

Energy Coordination Act 1994

Gas Trading Licence Performance Reporting Handbook

May 2012

Economic Regulation Authority



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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1 Background

The Economic Regulation Authority (**Authority**) is responsible for administering the gas licensing scheme under the *Energy Coordination Act 1994 (Act)*. A business licensed by the Authority is required to comply with a range of obligations prescribed by the Act and its associated regulations and codes.

Under section 11M of the Act, the Authority may determine licence terms and conditions, including requiring a licensee to provide to the Authority specified information in relation to the licence. In accordance with these powers, the Authority requires the holders of gas trading licences to report annually against the performance indicators identified in section 16.1 of the Gas Compliance Reporting Manual (**Reporting Manual**). The annual performance report for the year ending 30 June is to be provided to the Authority by 30 September.

2 Purpose of this Handbook

This document has been developed to accompany the performance reporting obligations for gas trading licensees in the Reporting Manual, published by the Authority in November 2010.¹

The template in section 16.1 of the Reporting Manual applies to the supply of gas to small use customers.² It is important that there is a shared understanding amongst all stakeholders in respect of the information that is to be reported by gas trading licensees, including the definitions to be applied to the performance indicators and the Authority's expectations as to the manner in which the information should be presented. Consistent with this objective, the Authority has issued this guide to inform gas trading licensees about:

- the definitions to be applied to the performance indicators in the performance reports; and
- how to calculate the performance data (where applicable).

Where reference is made to other documents within this guide, the Authority recommends that the person(s) responsible for completing the licensee's performance report, familiarise themselves with these other documents, in order to obtain a fuller understanding of the reporting context. Of particular interest are the Gas Customer Code³ and the **2007 SCONRRR Report**,⁴ which have been incorporated into the regulatory reporting framework developed by the Authority for electricity retail licensees.

¹ This document can be found on the Authority's website http://www.erawa.com.au/2/319/51/regulatory_guid.pm

² A small use customer consumes less than 1 terajoule (TJ) of gas per annum.

³ Compendium of Gas Customer Licence Obligations.

⁴ National Energy Retail Performance Indicators, Utility Regulators Forum, Steering Committee on National Regulatory Reporting Requirements – Retail Working Group, May 2007. A copy can be obtained on the Authority's website: http://www.erawa.com.au/2/319/51/regulatory_guid.pm

3 Performance Reporting Tools

The Authority has issued a Microsoft Excel workbook called the Performance Reporting Datasheets – Gas Trading Licensees (**Retail Report**). It is mandatory for licensees to report their annual performance to the Authority by completing the Retail Report by 30 September for the year ending 30 June. The latest version of the Retail Report can be found on the Authority’s website.⁵

The Retail Report comprises a covering datasheet and seven other datasheets, one for each of the performance reporting categories set out in section 16.1 of the Reporting Manual:

- Customers and Customer Information;
- Affordability;
- Disconnections for Non-Payment;
- Reconnections;
- Security Deposits;
- Call Centre Performance; and
- Complaints.

4 Completing the Retail Report

The Retail Report comprises a number of datasheets containing tables in the format shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Example datasheet format

Indicator No.	Reference	Description	Basis of Reporting		Comments
			Number	Percentage	
RA 1	SCONRRR	Total number of residential customers			

When completing the datasheets in the Retail Report, it is important that the structure of the data entry cells is not modified by inserting, deleting or re-ordering rows/columns. A number of cells contain values that are calculated from data that has been entered into other cells. These cells have been locked to protect the calculation formula and have been shaded yellow for identification purposes.

Only enter data into the cells that are not shaded grey or yellow.

The Indicator no. column contains the unique reference number for the indicator. In this case the indicator is the first indicator in the retail licence indicator set (R), category A (Customers).

The reference column identifies the document from which the indicator has been derived, if applicable.

The description provides a short form explanation of what the indicator is intended to measure.

⁵ http://www.erawa.com.au/2/319/51/regulatory_guid.pm

The basis of reporting offers two options:

- Number (This is used to enter any numerical value other than a percentage).
- Percentage (usually this is automatically generated from the numerical data).

The data entry cells have been formatted to align with the required degree of accuracy i.e. number of decimal places, appropriate for each indicator.

If it is not possible to provide the required data for an indicator then the cell should be left blank and a comment added in the “Comments” cell to explain why the data cannot be provided. Alternatively, the licensee may wish to use the “Comments” cell to add explanatory notes where there has been a significant change in values from previous reporting periods or where the licensee feels that additional context to the data provided is necessary.

