BASIS OF PREPARATION

ANNUAL INFORMATION ORDER 2024-25 POWERCOR

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1. Purpose

This document is Powercor's Basis of Preparation in relation to the audited AIO data as required by item 4.1.1 of the Supporting Information document of the AER's Annual Information Order.

It explains the basis upon which information was prepared for all data in the AIO template. As required by the AER, this Basis of Preparation is a separate document that has been submitted with the completed regulatory templates.

AER's Instructions

The AER requires the Basis of Preparation to follow a logical structure that enables auditors, assurance practitioners and the AER to clearly understand how Powercor has complied with the requirements of the Order. It must be a separate document (or documents) that Powercor submits with its completed information templates.

The AER has set out what must be in the Basis of Preparation and is as stipulated below.

Section 5 of the Annual Information order - Basis of preparation

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Electricity distributors must prepare and submit a basis of preparation with each annual response to this Order. The basis of preparation must:

(a) enable auditors, assurance practitioners and the AER to clearly understand how the electricity distributor has compiled the information required under this Order

(b) identify any policy or operating instructions that are used to direct the compilation and preparation of information required to respond to the Order.

5.2 General instructions

5.2.1 For each table and sub-table in the data workbooks the basis of preparation must:

(a) describe the source of the information provided

(b) document the methodology (if any) used to transform the source data to meet the requirements of the Order

(c) list the assumptions used in applying the methodology noted under (b)

(d) classify the information as actual information or estimated information or as a NULL response

(e) where estimated information is provided:

(i) explain why actual information cannot be provided

(ii) explain why the estimate is the electricity distributor's best estimate

(f) where a NULL response is provided explain why the information is not relevant

(g) explain any changes in the information sources or methodology that occurred in the reporting period.

5.2.2 The basis of preparation must include information on small scale incentive schemes, as required under section 4.22.

5.2.3 The basis of preparation may contain additional material if the electricity distributor considers it could assist a user to gain an understanding of the information presented in the data workbooks.

5.2.4 Appendix C contains a table to illustrate the information the electricity distributor must provide to meet the requirements of section 5 of this Order. The required information may be submitted as a table or other structured report in an excel, word, text searchable PDF file or in another format as agreed by the AER.

2. General Approach

Data Quality

Powercor has actual data with which to complete many of the information tables in this RIO, but where such data is not available, information templates will be completed with estimated data.

Process Used to Determine if Information is Actual or Estimated

Where actual information is not able to be derived from Powercor's financial and information systems, information has been estimated using the best available estimate. In circumstances where the AER has recommended an approach for estimating, that approach has been followed as far as practicable and reasons for any variations have been identified and explained.

3. Basis of preparation

Worksheet 2.1 – Expenditure summary

Table 2.1.1 – Standard Control Services Capex (excluding Dual Function Assets)

Table 2.1.2 – Standard Control Services Opex (excluding Dual Function Assets)

Table 2.1.3 – Alternative Control Services Capex

Table 2.1.4 – Alternative Control Services Opex

This section summarises 2024-25 data for Standard Control Services Capex, broken up into various categories. It also contains a line for Capital Contributions.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the customer contributions expenditure has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP customer contribution information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Information presented in this table excludes gifted assets.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional information

The data for the customer contributions expenditure has been reported on an 'as incurred basis and is consistent with that reported in the annual RIOs for those years. Note that contributions have been stated excluding gifted assets in accordance with the requirements of this RIO.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.2 – Repex (Excluding faults)

Table 2.2.1 – Replacement Expenditure, Volumes and Asset Failures by Asset Category

Asset Replacement and Maintenance Activities and Expenditure Poles By: Highest Operating Voltage; Material Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Expenditure: Estimated
Replacement: Actual
Failures: Actual

Why no actual data

Expenditure is captured at project level, a project may contain 1 item or a mix of different items, and therefore it is not possible to report accurately on the cost of individual items.

Why best estimate

Available information is insufficient to meet the requested level

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from SAP

Methodology

- The costs were obtained directly from the Electricity Networks Business Unit Function Code Expenditure.
- All replacement data was sourced directly from SAP.
- Reported failure quantities are for unassisted failures only.

Assumptions

All failure and replacement works have been recorded correctly in SAP notifications.

Additional Information

- Powercor defines an asset failure as the state whereby the physical asset is no longer able to perform its function to a level of performance that is acceptable to the business. This reconciles to the RIO definition which refers to an asset failure existing when an asset is no longer able to perform its intended function safely.
- Reported pole failure quantities are for unassisted pole failures only. It excludes failures resulting from external factors (eg: lightning, vehicle impact, human agency, aircraft, floods, fires, falling trees, flying debris and winds more than design loading.)

Change information from the last year

No change

Staking Of/ Staked Wooden Poles By: Highest Operating Voltage

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Expenditure: Estimated
Replacement: Actual
Failures: Actual

Why no actual data

Expenditure is captured at project level, a project may contain 1 item or a mix of different items, and therefore it is not possible to report accurately on the cost of individual items.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from SAP

Methodology

- The costs were obtained directly from the Electricity Networks Business Unit Function Code Expenditure.
- All replacement data was sourced directly from SAP.
- Reported failure quantities are for unassisted failures only.

Assumptions

All failure and replacement works have been recorded correctly in SAP notifications.

Additional Information

Powercor defines an asset failure as the state whereby the physical asset is no longer able to perform its function to a level of performance that is acceptable to the business. This reconciles to the RIO definition which refers to an asset failure existing when an asset is no longer able to perform its intended function safely.

Reported pole failure quantities are for unassisted pole failures only. It excludes failures resulting from external factors (eg: lightning, vehicle impact, human agency, aircraft, floods, fires, falling trees, flying debris and winds more than design loading.)

Change information from the last year

No change

Pole Top Structures By: Highest Operating Voltage

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Expenditure: Estimated
Replacement: Actual
Failures: Actual

Why no actual data

Expenditure is captured at project level, a project may contain 1 item or a mix of different items, and therefore it is not possible to report accurately on the cost of individual items.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from SAP

Methodology

- The costs were obtained directly from the Electricity Networks Business Unit Function Code Expenditure.
- All replacement data was sourced directly from SAP.
- Reported failure quantities are for unassisted failures only.

Assumptions

All failure and replacement works have been recorded correctly in SAP notifications.

Additional Information

- Powercor defines an asset failure as the state whereby the physical asset is no longer able to perform its function to a level of performance that is acceptable to the business. This reconciles to the RIO definition which refers to an asset failure existing when an asset is no longer able to perform its intended function safely.
- Reported pole top structure failure quantities are for unassisted crossarm failures only. It excludes failures resulting from external factors (eg: lightning, vehicle impact, human agency, aircraft, floods, fires, falling trees, flying debris and winds more than design loading.)

Change information from the last year

No change

Overhead Conductors By: Highest Operating Voltage; Number of Phases (At Hv)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Expenditure: Estimated
Replacement: Actual
Failures: Actual

Why no actual data

Expenditure is captured across multiple RIO periods meaning the expenditure for the current period does not align with the km of replacement being reported

Why best estimate

The expenditure is apportioned across the different categories using the Project costs to populate the template but is not a real representation of the actual cost per category

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from SAP

Methodology

The conductor project replacement data is grouped by voltage type and cost. The expenditure is apportioned across the voltage categories reported for the period using the project information

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

Underground Cables By: Highest Operating Voltage
Transformers By: Mounting Type; Highest Operating Voltage; Ampere Rating; Number of Phases (At LV)
Switchgear By: Highest Operating Voltage; Switch Function
OTHER BY: Plant and Stations Miscellaneous

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

As the current process involves a lot of manual cleansing, interpretation and post processing of the raw data, it is not possible how our current SAP system is structured to just run reports and get the results required for RIO

Why best estimate

As the current process even though is manual and post processing is required, goes into a lot of detail possible to get the required outputs needed for the RIO

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP, Finance BI Reports

Methodology

The Regulatory Reporting Accounts (finance) provides function code account summaries for each of the function codes. These totals were dispersed to the AER Asset Categories (RIO categories) via the SAP BI reporting data.

The SAP BI reporting data for each company and each year, obtained in (c) above was merged into a single excel workbook. This workbook combines, matches and sorts the project descriptions (WBSs) and allocates RIO category Groups/Classes and splits the WBS expenditure across the appropriate year.

It passes this information to the Material movement worksheet (flow chart and process diagram given), which searches for material movements and maps them to RIO asset category Groups. This material information is utilised for the WBS, Network Order and PM Orders split analysis where material items were found. The process reverts back to the original WBS allocations where no material items were identified.

The workbook then combines the two WBS allocations to present them as RIO category Groups/Classes and proportionally allocates a percentage of the Regulatory expenditure in that year

(note only function codes 143, 144, 150, 154 & 157 are included). The combined results are passed into the build-up worksheet, for final multiplication by expenditure totals, formatting and analysis.

Underground cable replacement quantities were obtained from the replacement quantities provided to the AER in table 2.2.1, please refer to working file and process diagram for more detailed information

Transformer, Switchgear and Plant & Stations MISC categories, replacement quantities were obtained from the replacement quantities provided to the AER in Table 2.2.1, please refer to working file and process diagram for more detailed information

Asset volumes currently in commission were obtained from the Powercor RIO: Asset Installations Business Intelligence report executed for the reporting year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Please refer to the working files and process diagrams saved in the working file directory

Change information from the last year

N/A

Service Lines By: Connection Voltage; Customer Type; Connection Complexity

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP

Methodology

All replacement data was sourced directly from SAP. SAP records are used to determine how many services are replaced using defect notifications. SAP and GIS however do not record service line type, so all replacements are grouped under residential; simple type.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

As requested, volumes are provided in units rather than kms

Scada, Network Control and Protection Systems By: Function
Field devices [Direct expenditure, asset replacement and asset failures]

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure and asset replacement

Data is Sourced from the Protection Relay Information Setting Management (PRISM) application by running a query that provides data on all applied settings for the specified 12-month period.

Expenditure:

1. Financial data obtained directly from SAP for function code 156

2. Financial data related to relay replacements occurring as part of primary plant replacement project/s obtained directly from SAP.

Asset failures

SAP maintenance notification data extracted.

Methodology

Expenditure and asset replacement

The data is based on a report of 'applied settings' from PRISM. This applied settings report is manually filtered for all occurrences of changes in relays. This is required as many applied settings may be an update of an existing relay and therefore not relating to Repex data. Known relay augmentations (new protection schemes) are also removed to establish replacement quantities.

Asset failures

Breakdown notification data is extracted from SAP and cross referenced with the PRISM 'Applied Setting' information for the year to determine whether equipment was replaced as part of actioning the breakdown notification.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'FIELD DEVICES' incorporates the following sub–Asset Categories:

- Zone substation relays (electromechanical)
- Zone substation relays (electronic)
- Zone substation relays (digital)
- Zone substation control

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other By: Environmental Related Replacement and Expenditure, Lines Miscellaneous

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Financial data obtained directly from SAP

Methodology

The costs were obtained directly from the Electricity Networks Business Unit Function Code Expenditure for that year. The expenditure against these items by their nature is very variable in scope and driver, not of a homogenous nature across any stated asset sub-category, and so while there is expenditure for these activities, there are no consistent physicals or unit costs to report. Therefore, the expenditure against each Function Code is not related to any stated asset sub-category age profile dataset.

Environmental Related Replacement Expenditure (F/C 163)

This F/C covers works related to the establishment of environmental protection measures across the network and associated sites, and there is no related asset age profile data.

Lines Miscellaneous

a) F/C 172.This F/C covers miscellaneous items to help prevent or track fault locations.

b) Residual of F/C 158, This F/C covers works of planned overhead conductor replacement, but the residual relates to miscellaneous line works not related to the overhead conductor projects.

This F/C covers the procurement and implementation of 'pole saver' rods, to retard wood deterioration., Recoverable Works Faults expenditure was reported against Repex.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Public Lighting By: Asset Type; Lighting Obligation

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Expenditure ($0'S):

- Per definition, total expenditure for asset category was available however actual costs for sub-categories were not available.
- Business does not retain detail of asset replacements, cost allocation is completed historically by a percentage allocation to asset category with little or no detail of sub-categories.
- Business does retain some detail of asset failures pertaining to volumes however this in not on a per unit basis. Cost allocation is completed historically to asset category with limited detail of sub-categories.
- Using an estimate ensured that costs were allocated appropriately between asset replacements and asset failures.

Asset Replacements:

- Business does not retain detail of asset replacements on a per unit basis. Replacements are generally bundled with other maintenance activities. As mentioned above cost allocation was completed historically to asset category, not asset sub-categories. Collating the information would require a significant time commitment and we would be unable to achieve reporting deadlines.
- Due to the lack of detail, allocation to sub-categories could only be done by estimation.

Asset Failures:

- Business retains some information of asset failures by asset categories and this was used where available. Estimations were required for pole/column failures as this detail was not available.
- Allocation to major road / minor road was not retained historically. Allocation was completed using cost sharing, (full cost & cost shared) as the best fit to the RIO definition.

Why best estimate

Refer to why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

EXPENDITURE: The source data relating to financial costs were extracted from SAP Finance. Segregation of data into various asset groups was sourced from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce).

ASSET REPLACEMENTS: The source data relating to asset replacements was based on an extract from SAP. This report lists all steel poles replaced as part of a maintenance (replacement) activity. Included also are replacements due to third party damage from both F/C140 and Salesforce.

ASSET FAILURES: Segregation of data into various asset groups was sourced from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) and FC140 where assets failed, listing all activities completed for reported faults on the last day of the reportable year.

Methodology

Expenditure

Per definition, for expenditure and asset replacement / asset failure volumes of these sub-categories reconcile to the higher-level asset category. Actual volumes of asset replacements and failures (where available) are extracted from Streetlight Manager and are used to allocate to Finance figures which are extracted from SAP.

Asset Replacements

Luminaires: Per definition, of replacement capital expenditure (Repex) only public lighting assets that were in service and billable have been included. The split for asset failures Pole/column was used to

determine the major/minor road split for asset replacements. Brackets: Major/Minor Road - Estimation used where pole/column was replaced a bracket would also be required. Poles / Columns. The split for asset failures Pole/column was used to determine the major/minor road split for asset replacements.

Asset Failures

Luminaires: Per definition, of replacement capital expenditure (Repex) only public lighting assets that were in service and billable have been included. Volumes were extracted from Streetlight Manager to determine the total number of luminaires replaced. Luminaires were allocated to Major Road / Minor Road based on actual split available for Asset Failures. Brackets: Per definition of replacement capital expenditure (Repex) only public lighting assets that were in service and billable have been included. Unable to determine Major Road / Minor Road split. Split for Asset Failures Pole / Column used to determine Major Road / Minor Road.

Lamps: Per definition, lamps are replacement capital expenditure (Repex), however they are inclusive to the total luminaire replacement and are not separately identified. Poles / Columns. Per definition of replacement capital expenditure, major road / minor road split for asset failures was determined by the pole/column used.

Assumptions

Expenditure

Luminaires: Road Type = Major Road or Minor Road. Assumption that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column: Major & Minor Replacements. (No detail available of bracket or bracket type available). Brackets: Major Minor Road Assumption that brackets required for all Poles / Columns Lamps. Poles / Columns. Allocation of asset category was completed using Asset Failures Pole / Column percentage allocation. (No detail was available for actual replacements to determine Major Road / Minor Road.

Asset replacements

Luminaires: Actual cost of luminaire replacement is not historically available and has been calculated by assuming that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column: Major & Minor Replacements. Allowance made for luminaires replaced as part of other pole replacements (non-steel).

Brackets: Major / Minor Road Assumption that brackets required for Poles / Columns. Poles / Columns. Unable to determine Major Road / Minor Road split. Split for Asset Failures Pole / Column used to determine Major Road / Minor Road. Assumption that only steel poles are dedicated to Public Lighting with regard to replacements. (Other poles dedicated to public lighting were unable to be identified.).

Asset failures

Luminaires: Major Road > Cost Shared, Minor Road > Full Cost. No allowance for non-standard luminaires as part of asset failures.

Brackets: Major / Minor Road Assumption that brackets required for Poles / Columns. Poles / Columns. Road Type = major road or minor road.

Additional Information

Regarding the Regulatory Annual Information Order, 2.2.1 Cost Metrics by asset category for Public Lighting. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements as follows:

5.1

(a) We have provided asset sub-categories corresponding to the prescribed asset categories in Table 2.2.1.

(b) not applicable

(c) not applicable

(d) not applicable

(e) We have ensured that the sum of the public lighting asset group replacement expenditure is contained in regulatory template 2.1

(f) not applicable

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.2.2 – Selected Asset Characteristics

Total Poles By: Feeder Type
Overhead Conductors By: Conductor Length by Feeder Type
Overhead Conductors By: Conductor Length Material Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Assets in Commission from GIS
Asset Replacements SAP

Methodology

Asset replacements kms are based on reconductoring projects that have been completed in the period

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Underground Cables By: Cable Length by Feeder Type
Transformers by MVA

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

There are assumptions made in proportioning into different regions.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

GIS, Asset Installation Report Tableau and Transformers material movement report

Methodology

For Underground cable the methodology is to proportion the replacements from 2.2.1 and apply to the percentage of cable population in the respective region categories in 2.2.2. In addition, for the population of underground cables by region, we apply a ratio of known cable lengths in those respective regions to the unknown over all cable lengths from the asset installation report, so that's how we proportion it in the respective region categories.

For transformers total in commission, we also take the total MVA in commission from asset installation report and the asset replaced in MVA is the sum from transformer rep capacity tab which is taken from material movement report.

Assumptions

The unknown cable lengths are proportioned equally based on the known cable lengths.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.2 – Repex (faults)

Table 2.2.1 – Replacement Expenditure, Volumes and Asset Failures by Asset Category

Asset Replacement and Maintenance Activities and Expenditure

Poles, Staking Of/ Staked Wooden Poles, Pole Top Structure, Overhead Conductors and Underground Cables by: Highest Operating Voltage
Service Lines By: Connection Voltage; Customer Type; Connection Complexity
Transformers By: Mounting Type; Highest Operating Voltage; Ampere Rating; Number of Phases (At LV)
Switchgear By: Highest Operating Voltage; Switch Function
Scada, Network Control and Protection Systems By: Function
Public Lighting By: Asset Type; Lighting Obligation
Other By: Business Specified

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

While total costs for Unplanned Asset Replacement are captured in SAP, the cost based on asset category is estimated because each PM Order may contain 1 item or a mix of different items, and therefore it is not possible to report accurately on the cost of individual items.

Overhead conductor and underground cable lengths are captured in the PM Orders in SAP, with the specific voltage categories estimated based on our classification being broadly assigned as LV or HV.

The Circuit lengths of Service Lines are not captured within the PM Orders for Unplanned Asset Replacement recorded in SAP. 15 meters Service Line is allowed for each fault which does not have Service Lines recorded in SAP.

Why best estimate

PM Orders typically record total costs at the order level without item-level detail. Variability in how PM Orders are created leads to inconsistent data, complicating standardized reporting.

Because orders often include multiple items from different categories and lack detailed breakdowns, cost attribution by category is based on best estimates rather than precise data.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure

The total Unplanned Asset Replacement Expenditure for each year is provided by Regulatory Accounting group from data obtained from SAP for fault capital expenditure.

Asset Volumes

The Unplanned Asset Replacement Volume data was obtained from the materials booked in PM Order detail as recorded in SAP and allocated according to each asset category and sub-category.

Methodology

Total costs for Unplanned Asset Replacement are captured using PM Orders under specific Function Codes. Using the known physicals by voltage and material, a bottom-up estimate for each asset category is derived from the total expenditure.

The following steps are used to calculate the cost of asset replacement by category:

- Gross cost of asset category = asset volumes X average unit rate of asset replacement historical data.
- % of each asset category = gross cost of each category / sum of gross costs of asset categories.
- Final cost of asset category = % of each asset category X total year expenditure of unplanned asset replacement.

Assumptions

Overhead Conductors, Underground Cables: Overhead conductor and underground cables captured in the PM Orders in SAP have a Technical Standards material group designation as LV or HV and OH or UG and have been assigned to each asset category based on this designation.

Service Lines: An average service length of 30m is used for calculating a unit rate for overhead service replacement jobs. Using the total number of overhead service replacement jobs multiplied by 30m was used to derive the volume figure for service lines. 30m service per replacement job is based on historical data and professional judgement for building up the unit rate.

Transformers: SWER transformers have been included in asset category 'single phase''

Asset replacement volumes against these categories are not captured through the Unplanned Replacement of assets process.

Unplanned Asset Replacements: 5.1 Table 2.2.1 (a) Unplanned Asset Replacement costs and volumes for asset categories are provided in table 2.2.1. (b) NOT APPLICABLE (c) Additional asset subcategories have been included as required.

Additional Information

(d) The allocation of replacement assets in Table 2.2.2 has been assigned provided based on the percentage allocation of asset replacement in these asset categories that were not replaced under fault conditions, as volumes for these categories are not captured through the Unplanned Replacement of assets process. Table 2.2.2 Asset replacement volumes by feeder category do not equal those in Table 2.2.1 as feeder categories do not include sub-transmission assets. By the definitions provided to assign feeder categories for assets on distribution feeders, sub-transmission assets do not meet these criteria and are therefore not able to be classified as Urban, Short Rural and Long Rural.

(e) Powercor has ensured that the total replacement expenditure in Template 2.2 is equal to the total replacement expenditure in Template 2.1.

(f) Powercor has provided all asset age profile data in Template 5.2.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.3 – Augex

Table 2.3.3 - Augex data - HV/LV feeders and distribution substations | Cost metrics

Table 2.3.3 - Augex data - HV/LV feeders and distribution substations | Descriptor metrics

In the following subheadings Powercor demonstrates how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of this Notice.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure: SAP Financial reporting
Volumes: Project SAP Network, GIS, Project construction drawings and Distribution System Planning Reports

Methodology

HV Feeder Descriptor Metrics

HV feeder projects over the $0.5 million reporting threshold were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Units added and units upgraded for the HV feeder projects were manually identified by analysing the actual project construction drawings of the individual projects. Using these means also made it easiest to identify whether a project was adding or upgrading a line, and to identify whether a project contained overhead or underground works. Using the expenditure values, the units added, and unit replaced have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project.

HV Feeder Cost Metrics (Material Projects)

HV feeder projects over the $0.5 million reporting threshold (actuals or forecast figures) were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Total direct expenditure values per year for the HV overhead feeders and HV underground feeders are actual direct expenditure values extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction). For HV projects that contained both overhead and underground construction, an expenditure percentage split of the project between overhead and underground was made to increase accuracy of the expenditure figures. That percentage split was based purely on the construction costs (overhead vs underground) of the project extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction), then applied across the overall project direct expenditure for the year on a per project basis. In the case that a material project is to be constructed in a future year, the percentage split was based purely on the forecast construction costs

(overhead vs underground) of the project extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction), then applied across the overall project direct expenditure for the year on a per project basis.

HV Feeder Cost Metrics (Non-Material Projects)

The HV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure was calculated by subtracting the overall actual augmentation expenditure for HV feeders in the period by the addition of the total direct expenditure of the individual projects that were reported on (overhead and underground projects above $0.5 million actual or forecast direct expenditure). Any individual projects reported on that contained actual expenditure before the current year had those costs removed. Any land purchase or easement

expenditure was also excluded from all total direct expenditure values. Powercor's internal accounting practices are set up in a way that the overall actual augmentation expenditure for HV feeders is grouped with the overall actual augmentation expenditure for sub transmission lines. The HV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure is a percentage split per year between sub transmission lines and HV feeder project expenditure using individual project expenditure.

Distribution Substations Descriptor Metrics

Units added and units upgraded were manually identified by going into the project SAP network and analysing the scope, if the scope did not contain enough detail, GIS was used to identify units added and upgraded. Figures for units added and upgraded were all extracted manually using the project scopes or GIS for distribution substations as these methods was seen as the most accurate sources available of data. Using these means also made it easiest to identify whether a project was adding or upgrading a substation and determine which category (pole type, ground type or indoor type) the distribution substation project was best suited to. Using the expenditure values, the units added, and unit replaced have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project.

Distribution Substations Cost Metrics

Distribution substation projects for the year were manually identified using the project SAP network and/or scope to identify which category (pole type, ground type or indoor type) the distribution substation project was best suited to. Total direct expenditure values per year for the distribution substations are actual direct expenditure values extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction).

LV Feeder Descriptor Metrics

LV feeder projects over the $50,000 reporting threshold were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Units added and units upgraded were manually identified by going into the project SAP network and analysing the scope, if the scope did not contain enough detail, GIS was used to identify units added and upgraded. Figures for units added and upgraded were all extracted manually using the project scopes or GIS for LV feeders as these methods was seen as the most accurate sources available of data. Using these means also made it easiest to identify whether a project was adding or upgrading a line, and to identify whether a project contained overhead or underground works. Using the expenditure values, the units added, and unit replaced have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project.

LV Feeder Cost Metrics (Material Projects)

LV feeder projects over the $50,000 reporting threshold (actuals or forecast figures) were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Direct expenditure values for LV feeders were extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction) per year.

For LV projects that contained both overhead and underground construction, an expenditure percentage split of the project between overhead and underground was made to increase accuracy of the expenditure
figures. This split was based on the actual construction work completed on an individual project basis. In

the case that a material project is to be constructed in a future year, the percentage split was based purely on the forecast construction costs (overhead vs underground) of the project extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction). Total direct expenditure values per year for the LV overhead feeders and LV underground feeders are actual direct expenditure values extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction).

