Schedule 2

Compendium of Gas Customer Licence Obligations

(Compendium)

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Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Commencement of Schedule 2

The obligations in this Schedule 2 apply to the *retailer* and *distributor* (as the case may be) on and from 1 January 20152017.

1.2 Interpretation of Schedule 2

- (1) Headings and notes are for convenience or information only and do not affect the interpretation of the conditions in this Schedule 2 or of any term or condition set out in this Schedule 2.
- (2) An expression imparting a natural person includes any company, partnership, trust, joint venture, association, corporation or other body corporate and any governmental agency and vice versa.
- (3) A reference to a document or a provision of a document includes an amendment or supplement to, or replacement of or novation of, that document or that provision of that document.
- (4) A reference to a person includes that person's executors, administrators, successors, substitutes (including, without limitation, persons taking by novation) and permitted assigns.
- (5) Other parts of speech and grammatical forms of a word or phrase defined in this Schedule 2 have a corresponding meaning.
- (6) The definitions in Schedule 2 only apply to the terms and conditions in Schedule 2 of this licence and will not apply to any of the other parts of this licence.
- (7) Where clause 2 of the licence:
 - (a) authorises the licensee to sell gas transported through a distribution system to *customers*, a reference to a *retailer* in this Schedule 2 is a reference to the licensee (as defined in clause 1 of the main body of the licence);
 - (b) authorises the licensee to:
 - (i) construct, alter or operate a distribution system; or
 - (ii) transport gas through a distribution system,

a reference to a *distributor* in this Schedule 2 is a reference to the licensee (as defined in clause 1 of the main body of the licence).

1.3 Definitions for Schedule 2

In this Schedule 2, unless the contrary intention appears -

"Act" means the Energy Coordination Act 1994.

"adjustment" means the difference in the amount charged -

 in a bill or series of bills based on an estimate carried out in accordance with clause 4.8; or (b) under a bill smoothing arrangement based on an estimate carried out in accordance with clause 4.3(2)(a)-(b),

and the amount to be charged as a result of a bill being determined in accordance with clause 4.6(1)(a) provided that the difference is not as a result of a defect, error or default for which the *retailer* or *distributor* is responsible or contributed to.

"alternative tariff" means a tariff other than the tariff under which the *customer* is currently supplied gas.

"Australian Standard" means a standard published by Standards Australia.

"Authority" means the Economic Regulation Authority established under the Economic Regulation Authority Act 2003.

"basic living needs" includes -

- (a) rent or mortgage;
- (b) other utilities (e.g., electricity, phone and water);
- (c) food and groceries;
- (d) transport (including petrol and car expenses);
- (e) childcare and school fees;
- (f) clothing; and
- (g) medical and dental expenses.

"billing cycle" means the regular recurrent period in which a customer receives a bill from a retailer.

"business customer" means a customer who is not a residential customer.

"business day" means any day except a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

"call centre" means a dedicated centre that has the purpose of receiving and transmitting *telephone* calls in relation to customer service operations of the *retailer* or *distributor*, as relevant, and consists of call centre staff and 1 or more information technology and communications systems designed to handle customer service calls and record call centre performance information.

"change in personal circumstances" includes -

- (a) sudden and unexpected disability, illness of or injury to the *residential customer* or a dependant of the *residential customer*;
- (b) loss of or damage to property of the *residential customer*; or
- (c) other similar unforeseeable circumstances arising as a result of events beyond the control of the *residential customer*.

"Compendium" means this Schedule 2 titled Compendium of Gas Customer Licence Obligations (Compendium).

"collective customer" means a customer: -

- who receives a single bill from the *retailer* for gas supplied at two or more premises supply addresses; or
- (b) who is supplied gas from the same retailer at multiple sites at the customer's premises a single supply address.

"complaint" means an expression of dissatisfaction made to or about an organisation, related to its products, or services, staff or the complaints-

handling process itselfof a complaint, where a response or resolution is explicitly or implicitly expected or legally required.

"concession" means a concession, rebate, subsidy or grant related to the supply of gas available to *residential customers* only.

"contact" means contact that is face to face, by *telephone* or by post, facsimile or *electronic means*.

"contract" means a standard form contract or a non-standard contract.

"customer" means a customer whose consumption of gas is less than 1 terajoule per year.

"direct debit facility" means a facility offered by a *retailer* to automatically deduct a payment from a *customer*'s nominated account and entered into with a *customer* in accordance with clause 5.3.

"disconnection warning" means a notice in writing issued in accordance with clause 7.1(1)(c) or clause 7.4(1).

"distributor" means a person who holds a distribution licence under Part 2A of the Act

"dual fuel contract" means a *contract* for the sale of electricity and for the sale of gas by a *retailer* to a *customer*.

"electronic means" means the internet, email, facsimile, <u>SMS</u> or other similar means but does not include *telephone*.

"emergency" means an emergency due to the actual or imminent occurrence of an event which in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of any person in Western Australia or which destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in Western Australia.

"financial hardship" means a state of more than immediate financial disadvantage which results in a *residential customer* being unable to pay an outstanding amount as required by a *retailer* without affecting the ability to meet the *basic living needs* of the *residential customer* or a dependant of the *residential customer*.

"gas customer safety awareness programme" means a programme to communicate information to *customers* regarding safety in the use of gas and must address, at a minimum, provision of the following information to *customers* –

- (a) information on the properties of gas relevant to its use by *customers*;
- a notice of the requirement for proper installation and use of approved appliances and equipment;
- a notice of the requirement to use only qualified trade persons for gas connection and appliance and equipment installation;
- the proper procedure for the reporting of gas leaks or appliance or equipment defects; and
- safety procedures to be followed and the appropriate telephone number to call in case of emergency.

"gas marketing agent" has the meaning given to that term in the Gas Marketing Code.

"Gas Marketing Code" means the Gas Marketing Code of Conduct 20142015 as amended or repealed and replaced by the Authority under Part C of the Act.

"gas ombudsman" means the ombudsman appointed under the scheme approved by the *Authority* pursuant to section 11ZPZ of the *Act*.

[Note: The Energy and Water Ombudsman Western Australia is the *gas ombudsman* appointed under the scheme approved by the *Authority* pursuant to section 11ZPZ of the *Act*.]

"historical debt" means an amount outstanding for the supply of gas by a retailer to a customer's previous supply address or supply addresses.

"instalment plan" means an arrangement between a *retailer* and a *customer* to assist the *customer* to remain connected, reduce its arrears and minimise the risk of the *customer* getting into further debt where the *customer* pays in arrears or in advance and continued usage on its account according to an agreed payment schedule (generally involving payment of at least 3 instalments) taking into account the *customer's* capacity to pay. It does not include *customers* using a payment plan an instalment plan as a matter of convenience or for flexible budgeting purposes.

"interruption" means the temporary unavailability of supply from the distribution system to a *customer*, but does not include disconnection under Part 7.

"marketing" includes engaging or attempting to engage in any of the following activities by any means, including door to door or by *telephone* or other *electronic means* –

- negotiations for, or dealings in respect of, a contract for the supply of gas to a customer; or
- (b) advertising, promotion, market research or public relations in relation to the supply of gas to *customers*.

"meter" means an instrument that measures the quantity of gas passing through it and includes associated equipment attached to the instrument to filter, control or regulate the flow of gas.

"metering agent" means a person responsible for reading the *meter* on behalf of the *distributor*.

"National Interpreter Symbol" means the national public information symbol "Interpreter Symbol" (with text) developed by Victoria in partnership with the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments in accordance with Australian Standard 2342.

"non-standard contract" means a contract entered into between a *retailer* and a *customer*, or a class of *customers*, that is not a *standard form contract*.

"overcharging" means the amount by which the amount charged in a bill or under a bill smoothing arrangement is greater than the amount that would have been charged if the amount of the bill was determined in accordance with clause 4.6(1)(a) as a result of some defect, error or default for which the **retailer** or **distributor** is responsible or contributed to, but does not include an **adjustment**.

"payment difficulties" means a state of immediate financial disadvantage that results in a *residential customer* being unable to pay an outstanding amount as required by a *retailer* by reason of a *change in personal circumstances*.

"payment problems" includes, without limitation, payment problems relating to *historical debt*.

