

Draft Decision

**Power and Water Corporation
Electricity Distribution
Determination 2024 to 2029
(1 July 2024 to 30 June 2029)**

**Attachment 1
Annual revenue requirement**

September 2023

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1 Annual revenue requirement

This attachment sets out our draft decision on Power and Water Corporation’s annual revenue requirement (ARR) and expected revenues for the provision of standard control services (SCS) over the 2024–29 regulatory control period. Specifically, it sets out our draft decision on:¹

- the ARRs (unsmoothed), which are the sum of annual building block costs
- the total revenue requirement, which is the sum of the ARRs
- the annual expected revenues (smoothed)
- the X factors.

We determine Power and Water Corporation’s ARR using a building block approach. We determine the X factors by smoothing the ARR over the 2024–29 period. The X factor is used in the CPI–X methodology to determine the annual expected revenue (smoothed).

1.1 Draft decision

We determine a total ARR of \$1,014.0 million (\$ nominal, unsmoothed) for Power and Water Corporation over the 2024–29 period. This amount reflects our draft decision on the various building block costs and represents a reduction of \$73.2 million (6.7%) to Power and Water Corporation’s proposed total ARR of \$1,087.2 million. The reduction is largely driven by the lower forecast operating expenditure (opex), return on capital and cost of corporate income tax building blocks determined in this draft decision, which have been partially offset by an increase to the regulatory depreciation building block.

We determine the annual expected revenue (smoothed) and X factors for each regulatory year of the 2024–29 period by smoothing the ARR. For the 2024–29 period, our draft decision is to approve total expected revenues of \$1,016.4 million (\$ nominal, smoothed) for Power and Water Corporation.

At the time of making this draft decision, we have used placeholder values for certain components such as the rate of return and expected inflation. We will make further updates for these values as part of our final decision. It is for this reason that we expect the total expected revenues approved in our final decision to be different to this draft decision.

Table 1.1 sets out our draft decision on the building block costs, the ARR, annual expected revenue and X factors for Power and Water Corporation over the 2024–29 period.

¹ NER, cll. 6.3.2(a)(1), 6.5.9(a), and 6.5.9(b)(1)–(2).

Table 1.1 AER’s draft decision on Power and Water Corporation’s ARR, annual expected revenue and X factor for the 2024–29 period (\$million, nominal)

	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	Total
Return on capital	71.3	77.0	83.0	88.7	92.6	412.6
Regulatory depreciation ^a	35.8	36.8	39.5	45.0	48.9	206.0
Operating expenditure ^b	74.0	76.8	79.3	81.8	84.4	396.3
Revenue adjustments ^c	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9
Cost of corporate income tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Annual revenue requirement (unsmoothed)	180.9	190.4	201.6	215.3	225.8	1,014.0
Annual expected revenue (smoothed)	171.7	187.0	203.6	221.6	232.5	1,016.4
X factor ^d	n/a ^e	-5.91%	-5.91%	-5.91%	-2.07%	n/a

Source: AER analysis.

- (a) Regulatory depreciation is straight-line depreciation net of the inflation indexation on the opening regulatory asset base (RAB).
- (b) Includes debt raising costs.
- (c) Includes revenue adjustments from the capital expenditure sharing scheme (CESS) and the demand management innovation allowance mechanism (DMIAM).
- (d) The X factors will be revised to reflect the annual return on debt update. Under the CPI-X framework, the X factor measures the real rate of change in annual expected revenue from one year to the next. A negative X factor represents a real increase in revenue. Conversely, a positive X factor represents a real decrease in revenue.
- (e) Power and Water Corporation is not required to apply an X factor for 2024–25 because we set the 2024–25 expected revenue in this decision. The expected revenue for 2024–25 is around 5.9% higher than the approved total annual revenue for 2023–24 in real terms, or 8.9% higher in nominal terms.

1.2 Power and Water Corporation’s proposal

Power and Water Corporation proposed a total expected revenue (smoothed) of \$1,091.1 million (\$ nominal) for the 2024–29 period. Table 1.2 sets out Power and Water Corporation’s proposed building block costs, the ARR, expected revenue and X factor for each year of the 2024–29 period.

Table 1.2 Power and Water Corporation’s proposed ARR, annual expected revenue and X factor for the 2024–29 period (\$million, nominal)

	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	Total
Return on capital	72.5	78.8	85.5	91.7	100.0	428.4
Regulatory depreciation ^a	34.6	36.0	39.0	45.4	49.9	204.9
Operating expenditure ^b	84.0	87.4	90.0	94.5	97.6	453.4
Revenue adjustments ^c	–0.2	–0.2	–0.2	–0.1	–0.1	–0.7
Cost of corporate income tax	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Annual revenue requirement (unsmoothed)	192.1	201.9	214.3	231.5	247.4	1,087.2
Annual expected revenue (smoothed)	176.0	196.4	219.2	244.7	254.8	1,091.1
X factor	n/a ^d	–8.45%	–8.45%	–8.45%	–1.17%	n/a

Source: PWC, 2024–29 SCS PTRM, January 2023.

- (a) Regulatory depreciation is straight-line depreciation net of the inflation indexation on the opening RAB.
- (b) Includes debt raising costs.
- (c) Includes revenue adjustments from the CESS and DMIAM.
- (d) Power and Water Corporation is not required to apply an X factor for 2024–25 because we set the 2024–25 expected revenue in this decision.

1.3 Assessment approach

In this section, we describe the building block approach used to determine the ARR and expected revenue for Power and Water Corporation for each year of the 2024–29 period.²

1.3.1 The building block approach

The ARR is calculated using the post-tax revenue model (PTRM).³ For the applicable control mechanism (Attachment 13) applying to SCS, the revenue to be earned by the distributor (expected revenues) for the regulatory control period must be equal to the net present value (NPV) of the total revenue requirement.⁴ The total revenue requirement is the sum of the ARRs for the regulatory control period. In turn, the ARR must be determined using a building block approach.⁵ Therefore, we adopt a building block approach when making our decision on Power and Water Corporation’s total ARR and expected revenue for each regulatory year of the regulatory control period. Under this approach, we determine the value of the building block costs that make up the ARR for each regulatory year. The ARR for each year is the sum of the building block costs. These building block costs are set out in section 1.3.2.

² NER, cl. 6.3.2(a)(1), 6.5.9(b)(2).

³ NER, cl. 6.4.2.

⁴ NER, cl. 6.5.9(b)(3)(i).

⁵ NER, cl. 6.4.3.

We developed the PTRM, which brings together the various building block costs and calculates the ARR for each year of the regulatory control period.⁶ The PTRM also calculates the X factors required under the CPI–X methodology⁷ which is used to escalate the expected revenue for each year (other than the first year) of the regulatory control period.⁸ Using the X factors and ARR, the annual expected revenue (smoothed) is forecast for each year of the regulatory control period. Power and Water Corporation’s proposal must be prepared using our PTRM.⁹

The ARR can be lumpy over the regulatory control period. To minimise price shocks, revenues are smoothed within a regulatory control period while maintaining the principle of cost recovery under the building block approach. Smoothing requires diverting some of the cost recovery to adjacent years within the regulatory control period so that the NPV of the annual expected revenue (smoothed revenues) is equal to the NPV of the ARR (unsmoothed revenues). That is, a smoothed profile of the expected revenue is determined for the regulatory control period under the CPI–X methodology.

The expected revenue for the first year is generally set equal to the ARR for the first year of the regulatory control period. At times, it may be more appropriate to set the expected revenue for the first year to align with the revenue from the last year of the previous regulatory control period to avoid any large revenue variation between periods (or P_0).¹⁰

In this determination for Power and Water Corporation, we first calculate the ARR for each year of the 2024–29 period. To do this we consider the various costs facing Power and Water Corporation and the trade-offs and interactions between these costs, service quality and across years. This reflects our holistic assessment of Power and Water Corporation’s proposal.

We understand the trade-offs that occur between building block costs and test the sensitivity of these costs to their various driver elements. These trade-offs are discussed in the interrelationships section of the various attachments to this draft decision and are reflected in the calculations made in the PTRM.¹¹ Such understanding allows us to exercise judgement in determining the final inputs into the PTRM and the ARR that result from this modelling.

Having determined the total revenue requirement for the 2024–29 period, we smooth the ARR for each regulatory year across that period. This step reduces revenue variations

⁶ NER, cl. 6.4.2.

⁷ NER, cl. 6.2.6(a).

⁸ NER, cl. 6.5.9.

⁹ NER, cl. 6.3.1(c).

¹⁰ The expected revenue for year 1 of the next regulatory control period may include adjustments for the performance incentive that applied during the previous regulatory control period, and under or over recovery adjustments from previous regulatory years.

¹¹ There are trade-offs that are not modelled in the PTRM but are reflected in the inputs to the PTRM. For example, service quality is not explicitly modelled in the PTRM, but the trade-offs between service quality and price are reflected in the forecast capital expenditure and operating expenditure inputs to the model. Other trade-offs are obvious from the calculations in the PTRM. For example, while it may be expected that a lower RAB would also lower revenues, the PTRM shows that this will not occur if the reduction in the RAB is due solely to an increase in the depreciation rate. In such circumstances, revenues increase as the increased depreciation more than offsets the reduction in the return on capital caused by the lower RAB.

between years, and calculates the expected revenue and X factor for each year.¹² The X factors equalise (in NPV terms) the total expected revenues to be earned by Power and Water Corporation with the total revenue requirement for the 2024–29 period.¹³ The X factor profile must also minimise, as far as reasonably possible, the variance between the expected revenue and ARR for the last regulatory year of the period.¹⁴ By minimising this divergence, it helps to manage the prospect of a significant revenue change (and consequently prices) between the last year of the 2024–29 period, and first year of the following 2029–34 period. We consider a divergence of up to 3% between the expected revenue and ARR for the last year of the regulatory control period is reasonable, if this can promote smoother price changes across the regulatory control periods.

The building block costs (and the elements that drive those costs) used to determine the unsmoothed ARR are set out in section 1.3.2.