LV Feeder Cost Metrics (Non-Material Projects)

LV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure was calculated by subtracting the overall actual augmentation expenditure for LV feeders in the period by the addition of the total direct expenditure of the individual projects that were reported on (overhead and underground projects above $50,000 actual or forecast direct expenditure). Any individual projects reported on that contained actual expenditure before the current year had those costs removed. Any land purchase or easement expenditure was also excluded from all total direct expenditure values. The LV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure is a calculation as Powercor's internal accounting practices are set up in a way that the overall actual augmentation expenditure for LV feeders is grouped with the overall actual augmentation expenditure for distribution substations. To get the LV feeder expenditure, the total distribution substation expenditure was subtracted from Powercor's combined LV feeder and distribution substation expenditure per year, as the distribution substation expenditure figures are actual direct expenditure. The LV feeder expenditure has been classed as an actual since the calculations are using actual expenditure figures.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information in Table 2.3.3 is consistent with the requirements stated in the Regulatory Annual Order notice.

HV Feeders

For HV feeder augmentation projects with a direct expenditure over $0.5 million (nominal) and a project close that occurred Powercor has provided the units added and units upgraded per year, as well as the

direct expenditure from these projects per year., direct expenditure has also been included for HV feeder augmentation projects with a forecast direct expenditure over $0.5 million (nominal) over the life of the project and a project close in a future year.

As shown in Table 2.3.3 a further split of the HV feeders into overhead and underground types has been conducted. A non-material project row that contains all other HV feeder augmentation type expenditure that occurred has been included. All direct project expenditure has been provided in nominal dollars and the units added or upgraded have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. No land purchase or easement expenditure has been included.
No units added were displayed in and no units upgraded in for HV feeder augmentations overhead lines

because no reported-on projects (over $0.5 million) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. No units added and no units upgraded were shown for HV feeder augmentations - underground cables because no reported on projects (over $0.5 million) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years.

Distribution Substations

All distribution substation augmentation project units added, units upgraded and direct expenditure per year have been provided.
All direct project expenditure has been provided in nominal dollars and the units added or upgraded

have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. No land purchase or easement expenditure has been included. As shown in Table 2.3.3, a further split of the distribution substations into pole type, ground type and indoor type formats for distribution substations has been conducted.
No units added, and no units upgraded were displayed in for distribution substation augmentations

- ground mounted because no projects of that category recorded their final expenditure in that year. No units added and no units upgraded were shown for distribution substation augmentations
- indoor because no projects of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years.

LV Feeders

For LV feeder augmentation projects with a direct expenditure over $50k (nominal) and a project close that occurred, Powercor has provided the units added and units upgraded per year, as well as the direct expenditure from these projects per year., direct expenditure has also been included for LV feeder augmentation projects with a forecast direct expenditure over $50k (nominal) over the life of the project and a project close in a future year.
As shown in Table 2.3.3 a further split of the LV feeders into overhead and underground types has been conducted. A non-material project row that contains all other LV feeder augmentation type expenditure that occurred in has been included. All direct project expenditure has been provided in nominal dollars and the units added or upgraded have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. No land purchase or easement expenditure has been included.
No units added, and no units upgraded were displayed for LV feeder augmentations overhead lines because no reported-on projects (over $50k) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. No units upgraded for LV feeder augmentations underground cables because no reported-on projects (over $50k) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. No units added were displayed for LV feeder augmentations underground cables because no reported-on projects (over $50k) of that category recorded their final expenditure in that year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.3.4 – Augex data - Total Expenditure

In the following subheadings Powercor demonstrates how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of this Notice.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP financial system

Methodology

Sub transmission Substations, Switching Stations, Zone Substations
The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. The sub transmission substations/switching station/zone substations total augmentation expenditure figures extracted from the SAP financial system are not grouped with any of the other asset categories and can be used without estimations.

Sub transmission Lines
The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Sub transmission lines and HV feeders are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. On a per year basis, individual project expenditure from that capital expenditure category was manually identified as being sub transmission line or HV feeder expenditure in nature. To calculate the total direct augmentation expenditure of sub transmission lines, a percentage split was formulated using the summation of the individual sub transmission line project expenditures then applied against the total direct augmentation expenditure of the capital expenditure category, on a per year basis. As these percentage splits are from actual values, the resultant expenditure values are determined to be classed as actuals instead of estimates.

HV Feeders
The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology feeders and sub transmission lines are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. On a per year basis, individual project expenditure from that capital expenditure category was manually identified as being HV feeder or sub transmission line expenditure in nature. To calculate the total direct augmentation expenditure of HV feeders, a percentage split was formulated using the summation of the individual HV feeder project expenditures then applied against the total direct augmentation expenditure of the capital expenditure category, on a per year basis. As these percentage splits are from actual values, the resultant expenditure values are determined to be classed as actuals instead of estimates. Reconciliation occurs for HV feeders expenditure as 'HV feeders' and 'HV feeders' land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'HV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'HV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'HV feeder non-material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2.

HV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements
Land purchase and easement expenditure for HV feeders was extracted by running a SAP financial report (ZF21 transaction) against Powercor's internal cost code for land purchases, then another report against the internal cost code for easements. No land purchase or easement expenditure for HV feeders occurred in the current year. Reconciliation occurs for HV feeders - land purchases and easements expenditure as 'HV feeders' and 'HV feeders - land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'HV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'HV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'HV feeder non-material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2.

Distribution Substations
The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Distribution substations and LV feeders are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. Distribution substation expenditure is actual expenditure per year using individual projects manually identified as being distribution substation projects. Reconciliation occurs for distribution substation expenditure as 'Distribution substations' and 'Distribution substations - land purchase and easement' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'Distribution substation augmentations - pole mounted', 'Distribution substation augmentations - ground mounted' and 'Distribution substation augmentations - indoor' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2.

Distribution Substations - Land Purchases and Easements
Land purchase and easement expenditure for distribution substations was extracted by running a SAP financial report (ZF21 transaction) against Powercor's internal cost code for land purchases, then another report against the internal cost code for easements. No land purchase or easement expenditure for Distribution substations occurred in the current year. Reconciliation occurs for distribution substations - land purchases and easements expenditure as 'Distribution substations' and 'Distribution substations - land purchase and easement' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'Distribution substation augmentations - pole mounted', 'Distribution substation augmentations - ground mounted' and 'Distribution substation augmentations - indoor' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2.

LV Feeders
The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.LV feeders and distribution substations are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. Since the distribution substation expenditure is actual expenditure per year using individual project expenditure, the LV expenditure has been calculated as the remaining expenditure for the capital expenditure category. As this calculation uses actual values, the resultant expenditure values are determined to be classed as actuals instead of estimates. Reconciliation occurs for

LV feeders expenditure as 'LV feeders' and 'LV feeders - land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'LV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'LV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'LV feeder non-material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2.

LV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements
Land purchase and easement expenditure for LV feeders was extracted by running a SAP financial report (ZF21 transaction) against Powercor's internal cost code for land purchases, then another report against the internal cost code for easements. No land purchase or easement expenditure for LV feeders occurred in the current year. Reconciliation occurs for LV feeders - land purchases and easements expenditure as 'LV feeders' and 'LV feeders - land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'LV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'LV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'LV feeder non-material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information in Table 2.3.4 is consistent with the requirements stated in the CA RIO notice.
Sub transmission Substations, Switching Stations, Zone Substations
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for sub transmission substations/switching station/zone substations. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars.
Sub transmission Lines
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for sub transmission lines. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars.
HV Feeders
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for HV feeders. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for HV feeders. Expenditure attributed to land purchases or easements for HV feeder projects has been removed and included in the HV feeders - land purchases and easements category.

HV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for HV feeders land purchases and easements. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. For no land purchase or easement expenditure was spent on HV feeder projects. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for HV feeders.

Distribution Substations
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for distribution substations. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for distribution substations. Expenditure attributed to land purchases or easements for distribution substation projects has been removed and included in the distribution substations land purchases and easements category.

Distribution Substations Land Purchases and Easements
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure for distribution substations land purchases. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. For no land purchase or easement expenditure was spent on distribution substation projects. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for distribution substations.

LV Feeders
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for LV feeders. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for LV feeders. Expenditure attributed to land purchases or easements for LV feeder projects has been removed and included in the LV feeders - land purchases and easements category.

LV Feeders 'Land Purchases and Easements'
Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure for LV feeders land purchases and easements. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. For no land purchase or easement expenditure was spent on LV feeder projects. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for LV feeders.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other assets [Standard Control Services - Total expenditure]

In the following subheadings Powercor demonstrates how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of this Order.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from SAP

Methodology

VBRC Program is an ongoing program of works in high bushfire risk areas with expenditure being allocated to FC 167.

Expenditure on metering, communications and related automation infrastructure to support the network is derived from FC 168, FC 175, FC 176, FC 173.

Reliability improvement are activities performed to improve the performance of high voltage equipment with expenditure allocated to FC 166.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.5 – Connections

Table 2.5.1 - Descriptor Metrics (standard control services)

Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Subdivision and Embedded Generation

Actual/Estimated/NULL

Financial data is actual but allocation into the RIO categories is estimated
Physical data of HV cables, LV cables and substations is estimated

Why no actual data

We do not collect financial data in the AER categories nor physical assets against the AER connection categories.

Why best estimate

Financial data is actual but, as all our internal systems do not match the AER categories, fixed allocation assumptions have been consistently applied. Physical assets are allocated into the AER categories based on typical ratios of asset finalisations over previous years.

Why requirement is not able to be met

The corporate systems do not align with the AER connection categories

Source of Information

Financial report by function codes for, expenditure, contributions, gifted assets and rebates.
Physical assets from GIS for annual change in count. Can not provide by AER connection categories
Asset finalisation report from finance.

Methodology

Financial data from finance is via function codes. An allocation is used to map the cost to the AER categories of Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Subdivisions and Embedded Generation.

Physical assets based on a delta change for the calendar year is available in HV cables, LV cables and substation MVA and number. This has to be allocated to the AER categories for both numbers and cost. The allocation is based on asset financial data which provides percentages for allocation of numbers and cost into the AER categories

Assumptions

Allocation percentages of function code financial values into the AER categories
The GIS delta change in physical is 100% assumed to be from connection projects
Allocation of the physical assets into the AER categories

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change from the previous year apart from the AER tables and requirements of inclusion in 2.5.1 which is now Direct cost + rebates + gifted assets.

Table 2.5.2 - Cost Metrics by Connection Classification

Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Subdivision and Embedded Generation

Actual/Estimated/NULL

Financial values are actual but allocation into the RIO categories is estimated

Physicals connection numbers are estimated

Why no actual data

We do not collect financial data in the AER categories.

Why best estimate

Financial data is actual but, as all our internal systems do not match the AER categories fixed allocation assumptions have been consistently applied. Physical connection numbers are based on average project costs.

Why requirement is not able to be met

The corporate systems do not align with the AER connection categories

Source of Information

Financials are reported by function codes for, expenditure and rebates.

Connection numbers based on average cost of completed projects from BI CPM report and some average budget values for HV and Sub trans commercial connections and also Embedded Generation HV small and large.

Methodology

Financial data from finance is via function codes. An allocation is used to map the cost to the AER subcategories of Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Subdivisions and Embedded Generation. For Commercial/Industrial HV and sub trans connections and HV connected embedded generation projects each project scope is reviewed to allocate into the correct AER subcategory.

Connection numbers are based on average costs of completed projects which is divided into the direct expenditure to estimate the number of connections. For large projects with small number of projects such as Commercial/Industrial HV and sub trans connections and HV connected embedded generation project budgets are used to determine an average project cost which is divided into the direct expenditure to determine the number of connections.

Assumptions

Allocation percentages of function code financial values into the AER subcategories
Number of projects based on average cost of completed projects mapped to the AER subcategories.
Allocation of connection numbers into overhead and underground is based on assumptions of the likely project type and physical limitations of each connection method.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change apart from the previous year apart from the AER tables and requirements of inclusion in 2.5.2 which is now Direct cost + rebates – contributions. The allocation of connection numbers into overhead and underground is new.

Table 2.5.3 - Capital Contributions (Type 1) by Connection Classification

In the following subheadings Powercor demonstrates how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of this Notice.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Financial capital contribution type 1 values are actual but allocation into the RIO categories is estimated

Why no actual data

We do not collect financial data in the AER categories.

Why best estimate

Financial data is actual but, as all our internal systems do not match the AER categories fixed allocation assumptions have been consistently applied.

Why requirement is not able to be met

The corporate systems do not align with the AER connection categories

Source of Information

Capital contribution type 1 as reported by finance.

Methodology

The contributions were allocated based on the same mapping used for the table 2.5.2

Assumptions

Allocation percentages of function code contribution values into the AER subcategories

Additional Information

Gifted assets have been removed form expenditure
Rebates have been added to expenditure

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.5.4 - New Connections by Connection Classification - All Other Services Excluding Standard Control Services

Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Subdivision and Embedded Generation

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Residential = Actual
Commercial/Industrial = Actual
Subdivision = Null
Embedded Generation = Null

Why no actual data

Subdivision

- This data cannot be provided as this is not collected:

- At the new connection application stage
- During the processing/installation of new connection applications
- At the completion of new connection applications

Embedded Generation

- This data cannot be provided as:
  - The request for embedded generation is not captured at the new connection stage
  - A solar alteration request (embedded generation) is submitted after the new connection is completed. Therefore, no data is collected with regard to whether a new connection has an embedded generation.

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

Residential 'Complex Connection LV'

- There is no data collected in the systems to reflect the description that is outlined in the AER Glossary - Annual Information Order.

Subdivision and Embedded Generation

- Refer to 'Why no actual data'

Source of Information

Residential – Salesforce (eConnect)
Commercial/Industrial – Salesforce (eConnect)
Subdivision – N/A
Embedded Generation – N/A

Methodology

Residential – Salesforce (eConnect)

- Extract data from Salesforce (eConnect) and categorise by Underground or Overhead and Residential or Commercial/Industrial

Commercial/Industrial – Salesforce (eConnect)

- Extract data from Salesforce (eConnect) and categorise by Underground or Overhead and Residential or Commercial/Industrial
- Using High Voltage Connection field, categorise data to determine LV or HV:
  - If field is not high voltage, then connection is 'Simple Connection LV'
  - If field is high voltage, then a list of these connections is manually assessed by the Connections Team for the complexity category using the systems GIS and CIS-OV. This assessment includes validation of the attributes associated with the facilitation of the connection and does not include consideration of the related augmentation.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

The AER template has changed to include complexity categories this year.

Worksheet 2.6 – Non-network

Table 2.6.1 - Non-network expenditure

Information and Communication Technology Device expenditure (Opex)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data has been extracted from SAP Profit Centre report and Business Intelligence profit centre reports.

Methodology

For OPEX costs we have used the following accounts for device (mobile and PC) expenditure (excluding Prescribed Metering):

534010 (Telco - WAN Interconnect Charges)
534020 (Telco - Managed WAN Charges)
534110 (Telco - Telephony Voice & Lines Charges)
534120 (Telco - Mobile)
534125 (Telco - Mobile Hardware)
524100 (Computer Hardware)
524200 (Software & Upgrades)
524300 (Computer Supplies)

SAP cost elements have been used to allocate the above costs in accordance with the services provided by CHED Services. Costs have been filtered to include the IT business unit only. The percentage of total telco costs allocated to the distribution business have been derived from the build-up of the Corporate Services Agreement with CHED Services and captured within SAP.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F. All direct costs for the purposes Client Device Expenditure (OPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.

Change information from the last year

Costs are now filtered to exclude everything outside of the IT business unit.

Device expenditure (Capex)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data from Business Intelligence (Capital expenditure function code) reports interfaced with SAP.

Methodology

For CAPEX we have used BI Capital report for functions code 200 (IT Equipment and Computers) under the assumption that all relevant costs have been captured by these accounts.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F given that all direct costs for the purposes Client Device Expenditure (CAPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Recurrent expenditure and non – recurrent expenditure (Opex)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data from SAP.

Methodology

For OPEX we have used SAP IT Profit and Loss statement. We have deemed all IT Opex costs to be recurrent. Under the assumption that all IT OPEX costs occur consistently enough to meet the definition of recurrent expenditure. Telco costs have been subtracted given that it has already been included in Client Device Expenditure - OPEX.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E given that all direct costs relating to Recurrent Expenditure (OPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Recurrent expenditure (Capex)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data from Business Intelligence (Function code capital) reports interfaced with SAP.
The financial data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

"For CAPEX we have used BI Capital report for functions codes 200 (IT Equipment and Computers) and 168 (Automation).

A project-by-project review was undertaken to determine the nature of work performed to determine whether the expenditure is recurrent or non-recurrent or other expenditure.

Expenditure that is reasonably consistent from regulatory period to regulatory period is considered recurrent expenditure.

As an example, recurrent includes but was not limited to:

Refresh to infrastructure assets, upgrades to existing software systems, strategy and tariff refresh programs and change requests performed for the business."

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E given that all direct costs relating to Recurrent Expenditure (CAPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories".

Change information from the last year

N/A

Non - recurrent expenditure (Capex)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data from Business Intelligence (Function code capital) reports interfaced with SAP.

The financial data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor."

Methodology

For CAPEX we have used BI Capital report for functions codes 200 (IT Equipment and Computers) and 168 (Automation).

A project-by-project review was undertaken to determine the nature of work performed to determine whether the expenditure is recurrent or non-recurrent or other expenditure.

Expenditure that is reasonably consistent from regulatory period to regulatory period is considered recurrent expenditure.

As an example, non-recurrent expenditure includes but is not limited to: Initial implementations, stand-alone projects and the PABX project due to the one-off nature and size of the project and will not be repeated in this manner again.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E given that all direct costs relating to Non-recurrent Expenditure (CAPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Motor vehicles - Capex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Capex data supplied by Finance team sourced from SAP, asset data extracted from SAP Asset management reporting system.

ORIX report provided on usage and kilometres travelled

Methodology

Consolidation of Motor vehicle asset classes into the Service sub categories as set out in RIN template. Source data extracted from SAP BI filtered as per the following breakdown of asset classes:

Car: V01, V05
Light Commercial: V02, V03
Heavy Commercial: V04, V06, V07, V10, V11, V12, V13
EWP LCV: V08
EWP HCV: V09
The SAP BI report is sorted by asset number to ensure part/progress payments are consolidated to a single asset.
Asset values and quantities for the current year acquisitions, sourced from the asset register, have been used in order to allocate the total motor vehicle capex spend from the Annual RIO to the prescribed vehicle classes. Actual CAPEX spend per vehicle category used for OPEX and CAPEX
Function Code 240 used to source the CAPEX amount
All vehicle types are assumed to cost the same amount to purchase

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Information supplied in the templates has been completed in accordance with requirement sated in Appendix E - Principles and Requirements and Appendix F - Definitions. Given that all expenditure that is directly attributable to an expenditure category in Motor Vehicles has been included, irrespective of whether any direct costs are classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Motor vehicles – Opex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

OPEX data was provided solely from the 3rd party supplier ORIX.

Methodology

Data consolidated from the ORIX and Finance data.

Assets are evaluated as Car/Light Commercial Vehicle/EWP (LCV)/EWP (HCV) or Heavy commercial. Vehicle based on assumptions of their asset type.

Methodology for classifying LCV, HCV and Heavy Commercial vehicles has been updated this year. They have been more specifically classified to what they are in terms of vehicle title.

If the vehicle is identified at Burnley, then it is classified as CitiPower. Everything else is classified as Powercor.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Buildings & Property expenditure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP and in particular, the General Ledger and Function Code reporting.

Methodology

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX).

Function Code 230 (corporate and Electricity Networks) was used to extract the actual CAPEX for the Head Office and Depots, under the assumption that all capital costs relating to Building and Property Expenditure have been captured by these function codes.

Operating Expenditure (OPEX).

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Additionally, other OPEX related to Buildings and Property is captured in function code 490 . The costs included from function code 490 are based on a specific identification of GL accounts that relate to Head Office and Depot costs.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other non-network expenditure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP other non-network costs.

All direct standard control expenditure relating to non-network - other have been reported within: OTHER EXPENDITURE OPEX CAPEX.

Direct non network capex relates to distribution capex not captured in other categories as prescribed in the RIO.

No direct non network other opex expenditure has been identified for this year.

Reallocation of other expenditure from function code 210

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.6.2 - Annual Descriptor Metrics – IT & Communications Expenditure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Estimated and derived data was not captured, or stored, data that was stored is not split between CitiPower & Powercor, standard control and non-standard control Field Mobile devices.

Why best estimate

Device data that was stored is not split between CitiPower & Powercor, standard control and non-standard control. A percentage split determined by the CHED services fee agreement has been applied to provide a best estimate for CitiPower and Powercor device numbers.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Total Numbers of devices sourced from Intune and SCCM.

Methodology

Due to limitations in the tracking software, a snapshot of device numbers is taken at a given point in time shortly after 30 June. The reported device number is calculated using Desktop, workstations, laptops, iPhones, and iPads, and has been allocated based on the % split as per the CHED services agreement referenced in 2.11 Labour template, under the assumption that the split in the agreement reflects the split in Device numbers.

Assumptions

Snapshot of device numbers is taken shortly after 30 June. It is assumed that any movements from 30 June to the date of extraction are immaterial.

Due to limitations in the ability to track devices assigned as standard control services devices, it is assumed that all devices are standard control services related.

Additional Information

The information provided complies with section 10 of Appendix E and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.

Change information from the last year

Source software has been updated to Intune and SCCM.

Table 2.6.3 - Annual Descriptor Metrics - Motor Vehicles

Car, Light Commercial Vehicle, Elevated Work Platform (LCV), Elevated Work Platform (HCV), Heavy Commercial Vehicle)
Number purchased, number in fleet and proportion of total fleet expenditure allocated as regulatory expenditure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Numbers purchased is provided from Fixed Assets Finance
Number in Fleet data was provided solely from the 3rd party supplier ORIX.

Methodology

Data consolidated from the ORIX and Finance data.

Assets are evaluated as Car/Light Commercial Vehicle/EWP (LCV)/EWP (HCV) or Heavy commercial Vehicle based on assumptions of their asset type.

Methodology for classifying LCV, HCV and Heavy Commercial vehicles has been updated this year, hence the variance. They have been more specifically classified to what they are in terms of vehicle title.

Vehicles have been split between CitiPower and Powercor based on location. If the vehicle is identified at Burnley, then it is classified as CitiPower. Everything else is classified as Powercor.

Asset transactions consolidated into single transactions for related assets.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information provided complies with the definitions in Appendix F.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Number leased

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

Powercor does not lease vehicles

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.7 – Vegetation management

Table 2.7.1 - Descriptor Metrics by Zone

Table 3.7.3 Service Area Factors

Total Route Line Length

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Data is sourced from GIS

Methodology

Data is extracted from GIS as Sub Transmission (66kV) does not have a classification it has been proportioned across each of the classifications

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Removed Underground Cable information to align with current definition which does not include the word “cable”

Total length of maintenance spans – Urban & Rural

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Vegetation data is sourced from Xugo, a platform integrated with our GIS system. This connection allows us to accurately retrieve pole information and span-linked equipment numbers. The data is extracted from our All-Span Report, filtered according to criteria tailored to our operational needs.

Urban & Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

For reporting purposes, the total length of maintenance spans has been converted into kilometres (KM).

Methodology

Powercor extracted the total number of vegetation maintenance spans (spans cut) from Xugo, utilising the All-Span Data Report aligned with the current financial year. The sum of the span lengths was calculated to determine the total length of maintenance spans, which was then converted into kilometres (KM) for standardised reporting.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor tracks vegetation management at the span level, ensuring that the count aligns with the defined criteria.

Only spans that have undergone active vegetation cutting are included. This aligns with the definition. Inspections alone do not qualify as active vegetation management and are therefore excluded.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year

Change information from the last year

No change

Table 3.7.2 Terrain Factors (Urban, CBD)

Average frequency of a cutting cycle

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The reference database for vegetation management is Xugo, which is integrated with our GIS data system. This connection enables accurate sourcing of pole information and span-linked equipment numbers.

Reporting is extracted from the All-Span Data, filtered according to criteria relevant to operational and regulatory requirements for the current financial year.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Methodology

The cutting cycle for vegetation management is determined as follows:

For each span where cutting has occurred, the time interval between two cutting events is calculated by comparing the current cutting financial year with the previous cutting year.

Example: If a span was cut in 2011 and again in 2018, the cutting cycle is recorded as 7 years for that span.

Spans with no recorded cutting activity during a given year are excluded from the cutting cycle analysis.

If the calculated cutting cycle exceeds 10 years, Powercor assigns a maximum cycle length of 10 years, reflecting the upper limit for span management intervals.

***Note**: A*ll cutting cycles are measured in financial years, in line with the transition to financial year-based reporting.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor records vegetation management at the span level, ensuring that span counts align with the defined criteria for reporting.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Powercor does not operate on fixed vegetation management cycles by area. Instead, the pruning interval is determined by the specific conditions of each span. The assigned code reflects the expected number of years before intervention is required, which may range from multiple actions within a single year to intervals exceeding five years.

To align with the AER definition of “area”, Powercor has interpreted each span as an individual area. A simple average of cutting cycles has been calculated across all spans within each Feeder classification, ensuring compliance with reporting standards.

The average cutting cycle (in years) is calculated based on the interval between two cutting events occurring in different financial years.

***Note**:* Spans undergoing vegetation cutting for the first time are assigned a 1-year cutting cycle corresponding to the year in which the cutting occurred.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Number of maintenance spans

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The reference database for vegetation management is Xugo, which is integrated with our GIS data system. This connection enables accurate sourcing of pole information and span-linked equipment numbers.

Reporting is extracted from the All-Span Data, filtered according to criteria relevant to operational and regulatory requirements for the current financial year.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Methodology

The data now reflects the entire span population within each feeder classification, regardless of whether maintenance occurred during the reporting period.

Reporting is extracted from the All-Span Data, filtered according to criteria relevant to operational and regulatory requirements for the current financial year.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor records vegetation against a span, so the count is as required by definition.