- "premises" means premises owned or occupied by a new or existing customer.
- "pre-payment meter" means a *meter* that requires a *customer* to pay for the supply of gas prior to consumption.
- "public holiday" means a public holiday in Western Australia.
- "relevant consumer representative organisation" means an organisation that a person who may reasonably be expected to represent the interests of residential customers who are experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship, and includes financial counsellors.
- "reminder notice" means a notice in writing issued in accordance with clause 7.1(1)(a).
- "reporting year" means a year commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June.
- "residential customer" means a *customer* who consumes gas solely for domestic use.
- "resolved" means the decision or determination made by the *retailer* or *distributor* (as relevant) with respect to the *complaint*, where the *retailer* or *distributor*, having regard to the nature and particular circumstances of the *complaint*, has used all reasonable steps to ensure the best possible approach to addressing the *complaint*.
- **"retail market rules"** means the *Retail Market Rules* published by the Retail Energy Market Company Limited as amended from time to time.
- "retailer" means a person who holds a trading licence under Part 2A of the Act.
- "standard form contract" means a contract that is approved by the *Authority* under section 11WF of the *Act*.
- "supply address" means the *premises* to which gas was, is or may be supplied under a *contract*.
- "telephone" means a device which is used to transmit and receive voice frequency signals.
- "temporary suspension of actions" means a situation where a *retailer* temporarily suspends all disconnection and debt recovery procedures without entering into an alternative payment arrangement under clause 6.4(1).
- "TTY" means a teletypewriter.
- "undercharging" includes, without limitation -
- the failure to issue a bill in accordance with clause 4.1 or clause 4.2 or to issue a bill under a bill smoothing arrangement; or
- (b) the amount by which the amount charged in a bill or under a bill smoothing arrangement is less than the amount that would have been charged if the amount of the bill was determined in accordance with clause 4.6(1)(a) as a result of some defect, error or default for which the retailer or distributor is responsible or contributed to, but does not include an adjustment.
- "verifiable consent" means consent that is given -
- (a) expressly;
- (b) in writing or orally;

- (c) after the gas marketing agent or retailer (whichever is relevant) has in plain language appropriate to that customer disclosed all matters materially relevant to the giving of the consent, including each specific purpose for which the consent will be used; and
- (d) by the *customer* or a nominated person competent to give consent on the *customer's* behalf.

1.4 Non application of certain clauses Variation from the Compendium

The following clauses (marked with an asterisk and an annotation throughout) will not apply to a *retailer* where the *retailer* has entered into a *non-standard contract* with a *customer* and the *retailer* and *customer* agree that the clauses will not apply.

- (a) 4.1;
- (b) 4.2;
- (c) 5.1;
- (d) 5.2;
- (e) 5.4;
- (f) 5.7; and
- (g) 8.1.

1.5 Gas marketing agents

A *retailer* must ensure that any *gas marketing agent* engaged by the *retailer* complies with the obligations under this Schedule 2.

Commented [ERA1]: Deleted as there are no annotations to these clauses.

Part 2 NOT USED

[Note – Part 2 is not used to ensure conformity of numbering with the Code of Conduct for the Supply of Electricity to Small Use Customers.]

[Obligations relating to the marketing of gas to small use customers are addressed in the Gas Marketing Code of Conduct 2014.]

Part 3 Connection

3.1 Obligation to forward connection application

- (1) If a retailer agrees to sell gas to a customer or arrange for the connection of the customer's supply address, the retailer must forward the customer's request for connection to the relevant distributor for the purpose of arranging for the connection of the customer's supply address (if the customer's supply address is not already connected).
- (2) Unless the customer agrees otherwise, a retailer must forward the customer's request for connection to the relevant distributor –
 - (a) that same day, if the request is received before 3pm on a business day, or
 - (b) the next business day, if the request is received after 3pm or on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.
- (3) In this clause -

"customer" includes a customer's nominated representative.

Part 4 Billing

Division 1 - Billing cycles

4.1 Billing cycle*

A retailer must issue a bill -

- (a) no more than once a month, unless the retailer has -
 - obtained a *customer's verifiable consent* to issue bills more frequently; or
 - (ii) given the customer -
 - A. a reminder notice in respect of 3 consecutive bills; and
 - B. notice as contemplated under clause 4.2; andor
 - (iii) received a request from the customer to change their supply address or issue a final bill, in which case the retailer may issue a bill more than once a month for the purposes of facilitating the request; and
- (b) at least every 3 months 105 days unless -
 - the retailer has obtained a-the customer's verifiable consent to issue bills less frequently;
 - (ii) the customer has a pre-payment meter installed at the customer's supply address;
 - (iii) the *retailer* has not received the required metering data from the *distributor* for the purposes of preparing the bill, despite using best endeavours to obtain the metering data from the *distributor*; or
 - (iv) the retailer is unable to comply with this timeframe due to the actions of the customer where the customer is supplied under a deemed contract pursuant to section 11WK of the Act and the bill is the first bill issued to that customer at that supply address.

4.2 Shortened billing cycle*

- (1) For the purposes of clause 4.1(a)(ii), a retailer has given a customer notice if the retailer has advised the customer, prior to placing the customer on a shortened billing cycle, that –
 - receipt of a third *reminder notice* may result in the *customer* being placed on a shortened *billing cycle*;
 - if the customer is a residential customer, assistance is available for residential customers experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship;

Commented [ERA2]: Change proposed to align the billing frequency in the Compendium with the meter reading frequency in ATCO's access arrangement.

- (c) the customer may obtain further information from the retailer on a specified telephone number; and
- (d) once on a shortened billing cycle, the customer must pay 3 consecutive bills by the due date to return to the customer's previous billing cycle.
- (2) Notwithstanding clause 4.1(a)(ii), a *retailer* must not place a *residential customer* on a shortened *billing cycle* without the *customer's verifiable consent* if
 - the residential customer informs the retailer that the residential customer is experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship; and
 - (b) the assessment carried out under clause 6.1 indicates to the retailer that the customer is experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship.
- (3) If, after giving notice as required under clause 4.1(a)(ii), a retailer decides to shorten the billing cycle in respect of a customer, the retailer must give the customer written notice of that decision within 10 business days of making that decision.
- (4) A shortened **billing cycle** must be at least 10 **business days**.
- (5) A retailer must return a customer, who is subject to a shortened billing cycle and has paid 3 consecutive bills by the due date, on request, to the billing cycle that applied to the customer before the shortened billing cycle commenced.
- (6) A retailer must inform a customer, who is subject to a shortened billing cycle, at least once every 3 months that, if the customer pays 3 consecutive bills by the due date of each bill, the customer will be returned, on request, to the billing cycle that applied to the customer before the shortened billing cycle commenced.

4.3 Bill smoothing

- (1) Despite-Notwithstanding clause 4.1, in respect of any 12 month period, on receipt of a request by a customer, a retailer may provide athe customer with a bill which reflects a bill smoothing arrangement.
- (2) If a **retailer** provides a **customer** with a bill under a bill smoothing arrangement pursuant to subclause (1), the **retailer** must ensure that
 - the amount payable under each bill is initially the same and is set out on the basis of –
 - the retailer's initial estimate of the amount of gas the customer will consume over the 12 month period;
 - (ii) the relevant supply charge for the consumption and any other charges related to the supply of gas agreed with the *customer*;
 - (iii) any adjustment from a previous bill smoothing arrangement (after being adjusted in accordance with clause 4.19); and
 - (iv) any other relevant information provided by the customer.
 - (b) that the initial estimate is based on the customer's historical billing data or, where the retailer does not have that data, the likely average

consumption at the relevant tariff calculated over the 12 month period as estimated by the *retailer*;

- (c) that on in or before the seventh month -
 - the *retailer* re-estimates the amount under subclause (2)(a)(i), taking into account any *meter* readings and relevant seasonal and other factors agreed with the *customer*, and
 - (ii) unless otherwise agreed if there is a difference between the initial estimate and the re-estimate of greater than 10%, the amount payable under each of the remaining bills in the 12 month period is to be re-set to reflect that difference; and
- (d) that, at the end of the 12 month period, or any other time agreed between the retailer and the customer and at the end of the bill smoothing arrangement, the meter is read and any adjustment is included on the next bill in accordance with clause 4.19; and
- (e) the retailer has obtained the customer's verifiable consent to the retailer billing on that basis.

4.4 How bills are issued

A **retailer** must issue a bill to a **customer** at the <u>address nominated by the customer</u>, which may be an email address—customer's supply address, unless the customer has nominated another address or an electronic address.

