RETAIL ENERGY CODE

This document is classified as **WHITE**.
Information is for public, unrestricted dissemination and publication.

01	Proposal Plan
02	Impact Assessment
03	Consultation
04	**Final Recommendation**

CHANGE REPORT

R0323 - TARIFF INTEROPERABILITY PHASE 1A – SUPPLIER PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

DOCUMENT VERSION	V1.1
PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	18 February 2027
IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH	Big Bang

RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEE	Performance Assurance Board	**CHANGE PATH**	Self-Governance
PRIORITISATION CATEGORY	High	**URGENCY**	Standard
IMPACTED STAKEHOLDERS	Energy Suppliers, TI Users		

LEAD ANALYST (SOLUTION LEAD)	TECHNICAL LEAD	ASSURANCE LEAD	SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT
FLO MONEA	POPPY PARK	KAT HIGBY	CHRIS THOMPSON
Click to send an email	Click to send an email	Click to send an email	Click to send an email

OVERVIEW

This Change Proposal seeks to propose the addition of proportionate and targeted Tariff Interoperability reporting obligations on Suppliers.

CODE MANAGER RECOMMENDATION

The Code Manager recommends that the Performance Assurance Board:

- **APPROVE** the proposed change solution;
- **APPROVE** the proposed implementation approach; and
- **APPROVE** the proposed implementation date of 18 February 2027.

RETAIL ENERGY CODE

CONTENTS

1 Summary 3
2 Problem Statement 3
3 Impacts 4
4 Cross-Code Impacts 4
5 Proposal Plan 4
6 Prioritisation Category and Urgency 5
7 Proposed Solution 6
8 Draft Legal Text 7
9 Summary of Impact Assessment Activity 8
10 Risks, Assumptions, Issues and Dependencies 10
11 Business Case Assessment 12
12 Case for Change 13
13 Summary of Consultation Responses 13
14 Summary of Amendments Made Following Consultation 15
15 Appendix 17
16 Glossary 17

BACKGROUND

1 SUMMARY

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), in partnership with RECCo, developed and consulted on Tariff Interoperability proposals. DESNZ has published a Government Response to the consultation and its decision to implement new Tariff Interoperability Arrangements through a new Electricity Supply Standard Licence Condition (SLC) 11C, changes to REC Schedule 1: Definitions and Interpretations, and new Schedule 35: Tariff Interoperability (TI) Arrangements. These changes were implemented on 18 May 2026 and set a TI Phase 1a go-live date of 18 February 2027.

The Government Response also baselined a new TI Application Programming Interface (API) Technical Specification and changes to the Energy Market Data Specification (EMDS). Following testing to further assure the detailed design, these will be subject to further consultation and implemented into the REC later in 2026.

The Government Response has split the delivery of Phase 1 into two phases. Phase 1a, which will go live in February 2027, provides TI Users with access to publicly available tariff information from TI Energy Suppliers. Phase 1b, which will go live in November 2027, provides Registered Tariff Interoperability (RTI) Users with access to Customer Specific Tariff Information from TI Energy Suppliers. Phase 1b will use the Consumer Consent Solution (CCS), currently being developed by RECCo, to facilitate the required Consumer Consent for RTI Users to access Customer Specific Tariff Information.

The November 2025 consultation indicated that RECCo would raise a REC proposal (R0323) to implement the required changes to the Performance Assurance Report Catalogue (PARC) to assure the performance of TI Energy Suppliers (i.e. Electricity Suppliers mandated by SLC11C and those that have opted in) in live operation.

RECCo has updated its consultation proposal and will not require TI Energy Suppliers to send a daily API message with performance data. Following consideration of responses to the consultation, RECCo is of the view that the consulted-on approach is disproportionate at this point in time. The decision to move away from the daily API and to a monthly report is reflected in Schedule 35 Tariff Interoperability Arrangements paragraph 2.17 (b). The reasons for this decision are set out in paragraph 77 of the Government Response.

