

B2B PROCEDURE

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR B2B PROCEDURES

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Version	Date	Author	Comments
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Document Structure

- a. Section One provides an introduction to this Procedure.
- b. Section Two defines basic guidelines for the interpretation of B2B Procedures, including the use of standard UML diagrams and the phrasing of business requirements.
- c. Section Three defines a series of simple and complex data types to be used when defining Business Documents or Business Signals.
- d. Section Four provides a definition section relevant to each of the B2B Procedures.

1.2 Introduction

- a. This B2B Procedure: Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures (“Procedure”) is approved by AEMO in accordance with clause 7.2A.5(a)(1) of the National Electricity Rules (“Rules”).
- b. This Procedure may only be amended in accordance with clause 7.2A.3 of the Rules.
- c. In the event of any inconsistency between this Procedure and the Rules, the Rules shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
- d. In the event of any inconsistency between this Procedure and the Metrology Procedure, the Metrology Procedure shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
- e. In the event of any inconsistency between this Procedure and the MSATS Procedure, the MSATS Procedure shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
- f. In this Procedure, a capitalised word has the meaning given to it:
 1. if no meaning is given to it in section 4 of this Procedure; or
 2. if no meaning is given to it in section 4 of this Procedure, it is defined in the Rules.
- g. This Procedure shall be interpreted in accordance with the rules of interpretation set out in clause 1.7 of the Rules. Provisions that are placed in a square box coloured grey are provided by way of explanation and to assist readers and do not form any obligation on Participants or affect the interpretation of this Procedure. Provisions that fall within a section entitled “Worked Example” are provided for assistance only and do not form any obligation on the Participants nor do they affect the interpretation of this Procedure.

1.3 Purpose

- a. This document provides a series of guidelines to support the uniform definition and standard interpretation of technical information presented in the various B2B Procedures.

1.4 Scope

- a. These Guidelines apply to:
 - 1. B2B Procedures
 - 2. Procedure-specific Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
 - 3. Participant Build Pack 1 - B2B System Interface Definitions
 - 4. All relevant supporting materials

1.5 Application of this Procedure

- a. As required by clause 7.2A.4(i) of the National Electricity Rules, Local Retailers, Market Customers, Distribution Network Service Providers, AEMO, Metering Data Providers and Metering Providers must comply with this Procedure.
- b. As permitted by clause 7.2A.4(k) of the National Electricity Rules, Local Retailers, Market Customers and Distribution Network Service Providers may on such terms and conditions as agreed between them communicate a B2B Communication on a basis other than as set out in this Procedure, in which case the parties to the agreement need not comply with this Procedure to the extent that the terms and conditions agreed between them are inconsistent with this Procedure.

1.6 Enforceability of the Procedure

- a. This Procedure is enforceable by the Australian Energy Regulator in accordance with its powers under section 15 of the National Electricity Law.

2 BASIC GUIDELINES

2.1 Diagramming Conventions

- a. Process diagrams adhere to Unified Modelling Language (UML) conventions.
- b. Where appropriate, process diagrams also identify process timing points.
- c. Diagrams have been provided in the B2B Procedures by way of explanation only and do not form binding obligations on Participants.

2.2 Procedures refer only to Business Documents and Business Signals

- a. Non-technical B2B Procedures refer to Business Documents and Business Signals and do not discuss aseXML transactions or aseXML message/transaction acknowledgements.
- b. The manner in which a Business Document/Signal have been implemented in aseXML is detailed in the Participant Build Pack 1 - B2B System Interface Definitions.

2.3 Business Document Model

- a. B2B interactions (exchanges of Business Document or Business Signals) are implemented using the following exchange model:
 1. Sending Participant sends a BusinessDocument;
 2. Receiving Participant returns a BusinessReceipt (Business Signal);
 3. Receiving Participant then returns a BusinessAcceptance/Rejection (Business Signal) to communicate the explicit acceptance or rejection of the original Business Document.

2.4 Clearly Identifying Business Documents and Business Signals

- a. Underlining is used to identify Business Documents, such as a ServiceOrderRequest.
- b. Italics and underlining is used to identify Business Signals, such as a *BusinessReceipt*.
- c. Communication by phone or email associated with resolving any issues with the receipt or content of a Business Document or Business Signal is not treated as a transaction, and is therefore not underlined.

2.5 Naming Business Documents

- a. Business Documents are named using title case (that is, have the first letter of each word capitalised) and the constituent words are concatenated (i.e. no spaces between words), for example: ServiceOrderRequest. This format is called upper camel case.

2.6 Identifying field names in a Business Document or Business Signal

- a. Italics are used to identify fields within a Business Document or Business Signal. For example, *ServiceOrderType* or *NMIChecksum* are fields within a ServiceOrderRequest.

2.7 Naming fields in Business Documents and Business Signals

- a. Field names use italicised upper camel case, for example: *ServiceOrderType*.

2.8 Clearly Identifying aseXML transactions and acknowledgements

- a. The prefix “ase:” (without quotes) is used to differentiate between (logical) Business Documents/Signals/Fields and (physical) aseXML equivalents.
- b. A prefix of “ase:” (without quotes) followed by the name of the aseXML transaction is used to identify an aseXML transaction and provide differentiation from the related Business Document. The full name of the aseXML transaction, including the prefix, is underlined. For example: ase:ServiceOrderRequest is a valid identifier for an aseXML transaction representing a ServiceOrderRequest Business Document.
- c. The term ase:MessageAcknowledgement is used to represent the aseXML equivalent of a BusinessReceipt. As shown, the term is italicised, underlined and prefixed by “ase:”.
- d. As an abbreviation, the term MsgAck may be used to indicate an ase:MessageAcknowledgement with a value of attribute “status” ase:MessageAcknowledgement/@status=“Accept” (see convention in section 2.10).
- e. As an abbreviation, the term MsgNack may be used to indicate an ase:MessageAcknowledgement with a value of attribute “status” ase:MessageAcknowledgement/@status=“Reject” OR a standalone ase:Event (i.e. a “negative acknowledgement”). See convention in section 2.10.

2.9 Naming aseXML Transactions

- a. Generally, the name of an aseXML transaction is derived from the name of the originating Business Document, except where an alternative “mapping” has been specified in the appropriate process-related “Business Document Mapping to aseXML”.
- b. aseXML transaction names use upper camel case (excepting the “ase:” prefix).

