WA B2B Procedure

Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures

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This document uses, as a baseline, the NEM Version 1.4 of the B2B Procedure Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures.

Contents

High-level statements

This document defines the Technical Guidelines supporting the operation of the WA electricity market B2B Procedures.

This document is based on the NEMMCO document B2B Procedure: Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures, Version 1.4, Published 30 June 2007. This version of the NEMMCO document remains valid, save for the exceptions/deviations that are specified in the WA version.

This document uses **red** text to highlight where changes have been made to the baselined source document. Due to the limitations in page real estate that Acrobat documents put in place, there will be occasions where it will be necessary to insert or append pages. When this has to happen, it will not be practicable to renumber Acrobat page numbers. Accordingly, if significant information needs to be inserted on page 2, new pages 2a, 2b, etc. will be inserted between pages 2 and 3.

Within this Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures document:

- **MSATS** should be taken to read "the Network Operator's systems that support standing data and customer transfer".
- **CATS** should be taken to read "the Network Operator's systems that support the transfer of customers under the Customer Transfer Code 2004."
- **DNSP** should be taken to read "the Network Operator".
- **NEMMCO** should be taken to read "the WA Network Operator, in its role as the market data manager."
- **NEMMCO B2B** should be taken to read "the B2B system operated within Western Australia by the Network Operator".
- **MDP** should be taken to read "Network Operator".
- **aseXML** should be taken to read "waeXML".
- **MSATS B2B Handler** should be taken to read "WA B2B Gateway".
- **National B2B Infrastructure** should be taken to read "WA B2B Infrastructure".
- **B2B Browser Application** should be taken to read "Metering Service Centre".
- **MSATS Procedures** refer to the schedule of documents that support the operation the WA Electricity Market. Part 4 of the Electricity Industry Metering Code 2005 Communication Rules defines this schedule.
- **Rules** should be taken to read as a reference to the Metering Code 2005 and the Customer Transfer Code 2004, plus all their subsidiary documents that give legal and regulatory foundation to the operation of the WA Electricity Market.

Document History

Version	Date	Author	Comments
0.4	10/7/2008	Western Power	This document is based on the NEMMCO document B2B Procedure: Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures, Version 1.4, Published 30 June 2007
0.5	18/12/2008	Western Power	Minor adjustments following feedback from NEMMCO. To avoid confusion, references to NEMMCO and the National Electricity Rules have been changed or removed.

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 deemed to be the subject of an Information Exchange Committee Recommendation and to have been approved by NEMMCO in accordance with clause 7.2A.5(a)(1) of the National Electricity Rules ("Rules").~~

b. This document comes into operation in accordance with the WA Electricity Industry Customer Transfer Code 2004 and the WA Electricity Industry Metering Code 2005 ("Rules").

c. This Procedure (including this provision) may only be amended in accordance with the change management procedure described in the Electricity Industry Metering Code 2005 Communication Rules.

d. In the event of any inconsistency between this Procedure and the provisions of the Rules, the provisions of the Rules shall prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.

e. In the event of any inconsistency between this Procedure and the provisions of the relevant Metrology Procedure, the provisions of the Metrology Procedure shall prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.

f. ~~In the event of any inconsistency between this Procedure and the provisions of a MSATS Procedure, the MSATS Procedure shall prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.~~

g. In this Procedure, a word or phrase which commences with capital letters has the meaning given to it:

1. if no meaning if given to it in section 4 of this Procedure; or
2. if no meaning is given to it in section 4 of this Procedure, then as that term is defined in the Rules.

h. This Procedure shall be interpreted in accordance with the rules of interpretation set out in ~~clause 1.7 of~~ the Rules. Provisions which 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 nor do they affect the interpretation of this Procedure. Provisions which 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. In accordance with and subject to the provisions in clause 6.1 of the Metering Code 2005, Participants~~, NEMMCO~~ and Metering Providers Participants using the Network Operator's B2B systems must comply with this Procedure, except to the extent set out in paragraph 1.5(b) below.

b. ~~In accordance with clause 7.2A.4(k) of the Rules~~ Participants 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 Procedures

a. This Procedure is enforceable by the Economic Regulation Authority (ERA) in accordance with its powers under ~~section 15 of the National Electricity Law~~the Electricity Industry Metering Code 2005.

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 WA 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 <u>BusinessDocument</u>;
2. Receiving Participant returns a <u>*BusinessReceipt*</u> (Business Signal);
3. Receiving Participant then returns a <u>*BusinessAcceptance/Rejection*</u> (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 <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u>.

b. Italics and underlining is used to identify Business Signals, such as a <u>*BusinessReceipt*</u>.