5 Submission of Performance Report to the Authority

Licensees are required to provide to the Authority a completed copy of the Performance Report (i.e. completed datasheets) in electronic format. The completed Performance Report may be provided on a USB memory stick, CD-ROM or emailed to the Authority at: records@erawa.com.au. Compliance with the licence in respect of providing performance reports will not be achieved until an electronic copy of the completed datasheets have been received by the Authority.

6 Customers and Customer Information

Purpose

To report on the number of small use customers that are supplied by a retailer. The number of customers is also used as a normaliser for other performance indicators.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
RA 1	Total number of residential customers
RA 2	Total number of residential customers covered by the Gas Moratorium (Alinta Sales only) ⁶
RA 3	Total number of non-residential customers
RA 4	Total number of non-residential customers covered by the Gas Moratorium (Alinta Sales only) ⁷
RA 5	Total number of residential and non-residential customers

Definitions

Customer means a small use customer account.⁸

Small use customer means a customer who consumes less than 1 terajoule of gas per annum.

Non-residential customer means a small use customer who is not a residential customer.

Residential customer means a small use customer who receives a domestic/residential tariff.

Notes:

Accounts that are supplied on a combined residential/non-residential tariff are deemed to be non-residential accounts.

The total number of customers in any of the categories in the above table is the number of active accounts on 30 June.

⁶ This indicator is only applicable to Alinta Sales for the gas supply areas that are subject to the 2007 Gas Market Moratorium

⁷ This indicator is only applicable to Alinta Sales for the gas supply areas that are subject to the 2007 Gas Market Moratorium

⁸ A customer account may include billing for more than one supply address. This means that, for some retailers, the number of accounts may be less than the number of supply addresses.

7 Affordability and Access

Purpose

To report on the proportion of the retailer's customers who:

- have entered into an instalment payment arrangement to pay account arrears and continued usage; or
- have had a direct debit plan/facility terminated as a result of payment defaults.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
RB 1	Number of residential customers on instalment payment plans
RB 2	Percentage of residential customers on instalment payment plans
RB 3	Number of non-residential customers on instalment payment plans
RB 4	Percentage of non-residential customers on instalment payment plans
RB 5	Number of residential customer direct debit plans terminated as a result of defaults
RB 6	Percentage of residential customer direct debit plans terminated as a result of defaults
RB 7	Number of non-residential customer direct debit plans termination as a result of defaults
RB 8	Percentage of non-residential customer direct debit plans terminated as a result of defaults

Definitions

Direct debit plan termination means a direct debit plan terminated as a result of a default or non payment in two or more successive payment periods. The retailer should include terminations due to administrative oversight and mismanagement by the customer resulting in non-payment and the termination of Centrepay payments.

Instalment payment plan means an arrangement between a retailer and a customer for the customer to pay arrears or in advance and continued usage on their account according to an agreed payment schedule (generally involving payment of at least 3 instalments) taking into account their capacity to pay. It does not include customers using a payment plan as a matter of convenience or for flexible budgeting purposes.

Notes:

The percentage values in the above table are calculated by taking the total number of customers who meet each of the criteria and dividing them by the total number of customers in the relevant category (residential or non-residential) expressed as a percentage. For example:

$$RB2 = 100 \times (RB1/RA1)$$

The terms budget instalment plan, instalment payment plan and instalment plan all have the same meaning for the purposes of interpreting the definitions in this handbook.

The reader is referred to the notes on page 47 of the 2007 SCNRRR Report for further definitional information related to instalment payment plans and direct debit terminations.

8 Disconnections for Non-Payment

Purpose

To report on:

- the proportion of the retailer's customers who have been disconnected for failure to pay a bill; and
- the proportion of the total disconnections that involve specific groups such as instalment plan customers and customers who are in receipt of a concession.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
RC 1	Number of residential customers disconnected for failure to pay
RC 2	Percentage of residential customers disconnected for failure to pay
RC 3	Number of non-residential customers disconnected for failure to pay
RC 4	Percentage of non-residential customers disconnected for failure to pay
RC 5	Number of residential customers disconnected previously on an instalment payment plan
RC 6	Percentage of residential customers disconnected previously on an instalment payment plan
RC 7	Number of residential customers disconnected within the past 24 months
RC 8	Percentage of residential customers disconnected within the past 24 months
RC 9	Number of customers disconnected while receiving a concession (residential only)
RC 10	Percentage of customers disconnected while receiving a concession (residential only)

Definitions

Disconnection for failure to pay means a customer whose supply was disconnected due to a failure to pay a bill.

