



Final decision

Amendment

Electricity transmission network service providers

Post-tax revenue model handbook

December 2010

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Amendment record

Version	Date	Pages
1	September 2007	24
2	December 2010	29

Contents

Shortened forms	iv
1. Nature and authority.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Authority	1
1.3 Role of the model.....	1
1.4 Confidentiality	1
1.5 Processes for revision	1
1.6 Version history and effective date	1
2. The model.....	2
2.1 Input sheet.....	2
Opening regulatory asset base	4
Forecast real capital expenditure—as-incurred	6
Forecast real asset disposals—as-incurred.....	6
Forecast real net capital expenditure—as-incurred.....	6
Forecast real capital expenditure—as-commissioned.....	6
Forecast real asset disposals—as-de-commissioned.....	6
Forecast real net capital expenditure—as-commissioned.....	6
Forecast real operating expenditure	7
Expected taxation rate.....	7
Cost of capital	7
Transaction cost of financing.....	8
Maximum allowed revenue for the current year.....	8
Energy delivered forecast	8
2.2 WACC sheet	8
2.3 Assets sheet.....	10
Rolling forward the RAB and depreciation	11
2.4 Analysis sheet	12
Building block approach to deriving cash flows.....	14
Taxation and related costs and benefits	14
Cash flow analysis	15
2.5 Smoothing sheet.....	17
2.6 Revenue summary sheet	18
2.7 Equity raising cost–capex sheet	19
2.8 Price path (nominal) sheet	22
2.9 Price path (real) sheet.....	22
2.10 Chart 1–MAR sheet	23
2.11 Chart 2–Price path sheet	24
2.12 Chart 3–Building blocks sheet.....	24

Shortened forms

ABBRR	annual building block revenue requirement
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
ATO	Australian Tax Office
capex	capital expenditure
CAPM	capital asset pricing model
CPI	consumer price index
IRR	internal rate of return
MAR	maximum allowed revenue
MWh	megawatt hour
NEM	National Electricity Market
NEL	National Electricity Law
NER	National Electricity Rules
NPV	net present value
opex	operating expenditure
PTRM	post-tax revenue model
PV	present value
RAB	regulatory asset base
RFM	roll forward model
TNSP	transmission network service provider
WACC	weighted average cost of capital

1. Nature and authority

1.1 Introduction

This handbook sets out the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) post-tax revenue model (PTRM) for electricity transmission network service providers (TNSPs). The PTRM is a series of Microsoft Excel (1997–2003 version) spreadsheets developed in accordance with the requirements of clause 6A.5 of the National Electricity Rules (NER).

1.2 Authority

Clause 6A.5.2(a) of the NER requires the AER to develop and publish the PTRM, in accordance with the transmission consultation procedures.

1.3 Role of the model

The PTRM is used by the AER to determine the maximum allowed revenue (MAR) to be earned by a TNSP for each regulatory year of a regulatory control period. The TNSP uses the MAR to calculate the transmission prices to be paid by network users at each connection point in its network.

1.4 Confidentiality

The AER's obligations regarding confidentiality and the disclosure of information provided to it by a TNSP are governed by the *Trade Practices Act 1974*, the National Electricity Law (NEL) and the NER.

1.5 Processes for revision

The AER may amend or replace the PTRM from time to time in accordance with clause 6A.5.2(b) of the NER and the transmission consultation procedures. An amended version of this handbook will accompany each amended version of the PTRM.

1.6 Version history and effective date

A version number and an effective date of issue will identify each version of this handbook.

2. The model

The PTRM is a set of Microsoft Excel (1997–2003 version) spreadsheets that perform iterative calculations to derive the MAR for the next regulatory control period from a given set of inputs. The PTRM allows the user to vary the inputs to assess their impact on output data such as the MAR and other derived parameters.

The PTRM is configured to perform the calculations automatically whenever an input is recorded. If several inputs are to be recorded sequentially, the manual operation of the PTRM is recommended. In this case, Excel's iteration mode of calculations needs to be selected. To do so, select **Options** from the **Tools** menu in Excel, then select the **Calculations** tab. Make sure that **Manual** (rather than **Automatic**) is selected and tick the iteration box.

When the manual mode is selected, a number of macros built in the PTRM (e.g. 'Fix_Te' and 'Smooth') will need to be operated manually. To run the macros, select **Macro** from the **Tools** menu, and then select **Macros**. To operate 'Fix_Te', highlight it and click on **Run**. To operate 'Smooth', highlight it and click on **Run**.

2.1 Input sheet

The **Input** sheet provides for key input variables to be entered in the PTRM. They are automatically linked to corresponding cells in the relevant sheets. Values should be entered into each cell that has light blue shading. This sheet has been split into thirteen sections:

- opening regulatory asset base (RAB) and opening tax asset base
- forecast real capital expenditure (capex)—as-incurred
- forecast real asset disposals—as-incurred
- forecast real net capex—as-incurred
- forecast real capex—as commissioned
- forecast real asset disposals—as-de-commissioned
- forecast real net capex—as-commissioned
- forecast real operating expenditure (opex)
- expected taxation rate
- cost of capital
- transaction cost of financing
- MAR for the current year

- energy delivered forecast.

The input data must be recorded in the PTRM in a consistent format because the data is collected from the TNSP according to the AER's submission guidelines.

Figure 1 provides an example of the **Input** sheet.

There is scope for making inputs into the other sheets. A few items may need to be specified outside of the **Input** sheet to capture a specific situation (e.g. tax loss carried forward in the **Analysis** sheet). These situations are addressed when they arise.

