Draft - Rewording for the Risk Register

PAC Risk	Risk Title / Description	There is a risk that
<u>PACR001</u>	<u>Theft of Gas:</u> <u>The consumption recorded at and by the</u> <u>meter does not record the actual</u> <u>consumption at the premise because of</u> <u>theft of gas at that premise</u> Theft of Gas will <u>lead to the inaccurate identification of gas</u> <u>consumed from an end user and impact the</u> <u>level of Unidentified Gas across settlement</u>	Some energy being consumed at a premise is not being recorded due to theft leading to a higher level of unidentified gas in settlements. The energy consumed at a Shipper's site will not be accounted for and be incorporated into unidentified gas
PACR002	<u>AQ Correction Process:</u> <u>The process to correct AQ's is not used</u> <u>correctly or appropriately thereby applying</u> <u>a bias to the AQ corrections which is not</u> <u>reflective of the AQ corrections needed in</u> <u>any shipper's portfolioMisunderstanding</u> and misuse of the AQ correction process <u>will cause a miscalculation of energy</u>	Shippers do not apply AQ corrections in a fair and consistent way thereby introducing a bias, ultimately leading to inaccurate levels of unidentified gas in settlements Inaccurately calculated AQs will cause a misallocation of energy and the AQ correction process will not be used in a fair and consistent way.
PACR003	Use of estimated reads for Daily Metered sites (Product Class 1 and 2) due to an actual daily reading not being loaded onto UKLinkThe use of estimated reads for Daily Metered sites (Product Class 1 and 2) will lead to inaccurate energy calculation	The algorithm used to determine the estimated consumption for a DM Sitedoes not reflect the actual consumption at that site leading to inaccurate allocation and settlement Where estimated reads are used in Product Classes 1 and 2 after D+5, Gas is allocated and reconciled incorrectly
PACR004	Identified LDZ Offtake measurement errors: The gas measured into the network has been identified as being incorrectIdentified LDZ Offtake measurement errors lead to incorrectly measured allocated gas within the LDZ	The gas being measured into the network is incorrect impacting allocation and shrinkage calculations.Offtake meters develop errors and produces inaccurate readings leading to inaccurate allocation of gas in an LDZ
<u>PACR005</u>	Incorrect or absent meter asset data: <u>Consumptions are inaccurately derived</u> <u>from the meter billing attributes</u> <u>provided.The use of incorrect asset data or</u> <u>missing asset data on the Supply Point</u> <u>Register leads to delays in and/or missing</u> <u>reconciliation</u>	The billing attributes of a meter are incorrectly recorded or missing leading to incorrect or no consumptions being derived from meter readings, impacting reconciliations and therefore settlement accuracy. The billing attributes of a meter and gas consumption are incorrectly recorded or missing

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<u>PACR006</u>	<u>bands:</u> <u>Site-specific WAR bands are not available</u> <u>for End User Category (EUC) 03-08</u> <u>sites</u> There is a risk to accurate daily <u>settlement of meter points that do not</u> <u>having a site-specific winter annual ratio</u> (WAR) band for End User Category (EUC) 03-08	For daily settlement sites, a site-specific WAR band is not available from which more accurate profiles can be derived, leading to more accurate allocation and settlement. The daily settlement of meter points that do not have a site-specific WAR will be inaccurate
<u>PACR007</u>	Undetected LDZ Offtake measurement errors: The gas measured into the network is incorrect and remains undetectedUndetected LDZ Offtake measurement errors leading to shrinkage and unidentified gas remain permanently inaccurate	The gas being measured into the network is incorrect due to a measurement error impacting settlement, the levels of unidentified gas and shrinkage, which remains whilst the error is undetected LDZ offtake meters develop an error and remain undetected and produces undetected inaccurate readings leading to inaccurate allocation of gas in an LDZ
PACR008	Unregistered Supply Points: <u>The supply point is not registered, but is</u> <u>consuming gas.</u> <u>Appendent Supply Point Registered on the Supply Point Registered</u> whilst consuming gas	No shipper is putting gas into the network or paying for gas off-taken thereby directly impacting unidentified gas unregistered meter begins consuming gas and adversely impacts the accuracy to Settlement
<u>PACR009</u>	Shipperless Supply Points: <u>The supply point exists on the Supply Point</u> <u>Register with no registered Shipper whilst</u> <u>consuming gas</u> <u>MPRNs exist within the</u> Supply Point Register with no registered Shipper whilst consuming gas	No shipper is putting gas into the network or paying for gas off-taken thereby directly impacting unidentified gasThe accuracy of settlement where a Shipperless site is either still consuming gas or begins to consume at a future date without the Supply Point being reregistered.
<u>PACR010</u>	Meter readings fail validation (product classes 3 and 4):Insufficient reads are loading into UKLink eroding the accuracy of the AQMeter readings in Product Classes 3 and 4 are submitted and fail validation, and subsequent reads fail validation; the AQ will become less accurate impacting the timeliness of reconciliation	Actual reads are either sent and fail validation or are not sent so that insufficient reads are provided to maintain the AQ accuracy leading to inaccurate allocation and settlement. In Product Classes 3 and 4 where accurate meter reads are rejected and inaccurate reads are accepted due to the mismanagement of the meter read validation process
<u>PACR011</u>	Derived meter read drift: <u>The consumption derived from automatic</u> <u>reads is not reflective of the actual</u> <u>consumption recorded on the meter and</u> <u>this is not identified</u> Where check reads are not completed, there is a risk that meters are under or over reading for an extended period of time which will impact allocation accuracy	Consumption drift is not identified because check reads are not obtained to identify the issue, leading to incorrect consumptions being used in settlement.Where check reads are not completed within timescales, sites that derive a read will drift and not be identified

