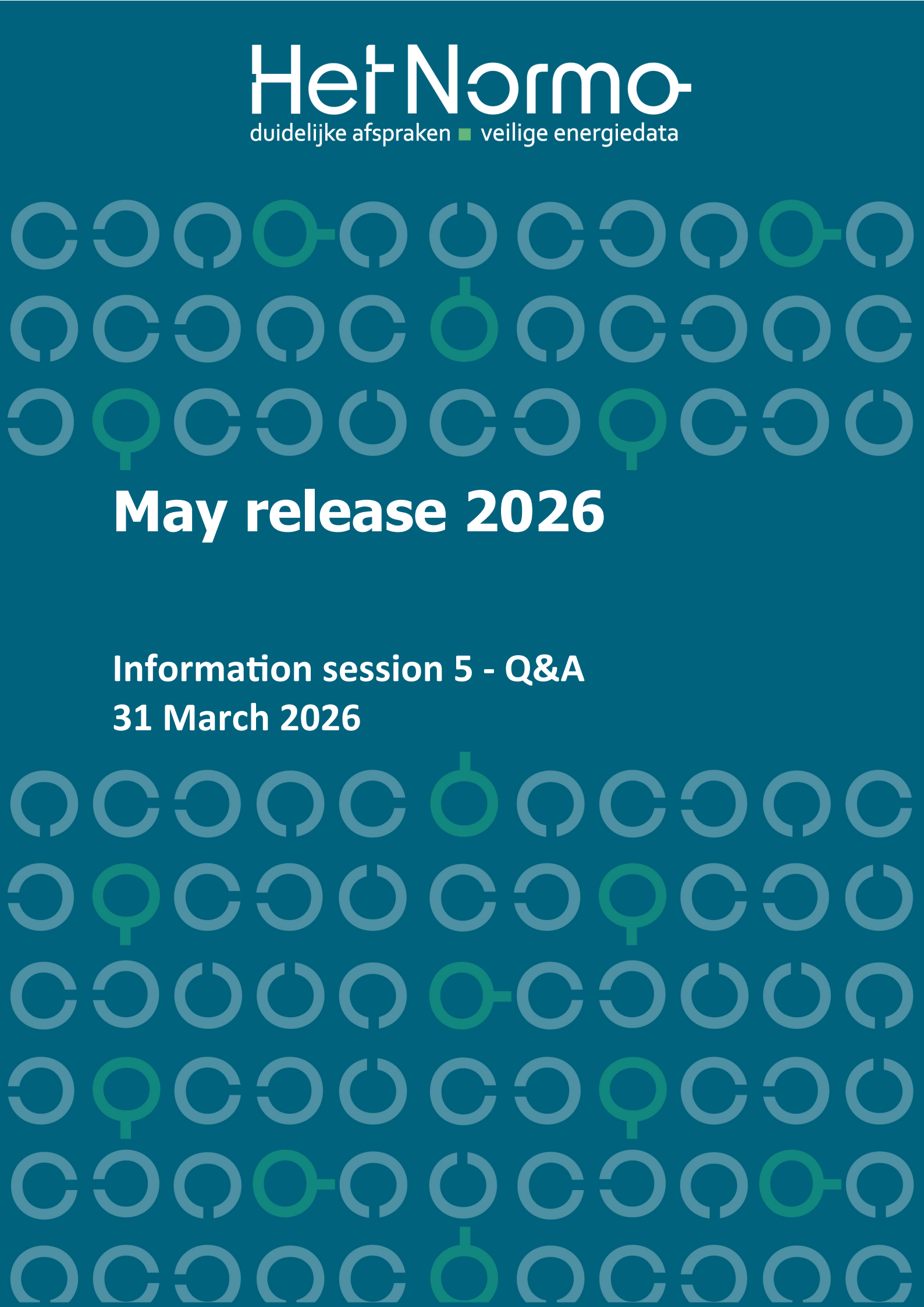


Het Normo

duidelijke afspraken ■ veilige energiedata



May release 2026

Information session 5 - Q&A

31 March 2026

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1. Introduction

The fifth online information session for May release 2026 took place on 31 March 2026. This document answers the questions that were asked during that session.

The presentation from the information session, as well as all other available documentation about May release 2026, can be found at [Energiedatawijzer.nl](https://energiesdatawijzer.nl).

The screenshot shows the Energiedatawijzer website. The sidebar on the left lists navigation options under 'ONDERWERPEN': 'Aankomende release', 'Hoofdpagina', 'Januari-release 2026', 'Congestie management – Tranche 1', 'Mei-release 2026 (A2.0 TR4)' (highlighted), 'Modernisering Berichten', 'Releases van individuele wijzigingen', 'Wijzigingen in afwachting van planning', and 'Recent afgesloten sectorreleases'. The main content area is titled 'Mei-release 2026 (A2.0 TR4)' and includes a sub-header 'Mei-release 2026' with a date 'Verwacht - 01-05-2025'. Below this is a table listing various release components.