Having further considered the new TI requirements, RECCo considers that it would be proportionate to assure some of these through the Maintenance of Qualification Annual Statement rather than through additional performance reporting set out in the PARC.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

This proposal will provide the Code Manager with data to assure Supplier performance against obligations in a new REC Schedule: Tariff Interoperability Arrangements.

If Suppliers do not meet their Tariff Interoperability obligations, this could lead to Consumers' Energy supply not being optimised, meaning that Consumers may incur higher charges. If price signals are not responded to through optimisation, this may also have other impacts such as reduced Net Zero benefits and reduced response to capacity constraints.

3 IMPACTS

CONSUMERS
All Consumers

REC SERVICE PROVIDERS
REC Performance Assurance

RECCO / REC CODE MANAGER
REC Performance Assurance

REC PARTIES AND SERVICE USERS
Energy Suppliers
TI Users

REC DOCUMENTS / PRODUCTS
Performance Assurance Report Catalogue (PARC)

MHHS
No impact identified.

If poor Supplier performance reduces trust in the TI Arrangements, this may dissuade Consumers from engaging in optimisation and overall response to Energy price signals. It is anticipated that the TI Arrangements will support Consumers in optimising their Energy consumption and responding to price signals that reflect Net Zero impacts.

4 CROSS-CODE IMPACTS

No cross-code impacts have been identified at this stage.

5 PROPOSAL PLAN

Milestone	Activity	From	To
Definition		**21 Apr-26**	**13 Aug-26**
	Solution Development	April	May
	Legal Review	May	June
	Service Provider Impact Assessment	June	July
	Party Impact Assessment	June	July
	Business Case Assessment	July	August
Change Proposal		**13 Aug-26**	**27 Oct-26**
	Consultation	August	September
	Solution Refinement	September	October

	Final Determination	October	October
Voting		**27 Oct-26**	**27 Oct-26**
	Appeal Window	27 October	10 November

6 PRIORITISATION CATEGORY AND URGENCY

6.1 CODE MANAGER REVIEW

The Code Manager is proposing this Change Proposal be given an Urgency Status of Standard and a Prioritisation Category of High.

The Code Manager believes this Change Proposal:

- Does not meet the Ofgem criteria for Urgency;
- Has a strong alignment to the Strategic Direction Statement as it supports an SDS priority and is clearly more strategically relevant than most other Standard changes;
- Has high importance as it delivers noticeably greater consumer, market or regulatory benefit than most other Standard changes; and
- Has a medium complexity as it requires co-ordination or effort but can be scheduled flexibly alongside other Standard changes.

RETAIL ENERGY CODE

SOLUTION

7 PROPOSED SOLUTION

The proposed solution introduces a new Performance Assurance reporting framework to support monitoring of compliance with the TI Arrangements. This consists of a new monthly report, 'Tariff Interoperability Energy Supplier Performance Assurance' (2100), alongside two ad-hoc reports: 'Tariff Interoperability Energy Supplier API Error Code Report' (2110) and 'Tariffs not in Scope of Tariff Interoperability Arrangements' (2120). Together, these reports will provide the Code Manager with visibility of Supplier performance, API issues, and tariff types that are not currently supported by the TI Arrangements, enabling effective monitoring and informing future development of the framework.

Alongside Supplier reporting, RECCo is developing a TI Monitoring Tool which will independently monitor API availability, response times and adherence to the TI API Technical Specification through regular polling of Supplier APIs. Together, the Supplier reporting mechanisms, annual self-certification, and independent monitoring tool are intended to provide a proportionate and robust assurance framework that supports effective oversight of supplier compliance and informs future development of the TI Arrangements.

7.1 TI ENERGY SUPPLIER PERFORMANCE REPORT (MONTHLY)

TI Energy Suppliers will be required to report against the new REC obligations on:

- TI API availability (99.9%);
- TI API response times of 95% less than 1 second against steady state (1,000 requests/second) and 95% less than 5 seconds between steady state and peak capacity (up to 5,000 requests/second for 5 minutes);
- making all tariff updates available at least 60 minutes before they take effect;
- removing TI User access (e.g. on grounds of excessive use or security); and
- volumetrics on use of the service.

