AUG Sub-Committee Meeting

30th September 2021

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Introductions

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Agenda

- Innovation Service
- Detailed Investigations
- Refinement Investigations
- Other Contributors
- Advisory Service

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Innovation Service

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Innovation Background

Summary

- At the last Sub-Committee Meeting we recommended that the following innovations should be taken forward to business case for investigation stage:
  - LDZ Specific Weighting Factors; and
  - Changing the residual reconciliation redistribution process (UGR)
- The recommended innovations for progression were approved at the July UNCC
- The following slides provide a summary of the business cases

LDZ Specific Weighting Factors

Background

- The AUGE Weighting Factors table is a matrix of 60 cells which is used to allocate UIG to Shippers
- The Weighting Factors are currently calculated based on a national consumption forecast and a national estimate of UIG
- There are regional differences in both the EUC bands proportion of consumption forecast and in the UIG percentage which are also different to the national split
- Additional Weighting Factor tables for each LDZ will not reduce UIG but are likely to apportion it in a more equitable way

LDZ Specific Weighting Factors

Data

- To calculate the potential benefit associated with LDZ specific Weighting Factors we used
  - Consumption forecasts for each LDZ
  - Observed levels of UIG for each LDZ
  - LDZ contributor specific calculations from our 2021/2022 model, where calculated to this level of detail
- From these LDZ specific Consumption Forecasts and LDZ UIG estimates we were able to calculate LDZ specific Weighting Factor tables for each LDZ

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LDZ Specific Weighting Factors

Initial Analysis

- Initially we looked at the total UIG estimate difference once LDZ Specific Weighting Factors were used and when LDZ specific observed levels of UIG were used
- We compared the UIG estimates based on the current method and the LDZ specific method
- The sum of the LDZ differences is shown in the table
- This showed only a minor difference nationally

		CLASS			
EUC BAND		1	2	3	4
	1ND	-	-	7	-8
	1PD	-	-	0	13
	1NI	0	0	-2	-6
	1PI	-	-	-0	0
	2ND	-	-	-0	-11
	2PD	-	-	-0	0
	2NI	0	0	2	-5
	2PI	-	-	0	0
	3	0	0	1	-1
	4	0	0	1	-7
	5	0	0	0	1
	6	0	2	0	-1
	7	0	2	1	4
	8	0	4	1	-6
	9	10	-0	0	-2

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LDZ Specific Weighting Factors

Updated Analysis

- We then investigated each LDZ further and identified several large differences between matrix positions which were being cancelled out on a national view
- If a shipper had an LDZ specific portfolio there could be a cross subsidy in UIG
- We calculated the absolute difference between LDZ Factors and national ones which shows some very large differences to scaled the errors
- This is the amount of UIG that is potentially being incorrectly allocated on a regional level

		CLASS			
EUC BAND		1	2	3	4
	1ND	-	-	82	188
	1PD	-	-	2	99
	1NI	0	0	32	123
	1PI	-	-	0	1
	2ND	-	-	1	52
	2PD	-	-	0	1
	2NI	0	0	15	49
	2PI	-	-	0	0
	3	0	0	11	16
	4	0	1	13	52
	5	0	1	8	28
	6	1	5	5	34
	7	1	10	7	22
	8	3	19	6	46
	9	68	4	0	11

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LDZ Specific Weighting Factors

Investigation

- The investigation will focus on the costs of implementing a change to confirm if there is a positive benefit case
- We will ask for a rough order of magnitude from Xoserve
- We will also require a rough order of magnitude from shippers. We will issue a request for this following approval from the UNCC
- We will also model dummy regional shipper customer base weightings implication
- The investigation output will also include a draft sections for a modification

Residual Reconciliation Redistribution Process (UGR)

Background and Data Set

- A residual reconciliation process is required to apportion the delta of direct reconciliations to industry parties
- Changing any reconciliation rules will not reduce UIG but will apportion it in a more equitable manner
- We were provided with the direct reconciliation quantities from June 2017 to June 2021
- This included periods that are not fully reconciled but was sufficient to scale the issue
- The total reconciliation energy volume across the period was 8 TWh
- We have not been provided with a full set of offline reconciliations for the same period therefore were not able to include these in the analysis

