaining **distributor**'s reasonable control.

(4) If the gaining **distributor** updates any information under subclause (1) other than the intended transfer date after a **trader** has accepted the original **ICP** transfer, the **registry manager** will remove the **trader**'s acceptance and the **trader** must accept or reject the new **ICP** transfer in accordance with clause 4.

~~5A For the purposes of clause 5, the **distributor** (under subclause 5(a)) or the **trader** (under subclause 5(b)) is deemed to have consented to the proposed transfer if the applicant **distributor** has requested in writing the **distributor's** or **trader's** written consent and—~~

~~(a) the **distributor** or **trader** (as the case may be)—~~

~~(i) has not provided written consent; and~~

~~(ii) has not indicated in writing that it refuses to give written consent; and~~

~~(b) more than 40 **business days** (or such other period as the applicant **distributor** agrees with the **distributor** or **trader**) have passed since the applicant **distributor** requested the **distributor's** or **trader's** written consent; and~~

~~(c) during the 40 **business days** (or such other period as the applicant **distributor** agrees with the **distributor** or **trader**) the applicant **distributor** has—~~

~~(i) checked the **registry** to ensure it has sought consent from the correct **distributor** or **trader**; and~~

~~(ii) made reasonable endeavours to contact the **distributor** or **trader** and obtain a response.~~

~~5B For the purposes of clause 5, the **distributor** (under subclause 5(a)) or the **trader** (under subclause 5(b)) must not unreasonably withhold consent to the proposed transfer.~~

~~6 If a notice relates to an **embedded network**, it must relate to every **ICP** on the **embedded network**.~~

6 Registry manager to stop or reverse the transfer

(1) The **registry manager** must not transfer any **ICP** to a gaining **distributor** if—

(a) one or more of the **ICPs** that are the subject of the transfer are still notified as rejected under clause 4(1) at the time the **registry manager** intends to action the transfer under clause 7; or

(b) the **Authority** instructs the **registry manager** to stop the transfer.

(2) If subclause (1) applies, the **registry manager** must cancel the **ICP** transfer and remove the indicators placed on the **ICPs** under clause 3(4) from the **ICPs** and notify all affected **participants** that the **ICP** transfer has been cancelled.

(3) The **Authority** may instruct the **registry manager** to reverse an **ICP** transfer, and if so instructed, the **registry manager** must reverse the **ICP** transfer and notify all affected **participants** that the **ICP** transfer has been reversed.

~~7 The **Authority** must not authorise the change of any information in the **registry** if clauses 2 to 5 are not complied with.~~

7 Registry manager to action the transfer

(1) Unless clause 6(1) applies, the **registry manager** must action the **ICP** transfer from the losing **distributor** to the gaining **distributor** on the intended transfer date.

(2) The gaining **distributor** takes responsibility for the **ICPs** from 00:00 hours on the intended transfer date.

(3) On the intended transfer date, the **registry manager** must notify the losing **distributor**, gaining **distributor**, **trader**, and **metering equipment provider** of each **ICP** for which the transfer is completed.

(4) As soon as the **ICP** has been transferred, the **registry manager** must remove the indicator it placed on the **ICP** under clause 3(4).

~~7A Despite clause 7, the **Authority** may authorise the change if the applicant **distributor** has not given written notice to the **Authority** within the time frame required under clause 4, if—~~

~~(a) the applicant **distributor** has complied with clauses 2, 3 and 5; and~~

~~(b) the **Authority** considers that it has not been materially disadvantaged by the applicant **distributor's** failure to comply with clause 4.~~

8 ~~The notice must include any information requested by the **Authority** from time to time.~~ *[Revoked]*

9 ~~The **registry manager** must remove from the **registry** any information the **registry manager** has received under clause 7 of Schedule 11.1 if the information~~

~~(a) relates to an **ICP** for which an applicant **distributor** has given written notice of a transfer under this Schedule; and~~

~~(b) was to come into effect after the date on which the **Authority** authorises the change of information in the **registry** under this Schedule.~~*[Revoked]*

10 ~~A transfer may take effect on a date that is before the date on which the notice is given only with the consent of the **Authority**.~~*[Revoked]*

11 Reconciliation participants must take meter reading on transfer date

Each **reconciliation participant** must take a **validated meter reading** or **permanent estimate** on the date a transfer becomes effective for use in the creation of the **reconciliation participant's** submission file, unless the **Authority** authorises the **reconciliation manager** to provide additional **seasonal adjustment shapes** under clause 12.

12 Additional seasonal adjustment shapes

The **Authority** may authorise the **reconciliation manager** to provide additional **seasonal adjustment shapes** for use in the creation of each **reconciliation participant's** submission file.

Schedule 11.3 cl 11.15
Trader ~~S~~switching

Overview

1A Application of Schedule

(1) This Schedule prescribes the following processes~~ 3 processes for switching **ICPs** as follows~~:

(a) a simple standard switch process that applies in the circumstances described in clause 1(1)(a):

(ab) a bulk account standard switch process that applies in the circumstances described in clause 1(1)(b):

(b) a switch move process that applies in the circumstances described in clause 8(1):

(c) a gaining **trader** switch process that applies in the circumstances described in clause 13(1).

(2) If a **trader** proposes switching an **ICP**, the **trader** must use one of the switch processes set out in this Schedule.

Standard switch process

1 Standard switch process for ICPs

(1) A standard switch process applies—

(a) ~~only~~ when a **trader** (the "gaining **trader**") has an arrangement with a customer or **embedded generator** to commence trading **electricity** with the customer or **embedded generator** at an **ICP**, or to otherwise assume responsibility under clause 11.18(1) for, an **ICP** at which another **trader** (the "losing **trader**") trades **electricity**, and the gaining **trader** switch process under clauses 13 to 16 does not apply (a "simple standard switch"); or

(b) when there is a "bulk account standard switch", which is where:

(i) the gaining **trader** and losing **trader** are the same **trader** using different **participant identifiers** and the customer has not initiated the switch; or

(ii) the gaining **trader** has purchased the customer's account from the losing **trader** and the customer has not initiated the switch.

(1A) This clause and clauses 2 to 7 apply to a simple standard switch and bulk account standard switch process.

(1B) In this clause, and clauses 2 to 7, the terms "gaining **trader**" and "losing **trader**" have the meaning given in subclause (1).

(2) If subpart 2 of Part 4A of the Fair Trading Act 1986 applies to an arrangement described in subclause (1),—

(a) the gaining **trader** must identify the period within which the customer or **embedded generator** may cancel the arrangement in accordance with section 36M of the Fair Trading Act 1986; and

(b) for the purpose of this Schedule, the arrangement is deemed to come into effect on the day after the expiry of the period.

2 Gaining trader advises registry manager of standard switch request

(1) For each **ICP** to which a switch relates, the gaining **trader** must advise the **registry manager** of the switch no later than 2 **business days** after the arrangement to trade **electricity** with the customer or the **embedded generator** comes into effect.

(2) The gaining **trader** must include the following in its advice to the **registry manager:**

(a) *[Revoked]*

(b) that the switch type is TR: ~~and~~

(c) one ~~1~~ or more **profile** codes of a **profile** at the **ICP** to which the switch relates:

(d) if the switch is a bulk account standard switch, that the switch is a bulk account standard switch:

(f) whether the gaining **trader** will complete the switch:

(g) whether the gaining **trader** wants the losing **trader** to complete the switch on a specified **event date**, and that specified date.

