

Stage 01: Proposal

0369:

Re-establishment of Supply Meter Points – measures to address shipperless sites

This Modification Proposal seeks to modify the existing provisions of the Uniform Network Code regarding Re-establishment of Supply Meter Points to ensure Supply Point Registration and recovery of relevant charges is achieved where gas is consumed at a Supply Point which has been subject to Effective Supply Point Withdrawal but the original Supply Meter remains connected (or has been reconnected) and is capable of flowing gas. Similar provisions regarding recovery of charges at Isolated only Supply Points are identified. The Proposal features other associated measures to mitigate the detrimental effect of 'shipperless sites' on Transporters and the User community.



The Proposer recommends that this modification is assessed by the Workgroup



Medium Impact:
Transporters and Users



Low Impact:

What stage is this document in the process?



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3 **Any questions?**

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About this document:

This document is a proposal, which will be presented by the Proposer to the Workgroup on 24 November 2011.

**Transporter:
National Grid
Distribution (NGD)**



xoserve:



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1 Summary

Is this a Self-Governance Modification

The Modification Panel did not determine that Self Governance procedures should be followed.

Why Change?

Whilst clear in respect of User Transportation and energy charge liability, the current provisions of the UNC do not clarify the User registration status at a Supply Point which has been subject to Effective Supply Point Withdrawal but which remains capable of flowing gas.

Accordingly, whilst in such cases the User (Shipper) is liable for Transportation and energy charges, the Supplier is unable to recover its costs from consumer given that the lack of a registration in the Transporters Supply Point Register (SPR) means that there is no Deemed Supply Contract in place.

This potentially results in costs which are smeared to the remainder of the industry.

Solution

It is proposed that the UNC is modified to clarify that the User's registration remains in place from the date of Effective Supply Point Withdrawal where the Transporter (or another party) identifies that the same Supply Meter is installed at the premises and is capable of flowing gas. The terms proposed specify how the Supply Point Registration is re-generated in the SPR.

The presence of a registration in the SPR will ensure that a Deemed Supply Contract is in place and thus enable the User to recover its costs through its supplier arrangements. This will result in the appropriate targeting of Transportation, energy and supply costs.

Measures are also identified to ensure appropriate recovery of relevant charges at Isolated only Supply Points.

Impacts & Costs

Implementation of the proposed terms would enable Users to recover the costs (to which they are exposed to pursuant to the prevailing terms of the UNC) through their supply arrangements. This would also reduce the overall population of so called 'shipperless sites' which has been highlighted as an industry concern in light of the risk of socialised costs being otherwise applied to the User community.

The proposed method of achieving re-registration is an existing process operated by both Users and Transporters (including the capability for the Transporter to register on the User's behalf). Notwithstanding this, it is expected that systems, process and administration costs are likely to be incurred by Transporters.

Implementation

It is proposed that, subject to the appropriate direction from the Authority, and after a suitable period of development, notwithstanding that systems changes may be necessary, this Proposal be implemented as soon as reasonably possible.

[A backlog of Supply Points relevant to this Modification Proposal exists which will need to be addressed. The procedure for dealing with this are set out in section 6.](#)



Supply Point Withdrawal and Isolation

UNC TPD Section G3 sets out comprehensive terms which set out the conditions under which Users are able to remove themselves from being Registered to a Supply Point or to limit their transportation charge liability.

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The Case for Change

Where practically achievable, consumers should use gas pursuant to supply arrangements. The Gas Act Schedule 2B defines the circumstances where such supply arrangements are deemed to exist; however the current UNC terms prevent such arrangements being deemed to exist in the case of shipperless sites.

Given that Users already have the charging liability under the prevailing terms of the UNC, we believe that is of benefit to the industry as a whole to enable deemed supply arrangements to exist by clarifying the SPR registration status in respect of the relevant shipperless sites. According to statistics provided by the Transporters' agent Xoserve, shipperless sites are an increasing population which increases the risk of socialised costs.

Recommendations

The Proposer requests the Workgroup to recommend the modification has been sufficiently assessed to proceed to consultation.

