

Electricity Industry Act 2004

Electricity Retail Licence Performance Reporting Handbook

April 2016

Economic Regulation Authority



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

© Economic Regulation Authority 2016

This document is available from the Economic Regulation Authority's website at www.erawa.com.au. For further information, contact:

Economic Regulation Authority
Perth, Western Australia
Phone: (08) 6557 7900

Contents

1	Background	2
2	Purpose of this Handbook	2
3	Performance Reporting Tools	3
4	Completing the Retail Datasheet	3
5	Submission of Completed Retail Datasheets to the ERA	4
6	Customers	5
7	Affordability and Access	7
8	Disconnections for Non-Payment	10
9	Reconnections	13
10	Complaints	16
11	Compensation Payments	19
12	Call Centre Performance	20

1 Background

The Economic Regulation ERA (**ERA**) is responsible for administering the electricity licensing scheme under Part 2 of the *Electricity Industry Act 2004* (**Act**). A business licensed by the ERA is required to comply with a range of obligations prescribed by the Act and its associated regulations and codes.

Under section 11/Schedule 1 of the Act, the ERA may determine licence terms and conditions, including requiring a licensee to provide to the ERA specified information in relation to the licence. Clause 16.1 of electricity retail licences and electricity integrated regional licences states:

The licensee must provide to the Authority any information that the Authority may require in connection with its functions under the Act in the time, manner and form specified by the Authority.

The obligation to provide performance data only applies to the holders of electricity retail licences and electricity integrated regional licences who supply electricity to small use customers (customers who consume less than 160MWh of electricity per annum).

Prior to 2014, the performance data to be provided by the relevant electricity retailers was specified in section 18.2 of the Electricity Compliance Reporting Manual (**Manual**). The ERA has now removed the indicators from the Manual and instead uses this Handbook as the sole source of information about retailer's licence performance reporting obligations.

2 Purpose of this Handbook

This Handbook has been developed to inform licensees about the non-financial performance data that is to be provided to the ERA for the year ending 30 June 2016.

It is important that there is a shared understanding amongst all stakeholders of the information that is to be reported by electricity retail licensees, including the definitions to be applied to the performance indicators and the ERA's expectations as to the manner in which the information should be presented. Consistent with this objective, the ERA has issued this Handbook to inform electricity retail licensees about:

- the performance indicators that retailers are required to provide data for;
- the definitions to be applied to the performance indicators;
- how to calculate the performance data (where applicable); and
- how and when the data is to be provided to the ERA.

The ERA recommends that licensees familiarise themselves with the *Code of Conduct for the Supply of Electricity to Small Use Customers 2012* (**Code of Conduct**)¹ and the **2007 SCONRRR Report** in order to obtain a fuller understanding of the reporting context.²

¹ The Code of Conduct is available on the ERA's website:

<https://www.erawa.com.au/electricity/electricity-licensing/code-of-conduct-for-the-supply-of-electricity-to-small-use-customers>

² *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 ERA's website: <http://www.erawa.com.au/licensing/electricity-licensing/regulatory-guidelines/>

3 Performance Reporting Tools

The ERA has issued a Microsoft Excel workbook called the *Performance Reporting Datasheet – Electricity Retailers (Retail Datasheet)*. The Retail Datasheet can be found on the ERA's website.³

The Retail Datasheet has seven sections:

- Customers;
- Affordability and Access;
- Disconnections for Non-Payment;
- Reconnections;
- Complaints;
- Compensation Payments; and
- Call Centre Performance.

4 Completing the Retail Datasheet

The Retail Datasheet contains a series of tables in the format shown in Table 1 below.⁴

Table 1: Example datasheet format

Indicator No.	Description	Basis of Reporting		Comments
		Number	Percentage	
CCR 4	Total number of business customer accounts held by contestable customers			

When completing the tables in the Retail Datasheet 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 shaded yellow for identification purposes.

Only enter data into the cells that are not shaded.