3 Losing trader response to standard switch request

(1) The losing **trader** must, n~~N~~o later than 2 ~~3~~ **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager**~~, under clause 22(a),~~ makes written notice of a switch request available ~~to the losing **trader**~~ under clause 22(1)(a)~~, the losing trader must~~,—

(a) either—

(i) acknowledge the switch request by providing the following information to the **registry manager**:
(A) the proposed **event date** of the switch; and
(B) at least one valid switch response code approved by the **Authority**; or
(ii) *[Revoked]*~~provide the final information specified in clause 5(a) to (c) to complete the switch; or~~
(iii) if the gaining **trader** has specified the **event date** and the losing **trader** wants to propose a different **event date**, acknowledge the switch request by providing the following information to the **registry manager**:
(A) the proposed new **event date**; and
(B) at least one valid switch response code approved by the **Authority**; or

(b) *[Revoked]*
(c) request that the switch be withdrawn in accordance with clause 17.

(2) If the losing **trader** provides only one switch response code, it must ensure the switch response code with the highest numerical priority is provided.

3A Gaining trader to respond to proposed new event date for standard switch request

(1) The gaining **trader** must, within 3 **business days** of receiving notice of the losing **trader**'s response to the switch request under clause 22(1)(c), notify the **registry manager** that the gaining **trader** either:
(a) accepts the proposed new **event date**; or
(b) rejects the proposed new **event date** and provides the **registry manager** with a valid response code approved by the **Authority**.

(2) If the gaining **trader** does not notify the **registry manager** within 3 **business days**, the gaining **trader** is deemed to have accepted the proposed new **event date**.

(3) The gaining **trader** must not unreasonably reject the proposed new **event date**.

4 Event dates

(1) ~~The~~ If the losing **trader** ~~must establish~~ is required to complete the switch, the losing **trader** must ensure ~~so~~ that—
(a) ~~no~~ the **event date** for any non-AMI **ICP** is no more than 10 **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager**~~, under clause 22(a),~~ makes written notice available to the losing **trader** under clause 22(1)(a); and
(b) in any 12 month period at least 50% of the **event dates** for non-AMI **ICPs** ~~established by the losing **trader**~~ are no more than 2 ~~5~~ **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(a), makes written notice available to the losing **trader**; and
(c) subject to paragraph (d), the **event date** for each AMI **ICP** is the date on which the **registry manager** made written notice available to the losing **trader** under clause 22(1)(a) unless exceptional circumstances apply; and
(d) for any switch where the gaining **trader** has specified the **event date**, the **event date** for each AMI **ICP** is the specified **event date** unless exceptional circumstances apply; and
(e) if exceptional circumstances apply under paragraphs (c) or (d), the **switch event date** must be the first reasonably possible day after the specified **switch event date**.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether it complies with subclause (1)(b), the losing **trader** may disregard every **event date** it has established for an **ICP** for which~~,~~:

(a) the losing **trader** was the **trader** for less than 2 months before ~~on~~ the date on which the **registry manager**~~, under clause 22(a)~~, made written notice available to the losing **trader**~~,~~ under clause 22(1)(a) ~~the losing **trader** had been responsible for less than 2 months~~; or

(b) the gaining **trader** has specified the switch **event date**.

5 ~~Losing trader must~~ pProvidinge final information

(1) ~~If the losing **trader** has provided information under clause 3(a)(i) rather than under clause 3(a)(ii), no later than 5 **business days** after the **event date**,~~ tThe ~~losing~~ **trader** that is to complete the switch must complete the switch by providing final information to the **registry manager**, including the following:~~—~~

(a) the **event date**~~; and~~;

(b) a **switch event meter reading** as at the **event date** for each **meter** or **data storage device** that is recorded in the **registry** with an accumulator type of C and a settlement indicator of Y, and if the reading is an actual **meter reading** or an **estimated reading**~~; and~~;

(c) if the **switch event meter reading** is not a **validated meter reading**, the date of the last **meter reading** of the **meter** or **data storage device** described in paragraph (b)~~.~~:

(2) The **switch event meter reading** provided in subclause (1) must be from the following:

(a) an AMI **meter**, in which case the **meter reading** must be a midnight **meter reading** (00:00 hours) or corrected to be a midnight **meter reading** by adjusting an accumulating register **meter reading** with the actual half-hour absolute register **meter readings** taken between midnight and the actual accumulating register **meter reading**:

(b) a non-AMI **meter**, in which case the **meter reading** must have a time stamp of 00:00 hours even if the **meter reading** was not obtained at midnight.

(3) If the **metering equipment provider** is responsible for **interrogating** the **metering installation** under Part 10, the **metering equipment provider** must provide **raw meter data** for each **meter** or **data storage device** that is recorded in the **registry** with an accumulator type of C and a settlement indicator of Y to the gaining **trader** and losing **trader** for 00:00 hours (midnight) on the **event date** notified by the **registry manager**.

(4) If final information is not provided on the **event date**, the final information must be provided no more than one **business day** after the date on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(a), makes written notice available to the losing **trader**.

6 Traders must use same switch event meter reading

(1) The losing **trader** and the gaining **trader** must both use the same **switch event meter reading** for the **event date** as determined by the following procedure:

(a) if the **switch event meter reading** provided by the ~~losing~~ **trader** completing the switch differs by less than 50 ~~200~~ kWh from a value established by the ~~gaining~~ other **trader**, the ~~gaining~~ other **trader** must use the ~~losing~~ **trader~~'s~~** completing the switch's **switch event meter reading**; ~~or~~

(b) if the **switch event meter reading** provided by the ~~losing~~ **trader** completing the switch differs by 50 ~~200~~ kWh or more from a value established by the ~~gaining~~ other **trader**, the ~~gaining~~ other **trader** may dispute the **switch event meter reading**.

(2) Despite subclause (1), subclause (3) applies if—

(a) the losing **trader** trades **electricity** at the **ICP** through a **metering installation** with a submission type of non **half hour** in the **registry**; and

(b) the gaining **trader** will trade **electricity** at the **ICP** through a **metering installation** with a submission type of **half hour** in the **registry**, as a result of the gaining **trader's** arrangement to trade **electricity** with the customer or the **embedded generator**; and

(c) a **switch event meter reading** provided by the ~~losing~~ **trader** completing the switch under subclause (1) has not been obtained from an **interrogation** of a **certified metering installation** with an AMI flag of Y in the **registry**.

(3) No later than 4 months ~~5 **business days**~~ after the date on which the **registry manager**~~, under clause 22(d),~~ makes written notice of switch completion information available to the gaining **trader** and **losing trader** under clause 22(1)(d)—

(a) either ~~the gaining~~ **trader** (the "first **trader**") may provide the other ~~losing~~ **trader** with a **switch event meter reading** obtained from an **interrogation** of a **certified metering installation** with an AMI flag of Y in the **registry**; and

(b) if the **switch event meter reading** provided by the first **trader** differs by more than one kWh from the value established by the other **trader**, both ~~the losing~~ **traders** must use ~~that~~ the **switch event meter reading** provided by the first **trader**.

6A Other ~~Gaining~~ trader disputes reading

(1) If the other ~~a gaining~~ **trader** disputes a **switch event meter reading** under clause 6(1)(b), the other ~~gaining~~ **trader** must, no later than 4 months after the date on which the **registry manager** made written notice under clause 22(1)(d) of switch completion information available to the gaining **trader**, provide to the first ~~losing~~ **trader** a revised **switch event meter reading** supported by 2 **validated meter readings**.

(2) On receipt of a revised **switch event meter reading** from the other ~~gaining~~ **trader** under subclause (1), the first ~~losing~~ **trader** must either,—

(a) if the first ~~losing~~ **trader** accepts the revised **switch event meter reading**, or does not respond within 3 **business days** to the other ~~gaining~~ **trader**, use the ~~revised~~ **switch event meter reading** provided by the other **trader** under subclause (1); or

(b) if the first ~~losing~~ **trader** does not accept the revised **switch event meter reading** provided by the other **trader** under subclause (1), advise the other ~~gaining~~ **trader** (giving all relevant details) no later than 3 ~~5~~ **business days** after receiving the revised **switch event meter reading**, and the losing **trader** and the gaining **trader** must use reasonable endeavours to resolve the dispute in accordance with the dispute procedure contained in clause 15.29.

…

Switch move process

8 Switch move process for ICPs

(1) A ~~standard~~ switch move process applies only when a **trader** (the "gaining **trader**") has an arrangement with a customer or **embedded generator** to commence trading **electricity** with the customer or **embedded generator** at an **ICP**, or to otherwise assume responsibility under clause 11.18(1) for~~,~~ an **ICP** for which no **trader** has an agreement to trade **electricity** and the gaining **trader** switch process under clauses 13 to 16 does not apply.

(1A) This clause and clauses 9 to 12 apply to a switch move process.

(1B) In this clause, and clauses 9 to 12, "gaining **trader**" has the meaning given in subclause (1), and "losing **trader**" means the **trader** that is recorded in the **registry** as being responsible for the **ICP** that is subject to the switch move process.

(2) If subpart 2 of Part 4A of the Fair Trading Act 1986 applies to an arrangement described in subclause (1)—

(a) the gaining **trader** must identify the period within which the customer or **embedded generator** may cancel the arrangement in accordance with section 36M of the Fair Trading Act 1986; and

(b) for the purpose of this Schedule, the arrangement is deemed to come into effect on the day after the expiry of the period.

9 Gaining trader informs registry manager of switch request

(1) For each **ICP** to which a switch relates, the gaining **trader** must advise the **registry manager** of the switch request no later than 2 **business days** after the arrangement to trade **electricity** with the customer or the **embedded generator** comes into effect.

(2) The gaining **trader** must include in its advice to the **registry manager**—

(a) if the gaining **trader** would like the losing **trader** to complete the switch on a specified switch **event date**, the specified ~~a proposed~~ **event date**; and

(aa) if the gaining **trader** intends to complete the switch, that the gaining **trader** will complete the switch; and

(b) that the switch type is MI; and

(c) one ~~1~~ or more **profile** codes of a **profile** at the **ICP**.

10 Losing trader response to switch move request

(1) If the losing **trader** is required to complete the switch, ~~T~~the losing **trader** ~~that is recorded in the **registry** as being responsible for an **ICP** the meter channels that is are subject to a switch request (the "losing **trader**")~~ must, no later than 2 ~~5~~ **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager** makes written notice under clause 22(1)(a) of the switch request available to the losing **trader**—

(a) if the losing **trader** is to complete the switch on a specified **event date** ~~accepts the event date proposed by the gaining **trader**~~, complete the switch by providing to the **registry manager**—

(i) *[Revoked]*

(ia) confirmation of the **event date**; and

(ib) at least one valid switch response code approved by the **Authority**; and

(ii) final information in accordance with clause 11; or

(b) if the losing **trader** ~~does~~ cannot ~~accept~~ complete the switch on the specified **event date** due to exceptional circumstances ~~proposed by the gaining **trader**~~, the losing **trader** must acknowledge the switch request to the **registry manager** and determine a different **event date** that—

(i) is not earlier than the gaining **trader's** proposed **event date**; and

(ii) is the first reasonably possible ~~no later than 10 **business** day~~s after the proposed **event date** on which ~~the **registry manager**, under clause 22(a), made written notice of the switch request available to~~ the losing **trader** can complete the switch; or

(c) request that the switch be withdrawn in accordance with clause 17.

(2) If the losing **trader** determines a different **event date** under subclause (1)(b), the losing **trader** must~~, no later than 10 **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager** made written notice referred to in subclause (1) available to the losing **trader**, also~~ complete the switch by providing to the **registry manager** the information described in subclause (1)(a), but in that case the **event date** is the **event date** determined by the losing **trader**.

(3) If the losing **trader** provides only one switch response code, it must provide the switch response code with the highest numerical priority from the response codes that are available.

10A Gaining trader to respond to proposed new switch move event date

(1) The gaining **trader** must, within 3 **business days** of receiving notice of the losing **trader's** response to the switch move request under clause 22(1)(c), notify the **registry manager** that the gaining **trader** either:

(a) accepts the proposed new **event date** for the switch move; or

(b) rejects the proposed new **event date** and provides the **registry manager** with a valid response code approved by the **Authority**:

(2) If the gaining **trader** does not respond to the **registry manager** within 3 **business days**, the gaining **trader** is deemed to have accepted the proposed new **event date**.

(3) The gaining **trader** must not unreasonably reject the proposed new **event date**.

11 ~~Losing trader must~~ Pprovidinge final information

(1) The ~~losing~~ **trader** that is to complete the switch must provide final information to the **registry manager** for the purposes of clause 10(1)(a)(ii), including:~~—~~

(a) the **event date**~~; and~~

(b) a **switch event meter reading** as at the **event date** for each **meter** or **data storage device** that is recorded in the **registry** with an accumulator type of C and a settlement indicator of Y, and if the reading is an actual **meter reading** or an **estimated reading**:~~; and~~

(c) if the **switch event meter reading** is not a **validated meter reading**, the date of the last **meter reading** of the **meter** or **data storage device** described in paragraph (b):~~.~~

(2) The **switch event meter reading** provided in subclause (1) must be from:

(a) an AMI **meter**, in which case the **meter reading** must be a midnight **meter reading** (00:00 hours) or corrected to be a midnight **meter reading** by adjusting an accumulating register **meter reading** taken after midnight with the actual half-

hour absolute register **meter readings** taken between midnight and the actual accumulating register **meter reading**:

(b) a non-AMI **meter**, in which case the **meter reading** must have a time stamp of 00:00 hours even if the **meter reading** was not obtained at midnight.

(3) If the **metering equipment provider** is responsible for **interrogating** the **metering installation** under Part 10, the **metering equipment provider** must provide **raw meter data** for each **meter** or **data storage device** that is recorded in the **registry** with an accumulator type of C and a settlement indicator of Y to the gaining **trader** and losing **trader** for 00:00 hours (midnight) on the **switch event date** notified by the **registry manager**.

(4) If final information will not be provided on the **switch event date**, the final information must be provided no more than one **business day** after the **date** on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(a), makes written notice available to the losing **trader**.