The reported number of urban/rural maintenance spans has increased due to a change in AER reporting methodology. Previously, only spans that received active maintenance were counted. Now, the data reflects the entire urban or rural span population, regardless of whether maintenance occurred during the period. This change has led to a notable upward trend in reported span figures

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Change information from the last year

The reported number of urban/rural maintenance spans has increased due to a change in AER reporting methodology. Previously, only spans that received active maintenance were counted. Now, the data reflects the entire urban or rural span population, regardless of whether maintenance occurred during the period. This change has led to a notable upward trend in reported span figures.

Number of vegetation maintenance spans

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The reference database for vegetation management is Xugo, which is integrated with our GIS data system. This connection enables accurate sourcing of pole information and span-linked equipment numbers.

Reporting is extracted from the All-Span Data, filtered according to criteria relevant to operational and regulatory requirements for the current financial year.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

The total number of spans cut is also manually reported by contractors daily and recorded into a Daily Crews and Spans spreadsheet, which is updated weekly. This dataset serves as the foundation for the Vegetation Program of Work – Weekly Status Report.

This process also ensures that any retired spans cut during the reporting period are accurately captured and reflected in the overall reporting.

Methodology

The Xugo All-Span Report lists vegetation management spans across all Maintenance Plant areas (PAL, UE, and CP) contained within the system. This report includes the most recent cutting task completion date for each span Spans with a cut task completion date falling within the current financial year were included to align with year-end program reporting requirements.

Urban/Rural feeder classification data, provided by Electricity Networks, was applied to each span.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor tracks vegetation management at the span level, ensuring that span counts are consistent with defined regulatory criteria.

Spans reported as 'vegetation management spans' are those with a completed cutting task during the relevant financial year. This aligns with the formal definition: *A span within Powercor' s network that is subject to active vegetation management practices in the relevant year. Active vegetation management practices do not include inspection of vegetation maintenance spans.*

The total span count is sourced from the All-Span dataset within Xugo. Contractor cutting tables also serve as the central reference for vegetation reporting.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Average number of defects per vegetation maintenance span

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The reference database for vegetation management is Xugo, which is integrated with our GIS data system. This connection enables accurate sourcing of pole information and span-linked equipment numbers.

Reporting is extracted from the All-Span Data, filtered according to criteria relevant to operational and regulatory requirements for the current financial year.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Methodology

Powercor records vegetation defects per span, treating each span as a single defect entry regardless of the number of individual defects identified on that span.

As a result, the average number of defects is calculated by dividing the total number of defect entries (including duplicate spans) by the total number of unique spans cut (excluding duplicates).

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Average number of trees per vegetation maintenance span

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The reference database for vegetation management is Xugo, which is integrated with our GIS data system. This connection enables accurate sourcing of pole information and span-linked equipment numbers.

Reporting is extracted from the All-Span Data, filtered according to criteria relevant to operational and regulatory requirements for the current financial year.

Urban/Rural Feeder categorisation is based on data provided by Electricity Networks, using the VPN Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Methodology

The data used to calculate the average number of trees within Powercor' s Vegetation Maintenance Spans is based on spans where cutting occurred during the relevant financial year.

Only trees requiring active vegetation management to meet Powercor' s compliance obligations are included. Trees that were only inspected and did not require further management are excluded from this calculation.

The average number of trees is determined by dividing the total average tree count per urban/rural vegetation maintenance span (as extracted from the Xugo All-Span Report) by the total number of urban/rural spans cut within the relevant year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

To align with the AER definition, Powercor has interpreted "area" to mean an individual span. Accordingly, a simple average has been calculated across all spans within each Feeder classification area, ensuring compliance with the reporting requirements.

The average number of trees is calculated by dividing the total average tree count per urban/rural vegetation maintenance span (as extracted from the Xugo All-Span Report) by the total number of urban/rural spans cut during the relevant financial year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other - Standard Vehicle Access

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Information on standard vehicle access is not captured

Why best estimate

General site access information is captured against individual poles and can be used in conjunction with feedback from crews to determine an answer

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

General site access information is sourced from SAP

Conductor Route length from GIS

Methodology

- The number of poles that cannot be accessed all year round by a 2WD vehicle was estimated
- This was converted to a percentage of the pole population
- The km's of OH Line Route length was extracted from GIS

The Overhead Line Route length was them multiplied by the percentage of poles that could not be accessed by a standard 2WD vehicle

Assumptions

Based on feedback from field crews it is assumed that 40% of poles in Paddocks cannot be assessed all year round by 2WD vehicles

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

Table 2.7.2 - Expenditure Metrics by Zone - Vegetation management

Tree trimming (excluding hazard trees)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Operating expenditure sourced from SAP cost elements and service provider contract. Finance department provides consolidated Vegetation Financials UE CP & PAL.

Methodology

Operating cost for the group sourced from SAP and allocated between Powercor and Powercor based on the corresponding volumes.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor has a contract with an external Contractor for all vegetation activities. All tree trimming costs are based on the contracted price per unit and region against, urban/rural completed cutting which excludes hazards.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Hazard tree cutting

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Hazard tree data is managed within Xugo, Powercor' s dedicated vegetation database. Xugo is specifically used to issue and record arborist inspections for hazard trees, capturing only those instances where actual hazard trees are identified.

The platform also supports the quotation process and cutting records for hazard tree management. Expenditure is calculated based on the actual costs incurred for managing confirmed hazard trees.

Methodology

Total hazard tree cutting activities are tracked within Xugo, with contractor costs calculated based on the contracted unit price, adjusted for region and urban/rural classification.

Business reporting draws from hazard tree records in Xugo, specifically focusing on trees that have been actioned i.e., those with a recorded completion status and date to reflect completed cutting activities and associated costs.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor engages an external contractor to carry out all vegetation management activities. Contractor costs are determined based on the agreed unit pricing, which varies by region and is applied directly to the completed cutting activities.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Vegetation corridor clearance

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Powercor's vegetation data is managed through Xugo, the dedicated vegetation management system integrated with our GIS platform. This connection enables accurate sourcing of pole information and span-linked equipment numbers. Reporting is extracted from Xugo using filters and criteria tailored to Powercor' s operational and regulatory requirements.

For corridor clearing, Powercor' s vegetation management contractor employs specialised equipment such as Skytrim, Hedger, and Kwik Trim. These machines are used to efficiently remove and manage trees along corridor boundaries, with appropriate clean-up procedures following each operation.

Methodology

Cost reporting for vegetation corridor clearance in the southern region is calculated by applying the contracted span rate for the relevant financial year to the total number of spans cut within Corridor Types 2, 3, and 8.

In accordance with historical reporting, hazard tree cutting activities are excluded from this dataset.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Only a limited number of Corridor Types 2, 3, and 8 are present within the Powercor network.

For cost reporting, the southern region span rate, based on the contracted price for the relevant financial year, is applied to calculate expenditure associated with these corridor types.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Vegetation inspection

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Operating expenditure sourced from SAP cost elements and service provider contract. Finance department provides consolidated Vegetation costings.

Methodology

Operating cost for the group sourced from SAP and allocated between CitiPower and Powercor based on the corresponding volumes.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor total inspections completed in the relevant year based on HBRA contract pricing for the relevant year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Contractor liaison expenditure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Powercor provides direction to our vegetation contractors ensuring contract compliance, liaising with the contractor daily.

Business finance department has provided the basis for total. Known subcontractor costs are distributed to, tree trimming (excluding hazard trees), hazard tree cutting, ground clearance, and vegetation corridor clearance, the remainder is attributed to contract.

Methodology

Business finance department has provided the basis for the total vegetation program.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Historically the vegetation contract for Powercor was managed under a lump sum contract (or lump sum management contract). Under this contract a single lump sum price for all works including but not limited to strategy, planning, customer management, cutting, inspection and quality.

Powercor has now changed the contract model for its vegetation works.

The contract now reflects Powercor completing the strategy, planning, customer management and quality components of the program, with the cutting and inspections works completed by subcontractors. This has been an escalation in the contract liaison portion of overall vegetation costs.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.7.3 - Descriptor Metrics Across All Zones - Unplanned Vegetation Events

Vegetation events and fires due to asset failures

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be me

N/A

Source of Information

Powercor has collected data on fire starts caused by vegetation contacts and categorised it into the following categories:

- Number of fire starts caused by vegetation grow-ins (NSP responsibility)
- Number of fire starts caused by vegetation blow-ins and fall-ins (NSP responsibility)
- Number of fire starts caused by vegetation grow-ins (other party responsibility)
- Number of fire starts caused by vegetation blow-ins and fall-ins (other party responsibility)

For the 2024-2025 report, in addition to the vegetation contact categories for fire starts, the number of fire starts caused by asset failures is also required. These asset-related fires are classified into the following categories:

- Number of fire starts caused by asset failure (poles)
- Number of fire starts caused by asset failure (pole top structures)
- Number of fire starts caused by asset failure (other)

All fire start incidents as listed within the categories above are recorded in Cintellate. The fire data from Cintellate is exported into an excel spreadsheet where the incidents are filtered and mapped as per the Regulatory Annual Order categories.

Methodology

Powercor has collected information on fire starts caused by vegetation contacts and asset failures, categorising them according to the Regulatory Annual Order categories. The data collection methodology is as follows:

Event details are communicated by dispatch to the Network Availability Officers (NAOs) through the NAO incident reporting process.

NAOs verify event details to confirm if the event is a reportable incident.

NAO records confirmed incident details in the 'NAO Incident Portal' within Cintellate.

Technical Officers within the Network Risk and Assurance team complete the 48hr and 20day incident reporting requirements, which includes finalising Cintellate incident details and reporting incidents to Energy Safe Victoria (ESV) via the ESV OSRIS portal.

Technical Officers engage with the following stakeholders to complete incident details which may include assigning actions to the appropriate representatives:

- For vegetation-related incidents, the Quality and Engagement Officers in the Vegetation team are responsible for providing the additional details.
- For asset failure incidents, the Asset Management team is responsible for supplying the necessary information.
    - The cause of each incident is documented in the Cintellate database.
    - Fire start data for the reportable incidents is then extracted from Cintellate into a mapping spreadsheet to align the Cintellate reporting categories with the Regulatory Annual Order categories.
    - The source data mapping spreadsheets are uploaded into the PAL input directory located in: RIO\Working Files\Category Analysis\2.7 Vegetation management\Slav Solarski
    - The RIO Tab 2.7 Vegetation management spreadsheet is updated with the total fire numbers for each Regulatory Annual Order category.
    - The Rosetta portal is updated with the total fire numbers for each Regulatory Annual Order category.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor has reported fire starts from vegetation blow-ins, grow-ins and asset failures in accordance with the notice.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.8 – Maintenance

Table 2.8.1 – Descriptor Metrics for Routine and Non-Routine Maintenance

Poles, Pole top structures, Staked wooden poles, Overhead conductors and Service Lines

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All Asset Maintained and Asset Inspected data is sourced from SAP notifications except of Overhead conductors inspected, which is sourced from GIS

Methodology

A count of SAP notifications raised is undertaken
Overhead conductors inspected is based on the km of line inspected under the thermography program

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

- Asset Quantity's no longer required
- Asset Inspected and maintained separated
- Pole top structure inspections captured
- Service line inspections captured
- Reinforced pole inspections (staked) captured separately

Underground Cables, Transformers, Switchgear and Plant and Stations MISC (Other specified business category)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Due to the extensive post-processing and manual data cleansing required, we are often required to make estimations.

Why best estimate

As we follow a consistent process as documented in the process diagrams

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP BI Reports from finance and SAP Work Order reports

Methodology

Plant and Stations Assets:

Assets Maintained and Inspected (Numbers):

- A list of projects was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports.
- Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP
- Functional location details were extracted from SAP
- Equipment details were extracted from SAP
- SAP maintenance orders were categorised and mapped into the AER RIO categories. These orders were then counted in Asset Maintenance) and Asset inspection category for each year as per AIO definitions.
- Excludes any orders with zero costs (as these represent jobs which were cancelled or postponed).
- All maintenance orders that do not relate to underground cables, transformers, or switchgear have been grouped under the category Plant and Stations Miscellaneous.

INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS)
Based on assessment of Powercor maintenance policies, maintenance contract scopes or SAP maintenance strategy configuration.

MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS)
Based on assessment of Powercor maintenance policies, maintenance contract scopes or SAP maintenance strategy configuration.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Change information from the last year

Previously, ‘Network underground cable maintenance: by voltage’ and ‘Network underground cable maintenance: by location’ were separate categories. For year 2024-25 they have been combined as “Underground cables” per AIO 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE.

Transformers and switchgear asset classifications have been re-mapped to align with the updated RIO reporting requirements.

Following Categories are not reported as per 2024-25 AIO 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE:

- Underground cables [Average Age of Asset Group]
- Transformers [Average Age of Asset Group]

- Switchgear [Average Age of Asset Group]

Public lighting

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The source data was extracted from GIS listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable period.

Assets inspected/maintained: The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) that listed all routine and non-routine maintenance activities.

Methodology

Per definition of 'assets in commission' only in service and billable lights as at the last day of the regulatory period year were extracted from GIS.

Average age of public lighting luminaires was calculated by multiplying the total number of luminaires by the age of luminaire then dividing by the total number of luminaires reported at the end of the regulatory year.

Per definition, for 11.9 (a) 'Asset Quantity' total number of assets (popultion) at the end of the regulatory year have been provided

Per definition, for major roads & minor roads, assets were allocated to these sub-categories Road type is now an attribute of GIS and Salesforce

ASSETS INSPECTED/MAINTAINED - All routine and non-routine activities are now stored in Streetlight Manager (Salesforce)

INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS) - Per definition of inspection cycle only major road lights are required to be inspected on a routine basis

MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS) - Per definition of maintenance cycle only minor road lights are required to be maintained on a routine basis.

Assumptions

INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS) - Minor Road - no inspection cycle for minor road lights, Major Road - 3 patrols completed as required by Public Lighting Code 2015 (Victoria) for all arterial roads

MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS) - Minor road - lamps replaced on a four yearly cycle, pe cells replaced every eight years as required by Public Lighting Code 2015 (Victoria) for all residential roads, Minor road - LED lanterns do not have a lamp, Major road - no maintenance cycle for major road lights.

Additional Information

The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIO except for the clause below:

11.4 A response cannot be accurately provided to this request as Powercor utilise varied time based maintenance plans which are determined by a number of factors including risk, utilisation and specifics of individual populations. (ie manufacturer / model / age specific etc.). Condition based maintenance is also utilised and calibrated to population specifics. This information cannot be transposed into the format requested.

Change information from the last year

In previous years, only public lighting maintenance figures were reported. However, due to a change in the reporting RIO template (specifically the requirement to distinguish between inspection and maintenance), both inspection and maintenance figures are now reported.

Scada, Network Control and Protection Systems

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Assets Maintained and Inspected (Numbers)

- Top level Summary Function Code information was sourced from finance reports
- A list of projects was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports for applicable financial function codes 317, 319.
- Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP.
- Equipment details were extracted from SAP.
- Functional location details were extracted from SAP.

Inspection and Maintenance Cycle (Years)

- Based on assessment of CitiPower/Powercor maintenance policies, maintenance contract scopes or SAP maintenance strategy configuration.

Methodology

Assets Maintained and Inspected (Numbers)

- SAP maintenance orders were categorised and mapped into the AER RIO categories. These orders were then counted in Asset Maintenance (Routine Orders) and Asset inspection (non-routine orders) category for each year as per AIO definitions.
- Excludes any orders with zero costs (as these represent jobs which were cancelled or postponed).
- Assets inspected and Maintained is the summation of ‘SCADA & network control maintenance’ and ‘Protection systems maintenance’ orders as per 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Inspection and Maintenance Cycle (Years)

- Policies, SAP maintenance strategies and maintenance contracts are reviewed, and an assessment is made based on the type of equipment, its function and the asset population to

identify the inspection/testing/maintenance programs that account for most of the costs for the category.

- The inspection and maintenance cycle for the ‘SCADA, network control and protection systems category’ is an average of maintenance plans across various relay types (i.e. Electromechanical, Electronic, Digital etc.).
- There are no inspection and maintenance cycle for most of the SCADA & network control category as most are replaced upon running to failure.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified.

Change information from the last year

Previously, ‘SCADA & network control maintenance’ and ‘Protection systems maintenance’ were separate categories for year 2024-25 they have been combined as “SCADA, network control and protection systems” per AIO 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE.
Following Categories are not reported as per 2024-25 AIO 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE:
SCADA & network control maintenance - SCADA & network control maintenance [Average Age of Asset Group]

Protection systems maintenance - Protection systems maintenance [Average Age of Asset Group]

SCADA & network control maintenance - SCADA & network control maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End]

Protection systems maintenance - Protection systems maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End]

Table 2.8.2 – Cost Metrics for Routine and Non-Routine Maintenance

Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance, Service lines, Pole inspection and treatment (all poles) and Overhead asset inspection - all overhead assets

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from SAP

Methodology

Routine maintenance is the expenditure associated with the cyclic inspection programs

- Pole Inspection and treatment expenditure are based on the pole inspection program
- Overhead Asset Inspection relates to the thermography program

Non-routine maintenance is the expenditure associated with works identified during the inspection

- Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance expenditure

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Network underground cable maintenance
Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance
Zone substation equipment maintenance

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

As our source data doesn't align directly with the RIO categories, we need to make consistent estimates to map them into the categories

Why best estimate

We follow a consistent approach when calculating the estimates.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Plant and Stations: ROUTINE & NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS:

1. Top level Summary Function Code information was sourced from the regulatory reporting accounts

2. A list of projects was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports for financial function codes 316, 318, 350, 442,

3. Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP

4. Functional location details were extracted from SAP

5. Equipment details were extracted from SAP

Methodology

P & S ROUTINE & NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS: Actual spend is recorded in regulatory financial reports FC 316, 318, 442, 350.

In order to translate costs from these reports to the required AER RIO categories, the following methodology is applied

SAP Maintenance PM Orders were categorised and mapped into the AER CAT RIO categories.

Maintenance attendances were counted based on the PM Order counts.

The BI financials associated with the PM Orders were used as a proportionality proxy of the regulatory reporting totals. This resulted in the summation of PM Order costs into the AER CAT RIO totals.

Zone substation property costs no longer included under this BOP. Distribution property costs only included for items mapped under the existing process from function code 350 the rest of the costs are populated under a separate process.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Public lighting maintenance - minor and major roads

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

The workbook has requested that for 2.8.2 Maintenance only SCS expenditure is reported. Public lighting is ACS expenditure.

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

SCADA, network control systems maintenance

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- Top level Summary Function Code information was sourced from finance
- A list of projects was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports for applicable function codes 317, 319.
- Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP.
- Equipment details were extracted from SAP.
- Functional location details were extracted from SAP.

Methodology

Actual spend is recorded in regulatory financial reports FC317 and FC319.

In order to translate costs from these reports to the required AER RIO categories, the following methodology is applied.

1. SAP PM and WBS maintenance orders are assessed based on their "PM order" and "object" types as recorded in SAP

2. These orders are then categorised into the applicable RIO categories.

3. A SAP report is then run to determine the percentage expenditure for each of the RIO categories

4. The percentage expenditure is then used as a proxy to determine the actual spend for each AER RIO category from regulatory financial reports associated with FC317 and FC319.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Protection systems maintenance

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- Top level Summary Function Code information was sourced from finance
- A list of projects were obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports for applicable function codes 317, 319.
- Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP.
- Equipment details were extracted from SAP.
- Functional location details were extracted from SAP.

Methodology

Actual spend is recorded in regulatory financial reports FC317 and FC319.

In order to translate costs from these reports to the required AER RIO categories, the following methodology is applied.

1. SAP PM and WBS maintenance orders are assessed based on their "PM order" and "object" types as recorded in SAP

2. These orders are then categorised into the applicable RIO categories.

3. A SAP report is then run to determine the percentage expenditure for each of the RIO categories

4. The percentage expenditure is then used as a proxy to determine the actual spend for each AER RIO category from regulatory financial reports associated with FC317 and FC319.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.10 – Overheads

Table 2.10.1 – Network Overheads Expenditure

Table 2.10.2 – Corporate Overheads Expenditure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

Powercor services are classified as Standard Control Service and Alternative Control Services.

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Public lighting has been reclassified as Alternative Control Services

Worksheet 2.11 – Labour

Table 2.11.3 - Labour/Non-Labour Expenditure Split - Standard Control Services

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Variables: In-house labour expenditure, labour expenditure outsourced to related parties, labour expenditure outsourced to unrelated parties, controllable non-labour expenditure, uncontrollable non-labour expenditure

The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

Variables: In-house labour expenditure, labour expenditure outsourced to related parties, labour expenditure outsourced to unrelated parties, controllable non-labour expenditure, uncontrollable non-labour expenditure
The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor.
- Directly attributed to standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services, in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.12 – Input tables

Table 2.12.1 – Input tables

The following sections outline how Powercor has ensured that the information provided is consistent with the requirements of the Notice.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Estimates have been made for the following data.

- Labour / Materials / Contracts / Other Split - A mapping is applied to assign cost elements as either labour, material, contract or other costs. This mapping is a management estimate assigning activity allocation GL accounts against these categories. Where a GL account materially fits one of these categories, that account has been mapped in its entirety to either labour, materials or contracts.

Why best estimate

The relevant GL account materially aligns with one of the predefined categories—labour, materials, contracts or other costs. This alignment ensures the account has been mapped in its entirety to the corresponding category and ensures consistency.

Why requirement is not able to be me

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the labour, material, contract, other expenditure has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP costs by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

In order to establish the proportion of costs that relate to labour, materials, contracts and others as per the definition of labour in the RIO, a mapping is applied to assign GL accounts as either labour, materials contracts or other costs. This mapping is a management judgement to best align GL account definitions with RIO definitions of labour, material, contracts and others. Most GL accounts have been mapped in their entirety to either labour, materials or contracts. For the remaining GL accounts, management judgement has been used to estimate an allocation between labour, materials, contracts and other.

Note:
The basis of preparation for the assignment of costs between work type categories has been specified in the BOPs relating to these categories within the RIO template. This basis of preparation addresses the methodology for the split of these categories between labour, materials, contracts and other.

Assumptions

Relates to columns,
Direct Material Expenditure
Direct Labour Expenditure
Contract Expenditure
Other Expenditures

Additional Information

In accordance with the requirements of the RIO notice:
Labour and Contract costs have been reported consistent with the definitions contained in the RIO notice. As a definition has not been listed for materials an interpretation has been made internally to allocate costs appropriately.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 4.1 – Public lighting

Table 4.1.1 - Descriptor Metrics Over Year

Public Lighting by Light Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Current Population of Lights
The source data was extracted from GIS system listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year.

Methodology

Per definition of 'light type' only in service and billable lights were extracted from GIS.
Asset quantities were allocated across light types based on the definition listed above.

Assumptions

Only in service and billable public lights were reported, Metal Halide lights were combined where the wattage was the same.

Additional Information

About the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIO 4.1.1 Current Population of Lights by light type. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows:
17. Public Lighting Alternative Control Services
17.1 not applicable
17.2 not applicable
17.3 not applicable
17.4 not applicable
17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services
17.6 not applicable
17.7 not applicable
17.8 not applicable

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 4.1.2 - Descriptor Metrics Annually

Light installation - Major road, Minor road and Number of poles

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

MAJOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION VOLUME (0'S)

The source data was extracted from GIS system listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year.

MINOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION VOLUME (0'S)

The source data was extracted from GIS system listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year.

NUMBER OF POLES INSTALLED (0'S)

The source data was extracted from a report completed for the Category RIO - Asset Age Profile for distribution system assets - Public Lighting Poles.

TOTAL COST ($0'S)

The source data was extracted from SAP Finance based on function code allocation for each reportable year.

Methodology

MAJOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION VOLUME (0'S)

- Per definition, light installation on a major or minor road for the purpose of establishing new: Luminaires, including associated components such as bracket and lamp
- Per definition, major road lights is based on 'Road Type' = Major Road

MINOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION VOLUME (0'S)

- Per definition, light installation on a major or minor road for the purpose of establishing new: Luminaires, including associated components such as bracket and lamp.
- Per definition minor road lights is based on 'Road Type' = Minor Road

NUMBER OF POLES INSTALLED (0'S)

- Per definition light installation on a major or minor road for the purpose of establishing new: Luminaires, including associated components such as bracket and lamp. The installation may also include Poles dedicated to public lighting services.

- Methodology to determine number of installed poles dedicated to public lighting was achieved by subtracting the total number of dedicated public lighting poles from the previous year's total. -minor road lights are based on 'Road Type' = Minor Road

Assumptions

Major and minor road

- Assumption made that total light installed for reported year was the net difference between the reportable year and the preceding calendar year.
- Number of poles
- Assumption made those total dedicated poles is the subtraction of the previous year, however in some cases public lighting assets were permanently disconnected.
- Actual installation data is not available as new assets are generally installed as part of a larger project. Data provided is the only indicative detail available.

Additional Information

This is an average cost of attending a non-routine public lighting faults for major and minor roads. Average cost can vary for several reasons such as increased traffic control obligations, mix of major and minor road faults and higher cost materials such as smart cells and some lamps.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Light replacement - Major road, Minor road and Number of poles

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

MAJOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT VOLUME (0'S)

The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) and SAP to list total number of lanterns replaced.

MINOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT VOLUME (0'S)

The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) and SAP to list total number of lanterns replaced.

NUMBER OF POLES REPLACED (0'S)

The source data was extracted from SAP for all steel poles only replaced as part of maintenance activities. The source data for poles replaced as part of fault activities.

Methodology

MAJOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT VOLUME (0'S)

As per definition, light replacement on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets Lamps.

As per definition, major road lights are based on 'Road Type' = Major Road.

Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) provides the majority of data, however some limited data is sourced from SAP which is allocated.

MINOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT VOLUME (0'S)

As per definition light replacement on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps.

As per definition, minor road lights are based on 'Road Type' = Minor Road.

Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) provides the majority of data, however some limited data is sourced from SAP which is allocated.

NUMBER OF POLES REPLACED (0'S)

Per definition, light replacement on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps, dedicated public lighting poles.

Methodology to determine number of replaced poles dedicated to public lighting was achieved by total asset replacements and asset failure volumes.

Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) provides the majority of data; however, some limited data is sourced from SAP which is allocated

TOTAL COST ($0'S), METHODOLOGY

This balance was extracted directly from SAP based on the identification of function code 140 which are applicable for public lighting new installation for public lighting replacements.

No assumptions required.

Assumptions

Major Road and Minor Road

Actual cost of luminaire replacement is not historically available and has been calculated by assuming that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column: Major & Minor Replacements. Allowance made for luminaires replaced as part of other pole replacements (non-steel).

Number of poles

Assumption that only steel poles are dedicated to Public Lighting with regard to replacements. (Other poles dedicated to public lighting were unable to be identified).

Additional Information

This is an average cost of attending a non-routine public lighting faults for major and minor roads. Average cost can vary for several reasons such as increased traffic control obligations, mix of major and minor road faults and higher cost materials such as smart cells and some lamps.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Light maintenance - Major road, Minor road and Number of poles

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

MAJOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S), The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total number of maintenance activities completed.

MINOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S), The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total number of maintenance activities completed.

NUMBER OF POLES MAINTENANCE (0'S), Poles are replaced as part of replacement only

TOTAL COST ($0'S), The source data was extracted from SAP Finance based on function code allocation for each reportable year.

Methodology

MAJOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S)

- As per definition, light maintenance on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps,
- As per definition, major road lights are based on 'Road Type' = Major Road

MINOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S)

METHODOLOGY

- Per definition, light maintenance on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps

- Per definition, minor road lights are based on 'Road Type' = Minor Road

ASSUMPTIONS, Actual volume of luminaire maintenance has been calculated using data extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce)

NUMBER OF POLES MAINTENANCE (0'S)

METHODOLOGY

- Poles are part of Light Replacement and not included in Light Maintenance

Assumptions

Major and minor road maintenance

Actual volume of luminaire maintenance has been calculated using data extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce).

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 4.1.3 - Cost Metrics (Public lighting activities)

Installation, Replacement and Maintenance

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP and GIS

Methodology

This table requires specific metrics on public lighting Average Unit Rates across installation, replacement and maintenance categories.

The costs and volumes aggregated for Table 4.1.2 can be converted to an Average Unit Rate as below:

Average Unit Cost = Expenditure/Volume

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Correction of methodology to refer to volume rather than quantity of assets

Table 4.1.4 - Public Lighting Metrics by Tariff

Business Defined Tariff Categories

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts.
Pole inventory data is sourced from GIS.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.
Number of lights are reported as per inventory recorded in GIS

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:
Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor.
Directly attributed to standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services, in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 4.2 – Metering

Table 4.2.1 – Metering Descriptor Metric

Meter Population for type 1-3, 4, 5 and 6

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All volumes are originally obtained from SNAP-Dlookup files and SAP-BI files.

Methodology

Volumes: Average volumes are calculated using the volumes for the beginning of the financial year and end of the financial year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO as outlined in section A above. Average meter volumes in this template are calculated using audited data previously provided to the AER and excludes any contestable metering volumes and unregulated volumes.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 4.2.2 - Cost Metrics

Metering Activities- Meter Purchase, testing, investigation, Scheduled meter reading, special meter reading, new meter installation, Meter replacement, Meter maintenance, Remote Meter reading, Remote Meter- reconfiguration, other metering services, IT infrastructure, Communication infrastructure

Meter purchase

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Based on audited regulatory accounts derived from SAP reports.

Methodology

Only direct material cost of purchasing the meter unit for installation or replacement is considered.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the Annual Order.
Meter purchase is the direct material cost of purchasing the meter unit for installation or replacement. This includes the cost of delivery to Powercor's store, including testing of equipment and inclusion of spare parts.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Meter Testing

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP and Meter Volumes and Dollars by Function code - Summary Report - from SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP).

Methodology

Cost and volume allocations:

Code Test D/C meter Single Phase - This activity ceased on type 5 & 6 meters as the population began to be replaced with new type 4 meters (includes data validation testing).

Code Test CT meter - This activity ceased on type 5 & 6 meters as the population began to be replaced with new type 4 meters (includes data validation testing).

Code Test D/C meter Poly Phase - This activity ceased on type 5 & 6 meters as the population began to be replaced with new type 4 meters (includes data validation testing).

Code Test Current Transformers (Set of 3) - This activity ceased on type 5 & 6 meters as the population began to be replaced with new type 4 meters.

Change in methodology: Customer complaint tests are also included under ‘meter testing’ this year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Meter Type 1-3 – Remotely read meter

Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely

Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter

Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter

Meter testing - Routine testing, for the purposes of complying with AEMO's metrology procedure, including the ongoing and regular maintenance testing, compliance testing and in-service testing of metering installation components initiated by the responsible person or Metering Provider to fulfil their Regulatory Information Order under Division 4 of Part 3 of the National Electricity Law 56 obligations in accordance with S7.3 of the Rules.

Change information from the last year

Included customer complaint tests under 'meter testing' this year.

Meter Investigation

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP and Meter Volumes and Dollars by Function code - Summary Report - from SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP).

Methodology

Cost and volume allocations

- Meter communications flts investigations at office.
- on-site (field) Meter communications fs investigations.
- Customer requested investigations.
- Meter Provider investigations.
- Transpositions.
- UMS (unmetered) Audits.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Meter types- (based on physical capability of the meter)

Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely

Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter

Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO, including both companies initiated back-office, and site investigations and customer requested investigations, excluding any activity deemed to be contestable by the AER.

The cost to investigate a metering request at a given supply point i.e. Interval data analysis; meter malfunction; wiring transposition (polarity) investigation; contestable metering investigation and meter tampering or bypass.

Change information from the last year

Customer complaint tests were excluded and are now included under 'meter testing'.

Scheduled Meter Reading

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Scheduled read expenditure is not captured by meter type in our systems and therefore needs to be estimated based on meter reads volumes of type 5 and type 6.

Why best estimate

Expenditure was estimated based on type 5 & type 6 meter reads volumes.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The reads volume data was obtained from the skill tech invoices. The expenditure data was obtained from SAP by Finance.

Methodology

Total Scheduled meter reading costs as reported in SAP and calculated the expenditure for each meter type based on meter reads volumes for each meter type.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Meter types - (based on physical capability of the meter)

Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely

Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter

Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter

Scheduled Meter Reading is the scheduled collection of energy data from a metering installation on a cycle that equates to the end-use customer's billing cycle, usually monthly or quarterly.

Change information from the last year

Volumes were extracted from the skill tech invoices for cyclic reads.

Special Meter Reading

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Special read volumes and expenditure are not captured by meter type in our systems.

Why best estimate

The cost for special meter readings is based on an allocation of a corporate services fee, which is shared between special meter reading and re/de-energisation services. The allocation of costs is prorated based on the revenue split between these services.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The cost for special meter readings is based on an allocation of a corporate services fee, which is shared between special meter reading and re/de-energisation services as reported by Finance Corporate team.

Revenue and standard rates are sourced from SAP.

Methodology

The cost for special meter readings is based on an allocation of a corporate services fee, which is shared between special meter reading and re/de-energisation services. The allocation of costs is prorated based on the revenue split between these services.

Type 4 meters became capable of completing special readings remotely as systems and processes were implemented. Special Meter Reading expenditure was therefore allocated to meter type 6 using the annual meter read closing balances as meter population of meter type 5 which require special

reading is insignificant. Meter read volumes are based on the revenues divided by the standard rates in SAP.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Special meter reading: An actual meter reading performed to support an out of cycle customer billing or consumption request.

Change information from the last year

Indirect costs were not included in the calculation.

New Meter Installation

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP.
Expenditure by Function code - Summary Report - from SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP) and SAP Business Intelligence (BI) - Operating Expenditure reports.

Methodology

In accordance with the definition of connections expenditure- the New Connections (NC) expenditure is inclusive of all costs associated with installing a new connection to a premise, and direct overheads associated with providing these services. All new meter installation expenditure and volumes are related to meter type 4.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.
Connections expenditure- The costs to establish new connection assets and upgrades to existing connections assets necessary to meet customer connection requests. This excludes alterations to existing connection assets.

Change information from the last year

No indirect overhead costs were considered in calculating expenditure for ‘New meter installation’ this year. New meter installation is considered under OPEX this year, as it is a fee-based service.

Meter Replacement

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure-Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from a report from SAP Business Intelligence (BI). Volume of meter replacements = Total meter purchases - new meter installations.

Methodology

In our systems, Meter Replacement expenditure and volumes (as submitted in the Annual RIOs) is captured by meter type categories specified within the Category RIO.

Details of the expenditure/volumes recorded here are as follows:

- includes the labour/installation cost;
- excludes the meter purchase expenditure as this is already captured under service subcategory ‘Meter Purchase’.
- includes any associated meter material costs other than the meter.
- includes meter fault replacements, company-initiated meter replacements (including AMI rollout expenditure/volumes)

Expenditure and volumes are allocated to a meter type based on the physical capability of the meter, not the meter read type.

Amounts reported here reconcile to amounts reported in the annual RIO. As this relates 100% to type 4 metering, no estimates are required.

Volume of meter replacements = Total meter purchases - new meter installations.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Meter types - (based on physical capability of the meter)

Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely

Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter

Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter

Meter Replacement

The replacement cost of a meter and associated equipment at a site with existing metering infrastructure. This activity should be estimated as the replacement of a meter with its modern equivalent, where the meter has reached the end of its economic life. Replacement is a non-demand driven activity where the existing asset cannot be efficiently maintained to meet its service performance requirement.

Change information from the last year

Actual volumes were calculated by subtracting new meter installations from the total number of meters installed.

Remote meter reading

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Meter type 4 volume details derived from SNAP.

Methodology

Applicable only for meter type 4.

Volumes: 365 x Total number of meter type 4 meters (single phase + multi-phase meter population) mentioned in 4.2.1-Metering descriptor metric.

No expenditure is applicable as relevant IT cost is captured under IT Opex.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

We confirm that the data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Meter types - (based on physical capability of the meter)
Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely
Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter
Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter
Remote meter reading: The use of remotely read interval metering infrastructure to perform meter reading and special meter reading.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Remote meter reconfiguration

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Actual volumes of ‘Remote Reconfiguration-Solar Reprogram’ and ‘Remote Reconfiguration-5Min Reprogram’ from MST (Market Systems Toolbox).

Methodology

Applicable only for meter type 4.

Volumes: Actual volumes of ‘Remote Reconfiguration-Solar Reprogram’ and ‘Remote Reconfiguration-5Min Reprogram’ from MST (Market Systems Toolbox).

No expenditure is applicable as relevant IT cost is captured under IT OPEX.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

We confirm that the data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Remote meter configuration: A change to the software in the meter that enables changes to parameters for a specific meter function. Examples of meter reconfigurations may include:

- changing the switching times for controlled loads

- changes associated with the installation of embedded generation and/or the premium feed-in tariff

Change information from the last year

The actual volumes of ‘Remote Reconfiguration – Solar Reprogram’ and ‘Remote Reconfiguration – 5Min Reprogram’ were obtained from the Market Systems Toolbox (MST) this year. Last year, volumes were calculated by dividing the total revenue from remote meter reconfiguration for the financial year by the revenue rate.

Other metering

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP.

Methodology

In Powercor's systems, there are several Operating expenditure (Opex) and CAPEX items that do not fit into the required categories in table 4.2.2. These costs as reported in the Annual RIO's however are not captured by meter type categories used within the Category RIO.

Other metering OPEX costs equal to total metering OPEX – sub-total of metering costs already captured under OPEX excluding fee-based services.

Other metering CAPEX costs equal to total metering CAPEX – sub-total metering costs already captured under CAPEX excluding fee-based services.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Other costs (metering) - The costs of performing metering services which are not already included in the following meter services:

- Meter purchase
- Meter testing
- Meter investigations
- Meter replacement
- Meter maintenance
- -IT infrastructure CAPEX & OPEX

- -Communications infrastructure CAPEX & OPEX

Costs for meter data services, which apply to meter types 4-7 should be reported in the meter associated works category.

Change information from the last year

Other metering costs were calculated separately for OPEX and CAPEX.

- Other metering OPEX costs equal total metering OPEX minus the subtotal of metering costs already captured under OPEX, excluding fee-based services.
- Other metering CAPEX costs equal total metering CAPEX minus the subtotal of metering costs already captured under CAPEX, excluding fee-based services.

IT infrastructure capex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data from Business Intelligence reports containing Data form SAP reconciling to amounts reported in the Annual RIOs.

Methodology

Applicable only for meter type 4.

All amounts in this BI report sourced from SAP are related to IT system development of type 4 meters as part of the AMI program.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure:

All non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices.

IT & Communications Expenditure includes:

- costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment
- IT & Communications Expenditure related to management, dispatching and coordination, etc. of network work crews (e.g. phones, radios etc.).
- any common costs shared between the SCADA and Network Control Expenditure and IT & Communications
- Expenditure categories with no dominant driver related to either of these expenditure categories. For example, a dedicated communications link used for both corporate office communications and network data communications with no dominant driver for incurring the expenditure attributable to either expenditure category should be reported as IT & Communications Expenditure.
- expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites)
- Sub categories of Non-network IT& Communications Expenditure are:
- Client Devices Expenditure
- Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure)
- Non-Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure).

Change information from the last year

N/A

IT infrastructure opex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data from Business Intelligence reports containing Data form SAP reconciling to amounts reported in the Annual RIOs.

Methodology

For OPEX Finance has used SAP, Business Intelligence and Integrated planning reports. All costs in these reports show IT opex expenditure relating to the AMI program which is 100% meter type 4 related.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure:

Is all non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices.

IT & Communications Expenditure includes:

- costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment
- IT & Communications Expenditure related to management dispatching and coordination, etc. of network work crews (e.g. phones, radios etc.).
- any common costs shared between the SCADA and Network Control Expenditure and IT & Communications

Expenditure categories with no dominant driver related to either of these expenditure categories. For example, a dedicated communications link used for both corporate office communications and network data communications with no dominant driver for incurring the expenditure attributable to either expenditure category should be reported as IT & Communications Expenditure.

- expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites)
- Sub categories of Non-network IT& Communications Expenditure are:
- Client Devices Expenditure
- Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure)
- Non-Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure).

Change information from the last year

N/A

Communications infrastructure capex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP.

Methodology

Metering related communications Infrastructure cost is separately reported in SAP. Costs reported here relate to Mesh communications devices including access points and relays used to remotely read

type 4 AMI Meters. Allocation of AMI communication costs is done as per EDPR (only 75% from communication CAPEX and 19.8% from 3G upgrade costs are allocated for metering.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO.

Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure:

Is all non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices.

IT & Communications Expenditure includes:

- costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment
- IT & Communications Expenditure related to management, dispatching and coordination, etc. of network work crews (e.g. phones, radios etc.).
- any common costs shared between the SCADA and Network Control Expenditure and IT & Communications

Expenditure categories with no dominant driver related to either of these expenditure categories. For example, a dedicated communications link used for both corporate office communications and network data communications with no dominant driver for incurring the expenditure attributable to either expenditure category should be reported as IT & Communications Expenditure.

- expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites)
- Sub categories of Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure are:
- Client Devices Expenditure
- Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure)
- Non-Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure).

Change information from the last year

N/A

Communications infrastructure opex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP.

Methodology

Metering related communications Infrastructure cost is separately reported in SAP. Costs reported here relate to the communications back haul costs to remotely read type 4 AMI Meters. Costs specifically relate to using Telstra's 3G networks to transfer data from the access points back to the company's systems. Amounts reported here reconcile with amounts reported within the annual RIOs.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIO - we have prepared the template in line with the definitions below:

Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure

Is all non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices.

IT & Communications Expenditure includes:

- costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment
- expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites)

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 4.3 – Fee-based services

Table 4.3.1 – Cost Metrics for Fee-Based Services (Direct Expenditure Including Capital Contributions)

Fee-Based Services and Energisation

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

De–energisation (expenditure)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for period was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.

Methodology

Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to customers.

Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure.

Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor applies a Disconnection (includes Disconnections for Non-Payment (DNP)) charge when a request is received to disconnect at a supply point. The service requires that all supply assets remain at the customer's installation. If at the time of disconnection, it is discovered that the installation has been damaged or is defective and will be unsafe to energise if a future reconnection occurs, other charges to correct the defect may be applicable. These charges will be based on the nature of the works required.

In a normal instance a de-energisation is performed by a special reader. However, there are scenarios where a Service Truck Visit may be required in its place and accordingly a Service Truck Visit (Section D.1.3.1) charge will be applied.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Re–energisation (Volumes and expenditure)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for period was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.

Methodology

Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to customers.

Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure.

Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor applies an Energisation charge when customers moving into an existing premise where supply assets are installed and the site was previously de-energised.

Three options for energisation are available:

1. Reconnections (same day) business hours only;

2. Reconnections (incl. Customer Transfer) business hours; and

3. Reconnections (incl. Customer Transfer) after hours.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other - PV installation (Expenditure and volumes)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure and volume data has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

Expenditure, The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the PV Installation information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for

Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Volumes - Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor applies the PV Installation charge when prior to connection of small-scale embedded generation to Powercor's network. This charge specifically covers the inspection of the customer's site to ensure safe connection to the network and includes anti-islanding test.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other – Remote de-energisation (Expenditure and volumes)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs.

Why best estimate

This has been considered within the "why no actual data" section

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.

Methodology

Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to the customers.

Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor applies the Remote De-energisation charge when a request is received to de-energise a customer that has smart metering and related infrastructure is in place. Remote de-energisation is defined as the use of the AMI/smart metering infrastructure communications system to control a

supply contactor inside the meter such that the customer is disconnected from the DNSP's network (also referred to as 'disconnection').

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other – Remote re-energisation (Expenditure and volumes)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs.

Why best estimate

This has been considered within the "why no actual" section

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.

Methodology

Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to the customers.

Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor applies the Remote Re-energisation charge when a request is received to re-energise a customer that has smart metering and related infrastructure is in place. Remote re-energisation is defined as the use of the AMI/smart metering infrastructure communications system to control a supply contactor inside the meter such that the customer is connected to the DNSP's network (also referred to as 'connection').

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other - Wasted truck visits (Expenditure and volumes)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The original volume related data was sourced from CISOV (Customer Information System Open Vision - our customer records management system.)

Methodology

Expenditure:

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP Wasted Truck visit information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Volumes: Volumes extracted directly from CIS-OV.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Wasted truck visits are where Powercor receives a request for a service truck and:

- the crew arrives to find the site is not ready for the scheduled work within 15 minutes of arriving;
- the truck attendance is no longer required once on site; or
- 24 hours notice is not provided for a cancellation; then a Wasted Truck Visit charge will apply.

Once the site is ready for the Service Truck Visit another appointment needs to be booked and the normal Service Truck Visit charge applies. Business hours and after-hours charges apply where appropriate.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other – Service truck visits (Expenditure and volumes)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

The original volume related data was sourced from CISOV. (Customer Information System Open Vision - our customer records management system.

Methodology

Expenditure: The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP Service Truck visits information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Volumes: Volumes extracted directly from CIS-OV.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor Service truck visit charges apply when a service crew is requested for up to an hour.

A service truck visit charge is applied in a number of circumstances including;

- Disconnection of complex site
- Reconnection of complex site
- Metering Additions or Alternations
- Shutdowns

In the situation that a service truck visit is required for larger scale after hours works a Quoted Services charge will apply i.e. 'After hours truck by appointment'.

Customers are not charged when a service truck is sent to attend emergency and fault calls, unless the customer is clearly at fault, for example, not checking that main switch or safety switch is on.

In the instance where a service truck visit is requested and the truck arrives to find the site is not ready for work to be carried out then a Wasted Truck Visit charge will apply.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other – Reserve feeder (Expenditure and volumes)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Need to calculate the maintenance on reserve feeders and as actual maintenance is not recorded down to the asset level only a % can be applied to the total reinforcement costs of current reserve feeder contracts. Apply a marginal cost of reinforcement to the total demand of kVA for reserve feeder contracts to calculate a total reinforcement cost. Then apply the maintenance percentage which is calculated by taking current year's maintenance expenditure divided by the current years RAB replacement value adjusted for CPI. This is under the assumption that the maintenance percentage applied to the replacement cost will represent the operating and maintenance expenditure for reserve feeder.

Why best estimate

This has been considered within the "why no actual data" section

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

To determine revenue the billing system CIS Open Vision uses the contracts National Metering Identifier (NMI) to provide the tariff information.

Several inputs are used to determine expenditure. Demand Billed -The billing system CIS Open Vision uses the contracts NMI to determine the Demand Billed (kVA).

Marginal cost of reinforcement analysis - customer contribution model based on an approved 2010 sample of completed projects expenditure and adjusted for CPI.

Maintenance expenditure

from the annual RIO submission which is sourced from BI.

RAB replacement value - taken from 2004 RAB uplifted for CPI.

Expenditure is calculated by multiplying the replacement cost with the maintenance percentage. The replacement cost is determined by multiplying the demand billed by the marginal cost of reinforcement. The maintenance percentage is determined by calculating the maintenance expenditure as a percentage of the total RAB replacement value.

Methodology

Expenditure:

Apply a marginal cost of reinforcement to the total demand of Kilo Volt Amps (kva) for reserve feeder contracts to calculate a total reinforcement cost. Then apply the maintenance percentage which is calculated by taking current year's maintenance expenditure divided by the current years RAB adjusted for CPI.

Volume: Volume information is based on the number of customer contracts obtained directly from CISOV.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Reserve Feeder service is negotiated with customers specifically requesting continuity of electricity supply should the feeder providing normal supply to their connection experience interruption.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 4.4 – Quoted services

Table 4.4.1 – Cost metrics for quoted services (Direct Expenditure Including Capital Contributions)- Quoted Services

All expenditure reported under Quoted Services relate to Alternative Control Services

Audit Design & Construction Charge

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP expenditure function code 478. Expenditure in function code 478 are either assigned to Audit Design or Specification and Design, with some additional costs unallocated to either service, therefore a pro rata approach is used on the remaining expenditure to ensure all expenditure is fully allocated. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in expenditure best represents the expenditure and volumes of Audit Design & Construction.

Why best estimate

Customer orders in SAP are directly attributable to individual services.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure - customer orders booked to SAP expenditure function code 478 as per the RIO submission, Volumes - based on the number of orders in expenditure.

Methodology

SAP function code 478 is used for both Audit Design and Specification & Design. Costs have been assigned based on the customer request type category being either Audit or Specification. The remaining unallocated costs have been pro-rated based on the Audit percentage of the total function code. Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP expenditure function code 478 with an Audit Design customer request type.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Annual Order. Audit Design & Construction is a quoted service that may be applied where Powercor's review, approval or acceptance of works undertaken by third parties is requested by the third party or is deemed necessary by Powercor.

Change information from the last year

Exclude direct Overheads

Specification & Design Enquiry Charge

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP expenditure function code 478. Expenditure in function code 478 are either assigned to Audit Design or Specification and Design, with some additional costs unallocated to either service, therefore a pro rata approach is used on the remaining expenditure to ensure all expenditure is fully allocated. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in expenditure best represents the expenditure and volumes of Audit Design & Construction.

Why best estimate

Customer orders in SAP are directly attributable to individual services.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Expenditure - customer orders booked to SAP expenditure function code 478 as per the Annual Order submission, Volumes - based on the number of orders in expenditure.

Methodology

SAP function code 478 is used for both Audit Design and Specification & Design. Costs have been assigned based on the customer request type category being either Audit or Specification. The remaining unallocated costs have been pro-rated based on the Specification Design percentage of the total function code. Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP expenditure function code 478 with a Specification Design customer request type.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Annual Order. Specification & Design is a quoted service that may be applied where Powercor determines an element of detailed design is required to fairly assess the costs so that an Offer for Connection Services can be issued to a customer as required under the Electricity Distribution Licence.

Change information from the last year

Excluded direct overheads

High Load Escorts

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Revenue – Actual

Cost - Estimated

Why no actual data

Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP revenue account 376001. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in revenue best represents the volumes of High Load Escorts because the revenue account is used solely for High Load Escorts. The number of customer orders in expenditure was considered however the expenditure account is also used for low voltage so an order could be split over the two services.

Why best estimate

Customer orders in SAP are directly attributable to individual services.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Revenue - from SAP general ledger 376001 as per the Annual Order submission Expenditure - the associated expenditure in the orders booked to revenue SAP as per the Annual Order submission

Methodology

Expenditure is based on actual data sourced from SAP. Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP revenue account 376001.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. High Load Escort is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a 3rd party requires ensuring safe clearance of overhead lines to allow high load vehicles to pass along roads.

Change information from the last year

Excludes direct overheads

Low Voltage Mains

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Revenue - Actual

Cost -Estimated

Why no actual data

Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP revenue account. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in revenue best represents the volumes of Low Voltage because the revenue account is used solely for Low Voltage. The number of customer orders in expenditure was considered however the expenditure account is also used for High Load Escorts so an order could be split over the two services.

Why best estimate

Customer orders in SAP are directly attributable to individual services.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Revenue - from SAP general ledger 376000 as per the Annual Order submission Expenditure - the associated expenditure in the orders booked to revenue SAP as per the Annual Order submission.

Methodology

Expenditure is based on actual data sourced from SAP. Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP revenue account 376000.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Low Voltage is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a customer requests coverage of powerlines for safety reasons.

