



Electricity Networks in 2023

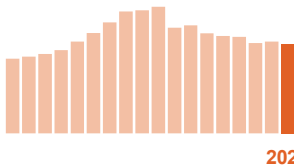
The cost of core regulated services

All dollar terms \$ June 2023

Network revenue



\$12.5 billion



↓ 2.9%
from 2022

Network revenues are regulated under revenue caps, which sets the total allowed revenue a network can recover each regulatory year. Networks are able to recover the costs that an efficient network would require to provide core regulated services to consumers

Distribution

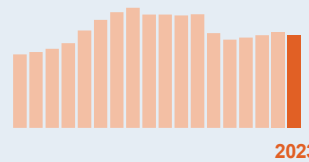
\$9.9 billion



↓ 2.8%
from 2022

Transmission

\$2.6 billion



↓ 3.1%
from 2022



Incentive scheme net rewards

\$633 million

In the regulatory regime we apply a series of incentive schemes. The schemes are designed to encourage desirable behaviour by the networks. This will deliver better outcomes for consumers both now and in the future.

Distribution

Transmission

STPIS

\$204 million



Revenue increase
\$131 million
since 2022

EBSS

\$198 million



Revenue increase
\$22 million
since 2022

CESS

\$149 million



Revenue decrease
\$2 million
since 2022

STPIS

\$25 million



Revenue decrease
\$11 million
since 2022

EBSS

\$23 million



Revenue increase
\$6 million
since 2022

CESS

\$10 million



Revenue increase
\$1 million
since 2022



Electricity Networks in 2023

Network expenditure

All dollar terms \$ June 2023

Network Expenditure



With the revenue collected from customers, networks undertake operating and capital expenditure in order to provide a safe and reliable supply of electricity to consumers.



Distribution



Expenditure increase
↑ **13.8%**
from 2022



Transmission



Expenditure increase
↑ **11.5%**
from 2022

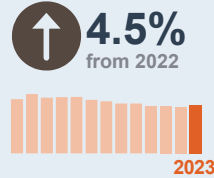
Operating Expenditure



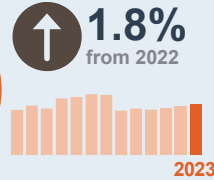
Networks are given an opex allowance to operate and maintain their network assets.



Distribution



Transmission



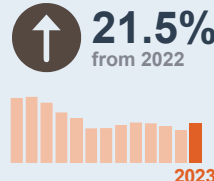
Capital Expenditure



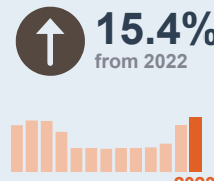
Networks are given a capital allowance to meet their capital expenditure objectives.



Distribution



Transmission



Regulatory Asset Base

The total value of the networks assets that are used in providing its core regulated services.



Distribution



Transmission





Electricity Networks in 2023

Network service outputs

Frequency of outages (SAIFI)



The number of normalised (outlier-excluded) supply interruptions that affect distribution and transmission customers during the regulatory year.



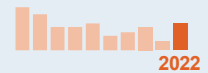
Distribution

0.9
weighted average interruptions



Transmission

15
total loss of supply events



Duration of outages (SAIDI)



The average duration of normalised (outlier-excluded) supply interruptions that affect distribution and transmission customers during the regulatory year.



Distribution

113
minutes



Transmission

156
minutes



Network utilisation



The utilisation of distribution networks during the regulatory year based on a comparison of maximum demand and total capacity.



Distribution

43%

↑ 1%
increase from 2022

Market impact of outages



The relative distribution of outages on each transmission network's customers during the regulatory year.



Transmission

AusNet **6.0%**

ElectraNet **15.0%**

Powerlink **5.0%**

TasNetworks **1.0%**

TransGrid **13.8%**



Electricity Networks in 2023

Network characteristics

Energy delivered



The energy delivered by distribution networks or transported through transmission networks during the regulatory year.