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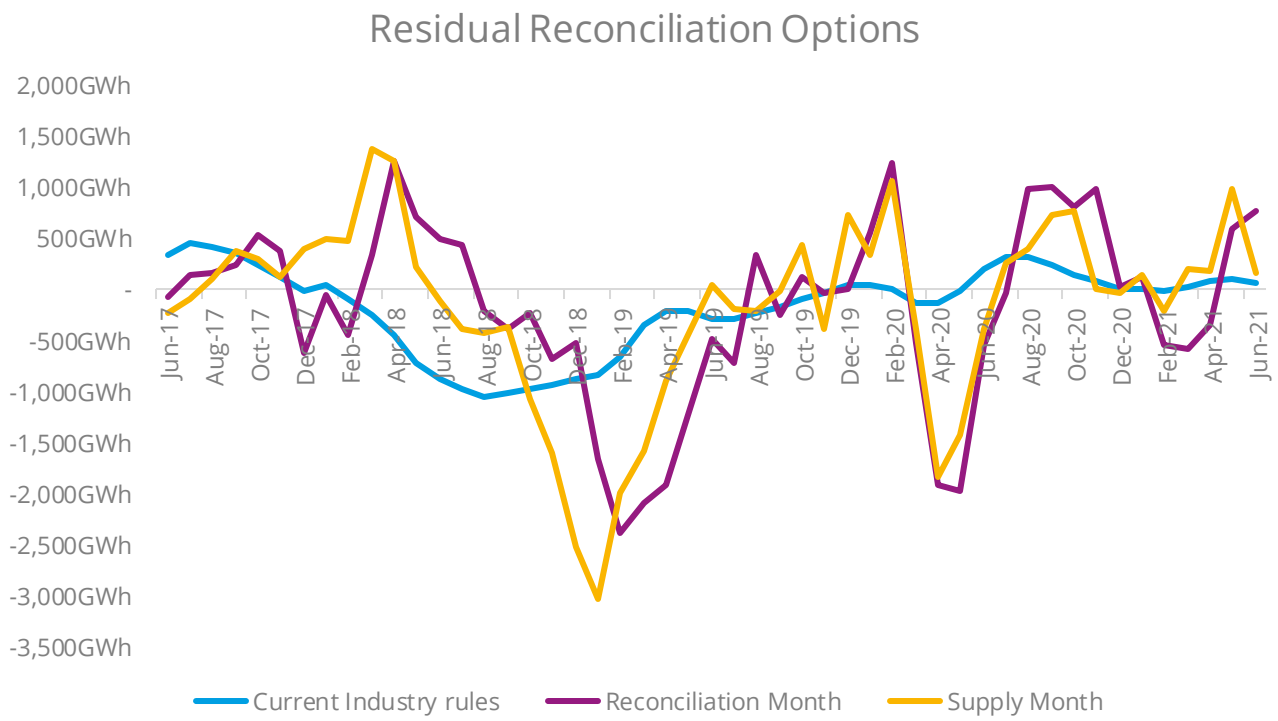
Residual Reconciliation Redistribution Process (UGR)

Analysis

- **The current residual reconciliation process splits the monthly volumes into 12 and then redistributes the monthly volumes to Shippers based on the AUGE Weighting Factors and updated energy volumes**
- **We decided to compare this method with two alternates**
  - **Redistribute in the reconciliation month of the reconciliation**
  - **Redistribute based on the original supply month**
- **The current methodology smooths out the energy over the years**



Residual Reconciliation Redistribution Process (UGR)

Impact

- To assess the impact on market participants we needed to see the difference in the monthly distributions
- To do this we applied the annual load profiles and the AUGE Weightings Factors for the appropriate periods to get an estimated supply, split between domestic and non-domestic market participants for June 2017 to June 2021
- These factors were then applied to the energy values from the current reconciliation methodology and to the energy values from the supply month methodology
- The difference between these methodologies for the domestic market between June 2017 and June 2021 is 240 GWh
- The business case associated with a more equitable allocation is 60 GWh per annum

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Residual Reconciliation Redistribution Process (UGR)

Investigation

- The investigation will focus on the costs of implementing a change to confirm if there is a positive benefit case
- We will ask for a rough order of magnitude from Xoserve
- We will also require a rough order of magnitude from shippers. We will issue a request for this following approval from the UNCC
- The investigation output will also include a draft sections for a modification

Innovation Service

Next Steps

- We recommend that the innovations are taken forward to investigation stage
- Subject to approval, the investigation would take place during Q4
- We will present a progress update at the January Sub-Committee Meeting