2.10 Identifying field names in an aseXML transaction or acknowledgement

- a. A prefix of “ase:” and the use of italics are used to identify fields within an aseXML transaction or acknowledgement.
- b. XML is case sensitive; therefore Participants must ensure that the aseXML “field” names must match exactly the definitions with the aseXML schema.
- c. Fields may be implemented as “Elements” and “Attributes”. The XML specification defines Element field names as upper camel case, and Attribute field names as lower camel case.
- d. As a minimum, every Element name must be prefixed with “ase:”, for example ase:ServiceOrderType.
- e. As a minimum, every Attribute name must be prefixed with “ase:” and the name of the parent element, followed by the literals “/@”, for example ase:ServiceOrderRequest/@actionType.
- f. The full path to the data field may also be used as per the XPath specification, for example:
 - ase:aseXML/Transactions/Transaction/ServiceOrderRequest/ServiceOrder/ServiceOrderType
 - ase:aseXML/Transactions/Transaction/ServiceOrderRequest/@actionType.

2.11 Naming fields in an aseXML transaction or acknowledgement

- a. The actual field names used in an aseXML transaction or acknowledgement (as distinct from the field names proposed in the definition of a Business Document or Business Signal) are established in the appropriate “Business Document Mapping to aseXML” for the process area. These names are as implemented in the aseXML Schema.

2.12 Referring to an aseXML “sub-transaction”

- a. A Business Document may be physically implemented as an aseXML transaction or sub-transaction.
- b. An aseXML sub-transaction is referred to using the standard “ase:” prefix, the name of the “parent” transaction, the literal “/” followed by the name of the sub-transaction. For example: *ase:AmendMeterRouteDetails/AmendSiteAccessDetails*.

3 FIELD FORMAT CONVENTIONS

3.1 Use of standardised format conventions for fields

- a. A Business Document or Business Signal contains a number of fields (items of information/data). A Participant must ensure that each field has a defined format and that the format conforms to the definitions and requirements of this Procedure. The field format indicates the basic contents for the field and imposes length and/or content restrictions.
- b. Note that the format of a field in a Business Document or Business Signal does not describe how the field is implemented in aseXML – the relationship between fields and aseXML schema elements is defined in the appropriate Business Document/Signal Mapping to aseXML.

3.2 Basic field formats

- a. The field formats in the B2B Procedures are defined in the following table. The value of "x" must be positive and cannot be zero.

Figure 1 – Basic field formats

	Format	Definition
1.	CHAR(x)	Indicates a field that can only contain alphanumeric characters and must contain exactly "x" characters. The B2B Procedure may add further details to constrain the types of characters allowed. Note that leading and trailing "spaces" are considered significant (i.e. form part of the "x" characters for the field).
2.	VARCHAR(x)	Indicates a character field containing up to "x" characters.
3.	DATE(8)	Indicates a reverse notation date field (i.e. ccyyymmdd) with no separators between years, months or days. Years must include the century, whilst months and days must be given as double digits. The "8" indicates that the total field length is always 8 characters. For example: "20030401" represents the 1 st April 2003.
4.	DATE(10)	Indicates a reverse notation date field with a hyphen used to separate the years, months and days (i.e. ccyy-mm-dd). Years must include the century whilst months and days must be given as double digits. The "10" indicates that the total field length is always 10 characters. For example: "2003-04-01" represents the 1 st April 2003. This is the preferred format for Date fields. This is the format used where the format DATE is used in a B2B Procedure.

	Format	Definition
5.	DATE(10+hh:mm)	Indicates a 10 character reverse notation date with a time zone indicator, with the "hh" indicating hours and "mm" indicating minutes for the time zone. Note that the "+" (or "-") and ":" characters must be included and so the total field length is 16 characters.
6.	DATETIME	Indicates a date time field which is always structured as: ccyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sss+hh:mm This field must include a time zone indicator ("+" or "-" hh:mm). The fractional seconds component (".sss") is optional with any number of digits after the decimal point supported.
7.	TIME	Indicates a time only field and is structured as per the time component of the DATETIME format, ie the DATETIME format left truncated to remove "ccyy-mm-ddT".
8.	NUMERIC(x)	Indicates a positive integer (zero or above) up to "x" significant digits long; any leading zeroes are not significant and hence "050" is equivalent to "50".
9.	NUMERIC(sx)	Indicates a signed integer (positive or negative) up to "x" digits long with an optional leading character for the sign. The sign can be "+" or "-" or a "space" character, with space being interpreted as positive, by convention. If the sign is not provided, the default is positive. The maximum length of the field as a whole is "x"+1 character (reserving space for leading sign).
10.	NUMERIC(x.y)	Indicates a positive number with up to "x" significant characters to the left of the decimal point and "y" decimal places after the decimal point (trailing zeros are optional). In other words, the maximum length of the field as a whole is "x"+"y"+1 characters (the +1 reserving space for the decimal point).
11.	NUMERIC(sx.y)	Indicates a signed number (positive or negative) with up to "x" significant characters to the left of the decimal point and "y" decimal places after the decimal point (trailing zeros are optional). There is a single leading character for the optional sign ("+", "-", or "space"). If the leading sign is "space" or is not provided, the number is interpreted as positive. The maximum length of the field as a whole is "x"+"y"+2 characters (reserving space for the decimal point and leading sign).

	Format	Definition
12.	ADDRESS	Indicates that a structured or unstructured address needs to be provided. The supplied address will include a number of distinct data elements and must conform to the requirements detailed in Section 3.4.
13.	ADDRESS(Structured)	Indicates that only a structured ADDRESS will be provided. See Section 3.4.
14.	ADDRESS(Unstructured)	Indicates that only an unstructured ADDRESS will be provided. See Section 3.4.
15.	EVENTCODE	Indicates that the field must only be populated with a valid industry agreed code to indicate the reason for "rejecting" a Business Document or indicate explicit acceptance of a Business Document. The explicit events must be detailed in the B2B Procedures whilst the codes are summarised in a National List of Event Codes.
16.	PERSONNAME	Defines a person's legal name as per AS4590-1999. See Section 3.5.
17.	BUSINESSNAME	Defines a business name as per AS4590-2006. This is a 200 character alpha-numeric field.
18.	YESNO	Indicates that a field must contain either "Yes" or "No".
19.	JURISDICTIONCODE	Indicates that a field must contain a valid jurisdiction code. Valid codes are "ACT", "NSW", "QLD", "SA", "VIC", "TAS", "NT", and "WA".
20.	TELEPHONE	Defines a person's Australian telephone service number as per AS4590-1999. See Section 3.6.
21.	EVENTCONTEXT	Contain the portion of the Transaction or Message to which the Event applies. Format is VARCHAR(80).

- b. Participants must use reasonable endeavours to ensure that field formats are fully capitalised (as above). Where a Participant does not adopt this convention, the above conventions still apply. In other words, a field format of "Char(10)" is to be read as equivalent to "CHAR(10)".

3.3 User-defined field formats

- a. Where none of the above basic field formats apply, a user-defined field format can be introduced, provided that it is defined clearly in the relevant B2B Procedure.
- b. Participants must ensure that user-defined field formats are named in a way that avoids confusion with basic field formats (as defined in Section 3.2).
- c. Participants must use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the type identifier is surrounded by double quotation marks to indicate that a user-defined field format has been used. For example, "ddmmccyy" could be used to indicate a forward notation date without separators.

