

Distribution Annual Reporting RIN, 2015-16

Basis of preparation

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Introduction

This Basis of Preparation document represents part of the response of Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd, ABN 24 167 357 299 (TasNetworks), to the Regulatory Information Notice (RIN) issued in August 2014 by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER), under Division 4 of Part 3 of the National Electricity (Tasmania) Law, for the purposes of collecting the information required to monitor TasNetworks' compliance with the distribution determination applying to the regulatory control period that commenced on 1 July 2012 (referred to as the current Distribution Determination).

The information and explanatory material included in this Basis of Preparation relate to TasNetworks' activities as Tasmania's licensed Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) during the 2015-16 regulatory year (referred to throughout this document as the current reporting period).

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Definitions and interpretation

In this document and TasNetworks' response to the RIN, unless otherwise noted:

'TasNetworks' refers to TasNetworks, acting in its capacity as a licensed Distribution Network Service Provider in the Tasmanian jurisdiction of the National Electricity Market.

'current Distribution Determination' refers to the distribution determination made by the Australian Energy Regulator for the 2012-2017 period applying to Aurora Energy and, now, TasNetworks.

'Aurora Energy' refers to Aurora Energy Pty Ltd, acting in its capacity as the licensed DNSP in Tasmania prior to 1 July 2014.

AER	Australian Energy Regulator
Aurora Energy	Aurora Energy Pty Ltd
CAM	Cost Allocation Method
DBill	TasNetworks' Market and Billing System
DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider
Gentrack	TasNetworks' Market Data Management System
MAIFI	Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index
OTTER	Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator
POW	Programme of Work
RIN	Regulatory Information Notice
Rules	National Electricity Rules
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SOM	TasNetworks' Service Order Management System
SDW	TasNetworks' Spatial Data Warehouse
TasNetworks	Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
TEC	Tasmanian Electricity Code
TNSP	Transmission Network Service Provider
WASP	TasNetworks' program-of-work management system (Works, Assets, Solutions and People)

1. Information

For the current reporting period, TasNetworks is required to submit to the AER detailed financial and non-financial information relating to the distribution services provided by TasNetworks by way of its electricity distribution network in Tasmania. That information is required to be prepared, provided and maintained in the form specified in the Regulatory Information Notice issued by the AER.

1.1(a) Financial information

TasNetworks is required to submit to the AER detailed financial information relating to the provision of standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services and unregulated distribution services for the current reporting period. TasNetworks has provided that information using the Microsoft Excel Workbook attached to the AER's RIN at Appendix B. The following explanatory material describes, for all information in the Financial Information Templates, the basis on which TasNetworks has prepared that information.

1. Income

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided with regards to the Income Statement in *Table 1 – Income* is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- all revenue data reconciles to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts for the current reporting period

(b) Information sources

The following data sources have been used to populate Template 1;

- TasNetworks' financial systems
- Detailed revenue splits for fee based services sourced from SOM and DBill
- estimated accrual for Unbilled Use of System charges (UBUoS) provided by an external contractor (Deloitte)

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Standard control Services (SCS) Distribution Revenue

This represents billing revenue associated with standard control services distribution use of system (DUoS) charges for all customers. Billing revenue was originally sourced from DBill and subsequently entered into TasNetworks' financial systems with the relevant dimensional identifiers. A portion of the UBUoS has been allocated to this revenue segment. As the UBUoS is not split between distribution, transmission use of system (TUoS) charges and metering services, an estimate methodology has been used to generate the split. The UBUoS estimate split was generated using actual billing revenue split between DUoS, TUoS and metering.

SCS TUOS Revenue

This represents the billing revenue associated with standard control services TUoS for all customers. Billing revenue was originally sourced from DBill and subsequently entered into TasNetworks' financial systems with the relevant dimensional identifiers. As per the standard control distribution revenue, UBUoS has been apportioned to TUoS revenue based on actual revenue splits between DUoS, TUoS and Metering.

Alternative Control Services (ACS) Public Lighting

This represents revenue associated with the asset component of the approved tariff prices for public lighting. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

ACS Metering

This represents revenue associated with the metering component of the approved distribution network tariffs. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems. A portion of the UBUoS has been allocated to this revenue item based on the methodology previously detailed for standard control services distribution revenue.

ACS Fee based services

This represents revenue associated with items classified as fee based services as per the current Distribution Determination. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems. Adjustments were required for fee based services to exclude charges which were incorrectly allocated as fee based services and have been reallocated to customer capital contributions.

ACS Quoted Services

Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Negotiated Services Other Revenue

Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Unregulated Services Distribution Revenue

This represents revenue associated with the PAYG metering charge. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Capital Contributions SCS

Capital contributions have been allocated in TasNetworks' financial system in accordance with the approved method in the current Distribution Determination. Source data is from the CAPEX RIN Mapping model. Adjustments to the final capital contributions were made in accordance with the reallocation of revenue from ACS Fee Based Services and ACS Quoted Services detailed above.

ACS Public Lighting Capital Contributions

This represents capital contributions relating to public lighting, with the data being sourced from the CAPEX RIN Mapping Model.

Unregulated Services Profit from the sale of fixed assets

This represents the distribution portion of the sale of fixed assets as per the audited statutory accounts for the current reporting period.

Unregulated Services Other Revenue

This represents any revenue item that is not classified as regulated in the current Distribution Determination, this includes Transmission related revenue.

TUOS Costs

Represents the cost of goods sold in relation to transmission charges. Data is sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Costs Not Allocated to Distribution Business

This represents cost associated with the Transmission sector of TasNetworks.

Maintenance Costs

These costs are as per the RIN sheet *5a. Maintenance Total*.

Operating Expenses

These costs are as per the RIN sheet *6a. Operating Activities*.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been split across the relevant service classifications as per the Regulated Asset Base (RAB) Roll Forward Model for the current reporting period.

Depreciation not allocated to DB

These costs represent the depreciation allocated to the Transmission sector of TasNetworks and is as per the Transmission regulated accounts for the current reporting period.

Finance Charges

These costs are as per TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts for the current reporting period.

Feed in Tariff Scheme

The Feed In Tariff (FiT) Scheme is a State Government initiative whereby TasNetworks provides energy retailers with the variance between a legacy solar tariff rate and an OTTER determined 'fair and reasonable' tariff rate. Data for the rebate is originally sourced from DBill and entered into TasNetworks' financial systems.

In accordance with Government policy, this expense has been allocated to unregulated distribution services.

(d) Estimated information

The majority of small customers have accumulation meters which are read on a quarterly reading cycle, meaning that UBUs charges relating to these customers have been estimated. The estimate accrual was generated by a Board approved methodology using a model developed by an external contractor (Deloitte).

2. Metering and Total Annual Retailer Charges (TARC)

Table 1 Metering - Current Year

Table 2 Metering - Prior Year

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided regarding metering in Tables 1 and 2 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- the revenue derived from the provision of metering services is based on the type of meter installed to record data (i.e. single phase, multiphase or current transformer meters)
- meter numbers by meter tariff type are as at the end of the previous and current reporting periods

(b) Information sources

Metering numbers for the current year have been sourced from DBill. Metering revenue for the current year has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Metering data for the previous reporting period is as reported in TasNetworks' Annual Reporting RIN for the previous reporting period.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The total metering numbers represent the number of metering tariffs recorded in DBill as at the end of the current reporting period.

Metering revenue has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems. A portion of the UBUs has been allocated to this revenue item based on the tariff billing information recorded in DBill.

Unregulated metering installations have been excluded from the count of meter numbers, such as interval meters supplied by TasNetworks on a competitive basis and are not subject to regulated metering service charges.

(d) Estimated information

Tariff revenue data is originally calculated in DBill. As DBill is live, any adjustments made after reporting revenue in the Statutory Accounts will affect the data extracted. As a result of the time delay in extracting data from the live billing system, and the application of UBUs, adjustments were made by using DBill data by tariff and meter type, then apportioning final charges to each metering tariff.

Table 3 Total annual retailer charges (TARC)

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided regarding Total Annual Retailer Charges (TARC) is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- all revenue data reconciles to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts for the period
- only those network charges billed by the distributor to all retailers have been utilised within this report

(b) Information sources

Revenue charges as reported have been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems and DBill.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The TARC represents all network charges billed by the distributor to all retailers for the period. TARC charges include the following items:

- Distribution charges
- Transmission charges
- Metering charges
- Fee Based Services
- Unmetered supply charges

The revenue associated with the items listed above is as per the Annual RIN reporting table 1 (Income). The only adjustment to this data is the exclusion of the UBUs charges.

3a. Capex – total

Table 1 Standard Control Services - capex by purpose

Table 2 Material difference explanation

Table 3 Capex by asset class

Table 4 Alternative control services capex

Table 5 Capital Contributions by asset class

Table 6 Disposals by asset class

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about capex in Tables 1 - 6 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- expenditure has been reported across service classifications in line with the AER approved CAM; and
- expenditure has been reconciled back to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(b) Information sources

The capital expenditure reported in Template 3 has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

There are a number of adjustments which have been made to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts data to produce a regulatory view. These are as follows:

- a 'true up' of any under/over recovery of corporate and shared services expenditure has been allocated back against work category codes based on direct labour hours, in line with the AER approved CAM
- an allocation of the cash movement in provisions during the year has been allocated against work category codes based on direct labour hours, in line with the AER approved CAM. This treatment is consistent with the methodology used to determine the allowance in the current regulatory control period determination

Table 1 Standard Control Services – capex by purpose

Table 4 Alternative control services capex

Expenditure is captured in TasNetworks' financial systems at a detailed work category level (which is used to define the services being carried out). This data has then been mapped to the AER RIN service classifications according to the work category.

Expenditure incurred in relation to corporate and shared assets has been allocated across the service classifications in line with the AER approved CAM.

Table 2 Material difference explanation

The commentary provided in Table 2 has been sourced through analysis of expenditure against forecasted spend.

Table 3 Capex by asset class

Expenditure is captured in TasNetworks' financial system at a detailed work category level and allocated to each of the asset classes depending on the work category. A mapping template has been used to allocate costs to each asset class which is consistent with the methodology used for the current Distribution Determination.

Table 5 Capital Contributions by asset class

Contributions are captured in the financial system at a detailed work category level. The contributions by work category have then been allocated to the relevant asset class using a TasNetworks mapping template. This methodology is consistent with that used for the current Distribution Determination. Where a customer contribution has not been assigned to a specific work category it has been applied on a pro rata basis across all work category codes.

Table 6 Disposals by asset class

Disposals reflect the proceeds from the sale of assets and have been sourced from the fixed asset register in TasNetworks' financial systems.

3b. Capex - margins

Table 1 Standard Control Services - capex by purpose

Table 2 Material difference explanation

Table 3 Capex by asset class

Table 4 Alternative control services capex

Table 5 Capital Contributions by asset class

Table 6 Disposals by asset class

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

TasNetworks is required to disclose any profit margins or management fees (Capex margins) paid directly or indirectly to related party contractors during the current reporting period which were not an actual incurred cost of the related party contractor.

TasNetworks does not have any related parties with which it has dealings and, therefore, did not pay any margins or management fees during the current reporting year.

4. Capex Tax

Table 1 Tax standard lives - Standard control services

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided for Tax standard lives – standard control services is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated.

(b) Information sources

The standard asset lives data reported have been sourced from the post-tax revenue model (PTRM) in the current Distribution Determination.

5a. Maintenance - total

Table 1 Maintenance expenditure

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided regarding Maintenance expenditure is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that the expenditure has been split into standard control, alternative control, negotiated and unregulated services in line with AER approved CAM. The expenditure has been reconciled back to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(b) Information sources

The expenditure data reported in Template 5a has been sourced from WASP, TasNetworks' financial systems and TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The financial data has been extracted at a business level (Distribution or Transmission) and then at a work category level to allow the information to be allocated in accordance with the RIN requirements.

The opex work categories are allocated RIN sub categories and service classifications (standard control, alternative control, negotiated and unregulated services) so that the information can be aligned with the RIN template tables.

Corporate and Shared Services costs have been allocated across the service classifications in line with the AER approved CAM.

Once the information has been reported in alignment with the RIN reporting requirement, the results are then reconciled to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts. The adjustments are shown in TasNetworks RIN response and were minor in nature.

Table 2 Explanation of material differences

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

In explaining material differences between actual and forecast expenditures on asset maintenance, TasNetworks has complied with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- TasNetworks has provided explanations only in cases where the difference between forecast and actual expenditure shown in Table 1 is greater than ± 10 per cent of forecast expenditure
- the expenditure forecasts used for comparative purposes have been deflated by removing the impact of the AER's forecast inflation from the current Distribution Determination and reinflated taking into account the impact of actual inflation outcomes
- the forecasts used for comparative purposes have been adjusted to the same dollar terms as the actual data reported for the current reporting period in the RIN template
- the actual expenditure data reported has been drawn from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

The expenditure analysis undertaken in support of Table 2 drew on the current Distribution Determination and the expenditure reported in Table 1 and sourced from WASP, TasNetworks' financial systems and TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Explanations of material differences have been provided on the basis of comparisons of actual to forecast expenditure. The forecasts used for comparative purposes are as per the current Distribution Determination and have been adjusted to the same dollar terms as the actual data reported for the current reporting period in the RIN template.

Table 3 Other network maintenance costs

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

As no expenditure on 'other asset maintenance' reported in Table 1 represented more than five per cent of the total maintenance expenditure on standard control services during the current reporting period, Table 3 was not required to be completed.

5b. Maintenance - margin

Table 1 Maintenance expenditure

Table 2 Explanation of material difference

Table 3 Other network maintenance costs

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

Template 5b requires TasNetworks to identify any related party that provided asset maintenance services during the current reporting period where a profit margin or management fee was paid directly or indirectly to the related party contractor(s) in question which was not reflective of the actual incurred cost of the related party contractor.

TasNetworks is not required to complete Template 5b as no transactions with a related party occurred during the current reporting period.

6a. Operating Activities - Total

Table 1 Operating charges and costs

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided for Operating expenditure is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that the expenditure has been split into standard control, alternative control, negotiated and unregulated services in line with the AER approved CAM. The expenditure has been reconciled back to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(b) Information sources

The operating expenditure data reported has been sourced from WASP, TasNetworks' financial systems and TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The financial data has been extracted at a business (Distribution or Transmission) level and then at a work category level to allow the information to be allocated in accordance with the RIN requirements.