Change information from the last year

Excludes direct overheads

Elective Underground

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Revenue - from SAP general ledger 376108 as per the Annual Order submission Expenditure - the associated expenditure in the orders booked to revenue SAP as per the Annual Order submission.

Volumes - based on the number of orders in revenue SAP.

Methodology

Expenditure is based on actual data sourced from SAP. Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP revenue account 376108.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Elective underground is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a customer with an existing overhead service requests an underground service

Change information from the last year

Excludes direct overheads

Worksheet 5.2 – Asset Age Profile

Table 5.2.1 – Asset Age Profile (Installed assets - quantity currently in commission by year installed)

Where applicable, any asset commissioned prior to 1934 has been consolidated under 1934-1935 for the purpose of this table.

Poles By: Highest Operating Voltage; Material Type (Poles by voltage and type)

Public Lighting By: Asset Type; Lighting obligation (Poles/Columns; major and minor road)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from GIS

Methodology

Pole age is based on manufacture date, captured in GIS from pole disc details

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Staking Of/ Staked Wooden Poles By: Highest Operating Voltage

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from GIS

Methodology

Stake age is based on Reinforcement (Staked) date

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Overhead Conductors By: Highest Operating Voltage; Number of Phases (At Hv)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from GIS

Methodology

Conductor age is based on Date Constructed

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Underground Cables By: Highest Operating Voltage

Actual/Estimated /NULL:

Estimated

Why no actual data

The underground cable installation year data, recorded in GIS and other Powercor databases, is incomplete. Some installation years are unknown as a result of unpopulated fields and the use of default dates, the most common being 1/1/1970. This made it necessary to estimate the missing installation years.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The details of underground cables and services, currently in commission, were obtained from Powercor's Geographical Information System (GIS). The data was obtained using a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.

Methodology

Powercor's GIS records HV and LV cables separately.

Out of service cables were excluded from the reported quantities.

The underground cable lengths reported are those recorded as computed lengths in GIS.

1.The length reported is the sum of the computed length in each sub-category except for three phase cable runs that utilise a separate single core cable for each phase.

a) In the latter case the total computed cable length was divided by three, enabling consistent cable length reporting regardless of the actual cable configuration installed.

2.Where a cable voltage was unknown, the quantity of cable was apportioned across the other cable voltages, in direct proportion with the known sub-category quantities.

3. Where an LV cable type was unknown, the quantity of cable was apportioned across the other LV cable types, in direct proportion with the known sub-category quantities.

The age profile of underground cables contains a number of records where the installation date of the asset is unknown or incorrect.

Reference should be made to the document below for the methodology of distributing these across the known age profile.

CitiPower and Powercor RIO Asset Age Profiling Assumptions Document (10 Age Profiling 2012 Description.doc)

The reported age profile has been based on the profile reported in the previous year's Category RIO, updated to match the total length of cable in service at the end of the current year.

- The cable length reported to be installed during current year was sourced directly from GIS.
- The total cable, reported to be installed from 1911 to previous year is based on the total length recorded in GIS, minus the length installed during current year.
- The total cable length has been apportioned across 1911 to previous year, using the same proportions as the age profile reported in the Category Analysis RIO report.

Assumptions

Refer to Methodology

Additional Information

The actual installed quantities of underground cables, currently in commission, have been provided by operating voltage, in accordance with the requested asset sub-categorisation to the extent possible.

One additional sub-category has been added for Public Lighting underground (supply) cables.

a. These cables operate at low voltage but are considerably smaller in size than typical LV distribution cable.

LV underground service cables are identified in Powercor's Geographical Information System (GIS).

b. The installed quantities (number of) of LV underground services, currently in commission, are provided with no further breakdown of the type or nature of the service.

- Service lines with voltage levels above Low Voltage (LV) cannot be reported, as Powercor does not record the required detail in GIS

- Customer Type and Connection Complexity are not recorded for any class of Service Lines

- Any 'Conductor' assets connecting customers to the DNSP Network at voltages above LV are recorded within the data for Underground Cables By: Highest Operating Voltage

Change information from the last year

Nil

Service Lines By: Connection Voltage; Customer Type; Connection Complexity

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from GIS

Methodology

The Service Line age profile is combination of Overhead and Underground service cables and is based on date installed.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Units changed to number of assets rather than km's

Transformers By: Mounting Type; Highest Operating Voltage; Ampere Rating; Number of Phases (At LV)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Whilst the vast majority of distribution transformer installation dates are recorded accurately, there has historically been a large number of records where the installation date of the asset is either not recorded or recorded inaccurately against a default year.

In 2022 a rules-based estimate of installation year was calculated for all distribution transformers with unknown age using a variety of measures such as the date of installation of related assets, the known active period for the manufacturer etc. This was then populated into Powercor's GIS and SAP systems. These estimated dates are now included in the master data and are treated as the actual date. Previous age profiles used a smoothing method to apportion the unknown ages when populating the RIO. As the vast majority of distribution transformers now have an install date populated this method is no longer used, but is built into the underlying data.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

Refer Why no actual data

Source of Information

The details of distribution, auto transformers and regulators were obtained from Powercor's Geographical Information System (GIS).

The quantities, ratings and operating voltages for Zone Substation (ZSS) transformers were obtained from Powercor's asset management system SAP R/3.

Methodology

Distribution Transformers

Only in-service (in-commission) transformers were included in the reported quantities.

The age profile of transformers contains a small number of records with unknown installation dates (listed as 1901). These are apportioned to 1970 (another default date) to include them in the RIO reporting window. Being a small number, these have not been smoothed into multiple years.

Zone Substation Transformers

The installed quantities of zone substation transformers have been obtained from Powercor's asset management system SAP R/3. The SAP R/3 transformers are identified as Object type ='STN_TRANS'. The installation year was taken from the field labelled 'ConstYr'.

- Only in-service (in-commission) transformers owned by Powercor were included in the reported quantities.

Auto Transformers

The installed quantities of auto transformers, currently in commission, were obtained from Powercor's GIS.

- Only those auto transformers which are verified as owned by Powercor have been reported
- Only in-service (in-commission) transformers were included in the reported quantities.

Regulators

The installed quantities of auto transformers, currently in commission, were obtained from Powercor's GIS.

- Only in-service (in-commission) transformers were included in the reported quantities.

Assumptions

Refer Methodology

Additional Information

The actual installed quantities of transformers, currently in commission, have been provided by highest operating voltage as well as the highest nameplate rating.

Additional sub-category has been added as Other:

- Auto-Transformers
- Regulators
- 33kV Pole Top and Kiosk Transformers
- These did not fit into any of the standard sub-categories.

Change information from the last year

The following changes have been made from the previous year:

Prior to FY25 Powercor reported SWER transformers in the Other category. These have been moved into their respective Pole and Kiosk Single Phase categories based on their respective capacities. As SWER transformers make up approximately half of all Powercor's pole top transformers this results in a significant shift in volumes from Other to Single Phase and provides a more detailed breakdown of transformer capacities.
Prior to FY25 a small number of 33kV transformers built to South Australian standards on the Victorian side of the SA/VIC border were classified as 22kV transformers. These have now been adjusted to their correct voltage and moved into Other where there is not a suitable RIO category.

Switchgear By: Highest Operating Voltage; Switch Function

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The switchgear installation year data, recorded in GIS and SAP databases, is incomplete. Some installation years are unknown as a result of unpopulated fields and the use of default dates, the most common being 1/1/1970. This made it necessary to estimate the missing installation years.

Actual know recorded data has been used wherever possible

Why best estimate

Refer Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

Refer Why no actual data

Source of Information

Raw equipment data extracted from SAP by Query including Object Type:

ACR, Step Switch, Station Earth Switch, Station Link, Station Switch, Circuit Breaker, Raw equipment data extracted from GIS by Query of Object Type: HV Switch

Methodology

Methodology was to extract data from the SAP / GIS systems to locate and identify the type and construction year of the required assets.

Some of these assets will not have a known construct year and require approximation to populate the age profile.

This was achieved by firstly, for assets created after the 2003 SAP conversion project, ensuring that the asset construction year was populated with the created year if currently unknown.

Then in the absence of other verified data that would allow assessment and estimation of the relevant construct year the chosen methodology has been to apportion the number of unknown construct year data assets on top of the pre 2003 known age profile via the use of a key profile.

The key profile used is that of >11 kV= 22 kV; Circuit Breaker as this category has a known profile.

This has been considered reasonable in terms of appropriately representing the age profile of the total asset. The resultant age profile was used to populate the table.

Assumptions

Refer Methodology

Additional Information

No asset quantities are reported by Powercor for the following categories:

< = 11 kV; Fuse

> 22 kV & < = 33 kV; CIRCUIT BREAKER

> 66 kV & < = 132 kV; SWITCH

> 66 kV & < = 132 kV; CIRCUIT BREAKER

> 132 kV; SWITCH

> 132 kV; CIRCUIT BREAKER

Powercor network does not contain assets in these categories.

The sub-category Other under switchgear includes:

- DISTRIBUTION FUSE / SURGE DIVERTER

- <= 1 kV CIRCUIT BREAKER

- > 1 kV & <= 11 kV ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH

- > 11 KV & <= 22 kV; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH

- > 22 kV & < = 33 kV; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH

- > 33 KV & <= 66 kV; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH

as these assets did not fit within the existing sub-categories.

The data was extracted separately for each of the variables and then summated for the 'Other' sub category.

Change information from the last year

Prior to FY25 a small number of 33kV switches built to South Australian standards on the Victorian side of the SA/VIC border were classified as 22kV switches. These have now been adjusted to their correct voltage.

Switchgear By: Highest operating voltage; Switch function
Other: (HV Fuses and Surge diverters)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Individual Year installed or manufactured is not captured for each unit

Why best estimate

The period of manufacture is captured and can be used to estimate the age

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All data is sourced from SAP

Methodology

- The number of HV Fuses and Surge diverters is extracted from SAP by type
- Using this information each unit is assigned a year of installation based on the previous year's data

Assumptions

Where units are still manufactured all additional units are considered to be installed in the last year

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Public Lighting By: Asset Type; Lighting Obligation – Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps & Other

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

LUMINAIRES
MAJOR/MINOR ROAD - STANDARD CONTROL: Based on data extracted from GIS (asset management system) from log listing all in service and billable luminaire details for Powercor

BRACKETS
MAJOR/MINOR ROAD - STANDARD CONTROL - No data is available (see F. No data provided)

LAMPS
MAJOR/MINOR ROAD- STANDARD CONTROL - Based on data extracted from GIS (asset management system) from log listing all in service and billable luminaire details for Powercor

Methodology

Data is extracted from GIS for all billable, in service assets and displayed in Tableau based on year of date installed.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Scada, Network Control and Protection Systems By: Function
Field devices

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Data is Sourced from the Protection Relay Information Setting Management (PRISM) application.

SAP project data is used to qualify PRISM data.

Methodology

Data is Sourced from the Protection Relay Information Setting Management (PRISM) application via a report of 'Applied Settings' to determine new or changed relay/control device/RTU settings. This 'applied setting' data is obtained for the year and is then manually filtered to remove any applied setting updates relating to retained equipment.

Data from SAP relating to projects during the period is also utilised to ensure additions and retirements are correct for each period.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Field device category as different equipment types that summate to the Field Devices Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Field Devices Category.

Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'FIELD DEVICES' incorporates the following sub-Asset Categories:

- ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTROMECHANICAL)

- ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTRONIC)
- ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (DIGITAL)
- ZONE SUBSTATION CONTROL
- ZONE SUBSTATION RTU'S

Change information from the last year

N/A

Communications network assets

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from SCADA DMS for all connected field devices. Cross referencing of Stationware PRISM which is the business Configuration Management Repository is then done for validation purposes.

Methodology

Based on SCADA Report of Connected Field devices run as at 30th June each year. Using information included in the reports allocate field devices as either relating CitiPower or Powercor and zone substations or distribution stations. The data is then compared to the same report from the previous year to identify the assets number change each year - in most years this show an increase or be static. In Powercor all connected field devices have an associated communications device this is determined from field device types installed.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communication Network Assets category as different equipment types that summate to the Communication Network Assets Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Communication Network Assets Category.

Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'COMMUNICATION NETWORK ASSETS' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories:

- DISTRIBUTION RTU'S
- DISTRIBUTION FIELD DEVICE COMMUNICATIONS

Change information from the last year

N/A

Master station Assets

Actual/Estimated/NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The Assets are not presently classified as CitiPower or Powercor hence the total count of respective assets is split 70/30 percentage across CitiPower and Powercor respectively.

Why best estimate

Actual data is not available

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Data was sourced from an asset database that is manually maintained by the SCADA Team when equipment is added and removed from the SCADA system. This database lists all SCADA equipment for production and development systems and lists Asset Number and age.

Methodology

Asset life is determined from the asset spreadsheet using the age listed in the spreadsheet to determine year of install. Equipment has been apportioned between CitiPower and Powercor. The assumption is a 70/30 % split based on the ratio of customers between the two businesses as published on the Powercor Website.

Assumptions

Largely replacement with little change

Additional Information

There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Master Station Assets category as different equipment types that summate to the Master Station Assets come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Master Station Assets Category.

Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category ‘MASTER STATION ASSETS' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories:

- CLIENT
- FEP
- PRINTER
- ROUTER
- SECURITY DEVICE
- SERVER
- SWITCH

Change information from the last year

N/A

Communications Site Infrastructure

Actual/Estimated/NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Data is sourced from two mediums:

1. Point to Point Radio systems deployed with in the Powercor Network which is tracked via an asset management database used by our Radio Network Service Provider to manage critical Programmed Maintenance Inspections of each radio site annually. New radio links and retirements within the given financial years are tracked within the SAP project Management System and provide an incremental change to the equipment; Quantities slowly increase with the progressive addition of new radio links to date.

2. Ethernet devices used within the Powercor distribution network - largely ZSS and Radio Hill Top sites with the data being served from the Scada DMS Asset Database. Each year additions and retirements are tracked to accurately reflect was actual deployed and operational.

Methodology

Numbers of equipment are compared to last years to validate any change up or down.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'COMMUNICATIONS SITE INFRASTRUCTURE' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories:

- ZONE SUBSTATION ANALOGUE COMMUNICATION
- ZONE SUBSTATION DIGITAL COMMUNICATION
- ZONE SUBSTATION ETHERNET COMMUNICATION

Change information from the last year

N/A

Communications Linear ASSETS

Actual/Estimated/NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Total fibre optic cable in network has been sourced from the PNI (Physical Network Inventory) module of GIS. GIS is Powercor's asset management system. This system captures all Fibre Optic Cable assets. SAP project data is used to qualify PNI data. SAP project data is also used to identify fibre projects undertaken during a period.

Methodology

Report run from PNI/GIS system which details cable length installed against year. From 2012, year of install dates are required to be set for fibre cables added to PNI/GIS.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communication Linear Assets.

Within the Asset Group SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS, Asset Category COMMUNICATION LINEAR ASSETS a sub Asset Category has been specified to capture the installation of Fibre Optic Cable outside the Zone Substation FIBRE OPTIC CABLE.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 5.3 – MD - Network level

Table 5.3.1 –Maximum Demand Characteristics

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Data originates from the wholesale metering database utilising system SAP BW on HANA Production. All terminal station supply point data is summated to provide the Powercor network Maximum Demand. Large embedded generation data consists of a mixture of gas, wind, solar, bio-mass and hydro generation.

Methodology

A template in SAP BW on HANA Production summates all the terminal station connection point data by summating the data for all the metering NMIs exit all terminal stations. From this a monthly summary spreadsheet is created which obtains the Network Coincident MD and the date and time this MD occurred. The date & time with the highest MD for the year (with measured exported embedded generation added on) is used to choose the Date MD occurred, Half Hour Time period MD Occurred and Summer/Winter Peaking. Another template captures all the exported Embedded Generation into the network at that date & time.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Embedded generation data mainly consists of gas generation and is all non-scheduled generation. Information provided is consistent with the requirements of the Category Analysis RIO Notice.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 5.4 – MD & utilisation-Spatial

Table 5.4.1 - Non-Coincident & Coincident Maximum Demand (Subtransmission Substation and Zone Substation)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SUBSTATION RATING

The substation rating is the system normal nameplate rating of the transformers installed at the zone substation. The zone substation ratings are reported in the annually in the Distribution Annual Planning Report (DAPR), Appendix C.

RAW ADJUSTED MD

All zone substation raw maximum demand data is sourced from the power quality Ion meters located at each zone substation. If Ion meter data is unavailable, then TrendScada data is used. For customer own zone substations, IEE metering data is used. Historically, Powercor does not report the coincident peak demand at the zone substation level. Therefore, the coincident peak demand MW and MVA had to be sourced from historical Ion meter data, TrendScada and IEE metering records.

DATE MD OCCURRED

Based on the date and time the maximum demand occurs.

WINTER/SUMMER PEAKING

Determined by the maximum demand date.

ADJUSTMENTS - EMBEDDED GENERATION

The metered non coincident and coincident embedded generation demand data is sourced from our IEE.

Methodology

The VISION forecasting tool is used to calculate coincident, non-coincident, and weather-corrected MD for each ZSS. The nameplate ratings for each ZSS are pulled from the SWEG database using a SQL script.

To find the non-coincident MD, the raw SCADA data for the FY is used. For each ZSS, we identify the day it had the highest MW demand, then use the MVAR values from that same day to calculate the MVA.

For the coincident MD, we use the network-wide maximum demand day as defined in RIO 5.3. On that day, we extract the MW and MVA values for each ZSS from the SCADA data.

The weather-corrected coincident MD is generated using the VISION Forecast tool. This tool models demand based on historical weather patterns and uses a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate demand levels under different probability scenarios.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 6.3 – Sustained interruptions

Table 6.3.1 – Sustained interruptions to supply

The data for 2024-25 has been collected and collated in line with the definitions.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

The data provided in this template is based on actual data with no estimation.

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for this template is sourced from the Powercor Outage Management System (OMS) and is assessed via a Business Intelligence (BI) report.

Methodology

Outage data was obtained directly from OMS for all Unplanned and Planned Sustained Interruptions.

- This information provided the following data per outage - Date, Start Time, Feeder, Feeder Classification, Cause, Sub-Cause, Number of Customers Affected, Ave Cust Int Duration and Customer Minutes off Supply.

Total Customer numbers, Customer Minutes Off Supply and duration were obtained from OMS and have been calculated using the same methodology within OMS as all previous AER RIO outage reporting.

The current STPIS scheme exclusions and MED Threshold determination criteria was applied to the 2024-2025 data to identify applicable outages.

The data from OMS is made available through a new Business Intelligence (BI) report called the 'OM0062 – Annual Orders Sustained Outages (Staged Restoration). The new report splits each outage event into its respective restoration stages. Where a group of customers have already been interrupted in earlier stages as part of an event zero customers are recorded in the column “Customer (STPIS) affected by interruption”. The data contained within this 'OM0062 – Annual Orders Sustained Outages (Staged Restoration)' report is calculated consistent with the methodology used for previous Annual & Category RIO reporting for 2009-2024.

The AER 'Reason for Interruption' and 'Detailed Reason for Interruption' were matched to the applicable Powercor

The Detailed Reason for Interruption for Asset Failure outages has been calculated using a script in Business Intelligence which looks at the Event Location and switching tasks to determine the applicable Detailed Reason.

The data within the new 'OM0062 – Annual Orders Sustained Outages (Staged Restoration)” report was reviewed to ensure the data output matches the requirements of the notice. Minor amendments were done to remove line items with zero customers affected and zero customer minutes off supply. The line item represents switching steps with no customers impacted.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided is consistent with the source data used for reliability performance reporting over the past five years in the ESC/AER Annual RIO Reports.
This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.

Change information from the last year

Template 6.3 has been updated to include staged restoration data as specified in the order.

Worksheet 3.1 Revenue

Table 3.1.1 - Revenue Grouping by Chargeable Quantity

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Revenue data was sourced from the TOAD CVPP_SVC - TVP838NETWBILLNUOS table for Powercor.

Methodology

Billing data was obtained from the TOAD CVPP_SVC - TVP838NETWBILLNUOS table for Powercor. As billing is based off actual NUOS the distribution revenue must then be recalculated using DUOS tariffs. Unmetered revenue is based on revenue collected for the network specific Unmetered tariff and the general purpose 'Unmetered' classification.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.1.2 - Revenue Grouping By Customer Type Or Class

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Alternative Control Services revenue is derived from the annual regulatory reports which are originally sourced from SAP.

Methodology

When retailers/customers request work to be done for Alternative Control Services activities a charge is created in either CIS-OV or SAP. These charges are then allocated to a range of specific general ledger accounts dedicated to collecting Alternative Control Services revenue to facilitate reporting in the Statutory Accounts and Regulatory Accounts/Regulatory Information Order.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.1.3 - Revenue (Penalties) Allowed (Deducted) Through Incentive Schemes

Disaggregated revenue

EBSS DREV0301

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

WACC for 2021-26 sourced from AER 2021-26 determination PTRM published on the AER website.

Inflation sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics index 6401.0 Tables 1 and 2 All Groups CPI, Australia.

EBSS data sourced from 2021-2026 Final determination PTRM published on the AER website.

Methodology

These are set out in final determination for 2021-2026 as inputs to the revenue requirement.

The annual revenue requirement in the PTRM is smoothed, effectively smoothing the component building blocks.

EBSS is a component building block and so has been smoothed over the regulatory period.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change from last year

CESS DREV0306

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

WACC for 2021-26 sourced from AER 2021-26 determination PTRM published on the AER website.

Inflation sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics index 6401.0 Tables 1 and 2 All Groups CPI, Australia.

CESS data sourced from 2021-2026 Final determination PTRM published on the AER website.

Methodology

These are set out in final determination for 2021-2026 as inputs to the revenue requirement.

The annual revenue requirement in the PTRM is smoothed, effectively smoothing the component building blocks.

CESS is a component building block and so has been smoothed over the regulatory period.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

CESS revenue was reported in “Other incentive schemes” (DREV0305). The methodology of reporting CESS has not changed, only that it is now reported on its own.

STPIS DREV0302

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

STPIS revenue is taken from the 2024-25 Annual pricing proposal, as approved by the AER.

Refer to “Powercor 2024-25 annual pricing model – 28 March 2024.xlsm”

Methodology

STPIS revenue is set out in the Annual pricing proposal as an input to the total annual revenue.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change from last year

CSIS DREV0307

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

CSIS revenue is taken from the 2024-25 Annual pricing proposal, as approved by the AER.

Refer to “Powercor 2024-25 annual pricing model – 28 March 2024.xlsm”

Methodology

CSIS revenue is set out in the Annual pricing proposal as an input to the total annual revenue.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

CSIS revenue was reported in “Other incentive schemes” (DREV0305). The methodology of reporting CSIS has not changed, only that it is now reported on its own.

ESIS DREV0308

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

New category, not applicable to 2024-25

DMIS/DMIA/DMIAM DREV0309

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

WACC for 2021-26 sourced from AER 2021-26 determination PTRM published on the AER website.

Inflation sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics index 6401.0 Tables 1 and 2 All Groups CPI, Australia.

DMIA data sourced from 2021-2026 Final determination PTRM published on the AER website.

Methodology

These are set out in final determination for 2021-2026 as inputs to the revenue requirement.

The annual revenue requirement in the PTRM is smoothed, effectively smoothing the component building blocks.

DMIA is a component building block and so has been smoothed over the regulatory period.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

DMIA revenue was reported in “Other incentive schemes” (DREV0305). The methodology of reporting DMIA has not changed, only that it is now reported on its own.

F-Factor DREV0303

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

F-Factor revenue is taken from the 2024-25 Annual pricing proposal, as approved by the AER.

Refer to “Powercor 2024-25 annual pricing model – 28 March 2024.xlsm”

Methodology

F-Factor revenue is set out in the Annual pricing proposal as an input to the total annual revenue.

The business is either rewarded or penalised for performing better or worse than their respective fire-start targets.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change from last year

Other incentive schemes DREV0305

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Last year “Other incentive schemes” included DMIA, CESS and CSIS revenue. This year each of these incentive schemes have been reported on their own.

Worksheet 3.2 Operating expenditure

Table 3.2.1 - Opex categories

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the current opex categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP opex information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning opex costs between opex categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Information presented in this table utilises the cost allocation methodology applicable for the most recent; year and presents the data in alignment with the current opex categories.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Opex has been reported consistent with the cost allocation methodology, Regulatory Financial Statements and current Opex categories for the most recent year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.2.2 - Opex consistency

Network Services

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

An estimate is required for opex for network services as this is a product of standard control total opex less the estimated amount calculated as opex for Connection Services. As this estimated amount is deducted from the actual standard control opex, this therefore makes opex for network services an estimate.

Why best estimate

For the reasons why an estimate was required, relating to Connection Services, please refer to: DOPEX0206A - Opex for Connection Services.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the current opex categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The data has been allocated between categories of distribution service in accordance with the cost allocation methodology that applied in the relevant regulatory year.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP opex information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning opex costs between opex categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Information presented in this table utilises the cost allocation methodology that applied in the relevant regulatory year. Opex for network services is the total of standard control total opex less the amount reported as opex for connection services and transmission connection point planning. The amount deducted for Connection Services is an estimation. For the methodology and assumptions relating to Connection Services please refer to: DOPEX0206 - Opex for Connection Services.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Opex has been reported consistent with the cost allocation methodology, Regulatory Financial Statements and opex categories in place at the time for those regulatory years, with the exception of the 2011 and 2012 years.

Powercor's approved CAM for 2011 and 2012 was inconsistent with the AER's final distribution determination 2011- 15 service classification. In December 2013 the AER approved an amended CAM which is consistent with the AER's final distribution determination 2011-15 service classification. For the purposes of this RIO, Powercor has deemed that the 2011 and 2012 Regulatory Accounting Statements restated to be consistent with the approved amended CAM are the relevant Regulatory Accounting Statements. On this basis, opex has been reported consistent with the cost allocation methodologies, Regulatory Financial Statements and opex categories that applied in the relevant year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Metering, connection services, public lighting and amounts payable for easement levy or similar direct charges on DNSP

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimate

Why no actual data

The closing balance of the Connection Services RAB is used to derive opex for connection services. Connection Services RAB is considered an estimate.