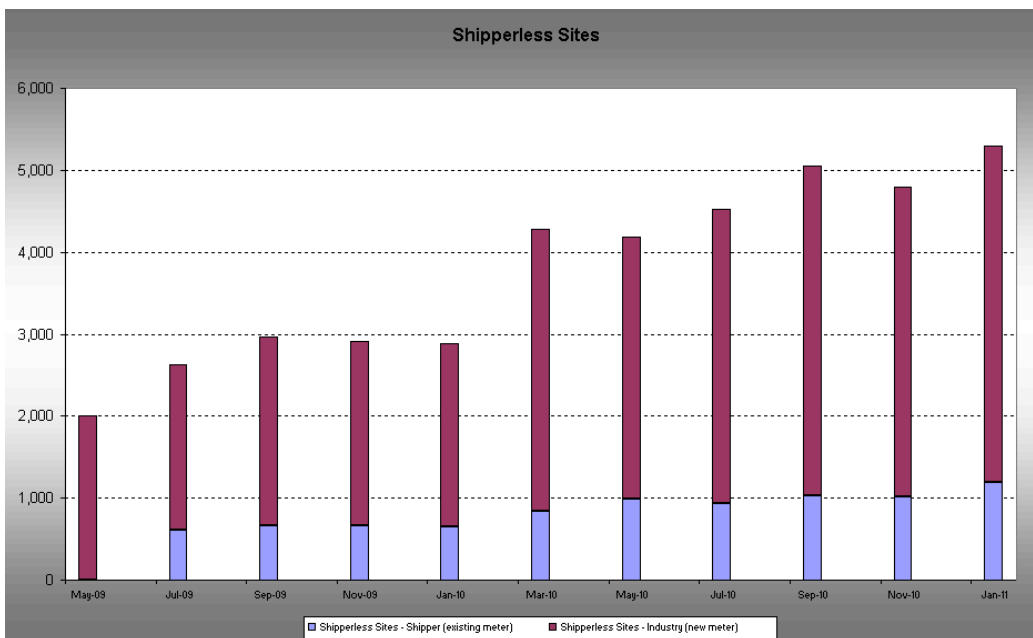
2 Why Change?



Industry Concerns

Statistics presented at the Transporter agent (xoserve) administered 'Shipperless and Unregistered Sites Working Group' illustrate an increasing number of Supply Points which have been subject to an Effective Supply Point Withdrawal but remain capable of flowing gas. This is typically identified as a consequence of the Transporter conducting a service disconnection under the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 on behalf of the Supplier. Under these circumstances the Transporter is unable to expedite the disconnection which constitutes an inefficient use of its resources.

The following graph illustrates such volumes since May 2009, differentiated by whether the original meter remains in place or whether a new meter has been installed.



If appropriate action is not taken to address the situation there is a clear risk that the costs of any gas consumed at shipperless sites will continue to be inappropriately targeted and will alternatively be smeared to the remainder of the industry.

Origin and Summary of the Current Provisions

Network Code Modification 0675, implemented in July 2004, created the current framework to enable a Registered User to cease its registration at a Supply Point and was part of a suite of Proposals designed to better facilitate the outcome of the Review of Gas Metering Arrangements (RGMA) programme. In broad terms, cessation of Supply Point ownership requires the User to submit a Supply Point Withdrawal (an expression to the Transporter that it intends to end its registration) and undertake physical works which would have the effect of enabling an Isolation.

Under current arrangements the work required to 'cease the flow of gas' need not incorporate the removal or disconnection of the Supply Meter; for example this work may be restricted in scope to the clamping of the Emergency Control Valve.

Shipperless and unregistered sites

- Unregistered Site**
A Supply Meter Point within the Supply Point Register that has never been registered by a User
- Shipperless Site**
A Supply Meter Point within the Supply Point Register that has no current registered User, but previously had one

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The UNC provisions covering Re-establishment (TPD G3.7) incorporate terms that where a Supply Meter Point is Isolated (but not Withdrawn):

- if a Transporter becomes aware that gas is capable of being offtaken, it shall notify the Registered User; and
- if a User becomes aware that gas is capable of being offtaken, it shall inform the Transporter who shall Re-establish the Supply Meter Point.

The 'Re-establishment' terms also dictate that where an Effective Supply Point Withdrawal occurs (i.e. a Supply Point Withdrawal and Isolation is submitted by the Registered User), the Supply Meter remains connected and gas is subsequently offtaken, the Registered User at the time of Isolation shall be liable for all charges as if an Isolation or Effective Supply Point Withdrawal had not occurred (TPD G3.7.5).

Despite User liability for charging, the current terms do not specifically require the User to re-register the Supply Point or permit the Transporter to re-register the Supply Point on the User's behalf. Furthermore where the Supply Meter is physically disconnected by the Withdrawing User from the Transporters' network, the charge liability set out above does not apply.