The opex work categories are allocated RIN sub categories and service classifications (standard control, alternative control, negotiated and unregulated services) so that the information can be aligned with the RIN template tables.

Corporate and Shared Services costs have been allocated across the service classifications in line with the AER approved CAM. Costs that were directly attributed to service classifications have been allocated on that basis. All other Corporate and Shared costs have been allocated in line with the AER approved CAM.

Once the information has been reported in alignment with the RIN reporting requirement the results are then reconciled to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts. Any adjustments are shown in the RIN reporting template and are only minor in nature.

Table 2 Explanation of material difference

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

In explaining material differences between actual and forecast operating charges and costs, TasNetworks has complied with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- TasNetworks has provided explanations only in cases where the difference between forecast and actual expenditure shown in Table 1 is greater than ± 10 per cent of forecast expenditure
- the forecasts used for comparative purposes have been adjusted to the same dollar terms as the actual data reported for the current reporting period in the RIN template
- the actual expenditure data reported in Template 6a has been drawn from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

The expenditure analysis undertaken in support of Table 2 drew on the current Distribution Determination and the expenditure reported in Table 1 was sourced from WASP, TasNetworks' financial systems and TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Explanations of material differences have been provided on the basis of comparisons of actual to forecast expenditure. The forecasts used for comparative purposes are as per the current Distribution Determination and have been adjusted to the same dollar terms as the actual data reported for the current reporting period in the RIN template.

Table 3 Other network operating costs

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The explanation of significant other network operating costs provided in Table 3 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- TasNetworks has reported any items contributing to the other management costs reported in Table 1 which constitute more than five per cent of total standard control services operating costs in the current reporting period

(b) Information sources

The network operating costs reported in Table 3 were been sourced from WASP and TasNetworks' financial systems, TasNetworks' analysis reporting tool (BAF)), and TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

This table shows the breakdown of "Other Non-Network division management costs" in the current reporting period as these costs are greater than five per cent of standard control services operating costs.

Table 4 Operating Expenditure - Non-Recurrent Network Operating Costs

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

As no non-recurrent network operating costs reported in Table 1 represented more than five per cent of standard control operating costs in the current reporting period, Table 4 has not been completed.

Table 5 Non-network alternatives (demand management) operating costs that are not captured by the DMIS (\$ nominal)

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about non-network alternatives in *Table 5 Non-network alternatives (demand management) operating costs that are not captured by the DMIS* is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all fields have been completed for non-network projects which are applicable
- only projects not covered by DMIS have been reported
- the capital cost impacts were calculated from quotations or estimates made at the time of project initiation
- the assumptions made in generating these values have been provided in this Basis of Preparation

(b) Information sources

Past loading data was retrieved from TasNetworks' distribution SCADA management system –“PI Historian”

Future loading data was taken from TasNetworks' annual Feeder Forecast.

Financial estimates for augmentation deferral were sourced from external quotations by contractors and design estimations made internally by TasNetworks.

The amount of generation required for peak shaving purposes in the current reporting period was acquired through consultation with network operators.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Projects have been identified where capital expenditure has been deferred or made unnecessary in the foreseeable future through a given non-network project. Projects have been excluded where they were initiated without a plan to defer capital expenditure, such as to improve reliability or as an alternative to capital expenditure where it would not have been possible to implement the capital expenditure soon enough.

For each project the current load forecast has been used to advise the projected year in which the augmentation would be again required, even with the non-network solution in place. The year of this future augmentation is taken as the end of the project life. For projects where the load has since reduced, and augmentation and the non-network solution is no longer required, it has been assumed that the project life ends during the year that the non-network solution is no longer required.

Bruny Island Cable upgrade deferral project

Projects have been identified where capital expenditure has been deferred or made unnecessary in the foreseeable future through a given non-network project. Projects have been excluded where they were initiated without a plan to defer capital expenditure; such as to improve reliability or as an alternative to capital expenditure where it would not have been possible to implement the capital expenditure soon enough.

For each project the current load forecast has been used to advise the projected year in which the augmentation would be again required, even with the non-network solution in place. For projects where the load has since reduced, and augmentation and the non-network solution is no longer required, it has been assumed that the project life ends during the year that the non-network solution is no longer required.

The cost to implement the network-based augmentation option has been taken from a high level quote received by an external contractor and includes internal costs provided by the Network Planning team.

Two cable options were costed by an internal designer. Of these, option 1 was the preferred option based on lowest cost including contingency costs due to implementation risks of the project (i.e. environmental impacts and issues associated with laying cable on seabed and burying cable).

The network option is required to meet both capacity and voltage limitations on Bruny Island. Therefore the estimated network costs include both the installation of a new submarine cable and one voltage regulator.

Network deferral will require the use of mobile generator(s) to meet the demand and the forecast fuel costs and maintenance have been included in the financial analysis. The operating cost for the mobile generator used was assumed \$500/MWh.

Impact on Demand in the current year

The demand impact was determined by considering the amount of real power injected by the mobile generator during peak periods to avoid network constraints. It should be noted that the projects for the current reporting period has been reported with an Impact on Demand of 0.29 MW.

Impact on Demand for the life of the project

The impact on demand over the life of the project has been determined by considering the amount of real power injected by the mobile generator during peak periods to avoid network constraints. The 2035/2036 has been reported with an Impact on Demand of 1.03 MW.

Deferred capital cost for the life of the project

The deferred capital cost for the whole of project life was determined by taking the difference between the NPV cost to install a network-based augmentation project at the time it was originally needed (in year 2016), and completing the augmentation at the end of the project life (in real dollars) in year 2035. The assumed WACC of 3.80 % was used for the entire 20-year period as it is the proposed discount rate for future regulatory periods.

6b. Operating activities - Margin

Table 1 Operating charges and costs

Table 2 Explanation of material difference

Table 3 Operating costs - Other standard control services

Table 4 Operating Expenditure - Non-Recurrent network operating costs

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

TasNetworks is required to disclose any profit margins or management fees (opex margins) paid directly or indirectly to related party contractors during the current reporting period regulatory year which were not an actual incurred cost of the related party contractor.

TasNetworks does not have any related parties with which it has dealings and, therefore, did not pay any margins or management fees during the current reporting period.

7. Avoided cost payments

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided in Template 7 regarding Avoided Cost Payments is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

The expenditure data reported has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

There were two customers eligible to receive payment for avoided TUOS charges during the current reporting period and the details of the payments were sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

8. Alternative Control Services and other services

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about Alternative Control Services and Other Services in Table 8 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

Revenue numbers have been sourced directly from TasNetworks' financial systems.

The allocation of revenue across services has been sourced from the following:

- directly from the financial system (where categorised at the required level)
- monthly internal finance reports

All costs have been sourced directly from the TasNetworks' financial system.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Total revenue has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

TasNetworks' financial systems do not categorise revenue across all of the various service classifications. Where revenue is not separately categorised, Monthly Retail Invoice Reports (which do categorise revenue) were summarised and reconciled to TasNetworks' financial systems.

Total costs (Opex and Capex) have been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Direct Costs represent Total Costs less Overhead Costs. Overhead Costs have been allocated in line with the AER approved CAM.

Details for the following items have not been detailed as Fee Based Services in Template 8 – Alternative Control Services and Other Services:

- 'PAYG Meter Alteration' has been excluded as this service is treated as an Unregulated Service
- 'Renewable Energy Connection' has been excluded as this is treated as a Standard Control Service (Basic Meter Alteration)
- 'New Connections – Permanent Supply' have been excluded as this service is treated as a Standard Control Service

No capital costs have been allocated to Fee Based Services other than the allocation of Corporate Overheads in accordance with the AER approved CAM.

9. Efficiency Benefits Sharing Schemes

Table 1 Opex for EBSS purposes

Table 2 Explanation of Capitalisation Policy changes

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided in Table 1 (Opex for EBSS Purposes) and Table 2 (Explanation of Capitalisation Policy Changes) in relation to the Efficiency Benefits Sharing Schemes (EBSS) is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks business

(b) Information sources

The data in Table 1 was sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Debt raising costs

TasNetworks had no debt raising costs in the current reporting period.

Superannuation defined benefit schemes

Costs incurred in relation to TasNetworks' obligations under the defined benefit superannuation scheme have not been included in TasNetworks' opex.

Non network alternatives costs

Expenditure against non-network work category codes has been sourced directly from TasNetworks' financial systems.

DMIA costs

These costs are sourced directly from *Table 11 DMIS-DMIA* in the Annual Reporting RIN.

Pass through event costs

TasNetworks had no pass through events for the current reporting period.

GSL payments

GSL payment costs are sourced directly from *Template 6a Operating Costs* in the Annual Reporting RIN.

Electrical safety inspection levy payments

These costs are sourced directly from *Template 6a Operating Costs* in the Annual Reporting RIN.

NEM levy payments

These costs are as per *Template 6a Operating Costs* in the Annual Reporting RIN.

NEM and retail contestability operating costs

These costs are sourced directly from *Template 6a Operating Costs* in the Annual Reporting RIN.

Movements in provisions

The value included is for the movement in provisions for standard control services.

Capitalisation policy changes

There were no changes to TasNetworks' Capitalisation Policy in the current reporting period. Therefore, Table 2 (Explanation of Capitalisation Policy Changes) has not been populated.

10. Jurisdictional scheme payments

TasNetworks currently has no jurisdictional schemes and therefore has not made any payments. This has been noted in the template and no values have been reported.

11. Demand management incentive scheme

Table 1 DMIA expenditure in the regulatory reporting year

Table 2 DMIA expenditure in the previous reporting year

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about the Demand Management Incentive Scheme (DMIS) in Table 11.1 (DMIA expenditure in the regulatory reporting year) and Table 11.2 (DMIA expenditure in the previous reporting year) is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- only those projects classified as Demand Management have been utilised within this report

(b) Information sources

The data used to populate Tables 11.1 and 11.2 were sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Raw data was sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems for the relevant period. All projects with the demand management identifier (work category DMIAL (Demand management incentive allowance)) were extracted from the financial ledger.

No capital expenditure was allocated to DMIS for the previous or current reporting periods.

12. Self insurance

Table 1 Self insurance events with incurred costs greater than \$100,000

Table 2 Self insurance events with an incurred cost of less than \$100 000

Table 3 Total self insurance relating to regulated assets

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

No self-insurance allowance applies to TasNetworks during the current regulatory control period, therefore, Template 12 does not apply to TasNetworks and has not been populated.

13. Change of accounting policy (CHAP)

Table 1 Aggregate effects of changes in accounting policy

Table 2 Description and reason for changes in accounting policy

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

There were no changes made to TasNetworks' accounting policies during the current reporting period, therefore, there are no values to report in Tables 1 and 2. This has been noted in the template.

14. Related party transactions

Table 1 Payments made to related parties under control or influential ownership

Table 2 Composition of margins in relation to table 1.

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

TasNetworks is required to identify any related party with which a transaction was conducted during the current reporting period that related to the provision of standard control services, alternative control services or negotiated distribution services and provide details of those transactions.

TasNetworks does not have any related parties with which it has dealings and, therefore, no reportable transactions with a related party occurred during the current reporting period.

15. Shared assets

Table 1 Total unregulated revenue earned with shared assets

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided in Template 15 (Shared Assets) is consistent with the requirements of the RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the variables reported are based on reliable and objective data sources

(b) Information sources

The data in Table 1 was sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Pole rental is the only unregulated revenue earned from shared assets.

Table 2 Shared asset unregulated services and apportioned revenue

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided in Template 15 (Shared Assets) is consistent with the requirements of the RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the variables reported are based on reliable and objective data sources

(b) Information sources

The information reported in Table 2 was sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

NBN Pole rental is the only unregulated revenue earned from shared assets. Revenue for this service is based on the number of poles and set rates, meaning that no apportionment is required to derive this revenue.

1.1(b) Non-financial regulatory information

TasNetworks is required to submit to the AER detailed non-financial information relating to the performance of its electricity distribution network and customer service outcomes during the current reporting period. TasNetworks has provided that information using the Microsoft Excel Workbook attached to the AER's RIN at Appendix C. The following explanatory material describes, for all information in the Non-Financial Information Templates, the basis on which TasNetworks has prepared that information.

1a. STPIS Reliability

Table 1 SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index)

Table 2 SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index)

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about system reliability in Tables 1 and 2 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the reliability statistics have been based on reliable and objective data sources used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- TasNetworks' reliability statistics have been calculated in accordance with the methodology approved by the AER

(b) Information sources

The SAIDI and SAIFI statistics reported in Tables 1 and 2 respectively have been based on data sourced from the SDW, WASP and asset history data warehouse.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

All reliability performance indices (SAIDI, SAIFI, MAIFI) have been calculated using disconnected kVA and kVA duration instead of disconnected customers and customer duration. The AER accepted the kVA weighted measure as a transitional reporting methodology for the current regulatory control period due to insufficient customer data to set STPIS targets on during the previous regulatory control period.

Queries were run on WASP and the SDW to extract a base data set of outages, outage assets, customers and distribution transformers for the current reporting period.

The outage data was then filtered to exclude any outages for the current reporting period which were not on mainland Tasmania (e.g. outages on Bass Strait Islands).

This data was then cleansed to ensure completeness of reliability areas, communities, feeders and kVA disconnected. All customer installation faults were given a nominal 8 kVA interrupted with corresponding kVA duration of $8kVA * Outage\ Duration * 60$. All other outages were manually inspected to identify issues and additional/missing information sourced from the asset history data warehouse. Where a transformer bordered on two reliability areas, the reliability area of highest value was chosen e.g. urban over high density rural.

SAIDI and SAIFI impacts on the reliability area and the system were then calculated.

Outages used to calculate the MED threshold for the current reporting period using the 2.5 Beta methodology are taken from the previous five financial years. The daily system SAIDI (with STPIS exclusions applied) for the current reporting period, was calculated and daily SAIDI was compared to the calculated MED threshold to determine which days were MEDs for exclusion.

All events that occurred on MEDs, planned outages and events that meet the STPIS exclusion criteria were excluded from the calculation of SAIDI and SAIFI.

An extract of base outage data was used to determine reliability area and system SAIDI and SAIFI for the current reporting period.

