

# **Requiring the use of half-hourly data for reconciliation**

## **Decision paper**

27 March 2026

## Executive summary

The Electricity Authority Te Mana Hiko's has decided to amend the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Code) to require electricity traders (those that purchase from, or sell electricity to, the clearing manager) to submit half-hour metered electricity quantities into the wholesale electricity market's reconciliation process, where this data is available. This decision follows proposals contained in our October 2025 consultation paper.

### **We consulted on a proposal to require disaggregated half-hourly metering data to be submitted into the reconciliation process**

Over 96% of Installation Control Points (ICPs) in New Zealand now have meters capable of recording half-hourly electricity consumption or generation. However, traders are not required to submit this data into the wholesale reconciliation process, and currently do so for only about half of the ICPs with capable meters. When half-hourly data is not provided, a consumer's use, or generation, is allocated across trading periods using a deemed load profile, which reduces the accuracy of wholesale cost allocation and weakens price signals.

The Authority sought feedback on amending the Code to require traders to submit actual half-hourly data, *disaggregated at the ICP level*, into the reconciliation process where such data is available. This would strengthen price signals for consumers and enable more informed consumption and generation decisions. It would also improve the accuracy of wholesale reconciliation and invoicing, giving retailers greater cash-flow certainty and lower operating costs.

We also sought feedback on additional Code amendments to support the primary proposal of requiring disaggregated half-hourly metering data to be submitted into the reconciliation process.

### **We have decided that from 1 October 2026, traders must submit aggregated half-hourly metering data into the reconciliation process**

We have revised the primary proposal in response to feedback from several submitters who told us that, although they could begin providing aggregated data relatively soon, supplying fully disaggregated data would require complex system upgrades that would take additional time to implement.

We have decided that from 1 October 2026, traders must submit *aggregated* half-hourly volume information to the reconciliation manager in the current format for all ICPs where there is a half-hour capable meter installed.

Requiring traders to submit aggregated half-hourly data will provide several benefits that cannot be achieved through the current use of profiled data, including:

- (a) more accurate allocation of wholesale costs (for example, because traders must validate half-hourly metered data as part of their submission, they will have an incentive to use this data for billing purposes even if it is initially submitted for reconciliation in an aggregated form)
- (b) enhanced opportunities for demand side flexibility, in that implementation will support the rollout of time-varying pricing plans which all large retailers will be required to offer consumers from 1 July 2026.

The Authority encourages traders to start submitting aggregated half-hourly data before 1 October 2026 if they can, even for subsets of customers rather than waiting for the effective date. Transitioning early may offer traders a competitive advantage, including the potential to offer more attractive pricing plans to consumers.

This decision gives effect to recommendation 18 of the Market Development Advisory Group’s final report titled *‘Price discovery in a renewables-based electricity system’*.

### **We are committed to investigating how disaggregated half-hourly metering data can be leveraged in future**

In the long run, the Authority’s objective remains for traders to submit disaggregated data to fully unlock the value of half-hourly consumption and generation data. These benefits would include:

- (a) Disaggregated half-hourly data would enable the reconciliation manager to identify unusual usage patterns at the individual ICP level, improving the detection of issues that drive unaccounted for electricity (UFE) and supporting more accurate allocation of electricity costs. This would lead to better price signals and greater opportunities for consumers to manage and reduce their energy use.
- (b) Centralised access to granular data would allow the reconciliation manager to perform validation checks that traders cannot carry out independently — particularly when ICPs switch retailers — and would provide a more accurate approach to calculating default consumption values. It would also reduce the need for several existing industry metrics files and support new and emerging data-flow requirements, such as those under multiple trading relationships.
- (c) With disaggregated data, the reconciliation manager could produce ICP-level reporting that is valuable to distributors, industry participants, and external researchers, while maintaining privacy through anonymisation where required.
- (d) Centralising aggregation with a single market operator would reduce industry-wide operating costs and enable more efficient implementation of future distribution-network changes.

The Authority will work with participants over the coming years to determine how disaggregated half-hourly metering data can be used most effectively, including consideration of the design of a system to securely receive, store, and distribute this data.

### **We have made several other changes in response to submissions**

We have made several further changes that differ from the initial proposals, reflecting feedback received from submitters. These changes are summarised below.

<b>Matter</b>	<b>What we proposed</b>	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
The deadline for participants to submit reconciliation data	Bring the deadline forward by one business day from 4pm on business day four to 4pm on business day three.	The deadline will remain at 4pm on business day four.	Bringing the deadline forward by one business day would place unnecessary burden on participants, and the reconciliation manager advised that

			an extra day to process the increased data volume is not required.
Washup timeframes	Remove the month three washup, move the month seven washup to month five, and the month 14 washup to month 13.	We will retain the month one and three washups and bring the current month 14 washup forward by one month to month 13.	Submitters were concerned that lengthening the interval between early washups would leave parties carrying the cost of inaccuracies for longer. They stressed that the month-three washup is essential for correcting material volumes — particularly when data is delayed — and that removing it and waiting until month five would increase financial risk and uncertainty.
ICP days scaling, default volumes and the registry manager's reporting requirements	<p>Replace the reconciliation manager's scaling of traders' submission information using the 'ICP days' scaling factor with the reconciliation manager validating traders' submission information against the number of days a trader is recorded in the registry as supplying an ICP that is active.</p> <p>Apply new default volumes that differ by metering installation category.</p> <p>For ICPs with only half-hour metering, require the registry manager to deliver a report to the reconciliation manager identifying the number</p>	We will retain ICP days scaling, retain the current default volumes, and retain the current registry manager's reporting requirements (all unchanged).	As traders will not be required to provide disaggregated data, retaining ICP days scaling is appropriate, adjustments to the default volumes are unnecessary, and the registry manager's reporting requirements do not need to be amended.

	of days per ICP per NSP attributable to each trader.		
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### **Other Code amendments will progress as initially proposed**

We will proceed with implementing the following Code amendments as proposed in the consultation paper:

- (a) Removing meter read attainment reporting requirements.
- (b) Permitting customer-provided meter readings — if they are verified.
- (c) Not permitting any new profiles for metered ICPs and automatically revoking profiles when the ICP count for that profile is zero.

These changes will collectively improve reconciliation accuracy and reduce administrative burden.

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## 1. Purpose of this decision paper

- 1.1. This paper sets out the Electricity Authority Te Mana Hiko's (Authority's) decision to amend the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Code) to require half-hour metered electricity quantities to be submitted into the wholesale electricity market's reconciliation process, where this data is available.
- 1.2. This paper:
  - (a) explains the key elements of the final Code amendment, including where this diverges from the Code amendment initially proposed in the consultation paper<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) discusses issues raised by submitters in feedback to our consultation paper and our response to these
  - (c) notes how the Code amendment is consistent with our statutory objectives
  - (d) sets out the final Code amendment
  - (e) outlines intended next steps.

## 2. Summary of the Code amendments we will make

- 2.1. The Authority has decided to amend the Code to require electricity traders<sup>2</sup> to submit *aggregated* half-hourly volume information to the reconciliation manager in the current format<sup>3</sup> for all ICPs where there is a half-hour capable meter installed.
- 2.2. This decision reflects submitters' feedback indicating that, while traders could begin providing aggregated data in the near term, submitting disaggregated data would require complex system upgrades that would take additional time to implement.
- 2.3. Over the longer term, the Authority still intends to propose requiring traders to submit disaggregated data so the full benefits of half-hourly consumption and generation data can be realised. We will consult on any future Code amendment proposals. However, in the meantime, requiring traders to provide aggregated data by 1 October 2026 will allow many of these benefits to be achieved sooner.
- 2.4. We have also decided to make the following changes:
  - (a) Retain the month one and three washups, remove the month seven washup, and bring the current month 14 washup forward by one month to month 13.
  - (b) Remove meter read attainment reporting requirements.
  - (c) Permit customer-provided meter readings — if they are verified.
  - (d) Not permit any new profiles for metered ICPs and automatically revoke profiles when the ICP count for that profile is zero.
- 2.5. We have decided not to proceed with the proposal to change the deadline for participants to submit reconciliation data — ie, it will remain at 16:00 on business day

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<sup>1</sup> [Requiring the use of half-hourly data for reconciliation](#)

<sup>2</sup> This refers to electricity retailers and others that purchase from, or sell electricity to, the clearing manager.

<sup>3</sup> [Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment \(Time-varying Pricing Requirements\) 2025](#)

4, rather than bringing forward the deadline for participants to submit reconciliation data by one business day, which is what we initially proposed.

- 2.6. The final Code amendments are set out in Appendix A.
- 2.7. This decision gives effect to recommendation 18 of the Market Development Advisory Group's final report titled '*Price discovery in a renewables-based electricity system*'.

### 3. Background

- 3.1. In October 2025, we consulted on a proposal to amend the Code to require traders to submit disaggregated half-hourly metered electricity quantities into the wholesale market's reconciliation process for all ICPs where a half-hour meter is installed. This would be a change from the current approach of apportioning consumer electricity use or generation across half hour trading periods in accordance with a deemed profile of half-hourly consumption. This proposal was based on the following considerations:
  - (a) Over 96% of consumer installations now have meters that record electricity consumption and generation on a half-hourly basis. Despite smart meter rollout beginning two decades ago, the proportion of ICPs with half-hourly data submitted for reconciliation has only increased from 20% to 45.7% over the past 10 years.
  - (b) The proposal aligns with recommendations from two former advisory groups — the Innovation and Participation Advisory Group (IPAG) and the Market Development Advisory Group (MDAG).
  - (c) It supports the integration of new technologies in the electricity market and is consistent with international initiatives.
  - (d) It complements other competition and consumer mobility initiatives, such as improving electricity bills, enabling better comparison and switching, supporting multiple trading relationships, and enhancing access to electricity data.
- 3.2. We considered that this proposal would deliver the following benefits:
  - (a) More accurate wholesale cost allocation;
  - (b) Stronger price signals for consumers;
  - (c) Improved demand-side flexibility;
  - (d) Better invoicing accuracy and reduced retailer operating costs; and
  - (e) More efficient investment in, and operation of, electricity generation and network infrastructure.
- 3.3. In the consultation paper, we outlined two alternative approaches to achieving the proposal's objective:
  - (a) Maintain the status quo — continue allowing traders to optionally submit half-hour data into the reconciliation process, with an expectation that, over time, traders would submit half-hour data for more ICPs.
  - (b) Require traders to submit *aggregated* half-hourly consumption and generation data for consumers with half-hour metering, consistent with current reconciliation arrangements where traders combine data before submitting it for reconciliation.