User Recovery of Costs (TPD G3.7.5)

In such circumstances, where the User does not elect to re-register the Supply Point, this would appear to create a risk to the User that it is not able to recover from the consumer its costs in respect of the Transportation and energy charges it incurs under the UNC G3.7.5 terms. This is because in absence of a registration in the SPR there is no Deemed Supply Contract as per the provision of the Gas Act (Schedule 2B) para 8(2). In absence of such an arrangement there is no basis upon which a Supplier is able to recover supply charges.

Socialised Risks and Costs

On behalf of Transporters, xoserve currently employs considerable resources to identify those Supply Points that have been subject to an Effective Supply Point Withdrawal and are nonetheless flowing gas (or are able to do so). In many cases this is identified by the Transporter where it undertakes a service disconnection under the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 (GSIU) on behalf of Supplier.

In circumstances where gas continues to be offtaken at a Supply Point which is Isolated and Withdrawn, the Transportation commodity and energy cost exposure is borne by Users having Smaller Supply Points (SSPs) through the Reconciliation by Difference (RbD) mechanism. It is anticipated that an element of the energy cost would also be apportioned to Users having Larger Supply Points (LSPs) by the appointed industry expert (AUGE) under the Modification 0229 regime.

In its decision letter (dated 5 July 2004) in respect of Network Code Modification Proposal 0675 'Isolations - Changes required in accordance with the Review of Gas Metering Arrangements (RGMA)' Ofgem stated:

"Whilst it appears entirely pragmatic for meters to remain in place, where gas is no longer required for a short time, Ofgem is keen to ensure that meters do not remain connected and left in premises inappropriately, or for a long period of time, simply

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to avoid the costs of disconnection and removal. This could have implications for the transportation of gas and safety more generally.

Ofgem welcomes the assurance that Transco will conduct a site visit to ensure that safety aspects are maintained though it is likely that this work will focus upon the service pipe and not recovery of the meter. However Ofgem considers it likely that efficient competitive meter providers will have terms and conditions within their contracts to ensure that the supplier is charged for the meter, regardless of whether gas is actually flowing. This places an economic incentive on suppliers to have the meter removed when they are no longer in use as this would relieve them of the meter provision charges.

This is compounded by Transco's "cut off" charges as these could exceed the charge for disconnection and removal of the meter depending on the size of the meter. Ofgem will review this area as the competitive market develops, and to the extent required, may consider alternative remedies."

NGD believes that the UNC provisions should be rendered more robust in respect of the Isolation and Withdrawal regime and in particular the incorporation of measures which discourage offtake of gas in the absence of a User Registration (a so called 'shipperless site'). NGD has identified measures which we believe mitigate the risks arising from Supply Meters being left in properties and which are not removed from the premises by the Withdrawing User or their service provider.

Collective responsibility

Shipperless sites where gas is being offtaken or is capable of being offtaken can arise under two circumstances:

- The User procuring a Supply Point Isolation and Withdrawal has not correctly undertaken the necessary physical works or has provided erroneous data
- The consumer has reconnected the meter or removed the device preventing the flowing of gas.

NGD has accepted that Transporters have an overarching responsibility for 'unregistered' Supply Points. These 'greenfield' sites frequently have no supply contract in place and in these circumstances, NGD accepts that it has GT Licence obligations to investigate any offtake of gas and undertake reasonable endeavours to recover the cost of gas from the consumer where no Supplier is present. However in the case of shipperless sites, NGD's view is that in certain cases a Deemed Supply Contract applies.

The purpose of this Modification Proposal is threefold:

- To facilitate arrangements for ensuring that, with respect to a Supply Point where an Effective Supply Point Withdrawal has taken place, a User Registration is in place at a relevant Supply Point in circumstances where the Supply Meter is found to be connected to the Transporter's system and capable of flowing gas (i.e. that the Supply Meter is not 'disabled' by an appropriate device (typically those identified within the Meter Asset Managers Code of Practice (MaMCoP)).

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- To ensure that, in all circumstances where the Supply Meter is found to be connected to the Transporter's system and capable of flowing gas, the Registered User or Previous Registered User is responsible for relevant Transportation and energy charges during the period of Isolation or Effective Supply Point Withdrawal
- To ensure that Transporters are able to recover the costs from Users of so called 'abortive' visits. These occur where the Transporter is unable to cut off the service pipe in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 (GSIU) for reason that the Supply Meter remains connected to the Transporters network and is capable of flowing gas.