(d) Estimated information

As TasNetworks reports STPIS performance using kVA instead of customers, the disconnected kVA for individual customer installations must be estimated. A nominal figure of 8 kVA is used as analysis conducted in prior years determined this as a reasonable value on which to base estimates of customer kVA.

Table 3 Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index (MAIFI)

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about system reliability in Tables 3 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the reliability statistics have been based on reliable and objective data sources used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- TasNetworks' reliability statistics have been calculated in accordance with the methodology approved by the AER

(b) Information sources

The MAIFI statistics reported in Tables 1 and 2 respectively have been based on data sourced from the SDW, including information captured by TasNetworks' Network Operations Control System.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

All reliability performance indices, including MAIFI, have been calculated using disconnected kVA and kVA duration instead of disconnected customers and customer duration. The AER accepted the kVA weighted measure as a transitional reporting methodology for the current regulatory control period due to insufficient customer data from the previous regulatory control period on which to base TasNetworks' STPIS targets.

Momentary interruptions are not recorded for all feeders and TasNetworks is unable to determine all the causes of MAIFI.

Momentary interruptions caused by reclosers are automatically captured by TasNetworks' automatic download process for devices where communications are available. Momentary interruptions on circuit breakers are extracted from TasNetworks' Network Operations Control System on a quarterly basis.

A query was run to extract all momentary outages on TasNetworks' distribution network for the current regulatory year with the outage impacts measured by disconnected kVA and customers, in line with TasNetworks' STPIS reporting requirements and Category RIN reporting obligations. Disconnected kVA and customers are based on network configuration at the time of running the query, not the configuration at the time of the interruption, as the MAIFI calculation relies on TasNetworks' protection zone model, which is refreshed each day and does not store changes.

MAIFI for reliability areas and at a system level have been calculated by kVA disconnected divided by total reliability area kVA and system kVA.

Outages from the 2009 to 2014 financial years were taken from previous RIN reports and used to calculate the MED threshold for the current reporting period using the 2.5 Beta methodology. The daily system SAIDI (with STPIS exclusions applied) for the current reporting period, was calculated and daily SAIDI was compared to the calculated MED threshold to determine which days were MEDs for exclusion.

All events that occurred on MEDs, planned outages and events that meet the STPIS exclusion criteria were excluded from the calculation of MAIFI.

Base MAIFI data was then used to determine reliability area and system MAIFI for the current reporting period.

Table 4 Customer numbers

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about customer numbers in Table 4 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- customer numbers have been compiled on the basis of reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- customer numbers reflect the active NMIs in TasNetworks' distribution network at the beginning and end of the current reporting period

(b) Information sources

The customer data in Table 4 has been drawn from a number of sources: SDW, DBill and GenTrack.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

A count of NMIs at the beginning and end of financial year was undertaken by reliability area.

Those queries excluded NMIs on the Bass Strait Islands and NMIs with a status of 'Extinct'.

A small volume of NMIs (mostly associated with Un-Metered Supplies) with unknown reliability areas were redistributed proportionally across the rest of the population of NMIs.

Table 5 Average customer numbers (kVA)

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about customer numbers in Table 4 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data reported has been compiled on the basis of reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- connected kVA refers to the capacity of connected and active distribution network transformers at the beginning and end of the financial year

(b) Information sources

The information was sourced from the SDW.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The sum of connected kVA on mainland Tasmania at the end of the current reporting period was extracted from the SDW. The connected kVA for the beginning of the current reporting period was taken from STPIS performance compliance reporting data for the previous year.

System kVA was calculated as the sum of the connected kVA for the reliability areas at the beginning and end of the current reporting period.

The average kVA for the year was calculated as the sum of connected kVA at the beginning of the year plus the sum of connected kVA at the end of the year, divided by two.

These average kVA values have been used for SAIDI and SAIFI calculations in the Annual Reporting RIN.

1b. STPIS Customer service

Table 1 Telephone answering

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about telephone answering in Table 1 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- the number of calls received reflects the number of calls to TasNetworks' fault line (132004)
- the number of calls answered within 30 seconds has been taken from the time that a call enters the telephone system of TasNetworks' call centre and the caller speaks with an operator, excluding the time that callers are connected to an automated interactive service that provides substantive information
- TasNetworks' call handling statistics have been compiled on the basis of reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated

(b) Information sources

The information presented in Table 1 was sourced from the call management system used by TasNetworks' fault centre.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Call performance data for the current reporting period includes the date, total calls received, total calls answered, total calls abandoned and the percentage of calls answered within 30 seconds.

Due to system outages, a few days of system data has not been captured. The missing period data has been calculated utilising the average of two weeks of data either side of that period.

The number of calls answered in 30 seconds was calculated by applying the percentage of calls answered within 30 seconds to the number of total calls answered on the day.

Major event days and other allowable exclusions as per the AER's STPIS guideline have been applied to these figures.

Table 2 New connections

Table 3 Streetlight repair

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

- TasNetworks has no performance or reporting obligations under STPIS in relation to new connections or street lighting repairs

1c. STPIS daily performance

Table 1 Daily performance data (unplanned)

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The daily performance data provided in Table 1 is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- the number of calls received is the number of calls to TasNetworks' fault line (132004)
- the number of calls answered within 30 seconds is the time taken to answer a call, measured from when a call enters the telephone system of the call centre to the moment that the caller speaks with an operator, but excluding the time that the caller is connected to an automated interactive service that provides substantive information
- momentary interruptions due to feeder and feeder section outages are included (where available)
- outage exclusions are as per AER's STPIS instructions
- MED calculation is as per the AER's STPIS instructions
- TasNetworks' performance data has been compiled on the basis of reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated

(b) Information sources

The performance data reported in Table 1 has been sourced from multiple sources, including the SDW and SDW History, WASP and the call management system used by TasNetworks' fault centre.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

All reliability performance indices (SAIDI, SAIFI, MAIFI) have been calculated using disconnected kVA and kVA duration instead of disconnected customers and customer duration. The AER accepted the kVA weighted measure as a transitional reporting methodology for the current regulatory control period due to insufficient customer data having been gathered by Aurora Energy during the previous regulatory control period on which to base STPIS targets in the current control period.

SAIDI and SAIFI

Queries were run on WASP and the SDW to extract a base data set of outages, outage assets, customers and distribution transformers for the regulatory year.

The outages for the current reporting period on mainland Tasmania (e.g. excluding Bass Strait Islands) were then extracted, with the outage impact measured by disconnected kVA and kVA duration instead of customers, as per TasNetworks' STPIS reporting requirements. This data was then cleansed to ensure completeness of reliability areas, communities, feeders and kVA disconnected. All customer installation faults were given a nominal 8 kVA interrupted with corresponding kVA duration of $8kVA * Outage\ Duration * 60$. All other outages were manually inspected to identify issues and information sourced from the asset history data warehouse. Where a transformer borders on two reliability areas, the reliability area of highest value was chosen, e.g. urban over high density rural.

SAIDI and SAIFI impacts at a reliability area level and the system as a whole were then calculated.

Network SAIDI and SAIFI were calculated by summing the total system SAIDI and SAIFI in the base outage dataset, without and with exclusions. These figures include major event days as they were not explicitly requested to be removed. This methodology is in line with the RIN submission for the previous reporting period.

Community SAIDI and SAIFI in worksheet 1c Table 1 were calculated by summing the community SAIDI and SAIFI in the Base Outage Data worksheet for that particular community area, without and with exclusions. These figures exclude major event days.

MAIFI

Momentary interruptions are not recorded for all feeders and TasNetworks is unable to determine the causes of MAIFI.

Momentary interruptions caused by reclosers are automatically captured by TasNetworks' automatic download process for devices where communications are available. Momentary interruptions on circuit breakers are extracted from TasNetworks' Network Operations Control System (NOCs) on a quarterly basis.

Momentary outages on TasNetworks' distribution network for the financial year were extracted from the SDW, with the outage impact measured by disconnected kVA instead of customers, in-line with TasNetworks' STPIS reporting obligations.

Disconnected kVA for reclosers was already pre-calculated as part of standard MAIFI reporting. A second query was run on the historical spatial data warehouse to extract the connected kVA by feeder and reliability area at the beginning and end of the financial year to allow for disconnected kVA on circuit breakers. The outputs from this query were then extracted and the averages used for circuit breaker disconnected kVA.

MAIFI for reliability areas and at a system level were calculated by kVA disconnected divided by total reliability area kVA and system kVA. This calculation excludes events that occur on major event days.

Customer Service

Call performance data is extracted on a monthly basis, and includes the date and time of every call received, answered, abandoned and service level.

Major Event Days

Outages used to calculate the MED threshold for the current reporting period using the 2.5 Beta methodology are taken from the previous five financial years. The daily system SAIDI for each day in the financial year, was calculated from this base data (excluding STPIS exclusion and planned outage events) to determine the MEDs for the period.

1d. STPIS Guaranteed Service Level

There is no AER GSL scheme applying to TasNetworks during the current regulatory control period.

2. Customer service

Table 1 Quality of supply

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about voltage variations in *Table 2.1 – Quality of supply* is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- the number of overvoltage events and number of customers receiving over voltage due to the various causes has been provided where available
- variations in voltage at zone substations and at measurement points on feeders are provided where available. Where inaccurate information, or information derived from inaccurate data was present, these sites were regarded as not “measured”, as the reported value would not represent the actual number of variations
- TasNetworks’ quality of supply data has been compiled from reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks’ business
- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated

(b) Information sources

Table 1, Elements 1, 2, and 4 were obtained through the customer advocacy claims database.

Table 1, Elements 5 and 6 were obtained through the Customer Advocacy Tool (CAT).

For Table 1, Elements 7 to 14, information was obtained from TasNetworks’ historical SCADA measurements of voltages, stored in PI Historian.

Voltage excursions according to these requirements were determined through the application of PI analysis to archived voltage measurements stored in TasNetworks’ PI Historian.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Elements 1 to 6

For Table 1, Element 1, the number of over voltage events due to high voltage injection, has been defined as the number of events where a complaint has been received by one or more customer(s).

For Table 1, Element 2, the number of customers receiving over voltage due to high voltage injection, has been defined as the number of customers dealt with through claims or insurance, by that event.

For Table 1, Element 3, the number of over voltage events - due to lightning is defined as the number of events where a complaint has been received by one or more customer(s).

For Table 1, Element 4, the number of customers receiving over voltage due to lightning, has been defined as the number of customers that have been dealt with for either claims or insurance, by that event.

For Table 1, Element 5, the number of over voltage events - due to voltage regulation or other cause is defined as the number of events where a complaint has been received by one or more customer(s).

For Table 1, Element 6, the number of customers receiving over voltage due to voltage regulation or other cause is defined as the number of sites investigated where the complaint is verified as involving over voltage. This is consistent with the value reported in TasNetworks’ OTTER Annual Regulatory Report for the same performance metric.

For Table 1, elements 5 and 6 will be identical due to our complaint process, Complaints are captured at the suspected site of voltage issue, not on a per customer basis.

Elements 7 to 14

There are no power quality recording devices installed at any zone substations or on feeders in TasNetworks' distribution network, which means that it is not possible to record voltage variations that are equal to or less than 10 seconds in length.

Zone Substations are defined according to the definition that Aurora Energy had applied in previous RINs (in its capacity as a DNSP); any substation that converts from a voltage at or above 33 kV to a voltage below 33 kV, but above 1 kV. Substations that are operated by TasNetworks, in its capacity as a TNSP, and fit this definition, have not been included in this Annual Reporting RIN.

For one minute and steady state measurements, basis for inclusion of SCADA points as measurements is that the data is sufficiently precise and of high enough resolution that the number of voltage variations reported is representative of the actual number of variations.

All zone substations have VTs of high precision (with appropriate dead banding) and have SCADA polling with a four second interval.

Where appropriate, voltage measurements from devices in the distribution network have been included as feeder measurements.

No recloser SCADA points were included as feeder measurements as the accuracy of their voltage transformers is +2.5% which is inadequate for accurate measurement of voltage variations.

TasNetworks has two types of voltage regulator sites in its 11 kV and 22 kV network; three phase ground mounted Y-Y units, and cooper voltage regulator sites in "open delta" or "closed delta" configurations.

No three phase voltage regulator sites have SCADA configured and there are therefore no voltage measurements available from these sites.

Cooper voltage regulator sites have voltage transformers with a precision of +/- 1%, and many of these sites have SCADA which allows transmission of these voltage measurements. Cooper regulator sites are not configured with fixed time interval polling, but instead use unsolicited polling which means that voltage measurements are only sent when the voltage exceeds a defined dead band of ± 20 V. This results in a variable interval between voltage measurements.

For each point the number of measurements has been used to validate the quality of the SCADA point and historian storage. Where the quality of the measurement could not be validated, the measurement has been excluded from analysis.

For each measurement point that is considered valid, variations outside the standard range have been defined as variations from the *set point voltage*. The set point voltages used, were those specified in connection agreements between TasNetworks in its capacity as a TNSP, and TasNetworks in its capacity as a DNSP.

The voltage ranges used are those specified in the Tasmanian Electricity Code (TEC), TasNetworks' jurisdictional voltage standard. In this standard, voltage ranges are specified for "steady state", and "one minute" variations.

These voltage ranges are:

- +/-6% from the standard set point voltages of 11.4 kV or 22.5 kV for steady state variations in zone substations
- +/-10% from the standard set point voltages of 11.4 kV or 22.5 kV for 1 minute variations in zone substations
- +/-6% from the standard set point voltages of 11.4 kV or 22.5 kV for steady state variations on feeder measurements

- +/-10% from the standard set point voltages of 11.4 kV or 22.5 kV for steady state variations on feeder measurements where the feeder is classified as a 'Long Feeder'

As all valid voltage measurements on feeders are at voltage regulator sites it has been assumed that all valid feeder measurements are installed on "Long Feeders". The voltage range of +/-10% has therefore been applied for feeder measurements.

Where the voltage drops back into the nominal bandwidth, any subsequent excursions are classified as new events. Reductions in the measured voltages values below 1kV are not considered to be variations, as it indicates failure of secondary systems, or loss of supply.

Voltage excursions according to these requirements were determined through the application of PI analysis to archived voltage measurements stored in TasNetworks' PI historian.