Core Service

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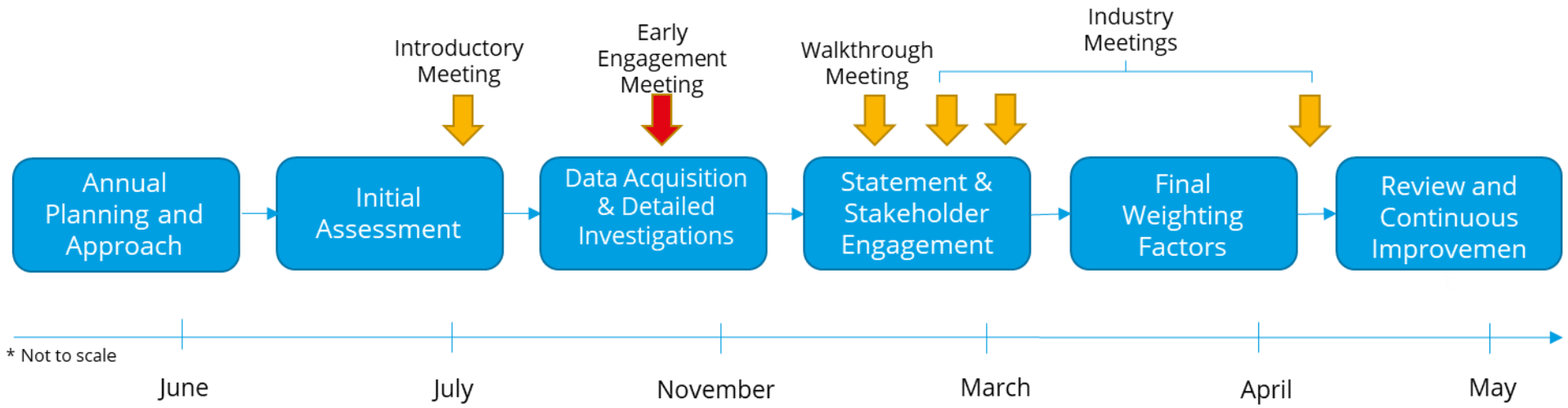
Delivery Timeline



Data Acquisition and Detailed Investigation

Background

- Our Initial Assessment identified the contributors to UIG that warrant further investigation
- At the introductory meeting we presented the output of the initial assessment:
  - Detailed Investigation required - Meters with By-Pass fitted
  - Detailed Investigation required - Isolated sites
  - Refinement Investigation required - Theft of gas in relation to AMR sites
  - Refinement Investigation required - No Read at the Line in the Sand
- The following slides provide an update on the status of the investigations

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Prioritised Data Request

Summary

- The Prioritised Data Request was submitted to Xoserve on 8th June
- Updates on the data request have been provided alongside the monthly industry report
- As of 14th September we have received 33 of the 36 requested files
- There has been a delay in the provision of data which has delayed the timings of our investigations

140 – Meters with By-Pass Fitted

Definition

- **For some limited reasons, a small number of meters are fitted with By-Passes so that operations can continue at a Supply Meter Point when a meter is being exchanged/recalibrated**
- **If the By-Pass is used, then a Consumption Adjustment is required once the By-Pass is closed to correct the energy within Settlement as the gas will not be recorded through the meter**
- **If the By-Pass is used and an accurate Consumption Adjustment is not submitted, then UIG is created**

140 – Meters with By-Pass Fitted

Data Files

- **The data files that have been received are:**
  - **Meter By-Pass Portfolio (last snapshot July 2021)**
  - **Historical By-Pass view**
  - **Accepted Read Report**
  - **Rejected Reads Report**
  - **AQ Corrections**

140 – Meters with By-Pass Fitted

Initial Analysis

- We received an updated report of the number of sites and associated AQ of the sites with a By-Pass fitted
- We also received a historical report of the open periods
- We were provided with the accepted and rejected reads for these sites
- From the Consumption Adjustment file we were able to identify the sites that have had a Consumption Adjustment

	CLASS				
EUC BAND	Closed Count	1	2	3	4
1ND		-	-	38	1,984
1PD		-	-	-	55
1NI		-	-	191	6,838
1PI		-	-	-	1
2ND		-	-	7	154
2PD		-	-	-	-
2NI		-	4	121	1,789
2PI		-	-	-	-
3		-	2	100	606
4		-	6	89	394
5		-	7	12	128
6		1	7	6	60
7		1	10	3	31
8		3	9	1	7
9		22	0	0	1

	CLASS				
EUC BAND	Open Count	1	2	3	4
1ND		-	-	-	8
1PD		-	-	-	1
1NI		-	-	-	18
1PI		-	-	-	-
2ND		-	-	-	4
2PD		-	-	-	-
2NI		-	-	1	7
2PI		-	-	-	-
3		-	-	1	6
4		-	-	1	3
5		-	-	-	2
6		-	-	-	7
7		-	-	1	1
8		-	-	1	2
9		-	-	6	-

