

 FINAL DECISION

AusNet Services distribution determination

 2016 to 2020

Attachment 12 – Demand management incentive scheme

May 2016

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Inquiries about this publication should be addressed to:

Australian Energy Regulator
GPO Box 520
Melbourne Vic 3001

Tel: (03) 9290 1444
Fax: (03) 9290 1457

Email: AERInquiry@aer.gov.au

1. Note
2. This attachment forms part of the AER's final decision on AusNet Services' distribution determination for 2016–20. It should be read with all other parts of the final decision.
3. The final decision includes the following documents:
4. Overview
5. Attachment 1 – Annual revenue requirement
6. Attachment 2 – Regulatory asset base
7. Attachment 3 – Rate of return
8. Attachment 4 – Value of imputation credits
9. Attachment 5 – Regulatory depreciation
10. Attachment 6 – Capital expenditure
11. Attachment 7 – Operating expenditure
12. Attachment 8 – Corporate income tax
13. Attachment 9 – Efficiency benefit sharing scheme
14. Attachment 10 – Capital expenditure sharing scheme
15. Attachment 11 – Service target performance incentive scheme
16. Attachment 12 – Demand management incentive scheme
17. Attachment 13 – Classification of services
18. Attachment 14 – Control mechanisms
19. Attachment 15 – Pass through events
20. Attachment 16 – Alternative control services
21. Attachment 17 – Negotiated services framework and criteria
22. Attachment 18 – f-factor scheme

1. Contents

[Note 12-2](#_Toc451528700)

[Contents 12-3](#_Toc451528701)

[Shortened forms 12-4](#_Toc451528702)

[12 Demand management incentive scheme 12-6](#_Toc451528703)

[12.1 Final decision 12-7](#_Toc451528704)

[12.2 AusNet Services' revised proposal 12-7](#_Toc451528705)

[12.3 Assessment approach 12-7](#_Toc451528706)

[12.4 Reasons for final decision 12-8](#_Toc451528707)

1. Shortened forms

| Shortened form | Extended form |
| --- | --- |
| AEMC | Australian Energy Market Commission |
| AEMO | Australian Energy Market Operator |
| AER | Australian Energy Regulator |
| AMI | Advanced metering infrastructure |
| augex | augmentation expenditure |
| capex | capital expenditure |
| CCP | Consumer Challenge Panel |
| CESS | capital expenditure sharing scheme |
| CPI | consumer price index |
| DRP | debt risk premium |
| DMIA | demand management innovation allowance |
| DMIS | demand management incentive scheme |
| distributor | distribution network service provider |
| DUoS | distribution use of system |
| EBSS | efficiency benefit sharing scheme |
| ERP | equity risk premium |
| Expenditure Assessment Guideline | Expenditure Forecast Assessment Guideline for Electricity Distribution |
| F&A | framework and approach |
| MRP | market risk premium |
| NEL | national electricity law |
| NEM | national electricity market |
| NEO | national electricity objective |
| NER | national electricity rules |
| NSP | network service provider |
| opex | operating expenditure |
| PPI | partial performance indicators |
| PTRM | post-tax revenue model |
| RAB | regulatory asset base |
| RBA | Reserve Bank of Australia |
| repex | replacement expenditure |
| RFM | roll forward model |
| RIN | regulatory information notice |
| RPP | revenue and pricing principles |
| SAIDI | system average interruption duration index |
| SAIFI | system average interruption frequency index |
| SLCAPM | Sharpe-Lintner capital asset pricing model |
| STPIS | service target performance incentive scheme |
| WACC | weighted average cost of capital |

# Demand management incentive scheme

The National Electricity Rules (NER) require us to develop and implement mechanisms to incentivise distributors to consider efficient alternatives to building more network.[[1]](#footnote-1) To meet this requirement, and motivated by the need to improve distributors' capability in the demand management area, we implemented a demand management incentive scheme (DMIS)[[2]](#footnote-2) for AusNet Services' distribution determination for the 2011–15 regulatory control period.

The current DMIS for AusNet Services includes the demand management innovation allowance (DMIA).[[3]](#footnote-3)

The DMIA is a capped allowance for distributors to investigate and conduct broad-based and/or peak demand management projects.

The DMIS contains two parts:

* Part A provides for an innovation allowance to be incorporated into each distributor's revenue allowance for opex each year of the regulatory control period. Distributors prepare annual reports on their expenditure under the DMIA[[4]](#footnote-4) in the previous year, which we then assess against specific criteria.[[5]](#footnote-5)
* Part B compensates distributors for any foregone revenue demonstrated to have resulted from demand management initiatives approved under Part A. We applied this to AusNet Services during the 2011–15 regulatory control period. However, Part B will no longer be applicable to AusNet Services during the 2016–20 regulatory control period given the move to a revenue cap form of control.

Under the scheme, we return any underspend against the allowance to customers. Also, where claimed, we compensate distributors for approved foregone revenue. We implement this as an adjustment to each distributor's innovation allowance in the following regulatory control period.

## Final decision

1. We have determined to continue Part A of the DMIS for AusNet Services in the 2016–20 regulatory control period (that is, the DMIA component). We will not apply Part B of the DMIS to AusNet Services for the 2016–20 regulatory control period because we have decided to apply a revenue cap form of control. This is consistent with our proposed approach in our preliminary decision.[[6]](#footnote-6)
2. The current innovation allowance amount of $0.6 million ($2015) per annum will continue in the 2016–20 regulatory control period.

## AusNet Services' revised proposal

AusNet Services accepted our preliminary decision to apply Part A of the DMIA but rejected our allowance of $3.0 million ($2015) in DMIA for the 2016–20 regulatory control period. AusNet Services rejected this allowance on the basis that it does not provide sufficient incentives for innovation and investment in non-network solutions to allow the efficient deferral of capital expenditure and instead proposed DMIA of $10 million for the regulatory period. [[7]](#footnote-7)

## Assessment approach

The NER require us to have regard to several factors in developing and implementing a DMIS for AusNet Services.[[8]](#footnote-8) These are:

* Benefits to consumers
* the need to ensure that benefits to electricity consumers likely to result from the scheme are sufficient to warrant any reward or penalty under the scheme
* the willingness of customers or end users to pay for increases in costs resulting from implementing the DMIS.
* Balanced incentives
* the effect of a particular control mechanism (i.e. price as distinct from revenue regulation) on a distributor's incentives to adopt or implement efficient non-network alternatives
* the effect of classification of services on a distributor's incentive to adopt or implement efficient embedded generator connections
* the extent the distributor is able to offer efficient pricing structures
* the possible interactions between the DMIS and other incentive schemes.

We had regard to these factors in considering the proposed approach to the DMIS for AusNet Services as set out in our Framework and Approach (F&A)[[9]](#footnote-9) and preliminary decision.[[10]](#footnote-10) We have again taken these factors into account in making our final decision.

## Reasons for final decision

We have determined that the current DMIA amount of $0.6 million ($2015) per annum (or $3 million over the period) will continue in the 2016–20 regulatory control period.

On 20 August 2015, the AEMC released the final rule change determination for the development of a new demand management incentive scheme and allowance.[[11]](#footnote-11) We are required to develop and publish these by 1 December 2016.[[12]](#footnote-12)

AusNet Services stated that many of its stakeholders have highlighted the importance of an appropriate DMIS allowance and offered support for AusNet Services' greater proposed allowance.[[13]](#footnote-13) We received one submission on the preliminary decision to this effect from the Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (Eastern Alliance).[[14]](#footnote-14)

The Eastern Alliance submitted that there is a lack of support for demand management initiatives in our preliminary decision and the scale of the allowances provided to network businesses for research and development is insignificant when compared with other industrialised businesses.[[15]](#footnote-15)

The Consumer Challenge Panel (CCP3) in its submission on the preliminary decision expressed a different view. It supported the continuation of the program using the same allowances that were included in the last regulatory control period, consistent with the AER preliminary decisions.[[16]](#footnote-16)

It is important to recognise that the DMIA is one avenue for incentivising distributors to consider alternatives to building more network. The regulatory regime also provides incentives for businesses to achieve the most efficient investment options, which includes non-network solutions, such as demand management. This should occur under the NER regardless of the DMIA.

AusNet Services submitted that expanding the DMIA is consistent with Revenue and Pricing Principles as set out in the NEL and promotes the achievement of the National Electricity Objective. AusNet Services also stated that its ability to opt into the new incentive scheme has been removed and it is therefore locked out of a more progressive DMIS until 2021.[[17]](#footnote-17)

The Eastern Alliance also considered that transitional arrangements should be established to avoid stalling the implementation of the DMIS rule change until 2020.[[18]](#footnote-18)

The AEMC in its final determination considered whether transitional arrangements should apply; however, it did not consider it appropriate to provide for the application of the new DMIS or DMIA midway through a regulatory control period.[[19]](#footnote-19) We supported this approach.[[20]](#footnote-20)

Considering the submissions received and consistent with our preliminary decision, we do not approve an increase in AusNet Services' allowance. Whilst AusNet Services has shown its commitment to demand management through the projects implemented in the 2011─15 regulatory period, we do not consider additional funding is appropriate at this stage.

We recognise the importance of appropriate demand management incentives in order to defer network augmentation. However, any change to the current allowance (which was originally set by scaling the allowance to the relative size of each distributor's average annual revenue)[[21]](#footnote-21) should be considered at a whole of industry level, rather than each individual business. This will be done during the development of the new DMIS and DMIA.

For the above reasons, we are not making any changes to the DMIS and we have adopted the position proposed in our preliminary decision and approved DMIA allowances consistent with their current scale.

1. NER, cl. 6.6.3(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The rules have since changed the name to 'Demand Management and Embedded Generation Connection Investment Scheme (DMEGCIS) to explicitly cover innovation with respect to the connection of embedded generation. Our current and proposed DMIS includes embedded generation. We consider embedded generation to be one means of demand management, as it typically reduces demand for power drawn from a distribution network. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. AER, Demand management incentive scheme - Jemena, CitiPower, Powercor, SP AusNet and United Energy: 2011–15, April 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The DMIA excludes the costs of demand management initiatives approved in our determination for the 2011–15 regulatory control period. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. AER, Demand management incentive scheme - Jemena, CitiPower, Powercor, SP AusNet and United Energy: 2011–15, April 2009, pp. 5-6. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. AER, Preliminary decision AusNet Services distribution determination 2016 to 2020, Attachment 12 – Demand management incentive scheme, October 2015, p. 12─7. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. AusNet Services, Revised Regulatory Proposal 2016-20, 6 January 2016, p. 5-11. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. NER, cl. 6.6.3(b). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. AER, Final Framework and Approach for the Victorian Electricity Distributors, October 2014, p. 114. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. AER, Preliminary decision AusNet Services distribution determination 2016 to 2020, Attachment 12 – Demand management incentive scheme, October 2015, p. 12─7. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. AEMC, Rule Determination, National Electricity Amendment (Demand Management Incentive Scheme) Rule 2015,

 20 August 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. NER, clause 11.82.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. AusNet Services, Revised Regulatory Proposal 2016-2020, 6 January 2016, p. 5-12. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action, Submission on AER preliminary decision VIC EDPR 2016-2020, 6 January 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action, Submission on AER preliminary decision VIC EDPR 2016-2020, 6 January 2016, p. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Consumer Challenge Panel CCP3, Victorian DNSPs revenue reset, comments on AER Preliminary Decisions, 25 February 2016, p. 74. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. AusNet Services, Revised Regulatory Proposal 2016-2020, 6 January 2016, p. 5-12. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action, Submission on AER preliminary decision VIC EDPR 2016-2020, 6 January 2016, p. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. AEMC, Rule Determination, National Electricity Amendment (Demand Management Incentive Scheme) Rule 2015,

 20 August 2015 pp. 78-79. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. AER, Submission on demand management incentive scheme rule changes, dated 9 July 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. AER, Demand management incentive scheme – Jemena, CitiPower, Powercor, SP AusNet and United Energy:

 2011–15, April 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)