PI analysis calculations were applied to each of the following measurement types:

- Voltage Variation Steady State (Voltage Regulator Load A)
- Voltage Variation Steady State (Voltage Regulator Load B)
- Voltage Variation Steady State (Voltage Regulator Load C)
- Voltage Variation Steady State (Voltage Regulator Source A)
- Voltage Variation Steady State (Voltage Regulator Source B)
- Voltage Variation Steady State (Voltage Regulator Source C)
- Voltage Variation 10% 1m (Zone Substation)
- Voltage Variation Steady State (Zone Substation)

The data from the PI analysis is exported as an XML file, and imported into excel for cleansing and analysis, using a combination of visual basic scripts and excel functions.

The number of events at a site is determined by applying the logical OR function to the time series data, for all of the measurements available at site. An excursion of any measurement at a site is counted as an excursion of that site.

For zone substations, there is typically a voltage measurement on each bus in the zone substation. For cooper regulator sites, there are two measurements per tank on each site. Open delta regulator sites therefore have four measurements, and closed delta regulator sites have six measurements.

Overlapping/duplicate events at each site (from a different SCADA points) were identified and excluded.

Any events in which the voltage drops zero at any point were identified and excluded.

Any events that occurred where customers were not connected to that supply were excluded from the count.

Any event at sites that have been identified as having poor data or measurement quality were identified and excluded.

For one minute variations in zone substations, any event that exceeds one minute in duration is picked up as a steady state variation and would be counted twice. In the table of one minute events, these events are identified and excluded.

(d) Estimated information

For Element 5 in Table 1, there is no formal process to link events to customer complaints.

The number of events is defined as the number of customer claims or complaints as appropriate, for this event type.

That for a given customer claim or complaint, the event that caused the claim or complaint was unique for that customer. This approach will overestimate the actual number of events of these causes, as multiple customer complaints may be attributable to a single event.

There is no process for linking the customer complaints to a single event. Attempting to perform this link by manually searching through the customer complaints and claims databases would be unreasonably time consuming and subject to human error. Therefore, the approach used here provides the best reasonable method for estimating the number of events of these types.

Table 2 Complaints - technical quality of supply

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided in *Table 2 – Customer Service* about complaints regarding technical quality of supply is consistent with the requirements of the Category Analysis RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data refers to the complaints made by customers regarding technical quality of supply issues which resulted in an investigation by TasNetworks on their standard of service
- the data provided relates to complaints from residential customers only
- the data has been sourced from reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

The volume of customer complaints received in the current reporting period relating to technical quality of supply has been derived from records kept in the Customer Advocacy Tool, TasNetworks' customer complaint management tool.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The data was extracted from Voltage and Radio Frequency complaints captured in the Customer Advocacy Tool. Each separate element type in Table 2 has been filtered in order to supply the individual inputs to apply in the current reporting period.

Complaints found to be unsubstantiated are included in the category of 'Other'.

Table 3 Customer service

Timely repair of faulty streetlights

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided in *Table 3 Customer Service* about street lighting repairs is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the information used to populate Table 3 is based on data gathered from a reliable and objective data source which is used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

Data was compiled from SOM for all public lighting faults logged.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The count of faults for the current reporting period has been extracted to form a dataset of reported faults.

The data captured included reported date and completed date and subtracting the reported date from completed date provided the days taken to repair each fault. Only working days were included in the count of days taken to repair each fault.

A count was made of the number of faults where days to repair was greater than 5 business days to provide the number of faults repaired by the fix date.

Average days to repair is the average of the days to repair faults for the full year.

The number of lights was sourced from the public lighting Table 4.1 in TasNetworks' response to the current Category Analysis RIN.

Call Centre Performance

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about call centre performance in *Table 3 Customer Service* is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data has been gathered from reliable and objective data sources which are used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

The data was sourced from the OpenScope Contact Centre Enterprise Reporting Tool.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

OpenScope collates the data and can demonstrate call volumes and wait times for calls that enter the fault queue.

Calls to call centre fault line and Calls to fault line answered within 30 seconds are taken from table 1B.

Openscope is unable to report on the number of overload events, therefore this has been listed as n/a. As of 20/08/2015, the telephony system capacity was increased and it can now handle 240 fault calls at any one time, to date, we have not had this many calls in queue but cannot provide a report or source data to demonstrate this.

Customer complaints

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided in *Table 3 Customer Service* about the customer complaints is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- the data refers to complaints made by customers regarding their: technical quality of supply, reliability of supply, customer service and connection issues that resulted in investigations by TasNetworks of their standard of service
- the data relates to residential customers only
- the data has been gathered from a reliable and objective data source which is used in the normal course of TasNetworks' business

(b) Information sources

The volumes of customer complaints to TasNetworks in the current reporting period have been derived from records kept in the Customer Advocacy Tool, which is TasNetworks' customer complaint management tool.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

The data was extracted from the customer complaints information captured in the Customer Advocacy Tool to populate the element (Customer complaint numbers) in Table 3. The volume of data pertained to all customer complaints resolved in the current reporting period.

The data was filtered in order to identify each of the five individual complaint topics listed in Table 3.

3a. Feeder reliability

Table 1 Annual feeder reliability data

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided regarding customer numbers is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- the feeder reliability indices submitted in Template 3a are based on information drawn from reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks' business
- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated
- TasNetworks has classified its distribution feeders as per the AER's instructions and definitions for feeder categorisation in the AER's STPIS scheme. Sub-transmission feeders have been excluded
- energy not supplied was calculated using average feeder demand derived from feeder maximum demand and an estimated load factor, divided by the number of customers on the feeder (Economic Benchmarking RIN Table 3.6.2)
- TasNetworks has interpreted excluded events as those specified under clauses 3.3 and 5.4 of the AER's STPIS scheme
- TasNetworks has interpreted momentary outages due to feeder outages as events that affected the whole feeder, e.g. operation of the feeder circuit breaker. Any feeder section outages have been excluded from the reported MAIFI, e.g. operation of a recloser
- TasNetworks has classified feeders as having low reliability as per the AER's instructions and definitions for the Annual Reporting RIN

(b) Information sources

The information in Template 3a has been sourced from the SDW, WASP and TasNetworks' asset history data warehouse.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

Queries were run on WASP and the SDW to extract a base data set of outages, outage assets, customers and distribution transformers for the current reporting period.

All reliability performance indices (SAIDI, SAIFI, MAIFI) have been calculated using disconnected kVA and kVA duration instead of disconnected customers and customer duration for consistency with other reliability performance reporting in the Annual Reporting RIN. The AER accepted the kVA weighted measure as a transitional reporting methodology for the current regulatory control period due to insufficient customer data being captured during the previous regulatory control period on which to base STPIS targets.

Feeder ID/Name

Description of the Feeder Service Area

Length of High Voltage Distribution Lines (overhead)

Length of High Voltage Distribution Lines (underground)

Feeder kVA

Feeder attributes were extracted from TasNetworks' asset history warehouse and the SDW. For each feeder, this included the following information:

- Feeder ID/Name
- Description of the Feeder Service Area
- Length of High Voltage Distribution Lines (overhead)
- Length of High Voltage Distribution Lines (underground)
- Feeder kVA

Connected kVA by feeder was calculated as an average of connected kVA at the beginning of the financial year and the end of the financial year.

Feeder classification

Feeder classifications were determined by applying the AER's feeder categorisation rules:

- Feeders were classified as 'urban' if the maximum demand of the feeder divided by the total length of the feeder was greater than 0.3 MVA/km
- Feeders were classified as 'Short Rural' if the maximum demand of the feeder divided by the total length of the feeder was less than or equal to 0.3 MVA/km and the total length of the feeder was less than or equal to 200km
- Feeders were classified as 'Long Rural' if the maximum demand of the feeder divided by the total length of the feeder was less than or equal to 0.3 MVA/km and the total length of the feeder greater than 200 km

Where there was no maximum demand available for a feeder, the classification was manually assessed based on their location and the classification of other feeders from that substation.

Customer numbers

A copy of the breakdown of customer numbers by feeder section was obtained from the source data of TasNetworks' Economic Benchmarking RIN response for the current reporting period (see *Table 3.4.2.3 Distribution customer numbers by TasNetworks feeder categories*).

Column D of worksheet 3a. Table 1 was populated using column D of Feeder Customer Counts.

Maximum demand (MVA)

Energy not supplied (unplanned and planned)

Feeder maximum demands, unplanned energy not supplied, and planned energy not supplied, were sourced from the current Economic Benchmarking RIN, *Table 3.6.2 Energy Not Supplied*.

Feeder classification was undertaken as per the AER's feeder classification definition in Appendix G of the Annual Reporting RIN instructions and definitions.

Number of unplanned outages

Number of planned outages

Minutes off Supply and Interruptions

Unplanned customer minutes off supply (including excluded events and MEDs)

Unplanned customer minutes off-supply (after removing excluded events and MED)

Unplanned interruptions (SAIFI) (including excluded events and MEDs)

Unplanned interruptions (SAIFI) (after removing excluded events and MEDs)

Planned customer minutes off-supply (including excluded events and MEDs)

Planned customer minutes off-supply (after removing excluded events and MED)

Planned interruptions (SAIFI) (including excluded events and MEDs)

Planned interruptions (SAIFI) (after removing excluded events and MEDs)

Outages were sourced from TasNetworks' WASP outage tables, to provide the following items:

- number of unplanned outages
- number of planned outages
- unplanned customer minutes off supply (including excluded events and MEDs)
- unplanned customer minutes off-supply (after removing excluded events and MED)
- unplanned interruptions (SAIFI) (including excluded events and MEDs)
- unplanned interruptions (SAIFI) (after removing excluded events and MEDs)
- planned customer minutes off-supply (including excluded events and MEDs)
- planned customer minutes off-supply (after removing excluded events and MED)
- planned interruptions (SAIFI) (including excluded events and MEDs)
- planned interruptions (SAIFI) (after removing excluded events and MEDs)

Momentary Interruptions

Total number of momentary feeder outages

Momentary interruptions due to feeder outages (MAIFI) (including excluded events and MEDs)

Momentary interruptions due to feeder outages (MAIFI) (after removing excluded events and MEDs)

Momentary interruptions were sourced from the SDW, to provide the following items:

- total number of momentary feeder outages
- momentary interruptions due to feeder outages (MAIFI) (including excluded events and MEDs)
- momentary interruptions due to feeder outages (MAIFI) (after removing excluded events and MEDs)

Low Reliability Feeder (SAIDI)

Low reliability feeders were classified as per the AER's low reliability feeder definition in Appendix G of the Annual Reporting RIN instructions and definitions.

(d) Estimated information

As TasNetworks reports STPIS performance using kVA instead of customers, the disconnected kVA for individual customer installations must be estimated. A nominal figure of 8 kVA is used, this was determined to be a reasonable estimate of customer kVA, from analysis performed in previous years.

Momentary interruptions are not recorded for all feeders and TasNetworks is unable to determine the causes of momentary interruptions. Disconnected kVA for MAIFI is based on network configuration at the time of running the query, not the configuration at the time of the interruption as the MAIFI calculation relies on TasNetworks' protection zone model, which is refreshed on a daily basis and does not store changes.

3b. Planned outages

Table 1 Planned outages

(a) Compliance with the requirements of the RIN

The information provided about planned outages in Template 3b is consistent with the requirements of the Annual Reporting RIN, in that:

- the feeder reliability indices are based on information drawn from reliable and objective data sources which are used during the normal course of TasNetworks business
- all relevant input cells in the template have been populated

(b) Information sources

The reliability indices relating to planned outages reported by TasNetworks in Template 3b draw on data obtained from the SDW and WASP, as well as TasNetworks' asset history data warehouse.

(c) Methodology and assumptions

All reliability performance indices (SAIDI, SAIFI, MAIFI) have been calculated using disconnected kVA and kVA duration instead of disconnected customers and customer duration. The AER accepted the kVA weighted measure as a transitional reporting methodology for the current regulatory control period due to a lack of customer data from the previous regulatory control period to use as the basis of STPIS targets in the present regulatory control period.

Outage base data for the regulatory year was extracted from WASP and the SDW including, for each outage, outage assets, customers and distribution transformers, and filtered to remove outages which did not occur on mainland Tasmania (e.g. excluding Bass Strait Islands) with the outage impact measured by disconnected kVA and kVA duration instead of customers, as per TasNetworks' STPIS reporting requirements.

This data was then cleansed to ensure completeness of reliability areas, communities, feeders and kVA disconnected. All other outages were manually inspected to identify issues and any missing information sourced from the asset history data warehouse. Where a transformer bordered on two reliability areas, the reliability area of highest value was chosen e.g. urban over high density rural.

Outages used to calculate the MED threshold for the current reporting period using the 2.5 Beta methodology are taken from the previous five financial years. The daily system SAIDI (with STPIS exclusions applied) for the current reporting period, was calculated and daily SAIDI was compared to the calculated MED threshold to determine MEDs.

Those MEDs were then applied to exclude individual outages during the current regulatory year.

Base outage data was used to determine reliability area and system planned SAIDI and SAIFI for the previous regulatory year.

(d) Estimated information

As TasNetworks reports STPIS performance using kVA instead of customers, the disconnected kVA for individual customer installations must be estimated. A nominal figure of 8 kVA is used, this was determined to be a reasonable estimate of customer kVA, from analysis performed in previous years.

1.1(c) Adjustments to statutory accounts

In addition to the completed Financial Information Templates attached at Appendix B to the RIN, TasNetworks is required to provide the AER with a Microsoft Excel workbook that reconciles and explains adjustments between the Statutory Accounts and the Financial Information Templates, separately listing each adjustment made to derive the information submitted in the financial templates.

TasNetworks has provided the required explanatory material and in doing so specified the amount of each adjustment and described the nature and basis of the adjustment. The adjustments made to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts in preparing the information presented in the Financial Information Templates are reproduced in the following table.