- 3.4. After evaluating these alternatives, our position — as outlined in the consultation paper — was that requiring traders to submit disaggregated half-hourly data remained the preferred approach.

## 4. There was overall support for submitting half-hour data

### We received 15 submissions from a range of stakeholders

- 4.1. We received 15 submissions on the consultation paper from the following parties:

#	Submitter	Type of submitter
1	Contact and Simply Energy	Generator and retailer
2	Genesis Energy	
3	Lodestone Energy	
4	Mercury Energy	
5	Meridian Energy	
6	Nova Energy	
7	Electricity Retailers' and Generators' Association of New Zealand (ERGANZ)	Industry association
8	2degrees	Retailer
9	NZX	Reconciliation manager
10	Transpower	Grid owner
11	Unison and Centralines (combined submission)	Distributors
12	Powerco	
13	Electricity Engineers' Association of NZ (EEA)	Represents the technical and engineering expertise of New Zealand's electricity transmission and distribution sector
14	Data Refinery (221b Ltd)	Provider of analytics for the electricity industry
15	Bruce Palmer	Private individual

- 4.2. Submitters generally supported requiring traders to provide half-hour data into the reconciliation process.
- 4.3. However, many submitters opposed the proposal to submit disaggregated half-hourly volumes per ICP, arguing that the key objectives and benefits could still be achieved through the submission of aggregated half-hourly data.
- 4.4. Submitters also provided feedback on other specific proposals.
- 4.5. Feedback, and the Authority's response, is discussed in the following sections.

## 5. We have made changes in response to submitters' feedback

- 5.1. This section outlines the key changes we have made based on the points raised by submitters.

### Whether traders must submit aggregated or disaggregated half-hourly data and when the Code amendments will come into effect

#### What we proposed

##### Submitting aggregated or disaggregated data

- 5.2. We proposed requiring traders to submit for reconciliation, disaggregated as half-hourly data per ICP, the electricity volumes for all their half-hour metered customers. We proposed retaining aggregation for 'trading period', so ICPs with more than one meter only submit one consumption volume and one generation volume per trading period. This differs from the status quo, where if traders submit half-hourly data for reconciliation, it must be aggregated to the following levels:<sup>4</sup>
- (a) network supply point (NSP) code
  - (b) reconciliation type
  - (c) profile
  - (d) loss category code
  - (e) flow direction
  - (f) dedicated NSP
  - (g) trading period.

##### When the Code amendments would come into effect

- 5.3. We proposed that the Code amendments would come into effect in late 2026 or early 2027. This would have provided a period of approximately 9 to 12 months from our anticipated decision date to when the proposal, or some form of it, became effective.
- 5.4. This timeframe was based on the proposal that traders would be required to submit disaggregated data.

#### What submitters said

##### Submitting aggregated vs disaggregated data

- 5.5. Seven submitters (Nova, Genesis, ERGANZ, Mercury, Contact, the reconciliation manager and Data Refinery) opposed the proposal to move immediately to requiring disaggregated ICP-level data submissions, citing high implementation costs and complexity to bring about anticipated benefits that could largely be achieved by retaining aggregated data submissions. Some submitted that mandating disaggregated ICP-level data submissions would require major system

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<sup>4</sup> Schedule 15.3, clause 8(6) of the Code and AV-090 in the [Reconciliation Manager Functional Specification](#).

redevelopment, generate extremely large datasets, and impose ongoing operational burdens without delivering proportionate benefits.

- 5.6. Nova and ERGANZ considered that the Authority's cost-benefit analysis underestimated these impacts and warned the proposal could distort competition during the transition, disadvantaging smaller retailers or those with metering constraints.
- 5.7. These submitters supported the alternative of requiring aggregated half-hourly data submissions, which they thought would provide similar benefits accuracy regarding while reducing cost and complexity.
- 5.8. The reconciliation manager supported a phased approach — starting with aggregated submissions under current formats (eg, AV-090) while developing scalable solutions for future enhancements.
- 5.9. One submitter (Unison/Centralines) explicitly supported requiring traders to submit disaggregated half-hourly data to achieve improved accuracy and transparency.
- 5.10. Five submitters did not state a clear preference between aggregated and disaggregated data submissions.

#### When the Code amendments would come into effect

- 5.11. Most submitters raised concerns that the proposed timeline was too ambitious, and risked rushed implementation, system errors, and compliance issues.
- 5.12. Six submitters (2degrees, ERGANZ, Genesis, Nova, Unison/Centralines and the reconciliation manager) indicated that the proposed timeline was too short and recommended either extending the lead time or adopting a phased implementation. Their concerns centred on overlapping regulatory initiatives, substantial system upgrades, and the need for comprehensive testing. Suggested alternatives included:
  - (a) Minimum 12-month extension beyond the proposed date — ie, the Code amendment coming into effect in late 2027/early 2028 (2degrees, Unison/Centralines).
  - (b) Phased implementation starting with aggregated half-hourly submissions before moving to disaggregated ICP-level data (NZX, Nova).
  - (c) Aligning these Code amendments with other reforms, such as billing standards and time-of-use pricing to avoid duplication and resource strain (ERGANZ, Genesis).
  - (d) Clear technical guidance and early specifications to support readiness (EEA, Unison/Centralines).
- 5.13. If traders were only required to submit aggregated data (at least initially), there was consensus that implementation could occur earlier than late 2026 — potentially mid-2026 or sooner. This option was seen as lower risk, faster, more practical for the industry to be ready in time, and would achieve comparable benefits to requiring disaggregated data to be submitted.

## Our response

- 5.14. We still consider that requiring traders to submit aggregated data into the reconciliation process would provide several benefits that cannot currently be achieved through the use of profiled data, including:
- (a) more precise allocation of wholesale market costs
  - (b) clearer and more effective price signals for consumers
  - (c) enhanced opportunities for demand-side flexibility
  - (d) greater invoicing accuracy and lower operating costs for retailers
  - (e) more efficient planning, investment, and operation of generation and network infrastructure.
- 5.15. Traders are required to validate meter readings (including half hour consumption) obtained by electronic interrogation of a smart meter.<sup>5</sup> By undertaking these minimum validation steps of this half hour data, including applying any required estimations of any missing intervals, a trader will be incentivised to also use this data for billing purposes. This will support the rollout of time-varying pricing plans, which all large retailers will be required to offer consumers from 1 July 2026.
- 5.16. The Authority still considers that requiring traders to submit disaggregated data would provide numerous additional benefits and would deliver the greatest long-term value. This is for the following reasons:
- (a) Disaggregated data would allow the reconciliation manager to see electricity usage patterns at each ICP for every trading period throughout the day. This would enable the reconciliation manager to verify if a current usage pattern is out of line with previous usage patterns when investigating changes in unaccounted for electricity (UFE), or where an estimate of data for an ICP may be the cause of unexpected UFE trends. This would lead to more accurate cost allocation, more accurate price signals, and better opportunities for consumers to shift their usage and save money.
  - (b) Disaggregated data would enable a more efficient and accurate mechanism to calculate any default consumption values relating to ICPs missing from traders' submission data as opposed to ICP days scaling.
  - (c) Disaggregated data would enable a reduction in the supporting metrics files required by participants, such as ICP days reports.
  - (d) Disaggregated data would support data flows under a multiple trading relationship, where ICP metering data is to be allocated to traders by energy flow direction of meter register.
  - (e) Access to disaggregated data would enable the reconciliation manager to perform ICP and metering data validation that individual traders cannot, especially where an ICP has switched traders.
  - (f) The reconciliation manager could generate ICP-level reports that cannot be generated from aggregated data. These reports could be useful for:

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<sup>5</sup> Clause 17, schedule 15.2 of Part 15 of the Code.

- i. distributors, who could benefit from a single source of half hour consumption data for network billing purposes.
  - ii. other participants, who could benefit from anonymised ICP data for analytical purposes
  - iii. external parties, who could use anonymised ICP data to support research or investigative activities.
- (g) Having a single market operation service provider — the reconciliation manager — aggregate all quantities for wholesale reconciliation (rather than over 50 participants) should lower industry-wide operating costs. Investing in disaggregated half-hourly submissions would create opportunities to reduce operating costs for the electricity industry in the future.
- (h) Centralised aggregation by the reconciliation manager (which it would do after receiving disaggregated data initially) would also likely to provide a more cost-effective way to implement future changes to New Zealand’s distribution networks.
- 5.17. In response to feedback received, the Authority has decided that from 1 October 2026, traders must submit *aggregated* half-hourly consumption data to the reconciliation manager in the current format for all ICPs where there is a half-hour capable meter installed. This means data aggregated by NSP code, reconciliation type, profile, loss category code, flow direction, dedicated NSP, and trading period.
- 5.18. While the Authority’s long-term goal is for traders to provide disaggregated data to unlock the full value of half-hourly consumption and generation data, requiring aggregated half-hourly data by 1 October 2026 still enables many of these benefits to be achieved earlier. However, not yet requiring disaggregated data responds to submitters’ concerns about the high implementation costs and complexity involved with systems changes at this time.
- 5.19. The Authority will collaborate with participants over the coming years to identify the most effective uses of disaggregated half-hourly metering data, including considering the design of a secure system for receiving, storing, and distributing this data.
- 5.20. The Authority encourages traders to begin submitting aggregated half-hourly data ahead of 1 October 2026 if they can, even for subsets of customers rather than waiting for the effective date. Early transition may offer a competitive advantage to traders, by enabling them to offer more attractive pricing plans to consumers.
- 5.21. The Authority also encourages traders to take a future-focused approach and ensure that any upcoming system upgrades will support a transition to disaggregated data in the future.

## **The deadline for reconciliation data to be provided to the reconciliation manager**

### **What we proposed**

- 5.22. We proposed bringing forward, by one business day, the deadline for reconciliation data to be provided to the reconciliation manager — ie, we proposed the deadline would be 4pm on the third business day of each calendar month, rather than 4pm on the fourth business day.

- 5.23. This recognised that the reconciliation manager may require additional time to process the much larger data volumes if traders were required to submit disaggregated half-hour data.
- 5.24. We considered that bringing forward the deadline by one business day would not be onerous for reconciliation participants because they would be receiving metering data on a daily, or near daily, basis for the overwhelming majority of the ICPs they supply.

### What submitters said

- 5.25. Six submitters (Genesis, Nova, ERGANZ, Contact, the grid owner and the reconciliation manager) opposed the proposal to bring forward the deadline for submitting reconciliation data by one business day. Most noted that traders already face heavy workloads validating and correcting data between meter readings and submission deadlines. They said shortening this timeframe could increase error risk, compromise billing accuracy, and require costly system upgrades.
- 5.26. The reconciliation manager suggested that efforts should focus on developing robust data platforms rather than tightening deadlines.
- 5.27. Mercury highlighted that submitting disaggregated data (which would involve hundreds of millions of data points) would require specialist tools and longer validation times — implying that an earlier deadline would raise operational risk and cost. However, Mercury did not explicitly state a position on the proposed change.
- 5.28. Seven submitters did not indicate whether they supported the proposed change from business day four to business day three.

### Our response

- 5.29. Having considered submissions, we have decided not to proceed with our proposal to bring forward, by one business day, the deadline for reconciliation data to be provided to the reconciliation manager.
- 5.30. The main reason the Authority proposed this change was to provide additional time for the reconciliation manager to process the much larger data volumes. However, as the reconciliation manager has not indicated needing an additional day, we consider this change is unnecessary.
- 5.31. We had also considered that bringing forward the deadline by one business day would not be overly onerous for reconciliation participants because they would be receiving metering data on a daily, or near daily, basis for the overwhelming majority of the ICPs they supply. However, multiple submitters indicated that this would not be the case. We therefore agree that that bringing forward the deadline by one business day would be overly onerous for participants. Accordingly, we are not proceeding with this proposal.

## The revision/washup timeframes

### What we proposed

- 5.32. Currently, settlement washups occur one, three, seven and 14 months after the initial reconciliation run.
- 5.33. Requiring traders to submit half-hour metered quantities into the reconciliation process would improve the accuracy of submitted electricity quantities. We

considered this would, in due course, remove the need for the month-three washup, and therefore proposed removing it.

- 5.34. We also proposed moving the month-seven washup to month five and the month-14 washup to month 13. This proposal aimed to reduce uncertainty around cash flows for traders, which we considered could help lower operating costs.

### **What submitters said**

- 5.35. Six submitters (Contact, Genesis, Mercury, Nova, ERGANZ and Bruce Palmer) either opposed the proposed changes to the washup cycle timeframes or were neutral but suggested alternatives.
- 5.36. Submitters raised concerns that extending the interval between early washups could result in parties carrying costs from inaccurate submissions for longer. Some stressed that the month-three washup is critical for correcting material volumes, especially when metering data is delayed or estimated. They argued that removing it and postponing corrections until month five would increase financial risk and uncertainty, as errors from the month-one washup would persist longer.
- 5.37. Several submitters recommended either retaining the month-three revision/washup or replacing the month-one washup with a month-two washup to ensure early correction opportunities.
- 5.38. The reconciliation manager suggested the decision should be guided by submitters' feedback.
- 5.39. Some submitters also highlighted the need to align wholesale and distribution revision/washup cycles to avoid mismatched billing and settlement processes. They recommended clear protocols for handling and validating late or substituted data.
- 5.40. Seven submitters did not state a clear position on revising the washup timeframes.

### **Our response**

- 5.41. Having considered submissions, we have decided to slightly revise our proposal by retaining the month-three washup instead of introducing a month five washup.
- 5.42. We have made this slight modification in recognition of the importance of the month-three washup to participants' financial certainty, while recognising that a month-five or month-seven washup would not be as necessary due to the improved accuracy of electricity quantities submitted in the reconciliation process.
- 5.43. We have decided to proceed with the change from a month-14 revision/washup to a month-13 washup to reduce the amount of uncertainty traders face in relation to their cash flows, which could help reduce their operating costs.
- 5.44. After considering submissions, we are satisfied that the changes will mean that the 1- and 3-month washups will correct the volumes sufficiently, making it appropriate to proceed with a single wash-up at month 13 without any interim wash-ups.
- 5.45. Our final decision compared to the status quo and to our proposal is shown in the table below.

Status quo	Proposal	Final decision
Month one (R1)	Month one (R1)	Month one (R1)
Month three (R3)	-	Month three (R3)
-	Month five (R5)	-
Month seven (R7)	-	-
-	Month 13 (R13)	Month 13 (R13)
Month 14 (R14)	-	-

5.46. The new washup timeframes will come into effect on 1 October 2026. That means that the washups being performed in September 2026 will align with the current washups. The washups in October 2026 will align with the new washup cycle. This is shown in the table below.

Washup	September 2026	October 2026	November 2026
Month-one (R1)	July 2026	August 2026	September 2026
Month-three (R3)	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026
Month-seven (R7) <i>(ends September 2026)</i>	January 2026	N/A	N/A
Month-13 (R13) <i>(starts October 2026)</i>	N/A	August 2025	September 2025
Month-14 (R14) <i>(ends September 2026)</i>	June 2025	Special washup for July 2025	N/A

5.47. As the final washup for each month is moving from month-14 to month-13, the Authority will provide for a special washup for July 2025, to be performed in October 2026 to ensure every month has a final washup.

5.48. Schedule 15.3, clause 10(3) of the Code currently specifies that the proportion of submission information per retailer per NSP that is comprised of historical estimates must, unless exceptional circumstances exist, be:

- (a) at least 80% for revised data provided at the month 3 revision
- (b) at least 90% for revised data provided at the month 7 revision
- (c) 100% for revised data provided at the month 14 revision.

5.49. The Authority will amend this clause to specify that the proportion of submission information per retailer per NSP that is comprised of historical estimates must, unless exceptional circumstances exist, be:

- (a) at least 90% for revised data provided at the month 3 revision
  - (b) 100% for revised data provided at the month 13 revision.
- 5.50. The Authority will update the relevant electricity information exchange protocols (EIEP1, 2 and 3)<sup>6</sup> to reflect the new washup timeframes and implementation dates.

## Amending Schedule 15.3, clause 8(6)

### What we proposed

- 5.51. We proposed amending Schedule 15.3, clause 8(6) of the Code to require reconciliation participants to submit information aggregated by ICP identifier, flow direction and trading period. The table below shows how this differs from the current clause 8(6).

Current clause 8(6)	Proposed amended clause 8(6)
Half hour information submitted must be volume information aggregated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSP code</li> <li>• Reconciliation type</li> <li>• Profile</li> <li>• Loss category code</li> <li>• Flow direction</li> <li>• Dedicated NSP</li> <li>• Trading period</li> </ul>	Half hour information submitted must be volume information aggregated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ICP identifier</b></li> <li>-</li> <li>-</li> <li>-</li> <li>• Flow direction</li> <li>-</li> <li>• Trading period</li> </ul>

- 5.52. Accordingly, this amendment would require traders to provide disaggregated ICP-level data for each flow direction to the reconciliation manager.
- 5.53. We have retained aggregation for 'trading period' so ICPs with more than one meter only submit one consumption volume and one generation volume per trading period.

### What submitters said

- 5.54. One submitter (the grid owner) commented specifically on this proposed Code amendment.
- 5.55. The grid owner acknowledged that the proposed amendment to Schedule 15.3, clause 8(6) aligns with the policy intent of providing half-hourly volumes from ICPs. However, it said the proposed amendment would unintentionally remove the established process for the grid owner to submit its own half-hourly data to the reconciliation manager. Since NSPs are not ICPs, the grid owner would not be able to comply with the revised Code as drafted. Therefore, the grid owner requested that Schedule 15.3, clause 8(6) be retained in full.

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<sup>6</sup> [Electricity information exchange protocols | Electricity Authority](#)

## Our response

- 5.56. As the Authority has decided that traders will only be required to submit aggregated data for reconciliation, Schedule 15.3, clause 8(6) will remain unchanged.
- 5.57. If, in the future, a decision is made to require traders to provide disaggregated data, this clause would be updated to reflect that obligation, following consultation and consideration of feedback at that time.

## ICP days scaling and default volumes

### What we proposed

- 5.58. Under the current Code (where submitted data must be aggregated), the following processes apply if there is missing or inconsistent data:
- (a) If a trader's submitted ICP days differ from registry records, the reconciliation manager scales the reported ICP days to match registry values and adjusts consumption volumes accordingly.
  - (b) Where the trader's ICP-days are missing or zero, the reconciliation manager must apply the following default volumes:
    - i. 25 kWh per ICP day, in respect of non half hour ICPs
    - ii. 40 kWh per trading period per ICP day, in respect of half hour ICPs.
- 5.59. The Authority proposed to replace the reconciliation manager's scaling of traders' submission information using the 'ICP days' scaling factor with an alternative process whereby the reconciliation manager validates traders' submission information against the number of days the trader is recorded in the registry as supplying an ICP that is active.
- 5.60. For any discrepancies between the submission information and the registry's information, the reconciliation manager would apply a default volume based on the highest metering category at the ICP (ie, ICP days scaling would no longer apply).
- 5.61. This proposal was on the basis that traders would be required to submit disaggregated data, as disaggregated data submissions would reduce the likelihood of UFE.
- 5.62. The Authority proposed new default volumes, as shown in the table below, that differ by metering installation category. We considered these defaults to be more closely aligned with typical consumption for each category. The expected benefit of this proposal is improved accuracy in wholesale cost allocation.
- 5.63. In effect, larger ICPs would incur higher default volumes for missing data because the absence of this data can more significantly impact reconciliation and settlement accuracy.