Division 2 - Contents of a Bill

4.5 Particulars on each bill

- (1) Unless the <u>a</u> customer agrees otherwise, subject to subclause (i), a retailer must include at least the following information on <u>a the</u> customer's bill
 - either the range of dates of the metering supply period or the date of the current *meter* reading or estimate;
 - (b) the current *meter* reading or estimate;
 - (c) the *customer's* consumption, or estimated consumption;
 - (d) the number of days covered by the bill;
 - (e) the dates on which the account period begins and ends, if different from the range of dates of the metering supply period or the range of dates of the metering supply period have not been included on the bill already;
 - (f) the applicable tariffs;
 - (g) the amount of any other fees or charges and details of the service provided;
 - (h) with respect to a residential customer, a statement that the residential customer may be eligible to receive concessions and how the residential customer may find out its eligibility for those concessions;
 - (i) <u>if applicable,</u> the value and type of any **concessions** provided to the **residential customer** that are administered by the **retailer**;

- (j) if applicable, a statement on the bill that an additional fee may be imposed to cover the costs of late payment from <u>a-the</u> customer;
- (k) the average daily cost of consumption, including charges ancillary to the consumption of gas, unless the *customer* is a *collective customer*;
- (I) the average daily consumption, unless the customer is a collective customer:
- (m) a *meter* identification number (clearly placed on the part of the bill that is retained by the *customer*);
- (n) the amount due;
- (o) the due date;
- (p) a summary of the payment methods;
- a statement advising the customer that assistance is available if the customer is experiencing problems paying the bill;
- (r) a *telephone* number for billing and payment enquiries;
- (s) a telephone number for complaints;
- (t) the contact details for the *gas ombudsman*;
- (u) the distributor's 24 hour telephone number for faults and emergencies;
- (v) the supply address and any relevant mailing address;
- (w) the customer's name and account number;
- (x) the amount of arrears or credit;
- (y) if applicable and not included on a separate statement -
 - (i) payments made under an instalment plan; and
 - (ii) the total amount outstanding under the *instalment plan*;
- (z) with respect to **residential customers**, the <u>telephone</u> number for interpreter services together with the **National Interpreter Symbol** with and the words "Interpreter Services";
- (aa) the retailer's telephone number for TTY services;
- (bb) to the extent that the data is available, a graph or bar chart illustrating the *customer's* amount due or consumption for the period covered by the bill, the previous bill and the bill for the same period last year; and
- (cc) the Meter Installation Registration Number for the property.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause (1)(bb), a *retailer* is not obliged to include a graph or bar chart on the bill if the bill is –
 - (a) not indicative of the a customer's actual consumption;
 - (b) not based upon a meter reading; or
 - (c) for a collective customer.
- (3) If a retailer identifies a historical debt and wishes to bill the a customer for that historical debt, the retailer must advise the customer of —
 - (a) the amount of the historical debt, and
 - (b) the basis of the historical debt,

before, with, or on the customer's next bill.

Division 3 - Basis of Bill

4.6 Basis of bill

- (1) Subject to clause 4.8, a **retailer** must base a **customer's** bill on
 - the distributor's or metering agent's reading of the meter at the customer's supply address; or
 - (b) the customer's reading of the meter at the customer's supply address, provided the retailer requested and the customer agreed that the customer will read the meter for the purpose of determining the amount due.

4.7 Frequency of meter readings

- (1) A retailer must use its best endeavours to ensure that metering data is obtained as frequently as required to prepare its bills.
- (2) A **retailer** must ensure that at least once every 12 months it obtains metering data in accordance with clause 4.6(1)(a).

4.8 Estimations

- (1) If a retailer is unable to reasonably base a bill on a reading of the meter at a customer's supply address, the retailer must give the customer an estimated bill
- (2) If a retailer bases a bill upon an estimation, the retailer must <u>clearly</u> specify in a visible and <u>legible manner</u> on the customer's bill that
 - (a) the *retailer* has based the bill upon an estimation;
 - (b) the *retailer* will tell the *customer* on request -
 - (i) the basis of the estimation; and
 - (ii) the reason for the estimation; and
 - (c) the *customer* may request -
 - (i) a verification of a meter reading an estimation; and
 - (ii) a *meter* reading.
- (3) A retailer must tell a customer on request the -
 - (a) basis for the estimation; and
 - (b) reason for the estimation.

4.9 Adjustments to subsequent bills

If a **retailer** gives a **customer** an estimated bill and the **meter** is subsequently read, the **retailer** must include an **adjustment** on the next bill to take account of the actual **meter** reading in accordance with clause 4.19.

4.10 Customer may request meter reading

If a *retailer* has based a bill upon an estimation because the <u>a</u>customer failed to provide access to the *meter* and the *customer* –

- subsequently requests the *retailer* to replace the estimated bill with a bill based on an actual reading of the *customer's meter*;
- (b) pays the *retailer's* reasonable charge for reading the *meter* (if any); and
- (c) provides due access to the meter,

the retailer must do so.

Division 4 - Meter testing

4.11 Customer requests testing of meters or metering data

- (1) If a customer
 - (a) requests the *meter* to be tested; and
 - (b) pays the **retailer's** reasonable charge for testing the **meter** (if any),

the *retailer* must request the *distributor* or *metering agent* to test the *meter*.

(2) If the *meter* is tested and found to be defective, the *retailer's* reasonable charge for testing the *meter* (if any) is to be refunded to the *customer*.

Division 5 - Alternative Tariffs

4.12 Customer applications

- (1) If a retailer offers alternative tariffs and a customer -
 - (a) applies to receive an alternative tariff, and
 - (b) demonstrates to the *retailer* that the *customer* satisfies all of the conditions relating to eligibility for the *alternative tariff*,

the *retailer* must change the *customer* to the *alternative tariff* within 10 *business days* of the *customer* satisfying those conditions.

- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1), the effective date of change will be
 - the date on which the last *meter* reading at the previous tariff is obtained;
 or
 - (b) the date the *meter* adjustment is completed, if the change requires an adjustment to the *meter* at the *customer's supply address*.

4.13 Written notification of a change to an alternative tariff

If -

- a customer's gas use at the customer's supply address changes or has changed; and
- (b) the *customer* is no longer eligible to continue to receive an existing, more beneficial tariff,

the <u>a</u> retailer must, prior to changing the **customer** to the tariff applicable to the **customer's** use of gas at that **supply address**, give the **customer** written notice of the proposed change.

Division 6 - Final bill

4.14 Request for final bill

- (1) If a customer requests the a retailer to issue a final bill at the customer's supply address, the retailer must use reasonable endeavours to arrange for that bill in accordance with the customer's request.
- (2) If the a customer's account is in credit at the time of account closure, subject to subclause (3), the a retailer must, at the time of the final bill, ask the customer for instructions whether the customer requires the retailer to transfer the amount of credit to:
 - (a) another account the **customer** has, or will have, with the **retailer**; or
 - (b) a bank account nominated by the *customer*; and

the *retailer* must credit the account, or pay the amount of credit in accordance with the *customer's* instructions, within 12 *business days* of receiving the instructions or other such time as agreed with the *customer*.

(3) If the a customer's account is in credit at the time of account closure, and the customer owes a debt to the a retailer, the retailer may, with written notice to the customer, use that credit to set off the debt owed to the retailer. If, after the set off, there remains an amount of credit, the retailer must ask the customer for instructions to transfer the remaining amount of credit in accordance with subclause (2).

Division 7 - Review of bill

4.15 Review of bill

Subject to a customer -

- (a) paying -
 - that portion of the bill under review that the customer and a retailer agree is not in dispute; or
 - (ii) an amount equal to the average amount of the customer's bills over the previous 12 months (excluding the bill in dispute),

whichever is less; and

- (b) paying any future bills that are properly due,
- a *retailer* must review the *customer's* bill on request by the *customer*.

4.16 Procedures following a review of a bill

- (1) If, after conducting a review of a bill, a *retailer* is satisfied that the bill is
 - (a) correct, the retailer -

- (i) may require a *customer* to pay the unpaid amount;
- must advise the customer that the customer may request the retailer to arrange a meter test in accordance with applicable law;
- (iii) must advise the customer of the existence and operation of the retailer's internal complaints handling processes and details of any applicable external complaints handling processes,

or

- (b) incorrect, the *retailer* must adjust the bill in accordance with clauses 4.17 and 4.18.
- (2) The A retailer must inform a customer of the outcome of the review as soon as practicable.
- (3) If the a retailer has not informed a customer of the outcome of the review within 20 business days from the date of receipt of the request for review under clause 4.15, the retailer must provide the customer with notification of the status of the review as soon as practicable.