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3 Solution

Proposed UNC Changes

It is proposed that the current TPD G3.7.5 terms are extended such that the UNC reflects that where the Transporter identifies that gas is being consumed at a Supply Point which has no Registered User as a consequence of an Effective Supply Point Withdrawal, and the relevant Supply Meter which was installed at the point of Isolation has been re-enabled such that gas can flow (either through reconnection of the Meter or removal of any relevant disabling device), the 'Relevant Registered User' is required (upon receipt of an appropriate notice from the Transporter) to re-register the Supply Point in accordance with Section G2 of the Transportation Principal Document.

It will be noted that the provisions of TPD of G3.7.4 and G3.7.5 currently apply only if the User at the point of Isolation (G3.7.4) or Effective Supply Point Withdrawal chose to leave the Supply Meter connected to the Transporters network. A scenario may occur whereby the User chose to disconnect the Supply Meter from the Transporters network but elected not to remove the Supply Meter from the property. In circumstances where the same Supply Meter is subsequently found to have been reconnected and gas offtaken or (in the case of a Withdrawn Supply Point) capable of being offtaken, it is proposed that the Registered User (in the case of G3.7.4) or the previous Registered User (in the case of G3.7.5) should be liable for relevant charges including those associated with Transportation and Energy as set out in G3.7.4 and G3.7.5.

In the event that the Relevant Registered User does not submit an appropriate Supply Point Confirmation within one calendar month of the appropriate notice from the Transporter, the Transporter would register the Supply Point on behalf of the Relevant Registered User using the data attributes pertinent to the relevant Supply Point as at the point of Effective Supply Point Withdrawal. This would include utilising the Meter Reading taken at the time of identification of the Supply Meter being connected to the Transporter's network and capable of offtaking gas for the purposes of calculating an Opening Meter Reading. The relevant Meter Information would be reapplied to the Supply Point Register for the day following the date notified to the Transporter indicating original removal of the relevant Supply Meter and the closing Meter Reading provided at the point of Isolation would constitute the Meter Reading utilised for the purposes of calculating the relevant Transportation and Energy Balancing charges. For the avoidance of doubt, the relevant User would be treated as the Registered User from the date of the original Effective Supply Point Withdrawal.

Finally, where the relevant Transporter undertakes a visit to the consumers property for the purposes of undertaking a service disconnection under the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 (GSIU), on behalf of Supplier and the Supply Meter remains connected to the Transporters network and is capable of flowing gas, given its inability to disconnect the service, the Transporter will levy a charge to the User registered to or previously registered to the Supply Point. Such charge will reflect the costs so incurred from the so called 'abortive' visit.

Supply Contract

In the event of implementation, the position in respect of the Supply Contract would be clear in that the circumstances would meet the requirements of the Gas Act (Schedule

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2B) paragraph 8. Accordingly, in absence of an express arrangement, a Supply Contract will be deemed to be in place between the Supplier and the consumer.

4 Relevant Objectives

Implementation is expected to better facilitate the achievement of **Relevant Objectives d and f.**

Proposer's view of the benefits against the Code Relevant Objectives	
Description of Relevant Objective	Identified impact
a) Efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system.	No
b) Coordinated, efficient and economic operation of (i) the combined pipe-line system, and/ or (ii) the pipe-line system of one or more other relevant gas transporters.	No
c) Efficient discharge of the licensee's obligations.	No
d) Securing of effective competition: (i) between relevant shippers; (ii) between relevant suppliers; and/or (iii) between DN operators (who have entered into transportation arrangements with other relevant gas transporters) and relevant shippers.	Yes
e) Provision of reasonable economic incentives for relevant suppliers to secure that the domestic customer supply security standards... are satisfied as respects the availability of gas to their domestic customers.	No
f) Promotion of efficiency in the implementation and administration of the Code	Yes
g) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators	No

NGD's opinion is that this Proposal would facilitate GT Licence Relevant Objectives (d) and (f) as follows:

Standard Special Condition A11.1 (d): so far as is consistent with subparagraphs (a) to (c) the securing of effective competition:

- (i) between relevant shippers;
- (ii) between relevant suppliers; and/or
- (iii) between DN operators (who have entered into transportation arrangements with other relevant gas transporters) and relevant shippers;

This Modification Proposal identifies measures which serve to mitigate the likelihood of shipperless sites occurring. The impact of this is to promote cost targeting on individual Users and mitigate the risks of such costs being otherwise shared to the Users having Smaller Supply Points (and potentially Larger Supply Points via the AUGÉ mechanism). Such a mechanism must therefore be considered to facilitate competition in the gas market.

