

# Final decision: ActewAGL (distribution) 2015–19

We have made a final decision for ActewAGL, the distribution network operator in the Australian Capital Territory. Our final decision allows ActewAGL to recover \$590.9 million (\$nominal) from its customers over four years commencing 1 July 2015.<sup>i</sup>

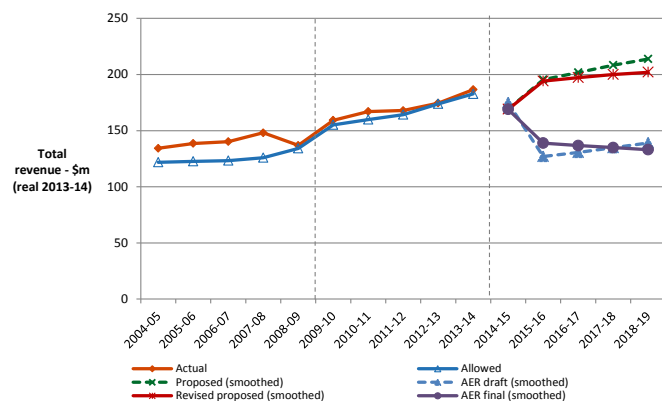
## Overview

The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) regulates the revenues of ActewAGL by setting the annual revenue requirement it may recover from customers.

Our final decision allows ActewAGL to recover \$590.9 million (\$nominal) from its customers over four years commencing 1 July 2015. If we had accepted ActewAGL's proposal, it would have recovered \$862.9 million (\$ nominal) over the 2015-19 regulatory control period. Our final decision is for 31.5 per cent less revenue than ActewAGL's proposal.

The figure below shows the difference between ActewAGL's proposed revenue, and what we have allowed for each year of the final decision.

**ActewAGL's past total revenue, proposed total revenue and AER final decision revenue allowance (\$ million, 2013–14)**



The revenue we determine affects the distribution component of a customer's electricity bill. Distribution charges make up about 35 per cent of the bill for one of ActewAGL's typical residential customers.

Other components in consumer bills include the cost of generation, transmission network charges, and retailer costs. The AER does not set retail prices.

## Estimated bill impact

Based on the lower distribution charges from our final decision being passed through to customers, we expect average annual electricity bills for residential customers to reduce by \$112 (or 5.8 per cent) in 2015–16, and remain relatively stable over the rest of the period covered by this decision.

For small business customers, we estimate reductions of \$168 (or 5.8 per cent) in 2015-16 and relatively stable bills over the rest of the period covered by this decision.

These are only estimates, and are based on the data we have about how much energy customers in the ACT use. There are a number of other factors that also affect a customer's electricity bill, such as the wholesale price of electricity. You can read more about what makes up the energy prices on customers' bills on our website: <http://www.aer.gov.au/Consumers>.

## Key elements of our decision

Our assessment of ActewAGL's proposed revenue is based on a number of components. These components include expenditure to maintain and operate the network, and the return to investors on their investment. Together, these determine the revenue ActewAGL may recover from its customers.

Two components of our final decision drive most of the difference between ActewAGL's proposed revenue and our final decision: rate of return and operating expenditure. We discuss each of these below.

## Rate of return

Significant investment is required to build a distribution network. The return ActewAGL must pay lenders and investors is referred to as the rate of return. Even a small difference in the rate of return can have a big impact on revenues.

Our final decision sets the allowed rate of return (or 'cost of capital') at 6.38 per cent for 2015–16. We have not accepted ActewAGL's proposal for a rate of return of 8.99 per cent.<sup>ii</sup>

The investment environment has improved since our previous decision, which was made during the height of uncertainty surrounding the global financial crisis. This improved investment environment translates to lower financing costs necessary to attract efficient investment. We consider that ActewAGL has sought a rate of return that is higher than necessary given the current investment environment.

In our final decision we did not accept the methodology proposed by ActewAGL to set its rate of return. Instead, we have used our methodology developed with extensive consultation during our Better Regulation program in 2013. We consider that our approach provides for a rate of return that better reflects the allowed rate of return objective.

The lower rate of return in this decision will reduce ActewAGL's average annual revenue requirements compared to the past.