Figure 1: Input sheet

	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Input Variables - PTRM Version: 2.0 Input cells are in blue													
2														
3														
4	Opening Regulatory Asset Base and Opening Tax Asset Base for 2010-11 (\$m Nominal)													
5														
6														
7	Asset Class 1	Transmission lines	2,327.40	2,287.80	24.9	50.0	1,466.33	21.9	45.0				2010-11	5.0
8	Asset Class 2	Substations	1,341.27	1,328.07	28.3	40.0	944.00	24.2	35.0					
9	Asset Class 3	Easements	701.12	693.71	n/a	n/a	582.00	n/a	n/a					
10	Asset Class 4													
11	Total		4,369.79	4,309.58			2,992.33							
12														
13	Forecast Capital Expenditure – As Incurred (\$m Real 2009-10)													
14	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
15	Transmission lines	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00								
16	Substations	50.00	50.00	50.00	70.00	70.00								
17	Easements	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00								
18	Total	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00								
19														
20	Forecast Asset Disposal – As Incurred (\$m Real 2009-10)													
21	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
22	Transmission lines	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00								
23	Substations	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00								
24	Easements	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00								
25	Total	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00								
26														
27	Forecast Net Capital Expenditure – As Incurred (\$m Real 2009-10)													
28	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
29	Transmission lines	90.00	90.00	90.00	70.00	70.00								
30	Substations	45.00	45.00	45.00	65.00	65.00								
31	Easements	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00								
32	Total	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00								
33														
34	Forecast Capital Expenditure – As Commissioned (\$m Real 2009-10)													
35	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
36	Transmission lines	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00								
37	Substations	50.00	50.00	50.00	70.00	70.00								
38	Easements	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00								
39	Total	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00								
40														
41	Forecast Asset Disposal – As De-Commissioned (\$m Real 2009-10)													
42	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
43	Transmission lines	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00								
44	Substations	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00								
45	Easements	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00								
46	Total	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00								
47														
48	Forecast Net Capital Expenditure – As Commissioned (\$m Real 2009-10)													
49	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
50	Transmission lines	90.00	90.00	90.00	70.00	70.00								
51	Substations	45.00	45.00	45.00	65.00	65.00								
52	Easements	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00								
53	Total	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00								
54														
55	Forecast Operating Expenditure (\$m Real 2009-10)													
56	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
57	Controllable opex	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00								
58	Corporate	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00								
59	Efficiency carryover	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00								
60	Debt raising costs	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.10								
61	Total	94.07	94.08	94.09	94.09	94.10								
62														
63	Expected Taxation Rate (per cent)													
64	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
65	Corporate Tax Rate	30%	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%								
66														
67	Cost of Capital													
68														
69	Nominal Risk Free Rate	Rf	5.50%											
70	Inflation Rate		2.50%											
71	Debt Risk Premium	Df	3.00%											
72	Market Risk Premium	MF	6.50%											
73	Utilisation of Imputation (Franking) Credits	γ	50.00%											
74	Proportion of Debt Funding	Df	60.00%											
75	Equity Beta		0.80											
76														
77	Transaction Cost of Financing (per cent)													
78														
79	Dividend/Imputation Payout Ratio	PR	70.00%											
80	Subsequent Equity Raising Cost	SEC	2.75%											
81	Dividend Reinvestment Plan Cost	DRPC	1.00%											
82	Dividend Reinvestment Plan Take Up	DRPT	30.00%											
83	Debt Raising Cost		0.08%											
84														
85	Maximum Allowed Revenue for 2009-10 (\$m Nominal)													
86														
87	Current Maximum Allowed Revenue		530.80											
88														
89	Energy Delivered Forecast (MWh)													
90	Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		
91	Energy	56,000,000	57,000,000	58,000,000	59,000,000	60,000,000	61,000,000							

The PTRM can handle input data for up to a 10-year regulatory control period.¹ The PTRM can be adjusted to account for regulatory control periods of longer duration.

The PTRM is configured to use the straight-line method as the default position for calculating depreciation. After consultation with the AER, TNSPs may propose that depreciation profiles other than the straight-line method be accommodated within the PTRM as part of pre-lodgement discussions and subject to satisfying the requirements at clause 6A.6.3(b) of the NER.

The PTRM is also configured to recognise capex on a partially as-incurred (hybrid) approach.² As such, two RABs determined on the basis of as-incurred capex and as-commissioned capex are required to calculate the return on capital and the return of capital respectively.

Opening regulatory asset base and opening tax asset base

The opening RAB is the value of assets on which a return will be earned. The opening tax asset base is used to calculate depreciation for tax purposes. The **Input** sheet requires values for the opening RAB (broken into asset classes in rows 7 to 36) and opening tax asset base at the start of the first year of the next regulatory control period. The RAB and tax asset base will differ each year to reflect forecast capex (as-incurred for the RAB or as-commissioned for the tax asset base), asset disposals and regulatory depreciation (for the RAB) or tax depreciation (for the tax asset base).

The recorded input values are linked to the **Assets** sheet, which also calculates depreciation for the next regulatory control period. Notes have also been included for various cells with specific comments and explanations about the relevance of the inputs.

Asset class name

The asset classes/names are recorded in column G. It is important that the number of asset classes recorded in the RAB section matches the number of asset classes identified in the capex section. This allows the PTRM to model consistent depreciation across the asset classes.

The PTRM is configured to accommodate up to 30 asset classes.³ The number of asset classes used in the PTRM will vary between businesses. However, for each business the number of asset classes used in the PTRM must be consistent with that used in the AER's roll forward model (RFM) to allow the closing RAB values determined in the RFM to be used as inputs to the opening RAB values in the PTRM.

¹ For a standard (shorter) regulatory control period, the input spaces that are not required should be left blank or have zero as an input.

² The partially as-incurred method for recognising capex calculates the return on capital based on an as-incurred approach and the return of capital (regulatory depreciation) is based on an as-commissioned approach.

³ The PTRM can be expanded to accommodate additional asset classes, when necessary.

Opening asset value (partially as-incurred)

The opening asset values for each asset class are recorded in column J and are manually sourced from the closing asset values (partially as-incurred) for each asset class determined in the RFM.

Opening asset value (as commissioned)

The opening asset values for each asset class are recorded in column K and are manually sourced from the closing asset values (as-commissioned) for each asset class determined in the RFM.

Average remaining life

The average remaining lives of each asset class are recorded in column L, based on the economic lives of the assets, and are manually sourced from the closing remaining lives for each asset class determined in the RFM (using a weighted average method).

Standard life

The standard lives of each asset class are recorded in column M and measure how long the infrastructure would physically last had it just been built.

Opening tax asset value

The opening tax asset values for each asset class are manually sourced from the closing tax asset values which have been determined in the RFM and are recorded in column N.

Average tax remaining life

The average tax remaining lives of each asset class for taxation purposes are recorded in column O based on the tax lives specified by the Australian Tax Office (ATO) for the category of assets and commissioning dates.⁴

Tax standard life

The tax standard lives of each asset class are recorded in column P.

Base financial year

The financial year for the start of the next regulatory control period is recorded in cell Q7.

Length of regulatory control period

The number of years in the next regulatory control period is recorded in cell R7.

⁴ See ATO, *Taxation ruling, Income tax: effective life of depreciating assets (applicable from 1 July 2010)*.

Forecast real capital expenditure—as-incurred

The forecast capex (as-incurred) values for the next regulatory control period are recorded for each year in rows 41 to 70 (by asset class). Capex is rolled into the RAB when spending is incurred. Generally, capex falls into three broad categories:

- asset augmentation (e.g. works to enlarge a network or to increase the capability of a network)
- asset replacement (e.g. replacing assets that have passed their useful lives)
- non-network asset (e.g. support the business expenditure)

These inputs are assumed to be in end of the year terms (based on start of year one real dollar terms).

Forecast real asset disposals—as-incurred

The forecast asset disposal (as-incurred) values are recorded for the year in which the disposal is expected to take place, in rows 75 to 104. These inputs are assumed to be in end of the year terms (based on start of year one real dollar terms).