Metering installation category	Current default volume	Proposed new default volume
No half-hour metering	25 kWh per ICP day	No change
Category 1 with half-hour metering	40 kWh per ICP day	0.5 kWh per trading period per ICP day
Category 2 with half-hour metering		2 kWh per trading period per ICP day
Category 3 with half-hour metering		No change (40 kWh per ICP day)
Category 4+ with half-hour metering		100 kWh per trading period per ICP day

5.64. To enable the reconciliation manager to validate traders' submission information against the number of days the trader is recorded in the registry as supplying an ICP that is active, we proposed amending clause 11.26. The amendment would specify that for ICPs with only half-hour metering, the registry manager must deliver a report to the reconciliation manager identifying the number of days per ICP per NSP attributable to each trader. This would apply to NSPs that are recorded on the registry as consuming electricity at any time during that consumption period or any of those consumption periods.

#### What submitters said

- 5.65. Data Refinery expressed support for the proposed amendment to Schedule 15.4, clause 7, which removes the default volume of 40 kWh per trading period for missed ICP submissions. Data Refinery noted that the current default creates significant financial exposure for traders and has historically discouraged the transition to half-hourly submissions, even where meters are capable of recording half-hourly consumption. Data Refinery therefore viewed the proposed removal of the 40 kWh default as both necessary and appropriate. However, Data Refinery did not indicate whether it supported revising the other default volumes associated with different metering installation categories.
- 5.66. Genesis noted that retailers must have adequate controls to ensure their aggregated volumes include all ICPs where they are the trader. This is verified during the reconciliation participant audit. Genesis supported the proposal to replace the current scaling method (using ICP days) with validation against registry data showing the number of days a trader supplies an active ICP. It also supported the proposed new default volumes that would apply if discrepancies existed.

- 5.67. The grid owner raised concerns about the proposed removal of clause 15.6,<sup>7</sup> which requires retailers and direct purchasers to provide ICP days information for non half-hourly submissions. The grid owner argued that removing this requirement would leave the reconciliation manager unable to determine whether scaling is needed or to calculate appropriate scaling factors, potentially undermining settlement accuracy. The grid owner recommended retaining clause 15.6 for non half-hourly ICPs to preserve the integrity of scaling processes.
- 5.68. Contact had similar feedback to the grid owner and opposed the removal of scaling penalties for non half-hourly volumes. Contact emphasised that penalties are an important compliance mechanism, incentivising participants to submit accurate data outside of audit cycles. In Contact's view, eliminating penalties would weaken accountability and increase the risk of inaccuracies in reconciliation.

### Our response

- 5.69. The Authority considers that removing ICP days scaling and applying new default volumes would only be necessary if traders were required to provide disaggregated data. As a result, we will not proceed with the proposed amendments to Schedule 15.4 of the Code at this time.
- 5.70. The Authority will also not proceed with the proposed amendment to clause 11.26, which would have required the registry manager to provide the reconciliation manager with a report showing, for ICPs with only half-hour metering, the number of days per ICP per NSP attributable to each trader. The Authority's view is that this additional reporting requirement for the registry manager would only be needed if traders were required to submit disaggregated data.

## 6. We are proceeding with other parts of our initial proposal

- 6.1. This section details the key elements of our initial proposal that we have chosen to retain without any changes in the final decision after considering submitters' feedback.

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<sup>7</sup> Clause 15.6 specifies that:

- (1) Each **retailer** and **direct purchaser** (excluding **direct consumers**) must deliver a report to the **reconciliation manager** detailing the number of **ICP days** for each **NSP** for each submission file of **submission information** in respect of—
  - (a) **submission information** for the immediately preceding **consumption period**, by 1600 hours on the 4th **business day** of each **reconciliation period**; and
  - (b) revised **submission information** provided in accordance with clause 15.4(2), by 1600 hours on the 13th **business day** of each **reconciliation period**.
- (2) The **retailer** or **direct purchaser** must calculate the **ICP days** information in subclause (1) using the data contained in the **retailer's** or **direct purchaser's** reconciliation system when it aggregates **volume information** for **ICPs** into **submission information**.

## **Meter read attainment reporting requirements**

### **What we proposed**

- 6.2. We proposed to remove the following obligations on reconciliation participants:
- (a) The obligation on a reconciliation participant to report to the Authority each month the percentage, in relation to each NSP, of the ICPs from which consumption information was collected and reported into the reconciliation process in the previous 12-month period. Instead, this percentage would be included in the participant's periodic reconciliation audit.
  - (b) The obligation on a reconciliation participant to report to the Authority each month the percentage, in relation to each NSP, of the ICPs from which consumption information was collected and reported into the reconciliation process in the previous four-month period. Instead, this percentage would be included in the participant's periodic reconciliation audit.
  - (c) The obligation on a reconciliation participant to report to the Authority each month and on a rolling four-monthly basis the percentage of non half-hourly metered interrogations within that period. This percentage would still be monitored in the participant's periodic reconciliation audit.

### **What submitters said**

- 6.3. Only one submitter (Genesis) provided feedback specifically on this proposal. Genesis supported removing the current reporting requirements, noting that this would reduce administrative burden and rely on audits for compliance.

### **Our response**

- 6.4. As one submitter explicitly endorsed the proposal and none opposed removing the requirements, the Authority has decided to proceed with removing these reporting obligations.

## **Permitting verified customer-provided meter readings**

### **What we proposed in the consultation paper**

- 6.5. Consistent with improving the accuracy of the electricity quantities assigned to individual consumers, the Authority proposed to add a Code provision for meter readings provided by customers to have appropriate verification (eg, a time-stamped photo of the meter reading).

### **What submitters said**

- 6.6. Only one submitter (Genesis) provided feedback specifically on this proposal. Genesis supported treating photo-verified customer readings as actual readings but requested clarification from the Authority on what qualifies as a time-stamp — whether it must appear on the image itself or within the file's metadata.

### **What we proposed in the draft Code amendment**

- 6.7. The draft Code amendment in Appendix A of the consultation paper inadvertently omitted the wording in relation to this proposal. However, this proposal was consulted on and we received useful feedback. As part of good regulatory practice, and to meet

our obligations under the Electricity Industry Act 2010, on 18 March 2026 we publicised and emailed submitters the draft Code amendment that would give effect to this proposal. We invited feedback by 25 March 2026.

### Feedback on draft Code amendment

- 6.8. One submitter (Meridian) provided feedback on this draft Code amendment. Meridian's view was that the requirement in the proposed addition of subclause 5(2)(b) would be challenging to establish from a photo.<sup>8</sup> Meridian considered that the proposed subclause 5(2)(a) was sufficient.<sup>9</sup> Meridian noted that this will apply only to a small number of customers who still have non half-hourly meters, and a smaller subset who may need to use a photo to submit a reading. Meridian agreed with the proposed addition of subclause 5(2)(c).<sup>10</sup>
- 6.9. Meridian also suggested changing "its customer" in clause 5(2) to "a consumer" to align with the wording in other clauses within Schedule 15.2 that refer to meter readings provided by a consumer.

### Our response

- 6.10. The Authority has decided to proceed with:
- (a) the addition of clause 5(2), with the wording amended from "its customer" to "a consumer" to ensure consistency with other clauses in Schedule 15.2 that refer to meter readings provided by a consumer
  - (b) the addition of subclauses 5(2)(a) to (c) in the form consulted on.
- 6.11. In response to Meridian's feedback, we accept that it may on occasion be difficult for a reconciliation participant to determine from a photograph whether the issues listed in subclauses 5(1)(b) to (e) are present. However, we have decided to retain subclause 5(2)(b) as drafted to require that the photograph be explicitly assessed against each of those issues. This supports the integrity of the metering installation.
- 6.12. We were concerned that removing the subclause 5(2)(b) requirement could inadvertently create two different standards for checking a metering installation – one for physical, on-site meter readers, with a lower standard for someone examining the photograph. This would not be desirable given the importance of accurate meter reading to the reconciliation process.
- 6.13. Meter reading verification includes the retailer taking reasonable steps to verify the meter reading, such as confirming the time-stamp recorded in the metadata is as expected, comparison with expected consumption (such as ICP daily averages), and an annual on-site meter reading by the retailer's trained meter reader.

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<sup>8</sup> The proposed addition of clause 5(2)(b) specifies that 'where a reconciliation participant uses a photograph of the meter register supplied by its customer to obtain the raw meter data, the reconciliation participant must examine the photograph to check for the issues noted in subclauses (1)(b) to (e)'.

<sup>9</sup> The proposed addition of clause 5(2)(a) specifies that 'where a reconciliation participant uses a photograph of the meter register supplied by its customer to obtain the raw meter data, the reconciliation participant must take reasonable steps to verify the meter reading is accurate'.

<sup>10</sup> The proposed addition of clause 5(2)(c) specifies that 'where a reconciliation participant uses a photograph of the meter register supplied by its customer to obtain the raw meter data, the reconciliation participant must keep the photograph and records of the steps taken in subclause (1)(a) and the results of the examination in subclause (1)(b) in accordance with clause 18'.