- d. Complex user-defined field formats can be defined as a short form for multiple fields of well-defined types. For example, a field named *SiteAddress* could be defined with a field format of "AUSTRALIANADDRESS" provided that the B2B Procedure appropriately defines "AUSTRALIANADDRESS" and what fields it contains. Note that when referring to any given field within a complex format, such as referring to the Postcode within an ADDRESS (Structured) field it should be written as ADDRESS(Structured).Postcode; the "full-stop" being used to separate the field names.

3.4 ADDRESS definition

- a. The use of a field format of ADDRESS indicates that a supplied address may be structured or unstructured. Participants must use reasonable endeavours to provide a structured address, unless otherwise required by a B2B Procedure.
- b. A field format of ADDRESS(Structured) indicates those circumstances when a Participant must use a structured address.
- c. A field format of ADDRESS(Unstructured) indicates those circumstance when a Participant must use an unstructured address.
- d. A structured address can comprise all fields (in the following table) except the three *UnstructuredAddress* fields.
- e. An unstructured address comprises *Locality*, *SiteAddressState*, *SiteAddressPostcode* fields, and at least one *UnstructuredAddress* field.
- f. Participants must ensure that the ADDRESS fields *FlatOrUnitNumber*, *FloorOrLevelNumber*, *LocationDescriptor*, and *LotNumber* do not contain the following characters:
- ` Grave accent
 - ~ Tilde
 - \$ Dollar sign
 - ^ Circumflex
 - & Ampersand
 - + Plus sign
 - = Equals sign
 - | Vertical line
 - < Less-than sign
 - > Greater-than sign
 - / Forward slash
- g. The following table summarises the information that Participants may provide as part of an ADDRESS:

Figure 2 – Address field definition

Field name	Field Format	Optional/Mandatory or Required	Comments
<i>FlatOrUnitType</i>	VARCHAR(4)	R	Code that defines the type of flat or unit as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Allowable codes include: APT, CTGE, DUP, FY, F, HSE, KSK, MSNT, MB, OFF, PTHS, RM, SHED, SHOP, SITE, SL, STU, SE, TNHS, U, VLLA, WARD, WE

Field name	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Comments
<i>FlatOrUnitNumber</i>	VARCHAR(7)	R	Defines the flat or unit number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999.
<i>FloorOrLevelType</i>	VARCHAR(2)	R	Code that defines the floor or level type as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Allowable codes include: B, FL, G, LG, M, UG.
<i>FloorOrLevelNumber</i>	VARCHAR(5)	R	Defines the floor or level number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999.
<i>BuildingOrPropertyName</i>	VARCHAR(30)	R	Defines the building or property name as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Note: This field may occur up to two times.
<i>LocationDescriptor</i>	VARCHAR(30)	R	Defines the location descriptor as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. This is a catch-all field for non-standard address information.
<i>HouseNumber</i>	NUMERIC(5) IN RANGE: 0-99999	R	Defines the house number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Note: The combination of House Number and House Number Suffix may occur up to two times.
<i>HouseNumberSuffix</i>	VARCHAR(1)	R	Defines the house number suffix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Note: The combination of House Number and House Number Suffix may occur up to two times. This field may only contain alphanumeric characters.
<i>LotNumber</i>	VARCHAR(6)	R	Defines the lot number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
<i>StreetName</i>	VARCHAR(30)	R	Defines the street name as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Note: The combination of Street Name, Street Type and Street Suffix may occur up to two times. This field may only contain letters, numbers, hyphens ('-') and spaces.
<i>StreetType</i>	VARCHAR(4)	R	A code that defines the street type as allowed for use in MSATS.
<i>StreetSuffix</i>	VARCHAR(2)	R	A code that defines the street suffix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Allowable codes include: CN, E, EX, LR, N, NE, NW, S, SE, SW, UP, W

Field name	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Comments
<i>PostalDeliveryType</i>	VARCHAR(11)	R	A code that defines the postal delivery type as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. E.g. CARE PO, CMA, CMB, CPA, GPO BOX, LOCKED BAG, MS, PO BOX, PRIVATE BAG, RSD, RMB, RMS
<i>PostalDeliveryNumberPrefix</i>	VARCHAR(3)	R	Defines the postal delivery number prefix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. This field may only contain a maximum of 3 capital letters.
<i>PostalDeliveryNumberValue</i>	NUMERIC(5) IN RANGE: 0-99999	R	Defines the postal delivery number value as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
<i>PostalDeliveryNumberSuffix</i>	VARCHAR(3)	R	Defines the postal delivery number suffix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. This field may only contain a maximum of 3 capital letters.
<i>Locality (SiteAddressCity)</i>	VARCHAR(46)	M	Defines the suburb or locality as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
<i>SiteAddressState</i>	VARCHAR(3)	M	A code that defines the state as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. E.g. AAT, ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA
<i>SiteAddressPostcode</i>	CHAR(4)	M	Defines the postcode as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. This field may only contain 4 numbers.
<i>SiteAddressDPID</i>	NUMERIC(8) IN RANGE: 10000000 - 99999999	R	Defines the delivery point identifier as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
<i>UnstructuredAddress1</i>	VARCHAR(80)	N/M	Mandatory if a structured address is not provided.
<i>UnstructuredAddress2</i>	VARCHAR(80)	O	
<i>UnstructuredAddress3</i>	VARCHAR(80)	O	

3.5 PERSONNAME definition

- a. While the PersonName element can be populated with more than one name, Participants must ensure that only one name is used. The fields in this format are defined below.

Figure 3 Person Name field definition

Element	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Description	Allowed Values
<i>PersonNameTitle</i>	VARCHAR(12)	M	Defines a person's title as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
<i>PersonNameGiven</i>	VARCHAR(40)	M	Defines a person's given name as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
<i>PersonNameFamily</i>	VARCHAR(40)	M	Defines a person's family name as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
<i>PersonNameSuffix</i>	VARCHAR(12)	O	Defines a person's name suffix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
<i>PersonNameType</i>	VARCHAR(3)	M	Defines the types of people's names as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Implemented as an attribute of PersonName	LGL, MDN, BTH, TRB, PRF, AKA, XFR, STG

3.6 TELEPHONE definition

- a. While more than one PhoneNumber element can be provided, Participants are required to provide the most appropriate number for the business process. The fields in this format are defined below.