Forecast real net capital expenditure—as-incurred

This section on forecast net capex does not require inputs to be recorded. For each asset class, forecast net capex is calculated based on the recorded forecast capex less forecast asset disposals. Forecast net capex (as-incurred) values are displayed in rows 109 to 138 and form part of the roll forward of the RAB in the **Assets** sheet. These inputs are assumed to be in end of the year terms (based on start of year one real dollar terms).

Forecast real capital expenditure—as-commissioned

The forecast capex (as-commissioned) values are recorded for each year in rows 143 to 172. These inputs are assumed to be in end of the year terms (based on start of year one real dollar terms).

Forecast real asset disposals—as-de-commissioned

The forecast de-commissioned asset values are recorded for each year in rows 177 to 206. These inputs are assumed to be in end of the year terms (based on start of year one real dollar terms).

Forecast real net capital expenditure—as-commissioned

This section on forecast net capex does not require inputs to be recorded. For each asset class, forecast net capex is calculated based on the recorded forecast capex less the value of de-commissioned assets. Forecast net capex (as-commissioned) values are displayed in rows 211 to 240 and are used to calculate depreciation in the **Assets** sheet. These inputs are assumed to be in end of the year terms (based on start of year one real dollar terms).

Forecast real operating expenditure

Opex typically includes items such as wages and salaries, leasing costs, costs associated with maintaining transmission assets, input costs and other service contract expenses paid to third parties. The forecast opex values for each year are recorded in rows 245 to 247, including any carryover amounts determined according to the efficiency benefit sharing scheme developed by the AER. Row 248 does not require inputs to be recorded because the calculation for benchmark debt raising cost is formula-driven and is based on the practice of treating the allowance as an opex line item. Additional opex inputs can be recorded by adding rows to this section—click on the button labelled **Insert new row**. These inputs are assumed to be in end of the year terms (based on start of year one real dollar terms).

The forecast total opex values (row 249) are linked to the **Analysis** sheet to calculate the annual building block revenue requirement (ABBRR).

Expected taxation rate

The expected corporate tax rates are recorded for each year in row 253. The tax rates are linked to the **WACC** sheet to calculate the average tax rate and to the **Analysis** sheet to estimate the tax payable, as part of calculating the ABBRR.

Cost of capital

The cost of capital section (rows 257 to 263) records the following parameters:

- nominal risk free rate
- inflation rate
- debt risk premium
- market risk premium
- gamma—utilisation of imputation (franking) credits
- proportion of debt funding
- equity beta.

Each of these parameters is linked to the **WACC** sheet to calculate the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The value or methodology for determining each parameter⁵ is specified in clause 6A.6.2 of the NER or the AER WACC review.⁶

⁵ Clause 6A.5.3(b)(1) of the NER requires the AER to specify in the PTRM a methodology that is likely to result in the best estimate of expected inflation. The AER uses an approach that calculates the geometric average based on the inflation forecasts for two years sourced from the latest available Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA's) Statement of monetary policy and the mid-point of the RBA's target inflation band for eight years (see AER, *Final decision, TransGrid transmission determination 2009–10 to 2013–14*, 28 April 2009, pp. 60–64).

⁶ AER, *Statement of revised WACC parameters (transmission)*, May 2009.

Transaction cost of financing

The transaction cost of financing section (rows 267 to 271) records the following parameters:

- dividend/imputation payout ratio
- subsequent equity raising cost
- dividend reinvestment plan cost
- dividend reinvestment plan take up
- debt raising cost.

The debt raising cost value represents the unit allowance and is linked to row 248 to calculate the overall benchmark debt raising costs to be included in the opex allowance. The values for the payout ratio, equity raising and dividend reinvestment costs, and the dividend reinvestment take up are linked to the **Equity raising costs–capex** sheet to calculate the allowance for benchmark equity raising costs associated with capex.

Maximum allowed revenue for the current year

Cell G275 records the current MAR for a TNSP. It is linked to the **Price Path** sheets and helps provide historical comparisons for forecast revenues over the next regulatory control period.

Energy delivered forecast

The energy delivered forecast values are recorded in row 279 and are linked to the **Price Path** sheets. Energy delivered forecasts may be obtained from the most recent Australian Energy Market Operator's *Electricity statement of opportunities*, a TNSP's annual planning report or other relevant industry sources.

2.2 WACC sheet

The **WACC** sheet calculates the required return on equity, cost of debt and the WACC using the relevant cost of capital parameters from the **Input** sheet.

The effective tax rates derived from the cash-flow analysis are also reported in the **WACC** sheet, including various measures of the WACC calculated from the forecast cash-flows in the **Analysis** sheet. The nominal vanilla WACC (cell F27) is multiplied by the opening RAB (partially as-incurred) to determine the return on capital building block.⁷

Figure 2 provides an example of the **WACC** sheet.

⁷ See rows 17 to 20 in the **Analysis** sheet, which calculate the return on capital and provide a break down of the return on equity and return on debt.

Figure 2: WACC sheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Cost of Capital Parameters - PTRM Version: 2.0					
2							
3							
4							
5							
6						Input Data & Basic Building	
						Calculated Inputs	Block Model
7		Nominal Risk Free Rate	Rf			5.50%	
8		Real Risk Free Rate	Rrf			2.93%	
9		Inflation Rate	f			2.50%	
10		Cost of Debt Margin	DRP			3.00%	
11		Nominal Pre-tax Cost of Debt	Rd			8.50%	
12		Real Pre-tax Cost of Debt	Rrd			5.85%	
13		Market Risk Premium	MRP			6.50%	
14		Corporate Tax Rate	T			30.00%	
15		Effective Tax Rate for Equity (from relevant cashflows)	Te			24.27%	24.27%
16		Effective Tax Rate for Debt (effective debt shield)	Td			30.00%	30.00%
17		Utilisation of Imputation (franking) Credits	γ			50.00%	
18		Proportion of Equity Funding	E/V			40.00%	
19		Proportion of Debt Funding	D/V			60.00%	
20		Equity Beta	β_e			0.80	
21							
22		WACC Analysis					
23							
24						Formula Approximation	
25		Post-tax Nominal Return on Equity (pre-imp)				10.70%	10.70%
26		Post-tax Real Return on Equity (pre-imp)				8.00%	8.00%
27		Nominal Vanilla WACC				9.38%	9.38%
28		Real Vanilla WACC				6.71%	6.71%
29		Post-tax Nominal WACC				7.26%	8.77%
30		Post-tax Real WACC				4.64%	6.12%
31		Pre-tax Nominal WACC				9.97%	9.97%
32		Pre-tax Real WACC				7.29%	7.29%
33		Nominal Tax Allowance				0.59%	0.59%
34		Real Tax Allowance				0.58%	0.58%
35							

2.3 Assets sheet

The **Assets** sheet calculates the value of the RAB for each year of the next regulatory control period in real (start of year one) and nominal dollar terms. It also calculates both regulatory and tax depreciation. The **Assets** sheet displays 55 years of data so that the effective tax rate can be estimated.

