Invoicing Discovery Day

Questions & Answers:

Question	Answer
Invoicing Introduction	
As a Shipper for several Suppliers, how can you identify to which Supplier charges are related to?	**Capacity Invoice:** A way to identify which charges relevant for which Supplier, you could refer to the K80 Record in the ZCS (first level Supporting Information) file which presents the Supplier ID. The K80 Record relates to Class 1 and 2 sites. If you wish to know which Supplier is relevant for Class 3 and 4 Sites, you would need to refer to the CZI (Second Level Supporting Information) File and K47 Record. **Commodity Invoice:** To identify the Supplier, you would need to refer to the K78 Record in the COM (First Level Supporting Information) File. This will provide you the Supplier relevant for Class 1 and 2 sites. If you wish to know which Supplier is relevant for Class 3 and 4 Sites, you would need to refer to the COI (Second Level Supporting Information) File and K44 Record.
Will Customers know when changes are made to file formats?	Every year we have major and minor releases. Xoserve as the CDSP for the industry has an obligation where we make any changes through minor or major release, that we give 6 months notification to the industry of such changes to the file formats. Any changes to file formats do occur through various forums like DSC Change Management Committees and by various communications. We publish the updated version once it has been implemented onto the UKLink documentation Library.
National Grid publish CV and WCF (& ALPs & DAFs), is this data available on Gemini too? **Is it possible to automate the download?**	CVs (Calorific Values) are available here. Annual Load Profiles (ALP), Daily Adjustment Factors (DAF) and Peak Load Factors (PLF) Seasonal Normal Composite Weather Variable (SNCWV) are kept in Xoserve's SharePoint: Access Form NDM Profiling and Capacity Estimation Algorithms: - CCYY-ZZ Gas Year - Demand Estimation Parameters - End User Categories and Derived Factors - Demand Model Supporting Files Where to find (ALPs, DAFs, CWV,): FAQs on demand estimation can be found here

	The parameters mentioned above enable you to calculate WCF and a WAALP, we don't publish these anywhere. Although you can find the WCF on National Grid Data Item Explorer if you do not want to calculate CWV-SNCWV.
Capacity & Commodity	
Can you confirm CFI charge applies to all Classes provided the AQ is between 73200 and 732000?	CFI is based on the AQ bandings. It is only certain AQ bands that it applies to, not every CFI site will incur charges.
How is the Energy Factor Calculated? Is there any correlation to the Calorific Value (CV) for a given Region for that month?	This is a calculated value, there is an Energy Factor per EUC combination. They're issued out in daily APL files. The calculation is: ALP * [1+(WCF*DAF)] However there is a constraint that the value of [1+(WCF*DAF)] can't go lower than 0.01 to make sure energy does not go negative: ALP * [Max:@0.01, 1 + (WCF * DAF))]. The Energy Factor does not use CV. However, there is another factor called the Volume factor (used in meter point reconciliation), which is the Energy factor * CV for the particular day.
Is there a one stop shop that contains all the applicable rates?	The rates are all published in the pricing templates, you would have to go into each individual network to obtain the rates as they differ. This can be accessed here.
Do we receive an LPA file each day via IX with Energy Factors for each LDZ?	Yes.
What is the link for the LPA file format?	The LPA file only contains a header footer and I68 record. The file format for the I68 record is here. The hierarchy for the LPA file is here.
Amendments & Adjustments	
If it was a negative value, would the credit be against the next reconciliation?	Not necessarily. The reconciliations will be dependent on what we've got coming in that month, it isn't dependant on whether it's a credit or a debit.
Is it only reconciled against commodity - not capacity?	Correct.
For Class 4 sites, would reconciliation occur every time a cyclic read is submitted? Or is based on parameters around the estimated annual quantity?	For Class 4 sites, the main criteria used to determine which invoice the charges will go is the read date. If you sent in a read that is dated April before the April Invoice cut off (10th May) that should go on the invoice issued on the 18th business day in May. However if we receive a read dated 1st – 10th May before that invoice cut-off it would be held until the May Amendment invoice which will be issued on the 18th business day in June. The Amendment Invoice is worked a month in arrears. There is a possibility that those reads will not come out to you even if they are relevant for that month's invoice due to a process referred to as Exceptions & Exclusion. Exceptions occur within our system to alert technicians that extra steps need to be taken in order for a correct reconciliation to be created. These have a 2-invoice cycle SLA so there may be some delay. Exclusions are