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140 – Meters with By-Pass Fitted

Open By-Pass

- For Open By-Pass we looked at the count and associated AQ of sites by EUC
- We also investigated the reads for the sites and separated them into three categories; sites with one read, sites indicating consumption and sites indicating no consumption
- We then further separated by whether the site has had a Consumption Adjustment or not

	Count	AQ
1ND	8	117,890
1PD	1	17,671
1NI	18	205,449
1PI	-	-
2ND	4	506,110
2PD	-	-
2NI	8	1,361,776
2PI	-	-
3	7	3,620,240
4	4	4,902,114
5	2	8,542,509
6	7	68,492,242
7	2	35,148,654
8	3	148,806,880
9	6	492,283,438

	Count	Consumption adjustment	No Consumption adjustment
Not Advancing	9	1	8
Only 1 read	3	0	3
Advancing	58	18	40

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140 – Meters with By-Pass Fitted

Closed By-Pass

- For Closed By-Pass we separated the sites into the same groups as Open By-Pass
- In Closed By-Pass there were many sites that are not advancing for long periods (75% of periods with no consumption) and have not had a Consumption Adjustment which could indicate UIG
- For any site with a By-Pass but with no indicator on UK link we have not been able to assess the potential number of sites that could be creating UIG. This has been raised within the modification 0763R workgroup.

	Count	AQ
1ND	2,022	38,502,518
1PD	55	460,444
1NI	7,029	148,851,401
1PI	1	17,162
2ND	161	21,665,118
2PD	-	-
2NI	1,914	275,852,186
2PI	-	-
3	708	327,909,451
4	489	622,404,997
5	147	497,363,269
6	74	689,313,883
7	45	914,500,506
8	20	829,883,094
9	23	3,901,572,200

	Count	Consumption Adjustment	No Consumption Adjustment
Not Advancing	868	44	824
Only 1 Read	258	1	257
Advancing	11,562	653	10,927

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140 – Meters with By-Pass Fitted

Consumption Adjustments

- We analysed the Consumption Adjustments submitted for sites with a By-Pass
- There is no Consumption Adjustment reason therefore we have had to assume that all adjustments were due to the By-Pass being open
- As Consumption Adjustment periods must match accepted read periods the length of time may not be accurate
- We have not identified any trend in the volume or the average length of time but have identified that it is longer than 2 months for all EUCs

EUC	Average energy Volume	Average Length of Time
1ND	2,430	85
1PD	-	-
1NI	242,802	190
1PI	-	-
2ND	52,529	71
2PD	-	-
2NI	91,793	82
2PI	-	-
3	221,848	96
4	399,497	112
5	2,991,928	209
6	3,817,746	62
7	1,954,249	211
8	69,008,222	186
9	39,895,510	120

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140 – Meters with By-Pass Fitted

Next Steps

- We have requested an additional portfolio snapshot
- We will continue to track the output from the industry review group
- If possible, we will forecast the UIG associated with By-Pass meters for the target year

160 – Isolated Sites

Definition

- An Isolated Site is a registered Supply Meter Point with a meter fitted that has had additional equipment fitted to prevent the supply of gas
- These sites remain live on the system but are not allocated gas
- If the sites are offtaking gas, then this will not be recorded in Settlement and therefore creates UIG

160 – Isolated Sites

Data Files

- **The data files that have been received are:**
  - **Isolated Sites Portfolio**
  - **Accepted Reads**
  - **Rejected Reads**
  - **Historical Isolated Sites and their meter reads (please note that this data was received after the analysis cut off for this meeting)**

160 – Isolated Sites

Analysis

- We received an updated snapshot of the Isolated Sites alongside their rejected and accepted reads
- To assess how many Isolated Sites could be consuming we analysed the rejected and accepted reads for Isolated Sites
- From these we identified that 3,611 of the 17,475 Isolated Sites which indicate consumption of gas is occurring while in isolated status
- If the AQ is a fair indicator of consumption the total UIG associated with Isolated Sites is 142 GWh (77 GWh for a single class 1 site)

	CLASS				
EUC BAND		1	2	3	4
	1ND	0	0	915	2,273
	1PD	0	0	2	112
	1NI	0	0	30	185
	1PI	0	0	0	6
	2ND	0	0	11	8
	2PD	0	0	0	0
	2NI	0	0	2	52
	2PI	0	0	1	1
	3	0	0	1	8
	4	0	0	0	3
	5	0	0	0	1
	6	0	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0
	9	1	0	0	0