Figure 3 provides an example of the **Assets** sheet.

Figure 3: Assets sheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1		Asset Roll Forward - PTRM Version: 2.0									
2											
3											
4		Year				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
5											
6		Inflation Assumption (CPI % increase)		2.50%			2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
7		Cumulative Inflation Index (CPI end period)				100.00%	102.50%	105.06%	107.69%	110.38%	113.14%
8											
9		Opening Regulatory Asset Base (RAB)				4,369.79					
10		Real Net Capital Expenditure (capex)					157.02	157.02	157.02	157.02	157.02
41		Nominal Net Capex					160.94	164.97	169.09	173.32	177.65
72											
73		Asset Values (\$m Real 2009-10)									
74											
75		Real Straight-line Depreciation					138.70	141.72	144.74	147.77	150.89
76		Transmission lines		Initial Asset Base			91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75
77				C a p e x i n y e a r	0						
78			1					1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
79			2						1.86	1.86	1.86
80			3							1.86	1.86
81			4								1.45
82			5								
83			6								
84			7								
85			8								
86			9								
87			10								
88		Transmission lines					91.75	93.61	95.47	97.33	98.77
101		Substations					46.95	48.12	49.28	50.44	52.12
114		Easements					-	-	-	-	-
127							-	-	-	-	-
466		Real Residual RAB (end period)				4,369.79	4,388.11	4,403.41	4,415.68	4,424.93	4,431.06
467		Real Residual RAB (start period)				-	4,369.79	4,388.11	4,403.41	4,415.68	4,424.93
468											
469		Asset Values (\$m Nominal)									
470											
471		Inflation on Opening RAB					109.24	112.45	115.66	118.88	122.11
472		Nominal Straight-line Depreciation					142.17	148.90	155.87	163.11	170.72
473		Nominal Regulatory Depreciation					32.92	36.45	40.22	44.23	48.61
474		Nominal Residual RAB (end period)				4,369.79	4,497.81	4,626.33	4,755.20	4,884.30	5,013.34
475		Inflated Nominal Residual RAB (start period)				-	4,479.04	4,610.26	4,741.99	4,874.08	5,006.40
476											
477		Tax Values (\$m Nominal)									
478											
479		Tax Depreciation					105.94	109.31	112.76	116.30	120.07
492		Transmission lines					66.89	68.94	71.04	73.19	74.91
505		Substations					39.06	40.37	41.72	43.11	45.16
518		Easements					-	-	-	-	-
531							-	-	-	-	-
870		Residual Tax Value (end period)				2,992.33	3,042.19	3,092.57	3,143.50	3,194.98	3,246.88
871											
872		Summary of Asset Roll Forward (\$m Nominal)									
873											
874		Opening RAB				4,369.79	4,497.81	4,626.33	4,755.20	4,884.30	5,013.34
875		Net Capex				160.94	164.97	169.09	173.32	177.65	
876		Straight-line Depreciation				-	142.17	148.90	155.87	163.11	170.72
877		Inflation on Opening RAB					109.24	112.45	115.66	118.88	122.11
878		Closing RAB				4,497.81	4,626.33	4,755.20	4,884.30	5,013.34	
879											

Rolling forward the RAB and depreciation

For consistency, the depreciation in a period must equal the difference between the RAB at the start and end of the period. Further, as depreciation is intended to represent the return of capital over the life of the asset, accumulated depreciation should not exceed the initial actual capital cost of the infrastructure.

The opening RAB (cell F9) and real forecast net capex (rows 10 to 40) values displayed in this sheet are sourced from the **Input** sheet. Nominal forecast net capex values are displayed in rows 41 to 71. The modelling of capex in the PTRM is based on a partially as-incurred approach. Under this approach the return on capital is calculated based on as-incurred forecast net capex and the return of capital (depreciation) is calculated based on as-commissioned forecast net capex.

Capex can be incurred evenly throughout the year and therefore it is reasonable to assume that on average it takes place half-way through the year. However, the PTRM calculates the return on capital based on the opening RAB for each year and capex is not added to the RAB until the end of the year in which the asset is incurred. To address this timing difference in modelling the real capex, a half-real vanilla WACC is provided (capitalised and recovered over the life of the assets) to compensate for the six-month period before capex is included in the RAB (rows 11 to 40).⁸

Real asset values are displayed in rows 75 to 467. Real straight-line depreciation is calculated in rows 75 to 465. It uses the opening RAB, forecast capex (as-commissioned) values and asset lives from the **Input** sheet. The individual depreciation profiles for each asset class can be viewed by expanding rows 76 to 465. The roll forward of the closing RAB in real dollar terms (start of year one) for each year is calculated in row 466.

Nominal asset values are displayed in rows 471 to 475. To compensate the TNSP for inflation, the residual value of the RAB at the end of each year is adjusted upwards for the amount of expected inflation in that year. This adjustment is calculated in row 471. The change in the nominal value of the RAB from year to year in nominal dollar terms is calculated by adjusting the closing RAB (row 474) for forecast net capex (as-incurred) and the regulatory depreciation allowance. Regulatory depreciation (row 473) is calculated as the nominal straight-line depreciation (row 472), less the inflation adjustment on the opening RAB (row 471).

Depreciation for tax purposes and the tax asset value over time is calculated in rows 479 to 870 based on the tax asset values, net capex (as-commissioned) values and tax asset lives from the **Input** sheet. The individual tax depreciation profiles for each asset class can be viewed by expanding rows 480 to 869. Tax depreciation is calculated separately because asset values and asset lives for tax purposes generally differ from those for regulatory purposes.

A summary of the roll forward of the RAB is set out in rows 874 to 878.

⁸ The half-real vanilla WACC is calculated by the square root of $(1 + \text{real vanilla WACC})$ to account for the compounding effect on an annual rate.

2.4 Analysis sheet

The **Analysis** sheet itemises the basic costs, or building blocks of the TNSP, which are then added together to calculate the ABBRR. In other words, the **Analysis** sheet is where the data from the **Input** sheet is combined with the calculations in the **Assets** and **WACC** sheets to estimate a TNSP's revenue requirement. The **Analysis** sheet displays 55 years of data so that the effective tax rate can be estimated.

The **Analysis** sheet also includes an analysis of the forecast cash flows. This analysis provides rate of return measures estimated from forecast revenues and costs, including: expected post and pre-tax returns on equity, effective tax rates, the effective cost of debt and selected measures of the WACC.

Figure 4 below provides an example of the **Analysis** sheet.