Release Component	Category	TSB-E	DSB	BRP	LV	GSB	ODA
TS039-IC283 Restantvolume configuratie	Elektriciteit Kleine & Grote Aansluitingen						
TS040-IC258 Slimmemeterallocatie	Elektriciteit Kleine Aansluitingen						
TS041-IC247A Optimalisatie Meetketen KV	Elektriciteit & Gas Kleine Aansluitingen						
TS046-IC280Light Reconciliatieberichten PRF naar XML	Elektriciteit Kleine & Grote Aansluitingen						
TS055 Aansluitings- en storingsinformatie ontsluiten via API	Elektriciteit & Gas Kleine Aansluitingen						
TS023/TS050 'Gegevens van de aangeslotene' – Deel 2: tussenoplossing	Elektriciteit & Gas Kleine Aansluitingen						

De Mei-release 2026 bestaat uit een aantal delen die op hetzelfde moment live gaan, maar verder onafhankelijk van elkaar geïmplementeerd worden. Deze delen zijn:

2. Questions and answers per section

2.1 Submission determined meter readings for allocation points with a remotely readable meter

2.1.1 I presume that the new supplier will only be able to correct meter readings after consulting with the old supplier?

There is no requirement whereby the new supplier can only submit an improved meter reading after consulting with the old supplier. In fact, this is the same as the current situation prior to the implementation of the May release 2026, whereby the new supplier is able to determine meter readings autonomously. Naturally, the old supplier will (thereafter) be able to initiate a dispute with the new supplier if he does not agree with the corrected meter readings.

2.1.2 Will there be a "firm" rejection (reject) for meter readings that cannot be overwritten?

Yes, the distribution system operator is able to use several checks and error codes to reject the presented meter readings. They can be found in the [Business Service Exchange meter readings and consumption](#).

2.1.3 What will happen if there has been a period of vacancy with consumption for P4 readings?

The supplier has a P4 reading for the move in, but the distribution system operator has an earlier reading of 0 on this meter (sometimes weeks earlier). At the moment, the distribution system operator has to submit a dispute to set the reading of 0 on the supplier's move-in date.

The distribution system operator is not able to personally dispute measured or calculated readings on remotely readable meters. This means the reading will be included in the measurement series.

2.2 Dispute about meter readings KA for allocation points with a remotely readable meter

2.2.1 Will the distribution system operator also set up a process to recognise reading errors (where meter reading takes place but always on the same meter because there is no connection between electricity/gas) and to take action accordingly? In fact, the same applies to: recognising wrongly connected meters and wrongly registered meters (supply/combination).

Allocatie 2.0 Tranche 4 has not resulted in any additional arrangements concerning reading malfunctions, defect meters, etc. If suppliers have doubts about whether a meter is working correctly, they are asked to report this via Partners in Energy (PiE).

2.2.2 If agreement has already been reached by two suppliers but the distribution system operator does not agree, how should this be coordinated in practice?

This is not described in topic document and RFC-063. In such cases, a dispute only allows the distribution system operator to consult with the new supplier. If required, it is the role of the new supplier to establish contact with the old supplier.

2.2.3 How are such disputes started? Via CAR?

This will not differ from the current approach. This exchange will still take place via a notification or via the webGUI, as described in [Business Service Exchange meter readings and consumption](#).

2.2.4 If the old supplier initiates a dispute with the distribution system operator following a P4 reading or physical registration for a Switch/move in, how is the new supplier involved in this process? Will the new supplier suddenly receive a reading and not be able to do anything about it? And vice versa? If this rarely happens, it would be nice if the not-yet-involved supplier received an explanation about the corrected reading, particularly about why this reading has been corrected, because this will often relate to a reading malfunction or another administrative exception.

If the old or new supplier initiates a dispute with the distribution system operator and this results in a new meter reading, the other supplier will only be informed via a new notification containing new meter readings (and volumes). There is no other market process for announcing this to the other supplier.

However, experience shows that this barely occurs in practice, which means additional communication further to the new notification containing meter readings (and volumes) is not necessary. The other supplier can use

the new notification to determine what to do with these new meter readings (and volumes). If the dispute is honoured, the meter readings are expected to be better than the original meter readings.

2.2.5 How much time does the distribution system operator have to collect the P4 readings and to distribute the meter readings? Imagine that a meter is defective for 10 days for a particular event, and the meter readings arrive on day 12. Will these meter readings then be linked to the event?