Journal Number/ Template Number	Account Debited Account Credited	Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
1 1	Fixed assets (Provisions adjustment) Reserves <i>Adjustment for non cash flow item in the provisions movement – The RAB (Capex asset value) is adjusted for non cash flow item.</i>			303,604	303,604
2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5	Income Statement (Loss from the Sale of fixed assets) Income Statement (Transmission and unregulated) Income Statement (Capital Contributions) Income Statement (Transmission and unregulated Customer contributions) Income allocated to unregulated (including Transmission related income) Income allocated to unregulated (including Transmission related income) Expenses allocated to unregulated Expenses allocated to unregulated	227,120 1,255,051 246,310,749 3,306,885	 227,120 1,255,051 246,310,749 3,306,885		
6 6	Expenses not allocated to DB regulated Expenses not allocated to DB regulated	109,106,514	109,106,514		
7	Finance Charges not allocated to DB	110,245,596			

Journal Number/ Template Number	Account Debited Account Credited	Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
7	Finance Charges not allocated to DB		110,245,596		
8	Depreciation not allocated to DB	64,786,735			
8	Depreciation not allocated to DB		64,786,735		
9	FiT Scheme expenses allocated to unregulated	13,022,714			
9	FiT Scheme expenses allocated to unregulated		13,022,714		
10	Fair value losses (Newood Revaluation)	6,652,722			
10	Fair value losses (Newood Revaluation)		6,652,722		

1.1(e) Regulatory accounting principles and policies

In providing the financial information specified in Schedule 1 of the AER's Regulatory Information Notice, TasNetworks is required to adhere to the principles and requirements set out by the AER in Appendix A of the RIN. The following table records TasNetworks' compliance with the requirements of Appendix A.

Principle	Statement of compliance	Supporting information
1. General		
1.1 (a)	TasNetworks' financial information presented in the RIN templates has been derived from its audited statutory accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent audit opinion
(b)	The financial information provided by TasNetworks' can be verified with reference to its audited statutory accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent audit opinion
(c)	TasNetworks' Regulatory Accounting Statements reflect the economic substance of transactions rather than their legal form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent audit opinion
(d)	TasNetworks' financial information includes only costs that have been incurred in or relate to the provision of standard control services, alternative control services, negotiated distribution services and unregulated distribution services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TasNetworks' regulatory accounts include only costs that have been incurred in or relate to the provision of distribution services that have been allocated to the distribution business and to service segments in accordance with TasNetworks' CAM
(e)	TasNetworks' financial information has been presented on a fair and consistent basis and reflects only those costs, revenues, assets and liabilities that may be reasonably attributed to TasNetworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs, revenue, assets and liabilities have been reported as per TasNetworks' chart of accounts and agree with TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts Independent audit opinion
(f)	In so far as is reasonably practicable, TasNetworks' financial information has been prepared in accordance with the general rules and format, and use the accounting principles and policies applicable to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts, except as otherwise required by the Regulatory Information Notice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent audit opinion
(g)	TasNetworks' financial information has been presented in an understandable manner, without compromising relevance or reliability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent audit opinion
(h)	TasNetworks' Regulatory Accounting Statements and financial information state fairly the financial position of TasNetworks, as at the conclusion of the current reporting period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent audit opinion

Principle	Statement of compliance	Supporting information
2.	Cost allocation to the regulated distribution business	
2.1	All costs in TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts that relate to or have been incurred in the provision of distribution services have been allocated to TasNetworks in accordance with paragraph 2.3 of Appendix A – Principles and Requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All costs that relate to or have been incurred in the provision of distribution services have been allocated to TasNetworks in accordance with paragraph 2.3 of Appendix A • Audit opinion and audited statutory accounts
2.2	All costs in TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts that relate to or have been incurred in the provision of distribution services and allocated to TasNetworks as per principle 2.1 have been allocated to a standard control service, alternative control service, negotiated distribution service or unregulated distribution service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All costs relating to or incurred in the provision of distribution services have been allocated to categories of distribution services in accordance with TasNetworks' approved CAM • Independent audit opinion
2.3	(a) All costs allocated to TasNetworks under requirement 2.1 that are directly attributable to TasNetworks have been allocated to TasNetworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All costs relating to or incurred in the provision of distribution services that are directly attributable to TasNetworks' Distribution Business have been allocated in accordance with TasNetworks' approved CAM
	(b) All costs allocated to TasNetworks under requirement 2.1 that are not directly attributable to TasNetworks have been allocated to TasNetworks on a causation basis using an appropriate allocator (determined in accordance with Schedule 1 of the RIN), unless the item is not material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All costs relating to or incurred in the provision of distribution services that are not directly attributable to the distribution business have been allocated in accordance with TasNetworks' approved CAM
	(c) All costs allocated to TasNetworks under requirement 2.1 that are directly attributable to TasNetworks but not directly attributable to a <i>standard control service, alternative control service, negotiated distribution service or unregulated distribution service</i> have been allocated across distribution services in accordance with TasNetworks' approved Cost Allocation Method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All costs allocated to TasNetworks' Distribution Business that are directly attributable to the Distribution Business but not a category of distribution service have been allocated to asset categories in accordance with TasNetworks' approved CAM
	(d) All fixed asset costs have been allocated to an Asset Category on either a directly attributable basis or a causal basis using appropriate allocators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution fixed assets costs have been allocated to TasNetworks' Distribution Business either directly or on a causation basis in accordance with TasNetworks' approved CAM
	(e) All operating and maintenance costs have been allocated to an Activity Area/cost category on either a directly attributable basis, or a causation basis using an appropriate allocator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating or maintenance costs allocated to a cost category on a directly attributable or causation basis have been allocated using the allocators set out in TasNetworks' CAM

Principle	Statement of compliance	Supporting information
3. Capital contributions		
3.1	Customer capital contributions have been treated by TasNetworks in accordance with the method approved in the AER's current Distribution Determination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital contributions have been recognised in line with TasNetworks' Customer Capital Contributions policy
4. Regulatory Asset Base		
4.1	No asset revaluations or adjustments for impairment have been made that have not been agreed to or required by the AER.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any asset revaluations and adjustments for impairment made in TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts have been reflected in TasNetworks' regulatory accounts
4.2	No asset revaluations or adjustments for impairment made in TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts have been reflected in TasNetworks' Financial Information templates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of grid assets, TasNetworks' accounting policies require statutory asset values to align with regulatory asset values Therefore, asset revaluations and adjustments for impairment made in TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts (see metering asset impairment referenced in relation to Principle 5.2) have been reflected in TasNetworks' regulatory accounts
4.3	Capital works expenditure has been allocated to the relevant asset categories and has not been shown as work-in-progress, and all expenditure on capital works has been allocated to an asset category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital work in progress has been included as part of capital additions based on an "as incurred" methodology Capital additions have been allocated to asset categories and the value of those additions aligned with TasNetworks' audited financial statements Independent audit opinion
4.4	Goodwill and any related impairments have not been included in the Financial Information templates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goodwill and impairment of assets have not been allocated to TasNetworks' Distribution Business
5. Avoided cost payments		
5.1	All avoided cost payments made by TasNetworks to embedded generators relating to the deferral of augmentation of TasNetworks' distribution network and the transmission network in Tasmania have been disclosed.	
6. Regulatory accounting principles and policies		
6.1	TasNetworks' regulatory accounting principles and policies are based on a recognisable and rational economic basis, and conform to the measurement principles of the Australian Accounting Standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overheads have been allocated to services based on TasNetworks' approved CAM

Principle	Statement of compliance	Supporting information
7.	Basis of preparation	
	For all information in the financial information templates, as well as the non-financial information templates, TasNetworks has explained in a separate document the basis on which the information was prepared, and this explanatory material has been made available for the purposes of audit and review.	
8.	Forecasts from the current Distribution Determination	
8.1	Forecasts from the current Distribution Determination have been adjusted to the same dollar terms as the actual data reported in the financial information templates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent audit opinion
8.2	Capital, maintenance and operating expenditure forecasts have been reported in nominal dollars from the current Distribution Determination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent audit opinion
8.3	Financial forecasts have been deflated by removing the impact of the inflation forecast by the AER in the current Distribution Determination and reinflated on the basis of actual inflation outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent audit opinion

1.1(e) Capitalisation policy

TasNetworks capitalisation policy for the current reporting period is provided in Appendix A to this Basis of Preparation document.

There were no changes in the capitalisation policy from the previous regulatory year.

1.1(f) Overhead allocation under Cost Allocation Method

TasNetworks is required to provide a statement of the policy applied in the current reporting period for determining the allocation of overheads to service segments in accordance with the CAM approved by the AER.

Overheads have been allocated to service segments in accordance with the approved CAM. The CAM encompasses both the method and policy for the allocation of costs.

1.2 Material changes in regulatory accounting principles and policies

There were no material changes in regulatory accounting principles and policies made in the current reporting period.

1.3 Material changes in allocation of overheads

No material changes in the allocation of overheads were made in the current reporting period.

1.4 Differences between actuals and forecasts

For each of the items listed in the following table, TasNetworks is required to identify any differences of greater than or equal to ± 10 per cent between the amounts reported in the Financial Information Templates and the corresponding amounts provided for by the AER in the current Distribution Determination, and provide details of the operational activities and/or drivers that caused each material difference.

Item	Forecast \$'000 nominal	Actual \$'000 nominal	Variance	Explanatory information
1.4(a) Total revenue⁽¹⁾	298,762	305,068	2.11%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooler than average weather conditions have led to increased levels of consumption by consumers and an over-recovery of DUoS standard control revenue.
1.4(b) Total operating expenditure⁽²⁾	34,715	25,810	-25.65%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating expenditure variances from forecasts are detailed in <i>Template 6a. Operating Activities (T)</i> Table 1. Material differences between forecast and actual expenditure are explained in Table 2.
1.4(c) Total maintenance expenditure⁽³⁾	42,406	44,655	5.30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance expenditure variances detailed in <i>Template 5a Maintenance – total</i>, with material differences between forecast and actual expenditure explained in Table 2 (Material difference explanation).
1.4(d) Total capital expenditure⁽⁴⁾	115,997	114,796	-1.03%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital expenditure variances are detailed in Table 1 of <i>Template 3a Capex - total</i>, with material differences between forecast and actual expenditure explained in Table 2 (Material difference explanation).

Notes to table

1 Applies to Standard control services only. Forecast revenue represents the total distribution revenue cap for standard control services (MAR plus an adjustment for DUoS under recovery in prior periods).

2, 3 & 4 Applies to Standard control services only.

1.6 Differences between STPIS targets and actual performance

Following is an explanation of any material differences between the target performance measures specified by the AER under the Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme (STPIS)¹ and TasNetworks' actual performance in 2015-16.

The supply reliability categories used in the following tables are as defined in the Tasmanian Electricity Code and the performance targets are as per the Australian Energy Regulator's final determination of the SAIDI and SAIFI targets for Aurora's STPIS².

Supply reliability category	Reliability Index	Target	Actual	Variance	Explanation
Critical infrastructure	SAIFI	0.22	0.16	0.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Critical Infrastructure supply reliability category recorded a lower SAIDI and SAIFI than target values. There was a reduction in the number and impact of 'can't find a cause' events and asset related events (as compared to previous years in this regulatory period).
	SAIDI	20.79	14.57	6.22	
High density commercial	SAIFI	0.49	0.19	0.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High Density Commercial supply reliability category recorded a lower SAIDI and SAIFI than target values. There was a reduction in the number and impact of asset related events (as compared to previous years in this regulatory period).
	SAIDI	38.34	11.37	26.97	
Urban	SAIFI	1.04	0.97	0.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Urban supply reliability category recorded a lower SAIDI and SAIFI than target values. There was a reduction in the number and impact of asset related events (as compared to previous years in this regulatory period).
	SAIDI	82.75	78.06	4.69	
High density rural	SAIFI	2.79	2.61	0.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High Density Rural supply reliability category recorded a lower SAIDI and SAIFI than target values.

¹ Australian Energy Regulator, *Electricity distribution network service providers Service target performance incentive scheme*, November 2009.

² Australian Energy Regulator, *Final Distribution Determination Aurora Energy Pty Ltd 2012–13 to 2016–17*, Section 12.1.4 Performance targets, April 2012.

Supply reliability category	Reliability Index	Target	Actual	Variance	Explanation
	SAIDI	259.48	254.26	5.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a reduction in the number and impact of asset related events (as compared to previous years in this regulatory period). However, this supply category experienced an increase in 'can't find a cause', Weather and Vegetation related events in Q4 2015/16 due to extreme weather events (on non-MED days).
Low density rural	SAIFI	3.20	3.22	-0.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Low Density Rural supply reliability category recorded a higher SAIDI and SAIFI than target values. There was an increase in the number and impact of weather and vegetation related events (as compared to previous years in this regulatory period).
	SAIDI	333.16	370.53	-37.37	

2. Compliance

2.1 Classification of distribution services

Following is an explanation of the procedures and processes used by TasNetworks to ensure that its distribution services have been classified as set out by the AER in the current Distribution Determination.

Cost capture and financial management systems

TasNetworks' chart of accounts and costing systems have been established so that both operating expenditure and capital expenditure can be separately accounted for and reported in accordance with TasNetworks' AER approved CAM and regulatory reporting requirements.

In accordance with the AER Guidelines and the Rules provisions, TasNetworks commits to the CAM. The process for attributing costs directly to, and allocating shared costs to categories of service, TasNetworks' principles, process and policies all support compliance with the CAM.

TasNetworks' cost allocation principles and policies consider the direct allocation of costs to:

- Prescribed transmission services
- Negotiated transmission services
- Non-regulated transmission services
- Standard control distribution services
- Alternative control distribution services
- Negotiated distribution services
- Unregulated or unclassified services

Costs which are not directly allocated to one particular service type (e.g. most corporate overheads) are subject to a shared allocation of costs between the following:

- Prescribed transmission services
- Negotiated transmission services
- Non-regulated transmission services
- Standard control distribution services
- Alternative control distribution services
- Negotiated distribution services
- Unregulated or unclassified services

The chart of accounts structure enables costs to be automatically costed directly to, or automatically allocates costs between the categories of services provided by TasNetworks.

When costs are incurred they are processed in the financial systems against the following chart of account dimensions:

- responsibility centre/department - defined as the area in the business that is responsible for the work performed
- activity centre - defined as the nature of the work being performed and is also used to identify between capital and operating expenditure
- cost element - defined as the nature of the costs incurred such as labour or contracted services
- work category - identifies the regulatory classification

The activity centre and work category dimensions form the basis for the cost hierarchy. Each activity centre and work category is assigned to a category of distribution, transmission or unclassified service. By establishing a clear relationship between the activity centre, work category and the categories of services, the financial systems ensure that costs are correctly attributed to the relevant service.