## Restrictions on new profile applications and automatic profile removal

### What we proposed

- 6.14. We proposed adding two clauses to Schedule 15.5 to specify that:
- (a) participants may not apply to the Authority for the creation of new profiles for non half-hour metered ICPs<sup>11</sup>
  - (b) a profile will be deemed to be removed if no ICPs have been assigned to it.
- 6.15. The Authority proposed including these clauses to Schedule 15.5 to align the shift toward a wholesale reconciliation process that is primarily based on half-hour metered data.

### What submitters said

- 6.16. No submitters provided feedback on this proposal.

### Our response

- 6.17. As no submitters opposed this proposal, the Authority has decided to proceed with the proposal to add these clauses to Schedule 15.5.

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<sup>11</sup> Only the Authority would be permitted to create new profiles for non half-hour metered electricity quantities. Reconciliation participants would be permitted to create new load profiles for unmetered electricity consumption only (eg, street lighting).

## 7. Our response to other feedback and suggestions from individual submitters

7.1. Several submitters provided more detailed suggestions and feedback on the new requirements. These have been outlined the table below, along with our responses to each.

Submitter	Feedback	Our response
Contact	<p>“At a minimum the requirements should only apply to meters where the AMI flag is Y. Additionally the EA must consider and develop rules for scenarios where data isn’t available but the AMI flag is Y. This can occur because of intermittent data, customer behaviour impacts (turning off mains) etc. Some leniency or tolerances for technical issues that result in data gaps/exceptions should be built into the Code to offset the potential over burden or administration effort that may arrive with correcting immaterial historical issues. i.e. accept and capture that a small proportion of metering data will be estimated and unrecoverable beyond 14 months.”</p>	<p>The requirements will apply to communicating smart meters (where the AMI flag is Y). If a meter cannot transmit data for any reason, the trader should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) aim to resolve the issue as quickly as possible.</li> <li>b) estimate the consumer’s usage for the duration of the outage.</li> <li>c) update the AMI flag to N (non-communicating) if the issue cannot be fixed.</li> </ul> <p>If the problem is intermittent, the trader will need to estimate volumes. Estimates are required to be a ‘best estimate’ and validated. As AMI meters are required to ensure the sum of the intervals matches the cumulative register total, there is a data point to guide the estimation process. If the problem continues, the estimated usage will permanently replace the actual half-hourly data for that period. If auditors report traders are not using reasonable processes to estimate, or estimation processes are adversely affecting unaccounted for</p>

Submitter	Feedback	Our response
		<p>electricity (UFE), the Authority will consider amending the Code to provide more requirements for estimation of missing half-hour data.</p>
Data Refinery	<p>“15.2 19 (2) allows Traders to “correct” and “validate” HHR readings where individual trading period data are unavailable. This is undertaken by defining a profile of the ICP’s volume and allocating the “total consumption” of that ICP across trading periods. In my opinion those “validated” readings across individual trading periods are at best an estimate and should be subject to profiling by the Reconciliation Manager.</p> <p>Any attempt to reduce UFE will of course require the allocation of network losses to all market submission volumes. This has not always been the case for HHR submitted volume, and I suggest the allocation of HHR volume to submission volume ratio be regularly checked for each network, loss factor and submission profile code.”</p>	<p>Estimates are required to be a ‘best estimate’ and validated. As AMI meters are required to ensure the sum of the intervals matches the cumulative register total, there is a data point to guide the estimation process.</p> <p>If auditors report traders are not using reasonable processes to estimate, or estimation processes are adversely affecting UFE, the Authority will consider amending the Code to provide more requirements for estimation of missing half-hour data.</p>
Mercury	<p>“We recommend the Authority consider changing current rules that require various Registry events to have a validated register read e.g. Switch in / out. The rules for HHR submitted ICPs with communicating AMI metering could be updated to operate like a TOU switch, for instance.”</p>	<p>The Authority is currently proposing changes to the switching processes. These have been consulted on and have had industry advice through the Switch and Data Formats technical group.</p> <p>Once a decision has been made on these proposed changes and any Code amendments made, if Mercury considers there is still an issue,</p>
Mercury	<p>“We think it would be timely for the Authority to consider a Code change to remove the obligation on</p>	

Submitter	Feedback	Our response
	Traders to provide register reads for certain events for communicating interval capable AMI / HHR sites.”	we would encourage it to submit a Code amendment request.
Nova	<p>“We would suggest that the EA implement a working technical group to work through situations with all retailers to appropriately consider all complexities that arise in submitting validated HHR data to make sure that the proposed process adequately deals with these in an efficient and effective manner. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when there are outage issues where MEPs cannot provide HHR reads to retailers</li> <li>• when a meter has been bridged, a residual profile is typically applied in the interim</li> <li>• in the case of commercial and industrial TOU sites, estimation of consumption for billing and reconciliation</li> <li>• when sites have meter upgrades and downgrades resulting in profile changes.”</li> </ul>	<p>Some traders have solved these issues. The Authority recommends that traders work with industry consultants and their auditor to ensure they have reasonable and robust processes.</p> <p>The industry could also form its own technical group (as it does with the retailer switching forum) to discuss non-competition issues. If considered necessary, an Authority representative could be an observer of this group.</p>
Unison & Centralines	<p><b>“Recommendation 1: Establish a Cross-Sector Working Group</b></p> <p><u>Action</u>: Form collaborative forum including retailers, distributors, metering providers, and consumer representatives to coordinate readiness and resolve interdependencies.</p> <p><u>Rationale</u>: Cross-sector coordination supports the Authority’s objective of efficient operation by reducing implementation risk and promoting transparency. A</p>	

Submitter	Feedback	Our response
	<p>structured working group ensures reforms reflect consumer interests and avoid fragmented approaches that could undermine competition and reliability. This aligns with MBIE’s principle of informed consumers and competitive markets.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 2: Publish Clear and Practical Guidance</b></p> <p><u>Action</u>: Provide comprehensive technical and operational documentation covering validation standards, loss factor treatment, exception handling, and data reconciliation protocols.</p> <p><u>Rationale</u>: Clear guidance is essential for consistent implementation, reducing billing errors and disputes that erode consumer trust. This supports the Authority’s statutory goal of efficient operation and MBIE’s outcome of fair markets by enabling participants to comply effectively and maintain confidence in pricing transparency.”</p>	

## 8. Our decision supports our statutory objectives

### We expect our decision to result in benefits that support our statutory objectives

- 8.1. Our decision to require traders to provide the reconciliation manager with aggregated half-hour data for all their half-hour metered customers supports the Authority's main statutory objective to promote competition in, reliable supply by, and the efficient operation of, the electricity industry for the long-term benefit of consumers.
- 8.2. This is because the decision is expected to encourage traders to develop and promote products and services that support demand-side flexibility. As New Zealand's economy continues to electrify in the coming years, demand-side flexibility is anticipated to deliver significant benefits by reducing the need for additional electricity generation and network infrastructure. The proposal is also expected to lower operating costs across the electricity sector. By supporting more efficient industry operation in these ways, the decision should ultimately benefit consumers by helping to place downward pressure on electricity prices.
- 8.3. As outlined in our consultation paper, we estimated that the present value of the proposal's implementation and ongoing costs is approximately \$6 million. We also noted we considered it reasonable to expect the demand-side flexibility benefits of the proposal to exceed this amount over the same period.
- 8.4. Three submitters (Nova, Contact and Mercury) believed the Authority had not accurately assessed the benefits and costs of requiring traders to submit disaggregated data. They noted these concerns would largely disappear if only aggregated data were required, as this approach would avoid one-off system changes and the significant ongoing resources needed to manage and process larger data volumes.
- 8.5. Requiring traders to submit aggregated, rather than disaggregated, data should ease concerns about having to implement potentially complex and costly system changes within a short timeframe.
- 8.6. The Authority is satisfied that it has appropriately balanced the benefits of requiring traders to submit aggregated data with the associated costs, in a way that supports the efficient operation of the industry and delivers long-term benefits to consumers.

## 9. Next steps

- 9.1. The Authority will amend the Code to give effect to the decisions outlined in this paper. The Code amendments will apply to all reconciliation participants from 1 October 2026.

## 10. Attachments

- 10.1. The following appendix is attached to this paper:
  - **Appendix A** Final Code amendments

## Appendix A Final Code amendments

This appendix shows changes the Authority will make to the existing Code, as well as changes that differ from those in the Consultation Paper. Code amendments in this appendix are displayed as:

- a) black underlined text or formatting is an addition that was proposed in consultation and is still being added in the decision
- b) ~~black strikethrough text~~ is a deletion that was proposed in consultation and is still being deleted in the decision
- c) **blue text** is text that was proposed to be deleted in consultation but is now being retained in the decision
- d) ~~blue underlined strikethrough~~ text is an addition that was proposed in consultation but has now been deleted in the decision
- e) red underlined text or formatting is additional text in the decision compared to the consultation version
- f) ~~red strikethrough text~~ is text in the decision that is being deleted compared to the consultation version

# Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010

## Part 11

### Registry information management

...

