

## **Commerce Commission**

### Capital expenditure modelling

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## Overview



# We will discuss the options for using capital expenditure modelling as part of the regulation of network businesses

- Why the performance of the downstream energy sector matters
- Our role in monitoring and influencing the performance of electricity network businesses
- Importance of asset management
- Examples of capital expenditure models
- Capital expenditure models in the New Zealand context
- Summary
- Questions



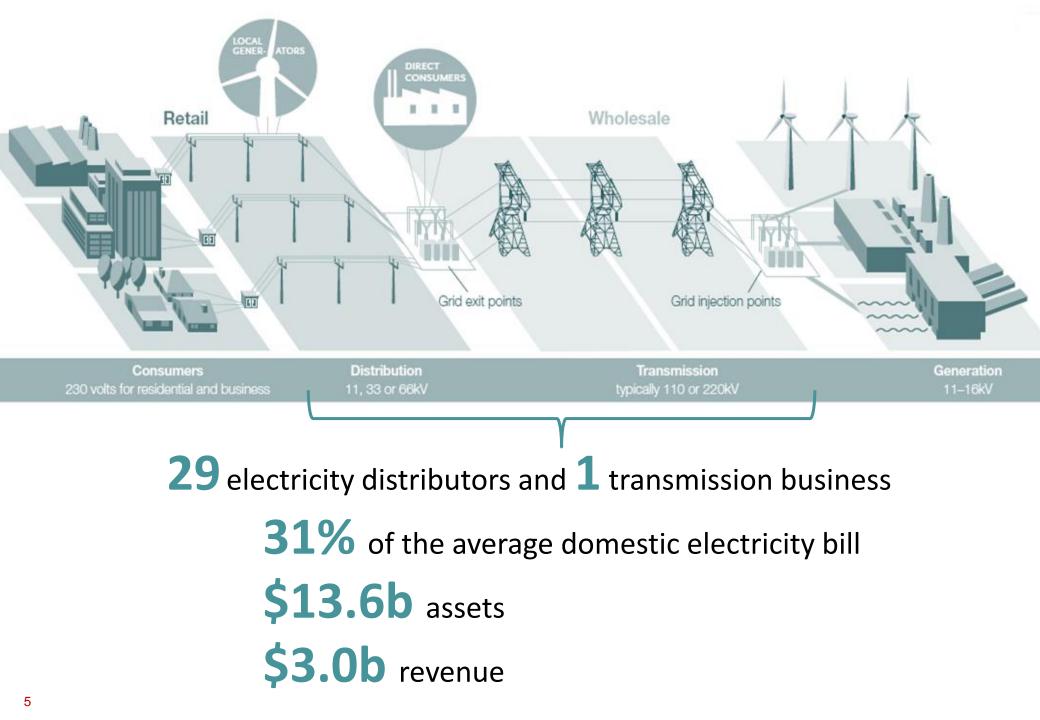


# Why the performance of the downstream energy sector matters



#### Power prices heating up again







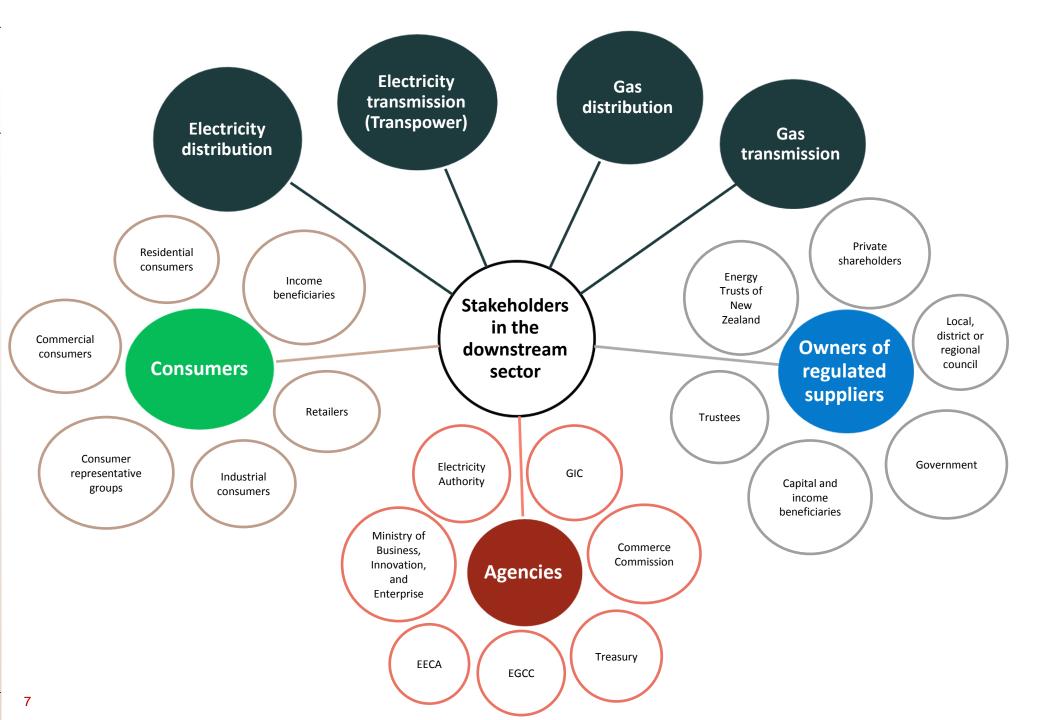
week, Wellington residents who'd spent days without wer danced in their streets with

affected is unlikely, and even suggests people might want to look at buying generators, rather than relying on the infrastructure to get them through.

While single gasts were bad, in this storm the maximum

10 minute average gale-force winds at Wellington Airport were

WANGANUI — Powerco has restored power to another 600 properties, despite conditions and Powerco greatly appreciated the efforts.





# Our role in monitoring and influencing performance of electricity network businesses





Role of regulation is to promote the long-term benefit of consumers of regulated services

Needed in markets with little or no competition, for example natural monopolies

Regulation used to create incentives designed to promote performance consistent with the interests of consumers

This is consistent with outcomes in competitive markets



