



ACCC Decision

Lower Murray Water will cease to be a
Part 6 operator under the Water
Charge Rules 2010

13 April 2022

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Attachment A: Lower Murray Water notification to ACCC stating it will cease to be a Part 6 operator after 30 June 2023

Attachment B: Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) response to ACCC on prudency and efficiency in Victoria's regulatory framework

1. Decision

The ACCC has formed the view that the Lower Murray Urban and Rural Water Corporation, trading as Lower Murray Water (LMW), will cease to be a Part 6 operator under rule 23 of the *Water Charge Rules 2010* (WCR) after 30 June 2023. This is because the ACCC considers that LMW will be required to have all its infrastructure charges determined or approved by a single State Agency under a law of the State in a way that is consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR after the end of LMW's regulatory period on 30 June 2023.

Recent amendments to Victorian legislation and this decision, taken together, mean that the Victorian Essential Services Commission (ESCV) will continue to regulate LMW's infrastructure charges after the end of LMW's regulatory period but will do so under Victorian law and regulatory framework and will no longer require an exemption under the WCR to do so.¹

2. Introduction

LMW provides urban water services to residential and non-residential customers and rural water services for irrigators, private diverters, the Mallee Catchment Authority, and Victorian communities from Kerang to the South Australian border.² It provides services to around 4,700 irrigation customers and several hundred private diverters. LMW is owned by the Victorian Government.

LMW is considered to be an infrastructure operator under the *Water Act 2007 (Cth)* (Water Act) because it owns and operates the infrastructure used to provide services (water delivery and drainage) to customers who do not own or operate the infrastructure.³

Under the *Water Charge (Infrastructure) Rules 2010* (WCIR), which were in effect until 30 June 2020, LMW was a Part 6 operator.⁴ The following section describes the recent changes to the definition of Part 6 operator in the WCR, and the recent changes to Victorian legislation, that have led to LMW's status as a Part 6 operator being reconsidered in this decision.

¹ Obligations in other parts of the [Water Charge Rules 2010](#) (WCR) will continue to apply to LMW.

² The WCR do not relate to charges in respect of urban water supply activities beyond the point at which the water has been removed from a Basin water resources. See: section 91(3) of the [Water Act 2007 \(Cth\)](#) (Water Act).

³ Under section 7 of the Water Act, an infrastructure operator is a person that owns or operates infrastructure for one or more of the following purposes: (a) the storage of water (b) the delivery of water (c) the drainage of water, for the purposes of providing a service to someone who does not own or operate the infrastructure. LMW extracts water from a natural watercourse (the River Murray) and delivers that water to its customers through a network of channels and pipes (both gravity fed and pressurised) in its irrigation districts.

⁴ The WCR do not relate to charges in respect of urban water supply activities beyond the point at which the water has been removed from a Basin water resources. See: section 91(3) of the Water Act.

3. The legal framework and arrangements for regulating Part 6 Operators have changed

3.1. LMW's charges were regulated under arrangements accredited under the WCIR

The WCIR set requirements relating to regulated charges payable to infrastructure operators for infrastructure services in the Murray-Darling Basin (Basin).⁵ Part 6 of the WCIR provided for the ongoing determination or approval of regulated charges of Part 6 operators by an independent regulator. The regulator was the ACCC by default, unless an eligible state regulator applied for, and was granted, accreditation under Part 9 of the WCIR.

LMW was classified as Part 6 operator under the WCIR, as a non-member owned infrastructure operator that provided services in relation to more than 250GL of 'managed water resources'.⁶

The ACCC accredited arrangements that allowed the ESCV to determine and approve the infrastructure charges of infrastructure operators in Victoria (including LMW) in February 2012.⁷ These accreditation arrangements were implemented in Victorian state law through Part 1B of the *Water Industry Act 1994 (Vic)* (WI Act).⁸

The ESCV made its first determination of LMW's charges under the accredited arrangements on 1 July 2013.⁹

On 19 June 2018, the ESCV made a determination¹⁰ under section 33 of the *Essential Services Commission Act 2001* (ESC Act), pursuant to rule 29 of the WCIR and clauses 10

⁵ The *Water Charge (Infrastructure) Rules 2010* (WCIR) and the accreditation arrangements refer to 'regulated charges' rather than 'infrastructure charges'. However, the definition of 'regulated charges' under the previous WCIR is the same as the definition of 'infrastructure charges' under the new WCR. That is, a charge of a kind referred to in section 91(1)(a), (b) or (d) of the Act other than: (a) a fee to which rule 13 of the *Water Market Rules 2009* applies [a transformation application fee]; or (b) a termination fee.

⁶ Sub-rule 23(1) of the WCIR stated that Part 6 of those Rules applied to an infrastructure operator that is not a member owned operator if the sum of the maximum volume of water from managed water resources in respect of which the operator provides infrastructure services in relation to: (a) water access entitlements held by the operator (otherwise than for the purpose of providing infrastructure services to customers who hold water access entitlements to that water); and (b) water access entitlements held by its customers; and (c) water access entitlements held by the owner (not being the operator) of the water service infrastructure operated by the operator: is more than 250 GL.

⁷ The ACCC made the decision to accredit the ESCV under Part 9 of the WCIR. ACCC, [Notice of Decision to ESCV](#), 17 February 2012. Available at [Water Charge \(Infrastructure\) Rules: Accreditation arrangements, Accreditation - ESCV](#). Accessed on 4 April 2022.

⁸ Victorian legislation, [Water Industry Act 1994](#), Part 1B. Accessed on 7 January 2022.

⁹ ESCV, [Price Review 2013: Rural Water Businesses - Final decision](#), 18 June 2013. Available at: <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/water/water-prices-tariffs-and-special-drainage/water-price-reviews/water-price-review-2013#tabs-container2>. Accessed on 4 April 2022.

¹⁰ ESCV, [Lower Murray Water Determination: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2023](#), 19 June 2018. Available at: <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/water/water-prices-tariffs-and-special-drainage/water-price-reviews/water-price-review-2018#toc--lower-murray-water-rural.ltabs-container2>. Accessed on 4 April 2022.

and 14 of the *Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014* (WIRO)¹¹, which determined the infrastructure charges that LMW could levy or charge during the current regulatory period. The regulatory period for the determination took effect on 1 July 2018 and finishes on 30 June 2023.

3.2. Rule amendments changed Part 6 test and obligations

The *Water Charge Amendment Rules 2019* (the amending rules) amended and combined the WCIR, the *Water Charge (Termination Fees) Rules 2009* and the *Water Charge (Planning and Management Information) Rules 2010* into a single set of rules—the WCR.¹²

Relevantly, an intent of the new WCR was to hand back regulatory responsibility for Part 6 infrastructure operators to Basin states under Basin state laws, where Basin state regulatory approaches ensure that relevant infrastructure operators' costs are prudent and efficient and infrastructure charges are set at levels that would not allow the operator to earn monopoly returns.¹³ Accordingly, the test to determine whether an infrastructure operator is a Part 6 operator changed under the WCR.

3.3. A new test determines Part 6 classification under the WCR

Rule 23 of the WCR now provides that:

*An infrastructure operator is a **Part 6 operator** if:*

- (a) the operator is not required to have all its infrastructure charges determined or approved by a single State Agency under a law of the State in a way that is consistent with paragraph 29(2)(b); and*
- (b) the operator levies an infrastructure charge in relation to either:*
 - (i) a bulk water service¹⁴ in respect of water access rights; or*
 - (ii) infrastructure services in relation to the storage or delivery of water that is necessary to give effect to an arrangement for the sharing of water between more than one Basin State.*

Note: Subparagraph (b)(i) would not normally apply to an off-river infrastructure operator.

Subrule 29(2)(b) provides:

(b) that the forecast revenue from the charges is reasonably likely to meet, but not materially exceed, the prudent and efficient costs of providing the infrastructure services, less:

- (i) any government contributions related to the provision of those infrastructure services; and*

¹¹ The [Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014](https://www.water.vic.gov.au/water-industry-and-customers/water-corporations) (WIRO) was made under section 4D(1) of the *Water Industry Act 1994* (Vic). Available at: <https://www.water.vic.gov.au/water-industry-and-customers/water-corporations>. Accessed on 13 January 2022.

¹² Federal Register of Legislation, [Water Charge Amendment Rules 2019](#). Accessed on 8 February 2022.

¹³ Federal Register of Legislation, [Replacement Explanatory Statement, Water Charge Amendment Rules 2019](#), item 2. Accessed on 8 February 2022.

¹⁴ A bulk water service is a service for the storage and/or delivery of water that is primarily on-river. Federal Register of Legislation, [Water Regulations 2008](#), regulation 1.03. Accessed on 29 March 2022.

- (ii) any amount reflecting a direction by a government forgoing a return on its share of capital in an infrastructure operator; and
- (iii) any revenue (other than from infrastructure charges) derived from the water service infrastructure used to provide infrastructure services.

If an infrastructure operator is a Part 6 operator under the WCR, then its infrastructure charges will be determined or approved by the ACCC under divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 6 of the WCR (unless the ACCC grants the operator an exemption from the operation of the requirements in divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 6 of the WCR under rule 23C of the WCR).

If the infrastructure operator is not a Part 6 operator under the WCR (or the ACCC has granted the operator an exemption from its Part 6 obligations) then the operator's infrastructure charges are set under State law.