TasNetworks has 3 main types of costs:

- directly allocated or attributable costs (such as timesheet labour, materials, fleet or direct coding to cost number or via journal such as licences fees, invoices for contracted services etc.)
- on costs, for labour, materials and fleet
- shared costs (allocated on the basis of causal cost allocators)

Registration of project cost numbers and approval process

To ensure jobs are registered against the correct work category, TasNetworks' governance process requires all work program jobs to be submitted to the Finance Team (Finance) for approval of the work category prior to the job being registered. The registering of jobs in the finance systems was limited to the Finance and Planning Teams to avoid/minimise incorrect jobs being created. During this process a check is undertaken against the project approval form, which was prepared by the relevant asset engineer, and outlines the type of work to be performed and the justification for the work being undertaken. This ensures the work category selected matched the nature of the work to be performed, and that the job was registered against the appropriate category in the financial service classification hierarchy.

Projects are required to be approved in accordance with TasNetworks gated investment framework. The gated investment governance framework (framework) is TasNetworks' governing document for the management and control of capital and operational investments. The framework ensures that TasNetworks expenditure program is managed to ensure the most effective and efficient use of capital and operating funds it has available. The framework forms part of TasNetworks broader governance framework for the management of business risks. Expenditure must be approved in line with the approved delegations framework.

Reporting and monitoring of costs

Finance distributes monthly reports to management and the Board, outlining the costs incurred against each service classification (work category). An analytical review of the costs is undertaken and any anomalies are investigated (e.g. if any incorrect allocations of costs are identified).

TasNetworks has established a governance committee which consists of senior management from across the business. The gated investment governance process framework is TasNetworks' governing procedure for the management and control of capital and operational expenditure. The committee meets monthly to provide commercial oversight of expenditure on TasNetworks' program of work, and monitor spending in accordance with the AER's service classifications. It provides a forum to discuss future and current commercial and technical aspects of the business' investment decisions.

Quarterly expenditure reset/reforecast

TasNetworks undertakes a detailed review of expenditure incurred against each service classification as part of the quarterly expenditure re-forecasting process. The purpose of this process is to reforecast the expected end of financial year expenditure. This process engages stakeholders across the business and provides an opportunity for detailed review and interrogation of the expenditure. This process provides comfort that costs are being captured in the financial systems and reported against service classifications as appropriate.

Cost allocation methodology

TasNetworks ensures compliance with the AER approved CAM, which set out the methodology for allocating overheads to the different service classification types as determined by the AER. For each different overhead cost allocation pool (as per CAM) the process undertaken to ensure allocation of overheads is in accordance with the CAM.

A final review was undertaken at the end of the current reporting period to ensure that the allocation of costs to each service classification was in accordance with the AER approved CAM.

2.2 Application of negotiated distribution service criteria

As part of its response to the Annual Reporting RIN for the current reporting period, TasNetworks is required to document the procedures and processes used to ensure that the negotiated distribution service criteria, as set out in the AER's current Distribution Determination, have been applied when determining prices for negotiated distribution services.

TasNetworks has only one form of negotiated distribution service during the current Regulatory Control Period – the introduction of new public lighting technologies. Three new public lighting technologies were trialled during the 2014-15 regulatory year (32W CFL, 18W LED, 25W LED and 30 W LED). These technologies were installed as private lights with pricing negotiated using the pricing modelling methodology used for the current Distribution Determination.

2.3 Identification of negative change events

TasNetworks' annual revenue cap sets the amount of revenue we can collect from our customers in relation to the provision of distribution network services. The revenue cap for each regulatory year may include a pass through for the unforeseen costs or savings that arise from the occurrence of certain change events that have previously been defined as pass through events by the AER. Negative pass through events are change events that result in TasNetworks realising savings in the costs of providing direct control services. Under Chapter 6 of the Rules, TasNetworks is required to submit written notification to the AER of a negative change event within 90 business days of becoming aware of the occurrence of such an event.

There were no negative change events in the current reporting period.

2.4 Ring-fencing compliance

TasNetworks had compliance plans in place in accordance with its distribution licence and there were no non-compliances with the *Guideline for ringfencing in the Tasmanian Electricity Supply Industry* during the current reporting period.

3. Cost allocation to the distribution business

All costs recorded in TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts that relate to or are incurred by TasNetworks in the provision of distribution services must be allocated to TasNetworks in its capacity as a regulated distribution business, for the purposes of the Regulatory Accounting Statements submitted by TasNetworks in response to the RIN.

3.1(a) Costs allocated on a causation basis

TasNetworks is required to identify items in its Regulatory Accounting Statements that, for the current reporting period, have been allocated to its distribution business (excluding unregulated services) on a causation basis, rather than a directly attributable basis, and explain the basis on which this was done.

Item 3.1(a): Costs allocated on a causal, rather than direct basis			
Cost item	3.2(a) Amount	3.2(b) Allocation method & rationale	3.2(c) Allocator(s)
People & Performance	\$4,096,145	<p>The costs associated with TasNetworks' People and Performance Division (which provides HR strategy, change management, HR policies, industrial relations, recruitment, performance management systems, learning and development, HR advice and support, and payroll and timekeeping across the corporation) are allocated to TasNetworks' Distribution Business on the basis of employee numbers.</p> <p>The number of FTEs working in each division was chosen as the allocator for People and Performance costs on the basis that it reflects the amount of effort that the People and Performance Division would reasonably put into providing services to each division and the use of the relevant services by each division.</p>	Allocated on the basis of FTE head count
Transactional Services	\$453,119	<p>The costs associated with TasNetworks' centralised accounts payable and accounts receivable functions are shared between TasNetworks' services on the basis of the volume of external invoices processed on behalf of each division, as a percentage of the total volume of invoices received from external suppliers. (Internal transactions are excluded on the basis that they are executed by journal entries and do not involve the making of a payment).</p> <p>The volume of transactions was adopted as the most appropriate allocator of these costs. The number of transactions pertaining to each division is also able to be reliably identified without incurring undue cost, using TasNetworks' existing financial and transactional systems.</p>	Number of transactions

Item 3.1(a): Costs allocated on a causal, rather than direct basis			
Cost item	3.2(a) Amount	3.2(b) Allocation method & rationale	3.2(c) Allocator(s)
Legal Services	\$769,746	The costs associated with TasNetworks' Legal Services are allocated to TasNetworks' Distribution Business on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.	Allocated on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort
Information Management	\$544,739	The costs associated with TasNetworks' Information Management are allocated to TasNetworks' Distribution Business on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.	Allocated on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort
Information Technology	\$11,057,165	The allocation to services on the basis of applicable causal drivers including IT applications, PCs and mobile devices reflects the strong causal link between the number of TasNetworks people who use PCs and the work load and direct cost to deliver information technology to the business.	Allocated to departments on the basis of applicable causal drivers including IT applications, PCs and mobile devices.
Facilities Management	\$4,145,819	The costs of operating and managing all owned and leased sites occupied by TasNetworks employees is allocated between TasNetworks' services through ABC surveys which have an underlying basis of the drivers of costs such as staff effort, floor space occupied, location and type and nature of facility.	Allocated on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort and applicable facility drivers
Contracts and Procurement	\$549,164	<p>The cost associated with providing centralised contract administration services is allocated between TasNetworks' services on the basis of the dollar value of the contracts entered into by each division, relative to the total value of contracts entered into by the business as a whole.</p> <p>The monetary value of the contracts entered into by each division is considered to be reflective of the overall volume of contracts, their complexity and the corresponding resource effort involved in establishing, maintaining and finalising contracts for each division and subsidiary. The contracts entered into by each division and their value are also able to be sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems, enabling the allocator for this cost item to be developed reliably and cost effectively.</p>	Allocated on the basis of the dollar value of contracts relating to each service category

Item 3.1(a): Costs allocated on a causal, rather than direct basis			
Cost item	3.2(a) Amount	3.2(b) Allocation method & rationale	3.2(c) Allocator(s)
Compliance and Risk	\$1,673,742	The costs associated with TasNetworks' centralised compliance and risk functions (including Insurance) are shared between TasNetworks' services on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort where a line of sight exists between cost and service, Insurance premiums are allocated on the basis of asset values and the balance allocated on weighted average basis.	Allocated on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort where a line of sight exists between cost and service, with the balance allocated on weighted average Insurance premiums are allocated on the basis of asset values
Strategy and Corporate Affairs	\$8,110,990	The costs associated with developing business strategy, market monitoring, policy development and public affairs and external relationship management is shared between TasNetworks' services on the basis of the ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.	Allocated on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.
Customer Engagement & Network Operations Division	\$11,092,472	The costs associated with (the 15 departments) Customer Engagement and network operations Division - the management of network operations, large customer and market relationships, retailer management, the Customer Contact Centre, billing enquiries and dispute resolution, and telecommunications asset, network and customer management is shared between TasNetworks' services on the basis of the ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.	Allocated on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.
Strategic Asset Management Division	\$5,296,155	The costs associated with (the 11 departments) Strategic Asset Management Division – the management of asset strategy and planning, network analysis and planning is shared between TasNetworks' services on the basis of the ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.	Allocated on the basis of ABC surveys using estimated staff effort.
Works and Service Delivery Management Costs	\$24,000,953	Works and Service Delivery Management Costs include those costs relating to the management, planning, operating and monitoring the works program. This includes a portion of non-productive time for field based employees (down time to attend meetings and undertake administrative tasks). Costs are allocated to the Distribution and then down to service category level on the basis of direct labour hours.	Allocated based on labour hours

3.1(b) Costs allocated other than on a direct or causation basis

TasNetworks is required to identify those items in its Regulatory Accounting Statements for the current reporting period that were not allocated to its distribution business on a direct basis, and were also unable to be allocated on a causation basis. For each item identified, TasNetworks is required to explain the reasons why causal allocation could not be applied, indicate the materiality of the amount in question, and the means by which the cost was actually allocated.

Item 3.1(b): Costs allocated other than on a causal or direct basis				
Cost item	3.3(a) Amount	3.3(b) Materiality	3.2(c) Allocation method & rationale	3.2(d) Reasons for non-causal allocation
Office of the CEO and Board	\$765,660	Office of the CEO costs are deemed to be immaterial on the basis that the allocation is less than 10% of the total cost allocation to the Distribution Business.	The costs associated with centralised management and the provision of administrative support for the CEO and the TasNetworks' Board of Directors are allocated between services on the basis of the weighted average of the total cost allocations that have a direct or causal driver. This allocator is used because it reflects the strategic business management focus of the CEO and the Board on each service.	<p>While shared services costs are allocated between divisions using causal cost drivers, reflecting the generally variable nature of these costs, corporate costs are allocated using non-causal cost drivers because of the generally fixed nature of these costs, and the fact that they tend to be driven by corporate governance requirements rather than business activity.</p> <p>The weighted average of the total cost allocations that have a causality driver is an effective non-causal allocator of corporate costs because it leverages causal allocators and is based on sound causal data, which is in turn underpinned by reliable and objective data sources.</p>

Item 3.1(b): Costs allocated other than on a causal or direct basis				
Cost item	3.3(a) Amount	3.3(b) Materiality	3.2(c) Allocation method & rationale	3.2(d) Reasons for non-causal allocation
Financial Analysis	\$1,020,354	Financial analysis and reporting costs are deemed to be immaterial on the basis that they represent less than 10% of the total cost allocation to the Distribution Business.	The costs associated with TasNetworks' financial analysis and reporting team (including debt management) are allocated between services on the basis of the weighted average of the total cost allocations that have a causal driver.	Financial analysis and reporting costs have been allocated using non-causal cost drivers because of the generally fixed nature of these costs, and the fact that they tend to be driven by corporate governance requirements rather than business activity.
Financial Accounting	\$441,885	Financial accounting costs are deemed to be immaterial on the basis that they represent less than 10% of the total cost allocation to the Distribution Business.	The costs associated with TasNetworks' financial accounting team are allocated between services on the basis of the weighted average of the total cost allocations that have a causal driver.	Financial accounting costs have been allocated using non-causal cost drivers because of the generally fixed nature of these costs, and the fact that they tend to be driven by corporate governance requirements rather than business activity.
GM Finance & Business Services	\$4,075,405	Finance and Business Services Management costs are deemed to be immaterial on the basis that they represent less than 10% of the total cost allocation to the Distribution Business.	The costs associated with TasNetworks' finance and business services management costs are allocated between services on the basis of the weighted average of the total cost allocations that have a causal driver.	Finance and business services management costs have been allocated using non-causal cost drivers because of the generally fixed nature of these costs, and the fact that they tend to be driven by corporate governance requirements rather than business activity.

Item 3.1(b): Costs allocated other than on a causal or direct basis				
Cost item	3.3(a) Amount	3.3(b) Materiality	3.2(c) Allocation method & rationale	3.2(d) Reasons for non-causal allocation
Company Secretary and General Counsel	\$281,103	The cost of Company Secretary and general counsel is deemed to be immaterial on the basis that it represents less than 10% of the total cost allocation to the Distribution Business.	The weighted average of the total cost allocations with a causal driver is used to share company secretary and general counsel costs between divisions on the basis that there is no identified causal relationship between the costs associated with the provision services, primarily labour, and the divisions.	Company Secretary and general counsel services costs have been allocated using non-causal cost drivers because of the generally fixed nature of these costs, and the fact that they tend to be driven by corporate governance requirements rather than business activity.
Fleet Services	\$75,679	The residual cost of Fleet management services deemed to be immaterial on the basis that it represents less than 10% of the total cost allocation to the Distribution Business.	The weighted average of the total cost allocations with a causal driver is used to share the residual fleet services costs between divisions on the basis that there is no identified causal relationship between the costs associated with the provision services, primarily labour, and the divisions.	Residual fleet services costs have been allocated using non-causal cost drivers because of the generally fixed nature of these costs, and the fact that they tend to be driven by corporate governance requirements rather than business activity.

4. Cost allocation to service segments

All costs relating to or incurred in the provision of distribution services and allocated to TasNetworks' distribution business in the current reporting period are required to be allocated to a service segment.³ All costs allocated from the distribution business to a service segment must be allocated in accordance with the cost allocation methodology approved by the AER.

Tables 3.1 (a) and 3.1(b) detail those costs which are allocated to service segments on a causation basis and those not allocated via a causation basis, the method and the materiality level as applicable to those costs.