The submission of this report is to be done through the REC Portal by the TI Energy Suppliers.

7.2 API ERROR CODES REPORT (ON REQUEST)

TI Energy Suppliers will provide up to three months data on the number and type of API Error Codes. API Error Codes identify messages that have not been successfully received by TI Energy Suppliers or by TI Users. Data will be provided following a Code Manager request, for example to support a deep dive on the effectiveness of the TI arrangements. TI Energy Suppliers will have at least one month to provide data following a request.

TI Energy Suppliers will submit this report through the REC Portal on an ad-hoc basis.

7.3 TARIFF STRUCTURE REPORT (ON REQUEST)

All Electricity Suppliers (not just TI Energy Suppliers) will provide information on the structure of any of their tariffs that cannot be sent to TI Users using the schema set out in the TI API Technical Specifications. This will provide valuable information on any required changes for TI Phase 2, which will extend the reach of the TI arrangements to complex electricity tariffs as well as to the gas market. This information will also inform any future reviews of the TI arrangements.

Electricity Suppliers will submit this report through the REC Portal on an ad-hoc basis.

7.4 MAINTENANCE OF QUALIFICATION ANNUAL STATEMENT

TI Energy Suppliers will be required to confirm that they have made all tariffs within scope of the TI Arrangements available to TI Users and have in place arrangements to manage queries from TI Users and Consumers. This information will be collected as part of the Maintenance of Qualification Annual Statement and will be documented in the REC Maintenance of Qualification Guidance (note that this guidance is not subject to REC change management but has been included within scope of R0323 to obtain industry views and for transparency).

7.5 TI MONITORING TOOL

In addition to direct reporting from Energy Suppliers on their TI performance, RECCo is developing a TI Monitoring Tool. This will enable RECCo to understand in real time if a TI Energy Supplier's API is available, the response time for calls, and to confirm that the API messages sent are consistent with the TI API Technical Specification. The TI Monitoring Tool will poll each TI Energy Supplier's Market Participant Identifier (MPID) every few minutes (randomised so that checks are not predictable). While this will provide a good level of assurance that the TI Arrangements are being operated to the required standards, it is not a substitute for the assurance that can be obtained from Supplier self-reporting. For transparency, TI Monitoring Tool Performance Assurance reporting has been added to the PARC.

TI Users can be any organisation or person that wishes to access tariff data from a TI Energy Supplier. This data within scope of TI Phase 1a is publicly available and does not contain personal data. Given the data involved and the intent for this to be an open data access model, under which TI Users are not 'authorised', R0323 does not propose to assure TI User performance. To mitigate risk, Suppliers will be able to restrict access to a TI User where defined capacity limits are breached (1,000 requests per second from an individual IP address), or on grounds of security.

8 DRAFT LEGAL TEXT

The legal text changes to deliver the proposed solution to R0323 can be found here.

RETAIL ENERGY CODE

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

9 SUMMARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

9.1 SERVICE PROVIDER IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

DIGITAL SERVICE PORTAL	• Changes to the Digital Services Partner (DSP) Portal will be required to facilitate the submission and validation of the new Party reports (i.e. the 2100, 2110 and 2120 files).
	• The following activities are required for the design, build and test associated with this proposal:
	  ○ Business analysis and user story creation;
	  ○ Development of SFTP ingestion mechanism;
	  ○ Additional file upload and validation on upload screen;
	  ○ Display of new dashboard; and
	  ○ Testing of SFTP, file upload and dashboard display.
	• Anticipated lead time is 3 months. This includes mobilisation lead time following the Change Proposal being approved.