Why best estimate

Proportion of Connection Services RAB is the most appropriate indicator for the level of maintenance required for connection services.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the current opex categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The data has been allocated between categories of distribution service in accordance with the cost allocation methodology that applied in the relevant regulatory year.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP opex information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning opex costs between opex categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Information presented in this table utilises the cost allocation methodology that applied in the relevant regulatory year. Information has been reported as applicable to the categories listed and is a subset of total opex. Opex for connection services has been derived by applying connections RAB as a percentage of total SCS RAB as per Table 3.3 over the current year's maintenance expenditure.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor's approved CAM for 2011 and 2012 was inconsistent with the AER's final distribution determination 2011-15 service classification. In December 2013 the AER approved an amended CAM which is consistent with the AER's final distribution determination 2011-15 service classification. For the purposes of this RIO, Powercor has deemed that the 2011 and 2012 Regulatory Accounting Statements restated to be consistent with the approved amended CAM are the relevant Regulatory Accounting Statements. On this basis, opex has been reported consistent with the cost allocation

methodology and Regulatory Financial Statements that applied in the relevant regulatory year. Information has been reported as applicable to the categories listed and is a subset of total opex.

Change information from the last year

Total maintenance OPEX figure was used to derive the OPEX for Connection Services, while in historical years only the routine portion of the maintenance OPEX was used.

Transmission connection point planning

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

No longer a requirement of the planning process

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 3.2.3 Provisions

Table 3.2.3 – Provisions

Total Provisions

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for provisions has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP provision information. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning provisions to the applicable capex and opex regulatory segments. Data contained in these tables is consistent with the data reported within the Historical Annual RIOs.

As the provisions are attached to employees and not to capital and operating activities, employee entitlement provisions are allocated between capital and operating costs using cost element mappings on

financial data reported in the Annual Regulatory Accounting Statements as the allocator. (The Labour Cost- Matrix template) in the Regulatory Accounting Statements for this particular year is not representative of the labour mix and this work paper has been used as a substitute).

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Provisions have been reported consistent with that of the Regulatory Financial Statements for each regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 3.3 Assets (RAB)

Table 3.3.1 - Regulatory Asset Base Values

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

No actual data is available

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

RIO data within tab

Methodology

The data in this table is the sum of the RAB variables in Table 3.3.2.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

There are no changes in methodology but are changes in the RAB variables.

RAB variable removed include: actual additions
RAB variables added are: gross capex, capital contributions included in gross capex, capex timing adjustments

Table 3.3.2 - Asset Value Roll Forward

Overhead Network Assets Less Than 33kv
Underground Network Assets Less Than 33kv
Distribution Substations and Transformers
Overhead Network Assets 33kv And Above
Underground Network Assets 33kv And Above
Zone Substations and Transformers
Easements
Meters
Other Asset Items with Long Lives
Other Asset Items with Short Lives

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

No actual data is available

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

AER 2026-31 reset pre-pop - Amended Roll Forward Model (standard control services):

- Opening Asset Value, Forecast Net Capex, Forecast Regulatory Depreciation and Forecast Capital Contributions for 2020
- Forecast Net Capex, Forecast Regulatory Depreciation, Forecast Capital Contributions for HY2021
- Difference in Final Year (2015) Capex and Return on Difference in Final Year (2015) Capex in 2020 terms
- Actual Capex, Asset Disposal and Capital Contributions as incurred ($m Nominal) for 2020 and HY2021 as derived from the Annual RIOs
- FY25 Actual Capex, Disposal and Capital Contributions 2024-25 Annual RIO template 8.2.

Metering CAPEX sourced from Finance Annual RIO template 8.2 sheet 'PAL CAPEX calcs'

Public Lighting CAPEX (Light replacements only) sourced from Finance Annual RIO template 8.2

Allocation percentages to EB RIO categories as per prior year

Methodology

The RAB for Standard Control Services has been rolled forward and pre-populated for CY2020 and HY2021 by the AER in the roll forward model (RFM) template and data from the sources listed.

The RFM calculates the June 2021 closing RAB after actual 2020 capex and actual H1 2021 capex.

The closing RAB for 2024-25 has been derived using the opening RAB, FY25 gross capex, FY25 inflation, FY25 straight line depreciation, FY25 disposal and FY25 capex timing adjustment.

Final year adjustments in the 2016-21 RFM have been included in net capex.

The allocation of regulatory asset categories to the required AER asset categories is based on the replacement cost methodology used in the prior year. This applies to the following regulatory asset categories: subtransmission, distribution system assets, VBRC, supervisory cables and old SWER ACRs.

Other regulatory asset categories are allocated to the required AER asset categories based on asset life.

Disposals are taken as the cash proceeds from sale of assets as reported in the cash flow section of annual RIO.

Gross Capex = Capex + Rebates (does not include any gifted assets).

Capital Contributions = Cash Contributions excl. rebates paid

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This BOP covers data in the 'Standard Control Services' column.

Change information from the last year

RAB variable removed include: actual additions
RAB variables added are: gross capex, capital contributions included in gross capex, capex timing adjustments

Network Services

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

As per AER requirements

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

RIO data within tab
Connection services percentage used in prior years

Methodology

The Network Services RAB is equal to the Standard Control Service RAB for the following two categories (1) "other" asset items with long lives and (2) "other" asset items with short lives

For all other categories the Network Services RAB has been estimated.

An estimate of gross dedicated capex to gross new customer connection capex is used to estimate the proportion of net dedicated assets capex to net network capex.

This ratio is used to estimate the connection services portion of the RAB which is deducted from SCS network RAB to derive the estimated Network Services RAB. The connection services percentage applied is the same percentage applied from 2016, based on the 2011-15 regulatory period.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This BOP covers data in the 'Network Services' column.

Change information from the last year

RAB variable removed include: actual additions

RAB variables added are: gross capex, capital contributions included in gross capex, capex timing adjustments

Alternative Control Services

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

As per AER requirements

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

Repurpose the AER 2026-31 reset pre-pop - Amended Roll Forward Model (standard control services) for a Metering Roll Forward Model:

- Opening Asset Value, Forecast Net Capex and Forecast Regulatory Depreciation for 2020 and HY2021 sourced from the Final Determination Metering RFM 5.5 year April 2021
- Actual Capex as incurred ($m Nominal) for 2020. HY2021 and FY22 as derived from the Annual RIOs
- FY25 Actual Capex sourced from Annual RIO template 8.2 sheet 'PAL CAPEX calcs' as supplied by Finance. These figures should reconcile to CAT RIO template 4.2

Capex values from FY25 Annual RIO template 8.2 for public lighting

Connection services percentage used in prior years

Methodology

The Metering RAB has been rolled forward using the AER roll forward model (RFM) standard control services template and the data sources listed. The RFM has been used to calculate the June 2021 closing RAB after actual 2020, H1 2021 and FY22 capex.

The closing RAB for 2024-25 has been derived using the opening RAB, total FY25 capex, FY25 inflation and FY25 straight line depreciation.

The Public Lighting RAB has been rolled forward using the Final Determination Public Lighting model and the data sources listed to calculate the June 2022 closing RAB after actual 2020, H1 2021 and FY22 capex.

The closing RAB for 2024-25 has been derived using the closing RAB, total FY25 capex, FY25 inflation and FY25 straight line depreciation.

Capex for 'Energy Efficient' public lighting capex was taken directly from the Annual RIO template 8.2. Capex for 'Non-Energy Efficient' public lighting has been allocated to 'Poles and brackets' and 'Existing Lights' based on the weightings of these in 2020-21. Capital expenditure includes public lighting replacements which do not incur customer contributions.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This BOP covers data in the 'Alternative Control Services' column in Table 3.3.2.

The business has used the AER's standard approach provided under Economic Benchmarking RIO for distribution network service providers - Instructions and Definitions.

Change information from the last year

RAB variable removed include: actual additions
RAB variables added are: gross capex, capital contributions included in gross capex, capex timing adjustments

Table 3.3.4 - Asset Lives

Estimated Service Life of New Assets

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

As per AER requirements

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

2020 EB RIO 3.3 for Standard Control Services

2021-26 Final Determination Metering RFM

2021-26 Final Determination Public Lighting model

Methodology

For standard control services the asset lives are as reported in EB RIO 3.3 in 2020

For alternative control services the lives are taken from the 2021-26 Final Determination Metering RFM and the 2021-26 Final Determination Public Lighting model. The weighted average is calculated for each of the required AER asset categories.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Estimated Residual Service Life

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

As per AER requirements

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

RIO data within tab

Methodology

Remaining lives for all asset categories are calculated as the ratio of opening RAB to straight line depreciation.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 3.4 Operational data

Table 3.4.1 - Energy Delivery

Table 3.4.1.1 - Energy Grouping - Delivery by Chargeable Quantity (Energy Delivery by Time of Delivery)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Energy volume data was sourced from TOAD DVPA_SVC - TVP838NETWBILLNUOS table for Powercor. This table includes volumes as well as billed amounts.

Methodology

Energy Volumes are based on billed volumes only relating to the year under review. Billing relating to other periods was excluded.

Quantities were obtained by dividing revenue by the published NUOS price for each tariff. This approach accounts for pro-rating where customers may have only been billed for part of a month.

Unmetered after 5MS all volumes are allocated directly to peak and off-peak of the PL2 tariff.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

3.4 - The data for this table was obtained from billed energy volumes. Billed energy volumes are calculated at site (NMI) level and aggregated as a total. 3.4.1.1 - As per the definitions under Glossary provided for RIO, data recorded in this table is by tariff and reported in the benchmarking RIO by the definitions provided. Energy volumes reported under single rate tariffs was used to populate DOPED0201 where 'Energy Delivery where time of use is not a determinant'. 3.4.1.4 - As per the Glossary of the Economic benchmarking RIO for DNSP, data recorded in this table is aggregated based on the definitions provided.

Change information from the last year

Change as per RIO glossary definition for number of Customer (Benchmarking)
Change in unit where what was previously reported energy in GWh is now in MWh

Table 3.4.1.2 - Energy - Received from TNSP And Other DNSP by Time of Receipt (Energy Received by Time of Receipt)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data has been sourced from the Itron Enterprise Edition (IEE) revenue metering system in some cases via the SAP HANA reporting tools. The IEE system contains all metering data for all meters from 2006 onwards. It has replaced metering systems previously used as the source of data in reporting energy figures. There may be differences in metering figures for past years compared to previously reported.

Methodology

Data was extracted from the SAP HANA and a Python script run to convert the interval data into Peak and Off Peak using the rule that Peak is 7am - 11pm on weekdays, and all other times are Off Peak. Shoulder times have not been considered in this modelling as it would create an inconsistency with the energy figures provided in DOPED0401 - DOPED0404 where it is not possible to perform that split.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor has reported energy received from Non-residential and residential Embedded Generation by time of receipt. Energy received from TNSP and other DNSP has been measured/calculated in accordance with RIO requirement, as meter data has been reported, not the accounts payable data for energy received.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.4.1.3 - Energy - Received into DNSP System from Embedded Generation by Time of Receipt (Energy Received from Embedded Generation by Time of Receipt)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data has been sourced from the Itron Enterprise Edition (IEE) revenue metering system (in some cases via the SAP HANA reporting tools). Data to break up customers into Residential and Non-Residential has come from CIS, where the flag Domestic has been used to assume a customer is Residential. All other customers have been treated as Non-Residential.

Methodology

Generators from their interval data using Peak and Off Peak using the rule that Peak is 7am - 11pm on weekdays, and all other times are Off Peak.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor has reported energy received from Non-residential and residential Embedded Generation by time of receipt. Energy received from TNSP and other DNSP has been measured/calculated in accordance with RIO requirement, as meter data has been reported, not the accounts payable data for energy received.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.4.1.4 - Energy Grouping - Customer Type or Class (Energy Delivered by Customer (Benchmarking))

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Energy volume data was sourced from TOAD DVPA_SVC - TVP838NETWBILLNUOS table for Powercor. This table includes volumes as well as billed amounts.

Methodology

Energy Volumes are based on billed volumes only relating to the year under review. Billing relating to other periods was excluded.

Quantities were obtained by dividing revenue by the published NUOS price for each tariff. This approach accounts for pro-rating where customers may have only been billed for part of a month.

Unmetered after 5MS all volumes are allocated directly to peak and off-peak of the PL2 tariff.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

3.4 - The data for this table was obtained from billed energy volumes. Billed energy volumes are calculated at site (NMI) level and aggregated as a total. 3.4.1.1 - As per the definitions under Glossary provided for RIO, data recorded in this table is by tariff and reported in the benchmarking RIO by the definitions provided. Energy volumes reported under single rate tariffs was used to populate DOPED0201 where 'Energy Delivery where time of use is not a determinant'. 3.4.1.4 - As per the definitions under Glossary of the Economic benchmarking RIO for DNSP, data recorded in this table is aggregated based on the definitions provide.

Change information from the last year

Change as per RIO glossary definition for number of Customer (Benchmarking)
Change in unit where what was previously reported energy in GWh is now in MWh

Table 3.4.2 - Customer Numbers

Table 3.4.2.1 - Distribution Customer Numbers by Customer Type or Class (Customer Numbers by Customer Type or Class)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

TOAD database. Original source is Powercor's billing system and CISOV.

Business Intelligence (BI)/Outage Management System (OMS) are the source data using customer numbers in network feeder reliability table 3.6.8.

Methodology

Each NMI is counted as a separate customer. The number of active (NMI is not end-dated as at the start and end of financial year) customers been used and obtained from billing system. NMIs for deactivated accounts haven't been included. Active customer numbers are aggregated by grouping tariffs in accordance with the reporting categories.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

3.4.2.1 - The customer numbers in this table are the count of energised NMIs and categorised in accordance with the definitions stated Glossary for RIO.

Change information from the last year

Change is per Glossary RIO for number of Customer (Benchmarking)

Table 3.4.2.2 - Distribution Customer Numbers by Location on the Network (Customer Numbers by Feeder Type)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

TOAD database. Original source is Powercor's billing system and CISOV.

Business Intelligence (BI)/Outage Management System (OMS) are the source data using customer numbers in network feeder reliability table 3.6.8.

Methodology

The number of active customers where the tariff is not end-dated as at the start and end of the year has been used.

Customer Numbers by location on the network

- Is calculated by weighting the Customer Numbers by customer type or class by split based on location. The proportions were calculated using customer numbers in network feeder reliability table 3.6.8.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

3.4.2.2 - The numbers reported in this table is the count of energised NMIs in accordance with the definitions stated in Glossary for the RIO.

Change information from the last year

Change is per Glossary RIO for number of Customer (Benchmarking).

Table 3.4.3 - System Demand

Table 3.4.3.1 - Annual System Maximum Demand Characteristics at the Zone Substation Level – MW Measure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

MD data Spreadsheet from VISION forecasting tool based on ION meters, SCADA, SAP HANA.

Methodology

Non-coincident Summated Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Non-coincident max demands at the zone substation level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual zone substation non-coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual zone substation non-coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max

demands. Summation of individual zone substation non-coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Coincident max demands at the zone substation level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual zone substation coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual zone substation coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual zone substation coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.4.3.2 - Annual System Maximum Demand Characteristics at the Transmission Connection Point – MW Measure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

MD data Spreadsheet from VISION forecasting tool based on ION meters, SCADA, SAP HANA.

Methodology

Non-coincident Summated Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Non-coincident max demands at the connection point level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual connection point non-coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point non-coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point non-coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Coincident max demands at the connection point level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual connection point coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.4.3.3 - Annual System Maximum Demand Characteristics at the Zone Substation Level – MVA Measure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

MD data Spreadsheet from VISION forecasting tool based on ION meters, SCADA, SAP HANA.

Methodology

Non-coincident Summated Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Non-coincident max demands at the zone substation level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual zone substation non-coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual zone substation non-coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual zone substation non-coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Coincident max demands at the zone substation level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual zone substation coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual zone substation coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual zone substation coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.4.3.4 - Annual System Maximum Demand Characteristics at the Transmission Connection Point – MVA Measure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

MD data Spreadsheet from VISION forecasting tool based on ION meters, SCADA, SAP HANA.

Methodology

Non-coincident Summated Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Non-coincident max demands at the connection point level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual connection point non-coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point non-coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Non-coincident Summated Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected non-coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point non-coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Raw System Annual Maximum Demand [Standard Control Services]

Coincident max demands at the connection point level is obtained from the demand data stored in the SCADA system. Summation of individual connection point coincident max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 10% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point coincident 10% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Coincident Weather Adjusted System Annual Maximum Demand 50% POE [Standard Control Services]

The weather corrected coincident max demand is generated from the modelled load in the VISION Forecast tool. VISION model of demand is developed based on historical weather conditions and uses Monte-Carlo simulation approach to estimate the 10% POE, 50% POE and 90% POE max demands. Summation of individual connection point coincident 50% POE max demand provides the requested data.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 3.5 Physical Assets

Table 3.5.1 - Network Capacities

Table 3.5.1.1 - Overhead Network Length of Circuit at Each Voltage (Circuit Length)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

GIS is the originating data source. The data from GIS is made available through a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'

Methodology

The data from GIS is made available through a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) query that traces the in-service network connectivity model in GIS, to determine the circuit line length, which includes all spurs. Each circuit element was evaluated in its own right, for example:

- - SWER lines, single-phase lines, and three-phase lines counted as one line
- - Double circuit lines counted as two lines (Note: Although this methodology does not use the suggested Route Length methodology it does deliver the network circuit length using the criteria specified in this Information Order)
- - An overhead 22kV Subtransmission component was included as an additional line item for completeness

  - Overhead elements associated with communication, protection & control and unmetered loads were excluded

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.1.2 - Underground Network Length of Circuit at Each Voltage (Circuit Length)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

GIS is the originating data source.

Methodology

The data from GIS is made available to through a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the Asset Installation Report.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) query that traces the in-service network connectivity model in GIS, to determine the circuit line length. Each circuit element was evaluated in its own right, for example:

- Single-phase lines, and three-phase lines counted as one line
- Double circuit lines counted as two lines

Note: Although this methodology does not use the suggested Route Length methodology it does deliver the network circuit length using the criteria specified in this Information Order.

An Underground 22kV Sub-transmission component was included as an additional line item for completeness. Underground elements associated with communication, protection & control and unmetered loads were excluded

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.1.3 - Estimated Overhead Network Weighted Average MVA Capacity by Voltage Class (Circuit capacity MVA)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

For the 66kV the estimation was provided by the AER, therefore applying this estimate ensures method calculation is in line with AER policy.

For all other voltages, the network planning guidelines were used, as they are in line with how the network is operated.

Why best estimate

Refer to why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data source for the estimated overhead and underground network weighted average MVA capacity come from estimates provided by the AER for the 66kV voltage and the network planning guidelines for all other voltages.

Methodology

The weighted average MVA capacity are estimates relating to the typical augmentation capacity constructed while allowing for planning policy. For example, the 22 kV rating of 8MVA is the planning rating for new construction rated at 12MVA but allowing for transfers to adjacent feeders of 1/3 of capacity.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor has provided estimated overhead and underground weighted average capacity based on network planning guidelines for typical ratings per voltage class. For the SWER network the capacity was based on the summated average capacity of the SWER isolation transformers. The estimated data is in accordance with the definitions in chapter 9.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.1.4 - Estimated Underground Network Weighted Average MVA Capacity by Voltage Class (Circuit capacity MVA)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

For the 66kV the estimation was provided by the AER, therefore applying this estimate ensures method calculation is in line with AER policy.

For all other voltages, the network planning guidelines were used, as they are in line with how the network is operated.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data source for the estimated overhead and underground network weighted average MVA capacity come from estimates provided by the AER for the 66kV voltage and the network planning guidelines for all other voltages.

Methodology

The weighted average MVA capacity are estimates relating to the typical augmentation capacity constructed while allowing for planning policy. For example the 22 kV rating of 8MVA is the planning rating for new construction rated at 12MVA but allowing for transfers to adjacent feeders of 1/3 of capacity.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Powercor has provided estimated overhead and underground weighted average capacity based on network planning guidelines for typical ratings per voltage class. For the SWER network the capacity was based on the summated average capacity of the SWER isolation transformers. The estimated data is in accordance with the definitions in chapter 9.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.2 - Transformer Capacities

Table 3.5.2.1 - Distribution Transformer total transformer capacity owned by utility

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) query that determines the total In-Service distribution transformer metrics. The data from GIS is made available through a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.

Methodology

GIS provides the data for a BI (Business Intelligence) report that provides the installed total distribution transformer MVA.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) query that traces via the installed network connectivity model in GIS the distribution transformer connected.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.2.1 - Cold spare capacity included in 'Distribution transformer capacity owned by utility

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

It is not current policy in Powercor to operate the electricity distribution network with 'cold spare' distribution transformer capacity (in the form of actual transformers). However, it is policy to operate the electricity distribution network with a strategic level of spare distribution transformers held in store. A SAP inventory query was used to determine the year ending stock position for this metric.

Methodology

A SAP inventory query was developed to determine the year ending stock position for this metric.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Electronic stores inventory records in SAP where accessed, queried and evaluated to determine the number and ratings of distribution transformers held in stock at the year ending for the reporting period as detailed in this Information Order. The queries and evaluations excluded the number and capacity of all zone substation transformers, voltage transformers (potential transformers) and current transformers.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.2.2 - Zone Substation Transformer Capacity

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data was obtained utilising an internally maintained database of zone substation transformer ratings.

Methodology

Original zone substation schematic drawings provide the data for internally maintained database which contains the installed Total Zone Substation Transformer MVA.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

For Powercor this metric comprises the sum of two variables; the 'Total zone substation transformer capacity where there is only a single step of transformation to reach the distribution voltage (DPA 0603) and the cold spare capacity of zone substation transformers (DPA0605) as specified in this Information Notice, hence

DAP0601, 1st step of transformation = 0 as Powercor do not have these

DPA0602, 2nd step of transformation = 0 as Powercor do not have these

DPA0603, Single step of transformation to reach the distribution voltage = the reported value

DPA0604 is the sum of DPA0601-0603 & DPA0605

DPA0605, Cold spare capacity = the reported value

Change information from the last year

From current reporting year, the reporting figures exclude data for substation transformers that are owned by a customer/third party.

Table 3.5.2.3 - Distribution - Other Transformer Capacity

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

Do not own other transformer capacity

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.3 - Public Lighting

Public lighting Luminaires

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

GIS system as at the end or the financial year

Methodology

Source data was extracted from the GIS system into Tableau listing all billable luminaires on the last day of the reportable year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Regarding the Final RIO for Economic Benchmarking - Definitions and Instructions provided.

3.5.3 Public Lighting we have reported the number of public lighting luminaires and public lighting poles. We have provided numbers of assets owned by Powercor and assets operated and maintained by Powercor.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Public lighting Poles

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Source data was obtained from Asset Management - SAP Hana.

Methodology

Source data was extracted from SAP Hana listing all public lighting poles in the reportable year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Regarding the Final RIO for Economic Benchmarking - Definitions and Instructions provided.

3.5.2 Public Lighting we have reported the number of public lighting poles. We have provided numbers of assets owned by Powercor and assets operated and maintained by Powercor. Only poles used exclusively to public lighting were counted.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 3.6. Quality Of Service

Table 3.6.1 - Reliability

The data for 2024-25 has been collected and collated in line with the definitions.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

The data provided in this template is based on actual data with no estimation.

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for this template is sourced from the Powercor Outage Management System (OMS) and is assessed via a Business Intelligence (BI) report.

Methodology

Network SAIDI and SAIFI have been calculated in line with the requirements of the current STPIS scheme, including exclusion methodology and MED Threshold's to determine the

- Inclusive of MED's data
- Exclusive of MED's data

Powercor have a applied a single MED Threshold value as specified in the original Benchmarking Information Notice together with the application of the current STPIS exclusion criteria to the data set. This has therefore standardised all the Powercor Benchmarking reliability reporting for all the years with 2013.

As a result of the above, the metrics reported for 2006 to 2025 inclusive in the Benchmarking RIO may be different to those reported for those years in the Annual Performance Reports and AER Annual RIOs.

The data for this template is provided with a standardised Business Intelligence report called the "PAL Benchmarking RIO Reliability Report".

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change from previous years.

Table 3.6.2 - Energy Not Supplied

The data for 2024-25 has been collected and collated in line with the definitions.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Energy not supplied is an estimate of the energy that was not supplied as a result of customer interruptions. The energy not supplied was determined using the fourth method utilising customer consumption estimated from the network maximum demand and the network energy consumed to derive a load factor. This load factor together with each feeder's specific customer numbers and maximum demand was used to estimate each feeder's energy consumption.

Why best estimate

The data provided in this template is based on the estimated methodology provide by the AER in its notice. The AER have requested an estimate of the Energy Not Supplied due to Planned and Unplanned outages.

Why requirement is not able to be met

The requirements of the notice have been met

Source of Information

The data for this template is sourced from the Powercor Outage Management System (OMS), the GE Poweron Fusion - Powercor network control Distribution Management System (DMS) and energy consumption data from electrical energy meters.

Methodology

i. The planned energy component is the sum across all the feeders in the STPIS scheme
ii. The unplanned energy component is the sum across all the feeders in the STPIS scheme
iii. The total energy component is the sum of item i and item ii above

The Methodology for Powercor is as follows:

- The network maximum demand and the network energy consumed to derive a load factor
- This load factor together with each feeder's specific customer numbers and maximum demand is used to estimate each feeder's energy consumption
- This estimate of each feeders consumption is used together with the planned & unplanned supply duration parameters exclusive of excluded outages as specified in this Information Notice to estimate the energy lost

  Calculations involved
  1. Network Maximum Demand = (A) MW
  2. Network Energy Delivered = (B) GWh
  3. C = A*365*24 MWh
  4. D = B*1000 MWh
  5. Load Factor (LF) = C/D

  Energy Not Supplied at Feeder Level =

  {LF-(Feeder Maximum Demand*0.8)} X {(Feeder Minutes off Supply/60) / (Feeder Customer Numbers)}

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The raw energy not supplied was determined using the fourth method (average feeder demand derived from feeder Maximum Demand and estimated load factor, divided by the number of customers on the feeder). utilising customer consumption estimated from the network maximum demand and the network energy consumed to derive a load factor. This load factor together with each feeder's specific customer numbers and maximum demand was used to estimate each feeder's energy consumption. This estimated consumption was applied to the planned and unplanned supply duration parameters exclusive of the excluded outages as specified in this Information Notice.

Change information from the last year

No changes from previous years.

Table 3.6.3 - System Losses

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The source data to calculate annual year losses comprises of purchases data from the IEE database and sales data from CIS.

Methodology

The data used was the purchases and sales for the regulatory year in question and then using formula; %Loss = (purchases - sales)/purchases * 100

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.6.4 - Capacity Utilisation

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

DQS04: Overall Utilisation
Same data sources as Non-coincident Summated Raw System Annual Peak Demand (DOPSD0201), but DQS04 is calculated using the demand of network-owned ZSSs only.

The thermal ratings are maintained within the Network Planning department but the nameplate ratings are directly extracted from GIS/SWEG database.

Methodology

Non coincident Summated Raw System Annual Peak Demand (DOPSD0201) for network owned ZSSs is divided by the total zone substation transformer capacity for these same ZSSs. This value can only be calculated.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The summation of the nameplate ratings of the zone substations is reported annually in the annual RIO template called “RIO Tab 5.4 MD & utilisation – Spatial” and is in accordance with the definitions in chapter 9.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 3.6.8 Network Feeder Reliability

Table 3.6.8 - Network Feeder Reliability

The data for 2024-25 has been collected and collated in line with the definitions.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

The data provided in this template is based on actual data with no estimation.

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for this template is sourced from the Powercor Outage Management System (OMS), Powercor Geographical Information System (GIS) and the GE Poweron Fusion - Powercor network control Distribution Management System (DMS).

Methodology

Feeder Details, Feeder ID, Service Territory and Feeder Classifications are all stored with our Business Intelligence (BI) reporting system. Total Customer numbers at the beginning and end of the period and Service Territory and Feeder Categories are obtained from OMS. Feeder Categories are reviewed annually utilising 3 Year Average Maximum Demand and Line Length data. Modification to Feeder Categories are stored with the OMS and BI systems.

The data from OMS is made available through Business Intelligence (BI) reporting. A standard BI report entitled “OM0061- AER Annual Orders - STPIS Customers” provides the data for this table. This report provides the listing of current “In Service” feeders.

Line Length - Line length data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) data which is accessed via our Business Intelligence (BI) reporting system. The report provides the HV circuit line length, which includes all spurs. Each circuit element was evaluated in its own right, for example: SWER lines, single-phase lines, and three-phase lines counted as one line. Double circuit lines counted as two lines.

Maximum Demand - Maximum demand data is obtained via an annual extract from the Powercor GE Poweron Fusion Distribution Management System, the system records real time demand data from across the network.

The Line Length and Maximum Demand reports includes a small number of feeders which are “Out of Service”, belong to adjacent DNSP’s or are “Standby” feeders (no customers normally connected). These feeders are not included in the template.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided is consistent with the source data used for reliability reporting for customer numbers, line length and maximum demand over the past five years in the AER Annual RIO Reports and meets the requirements of this Information Notice.

Change information from the last year

Template has been aligned with new RIO template.

Worksheet 6.6 STPIS Customer Service

Table 6.6.2 - Inadequately Served Customers

The data for 2024-25 has been collected and collated in line with the definitions.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for this template is sourced from the Powercor Outage Management System (OMS) and is assessed via a Business Intelligence (BI) report.

Methodology

Outage data is recorded in OMS for all Unplanned Sustained Interruptions.

This information includes the following data per outage - Date, Start Time, Feeder, Feeder Classification, Cause, Sub-Cause, Number of Customers Affected, Ave Cust Int Duration and Customer Minutes off Supply.
The data from OMS is normally made available through Business Intelligence (BI) reporting. A standard BI report entitled 'RIO Inadequately Served Cust V01 Report" provides the base data for this table. The report provides the Customer NMI, Feeder, Feeder Category, Number of Outages (SAIFI) and Total Customer Outage Duration (SAIDI) for the selected time period per NMI.

6.6.2 A SAIDI & 6.6.2 B SAIFI

The "Threshold" is calculated using SAIDI performance data previously reported in the 2022-23 and 2023-24 Annual RIO's and SAIDI data for the period July 2024-June 2025. The threshold for inadequately served customers = greater than 4 times the Network average for unplanned SAIDI on a three-year rolling average basis compared with a network average customer. Excluded events are included in the unplanned Network SAIDI data.

Average Unplanned SAIDI & SAIFI of Inadequately served customers is the average SAIDI and SAIFI of those customers with an unplanned SAIDI above the "Threshold".

Highest unplanned SAIDI and SAIFI of Inadequately Served Customers is the highest SAIDI and SAIFI of those customers with an unplanned SAIDI above the "Threshold".

6.6.2 C - Top 5 Feeders

SAIDI Value - Is the average interruption duration per feeder for those customers above the "Threshold", sorted by feeder from highest to lowest.

SAIFI Value - Is the average interruption frequency per feeder for those customers above the "Threshold", sorted by feeder from highest to lowest.

Number of Inadequately Served Customers - Is the total number of customers per feeder above the "Threshold", sorted by feeder from highest to lowest.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided is consistent with the source data used for reliability reporting over the past five years in the AER Annual RIO Reports and meets the requirements of this Information Notice.

Change information from the last year

No change from last year.

Worksheet 6.7 STPIS Daily performance

Table 6.7.1 - Daily Performance Data – Unplanned (Call centre & Momentary interruptions)

Call centre daily performance - Number of calls received and number of calls answered in 30 seconds

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data comes directly from our telephony reporting tool Microsoft SQL Server Report Services (SSRS).

Methodology

SSRS connects to the CISCO database and provides the reporting interface.

Data is then exported from SSRS into Excel so it can be formatted and presented in the correct format for the AER RIO document. This includes deducting the number of calls abandoned within 30 seconds from the total number of calls offered at the agent level.

MED days are excluded from call centre results as an approved exclusion day.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Customers that call the Faults line enter the phone system through an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system. Based on the menu options they choose they are routed to the relevantly skilled agents and assigned queue priorities.

The telephony system assigns them a certain call type only when they have been routed to queue to an agent (i.e. Not calls to a payment line or automated service)

The reporting system counts the calls against many metrics, including 'Calls Offered' and 'Abandoned in 30 seconds'.

Because of this, and the fact that only certain call types have been queued to an agent, we are able to easily count the number of calls received by the fault line ('Calls Offered') excluding automated interactive calls and calls that have abandoned within 30 seconds.

To calculate correctly we deduct the number of calls abandoned from the number of calls offered to correctly present the data as per the above definition.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Unplanned MAIFI

The data for 2024-25 has been collected and collated in line with the definitions.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

The data provided in this template is based on actual data with no estimation.

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for this template is sourced from the Powercor Outage Management System (OMS) and is assessed via a Business Intelligence (BI) report.

Methodology

Outage data is recorded in OMS for all Unplanned Momentary Interruptions.

This information includes the following data per outage - Date, Start Time, Feeder, Feeder Classification, Cause, Sub-Cause, Number of Customers Affected, Ave Cust Int Duration and Customer Minutes off Supply.

Total Customer numbers at the beginning and end of the period was obtained from OMS.

The data from OMS is made available through Business Intelligence (BI) reporting. The data is made available in a standard BI report entitled 'OM0063 – AER Annual Orders - MAIFIe' provides the data for this table.

The data contained within this 'OM0063 – AER Annual Orders – MAIFIe STPIS Daily Performance' report is calculated consistent with the methodology used for previous Annual RIO reporting 2009-2024.

Assumptions

Refers to 'MAIFI' columns.

Additional Information

The data provided is consistent with the source data used for reliability reporting over the past five years in the AER Annual RIO Reports and meets the requirements of this Information Notice.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 6.9 STPIS GSL

Table 6.9.1.1 - Guaranteed Service Levels

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Source data originates from OMS (Outage Management System) stored in SAP, and AMI meter events stored in UIQ data source.

Data is combined and analysed by 'Network Intelligence' team via ‘Strategic Network Analytics Platform (SNAP)’ using Python & SQL coding language.

Model output is producing:

- 'GSL Liability' payment file
- Premise Outage History (POH) 'GSL POH Master' file

Methodology

‘Strategic Network Analytics Platform (SNAP)’ interrogates AMI meter alerts and OMS customer interrupts and assigns GSL payment level according to GSL thresholds.

On a monthly basis YTD customer interrupt data and YTD. AMI meter events are used to identify customers where GSL thresholds have been met - this establishes GSL liability

After data validation and approval management process completion GSL payments are made to customers who experience interruptions to their electricity supply exceeding reliability thresholds as specified in the Victorian Electricity Distribution Code.

Payments are payable to retailer quarterly for cumulative thresholds and Major Event Day (MED) by 60 working days from quarter ending.

Regulatory Annual Order has been prepared using:

As per financial year Thresholds GSL scheme.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The requirements of the Annual Order have been met as well as the Victorian Electricity Distribution Code.

Change information from the last year

Platform to perform Analysis was changed from IBM SPSS Modeler to Strategic Network Analytics Platform (SNAP).

Table 6.9.1.2 - Guaranteed Service Levels - Jurisdictional GSL Scheme

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Appointment

Customer arranged appointments Central - number

- SkillTech Appointment - Appointments reported in the SkillTech CitiPower, Powercor & United Energy Performance Report, published monthly.
- Connections REC Appointments - Salesforce (eConnect)

Appointment GSL

- Appointment GSL – Salesforce (eConnect)

Connections

Connections made

- New Connections – Salesforce (eConnect)
- Energisations – CIS OV via SAP BI reporting

Connections GSL

- Connections GSL – Salesforce (eConnect)

Methodology

Appointment

Customer arranged appointments Central - number

- SkillTech Appointment - Appointments reported in the SkillTech CitiPower, Powercor & United Energy Performance Report, published monthly
    - Count the number of appointments (SO Received column)
- Connections REC Appointments - Salesforce (eConnect)
    - Count the number of completed appointments

Appointment GSL

- Appointment GSL – Salesforce (eConnect)
    - The Connections Team uses eConnect to review appointments that have missed the 15-min window. Each appointment is manually assessed in eConnect, CIS OV and SAP for eligibility.

Connections

Connections made

- New Connections – Salesforce (eConnect)
    - Count the number of new connections fulfilled
- Energisations – CIS OV via SAP BI reporting
    - Count the number of energisations completed

Connections GSL

- Connections GSL – Salesforce (eConnect)
    - The Connections Team uses eConnect to review connections that have missed the GSL. Each connection is manually assessed in eConnect, CIS OV and SAP for eligibility.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Reliability of supply

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Source data originates from OMS (Outage Management System) stored in SAP, and AMI meter events stored I UIQ data source.

Data is combined and analysed by Network Intelligence team via Strategic Network Analytics Platform (SNAP) and Python & SQL coding language.

Model output is producing:

- 'GSL Liability' payment file
- Premise Outage History (POH) 'GSL POH Master' file

Methodology

Strategic Network Analytics Platform (SNAP)'interrogates AMI meter alerts and OMS customer interrupts and assigns GSL payment level according to GSL thresholds.

On a monthly basis YTD customer interrupt data and YTD. AMI meter events are used to identify customers where GSL thresholds have been met - this establishes GSL liability

After data validation and approval management process completion GSL payments are made to customers who experience interruptions to their electricity supply exceeding reliability thresholds as specified in the Victorian Electricity Distribution Code.

Payments are payable to retailer quarterly for cumulative thresholds and Major Event Day (MED) by 60 working days from quarter ending.

Regulatory Annual Order has been prepared using:

As per financial year Thresholds GSL scheme.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The requirements of the Annual Order have been met as well as the Victorian Electricity Distribution Code.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Streetlights (Inclusive of all the subcategories)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Actual data is sourced from our Graphical Information System (GIS) via SWEG for the reportable period and displayed in Tableau.

Actual data is extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) for the reportable period.

Actual data is extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) and CIS/OV for the reportable period.

Methodology

Extraction from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) listing total number of streetlight faults reported by person as not working in the reporting period has been provided for Powercor.

Streetlights - Extraction from GIS of the total number of streetlights in the reporting period for Powercor. The data is sourced after the last day of June and used for the preceding year for reporting purposes.

Streetlights not repaired in 2 business days - Extraction from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) total number of streetlight faults reported by person who is the occupier of an immediately neighbouring residence or is the proprietor of an immediately neighbouring business and not repaired within 2 business days of a fault report or a period otherwise agreed between the distributor and the person, in the reporting period has been provided for Powercor.

Extraction from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total GSL's payments for the reporting period. This is also supported with data inputted in CIS/OV.

Extraction from CIS/OV detailing payments made directly to customers via their electricity account.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

As per the requirements of the Notice, the total number of streetlight faults reported by person as not working in the reporting period has been provided for Powercor.

Streetlights not repaired in 2 business days - As per the requirements of the Notice, the total number of street light faults reported by person who is the occupier of an immediately neighbouring residence or is the proprietor of an immediately neighbouring business and not repaired within 2 business days of a fault report or a period otherwise agreed between the distributor and the person, in the reporting period has been provided for Powercor.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Planned interruptions

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

(Originating Source) CARE is a SAP based system. Customer complaints regarding non-notification made to the contact centre are recorded in a CARE. CAREs related to non-notification are assigned to the Network Access Manger for investigation.

(Originating Source) AMI meter power downs occur when an AMI meter is interrupted, and it sends a notification back to the Control Centre and Dispatch Room Outage Management System (OMS). AMI meters which have been notified as part of a planned outage do not display in the OMS. When an AMI

power down is identified and associated with a planned interruption an email notification is sent to the Network Access Manager and/or Operations Performance Manager for investigation.

(Originating Source) Customers will often directly approach field crews if their power is interrupted and they identify planned works in the area. These instances are reported back to the Control Centre and an email notification is sent to the Network Access Manager and/or Operations Performance Manager for investigation.

All instances are consolidated and recorded in a spreadsheet maintained by the Operations Performance Manager which utilises the source and originating source data detailed above.

Methodology

Each identified breach was fully investigated to determine root cause and extent of the breach. This investigation determined the number of customers involved in each breach.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The information extracted for the purpose of reporting to the business on a monthly basis along with our requirement to provide accurate figures to the AER Annual RIO report is via multiple reporting channels directed to the Network Access Manger and/or Operations Performance Manager including (but not limited to) the following:

- CARE entries
- Identified via AMI meter power down in Control Centre
- Identified via AMI meter power down in Dispatch Room
- Customers directly approaching field crews

Change information from the last year

Minor change to reporting manager details

Worksheet 7.10 Juris Scheme

Table 7.10.1 - Jurisdictional Scheme Payments

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Jurisdictional scheme amounts for PFIT are sourced from CISOV reports. Total jurisdictional scheme payments agree to the ledger account 507600 in SAP excluding the accrual.
Invoice issued by Energy Safe Victoria is the source for the ESV levy amount.

Methodology

Jurisdictional scheme amounts for PFIT are sourced from monthly CISOV reports. The jurisdictional scheme payments disclosed in this template are billing credits recognised in the RIO reporting year.
Invoice issued by Energy Safe Victoria is the source for the ESV levy amount.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor
- Directly attributed to standard control services in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

  Jurisdictional Scheme amounts are feed in tariff payments made to customers who have contributed energy onto Powercor's distribution network. The costs are directly allocated to Powercor and are an allowable pass-through cost.

Change information from the last year

Premium Feed in Scheme ended on 1 November 2024.

Worksheet 7.11 DMIS- DMIAM

Table 7.11.1- DMIS - Projects Submitted for Approval

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

There were no eligible DMIS projects to report in the current year under the methodology

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

N/A

Methodology

N/A

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 7.11.2 - DMIAM - Projects Submitted for Approval

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Maldon BESS: Actual

PICLO Project: Actual

Why no actual data

Maldon BESS: N/A

PICLO Project: N/A

Why best estimate

Maldon BESS: N/A

PICLO Project: N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

Maldon BESS: N/A

PICLO Project: N/A

Source of Information

Maldon BESS: SAP records for Maldon BESS under WBS Element GC/006352

PICLO Project: SAP records for PICLO Project under Cost Centre 25114506

Methodology

Maldon BESS: Total project cost for Maldon BESS under WBS Element GC/006352 between 1/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

PICLO Project: Total project cost for PICLO Project under Cost Centre 25114506 between 1/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

Assumptions

Maldon BESS: N/A

PICLO Project: N/A

Additional Information

Maldon BESS: N/A

PICLO Project: N/A

Change information from the last year

Maldon BESS: New project initiated in Financial Year 2024/2025

PICLO Project: New project initiated in Financial Year 2024/2025

Worksheet 8.1 Income

Table 8.1.1 - Income Statement

Table 8.1.1.1 – Revenue (SCS, ACS and Other Services)

Table 8.1.1.2 – Expenditure (SCS, ACS and Other Services)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system.

Methodology

Variables: Distribution Revenue

- Standard Control Distribution Revenue reported as per Benchmark RIO template 3.1.1.

  Variables: Distribution Revenue, Cross boundary revenue, Contributions, Jurisdictional Scheme amounts, Profit from sale of Fixed Assets, Other TUOS Revenue, Shared asset revenue, Other Revenue, Connection charges, Other TUOS expenditure, Cross boundary expenditure, Loss from disposal of Fixed Assets, Other Expenditure

- The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs & revenues between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.
- Public Lighting Revenue is allocated between Energy Efficient and Non-efficient based on the number of lights. This is allocated on the same basis as the Maintenance Public Lighting Costs - see BOP (ANF CP8.4BOP1).

Variables: Maintenance expenditure, Operating Expenditure excluding maintenance expenditure

- Refer to Opex BOP (ANFCP8.4BOP1)

Variables: Depreciation

- The Depreciation balance has been calculated using the methodology and assumptions consistent with the published AER RAB roll forward model.
  The adjustment between statutory and regulatory disclosures relates to the differing methodologies on which depreciation is calculated. These differences are summarised below:
  1) For regulatory purposes the asset base is revalued for inflation;

2) Certain assets are treated as capex for statutory purposes though not for regulatory purposes. i.e. ACS Capex where revenues are recovered directly from the customer.

Variables: Interest Income, Interest Expense

- The RAB balance has been calculated using the methodology and assumptions consistent with the published AER roll forward model.
- Statutory balances for each of these variables have been apportioned using the ratio of the RAB balances between each of the regulatory segments. Note, the RAB balances are only used to allocate the statutory balances and thus are not used to derive the above listed variables.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All revenue and expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable from the trial balance and state fairly the financial position of Powercor.
- Directly attributed to standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services, in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

Template has been aligned with new RIO template.

Worksheet 8.2 Capex

Table 8.2.1 - Capex by Purpose - Standard Control Services - Including Total Capital Contributions

Table 8.2.1 - Capex by Purpose - Standard Control Services - Including Total Capital Contributions – Related Party Margins

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Variables: Replacement Capex, Augmentation Capex, Connections Capex, VBRC, IT Capex, Other Capex

- The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.
  Variables Forecast (Standard Control Services): Replacement Capex, Augmentation Capex, Connections Capex, VBRC, IT Capex, Other Capex
- Forecast expenditure has been sourced from the 2021-26 Final Determination.

Methodology

Variables: Replacement Capex, Augmentation Capex, Connections Capex, VBRC, IT Capex, Other Capex

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Variables Forecast (Standard Control Services): Replacement Capex, Augmentation Capex, Connections Capex, VBRC, IT Capex, Other Capex. Forecast expenditure has been sourced from the 2021-26 Final Determination

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor.
- Directly attributed to standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services, in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 8.2.3 – Capex other – Including total capital contribution – Negotiated Services

Table 8.2.3 – Capex other – Including total capital contribution – Alternative Control Services

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Variables: Public Lighting - Energy Efficient, Public Lighting - Non-Energy Efficient

- The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.
- Pole inventory data is sourced from GIS.

  Variables Forecast (Standard Control Services): Public Lighting - Energy Efficient, Public Lighting - Non-Energy Efficient
- Forecast expenditure has been sourced from the 2021-26 Final Determination

Methodology

Variables: Public Lighting - Energy Efficient, Public Lighting - Non-Energy Efficient

- The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.
- Public Lighting Capex is allocated between Energy Efficient and Non-efficient based on the number of lights.

Variables Forecast (Standard Control Services): Public Lighting - Energy Efficient, Public Lighting - Non-Energy Efficient
- Forecast expenditure has been sourced from the 2021-26 Final Determination

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor.
- Directly attributed to standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services, in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 8.2.4 - Capex Additions to the Rab and Tab

Table 8.2.4 - CAPEX BY ASSET CLASS - including only type 1 capital contributions and PWC undergrounding capex (equity funded)

Table 8.2.4 - Movement in Provisions Allocated to as Incurred Capex

Table 8.2.5 - Capital Contributions by Asset Class

Table 8.2.5 (B) - Capital Contributions by Asset Class

Table 8.2.6 - Disposals by Asset Class

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Variables: Sub transmission, Distribution system assets, Standard Metering, Public lighting, SCADA/Network control, non-network general assets - IT, Non-network general assets - Other, VBRC, Supervisory cables, Old SWER ACR's, Land

- The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

  Variables Forecast (Standard Control Services): Sub transmission, Distribution system assets, Standard Metering, Public lighting, SCADA/Network control, Non-network general assets - IT, Non-network general assets - Other, VBRC, Supervisory cables, Old SWER ACR's, Land
- Forecast expenditure has been sourced from the 2021-26 Final Determination.

Methodology

Variables: Sub transmission, Distribution system assets, Standard Metering, Public lighting, SCADA/Network control, Non-network general assets - IT, Non-network general assets - Other, VBRC, Supervisory cables, Old SWER ACR's, Land

- The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

  Variables Forecast (Standard Control Services): Sub transmission, Distribution system assets, Standard metering, Public lighting, SCADA/Network control, Non-network general assets - IT, Non-network general assets - Other, VBRC, Supervisory cables, Old SWER ACR's, Land, Other
- Forecast expenditure has been sourced from the 2021-26 Final Determination.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor.
- Directly attributed to standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services, in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 8.2.7 - Immediate Expensing of Capex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Lodged tax returns are based on calendar year and not reflective of current regulatory reporting year

Claims for tax repairs and overheads are not captured by regulated asset class. Workings for the tax return do not contain all relevant data specific to regulatory accounting in order to derive SCS.

Estimation is required to convert tax return information into SCS capex

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP
Lodged ATO Tax Return

Methodology

Workings for tax claims are utilised to derive which function codes the deductions relate to.

Any adjustments as part of the lodged claims are pro-rated across the identifiable function codes in order to fully assign lodged deductions to function codes.

Function codes are used to map between SCS and other regulatory / non-regulatory segments of the business.

Deductions apportioned to SCS are then allocated between the regulated asset classes based on weighted average SCS reported capex.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 8.4 Opex

Table 8.4.1 - Operating & Maintenance Expenditure - By Purpose

Table 8.4.2 - Operating & Maintenance Expenditure - By Purpose - Margins Only

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Variables: Debt raising costs, Network operating costs, GSL payments, IT, Non-network operating costs, Metering, Fee-Based and Quoted

The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Variables: Public Lighting

The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Pole inventory data is sourced from GIS.

Variables: Fee-Based and Quoted

The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Power.

CISO\V Billing system - Search based on contracts NMI (National Metering Identifier) to provide tariff information

Marginal cost of reinforcement analysis - customer contribution model based on an approved 2010 sample of completed projects expenditure and adjusted for CPI

RAB replacement value - taken from 2004 RAB uplifted for CPI

Variables: Maintenance, Vegetation management, Emergency response

The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

Variables: Debt raising costs, Network operating costs, GSL payments, IT, Non-network operating costs, Metering, Fee-Based and Quoted

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Variables: Public Lighting

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Public Lighting Maintenance is allocated between Energy Efficient and Non-efficient based on the number of lights.

Variables: Fee-based and Quoted

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

In order to identify costs relating to reserve feeder, that are not readily available from SAP, the following methodology has been applied to separate reserve feeder from Routine, Condition based and Emergency maintenance.

Apply a marginal cost of reinforcement to the total demand of Kilo Volt Amps (kva) for reserve feeder contracts to calculate a total reinforcement cost. Then apply the maintenance percentage which is calculated by taking current year's maintenance expenditure divided by the current years RAB adjusted for CPI.

Variables: Maintenance, Vegetation management, Emergency response

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.

Note: This expenditure is materially sourced from SAP. The only factor impacting reporting of these costs is where amounts have been identified, as above, for asset inspection public lighting and reserve feeder ACS costs within cost elements associated with these activities due to the organisations accounting structure not readily separating these functions.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor.

Directly attributed to standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services, in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 9.5 TUOS

Table 9.5.1 - TUOS Charges (AEMO)
Table 9.5.2 - Transmission Connection Fees
Table 9.5.4 - Payments to Embedded Generators

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Transmission costs and cross boundary network charges are based on records of actual invoices received. All costs are based on records of actual invoices relating to services provided in the RIO reporting year.

Avoided TUOS amount is based on final calculations and paid invoices.

Methodology

Transmission costs and cross boundary network charges are based on records of actual invoices received relating to services provided in the RIO reporting year. Also included are invoices relating to services provided in prior years that had not yet been received at the time of preparing the prior year RIO.

Avoided TUOS amount is based on final calculations and paid invoices.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All expenditures have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable from the statutory accounts and state fairly the financial position of Powercor
- Directly attributed to standard control services in accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Methodology for the particular regulatory year.

Transmission charges from Transmission Network Service Providers are costs that are incurred to transport energy from the generator to distribution business via the transmission businesses' assets.

Avoided Cost Payments are separately disclosed on this template. Payments are made to embedded generators on Powercor's distribution network where their generation activities resulted in Powercor avoiding payment for transmission services. Avoided TUOS amount is based on final calculations and paid invoices.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet P1.1 Cost reflective tariffs

Table P1.1.1 - Energy Delivered by Meter Type - Cost Reflective Tariff Customers

Table P1.1.2 - Energy Delivered by Tariff Type - Cost Reflective Tariff Customers

Table P1.1.3 - Number Customers by Meter Type - Cost Reflective Tariff Customers

Table P1.1.4 - NMI Count by Tariff Type - Cost Reflective Tariff Customers

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

TOAD database. Original source is VPN's billing system and CISOV.

Methodology

To determine customer numbers as of 30 June 2025, invoices issued up to of 30 June 2025 were obtained from the billing tables in TOAD. The NMI was used to calculate customer count, and the tariff was used to map into the specified tariff classes within P1. The tables containing meter data in TOAD has been used to extract the different types of meters (i.e. Type 1-7 meters).

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All customer counts have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable the BAU process of monthly billing and retailer disputes Sub transmission is considered as high voltage.

Retrospective changes like meter exchanges, tariff changes etc. will always result in minor differences between P1.1 and 3.4, with different tariff classes. Therefore, the figures in P1.1 have been aligned to 3.4

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet P1.2 NCR tariffs

Table P1.2.1 - Energy Delivered by Meter Type - Non-Cost Reflective Tariff Customers

Table P1.2.2 - Energy Delivered by Tariff Type - Non-Cost Reflective Tariff Customers

Table P1.2.3 - Number Customers by Meter Type - Non-Cost Reflective Tariff Customers

Table P1.2.4 - Distribution Customer Numbers by Tariff Type - Non-Cost Reflective Tariffs

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

TOAD database. Original source is VPN's billing system and CISOV.

Methodology

To determine how many customers there were as of 30 June 2025, we pulled invoice data up to that date from the billing tables in TOAD. We used the NMI (National Meter Identifier) to count customers and matched each one to a tariff class in P1. We also used TOAD's meter data tables to identify the types of meters (Types 1 to 7).

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All customer counts have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are:

- Derived and verifiable the BAU process of monthly billing and retailer disputes. Non cost reflective tariffs are tariffs that are not structured to reflect the cost of consuming electricity.

Retrospective changes like meter exchanges, tariff changes etc. will always result in minor differences between P1.2 and 3.4, with different tariff classes. Therefore, the figures in P1.2 have been aligned to 3.4

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 7.4 Shared Assets

Table 7.4.1 - Total Unregulated Revenue Earned with Shared Assets

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

All revenue sourced from SAP

Methodology

Revenue has been captured in separate SAP cost elements which are mapped to particular types of shared asset revenues

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

New template

Worksheet P1.3 Secondary Tariffs

Table P1.3.3 - Customer Numbers by Meter Type - Secondary Tariff Customers

Residential, Low Voltage Small business customers, Low voltage non-residential customers, high voltage non-residential customers

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

TOAD database. Original source is VPN's billing system and CISOV.

Methodology

To determine how many customers there were as of 30 June 2025, we pulled invoice data up to that date from the billing tables in TOAD. We used the NMI (National Meter Identifier) to count customers and matched each one to a tariff class in P1. We also used TOAD's meter data tables to identify the types of meters (Types 1 to 7). Only those NMIs were counted that had the secondary tariff associated with primary tariff.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Only those NMIs were counted that had the secondary tariff associated with primary tariff.

All customer counts have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are: - Derived and verifiable the BAU process of monthly billing and retailer disputes.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table P1.3.4 - Customer Numbers by Tariff Type - Secondary Tariffs

Residential, Low Voltage Small business customers, Low voltage non-residential customers, high voltage non-residential customers

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

TOAD database. Original source is VPN's billing system and CISOV.

Methodology

To find out how many customers there were as of 30 June 2024, we pulled invoice data up to that date from the billing tables in TOAD. We used the NMI (National Meter Identifier) to count customers and matched each one to a tariff class in P1. We also used TOAD's meter data tables to identify the types of meters (Types 1 to 7). Two separate SQL queries were used—one to count customers and another to calculate volumes by meter type. These queries are included in the workings Excel file. Only those NMIs were counted that had the secondary tariff associated with primary tariff.

Assumption

N/A

Additional Information

Only those NMIs were counted that had the secondary tariff associated with primary tariff.

All customer counts have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are: - Derived and verifiable the BAU process of monthly billing and retailer disputes.

Change information from the last year

The source data has been updated this year, transitioning from SAP HANA to the TOAD Database for VPN.

3.4B Total customers

Table 3.4.2.3 - Total Customers by Metering and Connection Type

Table 3.4.2.4 - Total Customers by Metering Status

Meter Provision, Unmetered Customers by Class

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

TOAD database. Original source is VPN's billing system and CISOV.

Methodology

3.4B has been derived from P1.1 query. The difference between P.1 customer numbers and the active NMIs (derived from customer benchmarking number in 3.4) is considered to be un-energised connection points.

Type 1-4 meters are supplied by the retailers while types 5,6,7 are supplied by DNSP.

From a NUOS billing prospective, to bill a customer, it needs a premise which has a NMI as a core part of that. From there we create Accounts on it, as a result we report zero “no NMI” customers.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All customer counts have been reported in accordance with the requirements of the RIO and are: - Derived and verifiable the BAU process of monthly billing and retailer disputes.

Change information from the last year

The source data has been updated this year, transitioning from SAP HANA to the TOAD Database for VPN.

Worksheet 3.9 Export Services

Table 3.9.1 - Net Metered Volume of Energy Exported by Customers with Smart Meters

Feeder Classification

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

CIS, GIS, HANA

Methodology

Summation of exports as per recorded meter data in CIS/HANA, grouped by feeder class from GIS.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.2.1 - Export Capacity Requested by Customer Type/Feeder Classification

Customer (Export Services) Type, Feeder Classification

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- CISOV (NMI Classification)
- Salesforce - eConnect
- Salesforce - mySupply
- Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Excel)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

The calculations are based on customers that have installed embedded generation and does not include enquiries or pre-approvals that did not result in a connection.

Calculate the total export capacity requested by the customer.

This is done by summing the Requested Export per Distributor and Feeder Classification and Customer Type

Data is filtered with Completed Date for financial year only

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided in some of the sources is measured in kW and some are measured in kVA. RIO template requests units being kVA. Those values measured in kW are not converted to kVA.

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.2.2 - Export Capacity Approved by Customer Type/Feeder Classification

Export Customer Type, Feeder Classification

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- CISOV (NMI Classification)
- Salesforce - eConnect
- Salesforce - mySupply
- Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Excel)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

The calculations are based on customers that have installed embedded generation and does not include enquiries or pre-approvals that did not result in a connection.

Calculate the total export capacity approved (or agreed) by us.

This is done by summing the Approved Export per Distributor and Feeder Classification and Customer Type.

Data is filtered with Completed Date for financial year only.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided in some of the sources is measured in kW and some are measured in kVA. RIO template requests units being kVA.

Those values measured in kW are not converted to kVA.

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.2.3 - Average Static Export Limit at Year End (Non-Zero)

Export Customer Type, Feeder Classification

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- CISOV (NMI Classification)
- Salesforce - eConnect

- Salesforce - mySupply
- Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Excel)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

Using the approved export amounts where there was an approved amount that is greater than zero, average the amounts for all NMIs in the related classifications. These are based on the latest or most recent request/application for the site.

Time period for reporting is life to date

(Based on available data:

Salesforce from July 2017 to June 2025,

mySupply July 2024 to Jun 2025,

Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Mar 2020 to June 2025))

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

The data provided in some of the sources is measured in kW and some are measured in kVA. RIO template requests units being kVA.

Those values measured in kW are not converted to kVA.

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.3 - Utilisation And Curtailed Energy

Total Potential Generation, Consumer Energy Resource Curtailment

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual solar customer data is captured.

Why no actual data

Potential generation cannot be recorded as export limit curtailment, voltage curtailment and load behind the meter prevent us from obtaining it.

Why best estimate

Solcast captures solar irradiance at each 5 minute interval for every zone substation, and this method follows engineering principles. This is the most accurate

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- SNAP - Solar customer data, including effective periods
- SNAP – non-solar customer load profile by customer class
- SNAP – Solcast ZSS irradiance data per 5 minute interval

- SNAP – ZSS voltage histogram profiles
- SNAP – customer light load voltage ranking per ZSS

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

Prepare the data calculate voltage profiles by:

Grab consumption for non-solar customers for every interval reading, aggregate the average by customer class to obtain a timeseries native load profile.

Calculate the voltage ranking (from highest voltage to lowest voltage) of each customer on a minimum demand day, ranked at each zone substation level. The ranking is then divided by total customers to obtain a percentile ranking for each customer. Then we filter 5-minute interval zone substation voltage histograms, only on periods where there is at least 1 customer in a 253V voltage bucket or higher. The voltage histogram counts are divided by total customers to obtain the percentage of customers in each voltage bucket, which increments 1V at a time.

Then we join the customer ranking with the ZSS voltage histogram data for every 5 minutes and calculate which bucket the customer will be in using their percentile ranking. This provides us with a timeseries voltage profile. 1% (or 2V) is then added to consider behind the meter voltage rise.

Using the voltage data we calculate the maximum generation allowed for each solar system (which is labelled as export allowed after voltage trip) with the following curves:

If solar installed before 01/12/2019, and voltage >=255, the 0% voltage allowed.

Else If solar installed post 01/12/2019, and voltage >=261, the 0% voltage allowed.

Else If solar installed post 01/12/2019, and voltage < 261, 100% - (voltage – 253)/(260-253).

Obtain every solar customer, including the effective periods of each inverter they have installed, the inverter rating and export limit.

PV panel to inverter ratio = sum(inverter rating kva) / sum(pv panel capacity kw) = 108.457%

Then we join the solar customer data with the solcast pv irradiance data, and determine each customers total solar active on each date, to ensure we capture solar upgrades, decommissions, and not overestimate solar of customers who connected throughout the year. Solar irradiance is labelled as ‘Pv power rooftop’ and recorded in p.u values.

Calculate the data generation and curtailment by:

Potential generation kw = ‘total inverter rating’ x ‘pv_to_inverter_ratio’ x ‘pv power rooftop’

Net export potential generation kw = Potential generation kw – load consumption (if load > gen then 0)

Exportable solar kw =

1. if Net export potential generation kw > export limit kw, then export limit kw
2. Else Net export potential generation kw

Export curtailed by static limits kw = net export potential generation - Exportable solar kw

Uncurtailed energy kw = potential generation - Export curtailed by static limits kw

Voltage enabled generation kw =

1. If export allowed after voltage trip > Potential generation kw, then Potential generation kw
2. Else export allowed after voltage trip

Voltage curtailed generation kw = Uncurtailed energy kw - Voltage enabled generation kw where Uncurtailed energy kw > Voltage enabled generation kw

Flexible export curtailment = potential generation kwh – static export curtailed kwh + flexible export enabled energy kwh.

All energy fields are then divided by 12 (to obtain 5 minute kwh consumption) and then summed up for the whole year.

Assumptions

Customer voltage rise behind the meter is 1% (2V).

Customer voltage ranking is maintained during all solar periods.

All customers in a given class have the same load profile irrespective of ZSS they are supplied from.

Customer solar installations are compliant with AS4777.2 (2020) voltage response curves.

Customers are compliant with their export limits.

Pre-2020 solar installations are compliant with legacy solar trip settings.

Generation scale = 72.15%, which is a scale to consider loss factors to the solcast irradiance data.

Missing intervals of PV irradiance and consumption data and filled with the average of that time interval for the same month.

Export limited curtailment occurs before voltage curtailment and thus should not be double counted.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new methodology using a lower granularity of data for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.4.1 - Exporting Customer Capacity by Customer (Export Services) Type

Total Installed Capacity (Solar PV Only, Solar PV And Battery and Battery Only)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

CIS, GIS, HANA, large embedded gen register

Methodology

Aggregated DER Register data from CIS, with feeder class from GIS and meter type (for smart meter identification) from HANA.

Final step is to add aggregated data from large embedded gen register.

The same final dataframe is used to calculate 1.2 to 1.5

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.4.2 - Exporting Customer Capacity by Feeder Classification - Total Installed Capacity

Solar PV Only, Solar PV and Battery, Battery Only

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

CIS, GIS, HANA, large embedded gen register

Methodology

Aggregated DER Register data from CIS, with feeder class from GIS and meter type (for smart meter identification) from HANA.

Final step is to add aggregated data from large embedded gen register.

The same final data frame is used to calculate 1.2 to 1.5

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.5.1 - Exporting Customers with Smart Meters by Feeder Classification/Equipment Type

Feeder Classification, Equipment Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

CIS, GIS, HANA, large embedded gen register

Methodology

Aggregated DER Register data from CIS, with feeder class from GIS and meter type (for smart meter identification) from HANA.

Final step is to add aggregated data from large embedded gen register.

The same final dataframe is used to calculate 1.2 to 1.5

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.5.2 - Exporting Customers Without Smart Meters by Feeder Classification/Equipment Type

Feeder Classification, Equipment Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

CIS, GIS, HANA, large embedded gen register

Methodology

Aggregated DER Register data from CIS, with feeder class from GIS and meter type (for smart meter identification) from HANA.

Final step is to add aggregated data from large embedded gen register.

The same final dataframe is used to calculate 1.2 to 1.5

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.5.3 - Exporting Customers with Static Zero Limits by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- CISOV (NMI Classification)
- Salesforce - eConnect
- Salesforce - mySupply
- Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Excel)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

Filter Zero Export in master list for "Zero export limit" (all data)

THEN COUNT records per Distributor and Feeder Classification and Customer Type

Time period for reporting is life to date

(Based on available data:

Salesforce from July 2017 to June 2025,

mySupply July 2024 to Jun 2025,

Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Mar 2020 to June 2025)

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.5.4 - Exporting Customers with Static Non-Zero Limits by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- CISOV (NMI Classification)
- Salesforce - eConnect
- Salesforce - mySupply
- Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Excel)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

Count the number of customers per 3.9.2.3 per Distributor and Feeder Classification and Customer Type

Time period for reporting is life to date

(Based on available data:

Salesforce from July 2017 to June 2025,

mySupply July 2024 to Jun 2025,

Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Mar 2020 to June 2025)

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.5.5 - Exporting Customers Requesting Capacity by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- CISOV (NMI Classification)
- Salesforce - eConnect
- Salesforce - mySupply
- Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Excel)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).
This is counting the number of customers that have requested export which counts the NMIs in 3.9.2.1.
COUNT the volume of customers/NMIs per Distributor and Feeder Classification and Customer Type.
Data is filtered with Completed Date for financial year only.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.5.6 - Exporting Customers with Flexible Limits by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

LV DERMS Scheduler

Methodology

Count the number of customers that are on the flexible exports trial as of 30th June 2025

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.5.7 - Exporting Customers with Measured Voltage Data by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP HANA

Internal Analytical Tool (AWS Athena)

Methodology

NMIs based on meter type.

Feeder classes are based on present day classifications. If a feeder name has changed or is no longer active, the feeder class of another feeder supplied by the same zone substation was selected, otherwise it was assumed to be Urban.

Customer list and type was extracted from SAP HANA and the customer type was determined by their tariff.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.5.8 - Exporting Customers with Measured Overvoltage by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Overvoltage History

Active NMI List at 2025-06-30

Methodology

FEEDER CLASSIFICATION: Use the overvoltage compliance data from Overvoltage History to calculate the percentage of overvoltage non-compliant customers. Then, map and project these customer counts into feeder classifications using the Feeder Class field in the Active NMI List at 2025-06-30 dataset, filtering only customers with available smart meter power quality data.

CUSTOMER (EXPORT SERVICES) TYPE: Use the overvoltage compliance data from Overvoltage History to calculate the percentage of overvoltage non-compliant customers. Then, map and project these customer counts into customer types using the Customer Category field in the Active NMI List at 2025-06-30 dataset, filtering only customers with available smart meter power quality data.

Assumptions

Customer overvoltage non-compliance issues are projected across each classification.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.5.9 - Exporting Customers Estimated with Overvoltage by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Overvoltage History
Active NMI List at 2025-06-30

Methodology

FEEDER CLASSIFICATION: Use the overvoltage compliance data from Overvoltage History to calculate the percentage of overvoltage non-compliant customers. Then, map and project these customer counts into feeder classifications using the Feeder Class field in the Active NMI List at 2025-06-30 dataset.

CUSTOMER (EXPORT SERVICES) TYPE: Use the overvoltage compliance data from Overvoltage History to calculate the percentage of overvoltage non-compliant customers. Then, map and project

these customer counts into customer types using the Customer Category field in the Active NMI List at 2025-06-30 dataset.

Assumptions

Customer overvoltage non-compliance issues are projected across each classification.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.6 - AS4777.2 Measures - Compliant Inverters

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

PVQV Historic Trend
Active NMI List at 2025-06-30

Methodology

Total export customers required to have AS4777.2 (2020) compliant inverters:

Determined using the DER commissioning date, which identifies the number of customers that have installed inverters with AS4777.2 (2020) compliant functionality.

Total export customers not required to have AS4777.2 (2020) compliant inverters:

Calculated as the total export customers minus those identified as required to have AS4777.2 (2020) compliant inverters (above).

Estimated proportion of customers (export services) required to be compliant with AS4777.2 (2020) that are non-compliant:

Derived from inverter compliance data in IN PVQV Historic Trend, which provides the estimated proportion of customers required to comply with AS4777.2 (2020 that are non-compliant.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.7.1 - Average Duration of Full Export to Agreed Limit by Customer (Export Services) Type Solar PV Only, Solar PV And Battery and Battery Only

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Outputs from Section 3.9.3

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

For each NMI, calculate the total of 5 minute intervals where potential generation kw > 0 and where there is no curtailment.

Then average the duration of each customer aggregated to the customer category.

Assumptions

Agreed limit is export limit.

Counting periods only where there is solar generation potential energy (daylight hours).

Assumed solar plus battery customers only export during daylight hours.

Assumed battery only customers self-consume its export.

Additional Information

Cannot yet calculate battery customers' ability to export.

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.7.2 - Average Duration of No Export Access by Customer (Export Services) Type

Solar PV Only, Solar PV And Battery and Battery Only

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Outputs from Section 3.9.3

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

For each NMI, calculate the total of 5 minute intervals where net export potential generation kw > 0 and where there is no curtailment from static limits or voltage.

Then average the duration of each customer aggregated to the customer category.

Assumptions

Agreed limit is export limit.

Counting periods only where there is solar generation potential energy (daylight hours).

Assumed solar plus battery customers only export during daylight hours.

Assumed battery only customers self-consume its export.

Additional Information

Cannot yet calculate battery customers' ability to export.

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.7.3 - Average Upper Limit - Customers with Flexible Limits by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

LVDAP database (Reporting)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources (Source of Information).

At each timestep (15 minutes) check NMI check is Flexible limit is equal to control limit sent.

If they match Upper limit available, that counts as a 15 minute increment where customer was given upper limit, if false, upper limit was unavailable for those 15 minutes.

Assumptions

Daylight hours only.

We have only considered controls sent.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.7.4 - Average Time Upper Limit Unavailable to Customers with Flexible Limits by Feeder Classification/Export Service type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

LVDAP database

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources (Source of Information).

At each timestep (15 minutes) check NMI check is Flexible limit is equal to control limit sent.

If they match Upper limit available, that counts as a 15-minute increment where customer was given upper limit, if false, upper limit was unavailable for those 15 minutes.

Assumptions

Daylight hours only.

We have only considered controls sent.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.8.1 - Export Limit Compliance

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- SNAP – AMI meter data
- SNAP – der register for export limited customers

LVDAP database

SNAP - AMI meter Data

Methodology

Using a sunny week, calculated the total number of readings for each customer.

Then calculated the total number of readings above the export limit, with a 250W safety margin.

If the percentage of counts above the export limit + safety margin is greater than 5% of the total readings, then the customer is non-compliant.

Then we divide the number of non-compliant customers by the sample size.

For flexible Compliance

Consolidate all data from various sources (Source of Information).

Consolidate all data and align to same time period, 30 minutes.

Align generation value and control value.

For each NMI of trial flexible export customer, compare generation to control limit sent at each 30-minute increment, choosing highest control limit over that period.

If Control limit > Generation, then Compliant

Else non-compliant.

Assumptions

Low export limit (< 5kw) customers are considered for this estimate to remove variability of solar irradiance not being high enough.

Customers with an export limited the same size as their inverter are not export limited

For flexibility compliance:

Controls before installation date are ignored.

Commands/controls that are lower than min command value (static export limit) are ignored.

Buffer of 500W is applied

If command isn't sent, assume compliant.

Manual corrections have been made to erroneous data.

Customer is compliant is 5% or less readings are within control limits.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.8.2 - Export Service Complaints by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Active NMI List at 2025-06-30

Complaints Data

Methodology

Customer export service non-compliance data is sourced from Complaints Data, using the Non-Compliant Type (Cause Code Text) field. The number of customers is then projected into each Feeder Class category in the Active NMI List at 2025-06-30 dataset to calculate the results.

Assumptions

Customer export service non-compliance issues are projected across all classifications.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.8.3 - Overvoltage Complaints by Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Active NMI List at 2025-06-30

Complaints Data

Methodology

Customer overvoltage non-compliance data is obtained from Complaints Data using the Non-Compliant Type (Cause Code Text) field. The number of affected customers is then mapped and projected into each Feeder Class category in the Active NMI List at 2025-06-30 dataset to calculate the results.

Assumptions

Customer overvoltage non-compliance issues are assumed to be distributed across all classifications.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.9 - Average Time of Offer

Average Time to Provide an Offer to Connect Small Generating Units To the Distribution Network

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

- CISOV (NMI Classification)
- Salesforce - eConnect
- Salesforce - mySupply
- Customer Development Managers' Connection Database (Excel)

Methodology

Consolidate all data from various sources listed above (Source of Information).

Count the business days between the SPA application date (submitted date) and the outcome date, and averages these per the classifications.

For LV – Connection agreement turnaround time

For HV – Date of design certainty or agreed performance standards for generator to date of provision of connection offer

Data is filtered with Completed Date for financial year only.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is a new RIO requirement for FY 2024-2025.

Table 3.9.10 - Export Services Opex

Overvoltage complaint management

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the categories has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to collect costs for complaint management. A % is applied to complaint management opex to derive DER-related overvoltage complaint management, the % is based on proportion of DER-related inquiries out of total inquiries received.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.9.11 - Export Services Capex (Capex for Provision of Export Services)

ICT capex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the categories has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to collect costs for DER-related ICT capex.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other export services capex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the categories has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to collect capex for DER hosting capacity.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 7.5 Large Projects

Table 7.5.1 - Large Project Expenditure

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP

Methodology

The actuals presented represent the total expenditure recorded in SAP across all relevant projects during the period from July 2024 to June 2025. This total includes all cost components captured in the system, including:

- Labour costs.
- Materials
- Contractor and third-party services
- Overhead and indirect costs.

Each cost item has been extracted directly from SAP, ensuring that the figures reflect actual recorded spend rather than estimates or forecasts.

Assumptions

No assumptions made

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

New category, not applicable to 2024-25

Worksheet 8.6 Indicative Asset Base Roll Forward

Table 8.6.1 Asset Base Roll Forward – SCS

Indicative Total Regulatory Asset Base Roll Forward (Within Period), Indicative Total Tax Asset Base Roll Forward (Within Period)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

No actual data is available

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

Indicative total regulatory asset base roll forward (within period) - RIO 3.3

Indicative total tax asset base roll forward (within period) - AER – PAL 2026-31 reset pre-pop – Amended Roll Forward Model

Methodology

The data in this table is taken directly from RIO 3.3

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is the first year this tab has been introduced

Table 8.6.2 Asset Base Roll Forward – ACS

Indicative Metering Asset Base Roll Forward (Within Period), Indicative Public Lighting Asset Base Roll Forward (Within Period)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Why best estimate

No actual data is available

Why requirement is not able to be met

The benchmarking RIO requires allocation into specific asset categories using specific AER methodology. This information is not available from existing business systems and data.

Source of Information

Indicative total regulatory asset base roll forward (within period) - RIO 3.3

Methodology

The data in this table is taken directly from RIO 3.3

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

This is the first year this tab has been introduced

Worksheet 8.7 Profitability Tax Data

Table 8.7.1 - Profitability Tax Data

Ownership Structure, Tax Related Information and Interest Expense

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data for the tax related information has been sourced from the SAP accounting system, latest lodged Income Tax Return (ITR) and latest audited Statutory Accounts

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required and using the audited statutory accounts. The business cost allocation methodology follows the standard control services revenue allocation. The latest lodged ITR and audited Statutory Accounts follow the latest calendar year and do not reflect financial year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Customer service incentive scheme

SMS Notifications for unplanned outages

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Amazon Web Services (AWS) - Customer Notification Portal

Methodology

1. Extract the report from AWS Customer Notifications Portal.
2. Add Order ID, Off Supply Time, Sent Time and Number of Eligible NMIs to the RIO SMS Notification Template
3. The SMS notification duration column automatically calculates the difference between Off Supply Time and Sent Time using formula provided by AER.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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