160 – Isolated Sites

Next Steps

- We have requested a further snapshot to identify if there are any identifiable trends in the number of Isolated Sites
- We will assess the accuracy of using the AQ by calculating the consumption from the reads and from the connection details of previously reported Isolated Sites
- We will also validate the possibility of extrapolating our results to the Isolated Sites with no rejected reads

Existing Contributors

Refinement Investigations

- As part of the Initial Assessment, we assessed the existing contributors' methodologies to identify any areas that could be refined
- If the potential improvements scored highly enough within the Initial Assessment, then the contributor was subject to a refinement in part of its methodology rather than a full re-investigation
- We identified two contributors with existing methodologies which had potential for improvement on the basis of known data sources:
  - 010 – Theft of Gas with a specific investigation into AMR; and
  - 090 – No Read at the Line in the Sand

010 – Theft of Gas (Only AMR)

Background and Data Files

- The refinement investigation on theft of gas focusses on splitting out any theft detected at sites with AMR fitted from the traditional theft segment
- The remaining methodology will be the same as described in last year's AUG Statement
- The data files received for this analysis are:
  - TOG Data
  - AMR Snapshot
  - Telemetered Sites report
  - TRAS Data
  - Historical AMR data

010 – Theft of Gas (Only AMR)

Analysis

- Following feedback at the last meeting we requested the telemetered sites details and added these to the AMR sites
- Following Action 0703, we have received feedback that sites with AMR fitted in EUC bands 1 and 2 are under reported
- We have requested a report of any embedded AMRs which were not held within the original AMR snapshot

	CLASS				
EUC BAND		1	2	3	4
	1ND	0%	0%	0%	0%
	1PD	0%	0%	0%	0%
	1NI	0%	8%	33%	24%
	1PI	0%	0%	3%	2%
	2ND	0%	0%	27%	5%
	2PD	0%	0%	0%	0%
	2NI	0%	0%	56%	44%
	2PI	0%	0%	75%	16%
	3	0%	40%	59%	52%
	4	0%	69%	71%	63%
	5	0%	13%	72%	59%
	6	0%	14%	61%	53%
	7	3%	9%	58%	44%
	8	3%	13%	42%	35%
	9	2%	13%	0%	33%

010 – Theft of Gas (Only AMR)

Analysis

- We combined the AMR summary, the telemetered report and the AMR history report to form a master set of historical data
- We compared this data with our master theft data from the last 10 years to identify:
  - The sites that now have AMR fitted and previously had theft
  - The sites that had a theft recorded when AMR was fitted (a subset)
- The AMR theft percentage of detected theft when an AMR was fitted is 0.9%
- This suggests that sites with AMR have a lower theft percentage than traditional sites

EUC	Record of Theft at site
1ND	1%
1PD	-
1NI	16%
1PI	1%
2ND	18%
2PD	-
2NI	22%
2PI	-
3	24%
4	54%
5	-
6	-
7	-
8	-
9	-

EUC	Theft whilst AMR fitted
1ND	-
1PD	-
1NI	1%
1PI	-
2ND	2%
2PD	-
2NI	5%
2PI	-
3	-
4	15%
5	-
6	-
7	-
8	-
9	-

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010 – Theft of Gas (Only AMR)

Next Steps

- **Receive the embedded AMR data**
- **Recalculate the AMR theft percentage**
- **Update the undetected theft methodology to consider AMR theft separately**

090 – No Read at the Line in the Sand

Background and Data Files

- The Initial Assessment identified two areas where our methodology for No Read at the Line in the Sand could be enhanced. They were:
  - Additional read rejection reasons
  - Update the forecast unreconciled percentage based on observed reconciliation percentages
- The data files received for this analysis are:
  - Sites with No Reads after April 2019
  - Read Rejections
- The data files that have not been provided are:
  - Additional Reconciliation Information

090 – No Read at the Line in the Sand

Reason	Count
A convertor serial number has been supplied where no convertor is fitted	2
Asset Status is not live	1
Converter corrected read has been supplied where no converter is fitted	2
Convertor Round the Clock Count should not be provided where a convertor is not fitted	2
Meter	2
Meter not found for Meter Point	7
Meter point has no read to be replaced	340
Meter Point is isolated	3
Meter Point Status is dead	1
Meter Serial Number Provided is for previous meter	85
MPRN received in an incorrect file based on its class on the read date	12
New corrected reading is less than previous corrected reading	1
New Meter Reading is less than previous meter reading	7,533
Non-opening reading received outside the read receipt window	186
Overide tolerance passed and override flag provided	67
Reading Breached the lower Outer Tolerance	7,617
Reading Breached the upper Inner Tolerance value and no overide flag provided	708
Reading Breached the Upper Outer Tolerance	1,897
Reading is higher than a subsequent actual valid meter reading	1
The convertor corrected read has not been supplied where there is a convertor fitted and the convertor reads are usable	3
The convertor round the clock count has not been supplied	3
The convertor serial number on the read does not agree with the convertor serial number held on the Transporter Database	4
The Meter Point already has a read for this date	2
The Meter Point has no previous read	26
The meter read reason is invalid	2
The meter serial number on the read does not agree with the meter serial number held on the Transporter Database	2,903