3.4. LMW was a Part 6 operator under the WCR

On 27 October 2021, the ACCC formed the view that LMW would be a Part 6 operator under rule 23 of the WCR after 30 June 2023. The ACCC subsequently published this decision, including its reasons for forming that view, on the ACCC's website.¹⁵

The ACCC formed this view prior to recent amendments to the Victorian state law, discussed in section 3.6 below.

3.5. The ACCC granted LMW an exemption

On 27 October 2021, the ACCC also decided to grant LMW an exemption from the operation of the requirements of divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 6 of the WCR.¹⁶ The ACCC considered the factors under rule 23C(5) and decided it was satisfied that the application of the requirements in divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 6 to LMW would not materially contribute to the achievement of the Basin water charging objectives and principles set out in Schedule 2 of the Water Act.

Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 6 set out the obligations on the operator and the ACCC, if the ACCC is to determine or approve the operators infrastructure charges. The effect of the decision was to exempt LMW from the application of the requirements of divisions 2, 3 and 4 after the end of its current regulatory period, meaning that LMW's charges would no longer be approved or determined under the WCR framework.

As part of the exemption decision, the ACCC was required to have regard to 'whether the relevant law of a State is being transitioned so that the operator's infrastructure charges will at a future date be determined or approved by a single State Agency in a way that is consistent with paragraph 29(2)(b)'. At the time of the exemption decision, the legislative amendments (discussed below) had been introduced to the Victorian Parliament but had not

¹⁵ ACCC, [Decision on whether LMW is a Part 6 operator under the Water Charge Rules 2010](https://www.accc.gov.au/regulated-infrastructure/water/water-projects/lower-murray-water-decisions-under-part-6-of-the-water-charge-rules-2010/lower-murray-water-part-6-classification-decision), 27 October 2021. Available at <https://www.accc.gov.au/regulated-infrastructure/water/water-projects/lower-murray-water-decisions-under-part-6-of-the-water-charge-rules-2010/lower-murray-water-part-6-classification-decision>. Accessed on 29 March 2022.

¹⁶ ACCC, [Decision on whether to exempt LMW from its Part 6 obligations under the Water Charge Rules 2010](https://www.accc.gov.au/regulated-infrastructure/water/water-projects/lower-murray-water-decisions-under-part-6-of-the-water-charge-rules-2010/lower-murray-water-part-6-exemption-decision), 27 October 2021. Available at <https://www.accc.gov.au/regulated-infrastructure/water/water-projects/lower-murray-water-decisions-under-part-6-of-the-water-charge-rules-2010/lower-murray-water-part-6-exemption-decision>. Accessed on 29 March 2022.

yet been made. The ACCC had regard to the intention to make the necessary amendments as one matter relevant in its decision to exempt LMW.

3.6. Amendments were made to Victorian legislation

On 1 December 2021, amendments to the WI Act contained in the *Windfall Gains Tax and State Taxation and Other Acts Further Amendment Act 2021 (Vic)* came into effect.¹⁷

Before the amendments to Victorian law came into effect, the ESCV would have been unable to determine Basin infrastructure charges levied by LMW beyond 30 June 2023. The legislative changes remove the provisions allowing for accreditation (discussed under 3.1) and enable the ESCV to approve or determine these charges under existing State laws, at the conclusion of the relevant regulatory period.

The Victorian water regulatory framework comprises the ESC Act which 'establishes the ESC as Victoria's independent economic regulator', the *Water Industry Act 1994 (Vic)* which 'provides the framework for the economic regulation of the water industry', and the *Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014 (Vic)* (WIRO) which 'is essentially the Victorian government's statutory instructions to the ESC as to how it expects the ESC to regulate Victoria's water corporations'.¹⁸ As part of this framework, the ESCV is also required to provide guidance to regulated entities.¹⁹

3.7. LMW notified the ACCC it will cease to be a Part 6 operator

On 3 February 2022 LMW notified the ACCC of its view that it will cease to be a Part 6 operator under the WCR after 30 June 2023 (**Attachment A**).²⁰

The Victoria's Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) made a submission (**Attachment B**) giving its view that, following amendments to Victorian legislation, these changes allow the ESCV to set infrastructure charges in a way that is consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR.

The ACCC has now reconsidered LMW's status as a Part 6 operator once the current regulatory period ends on 30 June 2023.

4. Consultation

The ACCC conducted a 2-week public consultation, publishing LMW's notification and DELWP's submission on its website, and seeking submissions on whether LMW will cease to be a Part 6 operator within the meaning of the WCR via the ACCC consultation hub from

¹⁷ Victorian legislation, [Windfall Gains Tax and State Taxation and Other Acts Further Amendment Act 2021](#). Accessed on 29 March 2022.

¹⁸ Attachment B, *DELWP Response to ACCC on Prudency and Efficiency in Victoria's Regulatory Framework*, p 3.

¹⁹ ESCV, [2023 Water Price Review: Guidance paper](#), 26 October 2021, p 2. Available at <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/water/water-prices-tariffs-and-special-drainage/water-price-reviews/water-price-review-2023>. Accessed on 15 February 2022.

²⁰ If an infrastructure operator that is a Part 6 operator: (a) ceases to be a Part 6 operator; or (b) becomes aware of a matter that may result in the operator ceasing to be a Part 6 operator on a specified date; the operator must notify the ACCC of that fact, or that matter, as soon as practicable after becoming so aware. See subrule 23D(1) of the WCR.

Wednesday 23 February 2022 to Wednesday 9 March 2022. The ACCC did not receive any submissions in response to this consultation.

5. Reasons for ACCC decision that LMW will cease to be a Part 6 operator

There are two key requirements that must be met for an infrastructure operator to be a Part 6 operator under the WCR (see section 3.3). In relation to the first requirement, the ACCC has formed the view that LMW will no longer satisfy subrule 23(a) after 30 June 2023. That is, the ACCC considers that LMW will now be required to have all its infrastructure charges determined or approved by a single State Agency under a law of the State in way that is consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR and so, after 30 June 2023, will cease to be a Part 6 operator pursuant to rule 23.

Given this view, it is unnecessary for the ACCC to consider the second limb of rule 23, subrule 23(b); that is, whether LMW levies an infrastructure charge in relation to a bulk water service in respect of water access rights.²¹

The reasons for the ACCC's decision are set out below, considering the elements of subrule 23(a) – first, whether LMW is required to have all its infrastructure charges determined or approved by a single State Agency under a law of a State and second, whether those charges are determined or approved in a way that is consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR.

5.1. All LMW's infrastructure charges will be approved by a single State Agency under a law of a State

The ESCV is the Victorian Government's independent regulator, established by the ESC Act and the ACCC considers it a 'single state agency' within the meaning of rule 23 of the WCR.²² Victorian law provides for the ESCV to be the sole independent state regulator of Victoria's regulated water industry and each of the state-owned water corporations (of which LMW is one).²³ LMW is a 'regulated entity' under the *Water Industry Act 1994 (Vic)* (WI Act) and is subject to regulation by the ESCV.²⁴

The relevant Victorian laws are the WI Act, the ESC Act and the WIRO. The ACCC considers that the WI and ESC Acts are 'laws of a State' within the meaning of the Water

²¹ In its 27 October 2021 [classification decision](#), the ACCC considered subrule 23(b)(i) to be satisfied for the purposes of that decision.

²² Under rule 3 of the WCR, 'State Agency' means an agency of a State within the meaning of paragraph (c) of the definition of agency of a State in the [Water] Act. Section 4(c) of the Water Act provides that 'agency of a State' means a body (whether incorporated or not) established or appointed for a public purpose by or under a law of the Commonwealth.

²³ Under section 32(1) of the [Essential Services Commission Act 2001](#) (the ESC Act), the ESC 'may regulate prescribed prices for or in respect of prescribed goods and services supplied by or within a regulated industry'. Under the WI Act, the WIRO prescribes certain services in the 'regulated water industry' for the purposes of this provision. See also Attachment B, *DELWP Response to ACCC on Prudency and Efficiency in Victoria's Regulatory Framework*, p 2. LMW is a water corporation established under Part 6 of the *Water Act 1989 (Vic)*.

²⁴ Under section 4A of the WI Act, LMW is defined as a Rural Water Authority which comes under the definition of a 'regulated entity'.

Act. The ACCC considers that 'a law of a State' can include legislative instruments²⁵ and that the WIRO is a 'law of a State', as it constitutes a legislative instrument that binds the ESCV.²⁶

The ACCC is also satisfied that all of LMW's infrastructure charges will be regulated by the ESCV under these laws. Subrule 3(1) of the WCR provides that an 'infrastructure charge means a charge of a kind referred to in paragraph 91(1)(a), (b) or (d)' of the Water Act. Those charges are:

- fees or charges payable to an 'irrigation infrastructure operator', broadly in relation to access to the operator's irrigation network, or services in relation to that access
- 'bulk water charges', which broadly are charges payable for either or both the storage of water for, or the delivery of water to other infrastructure operators, other operators of reticulated water systems and other prescribed persons
- fees or charges prescribed by regulation 4.01A of the *Water Regulations 2008* (Cth) for the purposes of section 91(1)(d) of the Water Act, which, in summary, relate to access to an operator's water service infrastructure, or services in relation to that access.