1.3.2 Building block costs

The efficient costs to be recovered by a distributor can be thought of as being made up of various building block costs. Our draft decision assesses each of the building block costs and the elements that drive these costs. The building block costs are approved reflecting trade-offs and interactions between the cost elements, service quality and across years.

Table 1.3 shows the building block costs that form the ARR for each year and where discussion on the elements that drive these costs can be found within this draft decision.

Table 1.3 Building block costs

Building block costs	Attachments where elements are discussed
Return on capital	Regulatory asset base (Attachment 2) Rate of return (Attachment 3) Capital expenditure (Attachment 5)
Regulatory depreciation (return of capital)	Regulatory asset base (Attachment 2) Regulatory depreciation (Attachment 4) Capital expenditure (Attachment 5)
Operating expenditure	Operating expenditure (Attachment 6)
Estimated cost of corporate income tax	Corporate income tax (Attachment 7)
Other revenue adjustments: Adjustments for shared assets	Annual revenue requirement (Attachment 1)

¹² NER, cl. 6.5.9(a).

¹³ NER, cl. 6.5.9(b)(3)(i). The X factors represent the real revenue path over the 2024–29 period under the CPI–X framework.

¹⁴ NER, cl. 6.5.9(b)(2).

Building block costs	Attachments where elements are discussed
Operating efficiency benefits/penalties	Efficiency benefit sharing scheme (Attachment 8)
Capital efficiency benefits/penalties	Capital expenditure sharing scheme (Attachment 9)
Demand management innovation allowance	Demand management incentive scheme and Demand management innovation allowance mechanism (Attachment 11)

1.4 Reasons for draft decision

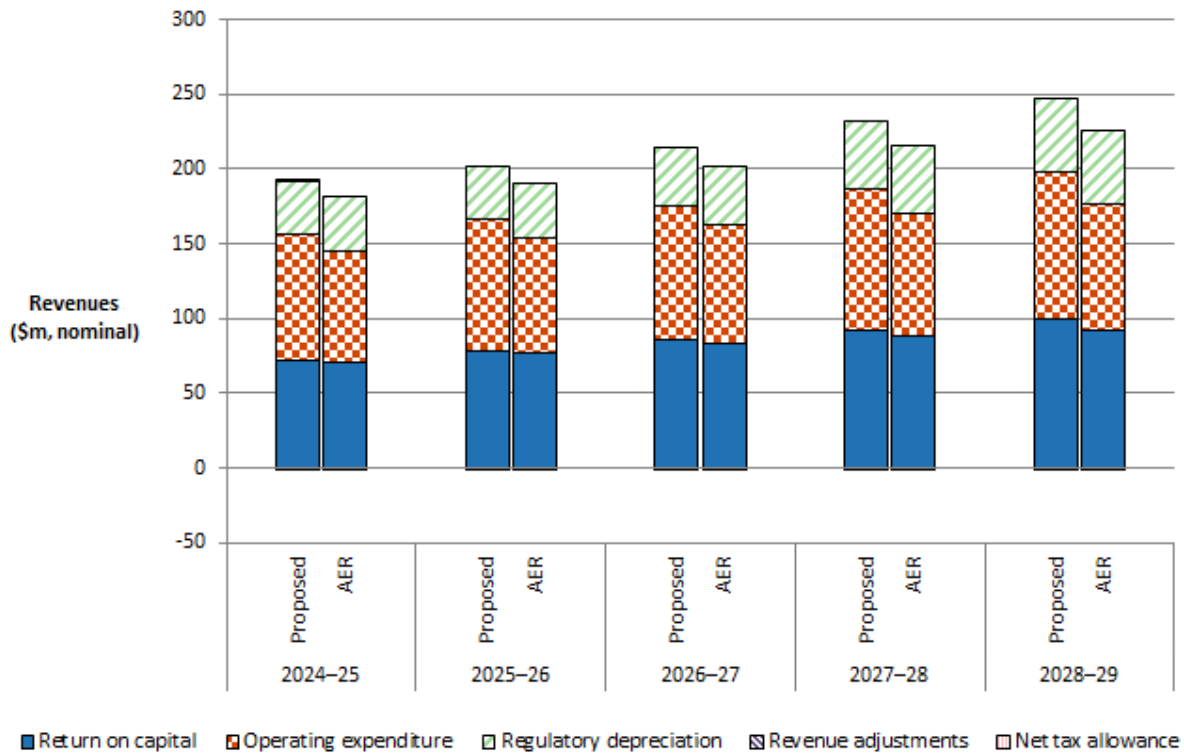
We determine a total ARR of \$1,014.0 million (\$ nominal, unsmoothed) for Power and Water Corporation over the 2024–29 period. This is a reduction of \$73.2 million (6.7%) to Power and Water Corporation’s proposed total ARR of \$1,087.2 million for this period. This reflects the impact of our draft decision on the various building block costs.