Disconnection of a customer previously on an instalment payment plan means a residential customer whose supply was disconnected for failure to pay a bill and who is, or who was within the reporting year or the previous reporting year, on an instalment plan.

Disconnection of a customer disconnected previously within the past 24 months means a residential customer whose supply was disconnected for failure to pay a bill and who has been disconnected at the same supply address on at least one (1) other occasion during the **reporting year** or the previous **reporting year**.

Disconnection of customer receiving a concession means disconnection, for failure to pay a bill, of a residential customer who is the subject of a concession, rebate or grant related to the supply of gas at the time of the disconnection.

Reporting year means a year commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June.

Notes:

If a customer is the subject of more than one disconnection during the reporting period, then each disconnection should be reported separately. The purpose of the indicators is to measure the number of disconnection events rather than the number of customers experiencing disconnection.

The reader is referred to the notes on pages 48 and 49 of the 2007 SCNRRR Report for further definitional information related to disconnections.

It is possible for a customer disconnection event to count towards more than one disconnection indicator, e.g., a customer who has been disconnected within the previous 24 months and who was receiving a concession at the time of disconnection.

The percentage values in the above table are calculated by taking the total number of customers who meet each of the criteria and dividing them by the total number of customers in the relevant category (residential or non-residential) expressed as a percentage.

For example:

$$RC8 = 100 \times (RC7/RA1)$$

9 Reconnections

Purpose

To report on:

- the proportion of the retailer's customers who have been reconnected following a disconnection for failure to pay a bill; and
- the proportion of the total disconnections that involve specific groups of customers such as instalment plan customers and customers who are in receipt of a concession.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
RD 1	Number of residential customers reconnected within 7 days
RD 2	Percentage of residential customers reconnected within 7 days
RD 3	Number of non-residential customers reconnected within 7 days
RD 4	Percentage of non-residential customers reconnected within 7 days
RD 5	Number of residential customers reconnected previously on an instalment payment plan
RD 6	Percentage of residential customers reconnected previously on an instalment payment plan
RD 7	Number of residential customers reconnected who were previously disconnected within the past 24 months
RD 8	Percentage of residential customers reconnected who were previously disconnected within the past 24 months
RD 9	Total number of residential customers who have been reconnected and who, immediately prior to disconnection, was receiving a concession
RD 10	Percentage of residential customers who have been reconnected and who, immediately prior to disconnection, was receiving a concession

Reconnection means the customer has been reconnected at the same supply address and in the same name within 7 calendar days of **disconnection for failure to pay a bill**.

Reconnection of a customer previously on an instalment plan means the reconnection of a residential customer whose supply was disconnected for failure to pay a bill and who is, or who was within the reporting year or the previous reporting year, on an instalment plan.

Reconnection of a customer who was previously disconnected within the past 24 months means a residential customer whose supply was reconnected after being disconnected for failure to pay a bill and who has been disconnected at the same supply address on at least 1 other occasion during the reporting year or the previous reporting year.

Reconnection of a customer receiving a concession means the reconnection of a residential customer while the subject of a concession, rebate or grant related to the supply of gas at the time of disconnection

Reporting year means a year commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June.

Notes:

If a customer is subject to more than one reconnection during the reporting period, then each reconnection should be reported separately. The purpose of the indicators is to measure the number of reconnection events rather than the number of customers experiencing reconnection.

The reader is referred to the notes on pages 48 and 49 of the 2007 SCNRRR Report for further definitional information related to disconnections and reconnections.

It is possible for a customer reconnection to count towards more than one reconnection indicator, e.g., e.g., the reconnection of a customer who has been disconnected within the previous 24 months and who was receiving a concession at the time of disconnection.

The percentage values in the above table are calculated by taking the total number of customers who meet each of the criteria and dividing them by the total number of customers in the relevant category (residential or non-residential) expressed as a percentage. For example:

$$RD8 = 100 \times (RD7/RA1)$$

10 Security Deposits

Purpose

To report on the proportion of the retailer's customers who have lodged security deposits to secure a gas supply.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
RE1	Number of residential customers who have lodged security deposits
RE2	Percentage of residential customers who have lodged security deposits
RE3	Number of non-residential customers who have lodged security deposits
RE4	Percentage of non-residential customers who have lodged security deposits

Definitions

Security deposits means the lodgement of a security deposit (refundable advance) to secure connection or reconnection to a gas supply.