PACR012	Required meter read frequency for product4 meters:The differing required frequency in meterread provision between product class 3 and4 sites4 sitesInfrequent meter read submission ofProduct Class 4 meters will impact thefrequency with which the AQ isrecalculated and the number of times a siteis individually reconciled	<u>The frequency of submission of meter</u> <u>readings for Product Class 4 meter points</u> <u>could adversely impact the accuracy of</u> <u>the derived AQ and consumption along</u> <u>with the frequency of reconciliation</u> <u>frequency of submission of meter</u> <u>readings for Product Class 4 meter points</u> <u>could adversely impact the accuracy of</u> <u>the derived AQ and consumption</u>
PACR013	<u>Change of Shipper Reads:</u> <u>Estimated Change of Shipper reads are</u> <u>used and rather than actual reads, creating</u> <u>inaccurate reconciliation to the shippers</u> <u>involved. The risk to allocation is created by</u> <u>estimated Change of Shipper reads being</u> <u>used and not replaced by actual reads</u> <u>creating incorrect periods of reconciliation</u>	The opening and closing periods of reconciliation are not accurately reflected for the two shippers when an actual read is not used impacting reconciliation accuracy.Estimated readings provided by the Transporter are used and not replaced with an actual reading are inaccurate and will create incorrect periods of reconciliation
<u>PACR014</u>	<u>Meter readings not provided within the</u> <u>settlement window:</u> <u>Sites do not have any reads loaded in the</u> <u>settlement windowFailure to obtain a</u> meter reading within the settlement window will lead to final allocation not reflecting true consumption	Reconciliations will be crystallised based on estimated readings due to the failure to provide a meter reading within the settlement window, impacting settlement accuracy and unidentified gas. Some meter points do not obtain a read within the settlement window and reconciliation periods will crystallise not reflecting true consumption
<u>PACR015</u>	<u>Retrospective updates:</u> <u>Application of an inconsistent approach by</u> <u>Shippers and the industry to retrospective</u> <u>updates</u> Inconsistent approach taken by Shippers to retrospective updates increases the risk of inaccurate reconciliation periods	The application of an inconsistent approach to retrospective updates introduces a bias and therefore impacts settlement accuracyThe approach taken by shippers to retrospective updates increases the risk of inaccurate reconciliation periods
PACR016D	<u>Correction Factors (CF) – incorrect use of</u> <u>standard CF above 732,000kwh:</u> <u>Incorrectly using standard Correction</u> <u>Factor (1.02264) for sites consuming above</u> <u>732,000kWh</u> Use of standard Correction Factors for a sites consuming above 732,000kWh	The standard correction factor is used when a site-specific correction factor should be applied, leading to incorrect consumptions and ultimately inaccurate settlementThe calculation of gas consumption is incorrect for a site where site specific correction factor (>732,000 kWh) is mandatory under Thermal Regulations
PACR017D	<u>Correction Factors (CF) – use of a standard</u> <u>CF for sites consuming on or below</u> <u>73,200kWh</u> The accuracy in use of a standard Correction Factor (1.02264) for sites consuming below 732,000 kWh	Using a standard correction factor as required in the Thermal Energy Regulations introduces inaccuracy to settlements. There is a risk that across the scale, the use of standard correction factor (1.02264) for sites consuming below 732,000 kWh leads to incorrect attribution of energy



PACR018D	Correction Factors (CF) – incorrect use of standard CF below 732,000kwh: Incorrectly using standard Correction Factor (1.02264) for sites consuming above 73,200kWh and below 732,000kwh	The standard correction factor is used when a site-specific correction factor should be applied, leading to incorrect consumptions and ultimately inaccurate settlement
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