Analysis

- We identified several additional rejection reasons which could be used to calculate the potential UIG for sites with no read
- From these rejection reads we were able to calculate an additional 8,245 meter advances
- As there are now multiple rejection reads the most recent rejection pair would be used to account for up-to-date consumption
- The new codes identified an additional 14% of error

090 – No Read at the Line in the Sand

Next Steps

- Receive an updated sites with no read since April 2019 report
- Run our methodology from last year to calculate the forecast unreconciled percentage
- Calculate the UIG associated with No Read at the Line in the Sand

Existing Contributors

Additional analysis

- **We had carried out analysis on three considerations linked to existing contributors:**
  - **Validating the use of AQ in Unregistered Sites methodology**
  - **Validating the use of AQ in Shipperless Sites methodology**
  - **Use of actual mains length data for IGT Shrinkage**

020 - Unregistered Sites

Additional Analysis

- We analysed the AQ of sites that were registered in the last four years to identify trends within the AQ
- This was split into three bands:
  - Sites with AQ of 1
  - Sites with an AQ greater than 1 and less than 73,200
  - Sites with an AQ greater than 73,200
- The average AQ change of Unregistered Sites with an Unregistered AQ of 1 showed an increase while the other two bands showed a decrease

	Average AQ change (each MPR ID average taken)
AQ=1	404
AQ<73,200	-2148
AQ>73,200 (median)	-9000

025 - Shipperless Sites

Additional Analysis

- We analysed the AQ of sites that have were registered in the last four years to identify trends within the AQ
- This was split into three bands:
  - Sites with AQ of 1
  - Sites with an AQ greater than 1 and less than 73,200
  - Sites with an AQ greater than 73,200
- The Average AQ in EUC Band 1 suggests that the shipperless AQs are too low

	Average AQ change (each MPR ID average taken)
AQ=1	1197
AQ<73,200	211
AQ>73,200	-717

060 - IGT Shrinkage

Additional Analysis

- We received a length of main report and number of connections by LDZ for all IGTs
- From this we were able to calculate the average main length for each LDZ
- The average main length was slightly larger than the value used in the last AUGS
- The total UIG relating to IGT shrinkage is 18 GWh
- This will be split between matrix positions based on the Consumption Forecast

LDZ	Main Length (km)	Average Main Length (m)
WM	2,031	8.90
NT	1,283	8.44
EM	2,775	8.77
NW	2,408	9.20
EA	2,530	8.99
SC	2,925	9.45
SE	1,788	8.66
SO	2,091	8.79
SW	2,101	8.87
WN	191	9.14
WS	777	8.78
NE	1,196	8.79
NO	1,286	8.75

Other Contributors

Additional Analysis

- There was no new analysis carried out for the other contributors
  - Consumption Meter Errors
  - LDZ Meter Errors
  - Average Pressure Assumption
  - Average Temperature Assumption
  - Incorrect Correction Factors
- More recent data refreshes were requested and provided, and the results will be updated based on this up-to-date information

Action 0702 – Theft of gas for 01NI

Theft Process Calculation Revisit

- At the previous Sub-Committee there was a request to provide a summary of how the UIG is calculated for the 01NI band
- We calculate a total theft figure based on a percentage of throughput. This is 1.48%
- This total theft is then split into four parts – Reported theft, Unreported theft, Undetected theft and Advanced theft
- Undetected theft is most (92%) of the theft and is split between traditional theft (85%) and smart theft (15%)

Action 0702 – Theft of gas for 01NI

Detected Theft and Traditional Theft

- The detected theft proportions are used to split out undetected theft and are based on the proportion of theft from our master data set
- The master data set is the combined set of TRAS and TOG data. The last ten years is used to split traditional theft (85% of undetected theft)
- Fiscal theft is removed from this as it does not affect Settlement
- The 01NI band attracts 25.33% of the traditional theft based on the proportion of previous theft energy amounts
- Applying this 25.33% to the traditional theft energy volume (6,084 GWh) gives a traditional theft amount for 01NI of 1,541 GWh