Building block approach to deriving cash flows

Clause 6A.5.4 of the NER requires the AER to apply the building block approach to assess the revenues required by a TNSP to recover the full cost of providing the regulated (prescribed) service. The revenue requirement includes a commercial return on its investment.

The key building blocks are:

- the return on capital comprising (row 17):
 - the post tax return on equity (row 19)
 - the cost of debt (or the interest payments incurred) required to service borrowings (row 20)
- the regulatory depreciation or return of capital (row 22)
- opex (row 24)
- net tax liabilities payable (the figure is net in the sense that it is the annual tax payable by the TNSP (row 26) less the value of imputation credits available to investing shareholders (row 27)).

These building block cash flows are assumed to be in end of year nominal dollar terms.⁹

The costs are determined for each year of the next regulatory control period to derive the ABBRR (row 29). As costs can fluctuate from year to year, the revenue requirement is smoothed over the next regulatory control period to give the MAR (see section 2.5).

Taxation and related costs and benefits

Tax is payable on revenue less tax costs recognised by the ATO. Tax-deductible costs include interest or debt servicing, depreciation allowances and opex (rows 32 to 34).

Spreadsheet calculations

Tax payable by the TNSP for each year is calculated in rows 32 to 44, in three steps:

1. Pre-tax income is calculated as the ABBRR less the estimated total tax expense (row 40).
2. Tax loss carried forward is calculated (row 41).
3. Taxable income (row 39) is then the sum of the above.

⁹ The timing assumptions of the revenue and expenditure cash flows employed by the PTRM means that there is no requirement to explicitly account for working capital.

The tax costs (rows 32 to 34) used in calculating the pre-tax income for the year are the same as those in the building blocks (rows 20 and 24) with the exception of depreciation. In the case of the building blocks, regulatory depreciation (row 22) is calculated based on the economic life of the asset (see rows 75 to 465 and 471 to 473 of the **Assets** sheet). Tax depreciation is generally based on a much shorter tax life or calculated in a different way (see rows 479 to 869 of the **Assets** sheet).

The tax payable is recognised as a building block cost and added to the revenue building blocks (row 26). Offsetting this tax cost is the benefit shareholders receive from imputation credits (γ). This offsetting benefit is equal to γ multiplied by the tax payable and is recorded in rows 27 and 43.

Cash flow analysis

Cash flow analysis is fundamental to the AER's revenue determinations. It provides a comprehensive check on the validity of revenue determinations to ensure that the outcomes are consistent with the assumptions forming the basis of the building block approach. The **Analysis** sheet is designed to check the desired rate of return on equity that can be expected from the regulated revenue stream.

Net present values

The total returns on and of capital (comprising the RAB and capex) is calculated in row 50. The present value (PV) for these cash flows at the start of the first year of the next regulatory control period is calculated in cell F50. The PV for capex is calculated in cell F51. The PV can be used to show that the PTRM is providing the correct returns to the asset. The project net present value (NPV) check (cell F49) for the RAB should be equal to zero, which indicates that the asset is receiving the correct returns.

Net cash flows available to equity holders

Net nominal pre-tax cash flows to equity holders (row 59) are represented by nominal revenues less:

- opex
- capex
- interest payments
- any repayment of debt in the period.

Net nominal post-tax cash flow to equity holders (row 60) is obtained by further deducting the tax expense of the business. Row 61 adds back the value of imputation credits to calculate the net post-tax benefits available to equity holders in a period.

The internal rate of return (IRR) of the net cash flows over the life of the assets is calculated in column E. The key IRR is the net post-tax returns to equity holders inclusive of imputation credits (r_e), as that is conceptually the return indicated by the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) calculation. The CAPM determined r_e should be validated by the estimated cash flows (row 61).

The corresponding real cash flows and the respective IRRs are calculated in rows 63 to 65.

The difference in the IRR applying to pre-tax and post-tax cash flows to equity allows the effective rate of tax ($T_e = 1 - r_{\text{post}}/r_{\text{pre}}$) to be calculated (cell D59). This can then be used as an input to the formula-based WACC calculations.

It is important to note that the formula-based WACC calculations will only provide an approximation of the actual WACC outcomes implied by the cash flow calculations. In practice, T_e is substantially below the corporate tax rate for assets that can be depreciated at a faster rate for tax purposes.

Net cash flows necessary to service debt and the effective debt shield

The cost of debt is reduced by the value of the ‘debt shield’ (row 67) in calculating tax liabilities. Where the interest expense in a year reduces taxable income by a corresponding amount, the net cost of debt for investors is reduced by the corporate tax rate.

However, where the taxable income is so low that the full interest deduction is not required to reduce tax liabilities to zero, the value of the debt shield benefit is deferred to a later period. This effect is analysed in rows 67 to 69. That part of interest expense used to defer tax is calculated in each period (row 67) and the unused part carried forward is embodied in the tax loss carried forward calculation (row 68). This allows the net cost to the firm of paying debt holders, after taking account of the tax concession, to be calculated.

The IRR calculation (cell E69) represents the effective cost of debt, which is generally well below the nominal cost of debt based on the current interest rates.

Nominal cash flows to assets and calculation of WACC estimates

The cash flows to the different sources of capital (debt and equity) have been presented above, but the cash flows to the assets as a whole are of interest since these aggregate numbers characterise the nature of the regulated business.

The IRRs from these cash flows are the WACC estimates expected from the application of the regulatory framework and have greater validity than any formula-based approximations. They are summarised in the **WACC** sheet along with the formula-based approximations. It should be noted that the WACC outcomes are calculated for reporting purposes only. They are not required for setting revenues since the modelling already provides the requisite revenue forecasts.

Regulatory control period analysis

Rows 95 to 106 provide an additional analysis of the cash flow to equity holders over a regulatory control period.

The purpose of this section is to confirm that the desired r_e target remains over the next regulatory control period. Rows 95 to 106 are essentially an expansion of the calculations used to derive row 61—that is, cash flow to equity holders inclusive of the value of imputation credits.

2.5 Smoothing sheet

It is common for the revenue stream resulting from the building block approach to be lumpy over the regulatory control period (e.g. because of a lumpy capex profile). The lumpy revenues, designed to deliver expected cost recovery, is regarded as undesirable because it can lead to price shocks for end users. Accordingly, chapter 6A of the NER requires the AER to smooth the time profile of revenues by constraining it to follow a CPI – X path.

The X smoothing factor is simply a price adjustment mechanism. It does not relate to actual productivity improvements in the operations of a TNSP. However, this does not mean that the AER ignores productivity improvements when assessing a TNSP’s revenue proposal. Instead, the AER includes any expectation of productivity gains directly into the forecasts of costs.

