I0312 WG - Meeting 2

02 - 30 Jun 2026

Poll results

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Meter Exchange - what scenarios (other than fault resolution) would the Export Supplier need to exchange the shared Import/Export meter?

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- Possibly where the meter type and set up has a direct wired link to export equipment either via relay connections or dual element meters, the export supplier may need to update the meter
- No other scenarios - however we need to consider consumer journey and efficiency. If only the import supplier can raise - how we do we avoid delays if the customer contacts their export supplier
- Potentially meter interference/tampering that impacts the export register - unless that will be considered under faults.
- Upgrade to HH or additional AMR Data visibility / availability - this facilitates things such as carbon offsetting and ESNA eligibility

Should the Export Supplier be able to request permanent removal (and de-energisation) of the meter?

006

(1/2)

- the only cases it may be needed in would be fringe cases discussed previously, where there was a large export site and a small import site (e.g. solar farm with small import site attached, like an office) - export would be the 'lead' but this would be rare
- As the removal/de-energisation of a meter would impact both suppliers, info regarding any removal of a shared import/export meter should need to be shared across both suppliers to avoid settlement impact on either site
- Export supplier shouldn't be able to request a physical Meter removal
- As export supplier there is no understanding of that import contract coming to an end.
- Export Supplier should not be able to request physical removal of the

Should the Export Supplier be able to request permanent removal (and de-energisation) of the meter?

006

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meter, but needs to be able to request logical removal of MTDs.

- I think the best way to go is for both suppliers to work together. By that, I mean, the Export supplier should inform the Import supplier of their intention before the job goes ahead.
- Disconnection / removal of the meter should be owned by the Import Supplier. Agree with the recommendation that the export supplier

can request de-energised MTD's to close our Settlement and enable agents to be de-appointed / logical disconnection of the MPAN

What are the obligations of the Import Supplier?

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- I agree with the need for SLAs in terms of flows being passed to the non-lead (often export) supplier, but don't see how import could monitor this. But could you have SLAs between export supplier and MOP if there's no contract between them?
- Must ensure export supplier is notified of work/exchange by MOP - if import have the primary contract with MOP, they should be holding MOP to account to ensure the notification is passed to export supplier too.

Also needs to be SLAs regarding this to ensure escalation with MOP can take place in a timely manner if needed, and also to minimise settlement impact on export supplier (due to lack of reads etc)

- The import supplier is subject to extensive billing rules and GSOP. Any metering works requested by the third party export supplier much consider this risk to billing and settlement.
- All the usual supplier obligations.
- Faulty Meter rectification, meter exchange or meter removal.

How does the Export Supplier ensure they can service their customer when agreeing the contract with the MOA?

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- Requires more clarity on what meter works should an export supplier be allowed to facilitate, as that would dictate contractual arrangements / SLA's. If you're looking at basic services such as data provisions - then these should be standardized even without a contract (ie, inline with BSC and REC Principles)

Consider how communications between Import Supplier and MOA should be managed? Communications between Suppliers?

0 0 2

- I don't know a lot about MHHS as I work mainly on legacy, but could this be something that's managed/supported by SMRS (or some other system) in some way? Some kind of alert to MOP if there's both an imp/exp MPAN for a site and MTD flows are sent to one supplier but not the other?
- Potential new SDEP query type that can be used between Import and Export suppliers to discuss any required meter works?

Consider the outcome of the investigation - should the D0002 be sent to both Import and Export Suppliers?

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- It would benefit the export supplier to receive the D0002 because it will inform them of the fault being closed and if there has been a change in MTDs
- Yes, as this may prevent additional or needless requests for fault investigations. No reason to not receive it
- Yes - the export supplier can then monitor the site to check for any further action needed (e.g. chasing new MTDs, taking any settlement action needed)
- The other supplier may not be aware of a fault prior to the job going ahead, so would be beneficial for D0002's to be sent to both suppliers so that any other internal actions can be taken, ie, billing adjustments, corrections to Settlement Data / Generation payments

Should the Export Supplier notify the Import Supplier, or should the MOA (on acceptance)?

0 0 2

- If the customer is reporting an emergency, I think it's possible they would inform either supplier. The informed supplier surely has to do whatever it takes to make the site safe, and worry about contractual obligations with the other supplier later?
- Non emergency works should be discussed and notified to the Import Supplier before scheduling with the MOA and MOA informing the outcome to both parties (as discussed earlier).

Emergency works reported to the export supplier only and not import would be rare i imagine, as we're talking about potential loss of supply / other safety incidents that would usually go to the import supplier based on the more direct impact to supply / the customer

In the case of a non-emergency, should an Export Supplier be allowed to de-energise an Import/Export Supply? This would leave the Consumer off-supply for their import supply.

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- I think de-energisation / disconnection of supplies should defer to the Import supplier. Logical de-energisation / disconnection flows should be possible to be issued to an export supplier however

What other scenarios should be considered?

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- Various theft/fraud scenarios - obligation to inform other parties, also how would notification be given and what level of information would need to be shared Import Supplier/MOA identifies or suspects tampering that impacts export register or both import and export registers- Obligation to inform Export Supplier? Export Supplier/MOA identifies or suspects tampering that impacts export register or both import and export - Obligation to inform Import Supplier? Export Supplier/MOA identifies or suspects tampering that impacts export resister only - Obligation to inform Import Supplier? Import Supplier/MOA identifies or suspects tampering that impacts import register only - Obligation to inform Export Supplier? Export Supplier has no contract with the Import MOA but contracts a RP service provider who is an accredited MEM

What other scenarios should be considered?

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(2/2)

and request they investigate/exchange the meter - could also lead to de-energisation if unsafe. - Obligations to inform MOA of import supplier and Import Supplier, before or after investigation/meter exchange completed? Import Supplier contracts to a RP service provider who is an accredited MEM but not their contracted MOA and requests they investigate/exchange the meter - could also lead to de-energisation if unsafe. - Obligations to inform Export Supplier, before or after investigation/meter exchange complete?