12 ~~Gaining t~~Traders may change ~~must use same~~ switch event meter reading

(1) The ~~gaining~~ **trader** not completing the switch may use the **switch event meter reading** supplied by the ~~losing~~ other **trader** or may, at its own cost, obtain its own **switch event meter reading**.

(2) If the ~~gaining~~ **trader** not completing the switch elects to obtain its own ~~use the new~~ **switch event meter reading**, that~~e gaining~~ **trader** must advise the ~~losing~~ other **trader** of the new **switch event meter reading** and the **event date** to which it refers and ~~as follows:~~—

(a) if the **switch event meter reading** obtained ~~established~~ by the ~~gaining~~ **trader** not completing the switch differs by less than 50 ~~200~~ kWh from that ~~provided~~ supplied by the ~~losing~~ other **trader**, both **traders** must use the **switch event meter reading** provided by the ~~gaining~~ **trader** not completing the switch; or

(b) if the **switch event meter reading** supplied ~~provided~~ by the ~~losing~~ **trader** not completing the switch differs by 50 ~~200~~ kWh or more from a value established by the ~~gaining~~ other **trader**, the ~~gaining~~ **trader** not completing the switch may dispute the **switch event meter reading** supplied by the other **trader**.

(2A) Despite subclauses (1) and (2), subclause (2B) applies if—

(a) the losing **trader** trades **electricity** at the **ICP** through a **metering installation** with a submission type of non **half hour** in the **registry**; and

(b) the gaining **trader** will trade **electricity** at the **ICP** through a **metering installation** with a submission type of **half hour** in the **registry**, as a result of the gaining **trader's** arrangement with the customer or **embedded generator**; and

(c) a **switch event meter reading** provided by the losing **trader** under subclause (1) has not been obtained from an **interrogation** of a **certified metering installation** with an AMI flag of Y in the **registry**.

(2B) No later than 4 months ~~5 business days~~ after the date on which the **registry manager**~~, under clause 22(1)(d),~~ makes written notice of switch completion information available to the gaining **trader** and losing **trader** under clause 22(1)(d),—

(a) either ~~a the gaining~~ **trader** (the "first **trader**") may provide the other ~~losing~~ **trader** with a **switch event meter reading** obtained from an **interrogation** of a **certified metering installation** with an AMI flag of Y in the **registry**; and

(b) if the **switch event meter reading** provided by the first **trader** differs by more than one kWh from the value established by the other **trader**, both ~~the losing~~ **trader**~~s~~ must use the **switch event meter reading** provided by the first **trader**.

(3) If ~~the gaining~~ a **trader** (the "first **trader**") disputes a **switch event meter reading** under subclause (2)(b), the ~~gaining~~ other **trader** must, no later than 4 months after the date on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(d), made written notice of switch completion information available to the ~~gaining~~ first **trader**, provide to the other ~~losing~~ **trader** a revised **validated meter reading** or a **permanent estimate** supported by 2 **validated meter readings**, and the first ~~losing~~ **trader** must either,—

(a) no later than 3 ~~5~~ **business days** after receiving the **switch event meter reading** from the other ~~gaining~~ **trader**, if the first **trader** does not accept the **switch event meter reading**, ~~must~~ advise the ~~gaining~~ other **trader** (giving all relevant details), and the ~~losing~~ other **trader** and the ~~gaining~~ first **trader** must use reasonable endeavours to resolve the dispute in accordance with the disputes procedure contained in clause 15.29 (with all necessary amendments); or

(b) if the first ~~losing~~ **trader** advises its acceptance of the **switch event meter reading** received from the other ~~gaining~~ **trader**, or does not provide any response within 3 **business days** of receiving the **switch event meter reading**, t use the **switch event meter reading** supplied by the other ~~gaining~~ **trader**.

Gaining trader switch process

13 Gaining trader switch processes

(1) A gaining **trader** switch process applies only when a **trader** (the "gaining **trader**") has an arrangement with a customer or **embedded generator** to—

(a) commence trading ~~trade~~ **electricity** with the customer or **embedded generator** at an **ICP** ~~at~~ for which another **trader** (the "losing **trader**") trades **electricity** with the customer or **embedded generator**, and one of subparagraphs (i) to (iii) applies—

(i) at the **ICP,** the gaining **trader** will trade **electricity** through a **half-hour metering installation** that is a category 3 or higher **metering installation**; or

(ii) at the **ICP**—

(A) the gaining **trader** will trade **electricity** through a **half-hour metering installation**, and in the **registry** the **ICP** will have a submission type of **half hour** and an AMI flag of "N"; and

(B) the losing **trader** trades **electricity** through a non **half-hour metering installation**, and in the **registry** the **ICP** has a submission type of non **half hour** and an AMI flag of "N"; or

(iii) at the **ICP**—

(A) the gaining **trader** will trade **electricity** through a non **half-hour metering installation**, and the **ICP** will have a submission type of non **half hour** in the **registry**; and

(B) the losing **trader** trades **electricity** through a **half-hour metering installation**, and in the **registry** the **ICP** has a submission type of **half hour** and an AMI flag of "N"; or

(b) assume responsibility under clause 11.18(1)for an **ICP** described in subparagraph (a)(i), (a)(ii), or (a)(iii).

(1A) This clause and clauses 14 to 16 apply to a gaining **trader** switch process.

(1B) In this clause, and clauses 14 to 16, "gaining **trader**" and "losing **trader**" have the meanings given in subclause (1).

(2) If subpart 2 of Part 4A of the Fair Trading Act 1986 applies to an arrangement described in subclause (1)—

(a) the gaining **trader** must identify the period within which the customer or **embedded generator** may cancel the arrangement in accordance with section 36M of the Fair Trading Act 1986; and

(b) for the purpose of this Schedule, the arrangement is deemed to come into effect on the day after the expiry of the period.

14 Gaining trader informs registry manager of switch request

(1) For each **ICP** to which a switch relates, the gaining **trader** must advise the **registry manager** of the switch request no later than 3 **business days** after the arrangement to trade **electricity** with the customer or the **embedded generator** comes into effect.

(2) The gaining **trader** must include in its advice to the **registry manager**—

(a) a proposed **event date**; and

(b) that the switch type is HH.

(3) Unless subclause (4) applies, the proposed **event date** must be a date that is after the date on which the gaining **trader** advises the **registry manager**.

(4) The proposed **event date** may be a date that is before the date on which the gaining **trader** advises the **registry manager**, if—

(a) the proposed **event date** is in the same month as the date on which the gaining **trader** advises the **registry manager**; or

(b) the proposed **event date** is no more than 90 days before the date on which the gaining **trader** advises the **registry manager**, and the losing **trader** and gaining **trader** agree on the proposed **event date**.

15 Losing trader provides information

(1) If the losing **trader** wishes to respond to a switch request, it must, n~~N~~o later than 2 ~~3~~ **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(a), gives ~~makes~~ written notice ~~available~~ to the losing **trader**~~, must~~ —

(a) provide the **registry manager** with at least one valid switch response code approved by the **Authority**; or

(b) request that the switch be withdrawn in accordance with clause 17.

(2) If the **losing trader** provides only one switch response code, it must provide the switch response code with the highest numerical priority from the response codes that are available.