Referring to the example in Table 1:

- The No. column contains the unique reference number for the indicator. In this case the indicator is in the Customers table.
- The description column provides a short form explanation of what the indicator is intended to measure.
- The basis of reporting column offers 2 of the following 3 options (depending on the category):

³ <https://www.era.gov.au/electricity/electricity-licensing/regulatory-guidelines>

⁴ Note that the Compensation Payments worksheet replaces the Percentage column with a Value (\$) column to report dollar amounts paid in compensation.

- Number (this is used to enter any numerical value other than a percentage or a dollar value).
- Percentage (this is automatically calculated from numerical data entered into other cells)
- Value (\$).
- 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.

The 'Comments' cell should also be used to add explanatory notes, for example where there has been significant change in values from previous reporting periods, or where the licensee feels that additional information will assist the reader to understand the data.

5 Submission of Completed Retail Datasheets to the ERA

It is mandatory for the following electricity retail licensees to lodge a completed Retail Datasheet:

- AER Retail Pty Ltd
- Amanda Energy Pty Ltd
- A-Star Electricity Pty Ltd
- Alinta Sales Pty Ltd (t/a Alinta Energy)
- Clear Energy Pty Ltd
- Electricity Generation and Retail Corporation (t/a Synergy)
- Perth Energy Pty Ltd
- Regional Power Corporation (t/a Horizon Power)
- Rottnest Island Authority
- Wesfarmers Kleenheat Gas Pty Ltd (t/a Kleenheat)

The completed Retail Datasheet for the year ending 30 June 2016 are to be lodged with the ERA by 30 September 2016. They should be sent by email to: records@erawa.com.au.

The Retail Datasheet can also be submitted on a USB memory stick or CD-ROM:

by post to: PO Box 8469, PERTH BC WA 6849; or

by hand to: Level 4, Albert Facey House, 469 Wellington Street, PERTH WA 6000.

It is important to note that compliance with clause 16.1 of the licence will not be achieved until an electronic copy of the completed Retail Datasheet has been received by the ERA.

6 Customers

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
CCR 1	Total number of residential accounts held by contestable customers
CCR 2	Total number of residential accounts held by non-contestable customers
CCR 3	Total number of residential accounts
CCR 4	Total number of business customer accounts held by contestable customers
CCR 5	Total number of business customer accounts held by non-contestable customers
CCR 6	Total number of business customer accounts
CCR 7	Total number of pre-payment meter customers
CCR 8	Total number of pre-payment meter customers who have reverted to a standard meter within 3 months of meter installation or entering into a contract
CCR 9	Total number of pre-payment meter customers who have reverted to a standard meter in the 3 month period immediately following the expiry of the period referred to in subclause 13.7(1)(f) of the Code of Conduct
CCR 10	Total number of pre-payment meter customers who have reverted to a standard meter

Definitions

Customer means a small use customer account.⁵

Contestable residential/business customer means a residential/business customer who consumes between 50MWh and 160MWh of electricity per annum inclusive.

Non-contestable residential/business customer means a residential/business customer connected to the South West Interconnected System (**SWIS**) who consumes less than 50MWh.^{6 7}

Business account means an account that is not a residential account.⁸

Pre-payment meter means a meter that requires the customer to pay for electricity prior to consumption.

Pre-payment meter customer means a customer who has a pre-payment meter operating at the supply address.

⁵ A customer account may include billing for more than one supply address. This means that, for some retailers, the number of customer accounts may be less than the number of supply addresses.

⁶ The SWIS includes the coastal area from Kalbarri to Ravensthorpe and the Goldfields. The distribution and transmission systems that supply this area are collectively known as the South West Interconnected Network (**SWIN**).

⁷ The amount of electricity transferred at an exit point on the SWIS is prescribed in the *Electricity Corporations (Prescribed Customers) Order 2007*. Currently the Order prescribes a threshold amount of 50MWh, but this may vary in future.

⁸ Ibid. footnote 4

Residential account means a customer who consumes electricity solely for domestic use.