#### 11.26 Reports to reconciliation manager

By 1600 hours on the ~~4<sup>th</sup>~~<sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup>~~4<sup>th</sup>~~ **business day** of each calendar month, in respect of the immediately preceding **consumption period**, and by 1600 hours on the 13<sup>th</sup> **business day** of each calendar month in respect of the immediately preceding 14 **consumption periods**, the **registry manager** must deliver the following reports to the **reconciliation manager**:

- (a) for ICPs with either **non half-hour metering** or both **non half-hour metering** and **half-hour metering**, a report identifying the number of **ICP** days per **NSP**, differentiated as applicable by ~~half-hour metering type~~ or **non half-hour metering type** and **half-hour metering type** (for the purpose of this clause, **half-hour metering type** on the **registry** must be reported as **half hour**, and all other metering types, including **metering category 0 (unmetered)**, must be reported as non **half hour**) attributable to each **trader** for those **NSPs** that are recorded on the **registry** as consuming **electricity** at any time during, as the case may be, that **consumption period** or any of those **consumption periods**:

- (b) a report detailing the **loss factor** values for each **loss category** code recorded in the **registry** in respect of all **trading periods**:
- (c) a report detailing the **balancing area** to which each **NSP** belongs recorded in the **registry** in respect of all **trading periods** (including any changes during that month):
- (d) a report detailing the **half hour ICP identifiers** and the **NSPs** to which they are assigned for each individual **trader** (including any changes during that month):
- (e) a report that sets out every switch made under clauses 2, 9 or 14 of Schedule 11.3, the effect of which is that a **trader** has commenced trading at an **NSP** or a **trader** has ceased trading at an **NSP**;
- ~~(f) for ICPs with only half hour metering, a report identifying the number of days per ICP per NSP attributable to each trader that are recorded on the registry as consuming electricity at any time during, as the case may be, that consumption period or any of those consumption periods.~~

## Part 15 Reconciliation

...

### 15.6 Retailer and direct purchaser ICP days information

- (1) Each **retailer** and **direct purchaser** (excluding **direct consumers**) must deliver a report to the **reconciliation manager** detailing the number of **ICP days** for each **NSP** for each submission file of **submission information** in respect of—
  - (a) **submission information** for the immediately preceding **consumption period**, by 1600 hours on the 4th **business day** of each **reconciliation period**; and
  - (b) revised **submission information** provided in accordance with clause 15.4(2), by 1600 hours on the 13th **business day** of each **reconciliation period**.
- (2) The **retailer** or **direct purchaser** must calculate the **ICP days** information in subclause (1) using the data contained in the **retailer's** or **direct purchaser's** reconciliation system when it aggregates **volume information** for **ICPs** into **submission information**.

...

### 15.19 Seasonal adjustment and profiling

- (1) The **reconciliation manager** must process **submission information** derived from non **half hour volume information** using a **profile** to allocate the non **half hour submission information** to **trading periods** in accordance with Schedule 15.4.
- (2) **Profiles** must be established and changed (if necessary) in accordance with Schedule 15.5.
- (3) For each reconciliation revision, the **reconciliation manager** must—
  - (a) subject to paragraph (c), recalculate the **seasonal adjustment shape** for each reconciliation revision cycle; and
  - (b) reconcile **submission information** using the latest **profile** shape published, and the most recently supplied **profile** information; and
  - (c) recalculate the residual **profile** shape and any shapes approved as **NSP** derived **profile** shapes under clauses 19 to 24 of Schedule 15.5 for each reconciliation

revision cycle and use the shape to allocate non **half hour** data across the **trading periods**, in accordance with Schedule 15.5; and

- (d) not recalculate the **seasonal adjustment shape** after the month ~~7~~ 5 ~~3~~ reconciliation revision.
- (4) Subclause (3)(d) does not prevent the **reconciliation manager** from recalculating the **seasonal adjustment shape** following the month ~~7~~ 5 ~~3~~ reconciliation revision if necessary to resolve a dispute under clauses 14.25 or 15.29, or to correct information under clauses 15.21 to 15.26.

...

#### 15.25 Reconciliation manager must assess information not supplied

- (1) If a **reconciliation participant** fails to provide any information to the **reconciliation manager** that the **reconciliation participant** is required to provide under this Part, the reconciliation manager must take all reasonable steps necessary to acquire or estimate the information, and in the case of missing **trader** data the **reconciliation manager** must—
  - (a) estimate a **purchaser's volume information** by applying the **ICP day-days** scaling factor in accordance with Schedule 15.4; and
  - (b) estimate a **generator's volume information** by using an **estimated reading**.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to information that the reconciliation manager is directed by the **Authority** to correct under clause 15.26(2).

...

#### 15.27 Reconciliation manager must reconcile revised information

- (1) If the **reconciliation manager** receives revised **NSP** information or **submission information** that has been supplied to it since the previous reconciliation calculation in accordance with clauses 15.4(2) or 15.12, the **reconciliation manager** must reconcile the information in accordance with the following procedure:
  - (a) if the **submission information** received relates to 1 or more **consumption periods** being ~~1, 3, 7 or 14 months~~ 1, 5, or 13 months, 1, 3 or 13 months before the current **reconciliation period**, a further reconciliation must be conducted for that **consumption period** or those **consumption periods**;
  - (b) if the **NSP** information or **submission information** relates to any other **consumption period**, the **reconciliation manager** must store the information and wait until the **consumption period** becomes 1 of the **consumption periods** described in paragraph (a) before conducting a further reconciliation.
- (2) The **reconciliation manager** must not reconcile revised **NSP** or **submission information** arising after month ~~4~~13.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not prevent the correction of information under clauses 14.28, 15.26(2) or 15.29.

#### 15.28 Transitional provisions concerning revisions

- (1) In this clause—
  - (a) “transitional revisions” means any revision carried out by the **reconciliation manager** in accordance with this clause, for any **reconciliation period** that includes a **trading period** that occurred before 1 October 2026 ~~1 May 2008~~; and
  - (b) “incumbent retailer” means, for each balancing area, the relevant retailer to be set out in the list of **NSPs by balancing area and their corresponding retailers**, published

- from time to time by the reconciliation manager, in accordance with subclause (3).
- (2) The intent of this clause is—
    - (a) as far as practicable, to preserve the effect of the reconciliation provisions concerning revisions that were in effect immediately before 1 October 2026 + May 2008, for all transitional revisions; and
    - (b) to clarify that **volume information** and **submission information** for all transitional revisions (except as provided in this clause) must be submitted by **reconciliation participants** in accordance with this Part; and
    - (c) to clarify the application of certain clauses concerning disputes that existed before 1 October 2026 + May 2008.
  - (3) Before 1600 hours on the 13<sup>th</sup> business day of October 2026, any reconciliation participant may submit revised submission information for the consumption period July 2025. ~~The reconciliation manager must publish a list of the incumbent retailers finalised under rule 11.4.3.2 of part J of the rules until all transitional revisions are completed.~~
  - (3A) If the reconciliation manager receives revised submission information for July 2025, the reconciliation manager must conduct a further reconciliation for July 2025 while performing further reconciliation for other revisions received during October 2026, notwithstanding clause 15.27(1)(b).
  - (4) Despite anything in this Code—
    - (a) to avoid doubt, clause 8 of Schedule 15.3 applies to **submission information** in relation to all transitional revisions; and
    - (b) each **reconciliation participant**, ~~including each incumbent retailer~~, must submit the required **submission information** relating to all transitional revisions in accordance with clause 15.4(2); ~~and~~
    - (c) ~~if the submission information to be supplied for a transitional revision is the first such submission after 1 May 2008, the reconciliation participant must provide a full data set as if it were an initial submission in accordance with clause 15.4(1); and~~
    - (d) ~~in recognition of the fact that incumbent retailers have not, before 1 May 2008, been required to submit the submission information referred to in paragraph (b), the certification and audit requirements of Schedule 15.1 (required for activities in accordance with clauses 2 to 8 and 11 of Schedule 15.3, and clause 17 of Schedule 15.4), do not apply in relation to the non half-hour metering information required to be submitted by incumbent retailers to the reconciliation manager for transitional revisions.~~
  - (5) ~~Despite anything in this Code, all~~ All transitional revisions must be carried out by the **reconciliation manager** in accordance with this Code, subject to the following:
    - (a) ~~for the purposes of clause 7 of Schedule 15.4, the ICP scaling factor is 1; and~~
    - (b) ~~for the purposes of clauses 18(1)(b) and 19 of Schedule 15.4 the scorecard rating (SCri) for each retailer (other than the incumbent retailer) is 1; and~~
    - (c) ~~for the purposes of clause 19 of Schedule 15.4, at each NSP the market share proportion (MSRi) for the incumbent retailer is 1, and, for all other retailers, is 0.~~
  - (6) Despite anything in this Code, all disputes concerning **metering installations** or **consumption information** in relation to transitional revisions—
    - (a) that existed before 1 October 2026 + May 2008 are not affected by the coming into effect of part J of the revisions to rules and this Part on 1 October 2026; and

- (b) must be commenced no later than 2 years after the date of issue of any invoice to which the disputed information relates.
- ~~(7) Despite anything in this Code—~~
  - ~~(a) as soon as practicable after 16 October 2008, the **reconciliation manager** must publish 1 **seasonal adjustment shape** for each **balancing area** that existed at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> **trading period** of May 2008; and~~
  - ~~(b) the **reconciliation manager** must not publish any further **seasonal adjustment shapes** for the **consumption periods** for which transitional revisions are required; and~~
  - ~~(c) no later than 5 **business days** after the date on which those **seasonal adjustment shapes** are published, each **reconciliation participant** must provide submission information to the reconciliation manager based on those seasonal adjustment shapes for the months of February to July 2008; and~~
  - ~~(d) as soon as practicable after the expiry of the time referred to in paragraph (c) the **reconciliation manager** must complete revisions using that **submission information** for the months of February 2008 to July 2008; and~~
  - ~~(e) each **reconciliation participant** must continue to use the **seasonal adjustment shapes** published by the **reconciliation manager** under paragraph (a) for all subsequent transitional revisions for the period for which transitional revisions are required.~~

...

### 15.38 Functions requiring certification

- (1) Subject to subclause (3), and to clauses 2A and 2B of Schedule 15.1, a **reconciliation participant** must obtain and maintain **certification** under Schedule 15.1 to be permitted to perform, or to have performed by an agent or agents, any of the following functions under this Code:
  - (a) maintaining **registry** information and performing **ICP** switching (except if the maintenance of **registry** information is carried out by a **distributor** under Part 11):
  - (b) gathering and storing **raw meter data**:
  - (c) creating and managing (including validating, estimating, storing, correcting and archiving)—
    - (i) **half hour volume information**; or
    - (ii) non **half hour volume information**; or
    - (iii) **half hour** and non **half hour volume information**:
    - (iv) *[Revoked]*
  - (d) delivery of:
    - ~~(i) a report under clause 15.6 and the calculation of the number of **ICP days** detailed in the report:~~
    - (ii) **electricity supplied** information under clause 15.7:
    - (iii) information from **retailer** and **direct purchaser half hourly** metered **ICPs** under clause 15.8:

...