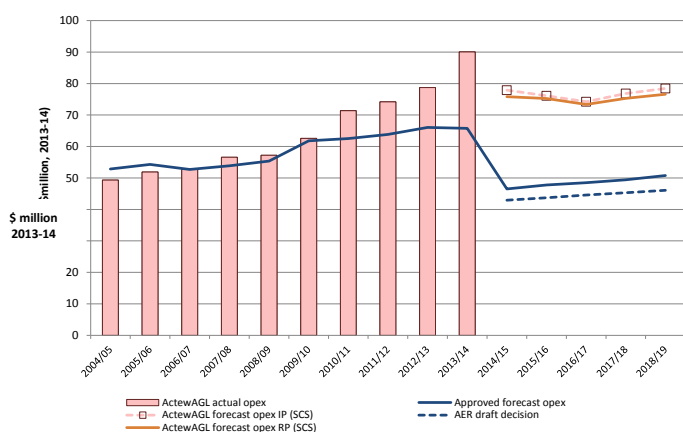
## Operating expenditure

Operating expenditure (opex) includes forecast operating, maintenance and other non-capital costs incurred in the provision of network services.

It includes labour costs, maintenance costs, and other non-capital costs that ActewAGL is likely to require during the 2014–19 period for the efficient operation of its network.

We did not accept ActewAGL's proposed \$371.2 million (\$2013–14) opex forecast. Our final decision allows \$240.6 million (\$2013–14). This is 35 per cent less than ActewAGL's proposal.

### AER final decision compared to ActewAGL's past and proposed opex (\$million, 2013-14)



We must be satisfied that the level of opex reflects costs that a prudent operator—with efficient costs and a realistic expectation of demand and cost inputs—would need to operate its network safely and comply with its obligations and service standards.

Our evidence, including from benchmarking and detailed review of ActewAGL's historical expenditure, shows its costs are above what a prudent and efficient operator would incur in delivering services to ActewAGL's customers.

We assessed that ActewAGL's distribution services could be provided at a substantially lower cost while still maintaining safety and complying with reliability obligations.

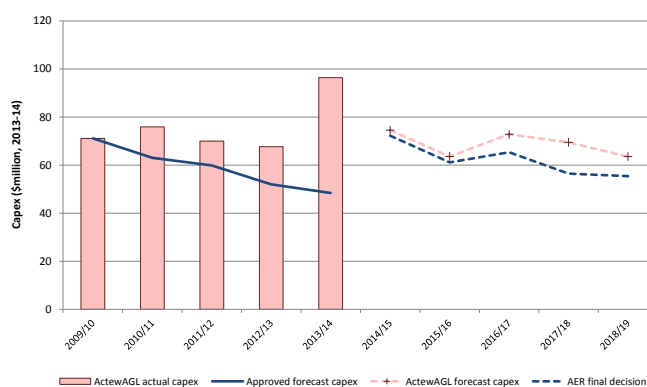
## Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure (capex) refers to the cost of building new facilities or replacing existing infrastructure. Factors that influence the required level of capex include the age and condition of existing assets.

Capex is another key component of our final decision. We must be satisfied that the level of capex proposed by ActewAGL reflects the capex criteria: the costs that a prudent operator—with efficient costs and a realistic expectation of demand and cost inputs—would need to operate its network safely and comply with its obligations and service standards.

We did not accept ActewAGL's proposed forecast capex of \$343.9 million (\$2013–14). Our final decision allows \$310.6 million (\$2013–14) or 10 per cent lower than ActewAGL's proposal.

### AER final decision compared to ActewAGL's past and proposed capex (\$million, 2013-14)



The biggest driver of the difference between our final decision and ActewAGL's proposal is the Molonglo substation. We were not satisfied of the need for this substation to be constructed in the 2015–19 regulatory control period. Our final decision on ActewAGL's other capex is broadly in line with ActewAGL's revised proposal.

### For more information:

More information on our final decision can be found on our website: [www.aer.gov.au](http://www.aer.gov.au).

<sup>i</sup> In November 2012 major changes were introduced to the regulation of distributors under the National Electricity Rules. ActewAGL's distribution determination was due to commence on 1 July 2014, and apply for a period of five years. So that the new rules could be applied to this decision, transitional rules required two regulatory control periods: a transitional regulatory control period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015; and a subsequent regulatory control period commencing 1 July 2015. We made a fast-tracked placeholder determination for 2014-15. That determination has been adjusted (or 'trued up') in this final decision. ActewAGL's approved revenue for the combined 2014-19 period is \$764.1 million (\$nominal).

<sup>ii</sup> The rate of return that ActewAGL included in its proposal is an indicative value. Its proposal includes provision for the AER to adjust this value based on updated information that was not available when ActewAGL submitted its revised proposal. More information on the rate of return can be found in our Rate of Return Fact Sheet.