The changes we made to Power and Water Corporation’s proposed building blocks include (in nominal terms):

- a reduction in the return on capital of \$15.9 million (3.7%) (Attachments 2, 3 and 5). This is driven largely by a lower rate of return combined with a lower approved forecast capex
- an increase in the regulatory depreciation of \$1.1 million (0.5%) (Attachments 2, 4 and 5). This is driven by the lower expected inflation rate in our draft decision than at the time of Power and Water Corporation’s proposal, which reduces the indexation adjustment to regulatory depreciation
- a reduction in the opex forecast of \$57.1 million (12.6%) (Attachment 6). This is driven largely by our adjustment to proposed step changes in the opex forecast
- a reduction in the cost of corporate income tax of \$1.1 million (100%) (Attachment 7). This is largely driven by corrections to Power and Water Corporation’s tax depreciation calculations
- a reduction in the revenue adjustments of \$0.2 million (27.2%) (Attachments 8, 9 and 11) as a result of updates to forecast CESS penalties.

Figure 1.1 shows the building block components from our determination that make up the ARR for Power and Water Corporation, and the corresponding components from its proposal.

Figure 1.1 AER's draft decision and Power and Water Corporation's proposed ARR (\$million, nominal)



Source: AER analysis; PWC, 2024–29 SCS PTRM, January 2023.

Note: Revenue adjustments include CESS and DMIAM amounts. Opex includes debt raising costs.

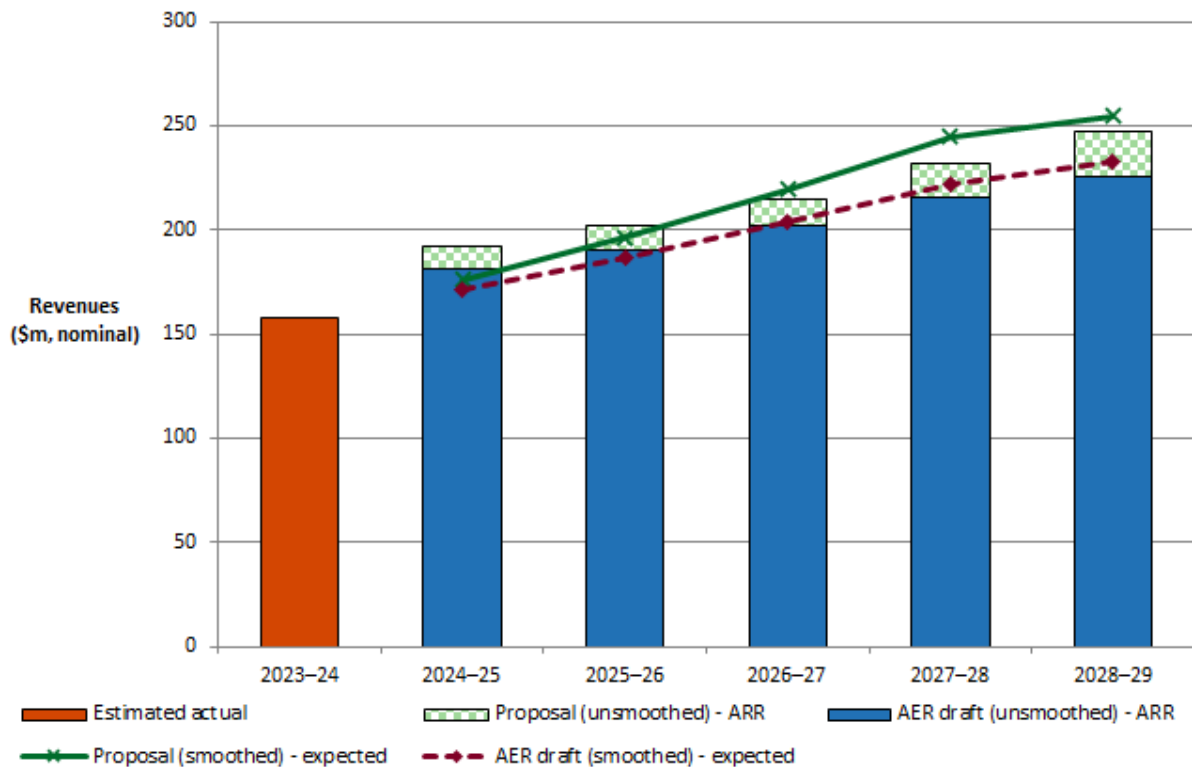
1.4.1 X factor and annual expected revenue

For this draft decision, we determine an X factor for Power and Water Corporation of -5.91% per annum for the three years of the regulatory control period from 2025–26 to 2027–28. This is followed by a lower X factor of -2.07% in the final year of the regulatory control period (2028–29).¹⁵ The NPV of the ARR is \$853.7 million (\$ nominal) as at 1 July 2024. Based on this NPV and applying the CPI–X framework, we determine that the expected revenue (smoothed) for Power and Water Corporation is \$171.7 million in 2024–25 increasing to \$232.5 million in 2028–29 (\$ nominal). The resulting total expected revenue for Power and Water Corporation is \$1,016.4 million for the 2024–29 period.

Figure 1.2 shows our draft decision on Power and Water Corporation's annual expected revenue (smoothed revenue) and the ARR (unsmoothed revenue) for the 2024–29 period.