Under section 33 of the ESC Act, the ESCV is empowered to make binding²⁷ price determinations for goods and services prescribed in the WIRO, and as explained below, the ACCC considers that these 'prescribed services' would include 'infrastructure charges' for the purposes of the WCR.²⁸

The WIRO allows the ESCV to regulate standards, conditions and prices in respect of any services provided by a regulated entity that are 'in connection with' the supply of water to other regulated entities or any other person; and the use and extraction of river water (for example, 'surface water').

Clauses 7(a) and 7(b) of the WIRO prescribe the following services in respect of which the ESCV has the power to regulate both 'standards and conditions of service and supply' and 'prices':²⁹

²⁵ Section 4(1) of the Water Act defines 'law of a State' as 'a law of, or in force in, a State but does not include a law of the Commonwealth in force in the State'.

²⁶ The ACCC considers that the WIRO is a 'law of a State' because it is made under a power delegated by the Victorian Parliament (section 4D of the WI Act); determines the content of the law, in that it provides a framework that the ESC must follow in relation to the economic regulation of services provided by the regulated water industry; and imposes obligations on the ESC. The WIRO is also specified as an 'empowering instrument' in section 3 of the ESC Act.

²⁷ Section 35(7) of the ESC Act states that 'A determination is binding on a regulated entity or a regulated industry specified in the determination'.

²⁸ Section 32(1) of the ESC Act provides that the ESCV 'may regulate prescribed prices for or in respect of prescribed goods and services supplied by or within a regulated industry'. Section 31A of the ESC Act defines 'prescribed prices' and 'prescribed goods and services' by reference to the 'empowering instrument' (which includes WIRO). The WIRO, made under the section 4D of WI Act, then specifies what are 'prescribed goods and services' under clauses 7(a) and (b).

²⁹ Section 4D of the WI Act states that the WIRO may 'specify which goods or services made, produced or supplied by or within the regulated water industry are to be prescribed goods and services in respect of which the [ESCV] has the power to regulate prices (2a)' and may 'declare which goods or services made, produced or supplied by or within the regulated water industry are to be declared goods and services in respect of which the [ESCV] has the power to regulate market conduct (2f).'

- 'retail water services' which means 'a service provided by a regulated entity in connection with the provision of a supply of water to a person other than a regulated entity'
- 'storage operator and bulk water services', which means 'a service provided by a regulated entity in connection with the provision of a supply of water to a regulated entity'
- 'diversion services', which means 'a service provided by a regulated entity in connection with the management, extraction or use of groundwater or surface water'.

The ACCC considers that these prescribed services are broad and cover the services or matters which underpin 'infrastructure charges' for the purposes of the WCR.

As discussed above, the ESCV is empowered to regulate these infrastructure charges but is also required to do so under the WIRO. Paragraph 10 of the WIRO requires the ESCV to 'make a price determination which determines the maximum prices that a regulated entity may charge for prescribed services, or the manner in which the regulated entity's prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated'.³⁰

DELWP's submission to the ACCC confirms this view, noting that 'the same services were regulated by the [ESCV] prior to regulation of Basin services transferring to the Commonwealth after 2012. Victoria has not shifted in its position that all these declared and prescribed services must be regulated in accordance with the statutory provisions of the WIRO 2014'.³¹

The ESCV is the sole independent regulator required to regulate charges for prescribed services, which the ACCC considers aligns with the definition of 'infrastructure charges' in the WCR. As such, the ACCC considers that LMW is required to have all its infrastructure charges determined or approved by a single State Agency under a law of the state.

5.2. LMW's infrastructure charges will be determined or approved in a way that is consistent with paragraph 29(2)(b) of the WCR

As discussed above, the ACCC is satisfied that all of LMW's infrastructure charges will be approved by a single State Agency under a law of a State at the end of LMW's regulatory period. The second part of subrule 23(a) concerns whether LMW's infrastructure charges will be determined or approved in a way that is consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR.

In its 2016 Review of the *Water Charge Rules: Final Advice*, the ACCC considered that subrule 23(a) would set a 'basic standard for regulatory oversight'.³² The ACCC also stated that while the approaches used by Basin state regulators such as the ESCV are not identical to the WCR, they are likely to be consistent with subrule 29(2)(b).³³

³⁰ Paragraph 10(a) of the WIRO states 'before the commencement of a regulatory period, the Commission must make a price determination which determines the maximum prices that a regulated entity may charge for prescribed services, or the manner in which the regulated entity's prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, during the regulatory period'.

³¹ Attachment B, *DELWP Response to ACCC on Prudence and Efficiency in Victoria's Regulatory Framework*, p 12.

³² ACCC, [ACCC Water Charge Rules Final Advice](#), September 2016, p 150. Available at: [Review of the water charge rules: advice development - Final advice](#). Accessed on 5 April 2022.

³³ ACCC, [ACCC Water Charge Rules Final Advice](#), September 2016, pp 146-7, accessed on 5 April 2022.

Rule 23 provides that the relevant charges must be regulated ‘in a way that is consistent’ with the obligations set out under subrule 29(2)(b). The ACCC considers that the measure of ‘in a way’ as well as the requirement for ‘consistency’ allow for some flexibility and do not require that the relevant State laws reproduce the WCR requirements exactly.

The ACCC considers that the phrase ‘reasonably likely to meet’ means that the ACCC can be satisfied where there is a real chance (that is, one that is not fanciful or remote) that the forecast revenue from charges will meet, and not materially exceed, the prudent and efficient costs of providing the infrastructure services.

Subrule 29(2)(b) requires that forecast revenue is ‘reasonably likely to meet’ but not materially exceed, the prudent and efficient costs of providing the infrastructure services (less the amounts referenced in the rule).³⁴

The terms ‘prudent’ and ‘efficient’ are not defined in the Water Act, the WCIR or the WCR. Based on its experience in regulating the water sector under the WCIR and the WCR frameworks, and in other regulated sectors under other regulatory frameworks, the ACCC considers that costs will be ‘prudent and efficient’ if the costs are the same as would be incurred by a commercial operator, competing in a competitive market, providing the desired quantity and quality of services, complying with all relevant regulatory and legislative obligations, based on the information available at the time, and including a normal market return on investment.

In considering the relevant State laws and comparing them to the requirements set out under subrule 29(2)(b), the ACCC notes that the State laws provide for a number of matters that the ESCV ‘must have regard to’. The ACCC notes that the ESCV, as the decision-maker, must take these matters into account, but that the weight given to a particular matter is for the ESCV to determine. As such, the ACCC has taken the view that the significance of any potential inconsistency between the requirements of subrule 29(2)(b) and the State law, depends on whether the ESCV would apply those considerations in a way that is *inconsistent* with the WCR requirements. That is, in the absence of a direct inconsistency, the existence of some matters that could possibly be applied in a way that is not consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) does not necessarily mean that regulation by the ESCV fails the standard for oversight in the WCR, provided that the State laws – as a whole – can be applied in a way that would meet this standard.

Further, the ACCC acknowledges that a State regulatory framework could meet the standard required by the WCR in more than one way. The test in the WCR sets a threshold: it does not prescribe a methodology. Because the ESCV is required to have regard to certain matters, and to determine the appropriate balance between them, the ESCV could determine a range of outcomes under State laws that satisfy the test in the WCR.

Section 5.2.1 sets out the ACCC’s assessment of the relevant State laws under which the ESCV will determine or approve LMW’s infrastructure charges. On this basis the ACCC is satisfied that LMW is required to have its charges determined or approved in a way that is consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR.

³⁴ Subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR requires that: the forecast revenue from the charges is reasonably likely to meet, but not materially exceed, the prudent and efficient costs of providing the infrastructure services, less: (i) any government contributions related to the provision of those infrastructure services; and (ii) any amount reflecting a direction by a government forgoing a return on its share of capital in an infrastructure operator; and (iii) any revenue (other than from infrastructure charges) derived from the water service infrastructure used to provide infrastructure services.

Section 6 considers the ESCV's methodology and how it applies the matters it must have regard to under State law, as detailed in its guidance to regulated entities for the purpose of preparing a pricing submission. The ESCV's guidance³⁵ does not constitute a 'law of a state'. The ACCC is of the view that the ESCV's methodology, as outlined in its guidance, illustrates how the ESCV will apply the laws of the State and as such, supports the ACCC's conclusion of the consistency of the State laws with subrule 29(2)(b).

Section 7 notes ESCV's approach as considered against the National Water Initiative (NWI) commitments.

5.2.1. The matters the ESCV must have regard to are consistent with the WCR requirements

The ACCC considers that the requirements set out in the ESC Act and the WIRO require the ESCV to determine or approve prices in a way that is consistent with the 'prudence and efficiency' requirements under subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR.

Objectives and matters to which the ESCV must have regard under State law

As described above, the ESCV's decision-making framework is made up of several interacting Victorian state laws that, across different legislation and with reference to each other, set out the ESCV's objectives and the matters that it must consider when making price determinations.

In performing its functions and exercising its powers, the ESCV's overarching objective is 'to promote the long-term interests of Victorian consumers'; in doing so, the ESCV must 'have regard to the price, quality and reliability of essential services'.³⁶

In seeking to achieve this overarching objective in relation to the water industry, the ESC Act provides that the ESCV 'must have regard to' particular matters including:

- efficiency in the industry and incentives for long term investment
- the financial viability of the industry
- the degree of, and scope for, competition within the industry, including countervailing market power and information asymmetries
- the relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the industry
- the benefits and costs of regulation (including externalities and the gains from competition and efficiency) for—
 - consumers and users of products or services (including low income and vulnerable consumers)
 - regulated entities
- consistency in regulation between States and on a national basis

³⁵ ESCV, [2023 water price review: Guidance paper, Appendix C – Matters businesses and the commission must have regard to](https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/water/water-prices-tariffs-and-special-drainage/water-price-reviews/water-price-review-2023), 26 October 2021, p 69. Available at: <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/water/water-prices-tariffs-and-special-drainage/water-price-reviews/water-price-review-2023>. Accessed on 8 March 2022.