DATA ANALYTICS	• A suggestion to move away from Microsoft Excel for ad-hoc report 'Tariffs not in scope of Tariff Interoperability Arrangements' was received. The Code Manager clarified that given the more descriptive nature of the request under this report, it is preferable to collate via Excel.
	• Changes to systems/processes are required as the new data sets being added to the PARC will need to be collected, processed and displayed within the Performance Assurance dashboards.
	• The following activities are required for the design, build and test associated with this proposal:
	  ○ Capture requirements, review data sources, mappings and agree success criteria;
	  ○ Dashboard content design, including data source and aggregation rules;
	  ○ Establish file format and transfer Mechanism for TI Monitoring Tool outputs;
	  ○ Build of data ingestion, pipeline and dashboard; and
	  ○ Testing of data ingestion, pipeline and dashboard.
	• The following ongoing activities are expected to take place following the implementation:
	  ○ Each month: ingest data sets, run processing pipeline, review outputs, and publish results; and
	  ○ Ad-hoc: address any validation issues and resolve service desk queries associated with the TI data sets.
	• The anticipated lead time to implement R0323 is 3 months. This includes mobilisation lead time following R0323's approval.

PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	• The Service Provider agreed that the monthly report would provide sufficient Performance Assurance visibility to monitor TI Energy Supplier performance and identify emerging trends. Similarly, it was noted that the ability to further request data in API Error Codes will provide sufficient assurance to support trend analysis and deeper investigation. • System changes will be required to enable the interpretation of the data sent in monthly reports, ad-hoc reports, and through the API. This will likely be Performance dashboards and a separate mechanism for viewing ad-hoc reports. These changes will support reporting against the new Tariff Interoperability Performance Assurance requirements. • New processes will be required to validate the monthly reporting of data, identify trends and exceptions, request and analyse ad-hoc reports, and inform any required assurance follow up or Performance Assurance Techniques (PATs). • Resource will be required to support design, testing and readiness activity. This includes internal Performance Assurance, operational and technical input for delivery of the dashboard, and ad-hoc reporting capability. • Minimal cost is expected to be incurred for the design, build and test activities associated with this Change Proposal. • Incremental ongoing effort and costs will be incurred in respect of the monthly review of performance data, analysis of trends or exceptions, issuing and managing PATs where applicable, and requesting ad-hoc reports where further information is required to support deeper analysis or investigation of potential issues.
MAINTENANCE AND QUALIFICATIONS	• No costs associated with this Change Proposal for Maintenance and Qualifications. • A minimum of two weeks is required to implement the proposed changes.

9.2 REC PARTY IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

A Party impact assessment was conducted from 05 June 2026 to 26 June 2026. In total three responses were received from Energy Suppliers. The non-confidential responses have been published here.

ENERGY SUPPLIERS	• Respondents generally supported the proposed solution. • Some concerns were raised regarding the application of reporting requirements to non-TI Energy Suppliers. The Code Manager clarified that the reporting aligns with licence obligations that apply to all Electricity Supply Licence holders.

	• The move from daily API reporting to a monthly reporting approach was welcomed as a more proportionate and pragmatic Assurance model that reduces unnecessary burdens on Suppliers. The Code Manager noted that the performance thresholds have already been established through the wider Tariff Interoperability programme. • A respondent highlighted potential implementation challenges alongside ongoing Market-wide Half Hourly Settlement (MHHS) activities and resource constraints. The Code Manager noted that the proposed implementation of Phase 1a of Tariff Interoperability was set by DESNZ when the new Schedule 35 Tariff Interoperability Arrangements were implemented into the REC in May 2026. • A respondent noted that while the TI API focuses on tariff data structures rather than Settlement mechanics, managing a dual stack of MHHS and non-MHHS Metering Points adds layers of operational complexity. • Some respondents highlighted that the activity of gathering and storing data for the ad-hoc reports would potentially be highly complex and time consuming. One respondent noted that the provision of at least one month to provide the data following a Code Manager request is reasonable and provides TI Energy Suppliers with sufficient time to run data extraction queries, perform internal validations, and format the report to REC standards without disrupting business-as-usual operations. • Further clarity was requested on the information expected from non-TI Energy Suppliers, as well as a clearer definition of what constitutes a “tariff” in cases where Consumer portfolios are primarily made up of bespoke tariff contracts. The Code Manager confirmed it would consider provision of additional guidance as and when this report is requested to help ensure a good quality response. • No quantified costs were provided, with potential effort associated with system changes, API monitoring, reporting processes, data retention, and extraction of reporting data being noted. • Respondents agreed with the benefits identified in the Change Report.