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Standard Special Condition A11.1 (f): so far as is consistent with subparagraphs (a) to (e), the promotion of efficiency in the implementation and administration of the network code and/or the uniform network code;

The measures identified within this Modification Proposal are likely to bring about a reduction in the overall number of shipperless sites. User Registration of Supply Points capable of flowing gas is fundamental to the efficient operation of the UNC.

5 Impacts and Costs

Consideration of Wider Industry Impacts

None identified.

Costs

Indicative industry costs – User Pays	
Classification of the proposal as User Pays or not and justification for classification	
Subject to Transportation Agent scrutiny. Systems development costs may be incurred as a consequence of implementing this Modification Proposal.	
Identification of Users, proposed split of the recovery between Gas Transporters and Users for User Pays costs and justification	
To be identified.	
Proposed charge(s) for application of Users Pays charges to Shippers	
To be identified.	
Proposed charge for inclusion in ACS – to be completed upon receipt of cost estimate from xoserve	
To be identified.	

Impacts

Impact on Transporters' Systems and Process	
Transporters' System/Process	Potential impact
UK Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes required.
Operational Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes required.
User Pays implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above.

Impact on Users	
Area of Users' business	Potential impact
Administrative and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be identified
Development, capital and operating costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be identified
Contractual risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be identified
Legislative, regulatory and contractual obligations and relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be identified

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Where can I find details of the UNC Standards of Service?

In the Revised FMR for Transco's Network Code Modification

0565 Transco Proposal for Revision of Network Code Standards of Service at the following location:

www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/0565.zip

Impact on Transporters	
Area of Transporters' business	Potential impact
System operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.
Development, capital and operating costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBC
Recovery of costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBC
Price regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.
Contractual risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.
Legislative, regulatory and contractual obligations and relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.
Standards of service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.

Impact on Code Administration	
Area of Code Administration	Potential impact
Modification Rules	None identified.
UNC Committees	None identified.
General administration	None identified.

Impact on Code	
Code section	Potential impact
TPD G3.7	Modification required.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•

Impact on UNC Related Documents and Other Referenced Documents	
Related Document	Potential impact
Network Entry Agreement (TPD I1.3)	None identified.
Network Exit Agreement (Including Connected System Exit Points) (TPD J1.5.4)	None identified.
Storage Connection Agreement (TPD R1.3.1)	None identified.
UK Link Manual (TPD U1.4)	None identified.
Network Code Operations Reporting Manual (TPD V12)	None identified.
Network Code Validation Rules (TPD V12)	None identified.

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Impact on UNC Related Documents and Other Referenced Documents	
ECQ Methodology (TPD V12)	None identified.
Measurement Error Notification Guidelines (TPD V12)	None identified.
Energy Balancing Credit Rules (TPD X2.1)	None identified.
Uniform Network Code Standards of Service (Various)	None identified.

Impact on Core Industry Documents and other documents	
Document	Potential impact
Safety Case or other document under Gas Safety (Management) Regulations	None identified.
Gas Transporter Licence	None identified.