³⁶ Victorian legislation, [Essential Services Commission Act 2001](#), section 8. Accessed on 5 April 2022.

- any matters specified in the empowering instrument³⁷

The WI Act provides that the ESCV's objectives in relation to the regulated water industry are:

- wherever possible, to ensure that the costs of regulation do not exceed the benefits;
- to ensure that regulatory decision making and regulatory processes have regard to any differences between the operating environments of regulated entities;
- to ensure that regulatory decision making has regard to the health, safety, environmental sustainability (including water conservation) and social obligations of regulated entities.³⁸

The WIRO specifies that in seeking to achieve the objectives in the ESC Act and the WI Act (above), that it also to have regard to, and place particular emphasis on:

- the promotion of efficient use of prescribed services by customers;
- the promotion of efficiency in regulated entities as well as efficiency in, and the financial viability of, the regulated water industry; and
- the provision to regulated entities of incentives to pursue efficiency improvements.³⁹

When making a price determination the ESCV 'must have regard to' the matters specified in the ESC Act, which include:

- the particular circumstances of the regulated industry and the prescribed goods and services for which the determination is being made
- the efficient costs of producing or supplying regulated goods or services and of complying with relevant legislation and relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the regulated industry
- the return on assets in the regulated industry
- any relevant interstate and international benchmarks for prices, costs and return on assets in comparable industries
- any other factors that the ESCV considers relevant⁴⁰

Clause 11 of the WIRO⁴¹ provides that when making a price determination, the ESCV must also have regard to matters relevantly including the following pricing principles: that the prices that a regulated entity may charge for prescribed services, or the manner in which the regulated entity's prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, should:

³⁷ Victorian legislation, [Essential Services Commission Act 2001](#), section 8A. Accessed on 5 April 2022.

³⁸ Victorian legislation, [Water Industry Act 1994](#), Part 4C. Accessed on 7 January 2022.

³⁹ Victoria State Government, [WIRO](#), clause 8(b). Accessed on 5 April 2022.

⁴⁰ Victorian legislation, [Essential Services Commission Act 2001](#), section 33. Accessed on 5 April 2022.

⁴¹ Clause 11 of the [WIRO](#) provides that when making a price determination, the ESC relevantly 'must have regard to' the objectives specified in clause 8 of the WIRO; the matters specified in section 33(3) of the ESC Act; the matters specified in the Commission's guidance issued under clause 13; and the principles under 11(d).

- enable customers or potential customers of the regulated entity to easily understand the prices charged by the regulated entity for prescribed services or the manner in which such prices are calculated, determined or otherwise regulated;
- provide signals about the efficient costs of providing prescribed services to customers (either collectively or to an individual customer or class of customers) while avoiding price shocks where possible; and
- take into account the interests of customers of the regulated entity, including low income and vulnerable customers.⁴²

Clause 12(a) of the WIRO also provides that in making a price determination the ESCV 'must adopt an approach and methodology that is consistent with section 33(2) of the ESC Act and [the WIRO]'.⁴³ Section 33(2) of the ESC Act then provides that 'in making a price determination, the [ESCV] must adopt an approach and methodology which the [ESCV] considers will best meet the objectives specified in this Act and any relevant legislation'.⁴⁴

The ACCC has assessed State laws as consistent with the requirements of rule 29(2)(b)

As mentioned above, the ACCC considers that costs will be 'prudent and efficient' if the costs are the same as would be incurred by a commercial operator:

- competing in a competitive market,
- providing the desired quantity and quality of services,
- complying with all relevant regulatory and legislative obligations,
- based on the information available at the time, and
- including a normal market return on investment.

The ACCC considers that the ESCV's framework under State law will require it to assess the prudence and efficiency of LMW's costs consistently with rule 29(2)(b) on the basis of the following considerations.

Specifically, under State law, the ESCV must have regard to 'the efficient costs of producing or supplying regulated goods or services and of complying with relevant legislation and relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the regulated industry'. The ACCC considers that, in so doing, the ESCV will assess the costs incurred by the operator in complying with all relevant regulatory and legislative obligations and that the ESCV must have regard to 'price, quality and reliability of essential services', allowing for the desired quantity and quality of services.

Moreover, the ACCC considers that the ESCV's requirement under State law to have regard to the 'return on assets in the regulated industry' is consistent with to the consideration of an operator's costs including a normal market return on investment. Also, the ESCV must consider the financial viability of the industry under both the ESC Act and the WIRO.⁴⁵

⁴² Victoria State Government, [WIRO](#), clause 11(d). Accessed on 5 April 2022.

⁴³ Victoria State Government, [WIRO](#), Clause 12(a), accessed on 5 April 2022.

⁴⁴ The ACCC considers that 'the objectives specified in this Act' refers back to section 8 of the ESC Act.

⁴⁵ Section 8A(b) of the ESC Act and clause 8(b)(ii) of the WIRO.

As discussed above, the ACCC considers that the test under subrule 23(a) allows for some flexibility and does not require that the relevant State laws reproduce the WCR requirements exactly and the State regulatory framework could meet the standard required by the WCR in more than one way.

In the ACCC's view, there are no matters to which ESCV must have regard that are directly *inconsistent* with 29(2)(b) of the WCR. That is, the ACCC considers that the requirement that the ESCV have regard to the matters specified above, is consistent with the ESCV considering LMW's prudent and efficient costs, as well as the factors that will affect those costs.

It is the ACCC's view that Victorian State law requires the consideration of matters that are consistent with an effort to replicate a competitive market in which LMW's charges are kept in line with its prudent and efficient costs. The consideration of the factors specified in the ESCV Act and the WIRO mean that there is a real chance that LMW's forecast revenue from charges will meet, but not materially exceed, the prudent and efficient costs of providing the infrastructure services.

Subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR also specifies that the forecast revenue should not include:

- (i) *any government contributions related to the provision of those infrastructure services; and*
- (ii) *any amount reflecting a direction by a government forgoing a return on its share of capital in an infrastructure operator; and*
- (iii) *any revenue (other than from infrastructure charges) derived from the water service infrastructure used to provide infrastructure services.*

Under the relevant State laws, there is no explicit obligation on the ESCV to exclude these amounts from its forecast revenue from charges. However, as discussed above, the ACCC does not consider that the wording of the laws of the State must exactly match those under subrule 29(2)(b) for the ACCC to be satisfied that the ESCV is required to determine or approve the relevant charges in a way that is consistent with the WCR requirements.

While the objectives and requirements in the ESC Act and the WIRO described above do not explicitly require the ESCV to exclude these amounts from the forecast revenue from charges, the ACCC considers that the amounts prescribed in 29(2)(b)(i),(ii) and (iii) could be subtracted from the forecast revenue from charges on the basis that the ESCV must consider the 'return on assets in the regulated industry', 'efficiency in the industry and incentives for long term investment' as well as 'any other factors that [it] considers relevant'.⁴⁶

As discussed in section 6 below, the ACCC also considers that the ESCV's methodology for pricing determinations and approvals demonstrates that the amounts specified under subrule 29(2)(b) will, in practice, be subtracted from the revenue requirement from charges, and the ESCV's obligations under State law, as a whole, provide a discipline against over-recovering revenue.

The ACCC has not identified any matters that the ESCV must have regard to in approving or determining LMW's infrastructure charges that are directly inconsistent with subrule 29(2)(b); however, there are some matters that could possibly be applied in a way that may not be

⁴⁶ Victorian legislation, [Essential Services Commission Act 2001](#), sections 33(3)(a), 8A(1)(a) and 33(3)(e), accessed on 5 April 2022.

consistent. For example, under section 4C(c) of the WI Act, one of the objectives of the ESCV is to 'ensure that regulatory decision making has regard to the health, safety, environmental sustainability (including water conservation) and social obligations of regulated entities'.⁴⁷ The ACCC acknowledges that there are many significant matters contained within this objective, each of which will be given weight relative to the others by the ESCV.

Another example is clause 11(d)(iii) of the WIRO which requires the ESCV to 'take into account the interests of customers of the regulated entity, including low income and vulnerable customers'.⁴⁸ The ACCC considers that, to some extent, the interpretation of these factors is subjective and, as such, the ESCV could potentially give weight to and apply these factors in ways that are not consistent with subrule 29(2)(b).

However, as discussed above, the ACCC considers that the existence of some matters to which the ESCV must have regard that could possibly be applied in a way that is inconsistent does not necessarily mean that the State laws would be applied inconsistently as a whole.

Considering the matters noted above, the ACCC considers that it can be satisfied that there is a real chance that the ESCV will be required to determine or approve LMW's infrastructure charges in a way that is consistent with the prudence and efficiency requirements under subrule 29(2)(b), such that the forecast revenue from infrastructure charges will meet, but not materially exceed, the 'prudent and efficient' costs of providing the infrastructure services.

6. The ESCV's methodology demonstrates an approach that is consistent with the WCR requirements

Although it is not a law of a state, the ACCC considers that the ESCV's decision-making methodology, as illustrated by guidance material such as the *2023 water price review: Guidance paper*⁴⁹ supports the conclusion that the ESCV undertakes pricing determinations under the laws of Victoria in a manner consistent with the requirements in subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR.

In its *2023 water price review: Guidance paper*, the ESCV decision-making methodology reflects subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR, stating that the ESCV:

... will use a building block methodology to determine the revenues that will provide a water business with a reasonable opportunity to recover a rate of return on prudent and efficient capital expenditure on assets, a return of the cost of investing in those assets (through depreciation), prudent and efficient operating costs, a benchmark tax allowance and recovery of costs required to comply with relevant health, safety, environmental, social and other regulatory obligations over the next regulatory period.⁵⁰

The ESCV describes its practical application of the building block methodology, stating:

⁴⁷ Victorian legislation, [Water Industry Act 1994](#), part 4C, accessed on 7 January 2022.

⁴⁸ Victoria State Government, [WIRO](#), clause 11(d)(iii), accessed on 5 April 2022.

⁴⁹ ESCV, [2023 water price review: Guidance paper](#), accessed on 18 January 2022.

⁵⁰ ESCV, [2023 water price review: Guidance paper](#), p 8, accessed on 18 January 2022.

Once the revenue requirement for the regulatory period has been determined using building blocks, the form of price control that will be applicable to each water business specifies how this revenue is to be translated into customer prices.⁵¹

In its guidance the ESCV sets out the major required components of a water businesses' price submission, which includes a business's forecast operating expenditure, stating:

The forecast operating expenditure to be included for the purposes of calculating the revenue requirement is operating expenditure which would be incurred by a prudent service provider acting efficiently to achieve the lowest cost of delivering on service outcomes over the regulatory period, taking into account a long-term planning horizon (prudent and efficient forecast operating expenditure).⁵²

The guidance also requires a price submission to the ESCV to provide separate data and to justify estimates for: – government contributions — federal, state and local government contributions towards the capital cost of a project.⁵³ LMW's most recent price determination in 2018 shows that government contributions were subtracted from the calculation of the regulatory asset base.⁵⁴

7. The ESCV's methodology demonstrates an approach that is consistent with National Water Initiative commitments

Compliance with the NWI commitments is not part of the test under rule 23, however, the ACCC considers that the Productivity Commission's (PC) independent assessment supports the ACCC's assessment of the consistency of State laws with the WCR requirements in this decision. The ESCV's approach under the laws of the state was assessed by the PC as consistent with NWI commitments in its recent review of NWI implementation progress. Under the NWI, jurisdictions agreed to 'bring into effect pricing policies for water storage and delivery in rural and urban systems that facilitate efficient water use and trade in water entitlements', including through the use of ... 'full cost recovery for water services to ensure business viability and avoid monopoly rents, including recovery of environmental externalities, where feasible and practical...'.⁵⁵ To conduct its assessment, the PC investigated pricing processes and regulation, pricing outcomes and subsidies, and changes in ownership arrangements.⁵⁶ The PC concluded that 'Overall, New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT have met the pricing requirements of the NWI for regulated entities'.⁵⁷

⁵¹ ESCV, [2023 water price review: Guidance paper](#), p 8, accessed on 18 January 2022.

⁵² ESCV, [2023 water price review: Guidance paper](#), p 28, accessed on 18 January 2022.

⁵³ ESCV, [2023 water price review: Guidance paper](#), p 39, accessed on 18 January 2022.

⁵⁴ ESCV, [Lower Murray Water Determination: 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2023](#), 19 June 2018, table 9, p 49. Available at: <https://engage.vic.gov.au/project/water-price-review-2018/page/lower-murray-water-rural-2018-price-review>. Accessed on 5 April 2022.

⁵⁵ Council of Australian Governments, [Intergovernmental agreement on a National Water Initiative](#), clause 65, p 13. Available at: [National Water Initiative](#). Accessed on 30 March 2022.

⁵⁶ Productivity Commission, [Assessment of National Water Initiative implementation progress \(2017–2020\), National Water Reform 2020, Inquiry Report no. 96](#), 28 May 2021, p 75. Available at: [National Water Reform 2020: Inquiry report](#). Accessed on 5 April 2022.

⁵⁷ Productivity Commission, [Assessment of National Water Initiative implementation progress \(2017–2020\), National Water Reform 2020, Inquiry Report no. 96](#), 28 May 2021, p 85, accessed on 5 April 2022.

As discussed in section 5, the ACCC has considered the relevant Victorian laws that make up the ESCV's regulatory framework to determine whether arrangements for the regulation of LMW's infrastructure charges meet all the elements of the parts of rule 23(a). The ACCC is satisfied that all of LMW's infrastructure charges will be required to be approved by a single State Agency under a law of a State and that those infrastructure charges will be determined or approved in a way that is consistent with the requirements under subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR. The ACCC considers that the ESCV's methodology and the recent PC assessment against the pricing requirements of the NWI support the ACCC's assessment.

8. Conclusion

The ACCC has formed the view that LMW will cease to be a Part 6 operator under rule 23 of the WCR after 30 June 2023. This is because the ACCC considers that LMW will be required to have all its infrastructure charges determined or approved by a single State Agency under a law of the State in way that is consistent with subrule 29(2)(b) of the WCR after the end of LMW's regulatory period on 30 June 2023.

The changes to Victorian legislation and this decision, taken together, mean that the ESCV will continue to regulate LMW's infrastructure charges after the end of LMW's regulatory period but will do so under Victorian law and regulatory framework and will no longer require an exemption under the WCR to do so.



2 February 2022

[REDACTED]
Australian Competitor & Consumer Commission (ACCC)

[REDACTED]
MELBOURNE VIC 3000
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

LOWER MURRAY WATER - NOTIFICATION OF CEASING TO BE A PART 6 OPERATOR

Under the Commonwealth's Water Charge (Infrastructure) Rules 2010 (WCIR), LMW was deemed a Part 6 operator subject to regulation under Part 6 of the rules. The ACCC accredited arrangements allowed Victoria's independent economic regulator, the Essential Services Commission (ESC) to determine and approve the infrastructure charges of LMW under Part 9 of the WCIR.

After the Commonwealth reformed its framework and introduced its amended Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth), LMW is subject to the transitional provisions for existing Part 6 operators. The ACCC formed the view that LMW would remain a Part 6 operator under rule 23 after the 30 June 2023 (the conclusion date of its current determination).

LMW sought, and was granted on the 27th of October 2021, an exemption from the operation of the requirements set out in divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 6 of the rules. This exemption was, in part, on the basis that Victoria was making arrangements to transition regulation of Basin charges to the ESC under Victoria's regulatory framework.

In late 2021, the Victorian government passed legislation that will have the effect of allowing the ESC to continue to regulate the Basin charges of LMW after LMW's transition period expires on 30 June 2023.

LMW considers that Victoria's regulatory framework operates in a manner consistent with the regulatory thresholds of the Water Charge Rules 2010 and is consistent with the prudence and efficiency requirements in clause 29(2)(b) of those rules. The approach to regulation of LMW's prices under the Victorian regulatory framework aligns with achieving the water charging objectives and principles set out in schedule 2 of the Water Act 2007 (Ct).



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In accordance with rule 23D of the Water Charge Rules 2010, LMW wishes to notify the ACCC that it ceases to be a Part 6 operator and that the application of the requirements in divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 6 to LMW would not materially contribute to the achievement of the Basin water charging objectives and principles in Schedule 2 of the Water Act 2007 (Cth).

If you have any further questions, please contact [REDACTED], [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on [REDACTED] or via email [REDACTED]

Yours sincerely

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature area.



Department of Environment,
Land, Water and Planning

PO Box 500, East Melbourne,
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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

**SUBMISSION TO AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION AND CONSUMER COMMISSION ON VICTORIA'S
PART 6 OPERATORS**

The Commonwealth's compilation of water charge rules applying to Victoria's water corporations in the Murray-Darling Basin, including the Water Charge (Infrastructure) Rules 2010, provided the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) with the power to determine charges for bulk water services and other water storage, delivery and drainage services (Basin charges).

Until recently, the Essential Services Commission (ESC), as Victoria's independent economic regulator, undertook pricing determinations of Basin charges under accreditation arrangements approved by the ACCC in accordance with these rules.

As you know, the Commonwealth undertook significant reform to its framework in 2019 resulting in the consolidation of the water charge rules into one instrument, the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth) which came into effect in July 2020. Under these rules, regulatory oversight of infrastructure charges for on-river infrastructure operators can be passed from the ACCC to the relevant state agency of each Basin state, provided that adequate state arrangements are in place.

The Victorian Government believes it is in all parties' interests for the ESC to continue to undertake price determinations of Basin charges. The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) undertook the work required to implement this in 2021, including minor changes to the relevant state legislation, which were passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 2021.

DELWP will request that Goulburn-Murray Water (GMW) and Lower Murray Water (LMW), Victoria's two infrastructure operators currently subject to the Commonwealth regulatory regime, inform the ACCC that each will cease to be Part 6 operators as a result of the amendments to the Water Charge Rules.

DELWP considers Victoria's regulatory pricing framework to be structured in a manner consistent with the regulatory thresholds of the Water Charge Rules 2010 and in doing so aligns with the water charging objectives and principles in the *Water Act 2007* (Cth). It therefore supports the regulation of both infrastructure operators' Basin services returning to the ESC under the Victorian regulatory framework.

