Memo

By Email

To Traders, distributors, embedded network owners and Part 10 implementation contacts

From Ron Beatty

Date 12 November 2012

Subject Part 10 implementation project – Memo 2
Guidance for the population of new registry fields from 6 June 2013

For your information

The Authority has issued this memo to facilitate a common understanding of how fields that are new to the electricity registry from 6 June 2013 should be populated in a manner consistent with the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Code).

The Authority expects this memo to eventually be superseded by a guideline that explains a similar level of detail for all registry fields.

The new fields explained in this memo are:

- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) code;
- nameplate capacity of any distributed generation;
- generation fuel type of any distributed generation;
- initial energisation date; and
- global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the ICP (2 fields).

This memo provides general information to help participants understand aspects of the Code with which they may have to comply. The information reflects the Authority's view. The information is not intended to be definitive and should not be used instead of legal advice. If there is any inconsistency between this information and the Code, the Code takes precedence.

Participants should also refer to the requirements set out in the Part 10 registry functional specification in relation to these fields.

ANZSIC code

How the registry validation works

1. Traders are required to populate and maintain ANZSIC codes in the registry.

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2. The Code requires that, from 6 June 2013, the ANZSIC code field is populated by traders within five business days of the commencement of trading.

3. When data is entered in the field, registry validation is based on a list of codes. The list of codes is a subset of the 2006 ANZSIC codes published by Statistics New Zealand[1], plus a single code for domestic/residential consumers.

   (a) The subset of 2006 ANZSIC codes are the level 2, 3 and 4 codes (which are respectively 3, 4 and 7 characters in length). The registry will not validate to enforce whether a level 2, 3 or 4 code is used.

   (b) The code for domestic/residential consumers is '000000' and the label is 'Residential'.

Accuracy

4. The Authority's expectation is that traders will populate the most detailed ANZSIC code they are aware of, but will not go to extra lengths to obtain more detailed ANZSIC codes than they would otherwise collect (except if they collected only to level 1).

5. Clause 11.2 of the Code requires that information provided to the registry be complete and accurate. Clause 11 of Schedule 11.1 has a similar effect, though is more specific about the need to reconcile systems. This suggests that there is a potential regulatory risk if a trader were to hold a level 4 ANZSIC code but opt to populate the level 2 version in the registry. If the trader chooses to collect information only to the level 2 detail and provides that to the registry, then that complies.

6. The Code also requires that the data be maintained accurately. The Authority expects that retailers will have processes in place to revalidate ANZSIC codes when new customers are signed up or when it appears a business has changed its primary purpose (e.g. a change of name).

7. Where an ANZSIC code is to be changed by a gaining trader in an ICP switch, the revised code can be populated in the NT file. This will update the registry at the time of the switch.

Classification

8. A 'T' series of ANZSIC codes is available to cover unusual situations. The Authority's expectation is that some use of these codes will be unavoidable, though it anticipates traders will have processes in place to avoid and resolve these situations. The Authority expects that reconciliation participant audits[2] will examine the process around how any 'T' entries came to have this classification, and what is being done to improve them. The 'T' series of codes is set out in the table below.

ANZSIC code	Description
T994000	Don't Know
T995000	Refused to Answer

[1] Available from http://www.stats.govt.nz/surveys_and_methods/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/industrial-classification.aspx

[2] As required by Schedule 15.1 of the Code

ANZSIC code	Description
T997000	Response Unidentifiable
T998000	Response Outside Scope
T999999	Not Stated

9. Classification of premises with no customer: The Authority prefers traders to use the 'T99' code to classify ICPs at which there is no customer (e.g. vacant premises), but considers it acceptable for the ICP to retain the code of the previous customer until such time as a new customer moves in.

10. Classification of premises with mixed domestic/business purposes: The Authority's expectation is that traders will choose the code of the dominant electricity (kWh) user, based on their best guess. Factors like the customer's best guess, the customer's name (an organisation or an individual) and inferences based on the physical address could all be taken into account.