Division 8 - Undercharging, overcharging and adjustment

4.17 Undercharging

- (1) This clause 4.17 applies whether the *undercharging* became apparent through a review under clause 4.15 or otherwise.
- (2) If a retailer proposes to recover an amount undercharged as a result of an error, defect or default for which the retailer or distributor is responsible (including where a meter has been found to be defective), the retailer must
 - subject to subclause (b), limit the amount to be recovered to no more than the amount *undercharged* in the 12 months prior to the date on which the *retailer* notified the *customer* that *undercharging* had occurred;
 - (b) other than in the event that the information provided by the a customer is incorrect, where if a retailer has changed a the customer to an alternative tariff in the circumstances set out in clause 4.13 and, as a result of the customer being ineligible to receive the tariff charged prior to the changeas a result of that change, the retailer has undercharged a the customer, limit the amount to be recovered to no more than the amount undercharged in the 12 months prior to the date on which the retailer notified the customer under clause 4.13;
 - notify the *customer* of the amount to be recovered no later than the next bill, together with an explanation of that amount;
 - (d) <u>subject to subclause (3)</u>, not charge the *customer* interest on that amount or require the *customer* to pay a late payment fee; and
 - (e) in relation to a *residential customer*, offer the *customer* time to pay that amount by means of an *instalment plan* in accordance with clause 6.4(2) and covering a period at least equal to the period over which the recoverable *undercharging* occurred.
- (3) If, after notifying a customer of the amount to be recovered in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the customer has failed to pay the amount to be recovered

by the due date and has not entered into an *instalment plan* under subclause (2)(e), a *retailer* may charge the *customer* interest on that amount from the due date or require the *customer* to pay a late payment fee.

(4) For the purpose of subclause (2), an undercharge that has occurred as a result of a customer denying access to the meter is not an undercharge as a result of an error, defect or default for which a retailer or distributor is responsible.

4.18 Overcharging

- (1) This clause 4.18 applies whether the **overcharging** became apparent through a review under clause 4.15 or otherwise.
- (2) If a customer (including a customer who has vacated the supply address) has been overcharged as a result of an error, defect or default for which a retailer or distributor is responsible (including where a meter has been found to be defective), the retailer must use its best endeavours to inform the customer accordingly within 10 business days of the retailer becoming aware of the error, defect or default and, subject to subclauses (6) and (7), ask the customer for instructions as to whether the amount should be
 - (a) credited to the customer's account; or
 - (b) repaid to the customer.
- (3) If a retailer receives instructions under subclause (2), the retailer must pay the amount in accordance with the customer's instructions within 12 business days of receiving the instructions.
- (4) If a retailer does not receive instructions under subclause (2) within 5 business days of making the request, the retailer must use reasonable endeavours to credit the amount overcharged to the customer's account.
- (5) No interest shall accrue to a credit or refund referred to in subclause (2).
- (6) Where If the amount referred to in subclause (2) is less than \$75 \$100, the a retailer may, notwithstanding subclause (2), notify the a customer of the overcharge by no later than the next bill after the retailer became aware of the error, and
 - (a) ask the *customer* for instructions pursuant to under subclause (2) (in which case subclauses (3) and (4) apply as if the *retailer* sought instructions under subclause (2)); or
 - (b) credit the amount to the customer's <u>next bill</u>account (in which case subclause (3) applies as if the customer instructed the retailer to credit the customer's account).
- (7) Where the If a customer has been overcharged by the a retailer, and the customer owes a debt to the retailer, then provided that the customer is not a residential customer
 - (a) experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship.
- (b) making payments under an alternative payment arrangement under Part 6,

the *retailer* may, with written notice to the *customer*, use the amount of the *overcharge* to set off the debt owed to the *retailer*. If, after the set off, there remains an amount of credit, the *retailer* must deal with that amount of credit in accordance with subclause (2) or, if the amount is less than \$100, subclause (6) where the amount is less than \$75.

(a) Not Used

4.19 Adjustments

- (1) If a retailer proposes to recover an amount of an adjustment which does not arise due to any act or omission of the a customer, the retailer must –
 - (a) limit the amount to be recovered to no more than the amount of the adjustment for the 12 months prior to the date on which the meter was read on the basis of the retailer's estimate of the amount of the adjustment for the 12 month period taking into account any meter readings and relevant seasonal and other factors agreed with the customer;
 - (b) notify the customer of the amount of the adjustment no later than the next bill, together with an explanation of that amount;
 - (c) not require the *customer* to pay a late payment fee; and
 - (d) in relation to a residential customer, offer the customer time to pay that amount by means of an instalment plan in accordance with clause 6.4(2) and covering a period at least equal to the period to which the adjustment related.
- (2) If the *meter* is read <u>pursuant to-under</u> either clause 4.6 or clause 4.3(2)(d) and the amount of the *adjustment* is an amount owing to the *customer*, the *retailer* must use its best endeavours to inform the *customer* accordingly within 10 *business days* of the *retailer* becoming aware of the *adjustment* and, subject to subclauses (5) and (7), ask the *customer* for instructions as to whether the amount should be
 - (a) credited to the customer's account;
 - (b) repaid to the customer, or
 - (c) included as a part of the new bill smoothing arrangement where if the **adjustment** arises under clause 4.3(2)(a)-(b).
- (3) If a retailer received instructions under subclause (2), the retailer must pay the amount in accordance with the customer's instructions within 12 business days of receiving the instructions.
- (4) If a **retailer** does not receive instructions under subclause (2) within 5 **business days** of making the request, the **retailer** must use reasonable endeavours to credit the amount of the **adjustment** to the **customer's** account.
- (5) Where_If_the amount referred to in subclause (2) is less than \$75_\$100, the retailer may, notwithstanding subclause (2), notify the customer of the adjustment by no later than the next bill after the meter is read; and
 - (a) ask the *customer* for instructions <u>pursuant to under</u> subclause (2), (in which case subclauses (3) and (4) apply as if the *retailer* sought instructions under subclause (2)); or
 - (b) credit the amount to the customer's <u>next billaccount</u> (in which case subclause (3) applies as if the customer instructed the retailer to credit the customer's account).
- (6) No interest shall accrue to an *adjustment* amount under subclause (1) or (2).

- (7) Where If the amount of the adjustment is an amount owing to the customer, and the customer owes a debt to the retailer, then provided that the customer is not a residential customer
 - (a) experiencing *payment difficulties* or *financial hardship*... or
 - making payments under an alternative payment arrangement under Part θ_{τ}
 - (a) Not used
 - (b) Not used

Part 5 Payment

5.1 Due dates for payment*

- (1) The due date on a bill must be at least 12 business days from the date of that bill unless otherwise agreed with a customer.
- (2) Unless a *retailer* specifies a later date, the date of dispatch is the date of the bill.

5.2 Minimum payment methods*

<u>Unless otherwise agreed with a customer, aA retailer</u> must offer a—the customer at least the following payment methods —

- in person at 1 or more payment outlets located within the Local Government District of the customer's supply address;
- (b) by mail;
- (c) for *residential customers*, by Centrepay;
- (d) electronically by means of BPay or credit card; and
- (e) by telephone by means of credit card or debit card.

5.3 Direct debit

If a *retailer* offers the option of payment by a *direct debit facility* to a *customer*, the *retailer* must, prior to the *direct debit facility* commencing, obtain the *customer's verifiable consent*, and agree with the *customer* the date of commencement of the *direct debit facility* and the frequency of the direct debits.

5.4 Payment in advance*

- (1) A retailer must accept payment in advance from a customer on request.
- (2) Acceptance of an advance payment by a retailer will not require the retailer to credit any interest to the amounts paid in advance.
- (3) Subject to clause 6.9, for the purposes of subclause (1), \$20 is the minimum amount for which the a retailer will accept advance payments unless otherwise agreed with a customer.

5.5 Absence or illness

If a *residential customer* is unable to pay by way of the methods described in clause 5.2, due to illness or absence, a *retailer* must offer the *residential*

customer on request redirection of the **residential customer's** bill to a third person at no charge.

5.6 Late payments

- (1) A retailer must not charge a residential customer a late payment fee if -
 - the residential customer receives a concession, provided the residential customer did not receive 2 or more reminder notices within the previous 12 months; or
 - (b) the residential customer and the retailer have agreed to -
 - a payment extension under Part 6, and the residential customer pays the bill by the agreed (new) due date; or
 - (ii) an *instalment plan* under Part 6, and the *residential customer* is making payments in accordance with the *instalment plan*, or
 - (c) subject to subclause (2), the residential customer has made a complaint directly related to the non-payment of the bill to the retailer or to the gas ombudsman and the complaint is not resolved by the retailer or is not determined or is upheld by the gas ombudsman (if a complaint has been made to the gas ombudsman). If the complaint is determined by the gas ombudsman in favour of the retailer, any late payment fee shall only be calculated from the date of the gas ombudsman's decision; or
 - (d) the residential customer is assessed by the retailer under clause 6.1(1) as being in financial hardship.
- (2) Where thelf a retailer has charged a late payment fee in the circumstances set out in subclause (1)(c) because the retailer was not aware of the complaint, the retailer will not contravene subclause (1)(c) but must refund the late payment fee on the customer's next bill.
- (3) If a retailer has charged a residential customer a late payment fee, the retailer must not charge an additional late payment fee in relation to the same bill within 5 business days from the date of receipt of the previous late payment fee notice.
- (4) A retailer must not charge a residential customer more than 3 late payment fees in relation to the same bill or more than 12 late payment fees in a year.
- (5) If a **residential customer** has been assessed as being in **financial hardship** pursuant to under clause 6.1(1), the a **retailer** must retrospectively waive any late payment fee charged pursuant to under the **residential customer's** last bill prior to the assessment being made.

5.7 Vacating a supply address*

- (1) Subject to -
 - (a) subclauses 0 and (4);
 - (b) the a customer giving the a retailer notice; and
 - (c) the customer vacating the supply address at the time specified in the notice,

a-the retailer must not require a-the customer to pay for gas consumed at the customer's supply address from –

- (d) the date the customer vacated the supply address, if the customer gave at least 5 days' notice; or
- (e) 5 days after the *customer* gave notice, in any other case-,

unless the *retailer* and the *customer* have agreed to an alternative date.

- (2) If a customer reasonably demonstrates to a retailer that the customer was evicted or otherwise required to vacate the supply address, the retailer must not require the customer to pay for gas consumed at the customer's supply address from the date the customer gave the retailer notice.
- (3) For the purposes of subclauses (1) and 0, notice is given if a *customer*
 - informs a retailer of the date on which the customer intends to vacate, or has vacated the supply address; and
 - (b) gives the *retailer* a forwarding address to which a final bill may be sent.
- (4) Notwithstanding subclauses (1) and 0, if -
 - (a) a retailer and a customer enter into a new contract for the supply address, a-the retailer must not require the previous customer to pay for gas consumed at the customer's supply address from the date that the new contract becomes effective;
 - (b) another retailer becomes responsible for the supply of gas to the supply address, the previous retailer must not require the customer to pay for gas consumed at the customer's supply address from the date that the other retailer becomes responsible; and
 - (c) the supply address is disconnected, the retailer must not require the customer to pay for gas consumed at the customer's supply address from the date that disconnection occurred.
- (5) Notwithstanding subclauses (1), 0 and (4), a *retailer's* right to payment does not terminate with regard to any amount that was due up until the termination of the *contract*.

5.8 Debt collection

- (1) A retailer must not commence proceedings for recovery of a debt
 - (a) from a residential customer who has informed the retailer in accordance with clause 6.1(1) that the residential customer is experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship, unless and until the retailer has complied with all the requirements of clause 6.1 and (if applicable) clause 6.3; and
 - (b) while a *residential customer* continues to make payments under an alternative payment arrangement under Part 6.
- (2) A retailer must not recover or attempt to recover a debt relating to a supply address from a person other than the a customer with whom the retailer has or had entered into a contract for the supply of gas to that customer's supply address.

5.9 Debt collection

If a customer with a debt owing to a retailer requests the retailer to transfer the debt to another customer, the retailer may transfer the debt to the other customer provided that the retailer obtains the other customer's verifiable consent to the transfer.

5.95.10 Simultaneous payments for gas and electricity

Where a retailer and a residential customer have entered into -

- (a) a dual fuel contract, or
- (b) separate *contracts* for the supply of electricity and gas, under which:
 - (i) a single bill for energy is; or
 - (ii) separate, simultaneous bills for electricity and gas are, issued to the *residential customer* and the *residential customer* does not pay the entire amount owing under that bill or those bills,

the *retailer* must:

- (c) apply a payment received from a residential customer for charges for the supply of electricity or gas respectively as agreed between the retailer and the residential customer in a written agreement; or
- (d) if no agreement is in place between the retailer and the residential customer, apply a payment received from the residential customer for charges for the supply of electricity or gas respectively as directed by the residential customer, or
- (e) if subclauses (c) and (d) do not apply, apply the payment in proportion to the relative value of each of the charges.

Part 6 Payment Difficulties & Financial Hardship

Division 1 - Assessment of financial situation

6.1 Assessment

- (1) If a residential customer informs a retailer that the residential customer is experiencing payment problems, the retailer must, (subject to clause 6.2) –
 - (a) within 3-5 business days, assess whether the residential customer is experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship; and
 - (b) if the retailer cannot make the assessment within 3–5 business days, refer the residential customer to an independent financial counsellor or a relevant consumer representative organisation to make the assessment.
- (2) If the <u>a</u> residential customer provides the <u>a</u> retailer with an assessment from an independent financial counsellor or <u>a</u> relevant consumer representative organisation, the retailer may adopt that assessment as its own assessment for the purposes of subclause (1)(a).
- (3) When undertaking the assessment required by subclause (1)(a), unless a retailer adopts an assessment from an independent financial counsellor or a relevant consumer representative organisation, a the retailer must give reasonable consideration to
 - (a) information -
 - (i) given by the residential customer, and
 - (ii) requested or held by the retailer, or
 - advice given by an independent financial counseller or a relevant consumer representative organisation (if any).
- (4) A retailer must advise a residential customer on request of the details and outcome of an assessment carried out under subclause (1).

6.2 Temporary suspension of actions

- (1) If a **retailer** refers a **residential customer** to an independent financial counseller or a **relevant consumer representative** organisation—under clause 6.1(1)(b) then the **retailer** must grant the **residential customer** a **temporary suspension of actions**.
- (2) If a **residential customer** informs a **retailer** that the **residential customer** is experiencing **payment problems** under clause 6.1, and a-the **residential customer**
 - (a) requests a temporary suspension of actions; and
 - (b) demonstrates to a the retailer that the residential customer has made an appointment with a relevant consumer representative organisation

to assess the **residential customer's** capacity to pay-or-provides the **retailer** with an assessment from an independent financial counsellor or **relevant consumer representative organisation**,

the retailer must not unreasonably deny the residential customer's request.

- (3) A temporary suspension of actions must be for at least 15 business days.
- (4) If a relevant consumer representative organisation—is unable to assess a residential customer's capacity to pay within the period referred to in subclause (3) and the residential customer or relevant consumer representative organisation—requests additional time, a retailer must give reasonable consideration to the residential customer's or relevant consumer representative's organisation—request.

6.3 Assistance to be offered

- (1) If the assessment carried out under clause 6.1 indicates to the <u>a</u> retailer that the <u>a</u> residential customer is experiencing
 - (a) payment difficulties, the retailer must -
 - (i) offer the **residential customer** the alternative payment arrangements referred to in clause 6.4(1)(a); and
 - advise the residential customer that additional assistance may be available if, due to financial hardship, the residential customer would be unable to meet its obligations under an agreed alternative payment arrangement; or
 - (b) **financial hardship**, the **retailer** must offer the **residential customer**
 - the alternative payment arrangements referred to in clause 6.4(1)(b); and
 - (ii) assistance in accordance with clauses 6.6 to 6.9.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply if a retailer is unable to make an assessment under clause 6.1 as a result of an act or omission by a residential customer.