Figure 4 Telephone field definition

Element	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Description	Allowed Values
<i>Prefix</i>	VARCHAR(4)	M	Defines Australian telephone number prefix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
<i>Number</i>	VARCHAR(15)	M	Defines Australian telephone number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	

Element	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Description	Allowed Values
<i>ServiceComment</i>	VARCHAR(40)	R	Telephone service comment.	"Home" "Business"
<i>ServiceType</i>	VARCHAR(12)	M	Used to describe the type of telephone service. Implemented as an attribute of AustralianPhoneNumber.	"Fixed Voice" "Mobile Voice" "Fax" "Pager"

3.7 Fields that contain codes or enumerated lists

- a. Where the contents of a field is a list of possible values (i.e. an enumerated list) or a "code", Participants must use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the entries are written in full using title case and with single spaces allowed between words. For example, the *ServiceOrderType* field in a *ServiceOrderRequest* may contain only one of the following alternatives;
- Allocate NMI
 - New Connection
 - Re-energisation
 - De-energisation
 - Special Read
 - Adds And Alts
 - Meter Reconfiguration
 - Meter Investigation
 - Supply Abolishment
 - Miscellaneous
- b. Note that when defining an enumerated list, one of the basic field formats described in Section 3.2 should be used unless a new field format is required. Where a basic field format is used, the length of the field should correspond with the maximum anticipated content for the field. For example, *ServiceOrderType* is defined as a VARCHAR(22) with contents limited to an enumerated list defined in the B2B Procedure.
- c. Shorthand codes should be avoided unless there is a compelling reason to keep the code (e.g. where a series of industry agreed coded values already exists).

3.8 Interpretation of Business Days

- a. Unless otherwise stated, any measure of days identified in the B2B Procedures are given in business days.
- b. A business day is Monday-Friday, but excludes statutory and jurisdictional holidays.
- c. References to date and time always relate to the location of the Connection Point.
- d. A business day ends at 11:59pm.

- e. When used in the context of B2B Messages associated with the B2B Procedure Service Order Process, the terms “end of next business day”, “within one business day” or “next business day” mean by the Close of Business on the next Business Day. For all other B2B Messages, the terms “end of next business day”, “within one business day” or “next business day” mean by 11:59 pm of the business day after the day of receipt.

4 CSV NOTIFICATION DETAIL

- a. A CSV Notification Detail contains a number of fields (items of information). A Participant must ensure that each field has a defined format and that the format conforms to the definition and requirements of this Procedure.
- b. The CSV Notification Detail contains a description of the B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process *CSVNotificationDetail* message payload.
- c. The format of the Business Document or Business Signal does not describe how the field is implemented in aseXML – the relationship between fields and aseXML schema elements is defined in the B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process.
- d. The CSV Notification Detail payload name is defined as *CSVNotificationDetail*.

4.1 Data Rules

- a. The *CSVNotificationDetail* content will have three types of records C, I and D. Each record starts with one of the three characters C, I or D. C is for Comment, I is for Information and D is for Data.
- b. Fields must not include leading or trailing spaces.
- c. A comma is required between all fields, even if the field is Null.
- d. Commas are not permitted as valid characters in any data field
- e. The values in fields are not case sensitive
- f. All record lines must end with a carriage return and line feed (CRLF)

g. The format of the *CSVNotificationDetail* payload is defined in the following table, Figure 5 CSV field definition

Sequence	RecordIndicator	Definition
1	C	<p>HEADER RECORD</p> <p>The HeaderRecord only contains header information.</p> <p>Example <i>C,system,MessageType,from,to,CreateDate,CreateTime</i> system: Always e-Hub MessageType: The message type described by the procedure Eg Meter_Exchange from: Creating Participant market identifier to: Receiving Participant market identifier CreateDate: Date file created - Format CCYY/MM/DD CreateTime: Time file created - Format HH:MM:SS</p> <p>End of record is signalled with a carriage return line feed (CRLF)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>Example (of meter exchange notification)</p> <p>C,e-Hub,Meter_Exchange,PART1,PART2,2009/08/25,15:25:08</p> </div>
2	I	<p>INFORMATION RECORD</p> <p>The Information Record (I) lists the column headings for the data (D) records below. The number of data columns will vary depending on the message type and payload requirements. Column1, column2, and column3 always contain the RecordIndicator, MESSAGENAME and VERSION respectively. Additional columns are specified in the B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process section 5.1.</p> <p>End of record is signalled with a carriage return line feed (CRLF).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>Example (of meter exchange notification)</p> <p>I,MESSAGENAME,VERSION,NMI,NMICHECKSUM,NOTBEFOREDATE,NOTAFTERDATE,NOTICEDATE</p> </div>
3	D	<p>DATA RECORD</p> <p>The DataRecord must always commence with a "D" followed by the content. The content (message) payload details are specified in the B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process section 5.1.</p> <p>This will vary depending on the message type and payload requirements</p> <p>End of record is signalled with a carriage return line feed (CRLF)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>Example (of meter exchange notification)</p> <p>D,MXN,1,1234567890,2,20090911,20090922,20090826</p> </div>
4	C	<p>FOOTER RECORD</p> <p>The footer record only contains three values;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>C,ENDOFREPORT,RecordCount</i></p> <p>RecordCount - The RecordCount is a count of the data (D) records, excludes C and I records.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>Example</p> <p>C,ENDOFREPORT,5</p> </div>

5 BUSINESS EVENT DETAILS

- a. Participants must use the most relevant Business Event(s). Where multiple *EventCode(s)* are applicable these may be provided.
- b. Where the *EventCode* is not in the aseXML reserved range (0-999), an *EventCodeDescription* must be included in the *BusinessAcceptance/Rejection* in accordance with the aseXML Guidelines.
- c. The following tables identify the Business Event(s) and *EventCode(s)* that can arise for each B2B process and the relevant Business Signals to which they relate.

5.1 Customer and Site Details Notification Process - Business Event Details

Business Document	Business Signal	Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	Event Code	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
<u>CustomerDetailsRequest</u>	<u><i>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</i></u>	Participant is not authorised to receive the requested data	No	Error	1932	
<u>CustomerDetailsNotification</u>	<u><i>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</i></u>	Data not fit for purpose. Details provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error	1970	Not applicable for <u>CustomerDetailsReconciliation</u> .
<u>SiteAccessNotification</u>	<u><i>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</i></u>	Data not fit for purpose. Details provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error	1970	
All Notifications	<u><i>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</i></u>	Recipient is not responsible for the supplied NMI.	Yes	Error	1923	
		Not Current FRMP	No	Error	1939	
		Data missing (mandatory fields). Details provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error	201	Standard aseXML Code.
		Invalid data. Details provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error	202	Standard aseXML Code. Not applicable for <u>CustomerDetailsReconciliation</u> .
<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	Accept.	No	Information	0	Standard aseXML Code