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: <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u>. 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 <u>ServiceOrderRequest</u>.

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.

	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. ccyymmdd) 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 1st 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 1st 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 person's legal name as per AS4590-1999. 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:

Field name	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Comments
FlatOrUnit Type	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
FlatOrUnit Number	VARCHAR(7)	R	Defines the flat or unit number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999.
FloorOrLevelType	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.
FloorOrLevelNumber	VARCHAR(5)	R	Defines the floor or level number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999.
BuildingOrPropertyName	VARCHAR(30)	R	Defines the building or property name as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. Note: This field may occur up to two times.
LocationDescriptor	VARCHAR(30)	R	Defines the location descriptor as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. This is a catch-all field for non-standard address information.
HouseNumber	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 only once~~up to two times~~.
HouseNumberSuffix	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 only once~~up to two times~~. This field may only contain alphanumeric characters.
LotNumber	VARCHAR(6)	R	Defines the lot number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
LocationNumber	VARCHAR (6)	R	Location Number related to survey details in WA. e.g. '1813' could be defined to represent 'Victoria Location 1813'. Participants are encouraged to use Rural Address numbers in the HouseNumber, as LocationNumber is being phased out.

Field name	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Comments
StreetName	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 only once~~up to two times~~. This field may only contain letters, numbers, hyphens ('-') and spaces.
StreetType	VARCHAR(4)	R	A code that defines the street type as allowed for use in MSATS.
StreetSuffix	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
PostalDeliveryType	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
PostalDeliveryNumberPrefix	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.
PostalDeliveryNumberValue	NUMERIC(5) IN RANGE: 0-99999	R	Defines the postal delivery number value as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
PostalDeliveryNumberSuffix	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.
Locality (SiteAddressCity)	VARCHAR(46)	M	Defines the suburb or locality as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
SiteAddressState	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
SiteAddressPostcode	CHAR(4)	M	Defines the postcode as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999. This field may only contain 4 numbers.

Field name	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Comments
SiteAddressDPID	NUMERIC(8) IN RANGE: 10000000 - 99999999	R	Defines the delivery point identifier as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999
UnstructuredAddress1	VARCHAR(80)	N/M	Mandatory if a structured address is not provided.
UnstructuredAddress2	VARCHAR(80)	O	
UnstructuredAddress3	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.

Element	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Description	Allowed Values
PersonNameTitle	VARCHAR(12)	M	Defines a person's title as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
PersonNameGiven	VARCHAR(40)	M	Defines a person's given name as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
PersonNameFamily	VARCHAR(40)	M	Defines a person's family name as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
PersonNameSuffix	VARCHAR(12)	O	Defines a person's name suffix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
PersonNameType	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.

Element	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Description	Allowed Values
Prefix	VARCHAR(4)	M	Defines Australian telephone number prefix as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
Number	VARCHAR(15)	M	Defines Australian telephone number as per Australian Standard AS4590-1999	
ServiceComment	VARCHAR(40)	R	Telephone service comment.	“Home” “Business”

Element	Field Format	Optional/ Mandatory or Required	Description	Allowed Values
ServiceType	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 Procedures: 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 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Accept	As a general term, this means the Recipient of the Message or Transaction has agreed to process the Message or Transaction further. When used in the context of a Transaction, indicates that the Recipient of the Transaction has accepted the Transaction using a BusinessAcceptance/Rejection with an ase:Status of “Accept”.
Access Requirements	Specific Site access requirements associated with the conduct of a Service Order. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Customer & Site Details Notification Process and WA B2B Procedures: Service Orders Process]
Accredited Service Provider	Electrically qualified personnel accredited to perform certain electrical works by the WA, NSW or ACT Government.
Acknowledgement	See B2B Acknowledgement.
Acknowledgement File	A file containing a Message Acknowledgement. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
Appointment	An agreement between the End-use Customer (or their agent), Service Provider and Retailer to perform requested work at a specific time. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Service Orders Process]
Approved Version of the Schema	A version of the aseXML schema approved by the aseXML Working Group, or its successors. ~~[Refer B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]~~
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.~~ See waeXML.
aseXML Document	See aseXML Message. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
aseXML Message	A Message compliant with an aseXML schema.
aseXML Message Handler	Software that manages aseXML Message interactions. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
aseXML Schema	Specification used to describe the structure of an aseXML Message.
aseXML Transaction	See Transaction.

Term	Definition
aseXML Wrapped CSV Transaction	An aseXML Transaction that includes CSV formatted data. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
ASP	See Accredited Service Provider
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	A web-enabled application, accessed through an internet browser which allows Retail users to interface with the Network Operator's Metering Registry to support their processes relating to customer interaction. The network operator web portal may be accessed at https://services.westernpower.com.au/online/nbu
B2B Contacts List	A list of contact details published by Participants to be used for the purpose of contact between Participants to support B2B communications pursuant to the B2B Procedures.
B2B File	See B2B Message. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
B2B Infrastructure	See WA 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: • Business Document; • Business Receipt; and • Business Acceptance/Rejection.
B2B Message	A B2B Transaction or Acknowledgement sent between a B2B Initiator and a B2B Recipient.
B2B Process	A defined business process of which a B2B Interaction is a key component. Identified B2B Processes are: - Service Orders; - Customer & Site Details; and - Meter Data.
B2B Recipient	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.
B2B Standard	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.

Term	Definition
B2B Standards Framework	Describes the components of a B2B Standard
B2B Technical Delivery Specification	The WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification. Defines the technical requirements for communicating B2B messages between Participants via the ~~MSATS~~ WA B2B Handler or contingency systems.
B2B Transaction	See Transaction.
B2B Transaction Types	The Transactions defined in the B2B Procedures. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
Build Pack	A document that details the specific aseXML interfaces to be used in the implementation of B2B transactions.
Business Acceptance	Specific instance of a Business Acceptance/Rejection Business Signal indicating acceptance.
Business Acceptance/Rejection	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.
Business Day	As defined in the Metering Code 2005~~National Electricity Rules~~. [A day other than a Saturday, Sunday or a day which is lawfully observed as a ~~national~~ public holiday as gazetted in the Western Australian Government Gazette ~~on the same day in each of the participating jurisdictions~~.]
Business Document	The term "Business Document" is used to refer to the key B2B transactions sent between Participants.
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: • 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.~~ The Network Operator’s systems that support the transfer of customers under the Customer Transfer Code 2004.
~~CATS Participant~~	~~As defined in the MSATS Procedures: CATS Procedures. [Any organisation that has a defined role in the MSATS system – see ’role’.]~~

Term	Definition
Close of Business	5.00pm at the location of the Site on a Business Day. [Refer s3.8 of this Procedure]
Connection Date	The date that a Connection Point is connected to the electricity network. [Refer WA B2B Procedure: Service Order Process]
Connection Point	As defined in the ~~National Electricity Rules~~Metering Code 2005 and Customer Transfer Code 2004.
Current FRMP	~~As defined in the MSATS Procedures; CATS Procedures [The Retailer that is identified on the current NMI master record.]~~ Refer to the Market Roles document, which forms part of the Build Pack.
Current LNSP	~~As defined in the MSATS Procedures; CATS Procedures [The LNSP that is identified on the current NMI master record.]~~ Refer to the Market Roles document, which forms part of the Build Pack.
Current MDP	~~As defined in the MSATS Procedures; CATS Procedures [The MDP that is identified on the current NMI master record.]~~ Refer to the Market Roles document, which forms part of the Build Pack.
Current Retailer	~~See Current FRMP~~ Refer to the Market Roles document, which forms part of the Build Pack.
Current RP	~~As defined in the MSATS Procedures; CATS Procedures [The RP that is identified on the current NMI master record.]~~ Refer to the Market Roles document, which forms part of the Build Pack.
Customer and Site Details	The elements of data identified in any of the Notification transactions detailed in the B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: 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 WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process]
Customer Details	The elements of data identified in the CustomerDetailsNotification transaction detailed in the WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process]

Term	Definition
Customer Details Changes	Includes new, amended, additional, or removal of one or more elements of data identified in any of the CustomerDetailsNotification transaction detailed in the WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process]
De-energised Site	A Connection Point that is not electrically connected to the network. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Service Order Process]
Disconnecting Officer	The Service Provider's personnel performing a de-energisation Service Order. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Service Order Process]
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, Network Operator.
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 WA B2B Procedures: Service Order Process]
Energised Site	A Connection Point that is electrically connected to the network. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Service Order Process]
Event Code	A specific code used to refer to a Business Event defined in a B2B Procedure. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: 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 WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
File Transfer and Acknowledgement Protocol	See MSATS File Exchange Protocol. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
FRC	Full Retail Contestability. The state of the energy market when all customers can be transferred between retailers.