Division 2 – Residential customers experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship

6.4 Alternative payment arrangements

- (1) A retailer must offer a residential customer who is experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship at least the following payment arrangements
 - (a) if the residential customer is experiencing payment difficulties:
 - (i) additional time to pay a bill; and
 - (ii) if requested by the residential customer, an interest-free and feefree instalment plan or other arrangement under which the residential customer is given additional time to pay a bill or to pay arrears (including any disconnection and reconnection charges) and is permitted to continue consumption,
 - (b) if the *residential customer* is experiencing *financial hardship*:

- (i) additional time to pay a bill; and
- (ii) an interest-free and fee-free instalment plan or other arrangement under which the residential customer is given additional time to pay a bill or to pay arrears (including any disconnection and reconnection charges) and is permitted to continue consumption.
- (2) When offering or amending an *instalment plan*, a *retailer* must
 - ensure that the *instalment plan* is fair and reasonable taking into account information about the <u>a</u>residential customer's capacity to pay and consumption history;
 - (b) comply with subclause (3).
- (3) If the a_residential customer accepts an instalment plan offered by the a retailer, the retailer must
 - within 5 business days of the residential customer accepting the instalment plan provide the residential customer with information in writing or by electronic means:
 - that specifies the terms of the instalment plan (including the number and amount of payments, the duration of payments and how the payments are calculated);
 - (ii) the consequences of not adhering to the instalment plan; and
 - (iii) the importance of contacting the retailer for further assistance if the residential customer cannot meet or continue to meet the instalment plan terms, and
 - notify the residential customer in writing or by electronic means of any amendments to the instalment plan at least 5 business days before they come into effect (unless otherwise agreed with the residential customer) and provide the residential customer with information in writing or by electronic means that clearly explains and assists the residential customer to understand those changes.
- (4) If a residential customer has, in the previous 12 months, had 2 instalment plans cancelled due to non-payment, a retailer does not have to offer that residential customer another instalment plan under subclause (1), unless the retailer is satisfied that the residential customer will comply with the instalment plan.
- (5) For the purposes of subclause (4), cancellation does not include the revision of an *instalment plan* under clause 6.7.

Division 3 – Assistance available to residential customers experiencing financial hardship

6.5 Definitions

In this division -

"customer experiencing financial hardship" means a residential customer who has been assessed by a retailer under clause 6.1(1) as experiencing financial hardship.

Subdivision 1 - Specific assistance available

6.6 Reduction of fees, charges and debt

- (1) A retailer must give reasonable consideration to a request by a customer experiencing financial hardship, or a relevant consumer representative organisation, for a reduction of the customer's fees, charges or debt.
- (2) In giving reasonable consideration under subclause (1), a retailer should refer to the hardship procedures referred to in clause 6.10(3).

6.7 Revision of alternative payment arrangements

If a *customer experiencing financial hardship*, or a *relevant consumer representative-organisation*, reasonably demonstrates to a *retailer* that the *customer* is unable to meet the *customer's* obligations under a previously elected payment arrangement under clause 6.4(1)(b), the *retailer* must give reasonable consideration to –

- (a) offering the customer an instalment plan, if the customer had previously elected a payment extension-under clause 6.4(1); or
- (b) offering to revise the *instalment plan*, if the *customer* had previously elected an *instalment plan* under clause 6.4(1).

6.8 Provision of information

A retailer must advise a customer experiencing financial hardship of the -

- (a) **customer's** right to have the bill redirected at no charge to a third person;
- (b) payment methods available to the *customer*;
- (c) concessions available to the customer and how to access them;
- (d) different types of tariffs available to the customer,
- (e) independent financial counselling <u>services</u> and <u>other relevant consumer</u> representatives <u>organisations</u> available to assist the <u>customer</u>; and
- (f) availability of any other financial assistance and grants schemes that the retailer should reasonably be aware of and how to access them.

6.9 Payment in advance

- (1) A retailer must determine the minimum payment in advance amount, as referred to in clause 5.4(3), for residential customers experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship in consultation with relevant consumer representatives organisations.
- (2) A retailer may apply different minimum payment in advance amounts for residential customers experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship and other customers.

Subdivision 2 – Hardship policy and hardship procedures

6.10 Obligation to develop hardship policy and hardship procedures

- (1) A retailer must develop a hardship policy and hardship procedures to assist customers experiencing financial hardship in meeting their financial obligations and responsibilities to the retailer.
- (2) The hardship policy must -
 - (a) be developed in consultation with relevant consumer representatives organisations:
 - (b) include a statement encouraging customers to contact their retailer if a customer is having trouble paying the retailer's bill;
 - include a statement advising that the retailer will treat all customers sensitively and respectfully;
 - include a statement that the retailer may reduce/waive reduce and/or waive fees, charges and debt;
 - (e) include an objective set of hardship indicators;
 - (f) include -
 - (i) an overview of the assistance available to *customers* in *financial hardship* or *payment difficulties* in accordance with Part 6 of the *Compendium* (other than the *retailer's* requirement to advise the *customer* of the ability to pay in advance and the matters referred to in clauses 6.8(a), (b) and (d));
 - (iii) that the *retailer* offers *residential customers* the right to pay their bills by Centrepay; and
 - (iii) a statement that the retailer is able to provide further detail upon request;
 - (g) include an overview of any concessions and grants that may be available to the retailer's customers;
 - (h) be available in large print copies and include:_
 - (i) the National Interpreter Symbol with the words "Interpreter Services";
 - information on the availability of independent multi-lingual services; and
 - (iii) information on the availability of TTY services; and
 - (i) be available on the **retailer's** website; and
 - (j) be available in large print copies.
- (3) The hardship procedures must
 - be developed in consultation with relevant consumer representatives organisations;
 - (b) provide for the training of staff
 - including call centre staff, all subcontractors employed to engage with customers experiencing financial hardship, energy efficiency auditors and field officers;

- (ii) on issues related to *financial hardship* and its impacts, and how to deal <u>sensitively and respectfully</u> with <u>customers</u> <u>experiencing</u> <u>financial hardship</u> <u>consistently</u> with the <u>obligation in sub-subclause (3)(c);</u>
- (c) Not used include guidance on how customers experiencing financial hardship are to be treated sensitively and respectfully;
- (d) include guidance -
 - that assist the *retailer* in identifying *residential customers* who are experiencing *financial hardship*;
 - that assist the *retailer* in determining a *residential customer's* usage needs and capacity to pay when determining the conditions of an *instalment plan*;
 - (iii) for suspension of disconnection and debt recovery procedures;
 - (iv) on the reduction and/or waiver of fees, charges and debt; and
 - (v) on the recovery of debt; and
- (e) require that the retailer's credit management staff have a direct telephone number and that number be provided to relevant financial counsellers and relevant consumer representatives organisations.
- (4) If requested, a retailer must give residential customers, financial counsellors and relevant consumer representatives organisations a copy of the hardship policy, including by post at no charge.
- (5) Not used A retailer must keep a record of -
 - the relevant consumer representative organisations consulted on the contents of the hardship policy and hardship procedures;
- (11)(7) The A retailer must comply with the Authority's Financial Hardship Policy Guidelines.
- (12)(8) If the <u>a</u> retailer <u>amends makes a material amendment to</u> the retailer's hardship policy, the retailer must submit to the **Authority** a copy of the retailer's <u>amended</u> hardship policy with 5 business days of the amendment.

Division 4 – Business customers experiencing payment difficulties

6.11 Alternative payment arrangements

A **retailer** must consider any reasonable request for alternative payment arrangements from a **business customer** who is experiencing **payment difficulties**.

Part 7 Disconnection

Division 1 – Conduct in relation to disconnection

Subdivision 1 – Disconnection for failure to pay bill

7.1 General requirements

- (1) Prior to arranging for disconnection of the a customer's supply address for failure to pay a bill, a retailer must
 - (a) give the *customer* a *reminder notice*, not less than 14 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill, including
 - (i) the *retailer's telephone* number for billing and payment enquiries;
 - advice on how the *retailer* may assist in the event the *customer* is experiencing *payment difficulties* or *financial hardship*; and
 - (iii) requiring payment to be made on or before the day not less than 20 **business days** after the day on which the bill was issued;
 - (b) use its best endeavours to contact the customer, to advise of the proposed disconnection including by telephone or electronic means or other method; and
 - (c) give the *customer* a *disconnection warning*, not less than 22 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill, advising the *customer*
 - that the retailer may disconnect the customer not less than 10 business days after the day on which the disconnection warning is given; and
 - (ii) of the existence and operation of complaint handling processes including the existence and operation of the gas ombudsman and the Freecall telephone number of the gas ombudsman.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a customer has failed to pay a retailer's bill if the customer has not –
 - (a) paid the retailer's bill by the due date;
 - (b) agreed with the *retailer* to an offer of an *instalment plan* or other payment arrangement to pay the *retailer's* bill; or
 - (c) adhered to the customer's obligations to make payments in accordance with an agreed instalment plan or other payment arrangement relating to the payment of the retailer's bill.

Commented [ERA3]: This changed from 13 to 15 in the electricity code. The timeframe in gas is set in the Energy Customer Contract Regulations (reg 12(4)). Therefore no change is proposed.

Commented [ERA4]: This changed from 18 to 20 in the electricity code. The timeframe in gas is set in the Energy Customer Contract Regulations (reg 12(4)). Therefore no change is proposed.