EUC	Traditional Theft Percentage	Theft Amount	Count of Cases
1ND	35%	407 GWh	13,130
1NI	25%	296 GWh	2,491
1PD	14%	159 GWh	6,636
1PI	0%	1 GWh	56
2ND	4%	48 GWh	156
2NI	10%	112 GWh	840
2PD	0%	1 GWh	21
2PI	0%	0 GWh	1
3 - 8	12%	140 GWh	76

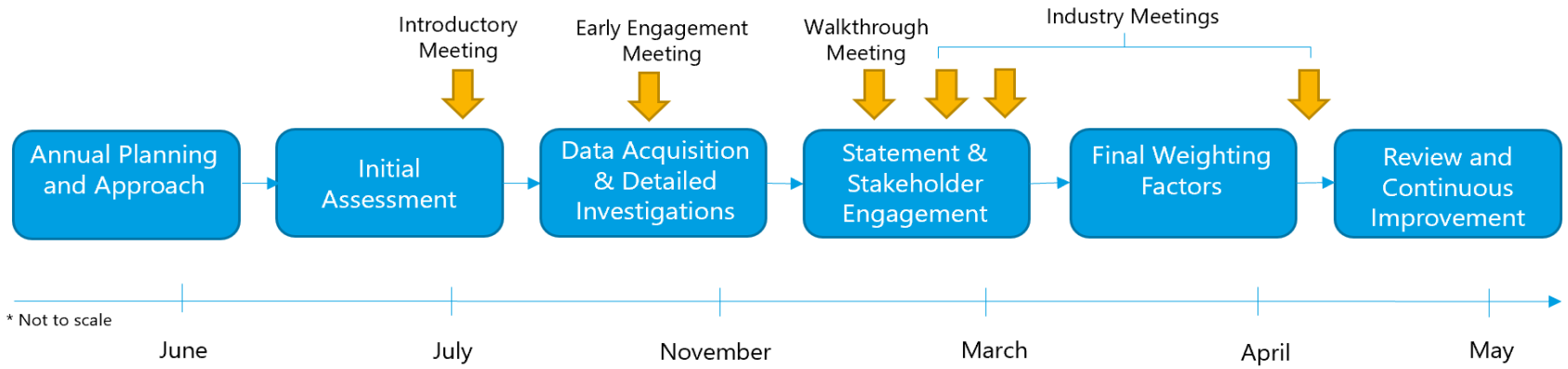
Action 0702 – Theft of gas for 01NI

Total theft volume

- The total theft volume for the 01NI is made up of four parts, giving a Total Theft of 1,563 GWh:
  - Traditional Theft – 1,541 GWh
  - Smart Theft – 3 GWh
  - Unreported Theft – 8 GWh
  - Advanced Theft – 12 GWh
- When compared with the total Consumption Forecast for 01NI (11,928 GWh) the percentage of theft UIG is 13%

Next Steps

- The draft AUG Statement, including the draft AUG Table, will be provided to the AUG Sub-Committee by the end of December following prior review by the CDSP
- This will be formally presented to industry at the January AUG Sub-Committee Meeting
- Monthly updates will be provided to the industry via the Joint Office
- Engagement with stakeholders will continue throughout the process. We can be contacted at auge@engage-consulting.co.uk



Advisory Service

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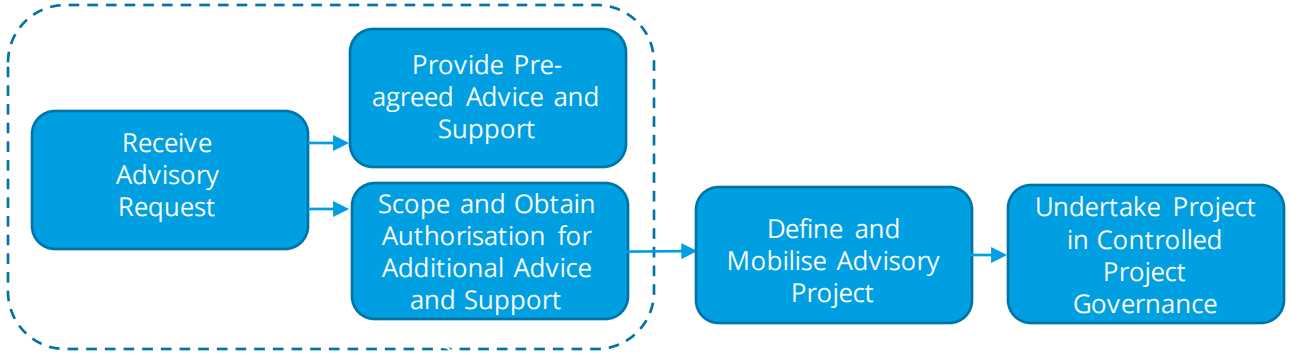
Advisory Service

