

NT Power and Water Corporation Distribution reset – Framework & Approach

We have published our Preliminary Framework and Approach (Preliminary F&A) in advance of our distribution determination for NT electricity distributor Power and Water Corporation (PWC). We welcome stakeholder feedback. Once finalised, the F&A will establish key parameters for our assessment of PWC's regulatory proposal, due to be submitted to us in January 2018.

Our role and the regulated network businesses

The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) is the economic regulator for transmission and distribution electricity and gas network businesses across Australia (excluding Western Australia).

The high cost of energy networks can make it efficient to have a single supplier of network services in a particular geographic area, leading to a natural monopoly industry structure. The networks are regulated to manage the risk of monopoly pricing, where a business can charge higher prices or provide poorer services compared with the situation in a competitive market.

PWC operates the sole monopoly electricity distribution network in the Northern Territory (NT). The network contains the poles, wires and transformers used for transporting electricity across urban and rural population centres to homes and businesses.

We make regulatory decisions on the revenue that PWC can recover from its customers. We determine its revenue by an assessment of its efficient costs and forecasts. Our assessment is based on regulatory proposals submitted by the network business in advance of a five year regulatory control period, in this case beginning 1 July 2019.

The regulatory framework we administer is based on an incentive regime. We set a network business' allowed revenue for a period (typically five years) based on the best available information, rigorous assessment and consideration of consumers' views. The network business is then provided with incentives to outperform the revenue we determine. Those savings are passed to customers through lower network bills.

What is the Framework and Approach?

The Framework and Approach (F&A) is the first step in our process to determine efficient prices for electricity distribution services. The F&A determines, amongst other things, which services we will regulate and the broad nature of the regulatory arrangements, including incentive schemes that will apply to the network business. The F&A also facilitates early consultation with consumers and other stakeholders and assists network businesses prepare their regulatory proposals.

The AER was officially transferred responsibility for Northern Territory electricity network regulation on 1 July 2015. This is the first F&A process we have undertaken for PWC. The F&A paper will ensure PWC is wholly consistent with the relevant National Electricity Rules (NT NER) and AER Guidelines for its first determination under the AER.

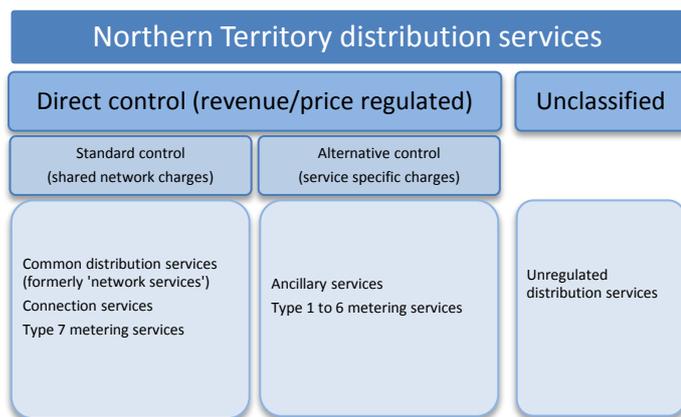
Classification of distribution services

We regulate a variety of distribution services provided by PWC. Where there is considerable scope to take advantage of market power, our regulation is more prescriptive. Less prescriptive regulation is required where prospect of competition exists. In some situations we may remove regulation altogether.

Our preliminary view is that the classification of some of PWC's distribution services will change for the 2019–24 regulatory control period. Specifically, we propose unbundling type 1 to 6 metering services from standard control and classifying them as alternative control. This approach means that we will set separate metering charges in our determination. This will provide customers with pricing transparency for each service. We also propose to clarify service descriptions so they better align with the services provided.

Our preliminary service classifications are set out in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 AER preliminary service classification



Control mechanisms

Our determinations impose controls on direct control service prices and/or their revenues. We may only accept or approve control mechanisms in a network business’ regulatory proposal if they are consistent with our final F&A. In deciding control mechanism forms, we must select one or more from those listed in the Rules. These include price schedules, caps on the prices of individual services, weighted average price caps, revenue caps, average revenue caps and hybrid control mechanisms.

Our preliminary position on the form of control mechanisms for PWC is:

- standard control services— revenue cap
- alternative control services— caps on the prices of individual services.

We consider this approach will provide cost reflective price benefits.

Incentive schemes

Incentive schemes encourage network businesses to manage their networks in a safe, reliable manner that serves the long term interests of consumers. They provide network businesses with incentives to only incur efficient costs and to meet or exceed service quality targets. Our preliminary position is to apply the following incentive schemes to PWC:

- Efficiency Benefit Sharing Scheme
- Capital Expenditure Sharing Scheme
- Demand Management Incentive Scheme.

Expenditure Forecast Assessment Guideline

Our Expenditure Forecast Assessment Guideline is based on a reporting framework allowing us to compare the relative efficiencies of distributors. Our preliminary position is to apply the guideline, including its information requirements, to PWC in the upcoming regulatory control period.

Our expenditure assessment guideline outlines a suite of assessment/analytical tools and techniques to assist our review of PWC’s regulatory proposal. We intend to apply the assessment/analytical tools set out in the guideline and any other appropriate tools for assessing expenditure forecasts.

Depreciation

We provide an allowance for networks to recover the costs of their investments. The rate at which they recover the cost of their investments is determined by their depreciation profile. We have a choice of using forecast or actual depreciation. We have chosen to apply forecast depreciation in combination with the CESS as this will maintain the incentive for PWC to pursue capex efficiencies.

Dual function assets

Some high voltage distribution assets are of use to customers outside of the distribution network. These are dual function assets that support the transmission of electricity at high voltages across Australia and not just within a distribution network. One aspect of our decision is to determine whether customers within the network should pay for these assets or whether the costs should be recovered from all customers that benefit from their use.

All of PWC’s high voltage transmission assets are specified to be part of its distribution system. Thus PWC’s is not operating any dual function assets.

For more information:

More information can be found on our website: www.aer.gov.au.