# Tools for creating incentives



### **Price-quality regulation**

- Individual price-quality path (IPP) for Transpower
- Default/customised price-quality paths (DPP/CPP) for other suppliers

### Monitoring and reporting on sector performance

- Information disclosure (ID)
- Summary and analysis

### **Compliance activities**

- Price-quality regulation
- Information disclosure regulation





## Understanding performance

Performance is a complex, multidimensional concept: there is no single measure

- Challenging task to develop suite of overall performance measures
- Any performance measures need to reflect what consumers value
- Our view is that performance is strongly impacted by suppliers' asset management capability



## Our priorities



### Developing a shared understanding of performance

- One objective is a suite of high-level performance measures
- Starting point is information disclosure

#### Continuing to focus on targeted areas

• What are the biggest knowledge gaps or concerns about specific areas of performance

Are there knowledge gaps or concerns about the past and/or forecast levels of investment?



# Importance of asset management – the right investment at the right time?



# A key aspect of performance is asset management



# Efficient investment is one of the key aims of asset management

- The right investment at the right time?
- Which companies investment requirements are expected to increase compared to recent history? (wall of wire)
- Has past investment been too high or too low?
- Has investment been undertaken in the right areas? (risk based)
- What are the available options for monitoring investment efficiency?
- What can we learn from other countries?



# How do stakeholders know efficient investment is taking place



### Options for evaluating performance include:

- Monitor performance (i.e. lagging indicators)
  - Analysis of performance data from information disclosure
- Review of processes
  - AMMAT scores under information disclosure
  - Balanced Scorecard approach
- Modelling approaches
  - Birthday models
  - Age-based survivor models (AER)
  - Augmentation models (AER)
  - CBRM (EA Technology)
  - Transform model (UK)





### **Examples of capital expenditure models**



# Overview of capex models.



- Capex models developed and used by a number of regulators internationally
  - Most commonly used as part of the price setting process
- Number of ways in which they are developed and applied
  - Set capex allowance directly
  - Used to set a threshold for further review
  - > In both cases, usually applied alongside technical (engineering) advice
- Can also be used to simply assess forecasts
  - > In NZ, likely to be used for summary and analysis in the first instance

# Choice of techniques



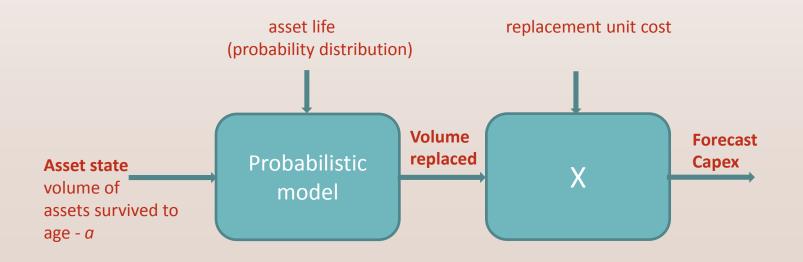
- Usually expenditure disaggregated
  - Load related/non-load related expenditure
- Simple high-level models
  - Steady recurring expenditure/run rate analysis
  - Simple forecast volume \* unit cost
- Bespoke models for high value activities
  - Asset replacement & renewal (usually age-based survivor models)
  - System growth (capacity models)
- Type of modelling and analytical technique depends on a number of factors
  - Materiality of the expenditure
  - Data availability and quality
  - Ability to benchmark
  - Resources and time available to the regulator
  - Previous approaches (ie at past resets)
  - Maturity of the regime



# Age-based survivor model

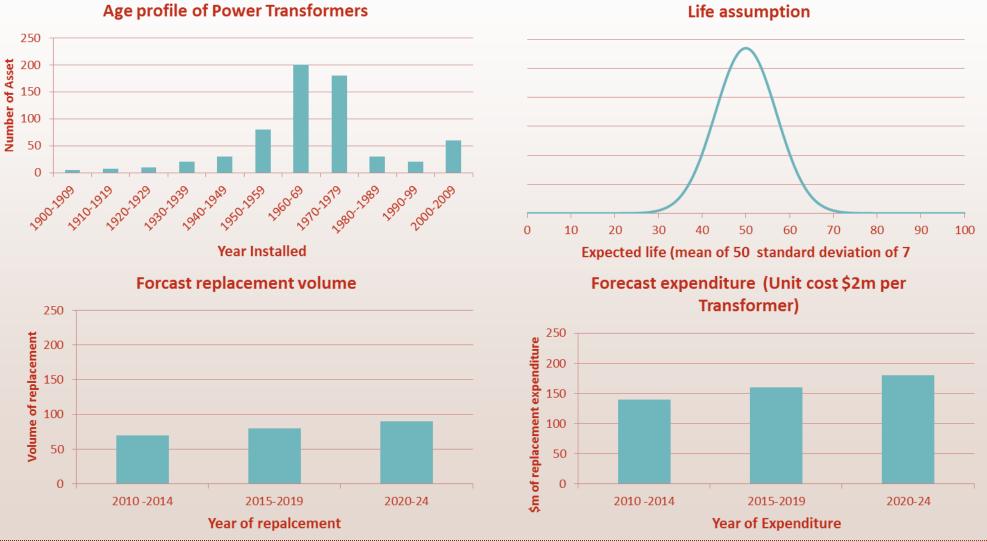


- Has been used by both AER (Australia) and Ofgem (UK) when forecasting asset replacement & renewal
  - Age-based model but not as simple as a 'birthday model'
  - To account for variations in lives, a probabilistic asset replacement life is used
  - Tuned to historic expenditure and volumes



### Age-based survivor model







# Capital expenditure models in the New Zealand context



# Development of capex models in New Zealand



### Context of a low-cost regulatory regime

- Simplistic approach
- Is not intended to replicate detailed bottom-up engineering forecasting
- One element of the regulatory toolkit at our disposal
- Part of summary and analysis in the first instance
- Ultimate intention is to use it in DPP price-setting process
- Also helpful for other stakeholders?

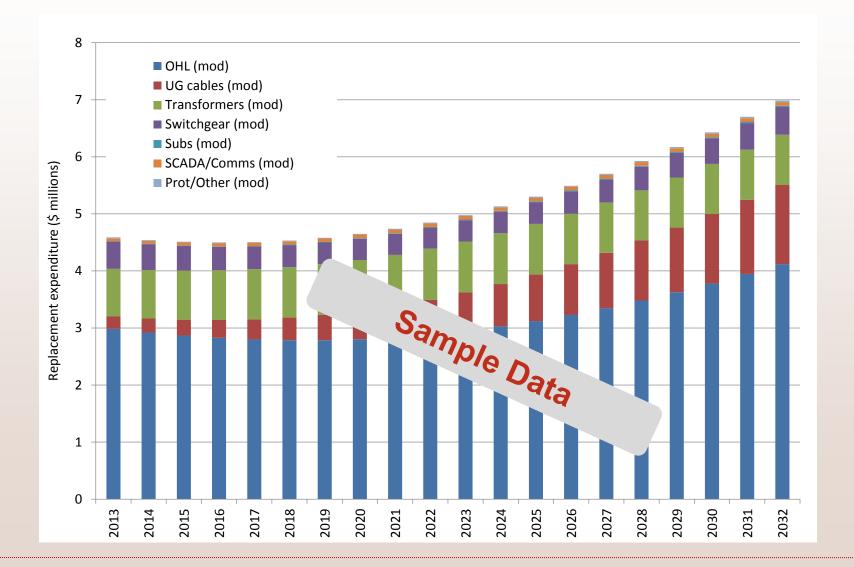


# New Zealand current status (agebased survivor model)



- Area of current focus
- Largest element of capital expenditure is on asset replacement and renewal
- Some modelling undertaken for the Commission in 2007 by Farrier Swier – high level conclusions
- Intention to use the AER published 'repex' model for any further analysis
- Data issues will be the main constraint
  - Asset age profiles and unit costs
  - Some data available under ID
  - Further information from EDBs would improve accuracy
  - Refined over time

## Age-based survivor model (example)



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# New Zealand current status (other modelling techniques)



- Augmentation model
  - Comparing utilisation thresholds of individual assets with forecasts of maximum demand growth in order to identify areas of a network that are expected to require reinforcement
  - AER has developed augmentation model use in New Zealand would require greater accuracy in utilisation data
- Condition Based Risk Management (CBRM)
  - Uses asset condition data to optimise replacement
  - Model available commercially from EA technology
  - Model of this type is a longer-term goal
- Transform model
  - Developed in UK as an investment model to determine benefits of smart technologies
  - Identified by NZ Smart Grid Forum as modelling tool to estimate optimal cost solutions for future network development

# All modelling approaches would require input from suppliers



- Collaborative effort
  - We are keen to work with EDBs and use available expertise
  - Development of an appropriate modelling approach would benefit all parties
- EDBs can assist by:
  - Sharing expertise in network modelling that could be used at a high level by a regulator
  - Providing appropriate data that improves modelling accuracy
- Stakeholder impact is vital for successful development of capital expenditure models

# Summary



### Improved understanding of performance could be helped by undertaking capital expenditure modelling

- The Commission has an important role in monitoring and influencing EDB performance
- Capex models can help in evaluating asset management performance and ensuring appropriate investment decisions
- Age-based survivor model in the first instance
- Appropriate level of detail for its role as a regulatory tool
- More sophisticated techniques may follow
- Stakeholder input is vital
- May also be useful for other stakeholders

## Questions?