5.2 Meter Data Process - Business Event Details

Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	<u>Business Acceptance /Rejection for:</u>			Event Code	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
			<u>MeterData Notification</u>	<u>ProvideMeterDataRequest</u>	<u>VerifyMeterDataRequest</u>		
Requested data has previously been sent in response to a previous <u>ProvideMeterDataRequest</u> .	No	Error		Yes		1936	Participant has made more than one request for the same version of the MDFF Data.
Participant is not entitled to requested data for part of the date range requested	No	Information		Yes		1934	The <i>Severity</i> is Information as the MDP will send a <u>MeterDataNotification</u> to the Requester with the available MDFF Data. Refer Clause 2.9.i.
Participant is not entitled to requested data for part of the date range requested	No	Error			Yes	1934	The <i>Severity</i> is Error as the MDP will not send a <u>MeterDataNotification</u> to the Requester with the available MDFF Data. Refer Clause 2.10.e
Participant is not entitled to requested data for date range requested	No	Error		Yes	Yes	1933	General market principle.
Insufficient information provided to action Request.	Yes	Error			Yes	1958	The Participant has not clearly defined the reading, the period and the description of the problem.
NSRD not past yet (ie allowed timeframe to provide reading has not expired yet).	No	Error			Yes	1948	2.10.1
Query has been investigated and no change made to the MDFF Data.	Yes	Error			Yes	1959	
<i>StartReadDate</i> is before the MDP SLR ¹ on-line storage requirement.	No	Information		Yes	Yes	1960	2.9.a and 2.10.a
Requested data is no longer on-line	No	Error		Yes	Yes	1946	2.9.a
No data found	No	Error		Yes	Yes	1931	

¹ Note that the term 'SLR' refers to 'SLP' or Service Level Procedure.

Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	<u>Business Acceptance /Rejection for:</u>			Event Code	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
			<u>MeterData Notification</u>	<u>ProvideMeter DataRequest</u>	<u>VerifyMeter DataRequest</u>		
New request with previously used <i>RequestID</i> .	Yes	Error		Yes	Yes	1913	4.1 and 4.2 <i>RequestID</i> field definition.
NMI abolished.	No	Error		Yes	Yes	1961	
No active meters.	No	Error		Yes	Yes	1962	
Recipient is not the MDP for the whole period.	No	Information		Yes		1963	
Recipient is not the MDP for the whole period.	No	Error			Yes	1963	
Recipient is not responsible for the supplied NMI.	Yes	Error		Yes	Yes	1923	The MDP is not responsible for the NMI.
Format problem found in MDFF	Yes	Error	Yes			1925	This event indicates that an error occurred while loading the MDFF. <i>Status</i> indicates the data that has been rejected (see Clause 4.4 for details).
Required timeframe for updating MSATS has not passed	No	Error			Yes	1968	Used where the participant has not waited the required time for MSATS to be updated.
Invalid Request	Yes	Error			Yes	1969	Used where the Request does not make sense to the MDP.
Recipient did not initiate request	Yes	Error	Yes			206	Standard aseXML Code. The <i>RequestID</i> in the <u>MeterDataNotification</u> is not one provided by the recipient of the <u>MeterDataNotification</u> .
Accept	No	Information	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Standard aseXML Code
Data missing. Details provided in <i>Explanation</i>	Yes	Error	Yes	Yes	Yes	201	Standard aseXML Code Used where data with a usage of Required in the Procedure is missing.
Invalid data. Details provided in <i>Explanation</i>	Yes	Error	Yes	Yes	Yes	202	Standard aseXML Code Covers situations where the data in individual or combinations of fields is invalid.
Request matches an existing Request. The <i>TransactionID</i> of the related Request is provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error			Yes	1965	

Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	<u>Business Acceptance/Rejection for:</u>			Event Code	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
			<u>MeterData Notification</u>	<u>ProvideMeterDataRequest</u>	<u>VerifyMeterDataRequest</u>		
No further data available.	No	Information		Yes		1966	Used where the MDP provides all the data they have but this does not fully satisfy a <u>ProvideMeterDataRequest</u> . Used in a <u>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</u> with a Status of "Partial"

5.3 One Way Notification - Business Event Details

Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	<u>Business Acceptance/Rejection for:</u>	Event Code	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
			<u>OneWay Notification</u>		
Accept	No	Information	Yes	0	Standard aseXML Code
Data Missing. Details provided in explanation	Yes	Error	Yes	201	Standard aseXML Code Used where data with a usage of required in the Procedure is missing
Invalid Data. Details provided in explanation	Yes	Error	Yes	202	Standard aseXML Code Covers situations where the data used in individual or combinations of fields is invalid
CSVData format is invalid.	Yes	Error	Yes	2003	This event indicates that an error in the <u>CSVNotificationDetail</u> format

5.4 Service Order Process - Business Event Details

Business Document	Business Signal	Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	EventCode	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
ServiceOrderRequest	<u>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</u>	ServiceOrderSubType does not match ServiceOrderType.	No	Error	1910	4.1
		Unable to perform the work within the Required Timeframe, alternative date provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Warning	1912	2.6.3
			Yes	Error	2000	2.12.1 and 2.1.ii
		Unable to perform the work after hours, alternative time provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Warning	1940	2.12.1 b3 3 and 2.12.1 b4
			Yes	Error	2001	2.12.1 and 2.1.ii
		New Request with previously used RetServiceOrder.	No	Error	1914	4.1
		Service Provider does not support this ServiceOrderType or ServiceOrderSubType.	No	Error	1915	
		The Request falls outside the Service Provider's regulatory and contractual obligations.	Yes	Error	1957	
		Invalid AppointmentReference.	No	Error	1916	2.3
		Unable to cancel <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u> . Requested work has commenced or is completed.	No	Error	1917	2.10.c.2
		NMI already allocated for this address.	No	Error	1918	4.1 limited to Allocate NMI <u>ServiceOrderRequests</u>
		Requested metering configuration is incorrect.	Yes	Error	1919	2.12.6 c
		No Meter At Site	No	Error	1941	When a <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u> requires a meter to be present at the Site but there is no meter installed at the Site.
Unable To Cancel, Original Request Not Received	No	Error	1937	2.10.c 3. – Used where a "Cancel" <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u> is received without a matching "New" <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u> .		

