ALLOCATION OF EMBEDDED NETWORK CODES

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VERSION RELEASE HISTORY

Version	Effective Date	Summary of Changes
1.0	August 2001	Original document issued to Network Service provider responsible for creating code. This document was never made available on the Website
2.0	July 2006	Updated to remove references to Australian Inland Energy and placed on the website
3.0	June 2008	Updated to include new capability of creating codes 140 business days retrospectively
4.0	July 2009	Update to AEMO format, inclusion of new codes for TNSP allocated embedded networks in Table 1 and name change to Jemena from Alinta AE
5.0	October 2011	Name changes to NSW networks, Country Energy, Energy Australia & Integral Energy
6.0	August 2013	Name changes to ETSA Utilities
7.0	September 2014	Name changes to SP-Ausnet and email changes to the infocenter
8.0	October 2018	Updated to new AEMO format Introduced Embedded Network Managers as a Participant and provided an example of how to create an EN code in a sub-embedded network Added TasNetworks and Sub-embedded Network codes to Table 1.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The CATS_EMB_NET_ID_CODES table in MSATS has the EMBNETIDCODE field, which contains the embedded network identifier codes used to identify to which embedded network an embedded network NMI belongs, either as a parent or a child. The Embedded Network Code Identifier allows MSATS to identify from which parent NMI the consumption of an on-market child NMI should be subtracted from.

For existing embedded networks, the *Exemption Embedded Network Service Provider* (EENSP) may obtain the embedded network code attached to the parent NMIs by contacting the *Local Network Service Provider* (LNSP) or *financially responsible Market Participant* (FRMP). The *Embedded Network Manager* (ENM) may also obtain the embedded network code from the LNSP or FRMP of the parent NMI if they have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the LNSP/FRMP that they have authorisation to access this information on behalf of the EENSP.

2. EMBEDDED NETWORK CODE CREATION

When requested, or when the LNSP determines that a new embedded network code is required, the LNSP must liaise with the EENSP (or ENM acting on behalf of the EENSP) in determining an appropriate code as per the embedded network code structure specified in Section 3 below. Once determined, the LNSP must provide the embedded network code and other relevant details as listed in the MSATS CATS Procedures to AEMO.

AEMO will administer the codes and pre-populate the appropriate data tables in MSATS. Further information about the CATS_EMB_NET_ID_CODES table and definitions of all fields in the table are in Appendix 1.

Please provide the embedded network code data via email to: supporthub@aemo.com.au

3. EMBEDDED NETWORK CODE STRUCTURE

The following code structure defines the embedded network code, which can have up to 10 alphanumeric characters.

XXXXXXXXXX

Where:

(i) The first two characters indicate the participant selected from Table 1.

(ii) The participant provides the other 8 characters. All eight characters do not have to be provided, however the participant has the option of providing up to 8 alphanumeric characters.

Provided the code follows the embedded network code structure outlined in this guide, the remaining 8 characters in the embedded network code can be determined by the EENSP, ENM acting on behalf of the EEENSP or, the LNSP.

3.1. Embedded Network Manager NEM Participant

Per the Service Level Procedure, the Embedded Network Manager is required to create an EN code for sub-embedded networks where NMIs are both a Parent NMI and a Child NMI. The ENM of the sub-embedded network does not have to be the same ENM as for the wider embedded network.

As there can be churn of the ENM a generic two letter code, SB, indicating sub-network is to be used for the first two characters and the remaining eight will be the same as the Parent Embedded Network Code.

Table 1. Embedded Network Code Structure

	NEM PARTICIPANT (LNSP)	CODE FOR THE FIRST TWO CHARACTERS IN EMBEDDED NETWORK CODE
1.	ActewAGL Distribution	NA
2.	Essential Energy	NC
3.	Jemena	VA
4.	CitiPower	VC
5.	Ausnet Services	VT
6.	Ausgrid	NE
7.	Endeavour Energy	NI
8.	Energex	QX
9.	SA Power Networks	SE
10.	Ergon	QR
11.	Powercor	VP
12.	United Energy	VU
13.	Electranet	EN
14.	Transgrid	TG
15.	TasNetworks	TN
16	Embedded Network Manager	SB

4. EXAMPLE

An embedded network connected to the Ausgrid distribution network can have the following embedded network code.

NESYDAPORT

where the first two characters were obtained from Table 1 and the other 8 characters determined through liaison between the EENSP or ENM acting on behalf of the EENSP, and Ausgrid.

If a child connection point within this embedded network is also a parent connection point for a sub-embedded network, the ENM must create the embedded network code for the sub-embedded network and provide this data to AEMO.

In this case, the first two characters of the sub-embedded network's code will be SB and the other eight characters will be the same as those at the parent connection point for the sub-embedded network. In this example, this would be:

SB SYDAPORT

APPENDIX A. TABLE CATS_EMB_NET_ID_CODES

A.1 Card of the table CATS_EMB_NET_ID_CODES

NAME	CATS_EMB_NET_ID_CODES
COMMENT	Maintenance table for embedded network identifier codes. The embedded network identifier code is used to identify to which embedded network a NMI belongs, either as a parent or a child. (If on a NMI record neither of these fields is populated, it is assumed the NMI is not related to any other NMI.)

A.2 Column list of the table CATS_EMB_NET_ID_CODES

Name	Comment	Data Type	Mandatory	Primary	Foreign Key
ID_ENIC	Unique identifier allocated each record within this table.	NUMBER(8)	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
EMBNETIDCODE	Code for embedded network identifier. The embedded network identifier code is used to identify to which embedded network a NMI belongs, either as a parent or a child. (If on a NMI record neither of these fields is populated, it is assumed the NMI is not related to any other NMI.)	VARCHAR2(10)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
EMBNETIDDESC	Description of embedded network identifier.	VARCHAR2(50)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
LOCALITY	Locality to which the embedded network identifier belongs.	VARCHAR2(46)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
POSTCODE	Postcode for the locality to which the embedded network identifier belongs.	VARCHAR2(4)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
STATE	State for the locality to which the embedded network identifier belongs.	VARCHAR2(3)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
STARTDATE	The start date for which a change to/creation of a record will take effect. Retrospective creation/updates are permitted up to 140 business days.	DATE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
ENDDATE	The end date for which a change the record will cease to be effective. Edits occurring to current records will result in an end date of the new records start date	DATE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

Name	Comment	Data Type	Mandatory	Primary	Foreign Key
MAINTUPDTID	Identification of the user to last update the record. This field will be automatically populated based on the user identification log-in.	VARCHAR2(15)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
MAINTUPDTDT	The date on which the record was last updated. Upon initial creation of a record this field will be populated with 31-Dec-9999 and changed to reflect the system date of	DATE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
MAINTACTFLG	Identifies if the record is active (A) or inactive (I). The inactive code operates as a 'soft' delete. Valid values to be used for the MaintActFlg are stored within the	CHAR	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
MAINTRECLOCK	Used for optimistic locking. This prevents one user from altering a record when another user already has access to this record. This is particularly required for on-line	NUMBER(3)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE