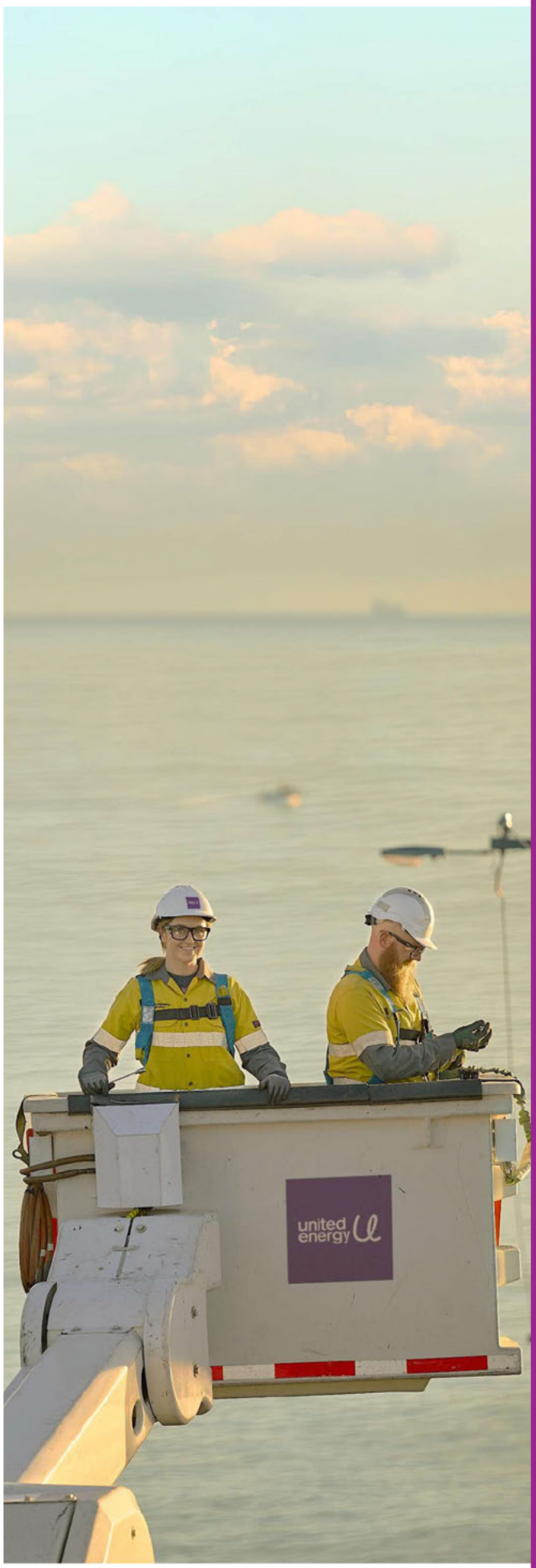

BASIS OF PREPARATION

ANNUAL INFORMATION ORDER 2024-25

UNITED ENERGY

Table of contents

1. Purpose

This document is United Energy'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 United Energy has complied with the requirements of the Order. It must be a separate document (or documents) that United Energy 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

United Energy 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 United Energy'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)

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

Category Analysis RIO

Methodology

- Replacement expenditure, connections and augmentation expenditure are calculated based on the direct expenditure workings of Annual RIO template 8.2 Capex, exclusive of overheads.
- Non-network equal to capex reported in Category Analysis RIO template 2.6 non-network.
- Overheads per workings of Annual RIO template 8.2 Capex, SAP cost elements are used to capture overheads.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.1.2 – Standard Control Services Opex (excluding Dual Function 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

Category Analysis RIO and SAP

Methodology

Vegetation management, maintenance, emergency response reported per 8.4 Opex in the Annual RIO less overheads which are captured in their own SAP cost elements.
IT, Motor vehicles and Buildings and property Opex are reported in both non-network and overheads, therefore this amount was removed to avoid double-counting.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.1.3 - Alternative control 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

Annual RIO template 8.2

Methodology

Metering, public lighting are reported in line with Annual RIO template 8.2 Capex.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.1.4 - Alternative control services Opex

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The codes in SAP are not directly attributable to all categories in the Annual RIO template; therefore, Assumptions have been developed to allocate expenditure to the appropriate 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

Annual RIO template 8.4 Opex

Methodology

Values are reported in line with templates in Annual RIO template 8.4 Opex

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.2 – Repex

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

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be

N/A

Source of Information

Replacement Expenditure, Volumes - SAP and GIS
Asset Failures - Outages recorded in UE's DMS/OMS

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) is used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Failures

Asset failure data is captured and stored in UEs DMS/OMS system. For some asset categories the data is reported to the technical safety regulator (ESV) and for the remainder the information is obtained through Network Performance Outage models to complete this information requirement.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

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

- Replacement Expenditure, Volumes - SAP and GIS
- Asset Failures - Outages recorded in UE's DMS/OMS

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) is used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Failures

Asset failure data is captured and stored in UEs DMS/OMS system. For some asset categories the data is reported to the technical safety regulator (ESV) and for the remainder the information is obtained through Network Performance Outage models to complete this information requirement.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

Pole Top Structures 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

- Replacement Expenditure, Volumes - SAP and GIS
- Asset Failures - Outages recorded in UE's DMS/OMS

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) is used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Failures

Asset failure data is captured and stored in UEs DMS/OMS system. For some asset categories the data is reported to the technical safety regulator (ESV) and for the remainder the information is obtained through Network Performance Outage models to complete this information requirement.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

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

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes - SAP and project settlement/status commentary from project managers.

Failures - Asset failure data is captured and stored in UEs DMS/OMS system.

For some asset categories the information is collated and reported to the technical safety regulator (ESV) and for the remainder, Network Performance reporting is used to complete this information requirement.

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) is used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Asset Failures is in ‘number of assets. Previous years was in meters.

Conductor replacement is in kms, previous years was meters.

Overhead ‘other’ replacement is in units as this covers Fargo sleeves, gang nails and possum protection.

Underground Cables 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

Asset data stored in UE SAP and GIS reported through Tableau.

Feeder classification Information (Urban/Rural) is provided by the Performance team as part of Annual RIO reporting.

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes - SAP and project settlement/status commentary from project managers.

Failures - Asset failure data is captured and stored in UEs DMS/OMS system.

For some asset categories the information is collated and reported to the technical safety regulator (ESV) and for the remainder, Network Performance reporting is used to complete this information requirement.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Asset Failures is in ‘number of assets. Previous years was in meters.

Underground cable replacement is in kms, previous years was meters.

Underground ‘other’ replacement is in units as this cover’s pits, pillars and surge diverters.

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

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Actual data not available

Why best estimate

- Allocation of unknown service line expenditure based on asset age profile split
- Allocation of total service lines volume based on asset age profile split

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP

Methodology

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) is used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated.

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

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

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

Replacement Expenditure, Volumes - SAP and GIS

Asset Failures - Outages recorded in UE's DMS/OMS

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) is used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Transformer ratings are also recorded and maintained in SAP. Hence, the total MVA of replaced Transformers can be aggregated and reported.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Switchgear By: Highest Operating Voltage; Switch Function

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

Replacement Expenditure, Volumes - SAP and GIS

Asset Failures - Outages recorded in UE's DMS/OMS

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) are used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

SCADA, Network Control and Protection Systems By: Function

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

Replacement Expenditure, Volumes - SAP and GIS

Asset Failures - Outages recorded in UE's DMS/OMS

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) are used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Failures

Asset failure data is captured and stored in UEs DMS/OMS system. For some asset categories the data is reported to the technical safety regulator (ESV) and for the remainder the information is obtained through Network Performance Outage models to complete this information requirement.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Other By: Business Specified

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

- Replacement Expenditure, Volumes - SAP and GIS
- Asset Failures - Outages recorded in UE's DMS/OMS

Methodology

Replacement Expenditure and Volumes

Asset replacement activity is captured in UEs SAP system. Different type Work orders are raised for the various replacement activity that occurs on the network. Work orders capture the costs incurred and quantity of work delivered.

The concept of Activity Codes (MAT codes) is used to distinguish between the type of work and assets worked on:

(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category the expenditure and volume of assets can be directly allocated

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between MAT code and RIO category (i.e. RSA and RCA projects) then engineering knowledge and project manager input have been applied in SAP to allocate the expenditure and volume of work for these activities.

Due to some of the data being un-categorised, an apportionment method was used to allocate the unknown data to the most likely category.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Public Lighting By: Asset Type; Lighting Obligation (Luminaires and Lamps)

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, GIS and Streetlight Manager (Salesforce)

Methodology

Expenditure - Extracted from SAP for particular CAPEX (RL*) Activity Codes relating to Public Lighting.

Volumes -Extracted from SAP for particular CAPEX (RL*) Activity Codes relating to Public Lighting. Due to BLC program being completed outside of NSA contract, Salesforce was used to determine volumes of lanterns replaced

Failures - Extracted from SAP for particular OPEX (MLF and MLR) Activity Codes relating to Public Lighting.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Public Lighting By: Asset Type; Lighting Obligation (Brackets)

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, GIS and Streetlight Manager (Salesforce)

Methodology

Expenditure - Extracted from SAP for particular CAPEX (RL*) Activity Codes relating to Public Lighting.

Volumes -Extracted from SAP for particular CAPEX (RL*) Activity Codes relating to Public Lighting. Due to BLC program being completed outside of NSA contract, Salesforce was used to determine volumes of lanterns replaced

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Alignment with other networks

Table 2.2.2 – Selected Asset Characteristics

Total Poles 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

SAP and DMS

Methodology

Asset data stored in UE SAP is surfaced in SAP HANA and reported through Tableau.

Feeder classification Information is determined by the Network Performance team as part of Annual RIO reporting.

A relationship from Feeder to Pole is made through the technical hierarchy in SAP.

Poles can then be spit by URBAN/RURAL.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Overhead Conductors By: Conductor Length 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

GIS

Methodology

Asset data stored in UE SAP and GIS is surfaced in SAP HANA and reported through Tableau.

Feeder classification Information on URBAN/RURAL is provided by the Performance Team as part of Annual RIO reporting.

Conductor can then be spit by URBAN/RURAL.
Conductor length and material type is recorded and maintained in GIS.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Overhead Conductors By: Conductor Length Material Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Actual data not available

Why best estimate

OH conductors with unknown material type in GIS is allocated based on split of known material types for the reporting period.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

GIS

Methodology

Asset data stored in GIS is surfaced in SAP HANA. Conductor length and material type is recorded and maintained in GIS.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Underground Cables By: Cable Length 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

SAP and GIS

Methodology

Asset data stored in UE SAP and GIS is surfaced in SAP HANA and reported through Tableau.

Feeder classification Information on URBAN/RURAL is provided by the Performance team as part of Annual RIO reporting.

Cable can then be split by URBAN/RURAL

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Transformers by MVA

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

Transformer assets that have been recorded in replacement work orders are stored in SAP and reported through Tableau.

Transformer ratings are also recorded and maintained in SAP.

The total MVA of replaced Transformers can then be aggregated and reported.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.3 – Augex

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

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

AMP Demand Project List
Project Folders
Business Case Documents.
SAP

Methodology

HV feeder lengths have been taken directly from the Project Scope of Works.
LV underground feeder lengths are actual data taken from SAP.
LV overhead feeder lengths are calculated from SAP. This length should be the material length (4 conductors are used for an overhead line, therefore the route length is the total material length divided by 4). However sometimes the route length has been entered instead. Therefore, the total length can be slightly lower than actual.
Distribution substation units added/upgraded is determined for each individual project based on scope of works.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

UE PR 2212 Population of Augex Data for CA RIO.

Change information from the last year

N/A

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

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

AMP Demand Project List, Project Folders, Business Case Documents, SAP

Methodology

Material and non-material HV feeder expenditure are actual data taken from SAP.
LV feeder expenditure is all non-material and is actual data taken from SAP.
Distribution substation expenditure is actual data taken from SAP.
The only project expenditure not captured in this table is UE overheads attributed to the project.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

UE PR 2212 Population of Augex Data for CA RIO.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 2.3.4 - Augex Data - Total 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

AMP Demand Project List, Project Folders, Business Case Documents, SAP

Methodology

Zone substation expenditure is the actual expenditure of all other zone substation projects for the reporting year from SAP.

Sub transmission line expenditure is the actual expenditure of all other sub transmission line projects for the reporting year from SAP.

HV feeder expenditure is the non-material HV feeder expenditure in 2.3.3.

Distribution Substations, LV Feeders, and other assets expenditure is actual project expenditure from SAP.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

UE PR 2212 Population of Augex Data for CA RIO.

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

Data is actual but allocation into the RIO categories is estimated

Why no actual data

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

Why best estimate

Data is actual but, as all our internal systems do not match the AER categories and Assumptions have been applied.

Why requirement is not able to be met

The corporate systems do not align with the AER connection categories

Source of Information

SAP, HANA, Tableau and Finance (direct cost incl rebates, type I capital contributions (cash) and gifted assets)

Methodology

The number of distribution substation installations and MVA have been obtained from actual data in SAP. The information has been extracted into Tableau and has been mapped to their related projects (WBS element). The information has then been copied into the excel working file with the data summarised into an excel pivot table and used to populate the template. Note there are no installations of substations for residential or embedded generator connections, only for subdivision and commercial/industrial.

Net circuit length has been obtained from actual data in SAP. SAP Settlement rules were used to extract data for (HV & LV) conductor lengths for residential, commercial/industrial and Subdivision categories (CS and CH). The allocation of these connections to has been allocated to residential, commercial/industry and subdivision either manually for internally managed projects or by a combination of MAT code and total project value for externally managed projects. The information has been extracted into Tableau and has been mapped to their related projects (WBS element). The information has then been copied into the excel working file with the data summarised into an excel pivot table and used to populate the template. Note there are no augmentation LV and HV net circuit length for Residential.

Direct expenditure (including rebates) and type II capital contributions (gifted assets) by WBS element has been sourced from Finance. Expenditure has been allocated to residential, commercial/industry and subdivision either manually for internally managed projects or by a combination of MAT code and total project value for externally managed projects. Mapping has been provided in the excel working file.

Assumptions

Source data has been allocated to AER categories residential, commercial/industrial and subdivision either manually for internally managed projects or by a combination of MAT code and total project value for externally managed projects

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Type II capital contributions (gifted assets) have been included (previous years gifted assets were excluded)

The allocation to residential, commercial/industry and subdivision manually for internally managed projects is a new process this year.

Table 2.5.2 - Cost Metrics by Connection Classification

Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Subdivision and Embedded Generation

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Data is actual but allocation into the RIO categories is estimated

Why no actual data

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

Why best estimate

Data is actual but, as all our internal systems do not match the AER categories and Assumptions have been applied.

Why requirement is not able to be met

The corporate systems do not align with the AER connection categories

Source of Information

SAP, HANA, Tableau and Finance (direct cost incl rebates)

Methodology

Direct expenditure (including rebates) and Type I capital contributions by WBS element have been sourced from Finance.

Expenditure has been allocated to residential, commercial/industry and subdivision either manually for internally managed projects or by a combination of MAT code and total project value for externally managed projects. Mapping has been provided in the excel working file.

New connections for Residential (MAT codes CDA and CDB) are sourced from SAP transaction IW47 are considered all to be service pits, and all are underground

New connections for Commercial/Industrial, Subdivision and Embedded generation are based on a count of WBS by classification

Assumptions

New connections for Commercial/Industrial, Subdivision and Embedded generation are based on a count of WBS by classification and is assumed to have a 1:1 relationship with # new connections Commercial/Industrial simple connection LV and complex connection HV (customer connected at LV, minor HV works) new connections are all assumed to be overhead

Commercial/Industrial complex connection HV (customer connected at LV, upstream asset works), complex connection HV (customer connected at HV) and complex connection sub-transmission new connections are all assumed to be underground

Subdivision new connections are all assumed to be underground

Embedded generation new connections are all assumed to be underground

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

The allocation to residential, commercial/industry and subdivision manually for internally managed projects is a new process this year.

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

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Data is actual but allocation into the RIO categories is estimated

Why no actual data

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

Why best estimate

Data is actual but, as all our internal systems do not match the AER categories and Assumptions have been applied.

Why requirement is not able to be met

The corporate systems do not align with the AER connection categories

Source of Information

SAP, HANA, Tableau and Finance (direct cost incl rebates)

Methodology

Capital contributions (Type 1) by WBS element have been sourced from Finance.

Capital contributions have been allocated to residential, commercial/industry and subdivision either manually for internally managed projects or by a combination of MAT code and total project value for externally managed projects. Mapping has been provided in the excel working file.

Assumptions

Source data has been allocated to AER categories residential, commercial/industrial and subdivision either manually for internally managed projects or by a combination of MAT code and total project value for externally managed projects

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

The allocation to residential, commercial/industry and subdivision manually for internally managed projects is a new process this year.

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 regards 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 (ueConnect)

Commercial/Industrial – Salesforce (ueConnect)

Subdivision – N/A

Embedded Generation – N/A

Methodology

Residential – Salesforce (ueConnect)

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

Commercial/Industrial – Salesforce (ueConnect)

Extract data from Salesforce (ueConnect) 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 SAP HANA ISU. 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 for Device, Recurrent and Non – recurrent expenditure (Opex and 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

SAP

Methodology

IT profit and loss data is extracted from SAP based on the AER definition. According to the AER, 'recurrent expenditure' is expenditure that returns time after time with respect to the particular category of expenditure. We have deemed all IT Opex costs to be recurrent in nature under the assumption that all IT Opex costs occur frequently enough to meet the definition of recurrent expenditure.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Motor vehicles

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 Capital Additions SAP Opex GL accounts for Motor Vehicle All Capex is from SAP purchase orders for vehicles.

Opex is from fleet card report for internal vehicles and data from 1 x service provider (Zinfra).

Methodology

Extracted a list of statutory capital additions from SAP categorised into the Annual RIO schedule '8.2 Capex' against row 'Non-network - other'. Identified the motor vehicle related capex within this annual RIO category from the SAP description of the capital project manually.

The motor vehicles operating expenditure (OPEX) for vehicles operated by UE was actual data and the data was provided by the service provider – Zinfra.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Buildings & Property expenditure and 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

Capital Additions from SAP Opex GL accounts

Methodology

Extracted a list of capital additions from SAP categorised into the Annual RIO schedule '8.2 Capex' against row 'Non-network - other'. Identified the building & property related capex within this annual RIO category from the SAP description of the capital project manually.

The Opex figure were extracted from a SAP cost centre report of GL accounts relevant to building and property and Other.

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

Due to software limitations, actual data as at 30 June is not available.

Why best estimate

A snapshot of device data was taken at a point in time after 30 June. It is assumed that there have been no material movements in device numbers between that point in time and 30 June.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Total Numbers of devices sourced from Intune and SCCM.

Methodology

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.

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

N/A

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) and Heavy Commercial Vehicle

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

Motor Vehicle data was obtained from internal records and the service provider (Zinfra).

Methodology

Fleet numbers were determined by counting vehicles listed in the UE equipment register (SAP), purchases were determined using CAPEX reports (SAP). Opex numbers were obtained from Zinfra for operational fleet and SAP for UE internal vehicles.

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 – 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

Produced by UE's Asset Management group via GIS Data taken directly from GIS.

Methodology

The Route Line Length is calculated based on the total network route line length provided in tab 3.7.3. To get the rural and urban route line lengths the proportion of rural network provided in 3.7.2 is applied it get the total rural route line length. The difference between the rural route line length and the total route line length is then used as the urban route line length

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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 UE 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

United Energy 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

United Energy 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 UE Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year

Change information from last year

N/A

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 UE 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, United Energy assigns a maximum cycle length of 10 years, reflecting the upper limit for span management intervals.

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

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

United Energy 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 UE Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

United Energy 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”, United Energy 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 UE 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 UE Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

United Energy 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 UE 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 UE 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

United Energy 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 United Energy’ 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 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 UE Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Methodology

United Energy 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 UE Feeder Category List applicable to the current financial year.

Methodology

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

Only trees requiring active vegetation management to meet United Energy' 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, United Energy 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

Assumed Network characteristics have not changed since last submission

Why best estimate

Actual data not available

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Calculated – per Methodology below

Methodology

Considering the AER definition provided for this variable, which is 'Distribution route Line Length that does not have Standard Vehicle Access', the standard vehicle access distance becomes:

Total Network Length (DOEFO301) "Route Line Length" * 0.01 = Standard Vehicle Access Distance (km)

Assumptions

Nothing changed since last year

Additional Information

Previous submission percentage retained and applied to new network route length.

Change information from the last year

N/A

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 United Energy and Powercor based on the corresponding volumes.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

United Energy 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, United Energy' 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

United Energy 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

United Energy'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 United Energy' s operational and regulatory requirements.

For corridor clearing, United Energy' 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 United Energy 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 costing.

Methodology

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

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

United Energy 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

United Energy 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 United Energy 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.

United Energy has now changed the contract model for its vegetation works.

The contract now reflects United Energy 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 and

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 met

N/A

Source of Information

United Energy 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

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

Details of fire incidents due to asset failures and vegetation contacts are sourced from DMS data and field crews on-site of the incident, which is then uploaded automatically into the UE Network Events Assessments page for review. Technical Officers within the Network Risk and Assurance team complete incident details within the UE Network Events Assessments page.

Details of fire incidents are reviewed by the Network Risk and Assurance team and submitted into Cintellate as a reportable incident. Reportable incidents are also submitted 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 UE 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

United Energy 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, Underground cables, Service lines, Transformers, Switchgear, Public lighting, SCADA, network control and protection systems and Other business specified categories

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Estimate for Service lines inspection volume

Why no actual data

Service lines – volumes are estimated due to this asset being a low priority for asset data maintenance.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP, GIS, Service Providers Invoices and Asset Management Plans.

Methodology

1. Assets Maintained
(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between maintenance activity and RIO category the volume of assets can be directly allocated from SAP confirmations or service provider invoices.
(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between maintenance activity and RIO category the volume of assets are allocated based on a percentage split of the expenditure.

2. Assets Inspected
(a) Where there is a one-one mapping between maintenance activity and RIO category the volume of assets can be directly allocated from SAP confirmations or service provider invoices.
Service line inspection volumes are calculated from using UHG-002 and OHD-002, the percentage of services that are overhead is then applied to 5.2 Services age profile to get an estimate of the volume of overhead service lines in the network. This is then divided by 5 (as most services are LBRA) to calculate the inspection volume per year.

(b) Where there is a many-one mapping between maintenance activity and RIO category the volume of assets is allocated based on a percentage split of the expenditure.

3. Inspection and Maintenance Cycle (Years)
The inspection cycle and maintenance cycle for each asset group was sourced from the Asset Management Plans.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Service line inspection volumes were not previously provided in the RIOs

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.

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

Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance, service lines, pole inspection and treatment (all poles)

Overhead asset inspection - all overhead assets, network underground cable maintenance, distribution substation equipment & property maintenance, zone substation equipment maintenance, zone substation property maintenance,

Public lighting maintenance - minor roads, public lighting maintenance - major roads

SCADA, network control systems maintenance, protection systems maintenance Sub transmission asset maintenance - for DNSPs with dual function assets, Ground clearance - access tracks and Other routine 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

Methodology

SAP is the repository of all UEs expenditure. The requested information in regard to maintenance expenditure is grouped into asset categories per the RIO template.

The reporting of maintenance is built on the concept of Maintenance Activity Type Codes (MATs). These

MATs are used to differentiate between various types of works that may be undertaken on the network. Furthermore two SETs (Groupings) have been built into SAP that define whether the maintenance activity is routine, non-routine and to which asset category is belongs.

All the maintenance expenditure is then surfaced and reported by the Finance team, where all the work order costs are aggregated and categorised on the basis of the MAT code and which SET they belong to in SAP.

Where a MAT code can belong to more than one RIO asset category, individual work orders have been re-assigned to the relevant RIO category.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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

United Energy 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

N/A

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

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 United Energy.

Methodology

Labour costs for Capex and Opex directly obtained from SAP cost elements.

Unitised work in maintenance and capital expenditure is based on fixed unit rates x volumes. The build-up of the unit rates by type of activity carried out was used to derive the labour split of charges from the service provider. These labour splits were applied to all projects based on correlating SAP cost elements.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet 2.12 – Input tables

Table 2.12.1 – Input tables

The following sections outline how United Energy 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 met

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 United Energy.

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 United Energy, 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 Expenditure

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

SAP HANA

Methodology

All Public Lighting asset data stored in GIS has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The fields required in the Tableau report are lamp type, number of lamps and rating in Watts. The population is filtered to contain only billable Reverted to public Lights.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 4.1.2 - Descriptor Metrics Annually

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/Salesforce

Methodology

This table requires specific metrics on asset information with regards to public lighting volumes and expenditure across the categories of installation, replacement and maintenance.

To compile this information UE uses the concept of work order Maintenance Activity Codes (MATs). The costs and volumes associated with these activity codes are aggregated to report the required metrics.

For Major and Minor Public lighting schemes (CLJ, CLN) work volumes are determined by programs loaded into Salesforce, for projects completed in the reportable year. Expenditure is compiled through the Consolidated Finance report.

Assumptions

Public Lighting poles are not considered under the Installation category as these are installed by entities outside of UE (City Councils, Vic Roads).

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 for United Energy. Pole inventory data is sourced from Public Lighting Assets Manager

Methodology

Public lighting revenue data extracted from UE general ledger split into tariff categories based on relevant billing codes and public lighting volume data from SAP billing split into tariff categories.

Number of lights are reported as per inventory recorded in GIS.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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

SAP Annual RIO. Extracted data from SAP as for the corresponding RIO year.

Methodology

The Annual RIO reports of 20XX and 20XY derived values are used to calculate average volumes.

For cross boundary metering meter type is obtain via SAP ZIAMI053 transaction and confirming object type for the sites in question:

	Object type	Acquisiti
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	
	COMMS4	

FIGURE 1: SAP ZIAMI053 TRANSACTION OBJECT TYPE

Assumptions

Total volume is based on install status, irrespective of how many 2 x single phase meters and a time switch.
We have included >160 MWh customers where United Energy is Responsible Person. Approximately 600 customers of 650K total population (~ 0.1%) belongs to >160 MWh category. As we could not separate these customers for all metering services, we have included these customers in scope.

Due to the final decision to AEMC Global Settlements Rule Change requiring the DNSP's to become responsible for installation of compliant metering on various Cross Boundary installations on December 18, 2018, going live on the 1st May 2022, UE is now responsible for such sites. This is outlined in of the National Electricity Rules:

Clause 7.6.2 Persons who may appoint Metering Coordinators

After clause 7.6.2(a)(2), insert:
(2A) with respect to a connection point or proposed connection point that is on a distribution network and which connects that distribution network to an adjacent distribution network (other than an embedded network) by the Distribution Network Service Provider responsible for appointing the Metering Coordinator at that connection point as determined by agreement between the two Distribution Network Service Providers related to that connection point.

Additional Information

N/A

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

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 Service Provider activity and cost statements

Methodology

Meter Purchase

Definition and Methodology:

The direct material cost of purchasing the meter unit for installation or replacement. This includes the cost of delivery to United Energy's store, including testing of equipment and inclusion of spare parts.

Meter Testing

Definition:

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 obligations in accordance with S7.3 of the Rules.

Inclusions:

- Sample testing of direct connected meters.
- 100% testing of CT connected meters. CT inspections & admittance test also carried out as part of CT meter testing.
- Sample testing of Current Transformers.
- Customer Paid Tests

Factors affecting costs:

Test costs for CTs are almost doubling during after-hours. Many CT tests are carried out after hours. Direct connected meter, CT connect meter and CT Testing costs are different and combining all of those may not give correct understanding of meter testing costs.
Overall, there has been an increase in labour costs for all meter related activities and not just testing.

Meter Investigation

Definition:

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.

Inclusions:

- Meter investigation service orders to Metering Specialist contractor for field investigation.

Exclusions:

- Interval data analysis: done with internal labour and back office meter data contract is not separately recorded.
- Wiring transposition/Polarity investigations generally done with internal resources and is not separately recorded.
- Most of the Meter investigation service orders raised by Retailers are data related and investigated internally.

Calculation Methodology:

- Included metering investigation service orders of below types along with corresponding costs.
- SIO - inc CT Meter Replacement
- SIO - inc 3 Phase Meter Replacement
- SIO - inc Single Phase Meter Replacement

- SIO - Investigation with No Meter Replacement

Scheduled meter reading

Definition:

An actual meter reading performed according to a predefined schedule.

Inclusions:

- Type 4 AMI meter reading quantities obtained from the Network Management System-UIQ report.
- Meter read costs for Type 4 metering is zero as they are remote read meters. This information is repeated for remote meter reading template.
- Skilltech Meter read contract cost and volume data from Market Services is used to get Type 5 and Type 6 meter information.

Factors affecting costs:

- Meter read costs increased with time as the Type 5 & 6 meter volumes reduced. Meter reading contract has moved from per unit cost to fixed price contract.
- Type 4 Meter reading costs gives as zero as these costs included in IT, Communications and other metering categories.

Special Meter reading

Definition:

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

Inclusions:

- Special meter reading not applicable to Type 4 AMI remote meter reading, so we have reported this number zero.
- Skilltech Meter read contract cost and volume data from Market Services is used to get Type 5 and Type 6 meter info.

New Meter installation

Definition:

Connection services necessary to meet customer connection requests. This excludes alterations to existing connection assets.

Inclusions:

- All New meter installations part of ACS service orders and to be included in metering template
- New meter installations are now captured as and reported as Opex. This is a departure from previous where new meter installation costs were categorised as capex from a financial perspective.

Meter replacement

Definition:

The replacement cost of any component of a meter and associated equipment at a site with existing metering infrastructure (includes all replacements other than whole meter replacements).

Inclusions and exclusion:

- Only Type 4- AMI Meters used for meter replacement.
- Total meter volumes obtained from SAP ZMRO service orders.
- Meter costs provided by Finance team.

- Adds & Alts meter replacements part of ACS service orders. So we have not counted them in this report.
- Meter purchase costs not included as it is covered in meter purchase section above.

Meter maintenance

Definition:

The cost to repair a meter currently deployed in the field. Meter maintenance costs should include the expenditure related to operational repairs of the meter unit, not including capex.

Inclusion and Exclusions:

- Remote Meter reading Volumes obtained from UIQ reports from NOC for type 4 meters.

Remote Meter reading

Definition:

The use of remotely read interval metering infrastructure to perform meter reading and special meter reading.

Inclusion and Exclusions:

- Remote Meter reading Volumes obtained from UIQ reports from NOC.
- These costs are zero as they are captured in IT costs.

Assumptions:

Network Management System- UIQ reads meter data for every 1 hours. However, we have counted this as 1 read per day.

Remote Meter- reconfiguration

Definition:

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

(a) changing the switching times for controlled loads

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

Inclusion and Exclusions:

- Remote Meter reading Volumes obtained from UIQ reports from NOC.
- These costs are zero as they are captured in IT costs.
- Remote alterations to switching times for controlled loads

Other metering services

Definition:

Metering services which are not already included in the following meter services: Meter purchase; Meter testing; Meter investigation; Scheduled meter reading; Special meter reading; New meter installation; Meter replacement; Meter maintenance. Meter data services, which apply to meter types 4–7 should be reported in the meter associated works category. This is not intended to capture general support or audit functions but should reflect any metering service activities not captured in other categories.

Inclusions and Methodology:

- SAP and Corporate Finance reports available for total Capex & Opex costs. Other metering costs calculated as difference between Total Metering ACS costs and all other CROIC items in table 4.2.

Assumptions:

- Costs for Type 5 and 6 is given as zero as these meters volumes are low and the same costs included in Type 4 metering costs.
- IT infrastructure capex
- Information provided by Corporate Finance team.
- Communication infrastructure capex and opex
- Information provided by Corporate Finance team.

Assumptions

Information contained is SAP and provided by finance is correct and verified.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Meter types 1-3 are now included in RIO. Where relevant, UE is now required to report on meter volumes and meter reading costs for type 1-3 metering.

Worksheet 4.3 – Fee-based services

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

Fee-Based Services - Energisation, De-energisation, Re-energisation and Other

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The cost elements in SAP are not all directly attributable to the ACS categories therefore Assumptions have been developed to allocate expenditure and volumes to the appropriate categories.

Why best estimate

Estimations were used to align cost elements consistently

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP cost elements
United Energy annual Pricing Proposal

Methodology

Cost objects from SAP are used to map costs to ACS for direct external party expenditure.

Internal shared costs and overheads are allocated across the regulatory categories based on the weighted average of revenues which are captured in SAP by cost element and product code.

For direct costs attributable to failed visits, alterations and isolations the SAP cost elements do not capture expenditure at necessary level of granularity to reflect regulatory year services, however revenues are collected appropriately. Revenues for the services are divided by approved revenue rates per applicable pricing proposal to derive volumes. Expenditure identified for failed visits, alterations and isolations are allocated to granular level services based on volume of work billed.

Shared costs allocated to ACS are allocated across all alternative control services based on proportion of direct cost incurred on the assumption overheads are incurred directly in line with expenditure.

Assumptions

Corporate overheads have been allocated across regulatory categories and segments based on the assumption that they are incurred in line with revenues.

Reason for estimate: costs and corresponding volumes are not captured at granular level.

Additional Information

N/A

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

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

The SAP cost elements are not directly attributable to the ACS categories therefore Assumptions have been developed to allocate expenditure and volumes to the appropriate categories.

Why best estimate

Estimations were used to align cost elements consistently

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Data for ACS expenditure and volumes sourced from SAP.

Methodology

Cost objects from SAP are mapped to ACS categories for external party expenditure.

Internal shared costs and overheads are allocated across the regulatory categories based on the weighted average of revenues. Revenues are captured in SAP utilising product codes mapped to individual activities.

Direct costs for ACS activities are identified in the SAP cost elements and mapped to appropriate ACS activities.

Shared costs allocated to ACS are allocated across all alternative control services based on proportion of direct cost incurred on the assumption overheads are incurred directly in line with expenditure.

Assumptions

Corporate overheads have been allocated across regulatory categories and segments based on the assumption that they are incurred in line with volumes.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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 assets installed prior to 1934 has been consolidated under 1934-1935 for data reconciliation.

Poles By: Highest Operating Voltage; 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

SAP

Methodology

All Pole asset data stored in SAP has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The installation date is held against the Equipment 'STARTUP DATE' in the SAP Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of characteristics associated with that equipment record. i.e. Voltage, Material and whether or not the pole is reinforced.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Assets installed before 1934 have been reassigned to 1934 to align with RIO age profiling, which starts from that year.

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

SAP

Methodology

All Pole asset data stored in SAP has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The installation date is held against the Equipment 'STARTUP DATE' in the SAP Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of characteristics associated with that equipment record. i.e. Voltage, Material and whether or not the pole is reinforced.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

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

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual (estimated if unknown construction date)

Why no actual data

Addition of Conductors with unknown installation dates to the current period. Conductors with unknown installation dates are shown in year 1900 per the Tableau system and then pro-rated across the current year balance. Any asset installed prior to 1934 has been moved to yeah 1934 for data consolidation.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

GIS

Methodology

All Conductor asset data stored in GIS has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau.

The installation date is held against the Equipment 'DATE_INSERTED' or 'COND_DATE_CONSTRUCTED' in the GIS Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of characteristics associated with that equipment record i.e. Voltage, Material and whether the conductor is multiphase or single phase.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Assets installed before 1934 have been reassigned to 1934 to align with RIO age profiling, which starts from that year.

Underground Cables 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

GIS/SAP

Methodology

Data for HV Cable is stored in both SAP and GIS, surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The installation date is held against the Equipment 'STARTUP DATE' in the SAP Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of characteristics associated with that equipment record. i.e. Voltage, Material.

All Pits and Pillar asset data stored in GIS has been surfaced in surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The installation date is held against the Equipment 'DATE_INSTALLED' or 'DATE_INSERTED' in the GIS Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of the assets 'EQUIPMENT_TYPE'.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

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 and GIS

Methodology

All Service Line asset details stored in both SAP and GIS, surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The installation date is held against the Equipment 'DATE_CONSTRUCTED' or 'DATE_LAID' in the GIS Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIN code by virtue of characteristics associated with that equipment record. i.e. 'SUPERIOR_TYPE_OF_PREMISE' and 'SUPPLY_COMPLEXITY'.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

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

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 Transformer asset data stored in SAP has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The installation date is held against the Equipment 'STARTUP DATE' in the SAP Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of characteristics associated with that equipment record. i.e. Construction type, kVA Rating and whether or not the transformer is multiphase or single phase.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

No change

Switchgear By: Highest Operating Voltage; Switch Function

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 Switchgear assets (Fuses, Switches and Line Capacitors) data stored in SAP has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau.

The installation date is held against the Equipment 'STARTUP DATE' in the SAP Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of characteristics associated with that equipment record. i.e. Asset Type, Construction type, Voltage or kVA Rating.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

There is no RIO category for 22kV fuses, hence they are included with 22kV switches

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

SAP and GIS

Methodology

All PL Pole asset data stored in SAP has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau.

The installation date is held against the Equipment 'STARTUP DATE' in the SAP Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of whether or not the pole on a Major or Minor Road

All Luminaries and Brackets data stored in GIS has been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau.

The installation date is held against the Equipment 'DATE_COMMISSIONED', 'DATE_INSERTED' or 'LAMP CHANGED' in the GIS Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of whether or not the pole on a Major or Minor Road.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Public Lighting By: Asset Type; Lighting Obligation – Poles/Columns

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Poles and column for Minor Road includes all 'NULL' assets within this class, as it is more likely they will relate to minor roads rather than main roads.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

SAP

Methodology

All PL Pole asset data stored in SAP have been surfaced in SAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau. The installation date is held against the Equipment "STARTUP DATE" in the SAP Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of whether or not the pole on a Major or Minor Road

All Luminaries and Brackets data stored in GIS has been surfaced in OSAP HANA then aggregated and reported through Tableau.

The installation date is held against the Equipment "DATE_COMMISSIONED", "DATE_INSERTED" or "LAMP CHANGED" in the GIS Equipment Record. Equipment records are assigned a RIO code by virtue of whether or not the pole on a Major or Minor Road.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Scada, Network Control and Protection Systems By: Function

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 SAP

Methodology

All SCADA, Network Control and Protection Systems data stored in SAP is aggregated and reported through Tableau. Devices are extracted based on their RIO category and financial year of commissioning.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Fewer field devices installed in 2024-2025 as multiple in-flight projects will complete in the 2025-2026 period, with field devices then being commissioned and added to the network volumes.

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 United Energy 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

MD data Spreadsheet from VISION forecasting tool

Methodology

The N Summer Cyclic Rating (SCR) in MVA is used to report the capacity of a zone substation. There is no difference between coincident and non-coincident ratings.

While extracting non-coincident and coincident maximum demand information as part of the load forecasting process, the embedded generation contributions at the maximum demand are recorded.

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.

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

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

Oracle Utilities Analytics (OUA), Distribution Management System (DMS)

Methodology

Raw unplanned data is downloaded from the DMS Database. The data is cleansed to remove duplications, system errors (events that should have been cancelled), ensure each event has a valid feeder name, split out outages affecting multiple feeders into each feeder component and check SAIFI/MAIFI overrides and adjusted for temporary switching arrangements.

Raw planned data is downloaded from OUA. The data is checked to ensure each entry has a valid feeder ID and that the time appears correct (events over 1 day are usually a system error and have not been closed out correctly).

SAIDI and SAIFI performance is calculated in accordance with AER definitions.

Refer to Annual RIO tab 3.6.8 for feeder classifications.

Excluded events and MED records are maintained by Network Performance team.

The cause codes in the database are UE cause codes and these are mapped into the RIO 'Reason for Interruption'. The outage database also contains outage dates and time, feeder ID, feeder service area, number of customers affected, CMOS and the restoration stage(s) for each outage.
The average duration is calculated as CMOS/customers affected.

Where trouble orders have zero SAIFI impact, affected customers from the trouble orders are manually removed so the AER can calculate the correct S factor position when loading the data into their S factor model.
For this particular RIO, document UE PR 2355 was referenced.

For the majority of events, the raw outage data from OUA is sufficient to select the appropriate detailed reason.

Assumptions

An interruption starts when first recorded by equipment or, where equipment does not exist, at the time of the first customer call in relation to the network outage. An interruption ends when supply is restored and available to the customer.

Additional Information

N/A

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

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

UE SAP billing system
SAP Financial accounts

Methodology

SCS revenue:

Data derived from UE SAP Billing system as actuals. As billing is based off actual NUOS, the distribution revenue must then be recalculated using DUOS tariffs.

ACS revenue:

Data derived from the UE SAP billing system as actuals. When retailers/customers request work to be done for Alternative Control Services activities a charge is created in 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

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 “United Energy 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 “United Energy 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

DMIA:

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.

DMIS:

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

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

Methodology

DMIA:

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.

DMIS:

DMIS 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

DMIA and DMIS revenue were reported in “Other incentive schemes” (DREV0305). The Methodology of reporting DMIA and DMIS has not changed, only that they are now reported on their 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 “United Energy 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

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.

Shared asset 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.

Shared asset 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

Last year “Other incentive schemes” included DMIA, DMIS, CESS, CSIS and Shared asset revenue. This year only shared asset revenue is reported in this category, with the other incentive schemes reported on their own.

Worksheet 3.2 Operating expenditure

Table 3.2.1 - OPEX CATEGORIES (Economic Benchmarking category)

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 Annual RIO Template 8.4 Opex

Methodology

Refer Schedule 8.4 of United Energy Annual RIO.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.2.2 - Opex Consistency (Current Cost allocation approach)

Economic benchmarking categories

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

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

SAP, Annual RIO Template 8.4 Opex and Benchmarking RIO Template 3.3 RAB.

Methodology

Opex for connection services is calculated based on the proportion of Connections RAB vs total SCS RAB, multiplied by opex incurred.

OPEX for network services is the remaining opex after deducting connection services opex and transmission connection point planning.

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

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 SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP provision information. 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.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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

UE SAP Billing system

Methodology

Energy Volumes are based on billed volumes only relating to the year under review. Billing relating to other periods was excluded.

Grouping is based on tariff and tariff component

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Change unit of measure: Previously reported energy in GWh and now in MWh

Table 3.4.1.2 - Energy - Received from TNSP And Other DNSP 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 United Energy metering data in SAP HANA

Methodology

Data was extracted from the United Energy metering data and grouping is based on tariff and tariff component

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

United Energy 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 the 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

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 United Energy metering data in SAP HANA

Methodology

Data was extracted from the United Energy metering data and grouping is based on tariff and tariff component

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

United Energy 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 the 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

UE SAP Billing system

Methodology

Energy Volumes are based on billed volumes only relating to the year under review. Billing relating to other periods was excluded.

Grouping is based on tariff and tariff component

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

Change unit of measure: Previously reported energy in GWh and 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

UE SAP HANA

Distribution Management System (DMS) is 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 under Glossary of RIO'.

Change information from the last year

Geographical Information System (GIS) is the source data using customer numbers in network feeder reliability table 3.6.8.

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

UE SAP HANA

Distribution Management System (DMS) is 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

Geographical Information System (GIS) is the source data using customer numbers in network feeder reliability table 3.6.8.

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 SCADA system and 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 SCADA system and 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 SCADA system and 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 SCADA system and 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

SAP and GIS data within systems as of 11/08/2025

Methodology

The requested information is held within UEs SAP and Geographic Information System (GIS). To access this information UE, have purpose-built reports. The reports are surfaced in in Tableau and web portals and updated daily.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

This BOP covers Table 3.5.1.1 – Overhead network length of circuit at each voltage

Change information from the last year

Some LV Mains have been duplicated in SAP HANA in the 2024-2025 financial year, until they can be corrected, (duplicates removed), this has resulted in a significant increase in circuit length kms for these conductor voltages in this year. To remove the impact of this the duplicate values were manually removed from the Tableau report.

Table 3.5.1.2 - Underground Network Length of Circuit at Each Voltage (Circuit Length)

Actual/Estimate/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 and SAP Data within systems as at 11/08/2025

Methodology

The requested information is held within UEs SAP and Geographic Information System (GIS). To access this information UE have purpose-built reports. The reports are surfaced in Tableau and web portals, which are updated daily.

Assumptions

Streetlight Cable:

- Feeding one light treated as a service.
- Feeding multiple lights treated as distribution cable.

Additional Information

This BOP covers Table 3.5.1.2 - Underground network length of circuit at each voltage.

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

Actual – Overhead 66 kVA

Why no actual data

A Methodology is based on actual data to estimate the required capacity.

Why best estimate

The network consists of various overhead conductors, and the data requirement is for estimated capacity.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

The data source is a combination of NAP database, Circuit Data sheets, live ratings worksheet and NCC rating database.

Methodology

The limiting thermal rating is that of the distribution transformer, not the overhead low voltage conductors. The circuit thermal ratings are calculated for each low voltage circuit by dividing the average distribution substation nameplate rating by the average number of distribution circuits per substation. The weighted average capacity is calculated by dividing the total summer cyclic rating of the 6.6kV, 11kV and 22kV feeders by total number of feeders and applying an adjustment factor. Given UE's relatively short SWER system, the limiting plant in all cases is the 100kVA isolation transformer, not the thermal or voltage capability of the overhead conductors. Hence this is set to 0.1MVA. The weighted average capacity for 66kV lines is calculated by averaging the summer cyclic rating of the 66kV lines.

Assumptions

An adjustment factor of 0.98 is introduced to cater for relatively lower rating of the standard overhead conductor compared to the standard underground cable used for feeder exits.

Additional Information

N/A

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

A Methodology is based on actual data to estimate the required capacity.

Why best estimate

The network consists of various underground cables, and the data requirement is for estimated capacity.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

NAP database, Circuit Data sheets, live ratings worksheet and NCC rating database.

Methodology

Underground LV is the same method as DPA0301 because the limit is the distribution transformer rating. The weighted average capacity is calculated by dividing the total summer cyclic rating of the 6.6kV, 11kV and 22kV feeders by total number of feeders and applying an adjustment factor. The weighted average capacity for 66kV lines is calculated by averaging the summer cyclic rating of the 66kV. As all operating voltages on the UE network are identified by other variables in this table, DPA0412 is set to zero.

Assumptions

An adjustment factor of 1.02 is introduced to cater for relatively higher rating of the standard underground cable compared to the standard overhead conductor used for feeder exits.

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.2 - Transformer Capacities

Table 3.5.2.1 - Distribution Transformer total installed capacity and Cold spare capacity included in 'Distribution transformer capacity owned by utility'

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual - Distribution transformer capacity

Estimated – Cold spare capacity

Why no actual data

UE does not have any cold spare for distribution substations however, an estimated proportion of the transformers in stores are included as spare.

Why best estimate

Refer to Why no actual data

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

NAP and SAP

Methodology

This is calculated by summing the distribution substation nameplate rating taken (excluding HV customers subs) from a recent (current) extract from NAP. We assume that the nameplate ratings are relatively static over a period of a year.

UE does not have any cold spare for distribution substations however, the transformers in stores are included. The minimum stock level information is sourced from UE's Service Delivery. It is assumed that minimum stock levels are maintained, and the capacity value is calculated based on minimum stock levels. The average proportion of transformers that were used for replacements was calculated based on five-year's worth of data. That proportion and the minimum stock levels are used to estimate this value.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 3.5.2.2 Zone Substation Transformer Capacity

Total zone substation transformer capacity where there is only a single step transformation to reach distribution voltage and Total 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

NAP and NCC rating database

Methodology

This is calculated by summing the distribution substation nameplate rating taken (excluding HV customers subs) from a recent (current) extract from NAP. We assume that the nameplate ratings are relatively static over a period of a year.

This is the total name plate rating (OFDAF) of all zone substation transformers on the UE network sourced from Rating Database.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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

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

The requested information is held within UEs SAP and Geographic Information System (GIS).
To access this information UE have purpose-built reports. The reports are built using Tableau, stored on a server and updated daily.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

All Luminaires marked as billable status.

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

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

Distribution Management System (DMS), Oracle Utilities Analytics (OUA),

Methodology

Raw data is downloaded from the DMS Database. The data is cleansed to remove duplications, system errors (events that should have been cancelled), ensure each event has a valid feeder name, split out outages affecting multiple feeders into each feeder component and check SAIFI/MAIFI overrides and adjusted for temporary switching arrangements. SAIDI and SAIFI performance is calculated in accordance with AER definitions. Refer to Annual RIO tab 3.6.8 for feeder classifications. These events are then filtered further for excluded events and MEDs. Excluded events and MED records are maintained by Network Performance team.

SAIDI and SAIFI metrics have been calculated to reported values: -

- Inclusive of MED's data
- Exclusive of MED's data

The reported Network SAIDI and SAIFI are in accordance with the definitions prescribed by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER).

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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.

Energy not supplied is calculated as the average demand x SAIDI / 60 minutes.

The average customer demand was calculated for each Medium Voltage (MV) feeder using the hourly data extracted from the PI Historian software. PI historian records the following values:

- Average MW / hr
- Average MVAr / hr

The hourly readings were aggregated to a year for each MV feeder. Therefore,
Average Demand per Feeder (MVA) = SQRT[(MW_AVG)^2 + (MVAr_AVG)^2]

Why best estimate

The best estimate approach is adopted because UE cannot accurately measure when actual power is not supplied. That is there is no way of knowing when a customer is going to consume power so it is impossible to measure something that doesn't happen or is not there.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Distribution Management System (DMS), Oracle Utilities Analytics (OUA),

Average demand per feeder is supplied by the Network Planning Team.

Methodology

Average Demand per feeder is loaded into OUA.

SAIDI is calculated in OUA through extracting the outage data and average customers from DMS.

Energy Not Supplied is then calculated in OUA using the formula prescribed above.

The summed totals are then reported in the OUA RIO template.

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 Order.

Change information from the last year

N/A

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

Distribution Loss Factor calculation

Methodology

Total UE distribution losses are annually calculated as part of the Distribution Loss Factor (DLF) reporting. The corresponding system losses percentage is calculated as network loss/total energy procured.

System Losses % is calculated as follows:

System Losses % = (Energy produced (MWh) - Sales(MWh))/ Energy produced(MWh)

Boundary Meter data (energy flow to UE Network) and Customer Meter data (customer energy consumption and generation) are extracted from Sap Hanna Express (VHR) database for the relevant financial year.

Energy Produced = Summation of boundary meters (including cross border flow) + summation of customer generation (obtained from customer meter data)

Sales = Summation of Customer consumption (obtained from customer meter data)

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

Not applicable. Calculated using the information available within the RIO itself.

Methodology

This is the percentage of non-coincident summated raw system annual maximum demand in MVA (DOPSD0201) divided by the summation of total installed zone substation transformer capacity (DPA0604) at all the zone substations.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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

Actual

Why best estimate

N/A

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Active feeder data is sourced from Distribution Management System (DMS) and calculations are managed within Oracle Utilities Analytics platform (OUA).

Feeder length information is derived from Geographical Information System (GIS).

Maximum demand information is sourced from the Network Planning Team who use actual metered data.

Distribution Customer numbers by feeder are sourced from DMS.

Methodology

A list of feeder IDs is compiled from the various systems within United Energy (UE) as follows:

Feeder demand is from the Network Planning team,
Distribution Customer Numbers by feeder from DMS,
Feeder lengths from GIS.

Distribution Customers used is the average of the number of Customers at the beginning of the reporting period and the number of Customers at the end of the reporting period.

Feeder lengths are derived from the asset data within the AM/FM reports that is updated monthly from UE's GIS and presented in user friendly tables. Feeder conductor lengths from the first day of the new year are used for feeder classification.

This list of feeder IDs is then filtered to only include feeders which had at least one of the following criteria:

nonzero customer numbers,
nonzero length,
nonzero demand.

This list was then checked to filter out non-UE feeders, very short feeders with no customers (e.g. Station service transformers) and feeders that have been renamed (all data is listed under the new name) or designated as a future feeder.

The feeder classification is based off an initial assessment which is made based on length and demand (as per AER definitions). Where demand/length data is not available due to the feeder being serviced by another provider, the classification is based off the previous year's RIO by that provider. Any new feeders or feeders that have changed classification from the previous RIO are checked to see whether the feeder should be classified differently (due to being in an urban area for example).

UE only has Urban and Rural short feeders.

Urban feeders have been classified with a 3 year average maximum demand over the 3 year average feeder route length greater than 0.3 MVA/km.
Rural Short feeders have been classified if they are not a CBD or urban network with a network route length less than 200 km.

The final classified feeder list together with feeder demand and lengths are loaded into OUA which produces a report for reporting purposes.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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

Distribution Management System (DMS) data is validated against AMI meter data received by UIQ as provided by Electricity Networks.

Methodology

Networks Analytical Platform (NAP) is used to identify customer interruptions for GSL purposes. NAP interfaces with DMS to extract outage fault history and UIQ to extract on and off supply meter alerts. Using algorithms prescribed in NAP these two sets of data are matched using the prescribed laws set by the Electricity Services Commission Victoria (ESCV).

- Extracted all GSL liability data for Jul-Jun 2025 from GSL liability payment support - Network Analytics Platform (NAP). (This includes Major Event Day data (MED)).
- Calculated customer sustained interruptions (SAIFI) and customer sustained duration outages (SAIDI) per Division 4 of Part 3 RIO of the AER's Distribution Reliability Measures Guideline Appendix E - instructions.

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 current reporting 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

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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

STPIS Daily Performance – Daily Momentary Interruptions

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

Distribution Management System (DMS) Database.

Methodology

Raw data is downloaded from the DMS Database. The data is cleansed to remove duplications, system errors (events that should have been cancelled), ensure each event has a valid feeder name, split out outages affecting multiple feeders into each feeder component and check SAIFI/MAIFI overrides. MAIFI performance is calculated in accordance with AER definitions. Refer to Annual RIO tab 3.6.8 for feeder classifications. These events are then filtered further for excluded events and MED.

- Excluded events and MED records are maintained by Network Performance team.
- UE have no 'long rural' or CBD feeder classification and information is therefore not provided.
- Calculations are completed in accordance with AER definitions. The feeder classification is taken from RIO Table 3.6.8.
- The average distribution customer numbers used in calculations is taken from RIO Tab 6.2.4, Table 6.2.4.

All data comes from the DMS system feeds into OUA which produces a report for reporting purposes.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Refer to procedure document UE PR 2302.

This BOP covers 'MAIFI' columns.

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

Networks Analytical Platform (NAP) validates DMS data against AMI data received from UIQ.

Methodology

NAP:

- extracts all GSLs from DMS and UIQ.
- obtains the NMIs of all customers where DMS indicated that a customer experienced an off-supply event.
- extract of all 'Power Off' and 'Power On' events from the AMI meters for the related period.
- matches through an algorithm the off-supply event data between DMS and UIQ by NMI to determine the outage from the customer's perspective using the prescribed rules set by the Electricity Services Commission Victoria (ESCV).
- The data is then extracted at a granular level through an automated query to validate and calculate the GSL liability.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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 (ueConnect)

Appointment GSL

Appointment GSL – SAP

Connections

- Connections made
- New Connections – Salesforce (ueConnect)
- Energisations – SAP

Connections GSL

Connections GSL – SAP

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 (ueConnect)
- Count the number of completed appointments

Appointment GSL

- Appointment GSL – SAP
- The Connections Team uses ueConnect to review appointments that have missed the 15-min window. Each appointment is manually assessed in ueConnect and SAP for eligibility.

Connections

Connections made

- New Connections – Salesforce (ueConnect)
- Count the number of new connections fulfilled
- Energisations – SAP
- Count the number of energisations completed

Connections GSL

- Connections GSL – Salesforce (ueConnect)
- The Connections Team uses eConnect to review connections that have missed the GSL. Each connection is manually assessed in ueConnect and SAP for eligibility.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Reliability of supply

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

Networks Analytical Platform (NAP) validates DMS data against AMI data received from UIQ.

Methodology

NAP:

- extracts all GSLs from DMS and UIQ.
- obtains the NMIs of all customers where DMS indicated that a customer experienced an off-supply event.
- extract of all 'Power Off' and 'Power On' events from the AMI meters for the related period.
- matches through an algorithm the off-supply event data between DMS and UIQ by NMI to determine the outage from the customer's perspective using the prescribed rules set by the Electricity Services Commission Victoria (ESCV).
- The data is then extracted at a granular level through an automated query to validate and calculate the GSL liability.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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 extracted from our Graphical Information System (GIS) via Tableau (SAP/SWEG) the reportable period.

Actual data is extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) for the reportable period.

Actual data is extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) and SAP for the reportable period

Methodology

Extraction from GIS of the total number of streetlights in the reporting period for United Energy. This report is extracted at the end of the previous reportable period and used 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 United Energy.

Extraction from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total GSL's payments for the reporting period. This is also supported with data inputted in SAP.

Extraction from SAP 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 streetlights within the reporting period has been provided for United Energy.

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 United Energy.

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

Customer Calls and AMI smart meters indicating loss of supply

Methodology

The UE Access Planning Manager maintains the 'UE Breach Register'. They are notified of any breaches from the NCC Resource Coordination group that receive notification from a number of sources of origin including customer calls, AMI meters and work parties; this data is consolidated in the UE Breach Register to provide an overview of performance in this space. The UE Access Planning Manager populates the RIO table accordingly.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

Value denotes the number planned outages where at least one customer was not notified to align with historical reporting.

Change information from the last year

N/A

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 SAP account 70460. This account relates to PFIT rebates and is the actual rebate issued to customers at a rate of 60c p/kW.

Invoice issued by Energy Safe Victoria is the source for the ESV levy amount.

Methodology

Jurisdictional scheme amounts for PFIT are sourced from monthly SAP Account 70460. The jurisdictional scheme payments disclosed in this template are billing credits recognised in the RIO reporting year. SAP Account 70460 report is filtered for 'IS' (invoices) only.

Invoice issued by Energy Safe Victoria is the source for the ESV levy amount.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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

Actual & Estimated

Why no actual data

United Energy has no record of internal labour spent against the project.

Why best estimate

Best estimate was used to determine number of hours spent by each resource on the program for each reporting financial year. Internal labour hourly rates were then used to determine effort cost spent on the project.

Why requirement is not able to be met

N/A

Source of Information

Invoice data has been sourced from SAP for UE under WBS UED-WOT-0200.

Number of hours spent by each resource in each financial year were estimated based on the activities related to the project & their frequencies, as well as the estimated effort spent each year on each activity.

Labour rates are sourced from the budgeting & planning tool and represent budgeted payroll figures. Each role has been calculated based on existing payroll data using the following formula: total employee costs per labour category, divided by number of employees per category, divided by available working hours for the year.

Methodology

SAP cost elements under WBS UED-WOT-0200 between 1/07/2024 to 30/06/2025 have been used to identify and report projects/costs in line with the template requirements.

Number of hours spent by each resource for each financial year is multiplied with the labour rates to determine internal labour cost spent on the project.

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

Change information from the last year

Inclusion of estimated internal labour rates in reported cost

Table 7.11.2 - DMIAM - Projects Submitted for Approval

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 under WBS UED-CCA-000564

Methodology

DMIA undertaken lists all the projects that have incurred expenditure under UED-CCA-000564 in the current reporting year between 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. The reported value is the actual claimed amount which does not exceed the project-related expenditures per SAP.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

New project in FY24/25

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

Financials sourced from SAP and RAB roll-forward model.

Methodology

Audited statutory accounts are not prepared for United Energy Distribution Pty Ltd. Instead, the audited trial balance of this Company is included in the "audited statutory accounts" column of this Template for RIO reporting purposes. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Energy Distribution Holdings Pty Ltd. Statutory accounts are prepared, audited and lodged with ASIC for United Energy Distribution Holdings Pty Ltd and its controlled entities.

Standard Control Distribution Revenue reported as per Benchmarking RIO Table 3.1.1.

Other revenue data extracted from UE general ledger and split into respective regulatory categories based on relevant billing codes.
SAP cost elements have been used to report expenditure against regulatory segments.
Depreciation reported as per AER approved RAB roll-forward model.

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 United Energy.
- 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 Margin

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, BOARD, TABLEAU

Methodology

Extracted a list of statutory capital additions settled to fixed assets from SAP using BOARD summarised by SAP capital project number. Extracted a list of capital projects classified based on expenditure type (Annual RIO Category) from SAP & Tableau summarised by SAP capital project number. Extracted a list of capital projects classified based on voltage from Tableau summarised by SAP capital project number. Extracted a list of capital projects with related party margin amount from SAP using Tableau summarised by SAP capital project number. Tableau classifications are predominately determined from the material activity code. Combined all these data into a single sheet summarised by SAP capital project number.
Service providers have provided related party margins per project as part of unitised work.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

A reconciliation has been performed between Board additions & Statutory SAP capital additions settled to fixed assets as confirmed by Fixed asset accountant.

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 Contributions – 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

SAP, BOARD, TABLEAU

Methodology

Extracted a list of statutory capital additions settled to fixed assets from SAP using BOARD summarised by SAP capital project number. Extracted a list of capital projects classified based on expenditure type (Annual RIO Category) from SAP & Tableau summarised by SAP capital project number. Extracted a list of capital projects classified based on voltage from Tableau summarised by SAP capital project number. Extracted a list of capital projects with related party margin amount from SAP using Tableau summarised by SAP capital project number. Tableau classifications are predominately determined from the material activity code. Combined all these data into a single sheet summarised by SAP capital project number.
Service providers have provided related party margins per project as part of unitised work.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

A reconciliation has been performed between Board additions & Statutory SAP capital additions as confirmed by Fixed asset accountant.

Change information from the last year

N/A

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 8.2.4 - Capex Additions to the Rab and Tab

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, BOARD, TABLEAU

Methodology

Data generated as follows:

Subtransmission – WBS elements in SAP have been mapped to voltage levels. The capex reported for the Subtransmission asset class is in line with the capex mapped to the Subtransmission voltage level.

Distribution system assets - 'HV', 'LV' and 'Other' totals as per Table 8.2.1 against 'Augmentation', 'Connections' and 'Replacement' less total for 'SCADA/Network Control' as per Table 8.2.4.

SCADA/Network Control - Identified SCADA capital project numbers as confirmed by Electricity Networks.

Non network - IT - total as per Table 8.2.1 less In-house software per 8.2.4.

Non network - other - total as per Table 8.2.1.

In-house software - percentage of total Non-network - IT per table 8.2.1, percentage used per AER Final Determination.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 8.2.5 (B) - Capital Contributions by Type - Alternative Control Services

Table 8.2.5 - Capital Contributions by Type - 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

SAP

Methodology

Data extracted from the United Energy general ledger against relevant Billing codes enabling the revenue to be allocated to the appropriate Customer Contribution by Asset Class.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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

SAP Fixed Asset Retirement Report

Methodology

Extracted a list of proceeds from statutory retirements and categorised it based on the SAP fixed asset class field.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

Table 8.2.7 - Immediate Expensing of Capex (Standard Control Services)

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Estimated

Why no actual data

Lodged tax returns are based on calendar year (Jan 2024 – Dec 2024) 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

Actual data is not available

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

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

Audited statutory accounts are not prepared for United Energy Distribution Pty Ltd. Instead, the audited trial balance of this Company is included in the "audited statutory accounts" column of this Template for RIO reporting purposes. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Energy Distribution Holdings Pty Ltd. Statutory accounts are prepared, audited and lodged with ASIC for United Energy Distribution Holdings Pty Ltd and its controlled entities.

Maintenance expenditure:
SAP download of every WBS element by MAT code which determines the line classifications and regulatory categories.
Data generated from SAP. All costs were directly allocated in line with the United Energy's approved Cost Allocation Methodology.
ACS costs are calculated based on ACS revenue quantities multiplied by unit cost rates.

Operating Expenditure:
SAP download of every GL balance by cost centre which determines the line classifications and regulatory categories.

Accounting entries to reallocate shared costs in line with the new UES service agreement with UED were made at a high level in SAP. Utilising the build-up of these journals the high level true-ups were reallocated across the more detailed SAP cost elements so that UED could report accurately across the regulatory segments.
Data generated from SAP. All costs were directly allocated in line with the United Energy's approved Cost Allocation Methodology; shared costs are allocated across regulatory categories based on weighted average revenues.
ACS costs are calculated based on ACS revenue quantities multiplied by unit cost rates.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

Change information from the last year

N/A

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

SAP

Methodology

Audited statutory accounts are not prepared for United Energy Distribution Pty Ltd. Instead, the audited trial balance of this Company is included in the "audited statutory accounts" column of this Template for RIO reporting purposes. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Energy Distribution Holdings Pty Ltd. Statutory accounts are prepared, audited and lodged with ASIC for United Energy Distribution Holdings Pty Ltd and its controlled entities.

SAP cost elements are used to report identifiable related party margins.
Related party margins forming part of service provider unitised works have been provided by the service provider per project.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

N/A

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

TUOS charges are based on the TUOS model

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 charges are based on actual invoiced data.

The avoided TUOS payments disclosed in this template are based on avoided TUOS invoices received for the RIO reporting year, and any invoices received for prior RIO reporting years that has not yet been received at the time of preparing the prior RIO.

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 United Energy
- 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 United Energy's distribution network where their generation activities resulted in UE avoiding payment for transmission services.

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

NAP database and SAP HANA.

Methodology

Billed volumes based on SAP HANA reporting is apportioned over the meter types/class types for each tariff, to adjust for differences between the data generated from SAP HANA SQL vs SAP HANA billed volumes. The adjustment is below 0.05%.

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.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet P1.2 Non-Cost reflective 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

NAP database and SAP HANA.

Methodology

Billed volumes based on SAP HANA reporting is apportioned over the meter types/class types for each tariff, to adjust for differences between the data generated from SAP HANA SQL vs SAP HANA billed volumes. The adjustment is below 0.05%.

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.

Change information from the last year

N/A

Worksheet P1.3 Secondary tariffs

Table P1.3.3 - Customer Numbers by Meter Type – Secondary 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

NAP database and SAP HANA.

Methodology

To find out how many customers there were at the end of the reporting period, we pulled invoice data up to that date from the billing tables in SAP HANA. We used the NMI (National Meter Identifier) to count customers and matched each one to a tariff class in P1. We also used SAP HANA'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 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

NAP database and SAP HANA.

Methodology

To find out how many customers there were at the end of the reporting period, we pulled invoice data up to that date from the billing tables in SAP HANA. We used the NMI (National Meter Identifier) to count customers and matched each one to a tariff class in P1. We also used SAP HANA'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

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 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

NAP database and SAP HANA

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

N/A

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

SAP Production

Methodology

Unique active NMIs with in-service Solar PV System(s) or Battery System(s) that were commissioned on or before 30th June of each year. Active NMIs with active DERs are considered.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

There were several feeders reclassified to short-rural

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

SAPISU - NMI Classification, Historical data prior migration to UeConnect (Dec 2019 to May 2022)
Salesforce – UeConnect
Embedded Network Access Database (Access)
Embedded Generation register (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

SAPISU - NMI Classification, Historical data prior migration to UeConnect (Dec 2019 to May 2022)
Salesforce – UeConnect
Embedded Network Access Database (Access)
Embedded Generation register (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

SAPISU - NMI Classification, Historical data prior migration to UeConnect (Dec 2019 to May 2022)

Salesforce – UeConnect
Embedded Network Access Database (Access)
Embedded Generation register (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:

SAP ISU from Dec 2019 to May 2022

Salesforce from June 2022 to June 2025,

Embedded Network Access Database (Access) June 2022 to June 2025,

Embedded Generation register (Excel) Dec 2023 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

NAP - Solar customer data, including effective periods
NAP – non-solar customer load profile by customer class
NAP – Solcast ZSS irradiance data per 5 minute interval
NAP – ZSS voltage histogram profiles
NAP – 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 =

if Net export potential generation kw > export limit kw, then export limit kw
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 =

If export allowed after voltage trip > Potential generation kw, then Potential generation kw

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

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

DER Register

Methodology

Summated export limit of unique active NMIs with in-service Solar PV System(s) or Battery System(s) that were commissioned on or before 30th June of each year.

Active NMIs with active DERs are considered.

NMI's that are export limited to 0kW are excluded.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

DER register may have a DER for a NMI no longer in service, these have been removed.

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

DER Register

Methodology

Summated export limit of unique active NMIs with in-service Solar PV System(s) or Battery System(s) that were commissioned on or before 30th June of each year.

Active NMIs with active DERs are considered and NMI's that are export limited to 0kW are excluded.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

DER register may have a DER for a NMI no longer in service, these have been removed.

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

DER Register

Methodology

Unique active NMIs with in-service Solar PV System(s) or Battery System(s) that were commissioned on or before 30th June of each year.

Active NMIs with active DERs are considered and NMI's that are export limited to 0kW are excluded.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

DER register may have a DER for a NMI no longer in service, these have been removed.

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

DER Register

Methodology

Unique active NMIs with in-service Solar PV System(s) or Battery System(s) that were commissioned on or before 30th June of each year.

Active NMIs with active DERs are considered and NMI's that are export limited to 0kW are excluded.

Assumptions

N/A

Additional Information

DER register may have a DER for a NMI no longer in service, these have been removed.

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

SAPISU - NMI Classification, Historical data prior migration to UeConnect (Dec 2019 to May 2022)
Salesforce – UeConnect
Embedded Network Access Database (Access)
Embedded Generation register (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:

SAP ISU from Dec 2019 to May 2022

Salesforce from June 2022 to June 2025,

Embedded Network Access Database (Access) June 2022 to June 2025,

Embedded Generation register (Excel) Dec 2023 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

SAPISU - NMI Classification, Historical data prior migration to UeConnect (Dec 2019 to May 2022)
Salesforce – UeConnect
Embedded Network Access Database (Access)
Embedded Generation register (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:

SAP ISU from Dec 2019 to May 2022

Salesforce from June 2022 to June 2025,

Embedded Network Access Database (Access) June 2022 to June 2025,

Embedded Generation register (Excel) Dec 2023 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

SAPISU - NMI Classification, Historical data prior migration to UeConnect (Dec 2019 to May 2022)
Salesforce – UeConnect
Embedded Network Access Database (Access)
Embedded Generation register (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 Flexible Limit Feeder Classification/Export Service Type

Feeder Classification, Customer (Export Services) Type

Actual/Estimated /NULL

NULL

Why no actual data

There is no flexible export program or trial provided

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 3.9.5.7 - 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

Internal Analytical Tool

Methodology

If the unique active NMI had a voltage reading by 30th of June each year, then voltage data = 'Y', else voltage data ='N'

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

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 3.

Actual/Estimated /NULL

Actual

Why no actual data

N/A

Why best estimate

Because it uses a combination of actual readings with engineering principles applied.

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

Because it uses a combination of actual readings with engineering principles applied.

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 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

SAPISU - NMI Classification, Historical data prior migration to UeConnect (Dec 2019 to May 2022)
Salesforce – UeConnect
Embedded Network Access Database (Access)
Embedded Generation register (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 United Energy.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category. Using the audited statutory accounts for United Energy, 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 United Energy.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category. Using the audited statutory accounts for United Energy, 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 United Energy.

Methodology

The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category. Using the audited statutory accounts for United Energy, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to collect costs for DER expenditure. A portion of capital works relates to power quality activities (or voltage complaint capex), a % is applied to total power quality activities to derive DER-related voltage complaint capex, the % is based on proportion of DER-related overvoltage complaints vs total complaints received in the register.

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

NULL

Why no actual data

There are no projects that meet the criteria to qualify as a large project

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

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 – UE 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

N/A

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 me

N/A

Source of Information

Amazon Web Services (AWS) - Customer Notification Portal

Methodology

Extract the report from AWS Customer Notifications Portal.

Add Order ID, Off Supply Time, Sent Time and Number of Eligible NMIs to the RIO SMS Notification Template

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

For further information visit:

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