5. Related party transactions

TasNetworks is required by the AER to identify and notify the AER of transactions exceeding \$100,000 where:

- The transaction is conducted with a related party
- The transaction took place in the current reporting period
- The transaction related to the provision of standard control services, alternative control services or negotiated distribution services

Based on an AER definition, TasNetworks has defined a related party as another entity that at any time during the current reporting period either:

- had or, would be expected to have had, control or significant influence over TasNetworks
- was, or would be expected to have been subject to control or significance by TasNetworks
- which was controlled or significantly influenced by another entity that also controlled TasNetworks.

Financial institutions, authorised trustees corporations, fund managers, trade unions, statutory authorities, government departments or local governments have not been considered as related parties.

On this basis, TasNetworks does not consider the Hydro-Electric Corporation or Aurora Energy Pty Ltd to have been related parties.

TasNetworks did not conduct any reportable transactions with a related party during the current reporting period.

6. Capitalisation policy

TasNetworks capitalisation policy for the current reporting period is provided in Appendix A to this Basis of Preparation document.

There were no changes in the capitalisation policy from the previous regulatory year.

³ Service segment refers to standard control services, alternative control services and negotiated services.

7. Demand Management Incentive Allowance

7.1 Current DMIA Projects

Tariff Trial

Network tariff reform is required to deliver on our business strategy of predictable and sustainable pricing. However, we will not be able to successfully deliver on our network tariff strategy without the support of our customers. Therefore the objectives of the tariff trial include both technical and customer impact aspects. The objectives include:

- Utilise advanced meters and real demand based network tariffs to analyse customer behaviour and customer charge impacts resulting from tariff reform
 - Trial to provide sufficient data to support robust analysis which will underpin future refining of the network tariff strategy and network tariff development
- Demonstrate that TasNetworks can effectively support its customers through tariff reform, by providing a platform to consider communication, technologies and to test customer understanding of network tariff offerings
- Demonstrate that customers can be empowered to reduce bills in the short and long term, and that effective tariff choices can help customers make optimal investment decisions in emerging technologies

Battery storage on Bruny Island

The purpose of this project is to prove that distributed energy storage can be used to defer network investment. It involves the installation of customer energy storage systems on Bruny Island to manage peak load on the cable and reduce the use of diesel. It will also provide validation on the parameters of distributed storage as a solution to network issues.

The trial will also include a significant research component that will provide information and strategies that can be used to improve future use of battery storage.

The outcome of this project is intended to be:

- Validated information on the cost and reliability of distributed energy storage for network support
- A strategy for integrating increasing portions of solar and energy storage into the electricity network
- Information on the network support payments required for this solution to be applied to other parts of the network

Demonstration energy storage system

This project aims to trial the network interface and control of a distributed energy storage system.

It involves installing a residential scale energy storage device on a TasNetworks facility (with a solar system) and trialling dispatch on a device that TasNetworks owns.

Demand management processes

This work package aims to develop the internal systems required to use demand management to solve network constraints. The aim of this work is to:

- Use network support to resolve network issues
- Determine the internal costs for using demand management
- Investigate different levels of automation and type of network support

7.2 Explanatory material regarding demand management projects and programmes

TasNetworks notes the AER's advice that the information provided below is intended to satisfy TasNetworks' annual reporting obligations for the purposes of paragraph 3.1.4.1 of the AER's *Demand management incentives scheme for the current regulatory control period*.

The Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial and the tariff trial incurred costs in this reporting period

7.2(a)(i) Compliance with DMIS section 3.1.3 criteria

Tariff Trial

The Tariff Trial complies with the DMIA criteria detailed in section 3.1.3 of the demand management incentive scheme in that:

1. The purpose of this project is to both shift and reduce the demand for standard control services through a non-network alternative
2. This project is broad based and not targeted at a particular network user
3. This project is designed to build demand management capability in TasNetworks and provide a new potentially efficient demand management mechanism
4. This project is tariff based
5. The cost to TasNetworks cannot be recovered through any state or federal scheme. Although a contribution is sought from ARENA this cannot cover the entire cost. This project is not included in forecast capital or operating expenditure
6. This is operating expenditure. There will be no TasNetworks owned asset generated in this project

Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial

The Bruny Island Distributed Energy Storage trial complies with the DMIA criteria detailed in section 3.1.3 of the demand management incentive scheme in that:

7. The purpose of this project is to both shift and reduce the demand for standard control services through a non-network alternative
8. This project is broad based and not targeted at a particular network user
9. This project is designed to build demand management capability in TasNetworks and provide a new potentially efficient demand management mechanism
10. This project is not tariff based
11. The cost to TasNetworks cannot be recovered through any state or federal scheme. Although a contribution is sought from ARENA this cannot cover the entire cost. This project is not included in forecast capital or operating expenditure
12. This is operating expenditure. There will be no TasNetworks owned asset generated in this project

Demonstration energy storage system

The Bruny Island Distributed Energy Storage trial complies with the DMIA criteria detailed in section 3.1.3 of the demand management incentive scheme in that:

13. The purpose of this project is to both shift and reduce the demand for standard control services through a non-network alternative
14. This project is broad based and not targeted at a particular network user
15. This project is designed to build demand management capability in TasNetworks and provide a new potentially efficient demand management mechanism
16. This project is not tariff based
17. The cost to TasNetworks cannot be recovered through any state or federal scheme. This project is not included in forecast capital or operating expenditure
18. This is operating expenditure

7.2(a)(ii) Nature and scope of demand management projects

Tariff Trial

The scope of this project is to:

- Gather data on customer usage patterns to improve models and planning
- Determine customer's response to new tariff designs and the effect it has on the load they place on the network

Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial

The scope of this project is to:

- Determine the parameters for distributed energy storage as a solution to network issues
- Define the operating model for future applications of this sort of technology
- Determine what actions TasNetworks should take to ensure customers install technology in a way that may be used in the future to manage the network

Demonstration energy storage system

The scope of this project is to install an energy storage system that may be used to demonstrate the TasNetworks-Repository interface. Without customer interactions the risk of adverse impacts are lower when installed in a TasNetworks facility.

7.2(a)(iii) Project aims and expectations

Tariff Trial

The outcomes of this project are better models of customer behaviour with and without new tariff designs.

Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial

The outcomes of this project are intended to be:

- A business case for future use of distributed energy storage for network issues
- A list of critical issues and factors to consider in future use of this sort of solution

Demonstration energy storage system

The outcome of this project is a demonstration of the TasNetworks/Repository interface.

7.2(a)(iv) Project selection

Tariff Trial

This project was selected because of the lack of data available on customer energy usage. This project will rectify this issue and test the effect of new tariff designs on network demand.

This was the only option which provided the required data.

Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial

Energy storage is predicted to increasingly be installed by customers to manage their own energy use. Energy storage is a promising method of rectifying network constraints at a much lower cost than traditional network solutions. If energy storage is to be used in this capacity however it is critical that TasNetworks understands the parameters of energy storage as a solution. The key outcomes of this trial are expected to be:

- Understand the future use case for distributed energy storage
- Determine what actions TasNetworks could take to enable a future where this form of support could be used

This project was selected after considering a network owned battery on Bruny Island. The distributed storage had greater promise because:

- The customers can receive benefit from their batteries when they are not required for network purposes
- Customers are already installing batteries themselves. With the appropriate conditions TasNetworks may simply be able to harness existing customer-installed batteries to resolve network issues

The trial is designed in two stages:

- An initial subsidy to create an area where there enough batteries to make a meaningful difference to the network
- Ongoing payments to customers as their batteries are used to manage the network

The ongoing payments are designed to be similar in design and magnitude to what would be economic to continue in the future.

Demonstration energy storage system

This project was selected because as a low risk way of trialling the TasNetworks/Reposit interface.

7.2(a)(v) Project implementation

Tariff Trial

This project is being implemented internally.

Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial

This project is being implemented through an ARENA funded multi party project.

Demonstration energy storage system

This project is being implemented internally.

7.2(a)(vi) Implementation costs

Tariff Trial

The cost in the last financial year for this is shown in the following table:

Tariff Trial actual spend

Expenditure profile	current reporting period
Actual spend	\$129,000

Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial

The cost in the last financial year for this is shown in the following table:

Bruny Island Battery Trial actual spend

Expenditure profile	current reporting period
Actual spend	\$69,000

Demonstration energy storage system

Expenditure profile	current reporting period
Actual spend	\$39,000

7.2(a)(vi) Identifiable benefits

Tariff Trial

This project will assist TasNetworks in modelling customer behaviour and the effect of new tariff designs on network demand.

Bruny Island distributed energy storage trial

This project will provide TasNetworks with sufficient experience and information to determine which network issues may be resolved by distributed storage. The batteries are not currently installed and thus there is no data on their usage yet.

Demonstration energy storage system

This trial will assist TasNetworks in operating distributed network storage better. It will build comfort for the control room operators for how energy storage acts in various situations.

7.2(b)(i) Cost recovery under jurisdictional incentive schemes

7.2(b)(ii) Cost recovery under other Commonwealth or State Government schemes

7.2(b)(iii) Exclusion from approved capital and operating expenditure

The costs associated with the aforementioned DMIS/DMIA programmes are not:

- (i) recoverable under any other jurisdictional incentive scheme;
- (ii) recoverable under any other Commonwealth/State Government Scheme; or
- (iii) included as part of the forecast capital expenditure or forecast operating expenditure included in the current Distribution Determination or any other incentive scheme applied by the current Distribution Determination.

7.2(c) DMIA spending in the current reporting period

The total expenditure in the Current Regulatory Period attributable to the Demand Management Innovation Allowance is \$237,000.

Budgeted expenditure (excluding GST)	\$443,251
Actual costs incurred for 2012-13	\$26,056
Actual costs incurred for 2013-14	\$9,717
Actual costs incurred for 2014-15	\$90,952
Project costs invoiced in 2015-16	\$237,000
Final total project costs	\$363,725

8 Sponsorship and marketing

8.1(a) Significant DNSP advertising/marketing expenditure

Beneficiary	Amount	Purpose	Detail	Activities undertaken by beneficiary	Expenditure item in statutory accounts
Impact Promotional Products	\$67,827	Safety awareness	<i>Safety in Schools</i> program designed to educate school aged children around the dangers of electricity and how to stay safe.	Production of promotional materials for the <i>Safety in schools</i> program and marketing associated with Agfest.	GL code 3860 (Promotions) within Corporate and Shared Services – allocated to distribution business
Clemenger Tasmania Pty Ltd	\$144,859	Marketing, branding and safety awareness	Promoting the TasNetworks' distribution business brand and safety awareness.	Marketing associated with Agfest	GL code 3855 (Advertising) within Network Management
Clemenger Tasmania Pty Ltd	\$39,751	Safety awareness	Public education campaign.	Marketing and advertising materials for public education campaign	GL code 3855 (Advertising) within Corporate and Shared Services Charges – allocated to distribution business
Red Jelly	\$210,195	Safety awareness	Public education campaign	Marketing and advertising for public education campaign	GL Code 3855 (Advertising) within Corporate and Shared Services charges – allocated to distribution business
Menzies Institute	\$69,714	Other	Sponsorship/ partnership in Medical Research	Medical Research by PhD students	GL Code 3855 (Advertising) within Corporate and Shared Services charges – allocated to distribution business
Rural Alive & Well	\$42,050	Other	Sponsorship/ partnership in Community Resilience program	Delivery of community resilience program	GL Code 3855 (Advertising) within Corporate and Shared Services charges – allocated to distribution business
Total	\$574,397				

8.1(b) Other DSNP advertising/marketing expenditure

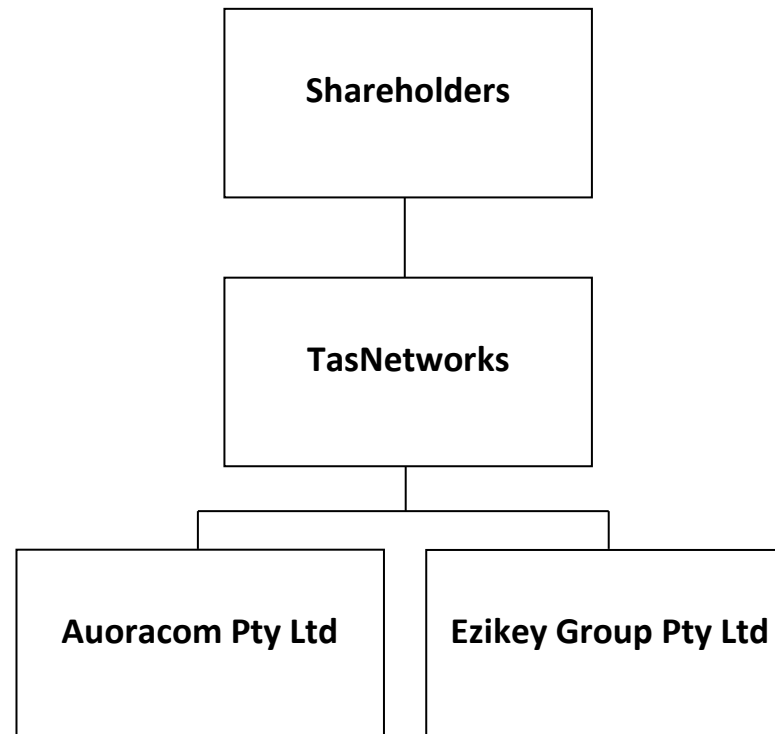
Beneficiary	Total Expenditure
75 words sponsorship	804
Ampersand signs & displays	840
Beacon foundation	12,065
CEO sleep out	965
Co-creative industrial	343
COTA Tasmania	8,043
Digital Ink Tasmania Pty Ltd	434
Energy Networks Association Limited	8,043
Engineers Australia	4,752
HAT Football Tipping	402
Greening Australia (Tas) Ltd	7,239
Impression Promotional Products	1,837
Industry Briefing Sponsorship	1,206
Isentia Pty Limited	12,072
Launceston chamber of commerce	9,611
Mark media (design print logistics)	424
Multisport Tasmania	1,206
National Breast Cancer Foundation	2,010
Nature Pty Ltd	8,204
New Horizons Club	201
Proactive Agricultural Safety	3,217
State Fire Commission	3,656
Tasmanian Flood Relief Program	18,097
The Examiner	225
Twitter	247
University Of Tasmania	1,910
Total less than 5% of marketing expenditure	\$108,053

Category	Total Expenditure
Branding	\$46,172
Safety awareness	\$27,070
Sponsorship	\$34,811
Total less than 5% of marketing expenditure	\$108,053