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 2016.

7 Affordability and Access

Purpose

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

- received bills outside of the timeframes prescribed in the Code of Conduct;
- have entered into an instalment payment arrangement to pay account arrears and for continued consumption;
- have been granted more time to pay a bill;
- have had a direct debit plan/facility terminated as a result of payment defaults;
- been placed on a shortened billing cycle; or
- have lodged security deposits to secure supply.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
CCR 11	Total number of residential customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes and where the delay is due to fault on the part of the retailer
CCR 12	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes and where the delay is due to fault on the part of the retailer
CCR 13	Total number of residential customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes and where the delay is due to the retailer not receiving the billing data from the distributor
CCR 14	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes and where the delay is due to the retailer not receiving the billing data from the distributor
CCR 15	Total number of residential customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes and where the delay is due to the actions of the customer
CCR 16	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes and where the delay is due to the actions of the customer
CCR 17	Total number of residential customer accounts that are subject to an instalment plan
CCR 18	Percentage of residential customer accounts that are subject to an instalment plan
CCR 19	Total number of residential customer accounts that have been granted additional time to pay
CCR 20	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have been granted additional time to pay a bill
CCR 21	Total number of residential customer accounts that have been placed on a shortened billing cycle
CCR 22	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have been placed on a shortened billing cycle
CCR 23	Total number of business customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes
CCR 24	Percentage of business customer accounts that have been issued with a bill outside the prescribed timeframes

CCR 25	Total number of business customer accounts that are subject to an instalment plan
CCR 26	Percentage of business customer accounts that are subject to an instalment plan
CCR 27	Total number of business customer accounts that have been granted additional time to pay a bill
CCR 28	Percentage of business customer accounts that have been granted additional time to pay a bill
CCR 29	Total number of business customer accounts that have been placed on a shortened billing cycle
CCR 30	Percentage of business customer accounts that have been placed on a shortened billing cycle
CCR 31	Total number of residential customer accounts that have lodged security deposits in relation to the residential customer account
CCR 32	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have lodged security deposits in relation to the residential customer account
CCR 33	Total number of business customer accounts that have lodged security deposits in relation to the business customer account
CCR 34	Percentage of business customer accounts that have lodged security deposits in relation to the business customer account
CCR 35	Total number of residential customer accounts that have had direct debit plans terminated
CCR 36	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have had direct debit plans terminated
CCR 37	Total number of business customer accounts that have had direct debit plans terminated
CCR 38	Percentage of business customer accounts that have had direct debit plans terminated
CCR 39	The number of pre-payment meter customers who have informed the retailer that the customer is experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship

Definitions

Direct debit plan termination means a direct debit plan terminated as a result of a default or non-payment in 2 or more successive payment periods. This includes terminations due to administrative oversight and mismanagement by the customer resulting in non-payment, and the termination of Centrepay payments.

Instalment plan means an arrangement between a retailer and a customer for the customer to pay an amount owing, and in some cases for ongoing consumption, 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 an instalment plan that the customer has entered into for convenience, or for flexible budgeting purposes.

Shortened billing cycle means a billing interval that is shorter than the standard recurrent interval between bills for a customer account of that type.

Security deposit means the lodgement of a deposit (refundable advance) to secure connection, or reconnection, to an electricity supply.

Notes:

Each of the affordability indicators are measured on a per customer basis. This means that if a customer satisfies an indicator criterion (e.g. being placed on an instalment plan) more than once during a reporting year then the customer is only counted once.

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 business) expressed as a percentage. For example:

$$CCR18 = 100 \times CCR17/CCR3$$

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

Refer to the notes on page 47 of the 2007 SCONRRR 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;
- the proportion of the total disconnections that involve specific groups of customers such as customers on an instalment plan; and
- the number of pre-payment meter customer disconnections.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
CCR 40	Total number of residential customer accounts that have been disconnected for failure to pay a bill
CCR 41	Percentage of residential customer accounts that have been disconnected for failure to pay a bill
CCR 42	Total number of business customer accounts that have been disconnected for failure to pay a bill
CCR 43	Percentage of business customer accounts that have been disconnected for failure to pay a bill
CCR 44	Total number of disconnections involving residential customer accounts that were previously the subject of an instalment plan
CCR 45	Percentage of disconnections involving residential customer accounts that were previously the subject of an instalment plan
CCR 46	Total number of disconnections involving residential customer accounts that have been disconnected on at least 1 other occasion during the reporting year or the previous reporting year
CCR 47	Percentage of disconnections involving residential customer accounts that have been disconnected on at least 1 other occasion during the reporting year or the previous reporting year
CCR 48	Total number of disconnections involving residential customer accounts that were the subject of a concession at the time of disconnection
CCR 49	Percentage of disconnections involving residential customer accounts that were the subject of a concession at the time of disconnection
CCR 50	The number of instances where a pre-payment meter customer has been disconnected
CCR 51	Percentage of pre-payment customer disconnections
CCR 52	The number of instances where a pre-payment meter customer has not received electricity other than being disconnected
CCR 53	The number of pre-payment meter customers who the retailer identifies have been disconnected 2 or more times in any 1 month period for longer than 120 minutes on each occasion

Definitions

Concession means a concession, rebate, subsidy or grant related to the supply of electricity available to residential customers only.

De-energise means the removal of the supply voltage from the meter at the customer's premises, while leaving the premises connected to the distribution network. In the case of pre-payment meters this definition is modified to cover the removal of supply voltage from the output of the **pre-payment meter**.

Disconnection means to **de-energise** a customer's supply address for failure to pay a bill.

Disconnection of a customer account that was previously the subject of an instalment plan means the **disconnection** of a residential customer who is, or who was within the **reporting year**, or the **previous reporting year**, on an **instalment plan**.

Disconnection of a customer receiving a concession means the **disconnection** of a residential customer who was receiving a **concession** at the time of disconnection.

Previous reporting year means the **reporting year** immediately preceding the **reporting year** covered by the performance report, i.e. 2014/15 for the performance report covering the 2015/16 **reporting year**.

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

Notes:

While the definitions in the above table refer to percentages, but the actual measure is the number of disconnections per 100 customers, which is then reported as an equivalent percentage.

If a customer account is the subject of more than one disconnection during the reporting period then each disconnection should be recorded separately. The purpose of the indicators is to measure the number of disconnection events rather than the number of customer accounts that have been disconnected.

It is possible for a customer disconnection to count towards more than one disconnection indicator, e.g., a residential customer who has been disconnected within the previous 24 months, and who was receiving a concession at the time of disconnection will be recorded as a disconnection against indicators CCR41, CCR47, and CCR49.

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

Worked example

As at 30 June in the reporting year, Retailer A has 100,000 residential customers, 5,000 business customers and 500 pre-payment meter customers.

During the reporting year the disconnections for failure to pay a bill involved:

- 500 residential disconnections involving 400 residential customers.
- 40 business customer disconnections involving 35 business customers.

- 80 pre-payment meter customer disconnections involving 30 pre-payment meter customers.

Calculation of disconnection indicators:

- $CCR\ 41 = 100 \times 500 / 100,000 = 0.5\%$
- $CCR\ 43 = 100 \times 40 / 5,000 = 0.8\%$
- $CCR\ 51 = 100 \times 80 / 500 = 16.0\%$

Additional residential disconnection indicators:

Of the 500 residential customer disconnections in the reporting year:

- 180 disconnections involved customers who were on instalment plans at the time they were disconnected;
- 150 disconnections involved customers who had been disconnected on at least one other occasion during previous reporting year or the reporting year; and
- 275 disconnections involved customers who were receiving a concession when they were disconnected.