Term	Definition
FRMP	Financially Responsible Market Participant. See Current Retailer.~~As defined in the National Electricity Rules. [The current Retailer responsible for energy consumption at a connection point.]~~
Fully Tagged aseXML Transactions	An aseXML Transaction not containing a .CSV payload. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
Hazard	A health and / or safety risk at a Site. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details Notification Process and WA B2B Procedures: Service Orders Process]
Hokey-Pokey Protocol	See ~~MSATS~~ WA File Exchange Protocol. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
Hub Acknowledgement	A Message Acknowledgement generated by the B2B Handler. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
IMO	Independent Market Operator. The body corporate organisation responsible for the administration and operation of the Western Australian Electricity Market in accordance with the Market Rules.
Inbox	See ~~MSATS~~ WA B2B Handler Inbox.
Initiating Message	The first Message in a series of related Messages. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: 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 Network Service Provider – this role is undertaken in WA by the Network Operator. See the Market Roles document, which forms part of the Build Pack.
~~Local Retailer~~	~~As defined in the National Electricity Rules.~~
MDA	Meter Data Agent responsible for providing interval meter data. Note that the term MDP is used generically in the B2B procedures and that use of the term MDA refers to specific obligations related to interval meter data.
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 in the NEMMCO document ME_MA0001v007~~xxx~~.

Term	Definition
MDP	Meter Data Provider. Used as a generic term to refer to the role of providing basic or interval meter data.
Message	See B2B Message.
Message Acknowledgement	An aseXML realisation of a Business Receipt.
Meter Data Notification Process	The provision of Metering Data to Participants as part of the MDP's normal production process obligations. Refer to the WA B2B Procedures: Meter Data 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 WA B2B Procedures: Meter Data 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 WA B2B Procedures: Meter Data for details.
Metering Data	As defined in the ~~National Electricity Rules~~Metering Code 2005.
Metering Data Providers Service Level Requirements	~~The Service Level Requirements detail the requirements/deliverables on which NEMMCO and the Metering Provider have agreed that the Metering Provider will provide Metering Data collection services for metering installations and other related services in accordance with the National Electricity Rules, relevant Metrology Procedures and market requirements.~~ The requirements placed on the Network Operator in respect of Metering Data by the provisions of the Metering Code 2005 plus applicable Metrology Procedure and Service Level Agreements.
Metering Installation	As defined in the Metering Code 2005~~National Electricity Rules~~.
Metrology Procedure	As defined in the Metering Code 2005~~National Electricity Rules~~.
~~MPB~~	~~Meter Provider Type B.~~
~~MSATS~~	~~Market Settlement and Transfer System~~. The Network Operator's systems that support standing data and customer transfer.
MSATS B2B Handler	~~An extension of the MSATS batch handler to manage B2B transactions.~~ The WA B2B Gateway. As described in the WA B2B Procedures: 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 Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification.~~ See WA B2B Handler Inbox.

Term	Definition
MSATS B2B Handler Outbox	~~The file directory where Participants receive B2B messages and acknowledgements from other Participants. As described in the B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification.~~ See WA B2B Handler Outbox.
MSATS B2B Procedure	~~See B2B Procedure.~~ The schedule of documents that support the operation of the WA Electricity Market. Part 4 of the Electricity Industry Metering Code 2005 Communication Rules defines this schedule.
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).~~ See WA File Exchange Protocol.
~~MSATS Notification~~	~~As defined in MSATS Procedures: CATS Procedure.~~ ~~[Refer WA B2B Procedures: 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: • MSATS B2B Handler (software and hardware); • MSATS B2B Gateways; • Communications between Participants and MSATS B2B Gateways; and • Participant Gateways.~~ See WA B2B Infrastructure.
~~NEM~~	~~National Electricity Market.~~
NEMMCO	~~National Electricity Market Management Company Limited as defined in the National Electricity Rules.~~ The Network Operator.
~~New FRMP~~	~~The FRMP that is identified on a change request prior to the change request being completed. See Incoming Retailer in the WA Roles document,~~
~~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 Procedures: CATS Procedures [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 Procedures: CATS Procedures.~~ A piece of NMI Standing Data that defines for a given meter the date (as at the last time the last time this field was updated) that the meter was due to be read.
NMI	National Metering Identifier as defined by the NMI Allocation Procedure for the Western Australia Electricity Market document that is available on the Network Operator's web site~~in the National Electricity Rules~~.
NMI checksum	A number, 1 digit in length, which is used to validate that a NMI supplied to the Network Operator's~~MSATS~~ systems is a valid NMI.