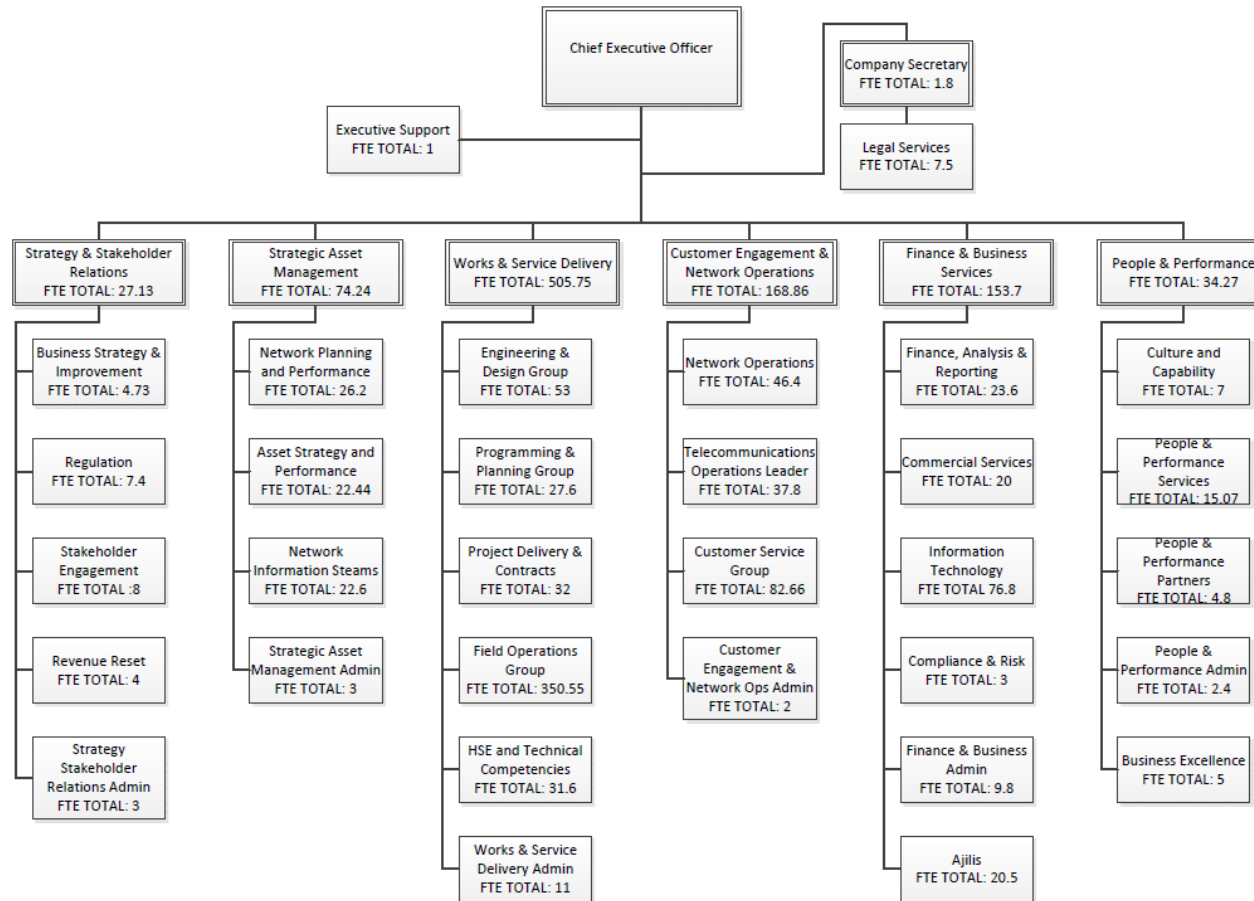
*Dollar amounts have been rounded

9 Charts

9.1(a) TasNetworks group structure



9.1(b) TasNetworks organisational structure



10. Audit and review reports

Audit and review certificates from Tasmania Audit Office and GHD are provided as separate attachments with each RIN submission.

11. Confidential information

TasNetworks has not sought to restrict disclosure of any of the financial or non-financial information provided in response to the current Annual Reporting RIN. Therefore, TasNetworks consents to the public disclosure by the AER of all information provided in accordance with the aforementioned Regulatory Information Notice.

Title, page and paragraph number of document containing the confidential information	Description of the confidential information.	Topic the confidential information relates to (e.g. capex, opex, the rate of return etc.)	Identify the recognised confidentiality category that the confidential information falls within.	Provide a brief explanation of why the confidential information falls into the selected category.	Specify reasons supporting how and why detriment would be caused from disclosing the confidential information.	Provide any reasons supporting why the identified detriment is not outweighed by the public benefit (especially public benefits such as the effect on the long term interests of consumers).

Submission Title	Number of pages of submission that include information subject to a claim of confidentiality	Number of pages of submission that do not include information subject to a claim of	Total number of pages of submission	Percentage of pages of submission that include information subject to a claim of confidentiality	Percentage of pages of submission that do not include information subject to a claim of
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		confidentiality			confidentiality
Distribution Annual Reporting RIN, 2015-16 – Basis of Preparation	Nil	63	63	0%	100%

Appendix A – Capitalisation Policy



TasNetworks Policy

Capitalisation Policy

2014-15

Overview of this Policy

TasNetworks will comply with the Australian Accounting Standards by ensuring capital expenditure is accounted for in a logical and cost-effective manner.

1. Introduction and Purpose

TasNetworks recognises that a failure to comply with the Australian Accounting Standards can have significant adverse impacts on its reputation and its shareholders.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that capital expenditure is accounted for in a logical and cost-effective manner which is compliant with relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

2. Scope

This policy applies to all costs incurred in the replacement, alteration, construction and purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The policy applies to both constructed and purchased assets.

3. Policy Revision

This Policy will be reviewed and endorsed annually or when there is a significant change to the business or external environment that impacts this Policy.

The General Manager Finance and Business Services in conjunction with the Leader Financial Analysis and Reporting can make administrative changes to the policy for matters such as minor organisation structure changes.

4. Repairs v Replacement / Refurbishment

The major difference between the two is that repairs involve day-to-day maintenance of an asset, aimed at restoring the asset to its original working condition. Repairs do not extend the useful life or increase the future economic benefit of an asset.

Refurbishment or replacements is expenditure that increases the estimated useful life of an asset, provides significant increase future economic benefits, increased capacity, improved efficiencies or economy of operations.

5. Policy Detail

5.1. Asset Recognition

The capitalisation threshold for assets is \$500, and all assets that meet this threshold together with targeted attractive assets are to be capitalised in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

An asset should be recognised in the statement of financial position when:

- It is probable that any future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to or from the entity; and
- The asset has a cost or value that can be measured with reliability.

5.2. Costs to be Capitalised

Costs of an item of property, plant and equipment (purchased or constructed) include:

- The purchase price;
- Import duties and non-refundable taxes (GST is excluded from the costs);
- Initial delivery and handling costs (including freight);
- Cost of site preparation;
- Installation and assembly costs;
- Professional fees (e.g. design, architectural and engineering);
- Cost of testing to bring the asset into service;
- Direct material costs;
- Direct labour attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition; and
- Overheads attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition as applied by TasNetworks Cost Allocation Methodology.

In addition to the above:

- Expenses incurred decommissioning an existing asset should not form part of the cost of a new asset, unless it forms an integral part of the site preparation costs required to install an asset at the same location; and
- Restoration costs should be included in the cost of the asset to the extent it is recognised as a provision under AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Such costs should be significant, easily measured, specific to the asset and probable to occur at the end of the service life of the asset.

The following costs may not be capitalised as an asset:

- Costs of relocating or reorganising an asset or operation;
- Costs of opening a new facility, or conducting business in a new location (including the cost of training staff);
- Administration costs including establishing policies and procedures, hiring and redundancy costs, meal entertainment, celebration events and work related clothing;
- Costs of abnormal amounts of wasted material, labour, or other resources incurred in constructing an asset; and
- Costs of day-to-day servicing including labour and consumables, which may include the cost of small parts. This is often described as repairs and maintenance.

5.3. Commencement of Capitalisation

Capitalisation will usually commence once there is reasonable certainty of the project going ahead and economic benefits being realised. As a guide this may be the following:

Property Plant & Equipment

Capitalisation of projects will generally commence from when the functional requirement of the project has been approved.

Purchased assets (eg motor vehicle, PC) are capitalised when the invoice is paid.

Intangible Assets

Where there is expenditure incurred in creating an internally generated intangible asset, it needs to be determined whether the expenditure meets the definition of research and development expenditure as defined in AASB 138 Intangible Assets.

Research expenditure is not able to be capitalised. This includes the majority of expenditure prior to the initiation phase of a project. Expenditure incurred in creating a new asset is deemed to be development phase expenditure (compared with expenditure incurred in making the decision to create an asset, which is research expenditure). Any costs incurred prior to the point of the approval of the preferred function option are operational in nature.

5.4. Initial Spares

Spare parts and servicing equipment are usually carried as inventory and recognised in profit or loss as consumed. However, major spare parts and stand-by equipment (strategic spares) qualify as property, plant and equipment when it is expected their usage will extend for longer than one year.

5.5. Project Cancellation

In the event of a project being cancelled at any point prior to completion, all expenditure on that project will immediately be expensed. Rejection of a business case might suggest a project has been cancelled, however if the business case is re-submitted, then only that portion of the expenditure relating exclusively to the previous submission (if any) will be expensed. Expenditure attributable to the successful business case may be capitalised.

5.6. Work in Progress Reviews

Capital projects still in progress are regularly reviewed to ensure that they still comply with this capitalisation policy. Where expenditure no longer satisfies the criteria for being carried as an asset, is to be expensed.

6. Key Stakeholder and Responsibilities

General Manager Finance and Business Services

The General Manager Finance and Business Services is responsible for approving this Policy.

Leader Finance, Analysis and Reporting

The Finance, Analysis and Reporting Leader is responsible for:

- Maintenance of this policy;
- Ensuring the establishment of relevant procedures, processes and electronic systems which enable TasNetworks to meet its obligations; and
- Managing compliance with this policy.

Financial Accounting and Tax Team

The Financial Accounting and Tax Team is responsible for:

- Developing and documenting relevant procedures and processes which assist TasNetworks to meet its obligations in a timely and accurate manner;
- Ensuring that management is adequately informed about its obligations so that they can appropriately address any significant issues in their day-to-day business decisions;
- The day-to-day application of this policy and administration of capitalisation matters across all areas of financial management;

Capitalisation Policy

- The maintenance of asset registers;
- Maintaining up-to-date skills by annual attendance at relevant training courses and updates; and
- Assisting with the development of this policy and enforcing day-to-day compliance.

Leaders, team members and contractors

Line managers, employees and contractors acting as TasNetworks agents are responsible for:

- Adherence to any directions and/or guidance relating to capitalisation matters as are deemed necessary for the effective and efficient operations of TasNetworks; and
- Adhering to this policy.

7. Whistle-blowing Statement

If an individual is concerned about consequences associated with reporting a serious breach of this Policy, that individual should refer to the Public Interest Disclosures (“Whistleblowers”) Policy and Procedures available on TasNetworks’ intranet.

8. Compliance Statement

Non-compliance with this policy will be dealt with in accordance with TasNetworks’ performance management process and may result in dismissal.

9. References

Australian Accounting Standards – www.aasb.gov.au

10. Contact for Enquiries

Contact:	John Sayers
Role	Program Leader – Revenue Resets
Phone:	6271 6469
Email:	revenue.reset@tasnetworks.com.au

Appendix 1 – Examples of Capital and Operating Expenditure

Whether expenditure is capital or operating is determined by considering the facts in each case. The following examples are provided to assist with the application of this policy.

Network assets

Expenditure	Analysis	Accounting Treatment
Repair a transmission line as a consequence of storm damage.	Repair did not extend the life of the original asset	Operating
Complete replacement of a transmission line due to a bush fire.	New asset created	Capital
Replacing all conductors on a line to increase capacity.	Increased the assets capacity	Capital
Programed replacement of conductors that have reached the end of their useful life.	Extended the life of the asset	Capital
Repair of a transformer.	Repair did not extend the life of the original asset	Operating
Refurbishment of a transformer.	Increased the capacity and extended the life of the asset	Capital
Installing an additional transformer.	Creating a new asset	Capital
Upgrade an existing earthmat due to new safety requirements.	Additional functionality	Capital
Building a new substation.	Creating a new asset	Capital
Repair a wooden pole as an consequence of car accident with either a wooden pole or a concrete pole as being the modern day equivalent	Repair	Operating
Complete replacement of poles (e.g. due to car accidents, bush fires, or programmed)	Extend the life of the original asset	Capital
Replacing conductor for all HV and LV feeders over 2 spans with larger conductor to increase capacity	Increase in capacity	Capital
Programmed replacement HV and LV conductors that have reached the end of their serviceable life	Extend the life of the original asset	Capital
Repairing a transformer (e.g. Rewiring as part of maintenance program)	Repair	Operating
All additions and extensions to overhead HV and LV feeders over 2 spans including switchyards	Creates a new asset	Capital

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Installing larger capacity transformer and associated equipment	Increase in capacity	Capital
Installing additional transformer and associated equipment, reclosers, sectionalisers and air break isolators	Creates a new asset	Capital
Installing additional HV and LV underground cables, including fittings	Creates a new asset	Capital
Installing HV and LV underground cable to replace overhead line	Creates a new asset	Capital
To upgrade and existing earthmat due to meet safety requirements	Additional functionality	Capital
Installing new substation including HV and LV switchgear, transformers and enclosure	Creates a new asset	Capital

Other assets

Expenditure	Analysis	Accounting Treatment
Installing a new IT System.	Searching for appropriate product.	Operating
	Costs incurred in the development and implementation phases of the new system, including project management.	Capital
Increases in functionality of a computer system – improving quality of output, speed or security	Additional functionality	Capital
Installing a new system, upgrades and enhancements to current systems	Searching for possible alternate products/ services	Operating
	Costs incurred in the development, implementation phases including project management	Capital
	Where it becomes evident that it is not probable future economic benefit will eventuate	Operating
Refurbishments/office fit-outs.	Creates an asset with separate useful life or increases future economic benefit of existing asset.	Capital
Purchase of minor assets.	Creates a new asset.	Capital



Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd