

Future of Asset Management in regulating the electricity sector

Asset Management workshop June 2017



What we will discuss



- The role of the Commerce Commission and our regulation (Part 4)
 - Purpose of Part 4 regulation
 - Types of regulation
 - Asset management and Part 4
- Dealing with challenges and consumer expectations
 - Our likely focus areas
 - Is the future becoming less uncertain?
 - Asset health and criticality
 - Resilience



Regulation of Electricity Lines Businesses



Part 4 of the Commerce Act

- Part 4 of the Commerce Act provides for the regulation of electricity lines businesses
- The purpose of Part 4 is to promote the long-term benefit of consumers in regulated markets
- Most relevant to asset management are regulated supplier's incentives to:
 - innovate and invest
 - improve efficiency and provide services at a quality that reflects consumer demands

Regulation of Electricity Lines Businesses



Types of regulation

- Information disclosure (ID)
 - Applies to all 29 lines businesses
 - Helps us assess the performance of lines businesses and the sector as a whole
 - Provides information of interest to stakeholders.
 - Sharing of best-practice between businesses
 - Includes disclosure of asset management plans (AMPs)
- Price-quality regulation
 - Applies to 17 of the 29 lines businesses
 - Sets price limits and quality standards

Asset management and Part 4



We do not regulate asset management directly

- We focus on the incentives lines businesses have, and how they are performing
- ID (including AMPs) provides insights on annual decisions on asset management, the state of the network assets, and long-term plans
- Quality standards and incentives provide insights into how assets are managed over the medium term (time-lagged indicators)
- Investigations following quality breaches provide insights on asset management practices

Our focus on asset management



- Asset management decisions remain with lines businesses
- We focus where we can add greatest benefits summary analysis
- Are suppliers planning and operating networks in a way that is economic, efficient, and effective
- Are suppliers making:
 - The right investments
 - at the right time and in the right location
 - in the right way
- Room for changes to ID regulations to improve our and other interested parties understanding of sector performance
- We would appreciate your suggestions for improving disclosures

Regulatory asset base

Return on investment

Customer connections

Line charge revenue

Regulatory profit

Other income

Energy delivered

Network capacity

Capital expenditure

Operating expenditure

Related party transactions

Capital expenditure

Capital contributions

Peak demand

Line length

1000m

500m

3 year ratios

category

System growth

Total capex /

asset base

Capex by expenditure

Consumer connection

Non-network assets

Total capital expenditure

Asset relocations

Rank:

Asset replacement & renewal

Reliability, safety & environment

Related party transactions

Outages - SAIDI

Outages - SAIFI

Summary statistics

2016

value

\$10,554m

\$621.2m

\$2,482.4m

\$21.7m

2.066.129

6,571 MW

\$776.8m

\$544.0m

\$114.6m

\$370.0m

2.03 faults

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Rank:

Average

\$270.6m

\$203.5m

\$160.5m

\$74.7m

\$58.2m

\$36.0m

\$803.5m

\$177.8m

(2014-2016)

Total capex /

connections

192 minutes

31,785 GWh

21,055 MVA

6.29%

5 year

trend

3 year CAGR

+2.2%

-0.8%

+2.6%

-11.4%

+0.7%

+0.8%

+1.8%

+1.8%

+2.2%

+3.3%

+9.2%

+10.0%

+0.8%

+9.8%

+4.4%

♦ y-1 forecast

y-2 forecast

Total capex /

depreciation

Rank:

% of

capex

33.7%

25.3%

20.0%

9.3%

7.2%

4.5%

100.0%

2.01

5 year

trend

drop-down to change company

Line charge revenues

Average daily charge

■ Fixed

Delivery (kWh)

Peak based

2013

2016

Proportion of

■ Delivery

revenue

20.6%

60.2%

19.8%

Explanatory documentation: Link

Charges

per unit

65.4¢/ICP

4.5¢/kWh

\$72/kW

Summary database: Link

Company details

PQ Regulated?

CFO:

Ownership:

Head Office: New Zealand

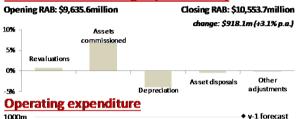
Website:

Rank Load factor: 61% Loss ratio: 6.0% Interruption rate: 13.5/100km Phone number:

Network ratios

Annualised RAB changes (2014-2016)

■ Peak



◆ y-1 forecast y-2 forecast

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26					
year ratios						
Network opex / Non-network opex / Total opex / metre of line connections kW	' '					
\$1.46 Rank: \$151 Rank: \$82 Rank:						

\$1.46	Rank:	\$151	Rank:	\$82	Rank:
Opex by ex	penditure		Average (2014–2016)	5 year trend	% of opex
Business su	pport		\$181.0m		34.2%
System operations & network support			\$128.1m		24.2%
Routine & corrective maintenance			\$75.7m		14.3%
Service interruptions & emergencies			\$63.2m		11.9%
Asset repla	cement & ren	ewal	\$44.5m		8.4%
Vegetation	management		\$37.2m		7.0%
Total opera	ating expendit	ure	\$529.5m		100.0%
Relat	ed party transe	actions	\$151.5m		28.6%