The **Smoothing** sheet applies the smoothing methodology to the unsmoothed nominal forecast revenues (or the ABBRR). Under this approach, revenues are increased annually by CPI – X where the smoothing X factor is set so that the NPV of the smoothed revenues is equivalent to the NPV of the unsmoothed revenue stream. This allows some of the cost recovery to be diverted to adjacent years within the regulatory control period.

The ABBRR (row 7) is sourced from the **Analysis** sheet. A macro that automatically calculates a single X factor for the next regulatory control period based on setting the smoothed MAR for the first year equal to the ABBRR for that year has been included as a default position (cell D11). The nominal smoothed MAR based on this single X factor is displayed in row 9.

Figure 5 provides an example of the **Smoothing** sheet.

Figure 5: Smoothing sheet

	A	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Q	R
1											
2		Revenue Smoothing - PTRM Version: 2.0									
3											
4		Year		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
5		(\$m Nominal)									
6											NPV
7		Annual Building Block Revenue Requirement	Current MAR		559.35	578.31	597.63	617.32	637.50		2,289.91
8		Maximum Allowed Revenue - Smoothed	530.80		559.35	578.06	597.40	617.38	638.03		2,289.91
9		X Factor									
10											
11											
12		Maximum Allowed Revenue - Smoothed	530.80		544.07	557.67	571.61	585.90	600.55		2,193.26
13		Multiple X Factors									
14											
15		Difference between NPVs									96.65
16											
17											
18											
19		Inflation Assumption (CPI increase)			2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%		
20		CPI Index (end period)		100.00%	102.50%	105.06%	107.69%	110.38%	113.14%		
21											
22		(\$m Real 2009-10)									
23											
24		Aggregate Revenue Forecast	530.80		545.71	550.44	554.96	559.26	563.46		
25											
26		Smoothed Revenue			545.71	550.21	554.74	559.32	563.93		
27											

A TNSP may nominate the X factor to apply for each year (inputs at row 15) of the next regulatory control period. These X factors may differ from year to year subject to satisfying the requirements of the NER.

Clause 6A.6.8 requires X factors to be set such that:

1. The NPV of the expected smoothed MAR (cell R9 or R13) must equal the NPV of the expected ABBRR (cell R7).
2. The expected smoothed MAR for the final year of the regulatory control period must be as close as reasonably possible to the ABBRR for that year.

A TNSP’s nominated X factors may be recorded in row 15 and the buttons in row 17 can be used to ensure that the NPVs of the smoothed and unsmoothed revenue streams are equal—that is, the difference between the NPVs is zero (cell R17). Based on this approach, the nominal smoothed MAR is displayed in row 13.

If a set of X factors different to the default X factor calculated in the PTRM is selected then these X factors and corresponding smoothed MAR will also be displayed in the **Revenue summary** sheet. However, if the default X factor is to be used then row 15 should be left blank so that the default X factor and corresponding smoothed MAR are displayed in the **Revenue summary** sheet.

The **Smoothing** sheet also calculates the expected ABBRR and smoothed MAR in real dollar terms (start of year one) by taking the nominal revenues and dividing by the inflation forecasts over the next regulatory control period (rows 24 and 26).

2.6 Revenue summary sheet

The **Revenue summary** sheet outlines the various building blocks and the unsmoothed nominal forecast revenues (or the ABBRR) for the next regulatory control period in rows 7 to 17. The smoothed MAR and the X factors for the next regulatory control period are also displayed in rows 21 and 23 respectively. This information is sourced from the **Analysis** and **Smoothing** sheets.

Figure 6 provides an example of the **Revenue summary** sheet.

Figure 6: Revenue summary sheet

	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Q
1	Revenue Summary - PTRM Version: 2.0								
2									
3									
4	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total		
5	(\$m Nominal)								
6									
7	Return on Capital	409.89	421.89	433.95	446.04	458.15	2,169.92		
8									
9	Regulatory Depreciation (Return of Capital)	32.92	36.45	40.22	44.23	48.61	202.43		
10									
11	Opex Allowance	94.37	96.74	99.17	101.65	104.20	496.14		
12									
13	Efficiency Carryover	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.21	2.26	10.78		
14									
15	Net Tax Allowance	20.12	21.11	22.14	23.20	24.28	110.85		
16									
17	Annual Building Block Revenue Requirement (unsmoothed)	559.35	578.31	597.63	617.32	637.50	2,990.11		
18									
19									
20									
21	Maximum Allowed Revenue (smoothed)	559.35	578.06	597.40	617.38	638.03	2,990.23		
22									
23	X Factor	n/a	-0.82%	-0.82%	-0.82%	-0.82%	n/a		
24									

2.7 Equity raising cost–capex sheet

In raising new equity capital a business may incur costs such as legal fees, brokerage fees, marketing costs and other transaction costs. These are upfront expenses, with little or no ongoing costs over the life of the equity. While the majority of the equity a firm will raise is typically obtained at its inception, there may be points in the life of a firm—for example, during significant capital expansions—where it chooses additional external equity funding (instead of debt or internal funding) as a source of equity capital, and accordingly may incur equity raising costs.

The benchmark cash flow analysis applied by the AER to determine the extent to which equity raising associated with capex is required has been discussed in detail in previous transmission determinations.¹⁰ Broadly, the analysis uses the PTRM cash flows to calculate the amount of retained earnings (taking account of cash flows such as revenue, opex, interest payment, tax payment dividends, and dividend reinvestment plans). The amount of retained earnings is deducted from the equity component of forecast capex (while maintaining the benchmark level of gearing) to determine any external equity requirement. The **Equity raising cost–capex** sheet sets out the benchmark cash flow analysis.

The opening RAB and capex values (rows 8 and 9) are sourced from the **Assets** sheet. Based on this information the capex rate is calculated and displayed in row 10. The capex rate indicates the proportion of the capex relative to the opening RAB but does not affect the calculation of equity raising costs in itself.

The tax payable values (row 14) are sourced from the **Analysis** sheet and are used in combination with parameters (such as the corporate tax rate and imputation payout ratio) from the **Inputs** sheet to calculate the dividends payable (row 15). A proportion of dividends that are paid out to investors are assumed to be reinvested in the business. The amount of dividends reinvested by investors is displayed at row 16 and is used in the benchmark cash flow analysis to determine retained cash flows.