## Schedule 15.2

### Collection of volume information

cl 15.5

...

#### 4 Permanence for the purposes of reconciliation

- (1) Only **volume information** created using **validated meter readings**, or if such values are unavailable, **permanent estimates**, has permanence within the reconciliation processes (unless subsequently found to be in error).
- (2) The relevant **reconciliation participant** must, at the earliest opportunity, and no later than the month ~~4~~<sup>13</sup> revision cycle, replace **volume information** created using **estimated readings** with **volume information** created using **validated meter readings**.
- (3) If, despite having used reasonable endeavours for at least 12 months, a **reconciliation participant** has been unable to obtain a **validated meter reading**, the **reconciliation participant** must replace **volume information** created using an **estimated reading** with **volume information** created using a **permanent estimate** in place of a **validated meter reading**.

#### 5 Non half hour metering information

- (1) A **reconciliation participant** must, when manually **interrogating** a **non half-hour metering installation**, if the relevant parts of the **metering installation** are visible and it is safe to do so,—
  - (a) obtain the **meter** register value; and
  - (b) ensure seals are present and intact; and
  - (c) check for phase failure if the **meter** supports it; and
  - (d) check for signs of tampering or damage; and
  - (e) check for electrically unsafe situations, where “electrically unsafe” has the meaning given to it in the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010.
- (2) Where a **reconciliation participant** uses a photograph of the **meter** register supplied by its customer a consumer to obtain the raw meter data, the **reconciliation participant** must:
  - (a) take reasonable steps to verify the **meter reading** is accurate; and
  - (b) examine the photograph to check for the issues noted in subclauses (1)(b) to (e); and
  - (c) keep the photograph and records of the steps taken in subclause (1)(a) and the results of the examination in subclause (1)(b) in accordance with clause 18.

...

#### 8 Non half hour meter reading on 12 monthly basis

- (1) Each **reconciliation participant** must ensure that, at least once every 12 months, a **validated meter reading** is obtained for every **meter** register for non **half hour** metered **ICPs** at which the **reconciliation participant** trades continuously for each 12 month period. ~~In carrying out this obligation—~~
  - ~~(a) each **reconciliation participant** must report to the **Authority**, in relation to each **NSP**, the percentage of the **ICPs** from which **consumption information** was collected and reported into the reconciliation process in the previous 12 month period. This report must be submitted no later than 20 **business days** after the end of each month; and~~

- ~~(b) if the percentage reported in accordance with paragraph (a) is less than 100%, the Authority may, from time to time, require the reconciliation participant to explain why that level was not achieved and to describe the steps that are being taken to achieve a level of performance that, in the Authority's assessment, is reasonable.~~
- (2) If exceptional circumstances prevent a reconciliation participant from obtaining the validated meter reading described in subclause (1), the reconciliation participant is not required to comply with subclause (1).
- 9 Non half hour meter reading every 4 months**
- (1) Each reconciliation participant must ensure, in relation to each NSP, that a validated meter reading is obtained, at least once every 4 months, for 90% of the non half hour metered ICPs at which the reconciliation participant trades continuously for each 4 months for which consumption information is required to be reported into the reconciliation process. ~~In carrying out this obligation—~~
- ~~(a) each reconciliation participant must report to the Authority the percentage, in relation to each NSP, of the ICPs from which consumption information was collected and reported into the reconciliation process in the previous 4 month period. This report must be submitted no later than 20 business days after the end of each month; and~~
- ~~(b) if the percentage reported in accordance with paragraph (a) is less than 90% in relation to any NSP, the Authority may, from time to time, require the reconciliation participant to explain why that level was not achieved and to describe the steps that are being taken to achieve acceptable performance.~~
- (2) If exceptional circumstances prevent a reconciliation participant from obtaining the validated meter reading described in subclause (1), the reconciliation participant is not required to comply with subclause (1).
- ~~(3) The reconciliation participant must report to the Authority monthly on a rolling 4 month basis the percentage of non half hour meter interrogations within that period.~~

...

## Schedule 15.3

cl 15.4

### Calculation and provision of submission information

...

#### 2 Reconciliation participants to prepare information

- (1) If a reconciliation participant is required to prepare submission information for an NSP for the relevant consumption period in accordance with this Code, the submission information for each ICP about which information is provided under clause 11.7(2)—
- (aa) must comprise all volume information for the ICP:
- (a) must comprise half hour volume information for the total metered quantity of electricity for:
- (i) each category 1 metering installation or category 2 metering installation that is a half-hour metering installation; and
- (ii) each category 3 or higher metering installation;
- (ab) must not comprise half hour volume information for a non half-hour metering installation:

- ~~(ac) must comprise either **half hour volume information** or non **half hour volume information** for the total metered quantity of **electricity** for each **metering installation** that—~~
    - ~~(i) is a **category 1 metering installation** or **category 2 metering installation**; and~~
    - ~~(ii) is a **half hour metering installation**;~~
  - (ad) must comprise non **half hour volume information** calculated under clauses 4 to 6 (as applicable) for the total metered quantity of **electricity** for each **metering installation** that—
    - (i) is a **category 1 metering installation** or **category 2 metering installation**; and
    - (ii) contains only **non half-hour metering**;
  - (ae) if a **metering installation** is a **category 1 metering installation** or **category 2 metering installation**, and the **metering installation** contains **half-hour metering** and **non half-hour metering**, ~~may~~ must comprise—
    - (i) a combination of—
      - (A) **half hour volume information** for the **half-hour metering**; and
      - (B) non **half hour volume information** calculated under clauses 4 to 6 (as applicable) for the **non half-hour metering**; ~~or~~
    - ~~(ii) non **half hour volume information** for the total metered quantity of **electricity** for the **metering installation**;~~
  - (b) *[Revoked]*
  - (c) must include **unmetered load** quantities for each **ICP** that has **unmetered load** associated with it, which must be derived from the quantity recorded in the **registry** against the relevant **ICP** and the number of days in the period, the **distributed unmetered load** database, or other sources of relevant information.
- (1A) However, a **reconciliation participant** need not comply with subclause (1)(a)(ab), (1)(ad) and ~~to~~ (1)(ae)(i)(B) if—
- (a) the **reconciliation participant** is using a **profile** approved in accordance with Schedule 15.5; and
  - (b) the approved **profile** allows the **reconciliation participant** to prepare **submission information** that does not comply with subclause (1)(a)(ab), (1)(ad) and ~~to~~ (1)(ae)(i)(B); and
  - (c) the **reconciliation participant** complies with the **submission information** requirements set out in the approved **profile**.
- (2) To create non **half hour submission information**, a **reconciliation participant** must only use information that is dependent on a **control device** if—
- ~~(a) the certification of the **control device** is recorded in the **registry**; or~~
  - ~~(b) the **metering installation** in which the **control device** is located is an **interim certified metering installation**.~~
- (3) To create **submission information** for a **point of connection** for which it is responsible, a **reconciliation participant** must use **volume information** from each **metering installation** for the **point of connection**.
- (4) For the purposes of subclause (3), the **reconciliation participant** must calculate the **volume information** by applying to the **raw meter data** obtained from each **metering installation**—

- (a) for each **ICP**, the **compensation factor** recorded in the **registry** for the **metering installation**; or
- (b) for each **NSP**, the **compensation factor** recorded in the **metering installation's** most recent **certification report**.

...

## 8 Provision of submission information to reconciliation manager

- (1) For each **metering installation** for which it is responsible that is category 3 or higher, ~~A~~ a **reconciliation participant** must ~~for each trading period~~ provide **half hour submission information** to the **reconciliation manager** ~~for:~~
  - ~~(a) — each half-hour metering installation for which it is responsible that is a category 1 metering installation or category 2 metering installation; and~~
  - ~~(b) — each metering installation for which it is responsible that is category 3 or higher.~~
- (2) For each **half-hour metering installation** for which it is responsible that is a **category 1 metering installation** or **category 2 metering installation**, a **reconciliation participant** must provide to the **reconciliation manager**—
  - (a) **half hour submission information**; or
  - (b) **non half hour submission information**; or
  - (c) a combination of **half hour submission information** and **non half hour submission information** if—
    - (i) the **half-hour metering installation** contains a combination of **half-hour metering** and **non half-hour metering**; and
    - (ii) clause 2(1)(ae) of this Schedule 15.3 applies.
- (3) For each **non half-hour metering installation** for which it is responsible, a **reconciliation participant** must provide **non half hour submission information** to the **reconciliation manager**.
- (4) However, a **reconciliation participant** need not comply with **subclause (2)** and **subclause (3)** if—
  - (a) the **reconciliation participant** is using a **profile** approved in accordance in Schedule 15.5; and
  - (b) the approved **profile** allows the **reconciliation participant** to provide **half hour submission information** from a **non half-hour metering installation**; and
  - (c) the **reconciliation participant** provides **submission information** that complies with the requirements set out in the approved **profile**.
- (5) For any **unmetered load** at an **ICP** for which it is responsible, regardless of the category of any **metering installation** at the **ICP**, a **reconciliation participant** must provide **non half hour submission information** to the **reconciliation manager** unless—
  - (a) the **Authority** has approved a **profile** for the **unmetered load** that allows the **reconciliation participant** to provide **half hour submission information** to the **reconciliation manager** for the **unmetered load**; and
  - (b) the **reconciliation participant** provides **half hour submission information** in accordance with the **profile**.
- (6) The **half hour submission information** that a **reconciliation participant** submits under **subclause (1)**, **subclause (2)**, or **subclause (4)** must be **volume information** aggregated to the following levels:
  - ~~(aa) — ICP identifier:~~
  - (a) **NSP code**;
  - (b) **reconciliation type**;
  - (c) **profile**;

- (d) **loss category code:**
  - (e) flow direction:
  - (f) **dedicated NSP:**
  - (g) **trading period.**
- (7) The non **half hour submission information** that a **reconciliation participant** submits under **subclause (2)**, subclause (3), and subclause (5) must be **volume information** aggregated to the following levels:
- (a) **NSP code:**
  - (b) **reconciliation type:**
  - (c) **profile:**
  - (d) **loss category code:**
  - (e) flow direction:
  - (f) **dedicated NSP:**
  - (g) **consumption period** or day.