¹⁵ Power and Water Corporation is not required to apply an X factor for 2024–25 because we set the 2024–25 expected revenue in this decision.

Figure 1.2 AER’s draft decision on Power and Water Corporation’s revenue for the 2024–29 period (\$million, nominal)



Source: AER analysis; PWC, 2024–29 SCS PTRM, January 2023.

To determine the profile of expected revenue for Power and Water Corporation over the 2024–29 period, we have set the expected revenue for the first regulatory year at \$171.7 million (\$ nominal). This is \$9.2 million lower than the ARR for that first year. We then apply an expected inflation rate of 2.80% per annum and a profile of X factors to determine the expected revenue in subsequent years.¹⁶ We consider that our profile of X factors results in an expected revenue in the last year of the regulatory control period that is as close as reasonably possible to the ARR for that year.¹⁷ We will review this smoothing profile for the final decision.

Our draft decision results in an average increase of 8.1% per annum (\$ nominal) in the expected revenue over the 2024–29 period.¹⁸ This consists of average increases of 8.9% per annum from 2023–24 to 2027–28, followed by an increase of 4.9% in the final year of the 2024–29 period.¹⁹

¹⁶ NER, cl. 6.5.9(a).

¹⁷ NER, cl. 6.5.9(b)(2). We consider a divergence of up to 3% between the expected revenue and ARR for the last year of the regulatory control period is appropriate, if this can achieve smoother price changes for users over the regulatory control period. In the present circumstances, based on the X factors we have determined for Power and Water Corporation, the divergence is around 3.0%.

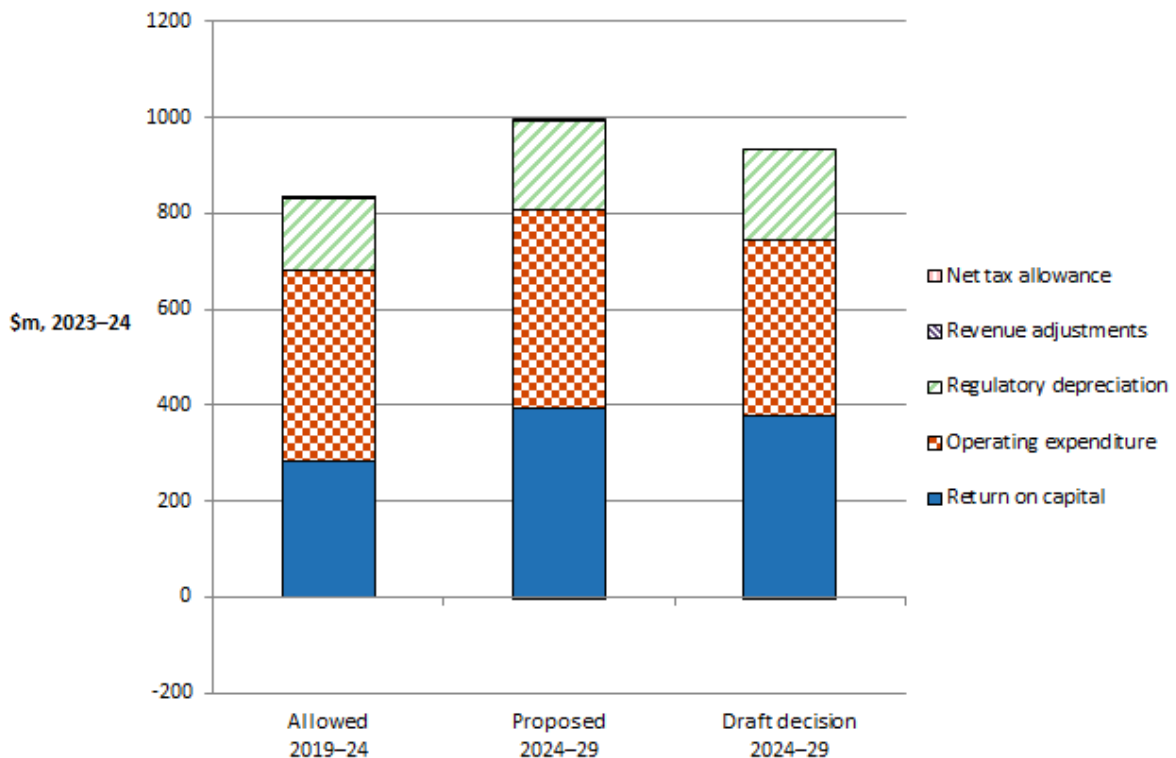
¹⁸ In real 2023–24 dollar terms, our approved expected revenue for Power and Water Corporation results in an average increase of 5.7% per annum over the 2024–29 period.

¹⁹ In real 2023–24 dollar terms, this consists of increases of 5.9% per annum from 2023–24 to 2027–28, followed by an increase of 2.1% in the final year of the 2024–29 period.

Our draft decision also results in an increase of 11.4% in real terms (\$2023–24) to Power and Water Corporation’s total ARR relative to that in the 2019–24 period. This is largely due to a higher rate of return (and therefore higher return on capital) and higher regulatory depreciation in this draft decision for the 2024–29 period than those approved in the 2019–24 determination.

Figure 1.3 compares our draft decision building blocks for Power and Water Corporation’s 2024–29 period with its proposal for the same period, and the approved unsmoothed revenue for the 2019–24 period.

Figure 1.3 Total revenue by building block components (\$million, 2023–24)



Source: AER analysis; PWC, 2024–29 SCS PTRM, January 2023.

1.4.2 Shared assets

Distributors, such as Power and Water Corporation, may use assets to provide both the SCS we regulate and unregulated services, for example by the stringing of telecommunications cables on the electricity network poles for the provision of telecommunication services. These assets are called ‘shared assets’.²⁰ If the revenue from shared assets is material, 10% of the unregulated revenues that a distributor earns from shared assets will be used to reduce the distributor’s revenue for SCS.²¹

The shared asset principles establish that use of shared assets should be material before cost reductions are applied.²² The National Electricity Rules (NER) do not define materiality

²⁰ NER, cl. 6.4.4.

²¹ AER, *Shared asset guideline*, November 2013, Appendix A, p. 15.

²² NER, cl. 6.4.4(c)(3).

in this context. Our approach to what constitutes a material use of shared assets is that unregulated use of shared assets in a specific regulatory year is material when a distributor's annual average unregulated revenue from shared assets is expected to be greater than 1% of its expected revenue for that regulatory year.²³

Power and Water Corporation submitted that its total revenue requirement is not subject to a shared asset adjustment because its forecast annual unregulated revenue from shared assets does not exceed the AER's materiality threshold.

We consider Power and Water Corporation's forecast unregulated revenues from shared assets for the 2024–29 period to be reasonable, considering they are broadly consistent with those assessed in the 2019–24 determination. However, Power and Water Corporation's forecast unregulated revenues must be compared to the regulated revenues we determine, rather than those proposed by Power and Water Corporation. Based on the lower expected revenues in our draft decision, we consider that the materiality threshold is not met in any year the 2024–29 period. As such, our draft decision does not apply any shared asset revenue adjustment.²⁴

1.4.3 Indicative average distribution price impact

Our draft decision on Power and Water Corporation's expected revenues ultimately affects the prices consumers pay for electricity. There are several steps required in translating our revenue decision into indicative distribution price impact.

We regulate Power and Water Corporation's SCS under a revenue cap form of control. This means our draft decision on Power and Water Corporation's expected revenues does not directly translate to price impacts. This is because Power and Water Corporation's revenue is fixed under the revenue cap form of control, so changes in the consumption of electricity will affect the prices ultimately charged to consumers.

We are not required to establish the distribution prices for Power and Water Corporation as part of this determination. However, we will assess Power and Water Corporation's annual pricing proposals before the commencement of each regulatory year within the 2024–29 period. In each assessment we will administer the pricing requirements set in this distribution determination.

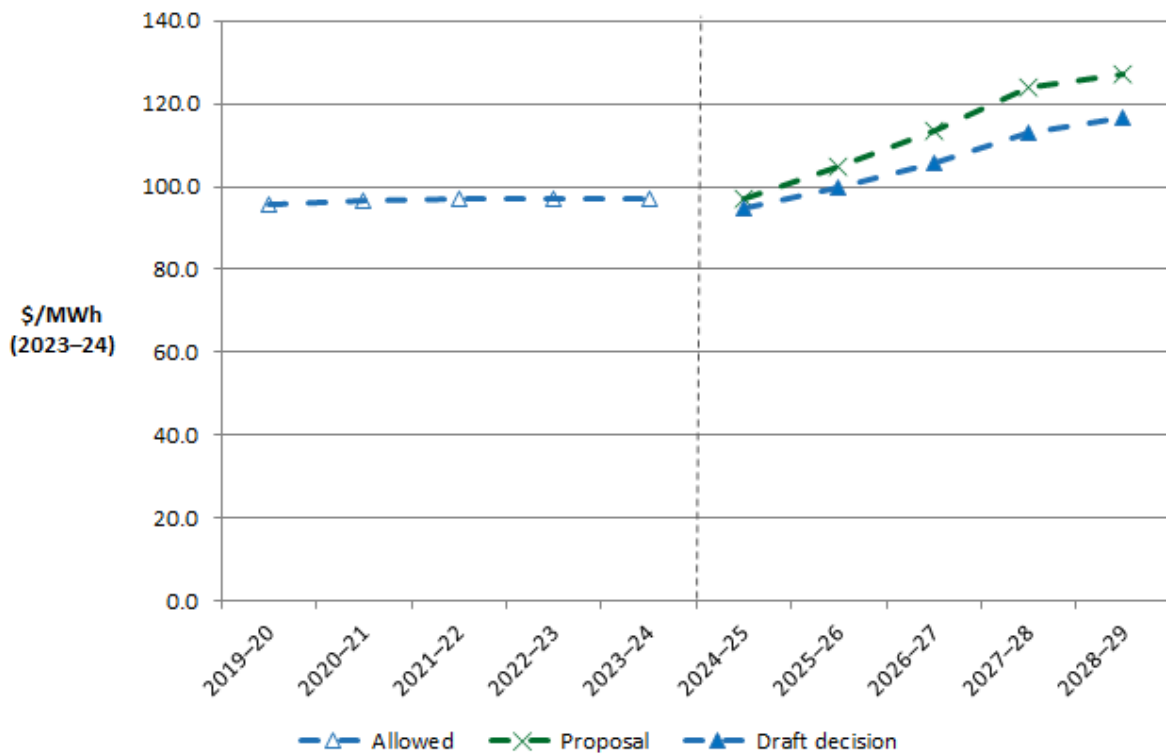
For this draft decision, we have estimated some indicative average distribution price impacts flowing from our determination on the expected revenues for Power and Water Corporation over the 2024–29 period. In this section, our estimates only relate to SCS (that is, the core electricity distribution charges), not alternative control services (such as metering charges). These indicative price impacts assume that actual energy consumption across the 2024–29 period matches Power and Water Corporation's forecast energy consumption, which we have adopted for this draft decision. We also have not factored in any changes arising from incentive scheme amounts, cost pass throughs or unders/overs reconciliation that usually occur in the annual pricing process to come up with the total allowed revenue.

²³ AER, *Shared asset guideline*, November 2013, pp. 8–9.

²⁴ We will reassess the materiality of the forecast shared asset unregulated revenues for our final decision.

Figure 1.4 shows Power and Water Corporation’s indicative average price path over the period from 2019–20 to 2028–29 in real 2023–24 dollar terms based on the expected revenues established in our draft decision compared to Power and Water Corporation’s proposed revenue requirement. The indicative price path is estimated using the approved expected revenue and dividing by forecast energy consumption for each year of the 2019–24 period.

Figure 1.4 Indicative distribution price path for Power and Water Corporation (\$/MWh, 2023–24)



Source: AER analysis.

We estimate that our draft decision on Power and Water Corporation’s annual expected revenue will result in an increase to average distribution charges by about 5.2% per annum over the 2024–29 period in real 2023–24 dollar terms.²⁵ This compares to the real average increase of approximately 7.1% per annum proposed by Power and Water Corporation over the 2024–29 period.²⁶ These high-level estimates reflect the aggregate change across the entire network and do not reflect the particular tariff components for specific end users.

Table 1.4 displays in nominal terms the comparison of the revenue and price impacts of Power and Water Corporation’s proposal and our draft decision.

²⁵ In nominal terms we estimate average distribution charges to increase by 8.1% per annum. This amount reflects an expected inflation rate of 2.80% per annum as determined in this draft decision.

²⁶ In nominal terms Power and Water Corporation’s proposal would increase distribution charges by 10.1% per annum. This amount reflects an expected inflation rate of 2.92% per annum as proposed by Power and Water Corporation in its proposal.

Table 1.4 Comparison of revenue and price impact of Power and Water Corporation’s proposal and the AER’s draft decision (\$ nominal)

	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29
AER draft decision						
Revenue (\$m, nominal)	157.7	171.7	187.0	203.5	221.6	232.5
Price path (\$/MWh) ^a	90.7	97.9	105.6	114.9	126.1	133.9
Revenue (change %)	–	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	4.9%
Price path (change %)	–	7.5%	8.3%	8.8%	9.7%	6.2%
Power and Water Corporation proposal						
Revenue (\$m, nominal)	157.7	176.0	196.4	219.2	244.7	254.8
Price path (\$/MWh) ^a	90.7	100.0	111.0	123.8	139.2	146.7
Revenue (change %)	–	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	4.1%
Price path (change %)	–	10.2%	11.0%	11.5%	12.4%	5.4%

Source: AER analysis; PWC, 2024–29 SCS PTRM, January 2023.

(a) The price path is in nominal terms and is constructed by dividing nominal expected revenue for SCS by forecast energy consumption for each year of the regulatory control period.

1.4.4 Expected impact of draft decision on distribution network costs

The annual electricity bill for customers in the Northern Territory reflects the combined cost of all the electricity supply chain components—wholesale energy generation, transmission, distribution, metering, and retail costs. This draft decision primarily relates to the distribution charges for Power and Water Corporation’s SCS, which represent approximately 44.7% on average for residential customers’ and 32.2% on average for small business customers’ annual electricity bills in the Northern Territory.²⁷

We estimate the expected bill impact by varying the distribution charges in accordance with our draft decision in this attachment, while holding all other components—including the metering component—constant.²⁸ This approach isolates the effect of our draft decision on the core distribution charges only for Power and Water Corporation. However, this does not imply that other components will remain unchanged across the regulatory control period.²⁹

Based on this approach, we expect that our draft decision on the distribution component will increase the average annual residential electricity bill in 2028–29 by about \$551 (\$ nominal)

²⁷ PWC, *Reset RIN Workbook 5 Indicative Bill Impact*, January 2023.

²⁸ We also have not factored in any changes arising from incentive scheme amounts, cost pass throughs or unders/overs reconciliation that usually occur in the annual pricing process to come up with the total allowed revenue.