7.2 Limitations on disconnection for failure to pay bill

- (1) Notwithstanding clause 7.1, a retailer must not arrange for the disconnection of a customer's supply address for failure to pay a bill –
 - (a) within 1 business day after the expiry of the period referred to in the disconnection warning;
 - (b) if the retailer has made the residential customer an offer in accordance with clause 6.4(1) and the residential customer has –
 - accepted the offer before the expiry of the period specified by the retailer in the disconnection warning; and
 - (ii) has used reasonable endeavours to settle the debt before the expiry of the time frame specified by the *retailer* in the *disconnection warning*;
 - (c) if the amount outstanding is less than an amount approved and published by the *Authority* in accordance with subclause (2) and the *customer* has agreed with the *retailer* to repay the amount outstanding;
 - (d) if the *customer* has made an application for a *concession* and a decision on the application has not yet been made;
 - (e) if the customer has failed to pay an amount which does not relate to the supply of gas;
 - (f) if the supply address does not relate to the bill, {unless the -customer has failed to make payments relating to an outstanding debt for amount outstanding relates to a supply address previously occupied by the customer; or
 - (g) where a residential customer has been assessed by a retailer under clause 6.1(1) as experiencing payment difficulties or financial hardship, without the retailer having provided the customer with information on the types of concessions available to the customer.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(c), the *Authority* may approve and publish, in relation to failure to pay a bill, an amount outstanding below which a *retailer* must not arrange for the disconnection of a *customer's supply address*.

7.3 Dual fuel contracts

- (1) If -
 - (a) a *retailer* and a *residential customer* have entered into
 - (i) a dual fuel contract; or
 - (ii) separate contracts for the supply of electricity and gas, under which –
 - A. a single bill for energy is; or
 - B. separate, simultaneous bills for electricity and gas are,

issued to the residential customer, and

(b) the retailer is permitted to and wishes to arrange for disconnection of the supply of electricity and gas to the residential customer's supply address for failure to pay a bill, the **retailer** must arrange for disconnection of the supply of gas in priority to disconnection of the supply of electricity.

Subdivision 2 – Disconnection for denying access to meter

7.4 General requirements

- (1) A retailer must not arrange for the disconnection of a customer's supply address for denying access to the meter, unless –
 - the customer has denied access for the purpose of reading the meter for the purposes of issuing 3 consecutive bills;
 - (b) the retailer has, prior to giving the customer a disconnection warning under subclause (e), each time it was denied access given the customer in writing 5 business days' notice –
 - advising the *customer* of the next date or timeframe of a scheduled *meter* reading at the *supply address*;
 - (ii) requesting access to the *meter* at the *supply address* for the purpose of the scheduled *meter* reading; and
 - (iii) advising the customer of the retailer's ability to arrange for disconnection if the customer fails to provide access to the meter,
 - the retailer has given the customer an opportunity to provide reasonable alternative access arrangements;
 - the *retailer* has used its best endeavours to *contact* the *customer* to advise of the proposed disconnection; and
 - (e) the retailer has given the customer a disconnection warning with at least 5 business days notice of its intention to arrange for disconnection.
- (2) A retailer may arrange for the a distributor to carry out 1 or more of the requirements referred in subclause (1) on behalf of the retailer.

Subdivision 3 – Disconnection for emergencies

7.5 General requirements

If a *distributor* disconnects a *customer's supply address* for *emergency* reasons, the *distributor* must –

- (a) provide, by way of a 24 hour emergency line at the cost of a local call (excluding mobile telephones), information on the nature of the emergency and an estimate of the time when supply will be restored; and
- (b) use its best endeavours to restore supply to the customer's supply address as soon as possible.

Commented [ERA5]: In electricity this was changed from 12 consecutive months to 9 consecutive months.

The 3 consecutive bill requirement in gas comes from the Energy Customer Contract Regulations/AGA Code.

Therefore no change proposed.

Division 2 - Limitations on disconnection

7.6 General limitations on disconnection

- (1) Subject to subclause (3), a retailer must not arrange for disconnection of a customer's supply address where if:
 - a complaint has been made to the retailer directly related to the reason for the proposed disconnection; or
 - (b) the retailer is notified by the distributor, gas ombudsman or an external dispute resolution body that there is a complaint, directly related to the reason for the proposed disconnection, that has been made to the distributor, gas ombudsman or external dispute resolution body,

and the *complaint* is not *resolved* by the *retailer* or *distributor* or determined by the *gas ombudsman* or external dispute resolution body.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), a distributor must not perform a disconnection of disconnect a customer's supply address –

(a) whereif:

- a complaint has been made to the distributor directly related to the reason for the proposed disconnection; or
- (ii) the distributor is notified by the a retailer, the gas ombudsman or an external dispute resolution body that there is a complaint, directly related to the reason for the proposed disconnection, that has been made to the retailer, gas ombudsman or external dispute resolution body,

and the *complaint* is not *resolved* by the *retailer* or *distributor* or determined by the *gas ombudsman* or external dispute resolution body; or

- (b) during any time:
 - (i) after 3.00 pm Monday to Thursday; or
 - (ii) on a Friday, Saturday, Sunday, public holiday or on the day before a public holiday.
- (3) A retailer or a distributor may arrange for disconnection of a customer's supply address if the disconnection—
 - (a) was requested by the customer,
 - (b) was carried out for emergency reasons;
 - (c) was the result of a planned interruption; or
 - (d) was to prevent unauthorised utilisation.

Part 8 Reconnection

8.1 Reconnection by retailer*

- If a retailer has arranged for disconnection of a customer's supply address due to –
 - failure to pay a bill, and the *customer* has paid or agreed to accept an offer of an *instalment plan*, or other payment arrangement;
 - (b) the customer denying access to the meter, and the customer has subsequently provided access to the meter, or
 - (c) illegal use of gas, and the customer has remedied that breach, and has paid, or made an arrangement to pay, for the gas so obtained,

the *retailer* must arrange for reconnection of the *customer's supply address*, subject to –

- (d) the *customer* making a request for reconnection; and
- (e) the customer -
 - (i) paying the *retailer's* reasonable charge for reconnection, if any; or
 - (ii) accepting an offer of an *instalment plan* for the *retailer's* reasonable charges for reconnection, if any.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a *retailer* must forward the request for reconnection to the relevant *distributor*
 - (a) that same business day, if the request is received before 3pm on a business day; or
 - (b) no later than 3pm on the next business day, if the request is received -
 - (i) after 3pm on a business day, or
 - (ii) on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

8.2 Reconnection by distributor

- (1) If a distributor has disconnected a customer's supply address on request by the customer's retailer, and the retailer has subsequently requested the distributor to reconnect the customer's supply address, then, subject to the retailer complying with any retail market rules applicable to that retailer, the distributor must reconnect the customer's supply address.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3) and for the purposes of subclause (1)Error! Reference source not found., a distributor must reconnect the a customer's supply address within 2 business days of receipt of the request.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply
 - where the a retailer has notified a distributor of a later date for reconnection, in which case, subject to this subclause, a the distributor must reconnect the a customer's supply address within 2 business days of that later date;

- in the event of an emergency, in which case a distributor must reconnect the a customer's supply address within 2 business days of the emergency ceasing to exist;
- if the a distributor's access to the supply address has been restricted, in which case a-the distributor must reconnect the a customer's supply address within 2 business days of becoming aware that access to the customer's supply address is unrestricted;
- (d) if it is unsafe to reconnect the supply address, in which case a distributor must reconnect the a customer's supply address within 2 business days of becoming aware that the safety issue has been resolved; or
- (e) if the reconnection requires excavation, in which case a distributor must reconnect the a customer's supply address within 10 business days of receipt of the request to reconnect.
- (4) If any of the circumstances described in subclauses (3)(b) to (e) apply, the a distributor must notify the a retailer of the relevant circumstance that applies within 2 business days of receipt of the reconnection request made under subclause (1).
- (5) Notwithstanding subclause (1), if a distributor becomes aware that there has been unauthorised utilisation of gas at the a customer's supply address, the distributor
 - (a) must notify the a_retailer of the unauthorised utilisation as soon as practicable; and
 - (b) is not obliged to reconnect the customer's supply address until the issue is resolved.

Part 9 NOT USED

[Note – Part 9 is not used to ensure conformity of numbering with the Code of Conduct for the Supply of Electricity to Small Use Customers.]

Part 10 Information & Communication

Division 1 - Obligations particular to retailers

10.1 Tariff information

- (1) A retailer must give notice to each of its customers affected by a variation in its tariffs as soon as practicable after the variation is published and, in any event, no later than the next bill in a customer's billing cycle.
- (2) A retailer must give a customer on request, at no charge, reasonable information on the retailer's tariffs, including any alternative tariffs that may be available to that customer.
- (3) A retailer must give a customer the information referred to under subclause (2) within 8 business days of the date of receipt. If requested by a-the customer, the retailer must give the information in writing.

10.2 Historical billing data

- (1) A *retailer* must give a *customer* on request the *customer's* billing data.
- (2) If a *customer* requests billing data under subclause (1)
 - (a) for a period less than the previous 2 years and no more than once a year;
 - (b) in relation to a dispute with the a retailer,

the retailer must give the billing data at no charge.

- (3) A retailer must give a customer the billing data requested under subclause (1) within 10 business days of the date of receipt of
 - (a) the request; or
 - (b) payment for the **retailer's** reasonable charge for providing the billing data (if requested by the **retailer**).
- (4) A *retailer* must keep a *customer's* billing data for 7 years.

10.3 Concessions

A retailer must give a residential customer on request at no charge -

- (a) information on the types of concessions available to the residential customer; and
- (b) the name and contact details of the organisation responsible for administering those *concessions* (if the *retailer* is not responsible).

10.4 Energy efficiency advice

A **retailer** must give, or make available to, a **customer** on request, at no charge, general information on –

- (a) cost effective and efficient ways to utilise gas (including referring a-the customer to a relevant information source); and
- (b) the typical running costs of major domestic appliances.

10.5 Distribution matters

If a *customer* asks a *retailer* for information relating to the distribution of gas, the *retailer* must –

- (a) give the information to the *customer*; or
- (b) if the *retailer* cannot practicably provide the information to the *customer*, refer the *customer* to the relevant *distributor* for a response.

10.5A Gas customer safety awareness programme

- (1) A retailer must, within 3 months of being subject to this Compendium, lodge with the Authority a gas customer safety awareness programme in accordance with subclause (3).
- (2) A retailer must consult with the Authority when preparing the gas customer safety awareness programme.
- (3) A gas customer safety awareness programme is to communicate information to customers regarding safety in the use of gas and must address, at a minimum, provision of the following information to customers:
 - (a) information on the properties of gas relevant to its use by customers;
 - (b) a notice of the requirement for proper installation and use of approved appliances and equipment;
 - (c) a notice of the requirement to use only qualified trade persons for gas connection and appliance and equipment installation;
 - (d) the proper procedure for the reporting of gas leaks or appliance or equipment defects; and
 - (e) safety procedures to be followed and the appropriate telephone number to call in case of emergency.

Division 2 – Obligations particular to distributors

10.6 General information

A distributor must -

- (a) give a *customer* on request, at no charge; or
- (b) direct the *customer* to a person or class of persons who can provide, the following information –
- (c) information on the distributor's requirements in relation to the customer's proposed new gas installation, or changes to the

- **customer's** existing gas installation, including advice about supply extensions;
- (d) an explanation for any unplanned *interruption* of supply to the customer's supply address;
- (e) advice on facilities required to protect the distributor's equipment;
- (f) advice on how to obtain information on protecting the customer's equipment;
- advice on the customer's gas usage so that it does not interfere with the operation of a distribution system;
- (h) general information on quality of supply; and
- (i) general information on reliability of supply.

10.7 NOT USED

10.8 NOT USED

Division 3 - Obligations particular to retailers and distributors

10.9 Written information must be easy to understand

To the extent practicable, a *retailer* and *distributor* must ensure that any written information that must be given to a *customer* by the *gas marketing agent, retailer* or *distributor* under the *Gas Marketing Code* and the *Compendium* is expressed in clear, simple and concise language and is in a format that makes it easy to understand.

10.10 Gas Marketing Code and Compendium

- (1) A retailer must -
 - advise a customer on request how the customer can obtain a copy of the Gas Marketing Code and the Compendium; and
 - (b) make electronic copies of the Gas Marketing Code and the Compendium available, at no charge, on the retailer's website; and
 - (c) Not usedmake a copy of the Gas Marketing Code and the Compendium available for inspection at the offices of the retailer at no charge.
- (2) A distributor must -
 - advise a customer on request how the customer can obtain a copy of the Compendium; and
 - (b) make electronic copies of the *Compendium* available, at no charge, on the *distributor's* website... and
 - (c) Not used-make a copy of the Compendium available for inspection at the offices of the distributor at no charge.

10.11 Special Information Needs

- (1) A retailer and a distributor must make available to a residential customer on request, at no charge, services that assist the residential customer in interpreting information provided by the retailer or distributor to the residential customer (including independent multi-lingual and TTY services, and large print copies).
- (2) A retailer and, where if appropriate, a distributor must include in relation to residential customers –
 - (a) the *telephone* number for its *TTY* services;
 - (b) the *telephone* number for independent multi-lingual services; and
 - (c) the telephone number for interpreter services together with the National Interpreter Symbol with and the words "Interpreter Services",

on the -

- (d) bill and bill related information (including, for example, the notice referred to in clause 4.2(5)(3) and statements relating to an *instalment plan*);
- (e) reminder notice; and
- (f) disconnection warning.

10.12 NOT USED

Part 11 NOT USED

[Note – Part 11 is not used to ensure conformity of numbering with the Code of Conduct for the Supply of Electricity to Small Use Customers.]

Part 12 Complaints & Dispute Resolution

12.1 Obligation to establish complaints handling process

- A retailer and distributor must develop, maintain and implement an internal process for handling complaints and resolving disputes.
- (2) The *complaints* handling process under subclause (1) must
 - (a) comply with Australian Standard AS/NZS 10002:2014AS ISO 10002-2006;
 - (b) address at least -
 - (i) how complaints must be lodged by customers;
 - (ii) how complaints will be handled by the a_retailer or distributor including
 - A. a right of the a customer to have its complaint considered by a senior employee within each organisation of the retailer or distributor if the customer is not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint is being handled;
 - B. the information that will be provided to a *customer*,
 - (iii) response times for complaints; and
 - (iv) method of response; and
 - detail how the a retailer will handle complaints about the retailer, gas marketing agents or marketing; and
 - (d) be available at no cost to *customers*.
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(b)(ii)(B), a retailer or distributor must at least
 - (a) when responding to a customer complaint, advise the customer that the customer has the right to have the complaint considered by a senior employee within the retailer or distributor (in accordance with its complaints handling process); and
 - (b) when a complaint has not been resolved internally in a manner acceptable to the-a customer, advise the customer –
 - of the reasons for the outcome (on request, the retailer or distributor must supply such reasons in writing); and
 - (ii) that the customer has the right to raise the complaint with the gas ombudsman or another relevant external dispute resolution body and provide the Freecall telephone number of the gas ombudsman.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (2)(b)(iii), a retailer or distributor must, on receipt of a written complaint by a customer –
 - (a) acknowledge the complaint within 10 business days; and

respond to the complaint by addressing the matters in the complaint within 20 business days.

12.2 Obligation to comply with a guideline that distinguishes customer queries from customer complaints

A *retailer* must comply with any guideline developed by the *Authority* relating to distinguishing *customer* queries from *customer complaints*.

12.3 Information provision

A *retailer*, *distributor* and *gas marketing agent* must give a *customer* on request, at no charge, information that will assist the *customer* in utilising the respective *complaints* handling processes.

12.4 Obligation to refer complaint

When a *retailer*, *distributor* or *gas marketing agent* receives a *complaint* that does not relate to its functions, it must advise the *customer* of the entity that the *retailer*, *distributor* or *gas marketing agent* reasonably considers to be the appropriate entity to deal with the *complaint* (if known).

Part 13 Reporting

13.1 Preparation of an annual report by retailers and distributors

A *retailer* and a *distributor* must prepare a report in respect of each *reporting year* setting out the information specified by the Authority.

13.2 Provision of annual report to the Authority by retailers and distributors

A report referred to in clause 13.1 must be provided to the *Authority* by the date, and in the matter and form, specified by the *Authority*.

13.3 Publication of reports by retailers and distributors

- A report referred to in clause 13.1 must be published by the date specified by the *Authority*.
- (2) A report is published for the purposes of subclause (1) if -
 - (a) copies of it are available to the public, without cost, at places where the retailer or distributor transacts business with the public; and
 - (b) a copy of it is posted on an internet website maintained by the *retailer* or *distributor*.

Part 14 NOT USED

[Note – Part 14 is not used to ensure conformity of numbering with the Code of Conduct for the Supply of Electricity to Small Use Customers.]