Distribution

145

thousand Gwh



Increase
1.2%
from 2022



Transmission

166

thousand Gwh



Decrease
0.5%
from 2022

Customer numbers



The number of customers connected to the distribution network during the regulatory year.



Distribution

11.0

million customers



Increase
1.2%
from 2022

Circuit length

805 thousand kms



The total length of the overhead lines and underground cables in the distribution and transmission networks.



Distribution

762

thousand kms



Increase
0.5%
from 2022



Transmission

44

thousand kms



Increase
1.2%
from 2022

Maximum demand



Measured as coincident maximum demand; network-wide demand at the point in time when it is highest. This differs from non-coincident demand, which sums demand at different locations and at different times



Transmission

AEMO / AusNet

8,362 MW

ElectraNet

3,015 MW

Powerlink

8,941 MW

TasNetworks

2,140 MW

TransGrid

12,400 MW



Electricity Networks in 2023

Financial performance

Return on assets

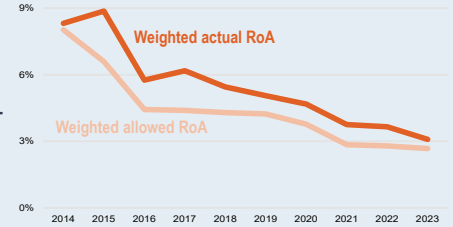


The return of assets (RoA) is calculated by dividing the network's earnings before interest and tax by their opening Regulatory Asset Base.

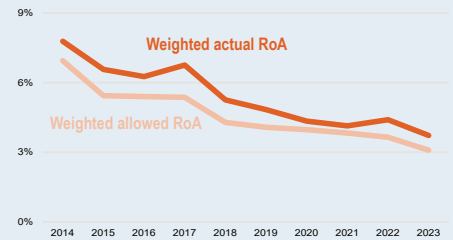
The return on assets is suited to capital intensive businesses and allows us to compare network's profits against their allowed rate of return.



Distribution



Transmission



EBIT per customer

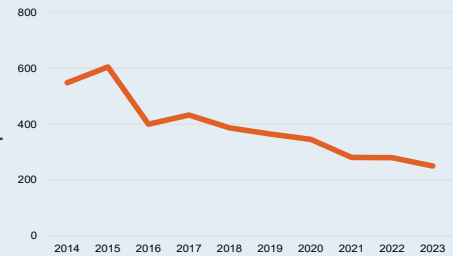


The EBIT per customer is calculated by dividing the network's earnings before interest and tax by the number of distribution networks or within the customers connected to the transmission networks jurisdiction.

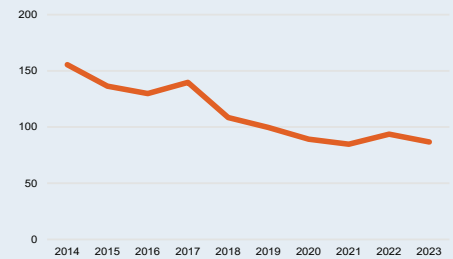
The EBIT per customer provides an alternative perspective on drivers of operational profit margins.



Distribution



Transmission



Return on Regulated Equity

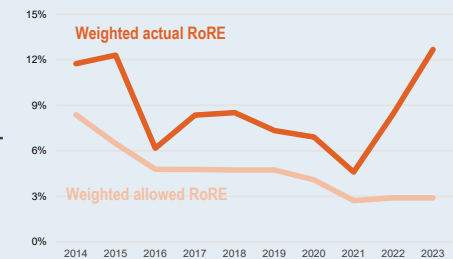


The return on regulated equity (RoRE) is calculated by dividing the networks regulatory profit after tax by their regulated equity.

The return on regulated equity illustrates the final returns available to equity holders after all expenses and allows comparison of a networks actual returns against those allowed.



Distribution



Transmission