Term	Definition
NMI classification	A code that identifies the nature of the flow of electricity at a connection point. See List of Codes document, which forms part of the Western Power Build Pack, for a full list of these codes.
Non-technical B2B Procedures	The B2B Procedures other than the WA B2B Procedures: Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures and the WA B2B Procedures: 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 CustomerDetailsNotification) to another Participant without a corresponding reply Transaction.
~~Old Retailer~~	~~Any previous FRMP for a NMI.~~
Outbox	See ~~MSATS~~ WA B2B Handler Outbox.
Participant	~~Local Retailers, Market Customers and Distribution Network Service Providers.~~ A Network Operator, Retailer or Generator as defined by section 1.2 (1) of the Metering Code 2005.
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 WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
Participant Gateways	Hardware and software used by a Participant to send and receive B2B files. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
Participant Relationship	Where a Participant has a Role recorded in the Network Operator's registry ~~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 Network Operator's systems that support Customer Transfer under the Customer Transfer Code 2004~~process through MSATS~~).
Provide Meter Data Process	The provision by an MDP of Metering Data specifically requested by a Participant. Refer to the WA B2B Procedure: Meter Data B2B Process ~~Procedure~~ for details.
Put process	The FTP 'Put" command. Used to copy files between Participant In- and Outboxes. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification]
Recipient	See B2B Recipient.

Term	Definition
Reconciliation Process	The provision of the Customer Details held by the retailer~~FRMP~~ for all of their current customers in the Network Operator's system~~DNSP's area~~ at the time of the data extract. Refer to the Customer and Site Details B2B Procedure for further details.
Registered Participant	As defined by the IMO~~in the National Electricity Rules~~.
Regulated Timeframe	The Timing Requirement imposed on a Service Provider by the relevant jurisdictional instrument for the conduct of the regulated service.
Reject	When used in the context of a Transaction, indicates that the Recipient of the Transaction has rejected the Transaction using a BusinessAcceptance/Rejection with an ase:Status of "Reject". [Refer all B2B Procedures]
Request and Response Transactions	See Request/Response Business Transaction Pattern.
Request/Response Business Transaction Pattern	A B2B Interaction characterised by one Participant sending a Request transaction (eg ServiceOrderRequest) to another Participant and the other Participant responding with a corresponding Response transaction (eg ServiceOrderResponse). In some cases a Notification may be sent in response to a Request transaction (eg a MeterDataNotification providing the metering data requested in a ProvideMeterDataRequest).
Required Timeframe	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. [Refer WA B2B Procedure: Service Order Process ~~B2B Procedure~~]
Retailer	As defined in the Market Roles document (part of the Build Pack) ~~MSATS Procedures; CATS Procedures~~ [The person who is responsible in the wholesale market for the settlement of electricity that has been supplied to a consumer's NMI.]
Role	As defined in the Market Roles document (part of the Build Pack) ~~MSATS Procedures; CATS Procedures~~. [The 'role' in which an organisation is associated with a connection point in the Network Operator's registry~~CATS~~. Note that a single company may be associated with a connection point in more than one role.]
~~RP~~	~~Responsible Person, as defined in the Rules.~~
Rules	~~National Electricity Rules~~ The Metering Code 2005 and Customer Transfer Code 2004 plus all their subsidiary documents that give legal and regulatory foundation to the operation of the WA Electricity Market.
Schema	See aseXML Schema.

Term	Definition
Service Order	A request to perform specified work. [Refer Service Order Process]
Service Order Process	The process of requesting the performance of specified work and receiving notification of the outcome of the request. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: 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 WA B2B Procedures: Service Order Process]
Service Provider	When used in a B2B Procedure, refers to the Network Operator~~DNSP or MDP or MPB~~.
Site	The physical location of the Connection Point. [Refer WA B2B Procedures: Customer and Site Details and Service Orders Process]
Technical Delivery Specification	WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification. Defines the technical requirements for communicating B2B messages between Participants via the ~~MSATS~~ WA B2B Handler or contingency systems.
Technical Guidelines	See Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures.
Technical Guidelines for B2B Procedures.	WA B2B Procedures: 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.
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 WA B2B Procedures: 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.

Term	Definition
WA B2B Handler Inbox	The file directory where Participants publish B2B messages and acknowledgements for other Participants. As described in the WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification.
WA B2B Handler Outbox	The file directory where Participants receive B2B messages and acknowledgements from other Participants. As described in the WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification.
WA B2B Infrastructure	Infrastructure (software and hardware) that physically enables B2B communication between Participants.
WA File Exchange Protocol	The file exchange protocol used by the WAEM, as described in WA B2B Procedures: Technical Delivery Specification.
waeXML	**W**estern **A**ustralian **E**lectricity e**X**tensible **M**ark-up **L**anguage. Based on the XML standard for the NEM but including Western Australia-specific definitions.
XML	e**X**tensible **M**arkup **L**anguage.

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