10 RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS, ISSUES AND DEPENDENCIES

There are no risks or issues associated with this Change Proposal.

10.1 ASSUMPTIONS

No.	ASSUMPTION	HOW/WHEN TO VALIDATE
A01.R0323	Party assurance approach will be developed and ready ahead of go-live.	To be validated on 18 February 2027 (implementation date).
A02.R0323	Party Qualification activity is correctly performed and any issues relating to qualifications are being communicated in a timely manner.	Ongoing post-event check
A03.R0323	A single file summarising the data collected will be passed to the DSP environment using the existing SFTP mechanism.	Validated

10.2 DEPENDENCIES

NO.	DEPENDENCY	STATUS
D01.R0323	The processing of the new Performance Assurance data sets will require input from the REC Performance Assurance provider to ensure Performance Assurance dashboard outputs meet their requirements.	Closed
D02.R0323	There is a dependency on the DSP Service Provider to provide the data collection mechanisms (DSP Portal and SFTP) and the data processing environment.	Open
D03.R0323	There is a dependency on RECCo to agree the format, content, frequency and transfer mechanism for data collected via the TI Monitoring Tool for use in the Performance Assurance dashboards.	Open

11 BUSINESS CASE ASSESSMENT

11.1 COSTS

COSTS	DESIGN/ DEVELOPMENT COSTS	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS	ONGOING OPERATIONAL COSTS
ENERGY SUPPLIERS	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal
DIGITAL SERVICE PORTAL	28 FTE days	10 FTE days	N/A
DATA ANALYTICS	5.4 FTE (27 days)	0.6 FTE (3 days)	1.4 FTE / annum (7 days/annum)
PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	4.5 FTE	1 FTE	6 FTE / annum
MAINTENANCE AND QUALIFICATIONS	£0	£0	£0

REC BUDGET APPROVAL SECURED FOR CENTRAL SYSTEM COSTS	14 October 2026

11.2 BENEFITS

INTANGIBLE BENEFITS	BENEFITS DESCRIPTION
IMPROVED VISIBILITY OF SUPPLIER PERFORMANCE	Enabling more effective monitoring of compliance with Tariff Interoperability obligations.
ENHANCED PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE OVERSIGHT	This is achieved through a combination of TI Energy Supplier self-reporting and independent monitoring.
GREATER TRANSPARENCY ACROSS THE MARKET	This provides confidence that TI Energy Suppliers are meeting their Tariff Interoperability obligations.

11.3 COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

The Code Manager believes the cost and effort of implementing this Change Proposal are proportionate to the benefits provided by the proposed solution.

The implementation of this change will establish a robust and proportionate framework for monitoring compliance with the TI obligations. In doing so, it will provide the necessary Performance Assurance mechanisms to oversee TI Energy Supplier compliance, identify performance issues, and support ongoing operational monitoring. Furthermore, the implementation of R0323 is a key enabler for the successful delivery of TI Phase 1a,

ensuring that appropriate assurance arrangements are in place from go-live to monitor and assess TI Energy Supplier performance in live operation.

The costs incurred primarily relate to the building and testing phases of the REC Portal mechanism to allow the proposed reports to be uploaded. Additional costs relate to the development and testing of proposed dashboards to allow for a transparent visualisation of the data provided, and for the data analysis needed to investigate trends and patterns.

In contrast, the benefits are significant. The change provides a strong mechanism to report TI Energy Supplier compliance with TI obligations. Long term, this will enable the further TI Arrangements phased implementations (Phase 1b) to be completed efficiently, with no disruption. The benefits of this change are tightly linked to the benefits of the TI Programme of work to reduce barriers to interoperability between TI Energy Suppliers, devices and service providers. Overall, the benefits outweigh the costs, making this a cost-effective and strategically valuable change.