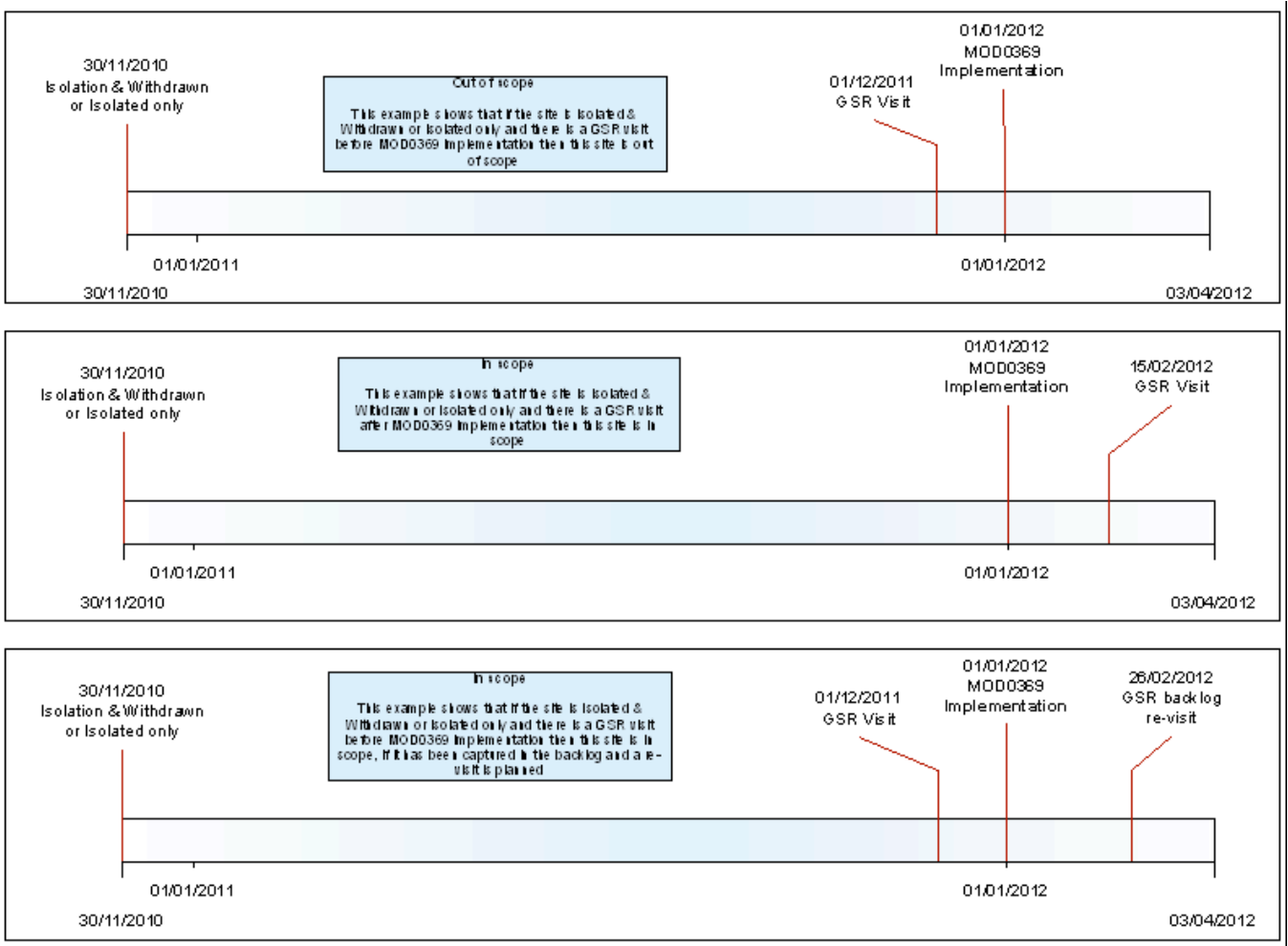
Other Impacts	
Item impacted	Potential impact
Security of Supply	None identified.
Operation of the Total System	None identified.
Industry fragmentation	None identified.
Terminal operators, consumers, connected system operators, suppliers, producers and other non code parties	None identified.

6 Implementation

It is proposed that, subject to the appropriate direction from the Authority, and after a suitable period of development, notwithstanding that systems development may be necessary, this Proposal be implemented as soon as reasonably possible.

It is necessary to accommodate a backlog of Supply Points where Isolation has occurred but where the Supply Meter present at the time of Isolation remains connected to the Transporters' network and is capable of flowing gas. There are currently approximately 2000 such sites in all networks.

The following diagrams illustrate the ways in which the backlog would be dealt with:



The first diagram shows an 'out of scope' scenario whereby the Transporter has identified before implementation of the Modification Proposal that the Supply Meter is connected and capable of flowing gas. In this case no attempt will be made to recover 'retrospective' gas costs. However, in the case where the Supply Point is Withdrawn, the previous Shipper will be asked to register the Supply Point. In the event this does not occur, the Transporter will undertake the registration on the previous Shippers behalf.

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Diagram 2 illustrates an 'in scope' scenario. In this case given that the Transporter has identified that the Supply Meter is connected and capable of offtaking gas after implementation of the Modification Proposal, retrospective transportation and energy costs will be recoverable from the relevant Shipper. Re-registration of Withdrawn Supply Points would take place as set out in this Modification Proposal.

The third diagram shows that in circumstances where the Transporter identifies (typically by a GSIU re-visit) that the Supply Meter is connected and capable of offtaking gas at a point after implementation of the Modification Proposal, then retrospective transportation and energy costs will be recoverable from the relevant Shipper. As with the above two scenarios re-registration of Withdrawn Supply Points would take place as set out in this Modification Proposal. Legal text has been included which reflects each scenario.

7 The Case for Change

In addition to that identified the above, the Proposer has identified the following:

Advantages

- Provides a mechanism under UNC whereby the collective User exposure to the costs of shipperless Supply Points is mitigated.
- Maximises the likelihood of a Deemed Supply Contract being in place where a Supply Point is shipperless but where gas is being offtaken or is capable of being offtaken
- Incentivises the removal of Supply Meters from properties where the supply of gas is no longer required thereby reducing the likelihood of gas being offtaken without a Supply Contract.

Disadvantages

- None identified.

8 Legal Text

SUGGESTED TEXT

The following Suggested Text has been provided by National Grid Distribution.

Transition Document Part IIC

14. TPD Section G: Transitional Changes in relation to Section G 3.7 Re-establishment of Supply Points

14.1 The charges set out in TPD Sections G3.7.4(b), G3.7.5(b) (i) and G3.7.5 (c)(i) shall only apply to Supply Points where an Isolation has occurred and a Transporter identifies after [1 January 2012] that the Supply Meter present at the time of Isolation remains connected to the Transporters' System and is capable of flowing gas.

TPD Section G Supply Points

Amend paragraph 3.7.4 as follows:

3.7.4 Where a Supply Meter Point has been Isolated and is Re-established, and an Effective Supply Point Withdrawal has not occurred and the Supply Meter continues to remain physically connected to a System during the period from the date of Isolation to the date of Re-establishment the Transporter identifies that the previously connected Supply Meter (with the same serial number and number of dials as provided as part of the Meter Information) is physically connected to a System such that gas is capable of being offtaken (without any further action being taken) from the Total System then where gas was or is being offtaken from the Total System during such period, (as evidenced by Meter Readings), each Registered User in respect of the period for which it is or was the Registered User shall be liable for:

(a) all reasonable costs incurred by the relevant Transporter in accordance with the Siteworks Terms and Procedures (as defined in Section G7.2.2) where the relevant Transporter undertakes a visit to carry out a disconnection in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 and where the Supply Meter remains connected to a System such that gas is capable of being offtaken (without any further action being taken) from the Total System; and

(b) all charges (including without limitation Transportation Charges and Energy Balancing Charges) associated with such Supply Meter Point as if it had not been so Isolated.¹

¹ This Section sets out the circumstances where in the case of an Isolated only Supply Meter Point (SMP) the Transporter will seek to apply commodity and energy charges retrospectively where it finds that the meter (which will not include any meter which is owned by a Consumer where metering equipment cannot be readily removed from a Consumer's site) is connected to the network and not disabled in any way. Because the SMP is not Withdrawn the Shipper remains registered and given that it has continued to pay Capacity charges, there is no need to seek to recover these. The existing UNC Provisions only allow Transporters to recover commodity charges where the meter has

Amend paragraph 3.7.5 as follows:

3.7.5 ~~Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph 3.7.4 w~~ Where a Supply Meter Point has been Isolated and an Effective Supply Point Withdrawal has occurred and the Supply Meter ~~Transporter identifies that the previously connected Supply Meter (with the same serial number and number of dials as provided as part of the Meter Information) is still capable of flowing gas (without any further action being taken) from the Total System~~ continues to remain physically connected to a System then:²

(a) the Effective Supply Point Withdrawal shall be deemed to be void as if such Effective Supply Point Withdrawal had never been effective, as set out at 3.7.7 below;³

~~(a)~~ where gas was or is being offtaken at such Supply Meter Point during such period the Relevant ~~Transporter shall notify the party that was the~~ Registered User at the time of Isolation (the "**Relevant Registered User**") and such Relevant Registered User:⁴

(i) shall be liable for all charges (including without limitation Transportation Charges and Energy Balancing Charges) associated with such Supply Meter Point, as if an Isolation and Effective Supply Point Withdrawal had not occurred;

(ii) shall register such Supply Meter Point in accordance with paragraph 2 or, failing which shall be deemed to be registered at such Supply Point in accordance with paragraph 3.7.7;⁵