Business Document	Business Signal	Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	EventCode	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
		Previous Cancellation Already Processed	No	Error	1938	2.10.c 4.– Used where a “New” <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u> is received after “Cancel” version of the same Request has been rejected.
		Retailer Is Not Permitted To Raise This Service Order Type	No		1945	2.5.c
		Rejection – Site already de-energised.	No	Error	1944	2.12.8.c
		Request submitted by another Retailer	No	Error	1956	2.12.4 and 2.12.15.4
		<i>RetServiceOrder</i> value of the original Request that was rejected is not in <i>SpecialInstructions</i> .	No	Error	1955	2.2.1.i
		<i>ScheduledDate</i> greater than 100 calendar days in the future.	No	Error	1954	2.6.2.d
		Documentation required	No	Warning	1953	4.1 (<i>FormReference</i> and <i>SafetyCertificateId</i> fields), 2.12.2 and 2.12.8.d.5
		“Replace” <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u> sent without the prior agreement of the Receiver.	No	Error	1967	2.2.1.i.1
		Unable To Cancel, Original Request Rejected	No	Error	1964	
		Invalid Multiple Service Order Combination	Yes	Error	1952	2.12.15.6
		Unable to perform the work due to unacceptable notice period provided, alternative time provided in Explanation	Yes	Error	2002	
<u>ServiceOrderResponse</u>	<u>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</u>	<i>ActualDateAndTime</i> is after the date and time the <u>ServiceOrderResponse</u> was sent.	No	Error	1921	
		Product Code does not match requested work	No	Warning	1951	
<u>ServiceOrderAppointmentNotification</u>	<u>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</u>	Appointment Notification does not match a <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u> .	No	Error	1922	
All	All	Accept.	No	Information	0	Standard aseXML Code

Business Document	Business Signal	Business Event	Explanation Required	Severity	EventCode	Relevant Procedure clause or Reference Notes
		Data missing. Details provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error	201	Standard aseXML Code Used where data with a usage of Required in the Procedure is missing.
		Invalid data. Details provided in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error	202	Standard aseXML Code Covers situations where the data in individual or combinations of fields is invalid.
		Mandatory field not populated. Missing field(s) listed in <i>Explanation</i> .	Yes	Error	1950	Used where a field with a usage of Mandatory in the Procedure is not supplied.
		<i>NMIChecksum</i> invalid.	No	Error	1924	
		Recipient did not initiate Request	Yes	Error	206	Standard aseXML Code
		Recipient is not responsible for the supplied NMI.	Yes	Error	1923	

6 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Accept	<p>As a general term, this means the Recipient of the Message or Transaction has agreed to process the Message or Transaction further.</p> <p>When used in the context of a Transaction, indicates that the Recipient of the Transaction has accepted the Transaction using a <u>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</u> with an <i>ase:Status</i> of "Accept".</p>
Access Requirements	<p>Specific Site access requirements associated with the conduct of a Service Order.</p> <p>[Refer B2B Procedure Customer & Site Details Notification Process and B2B Procedure Service Orders Process]</p>
Accredited Service Provider	Electrically qualified personnel accredited to perform certain electrical works by the NSW or ACT Government.
Acknowledgement	See B2B Acknowledgement.
Acknowledgement File	<p>A file containing a Message Acknowledgement.</p> <p>[Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]</p>
Appointment	<p>An agreement between the End-use Customer (or their agent), Service Provider and Retailer to perform requested work at a specific time.</p> <p>[Refer B2B Procedure Service Orders Process]</p>
Approved Version of the Schema	<p>A version of the aseXML schema approved by the aseXML Working Group, or its successors.</p> <p>[Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]</p>
aseXML	A Standard for Energy Transactions in XML. A set of schemas and usage guidelines that define how data should be exchanged under FRC in the gas and electricity industries in Australia.
aseXML Document	<p>See aseXML Message.</p> <p>[Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]</p>
aseXML Message	A Message compliant with an aseXML schema.
aseXML Message Handler	<p>Software that manages aseXML Message interactions.</p> <p>[Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]</p>
aseXML Schema	Specification used to describe the structure of an aseXML Message.

Term	Definition
aseXML Transaction	See Transaction.
aseXML Wrapped CSV Transaction	An aseXML Transaction that includes CSV formatted data. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
ASP	See Accredited Service Provider
AEMO	The Australian Energy Market Operator limited as defined in the National Electricity Rules. AEMO replaced NEMMCO from 1 July 2009.
B2B	Business-to-Business. Generic term used to refer to defined business-to-business interactions between Participants; excludes interactions between a Participant and market systems such as MSATS.
B2B Acknowledgement	A generic term used to refer to an aseXML-format Message or Transaction Acknowledgement, specifically within the context of a B2B interaction. A B2B Acknowledgement is the physical interpretation of a Business Signal. Often referred to as being positive (indicating correctness of the associated file) or negative (indicating an error with the associated file).
B2B Browser Application	An application supplied by AEMO for Participants to manage their MSATS B2B Handler Inbox(es) and Outbox(es), and also support the creation of a specified set of B2B Transactions.
B2B File	See B2B Message. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
B2B Infrastructure	See National B2B Infrastructure.
B2B Initiator	Participant who initiates a B2B Interaction.
B2B Interaction	A complete set of related exchanges of B2B Messages between two Participants involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Document; • Business Receipt; and • Business Acceptance/Rejection.
B2B Message	A B2B Transaction or Acknowledgement sent between a B2B Initiator and a B2B Recipient.

Term	Definition
B2B Process	<p>A defined business process of which a B2B Interaction is a key component. Identified B2B Processes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer and Site Details • Meter Data • One Way Notification; and • Service Orders.
B2B Recipient	<p>The receiving Participant of a B2B Transaction or Acknowledgement (sent by a B2B Initiator). As a convention, the Initiator of a B2B Interaction is the Participant who sends the Business Document.</p>
B2B Standard	<p>A collection of B2B Procedures and supporting documentation that collectively form a coherent set of requirements (an industry “B2B Standard”). The components of a B2B Standard are described by the B2B Standards Framework.</p>
B2B Standards Framework	<p>Describes the components of a B2B Standard</p>
B2B Technical Delivery Specification	<p>The B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification. Defines the technical requirements for communicating B2B messages between Participants via the MSATS B2B Handler or contingency systems.</p>
B2B Transaction	<p>See Transaction.</p>
B2B Transaction Types	<p>The Transactions defined in the B2B Procedures. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]</p>
Build Pack	<p>A document that details the specific aseXML interfaces to be used in the implementation of B2B transactions.</p>
Business Acceptance	<p>Specific instance of a Business Acceptance/Rejection Business Signal indicating acceptance.</p>
Business Acceptance/Rejection	<p>A Business Signal indicating whether a Business Document has been accepted or rejected based on the application of business rules. Refer to each B2B Procedure for further details regarding the use of this Transaction.</p>
Business Day	<p>As defined in the National Electricity Rules. [A day other than a Saturday, Sunday or a day which is lawfully observed as a national public holiday on the same day in each of the participating jurisdictions.]</p>

Term	Definition
Business Document	The term "Business Document" is used to refer to the key B2B transactions sent between Participants.
BUSINESSNAME	Defines the name for a business or organisation as per AS4590-2006. This is a 200-character alpha-numeric field.
Business Receipt	A Business Receipt is a Business Signal that indicates that a Business Document has been received and its contents indicates if it is readable by the recipient.
Business Rejection	Specific instance of a Business Acceptance/Rejection Business Signal indicating a rejection.
Business Signal	An acknowledgement generated by a B2B Recipient on processing a Business Document to indicate whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Business Document has been received and is readable (this Business Signal is called a Business Receipt); or • The Business Document does or does not pass business rule validation (this Business Signal is called a Business Acceptance/Rejection).
CATS	The Consumer Administration and Transfer Solution.
CATS Participant	As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure. [Any organisation that has a defined role in the MSATS system – see 'role'.]
Close of Business	5.00pm at the location of the Site on a Business Day. [Refer s3.8 of this Procedure]
Registered Participant	As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
Connection Date	The date that a Connection Point is connected to the electricity network. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
Connection Point	As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
Current FRMP	As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure [The Retailer that is identified on the current NMI master record.]
Current LNSP	As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure [The LNSP that is identified on the current NMI master record.]