Notes:

The percentage values in the above table are calculated by taking the total number of customers who meet each of the criteria and dividing them by the total number of customers in the relevant category (residential or non-residential) expressed as a percentage. For example:

$$RE2 = 100 \times (RE1/RA1)$$

11 Call Centre Performance

Purpose

To report on the level of service provided to customers who contact the retailer by telephone.⁹

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
RF1	Total number of telephone calls to an operator
RF2	Number of operator calls responded to within 30 seconds
RF3	Percentage of operator calls responded to within 30 seconds
RF4	Average wait before call answered by operator (seconds)
RF5	Percentage of calls that are unanswered

Definitions

Total number of calls to an operator means the total number of calls received by a retailer that were handled by a call centre operator. In the case of an IVR¹⁰ system, covers the number of calls where the customer has selected an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator.

Number of telephone calls to an operator responded to within 30 seconds means the number of calls to a call centre operator that were answered within 30 seconds. In the case of an IVR system, the measurement period commences at the time that the customer selects an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator.

Calls that are unanswered means where the customer has terminated the call before it was answered by a call centre operator (in the case of an IVR system, includes all calls where the customer selected an option indicating they wished to speak with a call centre operator)¹¹, but then subsequently terminated the call before it was answered.

Calculations

The “average duration before call answered by operator” is calculated as:

$$\frac{\sum(\text{answer wait times})}{\text{total number of calls answered by an operator}}$$

⁹ Reporting against these indicators is mandatory for retailers who operate a call centre that is capable of automatically recording some or all of the responsiveness indicators. Retailers who have other systems to handle customer calls may report on those responsiveness indicators that they record on a voluntary basis.

¹⁰ Interactive Voice Response – equipment that allows a call centre telephone system to detect voice and keypad tone signals and then respond with pre-recorded or dynamically generated audio to further direct callers to the service they require.

¹¹ Note that calls to an IVR system that were terminated by the customer prior to selecting an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator are not included.

Note:

- This measure only includes calls that are answered by a call centre operator.
- For IVR systems, the measurement period commences at the time that the customer selects an option indicating they wish to speak to a call centre operator.
- For non-IVR systems, the measurement period commences when the call is received by the switchboard and ends when the call is answered by a call centre operator who is able to respond to the customer's enquiry (rather than place the customer into a queue).

Calls that are unanswered are excluded.

12 Complaints

Purpose

To report on the level of satisfaction with the retailer's service and to provide information about the level of customer complaints in relation to specified complaint categories.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
RG1	Total number of residential customer complaints
RG2	Residential billing complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RG3	Residential marketing complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RG4	Residential transfer complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RG5	Residential other complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RG6	Percentage of residential complaints concluded within 15 days
RG7	Total number of non-residential complaints
RG8	Non-residential billing complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RGF9	Non-residential marketing complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RG10	Non-residential transfer complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RG11	Non-residential other complaints as a percentage of total complaints
RG12	Percentage of non-residential complaints concluded within 15 days

Definitions

Billing complaints includes billing errors, incorrect billing of fees and charges, failure to receive relevant government rebates, high billing, credit collection, disconnection and reconnection, and restriction due to billing discrepancy.

Complaint means an expression of dissatisfaction made to an organisation, related to its products/services, or the complaints handling process itself where a response or resolution is explicitly or implicitly expected.¹²

Notes:

- Complaints may be received via telephone, mail, facsimile, email or in person.
- More than one complaint can be made per customer contact. If a customer makes a complaint about a billing matter and a transfer matter in the same communication, then two complaints should be recorded.

Marketing complaints includes advertising campaigns, contract terms, sales techniques and misleading conduct.

Other complaints includes poor service, privacy considerations, failure to respond to complaints in a timely manner, health and safety issues, and any other matter not falling into the billing, marketing and transfer categories.

¹² The reader is referred to the detailed discussion of complaints, with examples, in Appendix 1 of the 2007 SCORRR Report. This document draws on the guidelines for complaints handling in Standard AS ISO 10002-2006 Customer satisfaction – Guidelines for complaints handling in organisations.

Transfer complaints includes failure to transfer a customer within a certain time period, disruption of supply due to transfer and billing problems directly associated with the transfer (e.g., delay in billing, double billing).