²⁹ It also assumes that actual energy consumption will equal the forecast adopted in our draft decision. Since Power and Water Corporation operates under a revenue cap, changes in energy consumption will also affect annual electricity bills across the 2024–29 period.

or 21.3% from the 2023–24 total bill level. By comparison, had we accepted Power and Water Corporation's proposal, the expected change in the distribution component would increase the average annual residential electricity bill in 2028–29 by about \$715 (\$ nominal) or 27.6% from the 2023–24 total bill level.

Similarly, we expect that our draft decision will result in the distribution component of the average annual electricity bill for a small business customer in 2028–29 to increase by about \$1,581 (\$ nominal) or 15.3% from the 2023–24 total bill level. By comparison, had we accepted Power and Water Corporation's proposal, the expected change in the distribution component would increase the average annual small business electricity bill in 2028–29 by about \$2,053 (\$ nominal) or 19.9% from the 2023–24 total bill level.

Our estimated bill impact is based on the typical annual electricity usage of around 8,500 kWh and 30,000 kWh for residential and small business customers in the Northern Territory, respectively.³⁰ Therefore, customers with different usage will experience different changes in their bills. We also note that there are other factors, such as metering, wholesale and retail costs, which affect electricity bills.

Table 1.5 shows the estimated impact of our draft decision and Power and Water Corporation's proposal on the average annual electricity bills for residential and small business customers in the Northern Territory over the 2024–29 period.

We note the majority of customers in the Northern Territory are subject to the government's Electricity Pricing Order (Pricing Order). This caps retail prices for customers using less than 750 MWh of electricity per annum.³¹ It is important to recognise that the impact of any changes to Power and Water Corporation's revenue as a result of our decision is constrained by the Pricing Order. Therefore, the outcomes flowing from this draft decision may not affect the retail electricity bill under the Pricing Order for customers in the Northern Territory.

The Pricing Order stipulates a fixed charge and volume based tariff structure (including a time of use tariff) but does not account for demand based tariffs. The Pricing Order prevents price increases but allows prices to be set lower than prescribed. It is up to retailers to determine the price in accordance with the Pricing Order and pass on to customers the network revenues determined for Power and Water Corporation. This means only a small number of large customers are not covered by this retail price protection and they will be directly affected by the outcomes of this distribution determination.

³⁰ PWC, *Reset RIN Workbook 5 Indicative Bill Impact*, January 2023.

³¹ The fixed daily charge and the charge for the volume of electricity consumed is not to exceed the amount specified in the Pricing Order (See clauses 4 and 5). The Pricing Order can be found at the Utilities Commission's website: <https://utilicom.nt.gov.au/publications/correspondence-directions-and-notices/electricity-pricing-order-1-july-2023-30-june-2024>

Table 1.5 Estimated impact of Power and Water Corporation’s proposal and AER’s draft decision on annual electricity bills for the 2024–29 period (\$ nominal)

	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29
AER draft decision						
Residential annual electricity bill	2,592 ^a	2,679	2,782	2,901	3,043	3,143
Annual change ^c	–	87 (3.4%)	103 (3.9%)	119 (4.3%)	142 (4.9%)	100 (3.3%)
Small business annual electricity bill	10,313 ^b	10,563	10,859	11,199	11,606	11,893
Annual change ^c	–	250 (2.4%)	296 (2.8%)	340 (3.1%)	407 (3.6%)	287 (2.5%)
Power and Water Corporation proposal						
Residential annual electricity bill	2,592 ^a	2,710	2,851	3,015	3,212	3,308
Annual change ^c	–	118 (4.6%)	141 (5.2%)	164 (5.7%)	197 (6.5%)	96 (3%)
Small business annual electricity bill	10,313 ^b	10,653	11,056	11,525	12,090	12,366
Annual change ^c	–	340 (3.3%)	403 (3.8%)	469 (4.2%)	564 (4.9%)	276 (2.3%)

Source: AER analysis; PWC, *Reset RIN Workbook 5 Indicative Bill Impact*, January 2023. Utilities commission of the Northern territory, *2023–24 Electricity Pricing order*, June 2023

- (a) PWC, *Reset RIN Workbook 5 Indicative Bill Impact*, January 2023, Utilities commission of the Northern territory, *2023–24 Electricity Pricing order*, June 2023
- (b) PWC, *Reset RIN Workbook 5 Indicative Bill Impact*, January 2023. Utilities commission of the Northern territory, *2023–24 Electricity Pricing order*, June 2023
- (c) Annual change amounts and percentages are indicative. They are derived by varying the distribution component of the 2023–24 bill amounts in proportion to yearly expected revenue divided by forecast energy as provided by Power and Water Corporation. Actual bill impacts will vary depending on electricity consumption and tariff class.

Shortened forms

Term	Definition
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
ARR	annual revenue requirement
CAPEX	capital expenditure
CESS	capital expenditure sharing scheme
CPI	consumer price index
DMIAM	demand management innovation allowance mechanism
EBSS	efficiency benefit sharing scheme
NER	National Electricity Rules
NPV	net present value
OPEX	operating expenditure
PTRM	post-tax revenue model
RAB	regulatory asset base
RFM	roll forward model
SCS	standard control services