The attached paper has been prepared by DELWP to explain how Victoria's regulatory framework is suitable. It provides further information on Victoria's regulatory framework and laws to assist the ACCC with its own assessment when GMW and LMW submit notices to the ACCC under Rule 81(11) of the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth).

Victoria's rural water customers will benefit from the ESC undertaking price determinations for Basin charges in its own right under a single Victorian framework. The ESC's experience of setting prices, including for services in the Basin, will ensure continuity. It will also use the experience gained through the application of its PREMO framework to deliver value and meaningful engagement with customers.

It will also provide regulatory certainty for the ACCC, the ESC, Victoria's on-river infrastructure operators in the Basin and their customers before the next price submission process for both corporations.

If you require any further information in relation to this submission or any aspect of Victoria's regulatory framework, please contact [REDACTED], DELWP on [REDACTED] or via email at [REDACTED]

Thank you for your support through this process.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

24/01/2022

Encl.

Submission to Australian Competition and Consumer Commission on Victoria's Part 6 Operators

Department of Environment, Land, Water and
Planning



January 2022



Environment,
Land, Water
and Planning

OFFICIAL

Acknowledgment

We acknowledge and respect Victorian Traditional Owners as the original custodians of Victoria's land and waters, their unique ability to care for Country and deep spiritual connection to it. We honour Elders past and present whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices.

We are committed to genuinely partner, and meaningfully engage, with Victoria's Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities to support the protection of Country, the maintenance of spiritual and cultural practices and their broader aspirations in the 21st century and beyond.



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Overview – Commonwealth Water Charge Rules and Victoria's Part 6 Operators

The *Water Act 2007* (Cth) provides for the management of the water resources of the Murray Darling Basin (Basin) and other matters of national interest. It establishes institutional and governance arrangements to address the sustainability and management of the Basin's shared water resources.

Under section 92 of the Water Act, the Commonwealth can issue Water Charge Rules in relation to fees and charges for rural water in the Basin. Until recently, the pricing framework for setting fees and charges were contained across three sets of Water Charge Rules being the:

- Water Charge (Infrastructure) Rules 2010 (Cth) (Old Rules);
- Water Charge (Termination Fees) Rules 2009 (Cth); and
- Water Charge (Planning and Management Information) Rules 2010 (Cth).

Under the Water Charge (Infrastructure) Rules 2010 (Cth), an infrastructure operator was deemed a *Part 6 operator* if it was (i) not member owned; and (ii) provided infrastructure services in relation to more than 250 GL of water access entitlements. Application of Part 6 of the rules relates to the approval of Basin charges for irrigation delivery and drainage services, disconnection from such services and bulk water services (Basin charges) levied to Basin irrigation customers.

In Victoria, the Part 6 operators defined under the Commonwealth Rules were Goulburn-Murray Water (GMW) and Lower Murray Water (LMW).

In accordance with the Water Charge (Infrastructure) Rules 2010 (Cth), regulation of the infrastructure charges of these operators was to be either by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) or by an 'accredited' State Agency under Part 9 of the Rules. In 2012, the ACCC accredited Victoria's independent state regulator; the Essential Services Commission (ESC) as the State Agency in Victoria. Prior to 2012, the Basin charges of each operator was regulated under Victorian legislation by the ESC.

In 2014, in response to a recommendation from the Independent Review of the *Water Act 2007* (Cth), the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for the Environment wrote to the ACCC requesting advice on possible amendments to these rules.

The ACCC subsequently released an issues paper, Draft Advice and provided its Final Advice to the Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources in September 2016. The majority of the ACCC's recommendations in the Final Advice was adopted including recommended changes relating to the setting of the infrastructure charges of on-river (bulk water) infrastructure operators. These new rules, the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth) commenced on 1 July 2020.

A primary element of the Final Advice on the Water Charge Rules was that State Agencies would regulate the infrastructure charges of on-river infrastructure operators in the Basin in their State provided that minimum requirements relating to the setting of these charges were met. In essence, Basin State regulatory approaches must ensure that relevant infrastructure operators' costs are prudent and efficient and infrastructure charges are set at levels that would not allow the operator to earn monopoly returns.

The Victorian government supports regulatory oversight of Victoria's infrastructure operators in the Basin returning to the ESC under Victoria's price regulation framework.

Victoria's state laws provide for economic regulation of prices charged by its state-owned water corporations; and the manner in which rural prices are determined for the regulated water industry in Victoria is consistent with current arrangements under the Commonwealth Water Charge Rules 2010. Furthermore, the ESC's experience of setting prices and customer engagement, including for services in the Basin, will ensure continuity and will streamline price regulation of Victoria's Basin water and infrastructure services.

The following submission will establish that Victoria's on-river infrastructure operators no longer meet the thresholds to be a Part 6 operator under the new Water Charge Rules.

This paper is to assist the ACCC with its own assessment should GMW and LMW submit its notice to the ACCC under sub rule 81(11) of the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth). Specifically, it is intended to demonstrate that the current Victorian regulatory pricing framework is structured to regulate infrastructure operators in the Basin in a manner consistent with the thresholds of the Water Charge Rules 2010 (notably Rule 23) and in doing so aligns with the water charging objectives and principles in the *Water Act 2007* (Cth).

1. Introduction to Victoria's regulatory framework

The Victorian water regulatory framework comprises the *Essential Services Commission Act 2001* (Vic), the *Water Industry Act 1994* (Vic) (with particular emphasis on Part 1A of the Act) and the Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014 (Vic) (WIRO). The framework provides for the ESC to be the sole independent state regulator of Victoria's regulated water industry and each of the state-owned water corporations.

The Essential Services Commission Act 2001 (Vic) (ESC Act 2001)

The *ESC Act 2001* establishes the ESC as Victoria's independent economic regulator. The primary objectives of this Act and its subordinate regulations is to have the effect of promoting the long-term interests of consumers and the provision of incentive for dynamic productive and allocative efficiency achieved through the promotion of competitive market conduct.

An industry can be declared a regulated industry by Order by the Governor in Council in accordance with Section 4 of the *ESC Act 2001*. The ESC has powers to regulate Victoria's water industry under the *Water Industry Act 1994* (Vic).

Provided in figures 1 and 2 are the objectives of the ESC from section 8 of the *ESC Act 2001* and the matters the ESC must have regard to from Section 8A of the Act.

Water Industry Act 1994 (Vic)

The *Water Industry Act 1994* provides the framework for the economic regulation of the water industry. Regulation of Victoria's water industry occurs by the ESC under state law through Part 1A of the *Water Industry Act 1994*. Part 1A is also the relevant legislation for the application of the *ESC Act 2001* and the Objectives of the ESC when it exercises its functions and powers to regulate the water industry.

Importantly, under section 4D of the *Water Industry Act 1994*, the Governor in Council may by Order make a *Water Industry Regulatory Order (WIRO)* which determines the approach of the ESC in regulating the regulated water industry.

Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014 (Vic) (WIRO)

The WIRO (**Attachment 1**) is essentially the Victorian government's statutory instructions to the ESC as to how it expects the ESC to regulate Victoria's water corporations. Matters specified in a WIRO include:

- the services for which ESC has power to regulate prices and standards and conditions of service and supply;
- the approach, methodology and pricing principles that the ESC must take into account when making price determinations for regulated water businesses;
- specify which goods and services supplied by the regulated water industry are to be declared goods and services and thus, provide the ESC the legislated power to regulate standards and conditions of service and supply as well as to regulate market conduct; and
- additional functions conferred on the ESC (e.g. to regulate service quality, performance monitoring and reporting; compliance auditing; resolving disputes between water businesses).

The latest WIRO 2014 was made by Order by the Governor in Council in October 2014 and came into effect when it was published in the Government Gazette on 23 October 2014. The 2014 WIRO was adopted to provide clearer objectives for the ESC in regulating the water industry and a stronger focus on economic efficiency.

Figure 1: Section 8 of the *ESC Act 2001***ESSENTIAL SERVICES COMMISSION ACT 2001 - SECT 8****Objective of the Commission**

- (1) In performing its functions and exercising its powers, the objective of the Commission is to promote the long-term interests of Victorian consumers.
- (2) Without derogating from subsection (1), in performing its functions and exercising its powers in relation to essential services, the Commission must in seeking to achieve the objective specified in subsection (1) have regard to the price, quality and reliability of essential services.

Figure 2: Section 8A of the *ESC Act 2001***ESSENTIAL SERVICES COMMISSION ACT 2001 - SECT 8A****Matters which the Commission must have regard to**

- (1) In seeking to achieve the objective specified in section 8, the Commission must have regard to the following matters to the extent that they are relevant in any particular case—
 - (a) efficiency in the industry and incentives for long-term investment;
 - (b) the financial viability of the industry;
 - (c) the degree of, and scope for, competition within the industry, including countervailing market power and information asymmetries;
 - (d) the relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the industry;
 - (e) the benefits and costs of regulation (including externalities and the gains from competition and efficiency) for—
 - (i) consumers and users of products or services (including low income and vulnerable consumers);
 - (ii) regulated entities;
 - (f) consistency in regulation between States and on a national basis;
 - (g) any matters specified in the empowering instrument.
- (2) Without derogating from section 8 or subsection (1), the Commission must also when performing its functions and exercising its powers in relation to a regulated industry do so in a manner that the Commission considers best achieves any objectives specified in the empowering instrument.