The distribution system operator must make the first attempt to read the meter no later than the fifth working day following the implementation date. And this must be repeated daily until the fifteenth working day if it is not possible to collect meter readings. If meter readings can still not be collected at this point, the distribution system operator must calculate the meter readings. Whether a meter reading is read or calculated, it will always be linked to the event.

2.2.6 When could there be reasonable doubt about the P4 meter reading? Whether the meter reading has been read or not.

This can be recognised via the trend in meter readings. If the supplier notices major differences, he can initiate a dispute with the distribution system operator about the concerned meter reading.

2.2.7 Is this also possible if you are no longer the current supplier?

A period of 4 months is available for this (dispute period).

2.2.8 Which alternative meter reading does the distribution system operator use in the dispute if the distribution system operator initially calculated the meter reading? Will the distribution system operators do this in a uniform manner?

For a remotely readable meter, the distribution system operator can only dispute an agreed meter reading or customer reading that has overwritten the meter reading calculated by the distribution system operator. Situations involving an SUP switch or Move in (without preceding vacancy) are an exception in this case because the distribution system operator is not involved in such situations. Of course, the agreed reading or customer reading will need to be consistent with the measurement series (thus no lower than a preceding - determined or read - meter reading and in keeping with the capacity of the connection). The validation process has been set up in a uniform manner by distribution system operators. If the distribution system operator initiates a dispute, this can occur with a calculated reading as alternative (in accordance with MSP-R, paragraph 4.21.2). The way in which this meter reading is calculated is uniform for all distribution system operators. The distribution system operators work with a central application for e.g. the dispute process.

2.3 Correction process unwarranted SUP switch or move in for allocation points with a remotely readable meter

2.3.1 In terms of the unwarranted process: In practice, we have also noticed that the counter party fails to respond (on time). This results in a move out. What is done about this?

This is not part of the implementation process for topic TS040 IC247A.

2.3.2 The Topic does not mention a submission period within which this process must be carried out.

Indeed, the topic document does not offer an indication regarding periods. That is why a conscious decision has been made to consider additional periods that are also part of the presentation. They have been proposed based on the distribution system operator approach.

2.3.3 20 working days for a dispute period to expire is equal a complete month..... What if an unwarranted takeover is only noticed/reported after this period?

The dispute period is 4 months. In the current situation, it is also not possible to correct meter readings after the dispute period. Once the dispute period has expired, it is still possible for suppliers to reach a settlement without modifying the meter readings.

2.3.4 Have the distribution system operators recruited enough employees to support this process?

Distribution system operators say that they possess enough employees to handle the requests within with the set time-lines.

2.3.5 Both the original and the incorrect supplier can initiate a report in accordance with the Information code, so they are not in agreement.

The Information code stipulates that the supplier that initiates the repair mutation is responsible for submitting the determined meter readings. This approach is in keeping with the description in the topic document, namely “the original supplier must manually submit a request to the concerned distribution system operator to overwrite meter readings from the unwarranted mutation date on the date of the recovery mutation, and must provide evidence that an unwarranted mutation has taken place”.

2.3.6 Can tickets that do not meet the required burden of proof be returned, or how should they be dealt with by distribution system operators?

The distribution system operator must check the completeness of the information. If insufficient, it will be met with a ‘not OK’ and the burden of proof must be met in full.

2.3.7 Each supplier uses his own names for positions; what is the added value of doing so? The same for the name of the employee? Which phone number? A separate telephone number for suppliers is not always available; do we have to mention the customer service number in such cases?

The aim is to determine which employees belonging to both involved suppliers reached agreement about the request to modify the meter readings and about potential questions about the matter being addressed correctly, so that everything can be evaluated and processed on time. When doing so, a telephone number for employees is not a strict requirement, but contact details are generally needed in the form of an e-mail address and/or telephone number.

2.3.8 If both the electricity and gas connections at the same address are taken over, they are often addressed by the two suppliers in a single mail. Is it then necessary to create two separate tickets in PIE with the same burden of proof? After all, it is already possible in PIE to create 1 ticket for electricity and gas at the same location.

At this moment in time, distribution system operators have set up this process in the Notification box (Partners in Energy) so that an electricity and/or gas connection (EAN18) can be added to the ticket. Therefore,

it is not necessary to create two separate tickets if it is the same address and the same distribution system operator.

2.4 Areas of attention TS023/TS060

2.4.1 Concerning the limit on number of operations per client: It was confirmed that this would not be a problem, and such a limit was not agreed as far as I know. Performance would not be an issue.

IT systems always have a limit. We actually mean whether the performance is enough for suppliers to make their deliveries in the period from 1 to 15 May.

The limit of 50 operations per client per second equals 3,000 per minute, 180,000 per hour and 4,320,000 per client per day. This should easily be enough.