This gives the following values for the additional residential disconnection indicators:

- $CCR\ 45 = 180 / 500 = 36.0\%$
- $CCR\ 47 = 150 / 500 = 30.0\%$
- $CCR\ 49 = 275 / 500 = 55.0\%$

9 Reconnections

Purpose

To report on:

- the proportion of the retailer's customers that the retailer has requested to be reconnected within 7 days after being disconnected for failure to pay a bill;
- the total proportion of the retailer's customers that the retailer has requested to be reconnected after being disconnected for failure to pay a bill during the reporting year (including those who were reconnected within 7 days);
- the proportion of the reconnections within 7 days after being disconnected that involve specific groups of residential customers, such as customers who are in receipt of a concession; and
- the proportion of customers that the retailer has requested to be reconnected that were not reconnected within the prescribed timeframes.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
CCR 54	Total number of residential customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected within 7 days of requesting the residential customer account be disconnected
CCR 55	Percentage of disconnected residential customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected within 7 days of requesting disconnection
CCR 56	Total number of business customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected within 7 days of requesting the business customer account be disconnected
CCR 57	Percentage of disconnected business customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected within 7 days of requesting disconnection
CCR 58	Total number of reconnections within 7 days involving residential customer accounts that were previously the subject of an instalment plan
CCR 59	Percentage of disconnections reconnected within 7 days involving residential customer accounts that were previously the subject of an instalment plan
CCR 60	Total number of reconnections within 7 days involving residential customer accounts that have also been reconnected on at least 1 other occasion during the reporting year or the previous reporting year
CCR 61	Percentage of disconnections reconnected within 7 days involving residential customer accounts that have also been reconnected on at least 1 other occasion during the reporting year or the previous reporting year
CCR 62	Total number of reconnections within 7 days involving residential customer accounts that, immediately prior to disconnection, were the subject of a concession
CCR 63	Percentage of disconnections reconnected within 7 days involving residential customer accounts that, immediately prior to disconnection, were the subject of a concession
CCR 64	Total number of residential customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected at the same supply address and in the same name after previously requesting the customer account be disconnected
CCR 65	Percentage of total disconnected residential customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected

CCR 66	Total number of residential customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected that were not reconnected within the prescribed timeframe
CCR 67	Percentage of residential customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected that were not reconnected within the prescribed timeframe
CCR 68	Total number of business customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected at the same supply address and in the same name after previously requesting the customer account be disconnected
CCR 69	Percentage of total disconnected business customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected
CCR 70	Total number of business customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected that were not reconnected within the prescribed timeframe
CCR 71	Percentage of business customer accounts that the retailer has requested to be reconnected that were not reconnected within the prescribed timeframe

Definitions

Reconnection means to **re-energise** the customer's supply address in the same [account] name following **disconnection**.

Reconnection of a customer previously on an instalment plan means the reconnection of a residential customer who is included in indicator CCR 44.

Reconnection of a customer that has been reconnected on at least 1 other occasion means the reconnection of a customer who is included in indicator CCR 46.

Reconnection of a customer that is the subject of a concession means the reconnection of a customer who is included in indicator CCR 48.

Reconnection within the prescribed timeframe means the retailer forwarded the request for reconnection within the applicable time period specified in Part 8.1(2) of the Code of Conduct.

Re-energise means to restore the supply voltage to the meter at the premises.

Notes:

Indicators CCR 63 (residential customers) and 66 (business customers) remove the 7 day threshold to capture all reconnections that were requested by the retailer following the disconnection of the customer during the reporting year, including those reconnections that were completed within 7 days.

Worked example

This example continues the worked example from the previous section that involves Retailer A. The reconnection data is:

Number of residential customer reconnections within 7 days = 250

Number of residential customer reconnections (CCR 64) = 420 (10 were late (CCR 66))

Number of business customer reconnections within 7 days = 15

Number of business customer reconnections (CCR 68) = 30 (1 was late (CCR 70))

Number of reconnections involving residential customers on instalment plans = 60

Number of reconnections involving residential customers previously disconnected = 30

Number of reconnections involving residential customers on concessions = 125

Calculation of reconnection indicators:

- $CCR\ 55 = 100 \times 250 / 500 = 50.0\%$
- $CCR\ 57 = 100 \times 15 / 40 = 37.5\%$
- $CCR\ 59 = 100 \times 60 / 500 = 12.0\%$
- $CCR\ 61 = 100 \times 30 / 500 = 6.0\%$
- $CCR\ 63 = 100 \times 125 / 500 = 25\%$
- $CCR\ 67 = 100 \times 10 / 420 = 2.4\%$
- $CCR\ 69 = 100 \times 30 / 40 = 75.0\%$
- $CCR\ 71 = 100 \times 1 / 30 = 3.3\%$

10 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, and the retailer's complaint resolution performance.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
CCR 72	Total number of complaints received from residential customers, other than complaints received from pre-payment meter customers
CCR 73	Total number of complaints received from business customers, other than complaints received from pre-payment meter customers
CCR 74	Total number of the residential customer complaints that relate to billing/credit complaints
CCR 75	Percentage of the residential customer complaints that relate to billing/credit complaints
CCR 76	Total number of the business customer complaints that relate to billing/credit complaints
CCR 77	Percentage of the business customer complaints that relate to billing/credit complaints
CCR 78	Total number of the residential customer complaints that relate to transfer complaints
CCR 79	Percentage of the residential customer complaints that relate to transfer complaints
CCR 80	Total number of the business customer complaints that relate to transfer complaints
CCR 81	Percentage of the business customer complaints that relate to transfer complaints
CCR 82	Total number of the residential customer complaints that relate to marketing complaints (including complaints made directly to a retailer)
CCR 83	Percentage of the residential customer complaints that relate to marketing complaints (including complaints made directly to a retailer)
CCR 84	Total number of the business customer complaints that relate to marketing complaints (including complaints made directly to a retailer)
CCR 85	Percentage of the business customer complaints that relate to marketing complaints (including complaints made directly to a retailer)
CCR 83	Total number of complaints from business customers concluded within 15 business days
CCR 84	Percentage of complaints from business customers concluded within 15 business days
CCR 85	Total number of complaints from business customers concluded within 20 business days
CCR 86	Total number of the residential customer complaints that relate to other complaints
CCR 87	Percentage of the residential customer complaints that relate to other complaints
CCR 88	Total number of the business customer complaints that relate to other complaints
CCR 89	Percentage of the business customer complaints that relate to other complaints
CCR 90	Number of customer complaints from residential customers concluded within 15 business days

CCR 91	Percentage of customer complaints from residential customers concluded within 15 business days
CCR 92	Total number of customer complaints from residential customers concluded within 20 business days
CCR 93	Percentage of customer complaints from residential customers concluded within 20 business days
CCR 94	Total number of complaints from business customers concluded within 15 business days
CCR 95	Percentage of complaints from business customers concluded within 15 business days
CCR 96	Total number of complaints from business customers concluded within 20 business days
CCR 97	Percentage of complaints from business customers concluded within 20 business days
CCR 98	Total number of complaints relating to a pre-payment meter customer
CCR 99	Total number of complaints relating to a pre-payment meter customer concluded within 15 business days
CCR 100	Percentage of complaints relating to a pre-payment meter customer concluded within 15 business days
CCR 101	Total number of complaints relating to a pre-payment meter customer concluded within 20 business days
CCR 102	Percentage of complaints relating to a pre-payment meter customer concluded within 20 business days

Definitions

Billing/credit 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 or services, or the complaints handling process itself where a response or resolution is explicitly or implicitly expected.⁹

Notes:

- *Complaints may be received via a variety of media, including 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 2 complaints should be recorded.*

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

Other complaints include poor service, privacy considerations, failure to respond to complaints, the complaints handling process itself, and health and safety issues.