(iii) shall be liable for all reasonable costs incurred by the relevant Transporter in accordance with Siteworks Terms and Procedures (as defined in Section G7.2.2) where the relevant Transporter undertakes a visit to carry out a service disconnection in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and

never been physically disconnected. This section extends this principle to include situations where the meter was disconnected. It is anticipated that instances where the meter is found to be connected and gas is capable of being offtaken (without any further action being taken) from the Total System are likely to be discovered by the Transporter as a consequence of a GSI&U visit (which the Transporter discharges on behalf of the Supplier). Therefore the purpose of paragraph (a) above is to enable the Transporter to recover its costs where it is unable to undertake the GSI&U disconnection.

² This section sets out how SMPs which have been Isolated and Withdrawn should be treated from a perspective of Transporters ability to recover all charges (including Capacity) from the previous registered Shipper. This is given that Isolation and Withdrawal leads to de-registration of the Shipper and leaves the relevant Supply Point shipperless. The scope of this ability is where the same meter is subsequently found to be connected and capable of flowing gas (i.e. has not been disabled in any way).

³ The purpose of this paragraph is to establish that where the Transporter identifies the above scenario that it will seek that the previous Shipper re-registers the Supply Point (see below) and then for the purposes of UNC the previous registration never ceased i.e. in Code terms the Registration is continuous and an Isolation and Withdrawal never happened.

⁴ This paragraph covers scenarios where gas has flowed.

⁵ Paragraph 2 of Section G sets out the Supply Point registration process (Confirmation, etc)

Use) Regulations 1998 and where the Supply Meter remains connected and capable of flowing gas;⁶

(bc) where gas has not been offtaken (but is capable of being offtaken without further action being taken) at such Supply Meter Point during such period then the Relevant Registered User:

- (i) shall be liable for Capacity Charges and Customer Charges associated with such Supply Meter Point, as if an Isolation and Effective Supply Point Withdrawal had not occurred;⁷
- (ii) shall register such Supply Point in accordance with paragraph 2 or failing which shall be deemed to be registered at such Supply Point in accordance with paragraph 3.7.7;
- (iii) shall be liable for all reasonable costs incurred by the relevant Transporter in accordance with Siteworks Terms and Procedures (as defined in Section G7.2.2) where the relevant Transporter undertakes a visit to carry out a service disconnection in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 and where the Supply Meter remains connected and capable of flowing gas;

Delete paragraph 3.7.6

Renumber paragraph 3.7.7 to 3.7.6

Insert new paragraph 3.7.7 as follows:

3.7.7 Where the Relevant Registered User does not submit an appropriate Supply Point Confirmation in accordance with paragraphs 3.7.5 (b) (ii) and 3.7.5 (c) (ii) above within 1 calendar month of being notified by the Transporter:

- (a) the Relevant Registered User shall be deemed to have granted the Transporter authority to do so effective from the date of such Effective Supply Point Withdrawal; and
- (b) the Transporter shall submit a Supply Point Confirmation effective from the date of such Effective Supply Point Withdrawal using the information on the Supply Point Register in relation to such Supply Point as at the date of the Effective Supply Point Withdrawal, and for the purposes of calculating the Opening Meter Reading the Transporter shall use the Meter Reading taken at the time the Transporter identifies that the previously connected Supply Meter (with the same serial number and number of dials as provided as part of the Meter Information) is physically connected to a System such that gas is capable of being offtaken (without any further action being taken) from the Total System together with the Meter Reading provided by the Relevant Registered User immediately upon the Isolation for the purposes of calculating the relevant Transportation and Energy Balancing Charges;

⁶ It is anticipated that instances where the meter is found to be connected and capable of flowing gas are likely to be discovered by the Transporter as a consequence of a GSI&U visit (which the Transporter discharges on behalf of the Supplier). Therefore the purpose of this paragraph is to enable the Transporter to recover its costs where it is unable to undertake the GSI&U disconnection.

⁷ This paragraph covers scenarios where gas has not flowed (but where the meter is connected and not disabled). In this case only Capacity and Customer charges are due.

such that the Effective Supply Point Withdrawal shall be deemed to be void and any obligations associated with such Supply Point shall be applied as if the Effective Supply Withdrawal had never become effective.

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Modification

10 November 2011

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9 Recommendation

The Proposer invites the Workgroup to:

- assess Modification 0369 and recommend that it progress to Consultation