...

## 10 Reporting requirements

- (1) By 1600 hours on the 13th business day of each **reconciliation period**, each **reconciliation participant** must report to the **reconciliation manager** the proportion of **historical estimates** prepared under clauses 4 or 4A, per **NSP** contained within its non **half hour submission information**.
- (2) By 1200 hours on the last **business day** of each **reconciliation period**, the **reconciliation manager** must provide to the **Authority** a report of the proportion of **historical estimates** prepared under clause 4 or clause 4A, per **NSP** and per **reconciliation participant**, being used to create non **half hour consumption information** in respect of each **consumption period** being reconciled, and the **Authority** must publish the information.
- (3) The proportion of **submission information** per **retailer** per **NSP** that is comprised of **historical estimates** prepared under clause 4 or clause 4A must, unless **exceptional circumstances** exist, be—
  - (a) ~~at least 80% for revised data provided at the month 3 revision; and~~
  - (b) at least 90% for revised data provided at the month ~~7~~ 5 ~~3~~ revision; and
  - (c) 100% for revised data provided at the month ~~14~~ 13 revision.

...

## Schedule 15.4                      cls 15.19, 15.20 and 15.21

### Reconciliation procedures

#### 1 Contents of this Schedule

This Schedule relates to the parts of the reconciliation process performed by the **reconciliation manager** during each **reconciliation period** and for relevant **consumption periods** in accordance with the revision cycle. The following steps comprise the reconciliation process. The requirements of each of these steps are detailed in the remainder of this Schedule. The steps are that the **reconciliation manager** must—

- (a) adjust **submission information** by **ICP days** scaling; and
- (b) apply **loss factors** to **submission information** for **half hour** metered **ICPs** that have been adjusted ~~by for ICP days~~ by for ICP days ~~scaling~~; and

- (c) **profile non half hour submission information** into **trading periods**; and
- (d) apply **loss factors** to **submission information** for non **half hour** metered **ICPs** that have been adjusted by for ICP days scaling; and
- (e) calculate **unaccounted for electricity** for each **balancing area**; and
- (f) allocate consumed **electricity** and **unaccounted for electricity** to **purchasers**; and
- (g) allocate generated **electricity** to **generators**; and
- (h) produce reports.

...

## 5 ICP days scaling of submission information excluding embedded generation information

ICP scaling must be used to adjust each **retailer's submission information** (excluding **embedded generator information**) by a factor determined by the number of **ICP days** submitted for reconciliation compared to the number of **ICP days** recorded in the **registry**.

## 6 ICP days information

- (1) Each **retailer** and each **direct purchaser** (excluding **direct consumers**) must deliver to the **reconciliation manager**, in accordance with clause 15.6, the number of **half hour** and non **half hour ICP days** for the **NSPs** that are recorded in the **registry** as consuming **electricity** at any time during the relevant **consumption period**, upon which the **retailer's** or **direct purchaser's submission information** is based.
- (2) The **registry manager** must deliver to the **reconciliation manager**, in accordance with clauses 11.24 to 11.27, the number of **half hour** and non **half hour ICP days** per **NSP** each **retailer** and **direct purchaser** (excluding **direct consumers**) is responsible for during each **consumption period**.

## 7 ICP days scaling factor calculation

- (1) The **reconciliation manager** must, using the **retailer** and **direct purchaser** reported **ICP days** and **registry** reported **ICP days**, calculate **ICP day** scaling factors separately in respect of non **half hour** and **half hour** metered **ICPs** according to the following formula

$$ICP_{SF} = ICPD_{REG} / ICPD_{RTLRL}$$

where

$ICP_{SF}$  is the **ICP** scaling factor

$ICPD_{REG}$  is the number of **ICP days** for that **retailer** per **balancing area** as reported by the **registry manager**

$ICPD_{RTLRL}$  is the number of **ICP days** for that **retailer** for that **balancing area** as reported by each **retailer**

provided that if—

- (a) the **ICP** scaling factor is calculated to be less than 1, it must, for the purposes of this clause, be deemed to be 1; and
  - (b) the **ICP** scaling factor is calculated to be greater than 1, it must not exceed a figure nominated and published from time to time by the **Authority**.
- (2) The **ICP days** scaling factor for **direct consumers** must be 1.
  - (3) If the **ICP days** value reported by a **retailer** or a **direct purchaser** does not supply data to the reconciliation manager in respect of an active ICP which the registry manager records them as supplying a **balancing area** is 0, or if data is not supplied, but in each

case the corresponding **ICP days** value from the **registry manager** is not 0, the **reconciliation manager** must add to that **retailer's** or **direct purchaser's** submission information for that **consumption period** an amount (designated  $SI_{ICPD-ADD}$ ) that is equal to—

- (a) 25 kWh per **ICP day**, in respect of **non half hour ICPs** ~~with no half hour metering;~~ and
  - (b) ~~0.540~~ kWh per **trading period** per **ICP day**, in respect of **half hour-ICPs** ~~with a category 1 metering installation that is a half hour metering installation;~~
  - ~~(c) 2 kWh per trading period per ICP day, in respect of ICPs with a category 2 metering installation that is a half hour metering installation;~~
  - ~~(d) 40 kWh per trading period per ICP day, in respect of ICPs with a category 3 metering installation; and~~
  - ~~(e) 100 kWh per trading period per ICP day, in respect of ICPs with a category 4 or higher metering installation.~~
- (4) The relevant number of **ICP days** is the value reported by the **registry manager**.
  - (5) The **reconciliation manager** must, when processing 0 **ICP days** information, and if data is not supplied, use default values for **profile**, and **loss category** code, as determined by the **Authority** from time to time.

## 8 ICP days scaling of submission information (excluding embedded generator information)

- (1) The **reconciliation manager** must separately apply the **ICP scaling factors** and any **additional** amount calculated in clause 7 to the reported **half hour** and **non half hour submission information** (excluding **embedded generator** information) of each **retailer** or **direct purchaser** (excluding **direct consumers**) so as to scale up ~~any under submission of the~~ **submission information** in proportion to any under submission by the **retailer** or **direct purchaser**.
- (2) The **ICP scaling factor** and any amount calculated in accordance with clause 7 must be applied to the **submission information** according to the following formula

$$SI_{ICPD-ADJ} = (SI \times ICP_{SF}) + SI_{ICPD-ADD}$$

where

$SI_{ICPD-ADJ}$  is **submission information** adjusted for **ICP days**

$SI$  is the amount of **electricity** reported as part of that **retailer's** or **direct purchaser's submission information**

$ICP_{SF}$  is the **ICP scaling factor** determined in accordance with clause 7

$SI_{ICPD-ADD}$  is the default **ICP 0 days** volume defined under clause 7(3).

...

## 18 Calculation of scorecard rating

- (1) The **reconciliation manager** must calculate, **publish** and apply the **scorecard rating** for each **retailer** as follows:
  - (a) the **scorecard rating** for each **retailer** must be calculated and **published** by the **reconciliation manager** in respect of each **reconciliation period** from which the **reconciliation manager** processes **submission information**, but must only be applied in respect of the ~~7~~ 3 and ~~14~~ 13 month revisions:

...

## Schedule 15.5 Profile Administration

cl 15.9

...

### 8 New profiles

- (1) Each new **profile** must be developed in accordance with this Schedule.
- (2) No **participant** may apply to the **Authority** for a new profile for non **half hour metered ICPs**.

...

### 37 Removal of profiles

- (1) If a **profile** fails an **audit**, the **Authority** must remove the **profile** from the list of approved **profiles** held by the **Authority** unless—
  - (a) either
    - (i) in the case of an **audit** performed by the **Authority**, the **participant** and the **Authority** agree corrective actions no later than 5 business days after the date the **audit** is completed; or
    - (ii) in the case of an **audit** performed by the **Authority's** appointed **audit** agent, the **participant**, the **Authority**, and the **audit** agent agree corrective actions no later than 5 **business days** after the date the **audit** is submitted to the **Authority**; and
  - (b) the **Authority** is satisfied that the agreed corrective actions have been performed no later than 3 months after the date the **audit** was completed.
- (1A) Despite subclause (1), the **Authority** must immediately remove a **profile** that fails an **audit** if the **participant** advises the **Authority** that the **participant** will not agree to or perform the corrective actions.
- (2) A **participant** who includes in a **profile** an **ICP identifier** that is not of the classification contained in the **profile** documentation breaches this Code. All alleged breaches must be reported to the **Authority** and resolved in accordance with the **Act**.
- (3) The **Authority** may remove a **profile**—
  - (a) at the request of the **profile owner** that introduced the **profile**; or
  - (b) for such other reasons that the **Authority** decides.
- (4) A **profile owner** that makes a request to the **Authority** under subclause (3)(a) must—
  - (a) make the request in writing; and
  - (b) request the **profile's** removal be effective from the start of the **reconciliation period** immediately following the date on which the **Authority** receives the request.
- (5) If the **Authority** removes a **profile**, the **Authority** must decide on the actions to be taken with respect to the **ICP identifiers** to which the **profile** applied.
- (6) A **profile** will be deemed to be removed if no **ICPs** have been assigned to it.