The purpose of the WIRO is specified in clause 5 of the instrument as follows in figure 3:

Figure 3: Purpose of the WIRO

WATER INDUSTRY REGULATORY ORDER 2014

5. Purpose of Order

The purpose of the Water Industry Regulatory Order is to provide a framework for economic regulation by the Commission for services provided by the regulated water industry by:

- (a) specifying which goods and services are to be prescribed goods and services in respect of which the Commission has the power to regulate prices;
- (b) declaring which goods and services are to be declared goods and services in respect of which the Commission has the power to regulate standards and conditions of service and supply;
- (c) specifying the approach to be adopted by the Commission in regulating the price of prescribed goods and services;
- (d) specifying particular matters to which the Commission must have regard in exercising its powers and functions under this Order;
- (e) conferring on the Commission certain functions in relation to monitoring, performance reporting and auditing; and
- (f) conferring on the Commission certain functions in relation to dispute resolution.

ESC Water Price Review Guidance Paper

Clause 13 of the WIRO 2014 is the formal requirement for the ESC to provide its *Water Price Review Guidance Paper* to the regulated water industry. To comply with the WIRO 2014, the ESC's guidance paper must set out the ESC's approach to regulating prices and the information requirements for price submissions. Clause 13 is provided in figure 4 on the following page.

The ESC's water price review guidance is issued to water corporations prior to them preparing and consulting on their price submission. The price submission outlines the prices water corporations propose to apply over the regulatory period and will also set out the service levels and value customers will receive.

The ESC will assess each water corporation's price submission before issuing a draft determination, undertaking public consultation, inviting submissions and then it will issue its final price determination. Price determinations approve the maximum prices water corporations may charge and must reflect an assessment of the efficient costs water corporations need to recover to provide valued services to customers. The regulatory period of a price determination can typically cover a period of between 3-5 years but can possibly cover a longer regulatory period.

Figure 4: WIRO 2014 - Commission guidance and price submission**WATER INDUSTRY REGULATORY ORDER 2014****13. Commission guidance and price submission**

- (a) Before making a price determination and following consultation, including with the relevant regulated entity, the Commission must provide guidance to the regulated entity setting out:
- (i) the manner in which the Commission proposes to regulate the prices which the regulated entity may charge for prescribed services for the regulatory period consistent with section 33(5) of the ESC Act and this Order;
 - (ii) the approach and methodology which the Commission proposes to adopt to assess a price submission and make a price determination for the regulatory period consistent with section 33(2) of the ESC Act and this Order;
 - (iii) the Commission's expectations of the nature and scope of matters to be addressed by the regulated entity in its price submission;
 - (iv) the Commission's expectations regarding customer consultation by the regulated entity in developing its price submission;
 - (v) the Commission's expectations of the information required to be provided by the regulated entity to enable the Commission to make a price determination;
 - (vi) the timing and processes the Commission proposes to follow in making a price determination consistent with section 35 of the ESC Act and the Commission's Charter of Consultation and Regulatory Practice;
 - (vii) the date by which the regulated entity is to deliver its price submission to the Commission; and
 - (viii) any other matter that the Commission considers should be included in the guidance provided to the regulated entity or in the regulated entity's price submission.

2. The ESC's approach and methodology to price regulation of the regulated water industry

In 2012, the ESC was accredited by the ACCC to regulate the Basin services levied by Victoria's infrastructure operators operating in the Basin.

The approach and methodology adopted by the ESC to regulate the regulated water industry in Victoria promotes efficient resource allocation and efficient pricing based on efficient costs; thereby being consistent with the Commonwealth regulatory framework. Similar to the framework adopted under accreditation within the Commonwealth Water Charge Rules 2010, the ESC adopts a *Building Block* methodology to regulate the regulated water industry.

Clause 12(b) of the WIRO 2014 provides that a price determination may specify maximum prices, or the manner in which prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, for regulated services in a manner consistent with section 33(5) of the *ESC Act 2001* and the WIRO 2014.

ESC's stated aim is to assess both capital and operating expenditure to establish that costs are prudent and efficient. This enables the ESC to determine the revenues which provide a water corporation with a reasonable opportunity to:

- (i) recover a rate of return on prudent and efficient capital expenditure on assets;
- (ii) a return of the cost of investing in those assets (through depreciation);
- (iii) prudent and efficient operating costs;
- (iv) a benchmark tax allowance; and
- (v) recovery of costs required to comply with relevant health, safety, environmental, social and other regulatory obligations over the specified regulatory period.

The ESC also requires the board of directors of each water corporation to attest that price submissions meet the requirements of the ESC's price review guidance in all material respects.

The ESC's price review guidance comprises tariff assessment principles, which includes a focus on the cost reflectivity of tariffs. New expenditure proposals are assessed by the ESC to check that changes in costs are reflected in the prices paid by beneficiaries of the related service.

Forecasts of each water corporation's expenditure over the regulatory pricing period are a key input into the forward-looking revenue requirements that form the basis of proposed prices. As demonstrated above, the *ESC Act 2001* and the WIRO 2014 place a particular emphasis on matters of efficiency. The ESC will approve prices that reflect only prudent and efficient expenditure forecasts, including reasonable efficiency improvements. The ESC's price review guidance specifies the criteria for assessment of operating and capital expenditure as follows:

*"The forecast (operating and capital) expenditure to be included for the purposes of calculating the revenue requirement is (operating and capital) expenditure which would be incurred by a prudent service provider acting efficiently to achieve the lowest cost of delivering on service outcomes over the regulatory period, taking into account a long-term planning horizon (prudent and efficient forecast operating expenditure)."*¹

¹ Pages 28 and 33, 2023 Water Price Review Guidance Paper, Essential Services Commission, 26 October 2021

Net capital expenditure (that is, gross capital expenditure less any capital contributions from government and customers) will continue to be recovered by being added to the water corporation's regulatory asset base (RAB).

Each water corporation's RAB represents the value, as assessed by the ESC, of past capital investments. This is the value on which a corporation can expect to earn a return (return on capital), and the value that is returned to the business over the economic life of the assets (as regulatory depreciation). The starting RABs were established by the Minister for Water in 2004. These have been updated annually to allow for actual prudent and efficient capital expenditure, less regulatory depreciation, capital contributions and asset disposals, and adjusted for inflation to retain the time value of money.

Water corporations must set out prudent and efficient capital expenditure forecasts for each year of the pricing period and beyond. Pricing for the period will then be determined using the forecast expenditure, but the RAB will be updated at the end of the period to reflect the actual prudent and efficient net capital expenditure incurred during the period.

A water corporation's price submission must also provide or reference information that demonstrates that the costs of non-regulated services have been excluded from its expenditure and price calculations.

In performing its functions, Section 8A(1)(f) of the *ESC Act 2001* requires the ESC to have regard to consistency in regulation between states and on a national basis.

Victoria's regulatory pricing framework maintains the national principle of cost-reflective pricing and is consistent with National Water Initiative (NWI) pricing principles including for best practice economic regulation (see attached link - www.awe.gov.au/water/policy/policy/nwi/pricing-principles). The pricing principles concern themselves with prudent and efficient expenditure for rural and urban services across Victoria, in common with other states that signed up to them.

In May 2021, the Australian Productivity Commission released its *Inquiry Report on National Water Reform 2020*. This report is an assessment of jurisdictions' implementation of commitments in the NWI and continued alignment of policy and practice with NWI objectives and outcomes. The Productivity Commission's assessment of Victoria's implementation of commitments in the NWI is positive with no substantial findings against Victoria.

PREMO

The Commonwealth regulatory framework under the Water Charge Rules 2010 is similar to the Victorian regulatory framework administered by the ESC; particularly in regard to its emphasis on prudent and efficient expenditure and pursuing transparency around publication of tariffs. However, the Victorian framework also incorporates PREMO (*Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management, Outcomes*) which lays greater emphasis on customer engagement to inform the outcomes to be delivered (supporting allocative efficiency and prudence assessments). It also includes stronger accountability mechanisms for water corporations to deliver and report on their service commitments.

The ESC's assessment of a water corporation's expenditure takes into account proposed customer outcomes (as well as policy and regulatory obligations such as environmental and health standards), providing a link between customer preferences revealed through engagement, the outcomes to be delivered by the corporation and the expenditure that is ultimately reflected in the revenue requirement and prices.

The WIRO 2014 also provides an explicit function for the ESC to monitor, audit and report publicly on the performance of the regulated water industry². Therefore, water corporations are held accountable for delivery of their outcome commitments through annual public reporting processes and the *Performance* element of PREMO. The ESC will continue to monitor and report publicly on the performance of the Victorian water industry through its annual regulatory audits and comparative performance reports.

Furthermore, PREMO provides the regulated water industry with greater incentives for pursuing ambition in its pricing proposals. This refers to the extent that a water corporation has challenged itself to meet all of its statutory and regulatory objectives with a strong focus on efficient delivery (against benchmarks), appropriate management and allocation of risks, effective customer engagement, while delivering the outcomes and prices customers value.

This added focus on ambition, customer engagement and the accountability mechanisms in the Victorian framework sets a comparative or higher bar against the requirements of the Commonwealth rules under accreditation.