Remit

- Our Advisory Service is designed to provide stakeholders, including relevant industry groups, with expert advice from the AUGE
- Last AUGE year, the Advisory Service was used once to participate in a fact-finding workshop with RECCo on reporting and use of theft of gas data
- We can also provide additional analysis of other areas which do not fall under the Core Service or the Innovation Service



Advisory Service

Request

- We received a request from a shipper to provide a UIG Monthly Distribution forecast
- The UIG Monthly Distribution forecast would be a percentage estimate of UIG at allocation stage, split by month
- This would be for a seasonal normal year and would not be shipper portfolio specific
- The production of this UIG Monthly Distribution does not fall into our core service as this request is for UIG at allocation and at a monthly level
- The request was for this information to be provided if it was on the shelf but there was not a request to build it from scratch
- This is not information that is available without further development
- Is there any further interest in developing this UIG Monthly Distribution Percentage report?

Industry Issues

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Industry Issues Log

Issue Number	Issue	Latest Update	Status	Date Opened	Date Closed
1	Modification 0711 - Update of AUG Table to reflect new EUC bands	Approved by the CDSP, work to reflect this in the AUGS and Table is ongoing	Closed	01/06/2020	30/12/2020
2	COVID	Potential impacts assessed and included in the 2021/2022 Statement where appropriate. We will continue to consider the impact of COVID-19 in the 2022/2023 Statement	Live	01/06/2020	
3	Changes to theft arrangements due to REC v1.1	RECCo have tendered for an energy theft estimation. We await the outcome of this and how it will feed into the development of a Theft Reduction Strategy and theft methodology. We will consider any ensuing impact on our methodology for future years.	Live	22/10/2020	
4	Faulty Meters	Potential issue around energy associated with faulty meters not entering Settlement. Identified as part of the 2021/2022 Gas Year Investigation	Live	01/03/2021	
5	Must Reads on Supply Meter Points with no read	Our investigation into must reads provided very limited results. Therefore, we would suggest a more detailed review into why must reads for monthly read sites were not being completed before the Line in the Sand. Recent outcome of must reads could also be used as a feed into the error percentage	Live	01/03/2021	
6	AQ corrections on Supply Meter Points with no read	Supply Meter Points with no read for a substantial amount of time are allowed to submit AQ corrections for change of use with no validation	Live	01/03/2021	

Future Considerations

Future Considerations (1)

Action Number	Future Consideration	Latest Update	Status	Date Opened	Date Closed
2c	We will consider splitting the theft calculation to treat Supply Meter Points with AMR meters as a separate population as part of our theft investigations next year.	A refinement investigation will explore this.	Closed	05/02/2021	09/06/2021
2f	We will consider the potential impact of flow rates on Consumption Meter errors for subsequent years.	This will require individual site data. This data will not be requested this AUG Year.	Live	05/02/2021	
3d	We will consider the use of newly available AQ data for unregistered Supply Meter Points that have since been registered for subsequent years.	We have identified trends in the AQ changes and updating our methodology to take account of the minor impact.	Closed	05/02/2021	31/08/2021
3e	We will consider for subsequent years the comparison of Requested AQs and actual AQs where data is available. This consideration will be made for the Unregistered Sites and Shipperless Sites Contributors.	We have identified trends in the AQ changes and updating our methodology to take account of the minor impact.	Closed	05/02/2021	31/08/2021

Future Considerations (2)

Action Number	Future Consideration	Latest Update	Status	Date Opened	Date Closed
3f	We will consider the potential inclusion of Shipperless sites awaiting their GSR visit in our data and analysis for subsequent years.	We have requested the data as part of the initial data request and are awaiting the file.	Live	05/02/2021	
3h	We will try again to obtain mains length data from the IGTs next year for consideration in estimating IGT Shrinkage UIG.	We have received the data and calculated LDZ specific average main length to be included in this year's calculation	Closed	05/02/2021	23/08/2021
4a	We will consider UIG caused by Meter Bypass Arrangements in line with our Initial Assessment procedure, for subsequent years.	Included in the Initial Assessment	Closed	05/02/2021	09/06/2021
4b	We will consider UIG attracted by Consumption Adjustment Errors in line with our Initial Assessment procedure, for subsequent years.	Included in the Initial Assessment	Closed	05/02/2021	09/06/2021

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