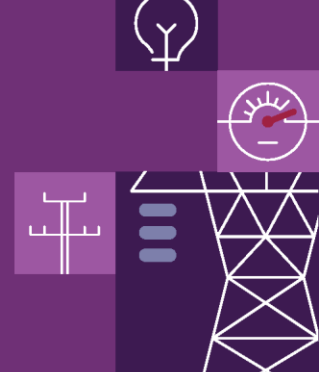




Fact Sheet

This fact sheet provides a high-level overview of flexible trading for Customer Energy Resources (CER), including key concepts such as Secondary Settlement Points (SSPs), Primary Connection Points (PCPs), and settlement processes.

Information in this document is current as of July 2026 and may change. It describes SSP settlement calculations when the Flexible Trading Arrangements (FTA) rule is effective on 1 November 2026.

What is a Customer Energy Resource (CER)?

A Customer Energy Resources (CER) is a flexible energy asset that can be separately managed by a third party, such as EV chargers and batteries. This is separate from other 'passive' consumer loads, such as lights and fridges.

What is the 'Unlocking CER benefits through flexible trading' rule?

Flexible trading allows for the separate settlement of flexible CER.

The rule change is voluntary for consumers to participate and enables flexible CER assets to be separately metered and visible in the energy market. It also introduces more flexible metering arrangements to allow for the measurement and management of energy use enabling retailers to introduce new products with dedicated tariffs for CER assets.

What is a Secondary Settlement Point (SSP)?

A *metering point* within the premises of an end user that has been established, in accordance with NER clause 7.2.6, to separate the settlement of a CER.

What is a Primary Connection Point (PCP)?

Any Connection Point for a Premises, where the premises includes at least one SSP.



How can PCPs and SSPs be identified in MSATS?

In MSATS, PCPs and SSPs can be identified via NMI Discovery, with the IsPCP field populated with Y for Premises Connection Points and the PremisesNMI field populated with the PCP NMI for Secondary Settlement Points.

What are the participant relationships for SSPs?

- A large customer (which may be represented by a LARGE classification code NMI or an aggregation of SMALL classification code NMIs) can have a different Financially Responsible Market Participant (FRMP) for an SSP than for the PCP
- Small customers with a SSP must have the same FRMP
- SSPs can have different metering participants than the PCP

Can SSPs be in an Embedded Network (EN)?

Yes. Each individual premises within an embedded network can have one or more SSPs.

What is the difference between a SSP and an EN Child?

An Embedded Network enables the owner of the site to sell electricity to tenants and residents via child connection points (EN Child). A SSP is a single or collection of connection points on a premises for a single customer.

How is the settlement ready meter data created?

Prior to settlement, validations are performed on the PCP and SSP.

The first validation ensures both PCP and SSP metering data is received in trading intervals (5 minutes). Where a set of metering data is not in trading interval length, the SSP will have the settlement values for the affected period set to zero. When this occurs, the settlement data quality flag will be updated to 'Y'.

The PCP metering data will be settled using the profiling methodology.

Where the PCP or embedded network is disconnected from the NEM, the SSP will have the settlement values for the affected period set to zero. When this occurs, the settlement data quality flag will be updated to 'X'.

Disconnection from the NEM can be identified via the following processes:



- There are no active data streams
- The NMI Status is DeEnergised
- The meter status is Disconnected at meter
- A reason code is assigned to the PCP metering data indicating the reading period was during a power outage.

The final step is to perform the settlement calculations, which settles the SSP using the settlement values calculated in the previous step or the metering data provided.

Settlement of the PCP is calculated by subtracting the associated SSP settlement values from the PCP metering data. This is consistent with the process used for Embedded Networks. For further details, refer to the [Embedded Network Fact Sheet](#).

How do I know when my SSP has been settled for zero reads?

To identify SSP NMIs that have been settled for zero readings, a new RM53 Zero Settlement Report has been created.

This report can be manually run after each settlement case, or participants can subscribe to the report, and it will be sent on the completion of each settlement case run.

How can I subscribe to the RM53 report?

Contact the Support Hub and request subscription for your participant ID.

Are there changes to the existing Reconciliation reports?

There are no changes to the existing reconciliation report formats. However:

- RM16 may include additional data for aggregated SSP settlement energy values
- RM27/21 will provide daily aggregated metering data for each SSP
- RM17 will provide interval metering data for the SSP NMI when requested.

Note: The RM17, RM21 and RM27 reports provide metering data, not settlement values.

How are the energy settlement amounts impacted by adding a SSP?

The total energy settlement amount to be charged or received across the primary and secondary NMIs will be the same as if the SSP was not in place. Note that if the SSP has a different FRMP then two participants will be receiving energy amounts for the site. This could



include one participant being paid, with the other charged more, with the total across both participants being equal to the outcome had no SSP been in place.

Can other settlement amounts be impacted by adding an SSP?

The impacts of a SSP on the Non-Energy Cost Recovery (NECR) charges and AEMO fees will be determined by the meter data of the SSP and how this impacts the calculated individual energy values of the PCP. Should the site only have consumption, then the Adjusted Consumed Energy (ACE), would just be spread across the 2 NMIs and lead to no change in the NECR and fees.

However, if the site has generation, then this could result in Adjusted Sent Out Energy (ASOE) values and/or a higher ACE value being recorded, than would have occurred without the SSP in place. It is the ACE and/or ASOE values that are used to determine a participant's share of the NECR amounts, and the gross energy ($|ACE| + ASOE$) that determines the amount of Market Customer energy-based fees charged. Additionally, the Market Customer Connection Point based fees would be charged on the SSP as well as the PCP.

Consider an example where a site in a single interval in total is recording 100KWh of consumption, but the SSP is recording 50KWh of behind the meter generation that reduces the total consumption of the site. Without the SSP in place, the ACE value would have been 100KWh with no ASOE. With the SSP in place, the ACE value would instead be 150KWh for the PCP, while the SSP would have ASOE of 50KWh. The SSP would result in the inclusion of the site in NECR calculations using ASOE (e.g. raise contingency FCAS) and for AEMO fees to be calculated on 200KWh of gross energy.

Where can I find more information?

More information about the FTA initiative is available on AEMO's initiative page: [AEMO | Flexible Trading Arrangements](#).