12 CASE FOR CHANGE

SELF GOVERNANCE

The Code Manager considers there is a positive case for implementing this Change Proposal on the basis that the proposed solution:

- The proposed solution appropriately resolves the original Problem Statement;
- The cost and effort of implementing and operating the proposed solution is proportionate and cost-effective;
- The impact of the Change Proposal not being implemented may cause detriment to the wider TI Programme overall; and
- The proposed solution delivers positive outcomes and efficiencies in the operation of the retail energy market.

13 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION RESPONSES

A consultation was circulated on 14 August 2026 to obtain views on the Change Report (For Consultation). In total four responses were received from Energy Suppliers. The key themes from these responses have been summarised and set out below. The non-confidential responses have been published here.

13.1 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

Overall, consultation feedback demonstrated strong support for the objectives of R0323 and the introduction of Performance Assurance arrangements for TI Phase 1a. While respondents generally agreed with the proposed solution, implementation approach, change path, and recommended implementation date, most feedback focused on improving clarity rather than challenging the proposal's principles. Common themes included the need to clearly define the relationship between TI Energy Supplier reporting and independent

monitoring, minimise duplicative reporting obligations, and clarify requirements for non-TI Energy Suppliers. Subject to these clarifications and the timely provision of supporting guidance, respondents broadly considered the proposal proportionate, practical, and suitable for implementation.

13.2 COMMENTS ON THE SOLUTION AND PROPOSED LEGAL TEXT

Respondents were broadly supportive of the proposed solution and the introduction of Performance Assurance arrangements for TI Phase 1a. Stakeholders generally agreed that the proposed reporting and monitoring arrangements would provide appropriate visibility of TI Energy Supplier compliance.

However, several respondents requested greater clarity on the interaction between TI Energy Supplier reporting and RECCo's independent monitoring capabilities to avoid duplication. Specific concerns were raised regarding the purpose and proportionality of report 2120 (Tariff Structure Report), the reporting obligations for non-TI Energy Suppliers, and alignment with SLC 11C. One respondent also considered the proposed addition to the Annual Maintenance of Qualification statement to be duplicative of existing compliance reporting.

13.3 BENEFITS RELATIVE TO IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONAL COSTS

Respondents generally recognised the benefits of enhanced visibility, monitoring, and assurance of TI Energy Supplier compliance under TI Arrangements. The proposed solution was viewed as a pragmatic and proportionate approach, particularly when compared to earlier concepts involving more frequent reporting. However, respondents highlighted that implementation, and operational costs may be higher than reflected in the consultation. In particular, they noted that costs may be higher due to the need to establish reporting processes, identify reporting owners, maintain technical monitoring capabilities, extract and retain operational data, and respond to ad-hoc information requests. Several Parties emphasised that assurance activities should remain proportionate and that any duplication between TI Energy Supplier reporting and independent monitoring should be minimised to avoid unnecessary costs.

13.4 CASE FOR CHANGE AND CODE MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION

The consultation responses broadly supported the underlying need for Performance Assurance arrangements to accompany the implementation of TI Phase 1a. Respondents generally agreed that mechanisms should be in place to monitor compliance, provide transparency, and identify potential issues following go-live. Most respondents supported the Code Manager's recommendation for implementation and agreed with the proposed Self-Governance route, noting that the proposal introduces assurance and reporting arrangements rather than new policy requirements. The exception related to concerns over non-TI Energy Supplier reporting obligations and their interpretation against licence requirements, where one respondent considered Authority approval may be more

appropriate. Overall, feedback reinforced the need for assurance arrangements while seeking additional guidance and clarification in specific areas.