16 Gaining trader obligations

(1) The gaining **trader** must complete the switch by advising the **registry manager** of the **event date** no later than 2 ~~3~~ **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(c), makes written notice of a valid switch response code available to the gaining **trader**.

(1A) If the losing **trader** trades **electricity** through a **meter** where the **registry metering records** for that **meter** contain the accumulator type of C and settlement indicator of Y, the gaining **trader** must include, in the advice provided to the **registry manager** under subclause (1), a **switch event meter reading** as at the **event date** for each **meter** or **data storage device** that is recorded in the **registry** with an accumulator type of C and a settlement indicator of Y, and if the reading is an actual **meter reading** or an **estimated reading**.

(2) If the **ICP** is being **electrically disconnected** or if **metering** equipment is being removed, the gaining **trader** must either—

(a) give the losing **trader** or the **metering equipment provider** for the **ICP** an opportunity to **interrogate** the **metering installation** immediately before the **ICP** is **electrically disconnected** or the **metering** equipment is removed; or

(b) carry out an **interrogation** and, no later than 5 **business days** after the **metering installation** is **electrically disconnected** or removed, advise the losing **trader** of—

(i) the results of the **interrogation**; and

(ii) the **metering component** numbers for each data channel in the **metering installation**.

Withdrawing a switch request

17 Withdrawal of switch requests

A losing **trader** or gaining **trader** may request that a switch request be withdrawn at any time until the expiry of 14 ~~2~~ months after the **event date**.

18 Withdrawing a switch request

If a **trader** requests the withdrawal of a switch under clause 17, the following provisions apply:

(a) the **Authority** must determine the valid codes for withdrawing ~~a~~the switch request ("withdrawal advisory codes") and the order in which they must be selected:

(b) the **Authority** must **publish** the withdrawal advisory codes:

(c) for each **ICP**, the **trader** withdrawing the switch request must provide the **registry manager** with the following information:

(i) the **participant identifier** of the **trader**; and

(ii) the withdrawal advisory code **published** by the **Authority** in accordance with paragraph (b):

(d) subject to clause 18A, no later than 5 **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(b), makes written notice available to the **trader** receiving the withdrawal request and that **trader** accepts the request, the **trader** must advise the **registry manager** whether ~~that~~ the switch withdrawal request is accepted or rejected~~. A switch withdrawal request must not become effective until accepted by the **trader** who received the withdrawal~~:

(e) on receipt of a rejection notice from the **registry manager** in accordance with paragraph (d), a **trader** may re-submit a switch withdrawal request for an **ICP** in accordance with paragraph (c)~~.~~, in which case the re-submitted ~~All~~ switch

withdrawal request~~s~~ must be resolved no later than 10 **business days** after the date of the initial switch withdrawal request:

(f) if a **trader** requests that a switch request be withdrawn and the resolution of that switch withdrawal request results in the switch proceeding, no later than 2 **business days** after the date on which the **registry manager**, under clause 22(1)(b), makes written notice available to the losing **trader**, the losing **trader** must comply with clauses 3, 5, 10 and 11 (whichever is appropriate) and the gaining **trader** must comply with clause 16.

18A Trader must accept specified switch withdrawal requests

(1) If a **trader** receives a switch withdrawal request with a withdrawal advisory code specified in subclause (2), the **trader** must advise the **registry manager** that the switch withdrawal request is accepted no later than one **business day** after the date on which the **registry manager** under clause 22(1)(b) makes written notice available to the **trader**.

(2) The switch withdrawal codes the **trader** must accept under subclause (1) are:

(a) IN (invalid **ICP** status):

(b) MI (**metering** issue):

(c) WP (wrong premises (incorrect **ICP**)):

(d) WR (losing **trader** not current **trader**):

(e) TD (**trader** default), which may only be authorised by the **Authority**.

18B Notification if registry information has changed

If the **registry manager** changes any of the information relating to an **ICP** in the **registry** after the completion of a switch and before the acceptance of the switch withdrawal request, the **registry manager** must notify the losing **trader** receiving the withdrawal request of the information that has changed.

Multiple switches on the same day

18C Reinstating previous switch on the same day

If more than one switch is completed for the same **event date** for the same **ICP**, and the last switch in time is withdrawn, cancelled or reversed the **registry manager** must reinstate the **trader** to whom the immediately preceding switch on that day was made as the **trader** trading at the **ICP**.

Exchange of information

19 *[Revoked]*~~**Participants to use file formats**~~

~~**Participants** who exchange information in accordance with this Schedule must use the file formats determined and **published** by the **Authority**~~.

…

22 Registry manager notices

(1) The **registry manager** must provide notice of the following to **participants** as required by this Schedule ~~as follows~~:

(a) on receipt of information about a switch request in accordance with clauses 2, 9 and 14, the **registry manager** must make written notice available to the losing **trader** and the **metering equipment provider** of the information received:

(b) on receipt of information about a withdrawal request in accordance with clauses 18(c) and (d), the **registry manager** must make written notice available to the other relevant **trader** and the **metering equipment provider** of the information received:

(c) on receipt of information about a switch acknowledgement in accordance with clauses 3(1)(a), 3A, and 15, the **registry manager** must make written notice available to the ~~gaining~~ other **trader** and the **metering equipment provider** of the information received:

(d) on receipt of information about a switch completion in accordance with clauses ~~3(a)(ii),~~ 5, 10 and 16, the **registry manager** must make written notice available to the gaining **trader**, the losing **trader**, the **metering equipment provider**, and the relevant **distributor** of the information received.

(2) The **registry manager** must ensure that all notices it provides under this Schedule include the **participant identifier** of both the gaining and losing **participant**.

(3) If a **distributor** switch is in progress under Schedule 11.2 or a **metering equipment provider** switch is in progress under Schedule 11.4, the **registry manager** must ensure that all notices it provides under this Schedule are sent to both the gaining and losing **participant** under the relevant schedule.

23 Metering work required by gaining trader

(1) The gaining **trader** may request the existing **metering equipment provider** or a new **metering equipment provider** to perform metering work (including reprogramming, replacing or removing a **metering installation**) to enable the gaining **trader** to provide the services it intends to provide to its customer.

(2) The losing **trader** must not prevent the **metering equipment provider** from performing metering work under subclause (1), provided that—

(a) the metering work is performed on the **event date**; and

(b) the **metering equipment provider interrogates** the existing **metering equipment** immediately before starting work and provides the **raw meter data** to the losing **trader** and gaining **trader**.

(3) If the gaining **trader** requests a new **metering equipment provider** to perform work under subclause (1)—

(a) the losing **trader** must comply with clause 10.7 if the new **metering equipment provider** requests physical access to the premises at which a **metering installation** is located in accordance with that clause; and

(b) the gaining **trader** must comply with clause 16 regardless of which switch type is being used; and

(c) the gaining **trader** must comply with Schedule 11.4.

24 Final information to include average daily consumption

(1) When a **trader** provides final information to the **registry manager** under this Schedule, the **trader** must ensure that the final information includes the average daily consumption value for each **meter** channel with accumulator type = "C" and settlement indicator = "Y".

