SUMMARY POLICY ISSUE PAPER

Title of Paper	**CRS and MIS User Lifecycles**		
Issue Ref		Date: 13 December 2016	
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Discussed at User Group	22 March 2016	Discussion at EDAG	25 July 2016
Issued to DA	tbc	Discussion at DA	31 August 2016

Summary and recommendation

For both the CRS and MIS there needs to be a controlled process for parties to access and update the info held in these databases. This paper describes how these arrangements are proposed to work.

As with now, the party that will manage this process will be the organization that will be the code administrator.

1. These diagrams show the process for approving a party to be a Market Intelligence Service (MIS) User or a Central Registration System (CRS[1]) User.

2. A CRS User is one who has responsibilities for maintaining and updating data within the CRS and transacts directly with CRS (i.e. 'write' access).

3. Other entities who may be permitted recipients of CRS data reports, e.g. shippers, Data Aggregators (i.e. 'read' access), are not classed as CRS Users.

4. The MIS will hold data that describes the characteristics of a meter point eg, the type of meter (Smart or traditional) installed, parameters that support UoS billing eg, Annual Quantities (AQ) factors, if Green Deal is associated with the meter point.

5. Various industry parties would find the CRS and MIS information beneficial. For example TPIs may view this data to help ensure the consumer has the appropriate meter point configuration for the tariff they are seeking.

6. The means by which the CRS and MIS will be accessed will be a function of the solution architecture and will be defined during the Detail Level Specification (DLS) phase of the programme.

7. The MIS User community is wider than the CRS User base e.g. third party intermediaries (TPIs).

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[1] This includes the Switching system and the Market Information system/ service.

8. The process for governing an MIS and CRS User will be set out in the relevant industry code. A prospective SEC Party[2] applying for accession to the SEC is also permitted to be a CRS User and is therefore permitted to be a MIS User; or a prospective MIS User who is not a SEC Party applies to the SEC to be a MIS User.[3]

Analysis

9. In light of the purpose and expected design requirements of the information systems, we concluded that the currently existing arrangements for granting access and use of the CRS and MIS are the most appropriate to manage access and use of the CRS and MIS.

10. The processes set out in the diagrams accompanying this slides reflect current processes.

Summary of key points from stakeholders

11. The CRS and MIS User Lifecycles Level 1 was presented to the User Group on 22 March 2016.

12. The work presented was non-contentious as it reflects current arrangements. The BPD User Group did not raise any issues on the proposed lifecycles. One EDAG member indicated that the access control arrangements need to be robustly design to ensure the various parties have the appropriate access rights.

13. The detailed access rights and detail specifications of the approval process will be developed during the DLS phase of the programme.

Recommendation

14. DA is invited to agree the approval and management arrangements for the CRS and MIS User Lifecyles as being suitable for inclusion in Blueprint Baseline 1.

DA Decision Log

Date of DA Meeting	31 August 2016
Decisions (from Ofgem website)	Approved as baseline. The DA agreed the approval and management arrangements for the CRS and MIS user lifecycles as being suitable for inclusion in Design Baseline 1. These lifecycles describe the process for approving a party to be a Market Intelligence Service (MIS) user or a Central Registration System (CRS) user. These processes will be developed into further detail in the Detailed Level Specification phase.
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[2] Reference to SEC is taken from the TOM. The final governance structure will be decided by the Regulatory Design Workstream.
[3] This is based on the assumption that SEC will be in charge of governance.