13.5 IMPLEMENTATION DATE AND APPROACH

Respondents were largely supportive of the proposed big bang implementation approach and the implementation date of 18 February 2027, recognising the benefit of aligning assurance requirements with the wider TI Phase 1a go-live date. Nevertheless, stakeholders emphasised the importance of early publication of guidance, reporting templates, technical specifications, and supporting documentation to enable TI Energy Supplier readiness. Concerns were raised regarding compressed delivery timelines, dependencies on finalisation of technical specifications, readiness of central systems, and resource constraints arising from concurrent industry programmes such as MHHS. Respondents also highlighted the need for early collaboration on developing and testing a monitoring tool to avoid operational and cyber security risks during live operation.

14 SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS MADE FOLLOWING CONSULTATION

Following the closure of the consultation, the Code Manager has amended the proposed solution of this Change Proposal. This amendment relates to report *2110 Tariff Interoperability Energy Supplier API Error Code Report*.

The structure of this report that the Code Manager consulted on included the following set of data:

- get_tariffs_request_[error code]
- get_tariffs_response_[error code]
- get_tariff_details_request_[error code]
- get_tariff_details_response_[error code]

Following further review, it has been identified that reporting against the get_tariffs_response_[error code] and get_tariff_details_response_[error code] items is not viable within the Phase 1a API architecture.

HTTP error codes can only be reported by the Party that receives them. Within the Get Tariffs and Get Tariff Details processes, the TI User initiates an HTTP GET request and the TI Energy Supplier returns the requested tariff information as the HTTP response. Where the TI Energy Supplier returns an HTTP error response to the TI User, the TI Energy Supplier is aware of the error code generated and can therefore report against the relevant request-related error metrics.

However, for the Get Tariffs Response and Get Tariff Details Response interactions, the TI Energy Supplier is providing the HTTP response rather than making a request. There is no subsequent HTTP exchange through which the TI User can reject the response and return an HTTP error code to the TI Energy Supplier. Consequently, the TI Energy Supplier is unable to receive, record, or report response-related HTTP error codes for these flows.

As a result, the Code Manager has removed the get_tariffs_response_[error code] and get_tariff_details_response_[error code] items from report 2110, as these measures cannot be consistently recorded by TI Energy Suppliers within the Phase 1a API design.

15 APPENDIX

CHANGE PROPOSAL	Link
LEGAL DRAFTING	Link
TARIFF INTEROPERABILITY HUB	Link
CONSOLIDATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESPONSES	Link
CONSOLIDATED CONSULTATION RESPONSES	Link

16 GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Consumer	means any person supplied (or seeking a supply) of Energy at an RMP (whether or not that person also exports or is seeking to export electricity at an RMP).
Market Participant Identifier (MPID)	means the unique identifier by which a Market Participant is identified.
Performance Assurance	means the activities undertaken by the Code Manager and the REC PAB in accordance with the Performance Assurance Schedule.
Tariff Interoperability API Technical Specification	means the Category 3 Product of that name that describes the specification for Tariff Interoperability APIs and other technical requirements.
Tariff Interoperability Application Programming Interface (API)	means any application programming interface defined within the TI API Technical Specification.
Tariff Interoperability Arrangements	means the arrangements described in the Tariff Interoperability Arrangements Schedule to facilitate the sharing of Tariff Pricing Data in accordance with the Tariff Interoperability Licence Condition.
Tariff Interoperability Energy Suppliers	means either: (a) an Electricity Supplier which is required by its Energy Supply Licence to provide Tariff Pricing Data under the Tariff Interoperability Arrangements; or

Term	Definition
	(b) an Energy Supplier which is not required by its Energy Supply Licence to provide Tariff Pricing Data but has: (i) notified its intention to participate in the Tariff Interoperability Arrangements in accordance with paragraph 1.7 of the Tariff Interoperability Arrangements Schedule; and (ii) not given notice to cease participating in the Tariff Interoperability Arrangements in accordance with paragraph 1.8 of the Tariff Interoperability Arrangements Schedule.
Tariff Interoperability Users	means any individual or organisation which wishes to access the Tariff Pricing Data.