(2) The **trader** must determine the total consumption to calculate the average daily consumption value for a non **half hour** accumulating register—

(a) for an **ICP** that has a contiguous 30 day period where the **ICP** is **electrically connected** either—

(i) as the difference between two actual non **half hour meter** readings that are at least 30 days apart, both readings obtained within the previous 3 months; or

(ii) by aggregating **half hour meter** readings over a 30 day period, which must be within the previous 3 months; or

(b) for an **ICP** that has been with the **trader** for less than 3 months, using the information available to the **trader** from the **ICP**, and if no **meter** readings are available, using an estimate based on the average daily consumption from the final information provided to the **trader** when the **trader** gained the **ICP**; or

(c) for an **ICP** that is **electrically disconnected** at the **switch event date**, and has been **electrically disconnected** for less than 6 months before the **switch event date**, as the difference between two actual non **half hour meter** readings that are at least 30 days apart, the second read taken immediately prior to the **ICP** being **electrically disconnected**; or

(d) for an **ICP** that does not have at a contiguous 30 day period where the **ICP** is **electrically connected** during the 6 months before the **switch event date**, using reasonable endeavours to calculate an accurate average daily consumption value using as much consumption data it has available for up to 30 days of consumption.

Schedule 11.4 cls 11.8A and 11.15A

Metering equipment provider switching and registry metering records

1 Metering equipment provider receives notice for ICP identifier

(1) Subject to clause 1A, ~~W~~within 10 **business days** of being ~~advised~~ notified by the **registry manager** under clause 11.18A, a **gaining metering equipment provider**,—

(a) must, if it intends to accept responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**—

(i) enter into an arrangement with the **trader**; and

(ii) ~~advise~~ notify the **registry manager** in the **prescribed form** that it accepts responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP** and of the proposed date on which the **metering equipment provider** will assume responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**; and

(iii) not perform any work at the **ICP** until it has complied with subclauses (1)(a)(i) and (1)(a)(ii): or

(b) may, if it intends to decline responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**, ~~advise~~ notify the **registry manager** in the **prescribed form** that it declines to accept responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**.

(1A) A **gaining metering equipment provider** may, after accepting responsibility under subclause (1)(a) but prior to notifying the **registry manager** of the **metering records** under clause 2, advise the **registry manager** that it declines to accept responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**.

(2) The **registry manager** must, within ~~1~~one **business day** of a **metering equipment provider** ~~advising~~ notifying under subclause (1)(b) or (1A) that it declines to accept responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**, ~~advise~~ notify the **trader** of the declinature.

(3) The **registry manager** must, within ~~1~~one **business day** of a **gaining metering equipment provider** ~~advising~~ notifying of acceptance under subclause (1)(a)(ii), ~~advise~~ notify the following **participants** for the **ICP** of the acceptance and proposed date on which the **gaining metering equipment provider** will assume responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP**:

(a) the **trader**; and

(b) the **distributor**; and

(c) if relevant, the **losing metering equipment provider**.

1A Registry manager to decline notifications not responded to

(1) The **registry manager** must decline the **trader's** notification under clause 11.18A as "expired" if the **gaining metering equipment provider** has—

(a) not notified the **registry manager** under clause 1(1)(a)(ii) that it accepts responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP** within 10 **business days** of being notified by the **registry manager** under clause 11.18A; or

(b) accepted responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP** but not updated the **registry metering records** within 3 months of being notified by the **registry manager** under clause 11.18A; or

(c) not updated the **registry metering records** within one **business day** of the **registry manager** notifying the **gaining metering equipment provider** of a switch after a gaining **trader** has notified the **registry manager** of a switch under clause 22 of Schedule 11.3.

(2) The **registry manager** must notify the notifying **trader** and the **metering equipment provider** within one **business day** of the **registry manager** declining a notification under this clause.

2 Gaining metering equipment provider to ~~advise~~ notify registry manager of registry metering records

If the **metering equipment provider** who is responsible for a **metering installation** for an **ICP** changes, the **metering equipment provider** must, within ~~15~~5 **business days** of becoming the **metering equipment provider** for the **metering installation**, ~~advise~~ notify the **registry manager** of the **registry metering records** for the **metering installation**.

3 Metering equipment provider to ~~advise~~ notify registry manager of changes to registry metering records

If a **metering equipment provider** has an arrangement with a **trader** at an **ICP** that is not also an **NSP**, the **metering equipment provider** must ~~advise~~ notify the **registry manager** of the **registry metering records**, or any change to the **registry metering records**, for each **metering installation** for which it is responsible at the **ICP**, no later than—

(a) *[Revoked]*

(b) *[Revoked]*

(c) if updating the **registry metering records** in accordance with clause 8(11)(b) of Schedule 10.6, 10 **business days** following the most recent unsuccessful **interrogation**; or

(d) if updating the **registry metering records** in accordance with clause 8(13) of Schedule 10.6, 3 **business days** following—

(i) the expiry of the time period under clause 8(12) of Schedule 10.6; or

(ii) the date on which the **metering equipment provider** determines in an investigation under clause 8(11)(a) of Schedule 10.6 that it cannot restore communications or fully download the **raw meter data**; or

(e) in all other cases, ~~10~~5 **business days** following:

(i) the **electrical connection** of an **ICP** that is not also an **NSP**; or

(ii) any subsequent change in any matter covered by the **metering records** other than a change to which subparagraphs (c) and (d) apply

(iii) the removal of any **metering component**, including if the **ICP** status is **decommissioned**.

4 Registry manager requirement to ~~advise~~ notify

(1) The **registry manager** must, within one ~~1~~ **business day** of being ~~advised~~ notified —

(a) under clauses 2 or 3, ~~advise~~ notify the **trader** and **distributor** of the **registry metering records**:

(b) under clauses 3 or 6, ~~advise~~ notify —

(i) the **trader** and **distributor** of the details of the change to the **registry metering records**; and

(ii) the **losing metering equipment provider** of the date of change of the **metering equipment provider** for the **ICP identifier**.

(2) If a **distributor** switch is in progress under Schedule 11.2 or a **trader** switch is in progress under Schedule 11.3, the **registry manager** must ensure that all notices it provides under this Schedule are sent to both the gaining and losing **participant** under the relevant Schedule.

5 Changes to registry metering records for ICP identifier

(1) The **registry manager** must, within one ~~1~~ **business day** of being ~~advised~~ notified of one ~~1~~ or more of the following changes relating to an **ICP identifier** record, ~~advise~~ notify the **metering equipment provider** of the change:

(a) the **trader participant identifier**:

(b) the **distributor participant identifier**:

(c) the settlement type:

(d) the status of the **ICP**.

(2) When the **registry manager** is notified that the status of an **ICP** has changed to **decommissioned** by the **distributor**, the **registry manager** must—

(a) remove any installed **metering components** for that **ICP** using the date the **ICP** was **decommissioned** as the **metering component** removal date within one **business day** of being notified of the status change; and

(b) tag the **metering component metering record** as an automated removal by the **registry manager**; and

(c) permit the **metering equipment provider** to change the removal date to the actual removal date, and to add removal **meter readings**; and

(d) when the **metering equipment provider** updates the **metering record** under subclause (2)(c), remove the **metering component** tag placed under subclause (2)(b); and

(e) automatically reinstate the **metering component metering record** if—

(i) the **ICP** status is changed from "Decommissioned" to another status; and

(ii) the **metering record** is tagged as an automated removal by the **registry manager**.

…

8 Overlapping metering installation and removal dates

When the **registry manager** updates the **registry metering records** for a **metering installation** using the information provided under clause 7, the **registry manager** must ensure that:

(a) if the **metering equipment provider** installed **metering** equipment, the **registry metering records** record that the installation occurred at the date and time notified by the **metering equipment provider**; and

(b) if the **metering equipment provider** removed **metering** equipment, the **registry metering records** record that the removal occurred at the date and time notified by the **metering equipment provider**; and

(c) if the date and time notified by the **metering equipment provider** under paragraphs (a) and (b) are different, the date and time of both the installation and removal of the **metering** equipment is recorded as the date and time notified by the **metering equipment provider** under paragraph (a).

9 Metering equipment provider with more than one participant identifier

(1) Where a **metering equipment provider** has more than one **participant identifier** and has **registry metering records** that use these **participant identifiers**, the **metering equipment provider** may change the **participant identifier** on a **registry metering record** to another of its **participant identifiers** without the **trader** notifying the **registry manager** of the new **participant identifier** under clause 11.18A.

(2) The **registry manager** must notify the **distributor** and **trader** for the **ICP** within one~~1~~ **business day** of the **metering equipment provider** changing the **metering equipment provider participant identifier** under subclause (1).

Table 1: Registry metering records

The following table sets out the **registry metering records**:

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
For each **ICP identifier**				
1	the **metering equipment provider participant identifier**	**participant identifier**	Required	Required
For each **metering installation** for an **ICP**				

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
2	**metering installation** number	a sequential number that is unique to the **ICP's identifier**, to identify the **metering installation**	Required	Required
3	highest **metering** category	the category recorded in the **metering installation certification report**	Required	Required
4	**metering installation** location code	a code from the list of codes in the **registry**, that identifies the location of the **metering installation** on a premises	Required	Required
5	the **ATH participant identifier**	the **participant identifier** of the **ATH** who **certified** the **metering installation**	Required	Optional
6	**metering installation certification** type	the **certification** type of the **metering installation** which must be **half hour** or non **half hour** as identified in the **metering installation certification report** or, where both **half hour** and non **half hour** are specified as the **certification** type in the **metering installation certification report**, must be one of those **certification** types.	Required	Required
7	**metering installation certification** date	the effective **certification** date identified in the **metering installation certification report**	Required	Optional
8	the **metering installation certification** expiry date	the **metering installation certification** expiry date, identified in the **metering installation certification report**, or the date that the **metering installation certification** is cancelled	Required	Required

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
9	**control device certification**	confirmation that the **control device** used in the **metering installation** is included in the **metering installation certification report**	Required	Optional
10	**certification** variations	(a) Does an exemption under the **Act** for the **metering installation** apply? (b) Has the alternate **measuring transformer certification** process been used?	Required	Optional
11	**certification** variations expiry date	the earlier of the expiry date of any **certification** variation under item 10	Required	Optional
12	**certification** number	the **certification** number assigned to a **metering installation's certification**	Required	Optional
13	maximum **interrogation** cycle	the maximum **interrogation** cycle for the **metering installation** included in its **certification report**	Required	Required
14	price code	if the **metering equipment provider** considers it relevant, an identifier that may be used to indicate the price that would apply to a lease for the use of the **metering installation**	Optional	Optional
15	event date/time	the date and time the event is effective. The **registry manager** must record the time as the start of the 30-minute **trading period** during which the event occurred.	Required	Required

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
		Where the **metering installation certification** type is only non **half hour**, the actual event time must be provided, however the **meter reading** is always effective from 00:00 hours regardless of what time the event occurred during the day		
The following details for each **metering component** in the **metering installation** for each **ICP**				
~~15~~ 16	**metering component** type	an identifier used to identify the type of **metering component** in the **metering installation** selected from the list of codes in the **registry**	Required	Required
~~16~~ 17	**metering component** identifier	an identifier visible on the installed **metering component** that is either the manufacturer's serial number or the owner's component asset number	Required	Required for **meter or data storage device**. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~17~~ 18	**meter** or **data storage device** type	an identifier used to identify the type of **meter** or **data storage device** in the **metering installation**, which may be **half hour**, non **half hour**, or prepay selected from the list of codes in the **registry**	Required for **meter** or **data storage device**.	Required for **meter** or **data storage device**.
~~18~~ 19	AMI type	an identifier to identify if the **metering component** is an advanced metering infrastructure device and the **metering equipment provider's back office** is the **services access interface**	Required for **meter** or **data storage device**. Optional for all other **metering components**.	Required for **meter** or **data storage device**. Optional for all other **metering components**.
20	communication status	an identifier used to identify the availability of data selected from a	Required for **meter** or **data storage device** where AMI	N/A

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
		list of codes in the **registry**	type = Y(es). Must select 'Local' where AMI type = N(o)	
~~19~~ 21	**registry compensation factor**	the mathematical product of all **compensation factors** that the **trader** must apply to transform the **raw meter data** into **volume information**	Required for **meter** or **data storage device.** Optional for all other **metering components.**	Required for **meter** or **data storage device.** Optional for all other **metering components.**
~~20~~ 22	owner of a **metering component**	a free text field to identify the owner of a **metering component**, which may be a **participant identifier** if the owner is a **participant**	Optional	Optional
~~21~~ 23	removal date of a **meter** or **data storage device**	a date that a **meter** or **data storage device** is removed	~~Optional~~ Required for **meter** or **data storage device**	~~Optional~~ Required for **meter** or **data storage device**
The following details for each **metering component** identified in rows 15 to 21 above				
~~22~~ 24	**metering component** type	the **metering component** type identifier selected from the list of codes in the **registry**	Required for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	Required for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~23~~ 25	register number	a sequential number that identifies each data channel that is present in the **metering component**	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power.	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**:

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
			Optional for all other **metering components**.	(c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~24~~ 26	number of dials	the number of dials or digits that relate to the data channel	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~25~~ 27	register content code	an identifier for the contents of a channel or a data channel, selected from a list in the **registry**	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~26~~ 28	period of availability	an identifier for the period of availability for which a **control device** is configured, selected from a list in the **registry**	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
			a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~27~~ 29	unit of measurement	an identifier for the units recorded in a data channel, selected from a list in the **registry**	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~28~~ 30	energy flow direction	an identifier for the import or export recording in the data channel, selected from a list in the **registry**	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~29~~ 31	accumulator type	an identifier for either absolute or cumulative recording in the data	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule

No	Registry term	Description	Fully certified metering installation	Interim certified metering installation
		channel, selected from a list in the **registry**	applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~30~~ 32	settlement indicator	an identifier determined as follows: (a) if the relevant **meter** or **data storage device** has an AMI flag of "Y", the cumulative data channel identifier must be "Y" and the other data channel identifiers must be "N"; and (b) for any other **meter** or **data storage device**, or for a **control device**, the data channel identifier must be the appropriate identifier selected from the list in the **registry**	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.	Required (except where clause 7(1A) of this Schedule applies) for **meter** or **data storage device** that returns any 1 or more of the following values as a result of an **interrogation**: (a) **active energy**: (b) **reactive energy**: (c) apparent energy: (d) apparent power. Optional for all other **metering components**.
~~31~~ 33	event reading	the event **meter** read of a **meter** or **data storage device**	Optional	Optional

Part 16A

Audits

…

16A.18 Additional requirements for metering equipment provider audits

In addition to the requirements specified in clauses 16A.3 to 16A.16, a **metering equipment provider** must ensure that an **auditor** carrying out an **audit** required under clause 10.17A or 11.8B **audits**—

…

(b) the **metering equipment provider's—**

(i) provision of **metering records** to the **registry manager** and the maintenance of that information in the **registry**; and

(ii) provision of **metering records** to the **reconciliation manager**; and

(iii) compliance with the requirement to accept responsibility for each **metering installation** for the **ICP** before **performing** any work at the **ICP**; and

(c) the **metering equipment provider's** provision of access under Part 10 to—

(i) **raw meter data**:

(ii) **metering records**:

(iii) the **metering installation**:; ~~and~~

(iv) the **services access interface**; and

…

Appendix B – Technical submission form

Improvements to switching processes

Submissions should be emailed to policyconsult@ea.govt.nz with 'Consultation – Improvements to switching processes' in the subject line by 5pm, Monday 14 September 2026.

The Authority invites technical submissions on the Code amendment drafting to give effect to its decisions on ICP switching process changes. We are not seeking further submissions on the intended decisions or their supporting rationale.

Name	
Organisation	

Q1. Would you prefer an implementation timeframe longer than 12 months? If so, please indicate if 15 or 18 months is preferred and give reasons why.

Question 2: Are there any parts of the Code drafting that, in your view, do not accurately reflect the provisional decisions outlined in this paper? If so, please identify the issue and set out any proposed amendment(s).	
Part/ Clause	**Comments**
Part 1 Preliminary provisions 1.1 Interpretation	
Part 10 Metering Schedule 10.6 - Metering equipment provider ongoing obligations and functions	

Question 2: Are there any parts of the Code drafting that, in your view, do not accurately reflect the provisional decisions outlined in this paper? If so, please identify the issue and set out any proposed amendment(s).	
Part 11 Registry information management	
Schedule 11.1 Creation and management of ICPs, ICP identifiers and NSPs	
Schedule 11.2 Transfer of ICPs between distributors' networks	
Schedule 11.3 Trader switching	
Schedule 11.4 Metering equipment provider switching and registry metering records	
Table 1: Registry metering records **Part 16A Audits**	

Q3. Other feedback If you have any other feedback on the draft Code amendments, please detail this below:

Appendix C – Submission feedback summary table

The table below provides a high-level, abbreviated summary of submitters' technical change request from the Switch process review (2019).

Category	Submitter(s)	Change request	Authority's response
1. Metering data (timing)	Genesis, Flick	Reduce meter data delivery from ~10 business days to materially shorter (e.g., ~3 days) so data is available for reconciliation and first billing	Technical constraints from the MEPs prevent this request.
2. Metering data (quality)	Flick Energy; Trustpower, Meridian Energy / Powershop	Prevent estimated reads or incorrect-date reads being submitted as switch reads, and reduce high rejection rates of CS reads	This is noted and will be enabled through the new registry process.
3. Metering data (alignment)	Flick Energy; Mercury Energy; Nova Energy	Fix misalignment where meter data arrives after reconciliation timeframes (e.g. delivered in ~10 days vs reconciliation within ~5 days)	See point 1 above.
4. Registry functionality (events)	Genesis Energy	Allow multiple events on the same day by recording events with date and time (timestamping)	Switching events will now carry a time-stamp to enable participants to track events chronologically and take appropriate actions.
5. Registry functionality (updates)	Flick Energy; Genesis Energy	Allow post-switch updates to ICP attributes (e.g. correcting ANZSIC codes) without breaching compliance	See point 4 above.
6. Switching logic (dates)	Flick Energy; Genesis Energy	Prevent switches where requested dates overlap billing periods or cause "date failure" errors requiring withdrawal and resubmission	See point 4 above.
7. File processes (NT/CS/AN)	Genesis Energy; Mercury Energy; Nova Energy	Simplify NT, CS, and AN files, by removing redundant fields, clarifying definitions, and standardising codes	Improvements noted but are outside the scope of this current project.
8. File timing	Mercury Energy; Nova Energy	Align timing of NT and CS file submissions so switching and downstream processes are not delayed	See point 4 above.

Category	Submitter(s)	Change request	Authority's response
9. Correction / backdating	Flick Energy; Genesis Energy	Allow limited backdating and structured corrections to fix genuine errors without reversing entire switches	See point 4 above.

The table below provides a high-level, abbreviated summary of submitters' technical change request from the *Evolving multiple retailing and switching* consultation paper (2025–2026).

Category	Submitter(s)	Change request	Authority's response
1. Registry design (MTR flagging)	Intellihub; Meridian Energy; Genesis Energy	Implement MTR using ICP-level flags in the registry so only flagged ICPs follow MTR processes, rather than applying changes across all ICPs Define clear rules for how MTR flags are created, agreed, validated, and corrected	Noted.
2. System scope / impact	Meridian Energy; Intellihub; Genesis Energy	Ensure participants do not offer MTR are not required to implement full system changes	This would require different Registry interfaces and/or profiles to be built which would be highly complex.
3. System simplification	Intellihub; Meridian Energy	Reduce the number of new processes, records, and interactions required across systems	Noted.
4. Switching scope	Meridian Energy; Nova Energy; Mercury Energy	Limit changes to specific MTR scenarios rather than redesigning the full switching framework	Noted.
5. Multi-trader capability	Meridian Energy; Mercury Energy; Nova Energy; Genesis Energy	Enable separate retailers for consumption and generation at a single ICP with clearly defined roles	Noted.
6. Data handling (MEP systems)	Intellihub	Treat the export trader as a data agent within metering systems to avoid duplicating data flows	Noted.

Category	Submitter(s)	Change request	Authority's response
7. Advanced switching capability	Powerco; Vector; Orion	Do not introduce intraday switching capability due to cost, complexity, and lack of need	Noted.
8. Behind-the-meter complexity	Powerco; Orion; Vector	Do not proceed with full behind-the-meter multi-trader arrangements requiring extensive redesign	Noted.
9. Implementation approach	Powerco; ENA; EEA	Introduce MTR through pilot, sandbox, or phased rollout before full implementation	Noted.
10. Roles and participation	Meridian Energy; Genesis Energy, Nova Energy; Mercury Energy	Clarify retailer participation in MTR is voluntary and obligations apply only after opting in	Noted.
11. Operational coordination	Vector; Powerco; Orion	Define an end-to-end operating model covering data, billing, and switching responsibilities	All final system specifications would be made available as part of any changes undertaken, along with detailed training.
12. System cost proportionality	Intellihub; BusinessNZ Energy Council; Powerco; Genesis Energy	Ensure solution is proportionate and avoids industry-wide cost for limited use cases	Noted.
13. Integration with other reforms	Powerco; BusinessNZ Energy Council	Align MTR with Consumer Data Right and related reforms	Noted.
14. Registry impact (non-participants)	Meridian Energy	Avoid requiring all retailers to update registry systems solely to manage MTR flags	Noted.
15. Future scalability	Meridian Energy; Mercury Energy; Genesis Energy	Ensure systems can support increasing numbers of MTR ICPs and more complex data flows	Noted.