The benchmark cash flow analysis set out in rows 20 to 35 is used to determine the equity raising costs as follows:

- The revenues (row 20) sourced from the **Revenue summary** sheet less expenses such as opex, interest payment and tax payable (rows 21 to 23) sourced from the **Analysis** sheet provides the internal cash flow (row 24).
- The internal cash flow less dividends paid out to shareholders (row 25) plus dividend reinvestment (row 26), which is sourced from row 16, provides the retained cash flow (row 27).
- The capex funding requirement (row 31) is sourced from row 9, adjusted to remove the gross-up for the WACC provided in the PTRM to account for the assumed timing of the incurrence of capex, which is not relevant for financing purposes. The debt component (row 32) represents the increase in debt funding

¹⁰ AER, *Final decision, TransGrid transmission determination 2009–10 to 2013–14*, 28 April 2009, pp. 90–97, 238–247.

and is sourced from the **Analysis** sheet, whereby to maintain the benchmark level of gearing, the level of debt must equal 60 per cent of the RAB rather than capex. The residual of capex funding requirement less the increase in debt funding gives the equity component (row 33), which represents the amount of capex that must be funded through retained earnings and then new equity.

- The equity component less retained cash flow (row 34), where is it insufficient, indicates the additional equity requirement (row 35).¹¹

Based on the amount of dividends reinvested and the equity requirement the cost for each of these component (sourced from the **Input** sheet) is calculated in rows 39 and 40 respectively. The sum of these components provides the total equity raising costs in nominal dollar terms, as displayed in row 41. The equity raising costs converted to real dollar terms (as required for inputs to the PTRM) are displayed at row 45. A positive value for the total equity raising costs over the regulatory control period (cell Q45) indicates that the calculated benchmark equity raising costs should be allowed and recovered by the TNSPs.

The process for including an allowance for equity raising costs in the PTRM is not straight forward. There is circularity with the equity raising cost calculations because they require inputs from the building block cash flows, which are outputs from the PTRM, and the equity raising cost output becomes an input to the PTRM. To overcome this circularity, the following approach should be adopted:¹²

- All inputs to the PTRM (with the exception of equity raising costs) should be completed. This PTRM should be saved and may be referred to as the ‘interim PTRM’. At this stage, the **Equity raising cost–capex** sheet is indicative of whether an allowance should be provided for equity raising costs.
- If the cash flow analysis indicates an allowance should be made for equity raising costs, a copy of the ‘interim PTRM’ should be made and these additional steps followed:
 - An additional asset class for ‘Equity raising costs’ should be recorded in the **Input** sheet. This asset class will have an opening asset value of zero and a standard asset life equal to the weighted average standard asset life for all assets of the TNSP.
 - The total equity raising costs (from the ‘interim PTRM’) in cell Q45 should be used as an input in the forecast capex section of the **Input** sheet (within the relevant asset class) for the first year of the next regulatory control period.¹³ This allowance will be amortised on the basis of the standard asset life for equity raising costs as described above.

¹¹ Where there is sufficient retained cash flow to cover the equity component of capex, the amounts shown in row 35 would be negative.

¹² This approach to modelling provides a transparent link to all calculations associated with the equity raising costs.

¹³ Alternatively, the annual amounts in row 45 may be used as inputs in the forecast capex section for the relevant years of the next regulatory control period.

- This version of the PTRM should then be saved as the ‘final PTRM’.
- If the cash flow analysis does not indicate an allowance for equity raising costs is needed, the ‘interim PTRM’ is equivalent to the ‘final PTRM’ and may be relabelled as such.

Figure 6 provides an example of the **Equity raising cost–capex** sheet.

Figure 6: Equity raising cost–capex sheet

	F	G	H	I	J	K	Q
1							
2	Equity Raising Costs - PTRM Version: 2.0						
3	Regulatory Control Period Cash Flow Analysis						
4							
5	Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
6	RAB and Capex (\$m Nominal)						
7							
8	Opening RAB	4,369.79	4,497.81	4,626.33	4,755.20	4,884.30	23,133.43
9	Capex	160.94	164.97	169.09	173.32	177.65	845.97
10	Capex Rate	3.68%	3.67%	3.65%	3.64%	3.64%	3.66%
11							
12	Dividend Assessment (\$m Nominal)						
13							
14	Tax Payable	40.24	42.23	44.28	46.39	48.56	221.70
15	Dividends	65.72	68.97	72.32	75.78	79.32	362.11
16	Dividend Reinvestment	19.72	20.69	21.70	22.73	23.80	108.63
17							
18	Benchmark Cash Flows (\$m Nominal)						
19							
20	Revenue (smoothed)	559.35	578.06	597.40	617.38	638.03	2,990.23
21	Opex	94.37	96.74	99.17	101.65	104.20	496.14
22	Interest Payment	222.86	229.39	235.94	242.52	249.10	1,179.81
23	Tax Payable	40.24	42.23	44.28	46.39	48.56	221.70
24	Internal Cash Flow	201.88	209.70	218.01	226.82	236.17	1,092.58
25	Dividends	65.72	68.97	72.32	75.78	79.32	362.11
26	Dividend Reinvestment	19.72	20.69	21.70	22.73	23.80	108.63
27	Retained Cash Flow	155.88	161.42	167.38	173.78	180.65	839.10
28							
29	Benchmark Capex Funding (\$m Nominal)						
30							
31	Capex Funding Requirement	153.89	157.74	161.68	165.72	169.86	808.89
32	Debt Component	76.81	77.11	77.33	77.46	77.42	386.13
33	Equity Component	77.08	80.63	84.35	88.27	92.44	422.76
34	Retained Cash Flows	155.88	161.42	167.38	173.78	180.65	839.10
35	Equity Requirement (SEO)	- 78.80 -	- 80.80 -	- 83.03 -	- 85.51 -	- 88.21 -	- 416.34
36							
37	Equity Raising Costs (\$m Nominal)						
38							
39	External Equity Raising Cost	- 2.17 -	- 2.22 -	- 2.28 -	- 2.35 -	- 2.43 -	- 11.45
40	Dividend Reinvestment Plan Cost	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.09
41	Total Cost of Investing Equity	- 1.97 -	- 2.01 -	- 2.07 -	- 2.12 -	- 2.19 -	- 10.36
42							
43	Equity Raising Costs (\$m Real 2009-10)						
44							
45	Equity Raising Cost	- 1.92 -	- 1.92 -	- 1.92 -	- 1.92 -	- 1.93 -	- 9.62
46							

2.8 Price path (nominal) sheet

The NER requires the AER to set the MAR for TNSPs but does not require it to set or administer transmission charges. Therefore, the **Price path (nominal)** sheet is for illustrative purposes only. It aims to provide an indication of the impact that the AER's revenue determination may have on transmission prices in nominal dollar terms.

In row 10, the annual percentage impact on revenues is calculated to show how much transmission revenues are expected to change each year during the next regulatory control period.

The energy delivered forecasts are sourced from the **Input** sheet and the nominal smoothed MAR is sourced from the **Smoothing** sheet. They are displayed in rows 6 and 8 respectively.

The average transmission price path (row 12) is calculated as the smoothed MAR divided by energy delivered forecast. In row 14, the annual percentage impact on prices is calculated to show approximately how much transmission pricing is expected to change each year during the next regulatory control period. The network pricing provisions of the NER are a more complex set of calculations and details on pricing outcomes should be sought from individual TNSPs.