Term	Definition
Current MDP	As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure [The MDP that is identified on the current NMI master record.]
Current Retailer	See Current FRMP
Current RP	As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure [The RP that is identified on the current NMI master record.]
Customer and Site Details	The elements of data identified in any of the Notification transactions detailed in the B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process]
Customer and Site Details Changes	Includes new, amended, additional, or removal of one or more elements of data identified in any of the Notification transaction detailed in the B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process]
Customer Details	The elements of data identified in the <u>CustomerDetailsNotification</u> transaction detailed in the B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process]
Customer Details Changes	Includes new, amended, additional, or removal of one or more elements of data identified in any of the <u>CustomerDetailsNotification</u> transaction detailed in the B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process]
CSV Notification Detail	The description for the CSV Notification Pay load described in the B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process.
De-energised Site	A Connection Point that is not electrically connected to the network. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
Disconnecting Officer	The Service Provider's personnel performing a de-energisation Service Order. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]

Term	Definition
Distributor	The term DNSP is used in favour of “Distributor” in the B2B Procedures.
DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider. Also know as Network, Distribution Business, Distributor.
ebXML	Electronic Business XML. An internationally developed set of protocols for using XML. ebXML is a wide ranging standard that covers all layers of messaging. VicGas FRC project has adopted only the transport, routing and packaging (TRP) recommendations of ebXML, and is using aseXML to define standards for message content.
End-use Customer	The person consuming the electricity at the Connection Point. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
Energised Site	A Connection Point that is electrically connected to the network. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
Event Code	A specific code used to refer to a Business Event defined in a B2B Procedure. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions. Used to provide supplementary answers to questions raised regarding the interpretation of the B2B Procedures.
File Limit	Refers to the number of files in an Inbox or Outbox at which point the B2B Handler will generate a flow control file. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
File Transfer and Acknowledgement Protocol	See MSATS File Exchange Protocol. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
FRC	Full Retail Contestability. The state of the energy market when all customers can be transferred between Retailers.
FRMP	Financially Responsible Market Participant. As defined in the National Electricity Rules. [The current Retailer responsible for energy consumption at a connection point.]

Term	Definition
Fully Tagged aseXML Transactions	An aseXML Transaction not containing a .CSV payload. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
Hazard	A health and / or safety risk at a Site. [Refer B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process and B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
Hokey-Pokey Protocol	See MSATS File Exchange Protocol.
Hub Acknowledgement	A Message Acknowledgement generated by the B2B Handler. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
Inbox	See MSATS B2B Handler Inbox.
Initiating Message	The first Message in a series of related Messages. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
Initiator	See B2B Initiator.
Life Support	An occupant of the premises relies on electricity for operation of life support equipment. The definition of life support equipment may vary between jurisdictions.
LNSP	As defined in the National Electricity Rules. Includes both transmission and distribution businesses.
Local Retailer	As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
Mass Meter Exchange Program	The mass roll out of a “smart meter replacement program”, initiated by the DNSP or mandated by jurisdictional or national regulatory instruments.
MDFF Data	The data contained in an electronic file formatted according to the Meter Data File Format specification.
MDFF Specification	Meter Data File Format specification. As specified on the AEMO web site.
MDP	Metering Data Provider – Category D. As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
Message	See B2B Message.
Message Acknowledgement	An aseXML realisation of a Business Receipt.

Term	Definition
Meter Data Notification Process	The provision of Metering Data to Participants as part of the MDP's normal production process obligations. Refer to the B2B Procedure Meter Data Process for details.
Meter Data Process	The overall process for the provision of Metering Data to a Participant by an MDP, requests by the appropriate Participant for to provision of "missing" Metering Data from a MDP, or the querying of the validity of any Metering Data which has been supplied by an MDP. Has 3 component processes: Meter Data Notification Process, Provide Meter Data Process, and Meter Data Verification Process. Refer to the B2B Procedure Meter Data Process for details.
Meter Data Verification Process	The process by which a Participant queries the Metering Data received in a Meter Data Notification from an MDP. The process also allows a Participant to provide an alternative Substitution that may be considered by the MDP. Refer to the B2B Procedures: Meter Data for details.
Meter Exchange Notification	A message type within the B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process. DNSP's notify Retailers of planned Mass Meter Exchanges.
Metering Data	As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
Service Level Procedure for Metering Data Providers (SLP MDP)	The Service Level Procedures detail the requirements/deliverables on which AEMO and the Metering Data Provider have agreed that the Metering Data Provider will provide Metering Data collection services for metering installations and other related services in accordance with the National Electricity Rules, relevant Metrology Procedure and market requirements.
Metering Installation	As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
Metrology Procedure	As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
MPB	Metering Provider – Category B. As defined in the National Electricity Rules
MPC	Metering Data Provider – Category C. As defined in the National Electricity Rules.
MSATS	Market Settlement and Transfer System.

Term	Definition
MSATS B2B Handler	An extension of the MSATS batch handler to manage B2B transactions. As described in the B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification.
MSATS B2B Handler Inbox	The file directory where Participants publish B2B messages and acknowledgements for other Participants. As described in the B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification.
MSATS B2B Handler Outbox	The file directory where Participants receive B2B messages and acknowledgements from other Participants. As described in the B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification.
MSATS B2B Procedure	See B2B Procedure.
MSATS File Exchange Protocol	The file exchange protocol used by MSATS, as described in 010905 – Technical Architecture Design Report v4.4 (as amended from time to time).
MSATS Notification	As defined in MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Orders Process]
National B2B Infrastructure	Infrastructure (software and hardware) that physically enables B2B communication between Participants. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSATS B2B Handler (software and hardware); • MSATS B2B Gateways; • Communications between Participants and MSATS B2B Gateways; and • Participant Gateways.
NEM	National Electricity Market.
NEMMCO	National Electricity Market Management Company Limited as defined in the National Electricity Rules. NEMMCO was renamed AEMO on 1 July 2009.
NEM Retail Operations Contacts List	A list of contact details populated by Participants administered by AEMO and used for the purpose of, communication between Participants to support retail operation processes.