	linked to defects and to our high value checks during invoice validation. For any known defects we will profile the system to identify any impacted MPR's and remove any associated reconciliations from the invoice until the defect is fixed and for the high value checks we will contact shippers if we feel a reconciliation looks suspect and would hold from invoicing until we receive confirmation that a correction has been made or that the charge is actually correct.
What would GRE be for?	GRE is the gas reconciliation charge.
What is CRC and CRA?	They relate to capacity reconciliation charges. The reason they would be created is all linked to a drop in the AQ, and the CRC charge is to bridge the gap, so you're not being charged the highest rate of capacity across the whole period. The CRA is an adjustment to that if it is needed.
What circumstances would cause GRE?	GRE is generated to reconcile for the cost of the gas itself and every time a read or consumption adjustment is received we calculate and issue a GRE charge which can be a credit or debit depending on whether more or less is used. Note: GRE, CAN and ACY are all referred to as CSEP sites.
What is the difference between GRE and ZRE?	GRE is for the reconciliation of the gas used. *ZRE* is the reconciliation of the LDZ commodity charged under ZCO on the Commodity Invoice.
If a meter exchange goes unrecorded for several months, how is this corrected in amendments?	If you've been submitting reads without recording that meter exchange, you can only update the meter with a date following the last read received. Then you would have to raise an adjustment to get anything corrected before that if for example the set up was different or if the reads were incorrect. This would be done by raising an RFA contact in CMS.
Why do GRE's take a long time to come through?	GREs may take a while to come through due to exceptions & exclusions (explained above).
Could you explain what CSEP's are/stand for?	Where we have an IGT operation in place, we have our Gas Transporters (GTs) that run the majority of the networks (E.g. housing estates where the IGT would be responsible for that specific pipeline) which is called the connected system exit point (everything that the IGT is responsible for is a CSEP and there are 100's of CSEPS around the country).
We submit consumption adjustments for ratchets- do I need to also submit an RFA?	No you don't need to submit an RFA
Transmission & Energy Balancing	
For the neutrality smearing, if there is a credit, where is it applied?	There are 2 charge types both on Entry Capacity and on Energy Balancing. For Energy balancing Neutrality the charge types are CNU for current month Neutrality (can be a debit or credit and is on the invoice for each gas day) and ADS for previous months – this is where adjustments are processed (can be a debit or credit and is on the invoice for each gas day)

	For NTS Entry Capacity Neutrality the charge types are REV for current month Neutrality (can be a debit or credit and is on the invoice for each gas day) and ARS for previous months – where adjustments are processed (can be a debit or credit and is on the invoice for each gas day) ARS is also used to invoice the opposite credit to shippers for Overruns and Negative Overruns.
What is the SMPS and SMPB cashout increase/reduction difference to SAP?	If the system average price of gas is half pence per Kwh, and on that day you have overdelivered (put in more gas than you have taken off), the extra gas you have put in, will be taken off you and you will be given a credit for that (at a price lower than system average price per Kwh). If you underdeliver (taken off more than you put in), you are charged for the gas to be put in on your behalf. You would receive a charge for more than the system average price per Kwh.
How is that price calculated? Is it always a fixed percentage?	We receive 2 files each day into Gemini from the market operator. There's a MOS file and a MOT file, the MOS file works out the SAP price. ICE Endex the Market Operator calculate the prices, we also check them, and Gemini calculates them. They're calculated each day depending on the activity, if there are no trades on a day, the SMP buy & sell price would be SAP price plus or minus the default rate to get your SMP buy and sell prices. If there is other activity, you look at the highest market buy or the lowest market sell and you compare them to the system average price. "System Marginal Buy Price" is the greater of: (a)the System Average Price + Default system marginal price & (b) the price in pence/kWh which is equal to the highest Market Offer Price in relation to a Market Balancing BUY Action taken for that Day "System Marginal Sell Price" is the lesser of: (a) the System Average Price – Default system marginal price & (b)the price in pence/kWh which is equal to the lowest Market Offer Price in relation to a Market Balancing SELL Action taken for that Day
Credit & Risk and Xoserve Invoicing	
Who issues the Cash Call?	Xoserve issues the cash call when a user is in a Call position, Xoserve will contact the Customer as early as possible to inform of the high position and of the value that needs to be paid. That money is then paid into the Cash Call account, which brings the utilisation down. The Cash Call account is held and managed at Xoserve. As soon as your indebtedness level goes back down to an

	acceptable level and you are rebalanced, we can then agree to return those funds.
Even though the money may be owed to only Cadent, the Cash Call goes to a central account?	We do this on behalf of National Grid to make sure that the NTS is balanced at all times.
When we have received a Cash Call is it better to settle the invoice early or lodge more credit?	Cash calls can be driven by an Energy invoice being issued so in these cases we would suggest settling early to avoid potential cash calls.
Do Data Services Contract (DSC) invoices come over the IX?	No, they get sent via email from our Invoicing team to the Customer.