⁹ The reader is referred to the detailed discussion of complaints, with examples, in Appendix 1 of the 2007 SCONRRR Report. This document draws on the guidelines for complaints handling in Standard AS ISO 10002-2014 Customer satisfaction – Guidelines for complaints handling in organisations.

Transfer complaints includes failure to transfer 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).

11 Compensation Payments

Purpose

To report on the number of payments and the amounts paid by retailers for failing to meet specified standards of service to customers.

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
CCR 103	Total number of payments made to customers under clause 14.1 of the Code of Conduct
CCR 104	The amount paid to customers under clause 14.1 of the Code of Conduct
CCR 105	Total number of payments to customers under clause 14.2 {of the Code of Conduct}
CCR 106	Total amount paid to customers under clause 14.2 {of the Code of Conduct}
CCR 107	Total number of payments made to customers under clause 14.3 {of the Code of Conduct}
CCR 108	Total amount paid to customers under clause 14.3 {of the Code of Conduct}

Notes:

Payments that have been claimed by customers during the 2015/16 **reporting year** but have not been paid as at 30 June 2016 should be excluded.

12 Call Centre Performance

Purpose

To report on the level of service provided to customers who contact the retailer by telephone.¹⁰

Reported Indicators

No.	Indicator
CCR 109	Total number of telephone calls to a call centre of the retailer
CCR 110	Total number of telephone calls to a call centre answered by a call centre operator within 30 seconds
CCR 111	Percentage of telephone calls to a call centre answered by a call centre operator within 30 seconds
CCR 112	Average duration (in seconds) before a call is answered by a call centre operator
CCR 113	Number of the calls that are unanswered
CCR 114	Percentage of the calls that are unanswered

Definitions

Call centre means a dedicated facility that has the purpose of receiving and transmitting telephone calls in relation to customer service operations of the distributor, consisting of call centre staff (operators) and one or more information technology and communications systems that are designed to handle customer service calls and record call centre performance information.

Calls answered by a call centre operator within 30 seconds means the number of calls to call centre operators that were answered within 30 seconds (in the case of an IVR¹¹ system the measurement period commences at the time that the customer selects an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator).

Total number of telephone calls to a call centre means the total number of calls received by the call centre operators (in the case of an IVR system the measurement only includes the calls where the customer has selected an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator).^{12 13}

Call that is unanswered means where the customer has terminated the call before it was answered by a call centre operator (calls to an IVR system that are terminated by the customer prior to selecting an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator are not included).

¹⁰ 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 a voluntary basis those responsiveness indicators that they record.

¹¹ 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.

¹² This indicator excludes all calls that do not require operator attention, including IVR calls where the customer does not select an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator, and calls that were terminated **before** an option to speak with a call centre operator was selected.

¹³ Calls to third parties, such as contractors acting on behalf of the distributor, are not to be included. However, calls received by a contractor that is providing all or part of the distributor's customer service operations, i.e., an outsourced call centre, are to be included.

Calculations

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

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

Note:

- *This measure only includes calls that are answered by call centre staff.*
- *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.*
- *Calls that are unanswered are excluded from the calculation of this indicator.*

Worked example

Retailer A operates a single call centre with integrated IVR technology with a single 13 number for customers to call. During the reporting year the following call data was recorded:

Total calls to the 13 number = 467,450

Number of calls to the call centre = 265,328¹⁴

Number of calls answered within 30 seconds = 221,846

Number of calls that were unanswered = 4,921

Sum of wait times for answered calls = 217,006 minutes

Calculation of indicators:

- CCR 110 = 265,328
- CCR 111 = 221,846
- CCR 112 = $100 \times 221,846 / 265,328 = 83.6\%$
- CCR 113 = $60 \times 217,006 / (265,328 - 4,921) \text{ seconds} = 50 \text{ seconds}$
- CCR 114 = 4,921
- CCR 115 = $100 \times 4,921 / 265,328 = 1.9\%$

¹⁴ Calls where the customer has selected an option indicating they wish to speak with a call centre operator.