Lines and cables

Estimated state of the assets				
of the assets	Distribution & LV O/H lines	Distribution & LV U/G cables	Subtransmission lines and cables	Poles
Quantity	99,301km	41,149km	11,619km	1,346,408
RAB Value	\$2,149.8m	\$2,583.7m	\$1,250.4m	*
Average grade	3.14	3.61	3.17	3.38
Grade 1/2	4.5% / 5.9%	0.3% / 1.3%	2.4% / 5.2%	1.5% / 5.1%
Unknown grade	7.9%	2.9%	8.5%	5.9%
Average age	35 years	25 years	34 years	32 years
Over expected life	7,036km (7.1%)	425km (1.0%)	1,055km (9.1%)	148,223 (11.0%)
Unknown age	3.7%	1.9%	3.1%	4.1%
5yr replacement req (est) 7.4%	1.0%	4.9%	4.0%
5yr planned replacem	ent 4.1%	0.9%	2.9%	4.9%
Forecast repex (ave)	\$123.6m +14%	\$29.0m +34%	\$27.0m +21%	*
Repex series		—	<u> </u>	*

* RAB and expenditure on poles is included within Distribution and LV lines

2016

Switchgear and transformers

Repex series

Estimated state of the assets	Distribution transformers	Distribution switchgear	Zone-substation transformers	Zone-substation switchgear
Quantity	186,813	213,391	1,261	11,958
RAB Value	\$1,409.8m	\$712.5m	<\$1	,254.8m ——>
Average grade	3.36	3.19	3.20	3.24
Grade 1/2	3.0% / 4.2%	2.7% / 4.6%	2.7% / 8.3%	3.9% / 6.2%
Unknown grade	4.7%	7.0%	0.2%	1.8%
Average age	24 years	22 years	30 years	24 years
Over expected life	27,210 (14.6%)	51,644 (24.2%)	489 (38.8%)	3,704 (31.0%)
Unknown age	0.4%	6.1%	0.2%	2.5%
5yr replacement req (es	st) 5.0%	5.0%	6.8%	7.1%
5yr planned replaceme	nt 6.0%	7.3%	6.4%	7.0%
Forecast repex (ave)	\$37.3m +14%	\$38.4m +42%	\$49.	0m +15%



	22.1%	Relate	d party tr	ansactions \$1	51.5m	28.6
Reliabili	<u>ty</u>			SAIDI causes	SAIFI causes	
	Unplanned	Planned	Trend	Equipment&humanerror	Equipment & humar	error
Interruptions	11,568	9,016	1	Weather & external	Weather & external	
SAIDI	133.1	58.5	1	Obstruction	Obstruction	
SAIFI	1.76	0.26	1	Unknown	Unknown	
CAIDI	75.4	223.5	1	Planned	Planned	30%



Is the future becoming less uncertain?

- 1. What consumers are saying/being told
- 2. What lines businesses are saying
- 3. What third-party investors are saying











Consumers

- Changes in demand profiles
- Potential for reduced level of assets for security
- Potential for stranded assets







Lines companies

- Rate of change may be a bit slow do nothing and see?
- Undertaking the right level of investments:
 - Change in demand profile that can be leveraged
 - Integrating new technology cost effectively investing for two way flows.
 - High repex and resilience







Third-parties

- What and where are the opportunities
- MEUG/Transpower information on where to trial batteries.







Maintaining investment sufficiency

 Challenge is to protect consumers and lines businesses from avoidable costs, now and in future, but maintain investment sufficiency

Development projects

- We are interested in information disclosed on scenarios and options for integrating new tech and network enhancements
 - Some say won't need a n-1 network in many places





Maintaining investment sufficiency cont...

- What other tools are there in the intermediate stages
 - Security of supply standards probabilistic approach
 - Short term PQ trade-off IMs allow businesses to apply for CPPs
 - Encourage consumer side investments
 - Post contingency load management is this feasible?
 - Your views and R&D are important to stakeholders



Asset health and criticality



- Protect consumers and business from manageable risks
- Expect asset replacements driven by asset health, criticality and forecast long term needs
 - Understand asset criticality and risks
 - Look for reversible options
 - Interested in how EDB quality standards may be more forward looking



Asset health and criticality



- It would be useful for industry to develop approaches to assessing asset health and systems and processes
 - Robust approach to assessing asset health EDBs share costs?
 - Data integrity is important
 - Provide line-of-sight from data collection to expenditure forecasts
 - From expenditure forecasts to revenue limits



Resilience



- Demonstrate a focus in this area in AMPs
- Demonstrate the problems being solved in the AMP
- Does not necessarily mean stronger builds
- What opportunities are there going forward (design and construction standards)
- Cost/benefits/policies are important consumers want to know why prices are going up, if so, and are utilities doing the right things.



Conclusions



- Effective asset management is important for New Zealanders
- Lines businesses' responsibility to manage the assets effectively
- We have a range of tools to influence better asset management practices and are open to your suggestions to improve these
- Our areas of focus include:
 - integrating the technology within the network
 - asset health, risks and criticality
 - resilience
- We will appreciate your input into how best we can provide better information on asset management to interested parties
- Thanks for this opportunity to share our views with you





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