



EWG/EQS TF 4th Benchmark Report on Quality of Electricity Supply

Geza Reti – Hungarian Energy Office

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Preparing the Questionnaire - Aspects

- 1. Grouping according to the nature of activity, limiting the number of indices, using only the most "popular" ones
- 2. Answers were sought to be separated by Distribution System Operator, Service Provider and Universal SP, indicating whether Overall Standards, Guaranteed Standards or Other Available Requirements
- 3. Questionnaire of Two Sheets were disseminated:
 - Word doc with definitions and calculation formulas (comparability of answers)
 - Excel spreadsheet with Legend

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equiators

4. Alternative answers encouraged (if terms/standards different form those in the <u>Questionnaire</u>)

4.1 What is Commercial Quality (CQ) and why to regulate it?

What is CQ?	Why regulate CQ? Customer protection			
Buy a product: radio receiver Buy a product: electricity Extra services offered together with the product: Image: Control of the product	 Lack of competition – DSO/DNO: natural monopolies Incentive regulation of network charges – cost reduction – deterioration of assets Tools to regulate			
Collectively: TRANSACTIONS between the customers and the network companies	 Set standards/requirements Use indices to measure complience Impose sanctions 			
Slide 2	Slide 3			

Transactions: Pre-contract and during the contract

Key aspect: timeliness of services



4.2 Main Aspects of Commercial Quality – a challenge to ask and compare

- Large number of indices (49)
- Unbundled market players (supplier/trader, DSO)
 cQ also to network-related activities

Setting standards (exact definition - see next slide)

Overall Standards (X % of cases be within the ± Y % tolerance of standard)

Guaranteed Standards (a "must" in each case, compensation if not) and Other Available Requirements (debated, may be re-classified)

Grouping

- I. Connection
- II. Customer care (queries, complaints, written/verbal answers)
- III. Technical services (notices, reconnection time, answers to VQ complaints)
- IV. Metering, billing (failure verification, meter readings, terms of disconnection)



Chapter 4 – Commercial Quality – 4.2 cont'd

- Guaranteed Standards (GS) refer to service quality levels which are set by the regulator and which must be met in each individual case. If the company fails to provide the level of service required by a GS, it must compensate the customer affected, subject to certain exemptions.
- Overall Standards (OS) refer to a given population of cases (e. g. to all customer requests of a given region for a given transaction) and must be met with respect to the whole population. OSs in commercial quality are mainly expressed through a percentile: i.e., at least 90% of cases for connecting a new customer, when the connection calls for complex works, must be carried out in less than 30 days. This kind of OS establishes the minimum percentage of transactions (90%) that must be carried out within a certain time limit.



Chapter 4 – Commercial Quality – 4.2 cont'd

Country	Guaranteed standards (GSs)	Overall standards (OSs)	Other available requirements (OARs)	Total
Austria		10	1	11
Belgium-Flemish			8	8
Belgium-Walloon		6		6
Cyprus	10		3	13
Czech Republic	11			11
Estonia		4	3	7
Germany			1	1
Hungary	16	4		20
Italy	8	4	4	16
Latvia		1	15	16
Lithuania			12	12
Luxembourg			9	9
Norway			12	12
Poland			8	8
Portugal	7	4	1	12
Romania		12		12
Slovenia	6	2	9	17
Spain	9	2		11
Sweden			4	4
United Kingdom	6		1	7
Total	73	49	91	213

Table 4.1 - Number of commercial quality standards for each country



4.3 Main Results of Benchmarking Commercial Quality Standards

Structure of the section:

- Summary Charts showing statistics of the Member States per Groups I – IV (Connection, Customer Care, Technical Services, Metering & Billing) in the main text, while
- Detailed charts on each index in the Annex (Volume of the Annex to CQ is equal to the Chapter)



Chapter 4 – Commercial Quality - 4.3 cont'd

A summary chart in the chapter

Table 4.8 - Commercial quality standards for connection-related activities

Quality indicator (Group I)	Countries (grouped by type of standard)	Standards¹ (median value and range)	Compensation ² (median value, only GS)	Company involved
Time for response to claim of customers for network connection	GS: CY, CZ, ES, HU, SI ³ OS: AT, BE(Walloon), EE, LV, RO OAR: LT, LU, NO	14 working days (range 8-30)	30€	DSO
Time for cost estimation for simple works	GS: CY, HU, ES, IT, SI ³ , UK OS: AT, BE(Walloon), EE, PT OAR: BE(Flemish), NO	14 working days (range 5-90)	30€	DSO
Time for connecting new LV customers to the network	GS : CY, ÉS, IT, LT, SI ³ OS: AT, BE(Fle), PT OAR: BE(Wal), LU, NO	15 working days (range 6-30)	30€	DSO
Time between signing contract and the start of supply	GS : HU, ES, IT, SI ³ OS : AT, BE(Walloon), PT OAR : DE, LV, NO ards; OS overall standards; OAR: other :	6 working days (range 2-14)	30€	DSO, SP/USP

Notes

when differentiated, only standards referred to LV customers have been considered 1.

2. when differentiated, only compensations applicable to household customers have been considered

З. regulatory proposal, currently under consultation



Chapter 4 – Commercial Quality - 4.3 cont'd

Related chart with details in the Annex:

Gauntau	Type of standard	Standard		Actuals in 2007		Compensation	in case of non-pe	Demante		
Country	OS or GS	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Туре	Sum in EUR	P <i>a</i> yment method	Remark	
Austria	os	14	day			No, unless bilateral agreements			exact wording: 10 working days general terms and conditions	
Belgium-Walloon	os	10	day	N/A		N/A				
Cyprus	GS	20	day	99,8	%		17,09	Aterdaim within 10 days	verking days	
Czech Republic	GS	30/60	day	N/A		Compensation in case of non-performance	20/40/400*	upon request	60 days in case of necessity of metering	
Estonia	os	30	day	14						
Hungary	GS	8	day			Compensation	20	upon claim	Househ. consumers	
Latvia	os	15	day							
Lithuania	OAR	30	day	15	day					
Luxembourg	OAR	10/30	day	notiyet available					no regulatory penalties, legal obligation; 10 days for residential, 30 days for all other customers	
Norvay	OAR								Within reasonable time	
Romania	os	30	day						if the documentation is complete	
Slovenia	GS	10	day	N/A		Compensation	20	upon daim	Regulator's proposal, not yet applied	
Spain	GS	15	ckay			Compensation	Max(30€,10% offinst full bill)	Perbreach		

Table COLL Time for response to claim of customers for network connection

* 20€max. 2000€byLV, 40€max. 4000€byMV, 400€max. 20000€byHV



4.4 The Challenge for Commercial Quality due to Full Market Opening

New Aspect – New Section (elaboration is not mature)

Targets: switching supplier, amend contract, information transfer from DSO to new Supplier

Answers grouped by DSO, SP and USP

Open for 'brainstorming'



4.5 Conclusions and Recommendations on Commercial Quality

Statistics: Questionnaire to 27 NRAs – 22 replies (8 with data

on 2007)

Compared to 3rd BR: More NRAs inquired – less data processed

Volume 4th BR: appr. the same as at the 3rd BR

Volume of CQ chapter: less than that of the 3rd BR

Work performed: more than that of the 3rd BR

1st conclusion: start working on 5th BR now!



4.5 Conclusions and Recommendations (cont'd)

- 1. <u>Quality regulation and content of the Indicators:</u> The number of identical (or at least partially identical) regulations concerning these standards has grown considerably harmonization
- 2. <u>Ways of regulating commercial quality:</u> there is a general trend to move over time from OSs to GSs (impose sanction, compensation)
- 3. <u>Ensuring the Availability of the Service:</u> connection and restoration; this regulatory priority meets customer expectations



Chapter 4 – Commercial Quality - 4.5 cont'd

- 4. <u>New Fields of Regulation upon Technological Development:</u> mobile communication, on-line administration - regulations are still in their infancy
- 5. <u>Exploiting the Opportunities Provided by Technological</u> <u>Development:</u> Smart meters - benefits both for the supplier and the customer
- 6. <u>Effects of Unbundling:</u> primary target of regulation is the DSO
- 7. <u>The Regulation of Market Opening:</u> in case of switch proper transfer of customer data and clear regulation against unnecessary administrative barriers by the licensee



Lessons Learned by Hungary

- 1. Single definition of the most important standards OS and GS, possibly without OAR
- 2. Segmentation of consumers: include more classes, cut number of questions and rewrite questionnaire accordingly
- 3. Focus on harmonization: CEER's duty to propose
- 4. Timing of preparation and issuance of 5th BR shall match the availability of data from the previous year



Chapter 4 – Commercial Quality - 4.5 cont'd

	Type of standard	Standard		Actuals in 2007		Compensation	in case of non-pe	erformance	Dunada	
Country	OS or GS	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Туре	Sum in EUR	Payment method	Remark	
Austria	OS	1	day			No, unless bilateral agreements			next working day at the latest - general terms and conditions	
Belgium-Flemish	OAR								following legal procedure	
Cyprus	OAR	1	day	99,3	%				working day	
Czech Republic	GS	2	day	N/A		Compensation in case of non-performance	40/120	upon request	Compensation: 40 max. 1000 by LV , 120 max. 3000 by M and HV	
Hungary	GS	24	hour			Compensation	20	upon claim		
Italy	GS	1	day	0,36	day		30€LV domestic, 60€ LV non dom.	Automatic	As from 2008 1 working day in case of power reduction instead of disconnection *	
Latvia	OAR	3	day							
Lithuania	OAR	5-2	day	1.5-0.7					5 working days for houshold customers and 2 working days for all other customers	
Luxembourg	OAR	3	day	not yet available					no regulatory penalties, legal obligation	
Poland	OAR								As soon as possible after receiving of payment	
Portugal	GS	util 17h00 of next wd				Compensation	18€LV - P<41,4 kVA; 30 €other LV	Automatic in the bill	8 hours, 92€automatic compensation for other (non LV) customers	
Romania	OS	2	day							
Slovenia	OAR	3	day	N/A					Decree on general coditions for the supply and consumption of electricity	
Spain	GS	24	hour			Compensation	Max (30€, 10% of first full bill)	Per breach		

Table CQ 1.17 Time of restoration of power supply following disconnection due to non-payment (DNO)

* As from 2008 1 working day in case of power reduction instead of disconnection (done through smart meters) excluded Sunday