11. Classification of business premises with multiple business types: The Authority's expectation is that traders will populate the registry field based on an ANZSIC code obtained in accordance with the ANZSIC 2006 manual published by Statistics New Zealand[3].

Nameplate capacity

12. Distributors are required to populate and maintain generation nameplate capacity in the registry.

13. At this time, nameplate capacity is not defined in the Code, though the Operational Review of Part 6[4] proposes to do so.

14. Until such time as the Code defines nameplate capacity, the Authority recommends that distributors base their population of this field on the definition of 'nameplate' within Part 3 of the Electricity Industry Act 2010 which "means the full-load continuous rating of a generator under specific conditions as designated by its manufacturer and measured in megawatts in accordance with International Electrotechnical Commission Standard [IEC] 60034-1 or any successor to that standard or any recognised equivalent." However, the unit of measure to populate this must be kilowatts (kW) rather than megawatts. Furthermore, in the case of:

    (a) cogeneration, the rating must reflect the electrical output rather than the energy output (i.e. including heat); and

    (b) solar powered generation, kilowatts-peak (kWp, based on IEC 61215, IEC 61646 and Underwriters Laboratories 1703) should be used as a proxy for kW.

[3] Available from http://www.stats.govt.nz/surveys_and_methods/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/industrial-classification.aspx

[4] Refer http://www.ea.govt.nz/our-work/consultations/retail/operational-review-part6/

Generation fuel type

15. Distributors are required to populate and maintain generation fuel type in the registry.

16. The complete list of generation fuel types, with guidance, is as follows:

    (a) bio-mass: including wastes, residues; bio fuels, and landfill gas, etc;

    (b) electric vehicle: including other battery storage (chemical) that feed electricity back into the electrical installation of the ICP to which they're associated;

    (c) fresh water: any form of hydro power using fresh water including stored, pumped and run of river;

    (d) geothermal;

    (e) industrial process: processes where the generation of electricity is inextricably linked to the operation of the process (i.e. cogeneration). Where an industrial process produces a storable bio-mass (e.g. woodchip) for later use, this should be classified as bio-mass;

    (f) liquid fuel: any liquid hydro carbon derived from fossil fuels; natural gas: any hydro carbon gas derived from fossil fuels;

    (g) solar: excluding solar arrays that directly heat hot water (i.e. do not generate electricity);

    (h) tidal;

    (i) wave;

    (j) wind; and

    (k) other: including any process that doesn't fit into another category including where there are multiple generation units using a variety of fuel types.

17. Generation that occurs within closed electrical systems must not be recorded within the registry. A direct current system with no inverter would be an example of such a system.

18. If participants become aware of a generation type not captured within the above classifications, please email this information to marketoperations@ea.govt.nz

Initial energisation date

19. Distributors should populate the initial energisation date in the registry.

20. The Code requirement for populating this field is the date on which the ICP is initially energised. If a distributor energises a point of connection on the 1st of a month to enable metering installation testing and certification, de-energises it on the 2nd, and re-energises it on the 30th (when the customer moves in), the initial energisation date is still the 1st of the month.

GPS coordinates

21. Distributors should populate and maintain GPS coordinates in the registry.

22. The Authority instructed the registry to label the ICP GPS coordinate fields as 'GPS_Northing' and 'GPS_Easting'. This varies from the 'X' and 'Y' nomenclature used by the Authority in the relevant consultation. The use of 'Northing' and 'Easting' is more consistent with general GPS terminology, and the New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 standard that distributors must use when they choose to populate these registry.

23. The Authority wishes to promote a standard of accuracy that is consistent with handheld GPS receivers. Coordinates should at least meet Order 9 accuracy as defined the LINZS25006[5] standard (~5 metres).

24. The Authority considers that all asset owners should be managing their spatial data responsibly. The Authority recognises the benefits and opportunities created through the use of spatial information. The provision of GPS coordinates is important and distributors should commit to a plan to populate these fields in the registry.

Regards,

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[5] See section 10.9 (page 49) of the standard, available from http://www.linz.govt.nz/sites/default/files/docs/surveysystem/geodetic/SpecificationforGeodeticPhysicalMaintenanceServicesv1.0.pdf