Figure 7 provides an example of the **Price path (nominal)** sheet.

Figure 7: Price path (nominal) sheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Q	R	S
1														
2		Price Path Analysis - PTRM Version: 2.0												
3														
4		Year				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
5														
6		Energy (MWh)				56,000,000	57,000,000	58,000,000	59,000,000	60,000,000	61,000,000			
7														
8		Smoothed Revenue (\$ Nominal)				530,800,000	559,353,881	578,063,386	597,398,695	617,380,740	638,031,152			
9														
10		Annual Percentage Impact on Revenues					5.38%	3.34%	3.34%	3.34%	3.34%		Total	18.76%
11													Average	3.75%
12		Price Path (\$/MWh)				9.48	9.81	9.97	10.13	10.29	10.46			
13														
14		Annual Percentage Impact on Prices					3.53%	1.56%	1.59%	1.62%	1.65%		Total	9.96%
15													Average	1.99%
16														

2.9 Price path (real) sheet

The **Price path (real)** sheet is set up in a similar manner to the **Price path (nominal)** sheet except that the transmission prices are calculated in real dollar terms (start of year one).

Figure 8 provides an example of the **Price path (real)** sheet.

Figure 8: Price path (real) sheet

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	Average
Energy (MWh)	56,000,000	57,000,000	58,000,000	59,000,000	60,000,000	61,000,000		
Smoothed Revenue (\$ Real 2009-10)	530,800,000	545,711,103	550,209,053	554,744,076	559,316,479	563,926,569		
Annual Percentage Impact on Revenues		2.81%	0.82%	0.82%	0.82%	0.82%	6.11%	1.22%
Price Path (\$/MWh)	9.48	9.57	9.49	9.40	9.32	9.24		
Annual Percentage Impact on Prices		1.01%	-0.91%	-0.88%	-0.86%	-0.83%	-2.48%	-0.50%

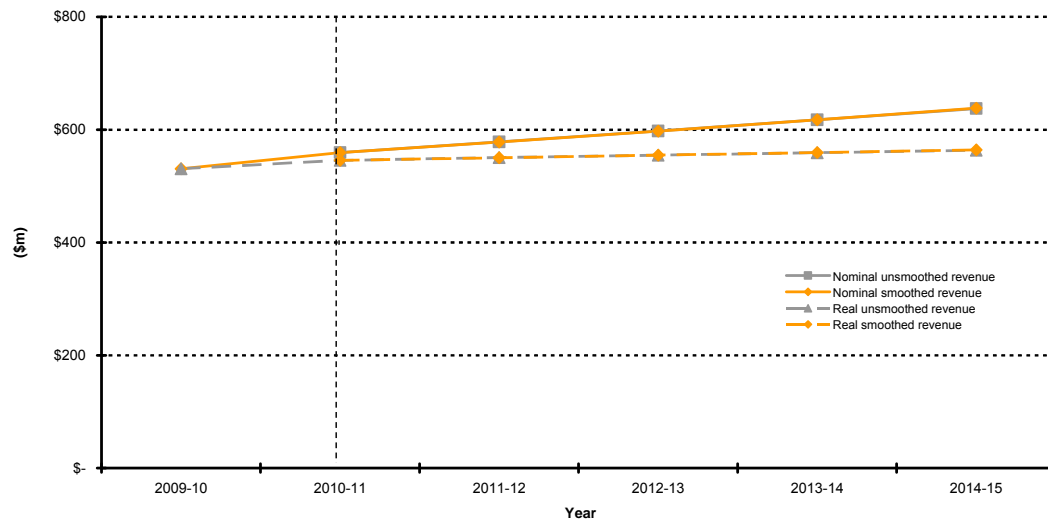
2.10 Chart 1–MAR sheet

The **Chart 1–MAR** sheet displays a chart that incorporates the:

- nominal unsmoothed revenues
- nominal smoothed revenues
- real unsmoothed revenues
- real smoothed revenues.

This information is sourced from the **Smoothing** sheet. Figure 9 provides an example of the **Chart 1–MAR** sheet.

Figure 9: Chart 1–MAR

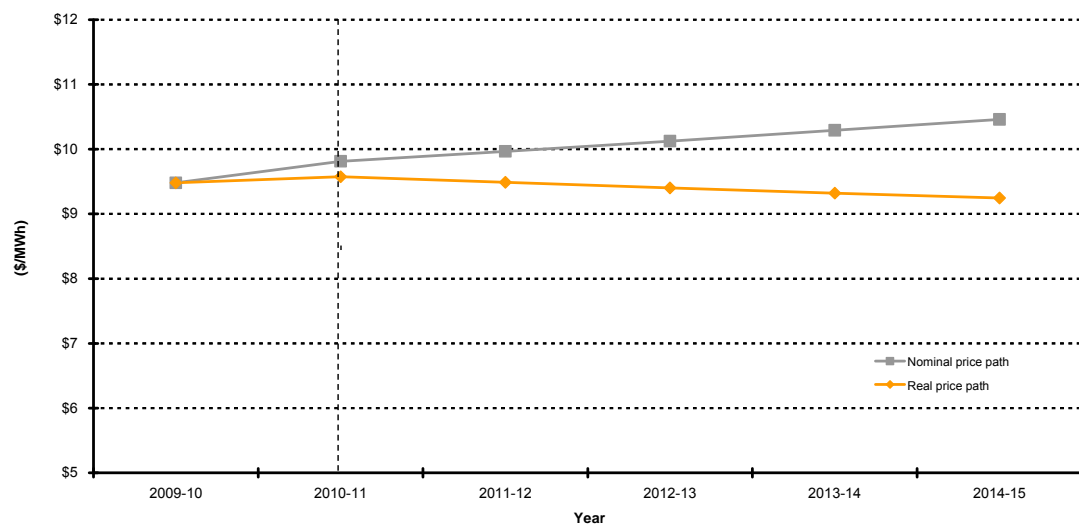


2.11 Chart 2–Price path sheet

The **Chart 2–Price path** sheet displays a chart that incorporates the average transmission price paths in nominal and real dollar terms (start of year one). This information is sourced from the **Price path (nominal)** and **Price path (real)** sheets.

Figure 10 provides an example of the **Chart 2–Price path** sheet.

Figure 10: Chart 2–Price path



2.12 Chart 3–Building blocks sheet

The **Chart 3–Building blocks** sheet displays the ABBRR and the various building block cost components:

- net tax costs
- regulatory depreciation
- efficiency carryover amounts
- opex
- return on capital.

This information is sourced from the **Analysis** sheet. Figure 11 provides an example of the **Chart 3–Building blocks** sheet.

Figure 11: Chart 3–Annual building block revenue requirement components