Term	Definition
Network Tariff Notification	A Message Type within the B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process. It is defined as a notification for DNSP initiated network tariff changes for a customer or groups of customers, from a DNSP to the Current Retailer in advance of when the DNSP intends to change the Network Tariff.
New FRMP	The FRMP that is identified on a change request prior to the change request being completed.
New MDP	The MDP that is identified on a change request prior to the change request being completed.
New Retailer	Following the completion of a transfer of a NMI, the Retailer that is the current FRMP.
New RP	As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure [The Responsible Person (RP) that is identified on a change request prior to the change request being completed.]
Next Scheduled Read Date	As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure
NMI	National Metering Identifier as defined in the National Electricity Rules.
NMI checksum	A number, 1 digit in length, which is used to validate that a <i>NMI</i> supplied to the <i>MSATS system</i> is a valid <i>NMI</i> .
NMI classification	A code that identifies the nature of the flow of electricity at a connection point, eg. Generator, interconnector. Retail connection points are classified as small, medium or large, depending on the volume of energy consumed. Sample and Eprofile are used to classify loads used for profiling under certain conditions.
Non-technical B2B Procedures	The B2B Procedures other than the B2B Procedure Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures and the B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification.
Notification	A Transaction that does not have a corresponding reply Transaction. See Notification Business Transaction Pattern
Notification Business Transaction Pattern	A B2B Interaction characterised by one Participant sending a Notification transaction (eg <u>CustomerDetailsNotification</u>) to another Participant without a corresponding reply Transaction.
Old Retailer	Any previous FRMP for a NMI.

Term	Definition
One Way Notification Procedure	The process of providing participants with a message to multiple NMI's. [Refer B2B Procedure One Way Notification Process]
Outbox	See MSATS B2B Handler Outbox.
Participant	Local Retailers, Market Customers and Distribution Network Service Providers.
Participant B2B System	The computer hardware and software used by a Participant to create, send, receive and process B2B Messages.
Participant Directories	Participant Inbox and Outbox used by the B2B Handler. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
Participant Gateways	Hardware and software used by a Participant to send and receive B2B files. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
Participant Relationship	Where a Participant has a Role recorded in MSATS with respect to a Connection Point
Previous Retailer	Refer to Old Retailer.
Prospective Retailer	Retailer who may initiate a defined B2B process on the basis that they are in the process of applying for responsibility of a given site (via the Customer Transfer process through MSATS).
Provide Meter Data Process	The provision by an MDP of Metering Data specifically requested by a Participant. Refer to the B2B Procedure Meter Data Process for details.
Put process	The FTP 'Put' command. Used to copy files between Participant In- and Outboxes. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
Recipient	See B2B Recipient.
Reconciliation Process	The provision of the Customer Details for NMIs held by the FRMP for their current customers with Life Support in the DNSP's area at the time of the data extract. Refer to the B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process for further details.
Regulated Timeframe	The Timing Requirement imposed on a Service Provider by the relevant jurisdictional instrument for the conduct of the regulated service.

Term	Definition
Reject	<p>When used in the context of a Transaction, indicates that the Recipient of the Transaction has rejected the Transaction using a <u>BusinessAcceptance/Rejection</u> with an <i>ase:Status</i> of "Reject".</p> <p>[Refer all B2B Procedures]</p>
Request and Response Transactions	See Request/Response Business Transaction Pattern.
Request/Response Business Transaction Pattern	<p>A B2B Interaction characterised by one Participant sending a Request transaction (eg <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u>) to another Participant and the other Participant responding with a corresponding Response transaction (eg <u>ServiceOrderResponse</u>).</p> <p>In some cases a Notification may be sent in response to a Request transaction (eg a <u>MeterDataNotification</u> providing the metering data requested in a <u>ProvideMeterDataRequest</u>).</p>
Required Timeframe	<p>The time allowed for the Completion of the Requested Work. This period represents the Regulated Timeframe for the performance of the work requested (where a Regulated Timeframe exists) or an agreed period specified in the relevant B2B Procedures.</p> <p>[Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]</p>
Retailer	<p>As defined in the MSATS Procedure; CATS Procedure</p> <p>[The person who is responsible in the wholesale market for the settlement of electricity that has been supplied to a consumer's NMI.]</p>
Role	<p>As defined in the MSATS Procedure CATS Procedure.</p> <p>[The 'role' in which an organisation is associated with a connection point in CATS. Note that a single company may be associated with a connection point in more than one role.]</p>
RP	Responsible Person, as defined in the Rules.
Rules	National Electricity Rules
Schema	See aseXML Schema.
Service Order	<p>A request to perform specified work.</p> <p>[Refer Service Order Process]</p>

Term	Definition
Service Order Process	The process of requesting the performance of specified work and receiving notification of the outcome of the request. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
Service Order Request	A request made by a Retailer to a Service Provider for a defined service to be performed at a Connection Point. [Refer B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
Service Paperwork	The appropriate jurisdictional Safety Certificate, form, document legal article as prescribed by the respective jurisdictional instrument or national instrument used in relation to a New Connection Service Order, Additions and Alterations Service Order, De-Energisation, Re-Energisation or Abolishment Service Order, or other forms or documents as required by the DNSP and as discussed and agreed by Retailers to facilitate the fulfilment of the Service Order request.
Service Provider	When used in a B2B Procedure, refers to the DNSP or MDP or MPB.
Site	The physical location of the Connection Point. [Refer B2B Procedure Customer and Site Details Notification Process and B2B Procedure Service Order Process]
SLP MDP	See 'Service Level Procedure for Metering Data Providers'
Technical Delivery Specification	B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification. Defines the technical requirements for communicating B2B messages between Participants via the MSATS B2B Handler or contingency systems.
Technical Guidelines	See B2B Procedure Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures.
Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures.	B2B Procedure Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures. Defines guidelines for the developers of B2B documentation to ensure a consistent use of terminology across all B2B Procedures.
Timing Period	Period between two Timing Points.
Timing Point	Point in time when an activity occurs.

Term	Definition
Timing Requirement	The Timing Points by when an activity must be initiated or an activity completed.
Transaction	An aseXML realisation of a Business Document.
Transaction Acknowledgement	An aseXML realisation of a Business Acceptance/Rejection.
Transaction Group	The Transaction Group field in aseXML Message. [Refer B2B Procedure Technical Delivery Specification]
Transaction Model	The physical exchange of B2B messages to complete a B2B interaction.
Transaction Priority	An element on an aseXML message that allows the sender to indicate their preference in terms of timeliness of processing for the message contents. The three allowable values are "High", "Medium" and "Low". As used in terms such as 'Medium Priority' or 'Low Priority'.
UML	Unified Modelling Language. A convention adopted for drawing process flow diagrams (activity diagrams) and sequence diagrams.
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

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