2. WIRO 2014 – Clauses 18,19,20,21

3. Ceasing to be a Part 6 Operator

An infrastructure operator will be assessed as a Part 6 operator under the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth) if it falls under the definition contained in Rule 23 as follows in figure 5:

Figure 5: Rule 23 - Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth)

WATER CHARGE RULES 2010 (CTH)

Part 6 - Rule 23. Part 6 Operators

An infrastructure operator is a Part 6 operator if:

- (a) the operator is not required to have all its infrastructure charges determined or approved by a single State Agency under a law of the State in a way that is consistent with paragraph 29(2)(b); and
- (b) the operator levies an infrastructure charge in relation to either:
 - (i) a bulk water service in respect of water access rights; or
 - (ii) infrastructure services in relation to the storage or delivery of water that is necessary to give effect to an arrangement for the sharing of water between more than one Basin State.

Sub rule 23D(1) of the Rules specifies that should an infrastructure operator cease to meet the requirements of a Part 6 operator under Rule 23, or becomes aware of matter that may result in the operator ceasing to be a Part 6 operator on a specified date, the operator must notify the ACCC of that fact.

The ACCC is then expected to form a view as to whether the infrastructure operator is a Part 6 operator and notify the operator of its view in accordance with sub rules 81(11) and (12) of the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth).

The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) proposes that the ESC undertake pricing determinations of Basin charges under the Victorian regulatory framework from the 1 July 2023. Victoria's state laws provide for economic regulation of prices charged by its state-owned water corporations for water services by the ESC. As noted above, this is mainly set out in the *ESC Act 2001*, the *Water Industry Act 1994* and the *WIRO 2014*.

The ESC's use of full cost recovery and a building block methodology aligns with the intent of the ACCC's preferred approach to setting prices so as to ensure that water charging objectives and principles in the *Water Act 2007* (Cth) are preserved.

However, legislative amendments to the Victorian regulatory framework were required in 2021 to allow price regulation of Basin charges at the state level. This was to undo some of the amendments made under the *Water Legislation Amendment (Water Infrastructure Charges) Bill 2011* (Vic). This Bill had the effect of excluding Basin charges from the Victorian framework in 2011 when Commonwealth provisions could be applied by the ESC to the regulation of Basin charges under Commonwealth accreditation.

The *Water Legislation Amendment (Water Infrastructure Charges) Act 2011* (Vic) was enacted and the *Water Industry Act 1994* was amended to allow the Commonwealth regulatory framework to apply in Victoria. It supported accreditation of the ESC to regulate Basin charges levied by Victoria's infrastructure operators.

Prior to this, GMW's and LMW's rural water and infrastructure charges were approved by the ESC under Victorian legislation.

Due to the Commonwealth undertaking significant reform to its framework resulting in the termination of its accreditation provisions, the ESC's accreditation under Commonwealth legislation will no longer apply to LMW from 1 July 2023 and will not apply to GMW from 1 July 2024. Therefore, Victoria has 'undone' those changes made to state legislation in 2011 that supported Commonwealth accreditation of the ESC. This will enable the regulation of Victoria's Basin charges to shift back into the Victorian framework under Part 1A of the *Water Industry Act 1994*.

Provided that all Basin infrastructure charges are regulated by the ESC under Part 1A of the *Water Industry Act 1994*, this will make way for regulation of Basin infrastructure charges at the state level. To achieve this outcome, legislative amendments to the Victorian framework passed through parliament in December 2021. It must be noted that saving and transitional provisions in those recent amendments will continue the legal basis for the ESC's existing approvals determined (under ACCC accreditation) for the current regulatory/transitional periods of GMW and LMW.

In light of these changes, Victoria's on-river infrastructure operators no longer meet the requirements of a Part 6 operator under the new Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth).

The following assessment of the key elements of Rule 23 will assist with demonstrating that Victoria's Basin infrastructure operators no longer meet the definition of a Part 6 operator or the Part 6 approvals framework. An illustrative assessment is provided in Appendix A.

➤ ***Assessment 1 of 3 - Are Victoria's rural water entities in the Basin infrastructure operators under the Water Act 2007 (Cth)?***

Yes - Victoria's infrastructure operators in the Basin (GMW and LMW) levy infrastructure charges in relation to bulk water services in respect of water access rights. Appendix B provides a definition of an infrastructure operator under the *Water Act 2007* (Cth).

➤ ***Assessment 2 of 3 - Are infrastructure operators in Victoria, as defined under the Water Act 2007 (Cth) required to have all their rural infrastructure charges determined or approved under a law of the state by a single state agency?***

- (i) Yes – All infrastructure operators in Victoria, including those in the Basin are required to have all their rural infrastructure charges (as defined by sub rule 23 (b)(i) in figure 5) approved.

As noted above, the Victorian water regulatory framework provides for the ESC to be the sole independent state regulator of Victoria's regulated water industry and each of the state-owned water corporations, including GMW and LMW who levy these specific rural infrastructure charges. Appendix B provides a definition of infrastructure charges under the *Water Act 2007* (Cth).

Also, the WIRO 2014 is made under section 4D of the *Water Industry Act 1994*. It specifies (or determines), which services provided by the regulated water industry are to be regulated under Part 1A of the *Water Industry Act 1994* and the *ESC Act 2001*.

The rural infrastructure services subject to these levies are specified in Victorian law as **declared services** and **prescribed services** in Victoria's WIRO³. Definitions of prescribed services and declared services in the WIRO 2014 are provided in Appendix C.

Basin infrastructure charges meet these definitions and must be approved or determined by the ESC (under state law), thus satisfying this aspect of the definition.

It should also be noted that the same services were regulated by the ESC prior to regulation of Basin services transferring to the Commonwealth after 2012. Victoria has not shifted in its position that all these declared and prescribed services must be regulated in accordance with the statutory provisions of the WIRO 2014.

- (ii) All infrastructure operators in Victoria, including those in the Basin are required to have all their rural infrastructure charges approved under a law of the state. Victoria's water industry is a regulated industry, noting that it is an industry providing an essential service to Victorians.

This necessitates regulation of Victoria's water industry by the ESC through state law in accordance with the *ESC Act 2001*. Part 1A of the *Water Industry Act 1994* is also the relevant legislation for the application of the *ESC Act 2001* for the regulated water industry in Victoria. The WIRO is made by Order by Governor in Council with authority under state law by way of section 4D of the *Water Industry Act 1994*. It is under clause 13 of the WIRO 2014 that the ESC provides its Price Review Guidance to the water industry.

- (iii) 'State Agency' is defined in Rule 3 of the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth) to mean 'an agency of a State within the meaning of paragraph (c) of the definition of an 'agency of a State' in the *Water Act 2007* (Cth). This goes on to provide at section 4(c) that an 'agency of a State' is a body (whether incorporated or not) established or appointed for a public purpose by or under a law of the State (including a local government body).

For the purposes of Victoria, the ESC is the single state agency with powers conferred to it by the *ESC Act 2001*, the *Water Industry Act 1994* and the WIRO 2014 to regulate Victoria's regulated water industry.

³ Clause 7 – Prescribed services and declared service

- **Assessment 3 of 3 - Are infrastructure charges levied by Victoria's Basin infrastructure operators determined or approved in a way that is consistent with sub rule 29(2)(b) of the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth)?**

This assessment requires a consideration of sub rule 29(2)(b) which states below in figure 6 that:

Figure 6

WATER CHARGE RULES 2010 (CTH)

Part 6 - Rule 29. ACCC to determine or approve infrastructure charges

(2) The ACCC must not approve the infrastructure charges set out in an application under this Division unless the ACCC is satisfied:

(b) that the forecast revenue from the charges is reasonably likely to meet, but not materially exceed, the prudent and efficient costs of providing the infrastructure services, less:

- (i) any government contributions related to the provision of those infrastructure services; and
- (ii) any amount reflecting a direction by a government forgoing a return on its share of capital in an infrastructure operator; and
- (iii) any revenue (other than from infrastructure charges) derived from the water service infrastructure used to provide infrastructure services.

The question of whether the requirements of sub rule 29(2)(b) are satisfied by the existing Victorian framework is a question of whether the regulatory approach adopted by the ESC, mandated by Victoria's regulatory framework, is consistent with the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth) to (i) ensure costs are prudent and efficient; and (ii) infrastructure charges are set at levels that would not allow the operator to earn monopoly returns.

The *ESC Act 2001* requires that in seeking to achieve the objectives of section 8⁴, the ESC must have regard to the matters specified in section 8A⁵ of the Act including:

- (i) **efficiency** in the industry and incentives for long-term investment⁶;
- (ii) the degree of, and scope for, competition within the industry, including **countervailing market power** and information asymmetries⁷;
- (iii) **consistency** in regulation between States and on a national basis⁸;

Regarding price determinations, section 33⁹ of the *ESC Act 2001* specifies that the ESC must adopt an approach and methodology that will best meet the objectives specified in that Act and any other relevant legislation (such as the *Water industry Act 1994*).

⁴ Section 8 – Objective of the Commission

⁵ Section 8A – Matters which the Commission must have regard to

⁶ Section 8A (1)(a)

⁷ Section 8A (1)(c)

⁸ Section 8A (1)(f)

⁹ Section 33 (2) – Price Determinations

In making a determination under section 33, the ESC must have regard to the matters specified in section 33(3) and (4) which includes:

- (i) the **efficient costs** of producing or supplying regulated goods or services and of complying with relevant legislation and relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the regulated industry¹⁰.
- (ii) This part also provides the ESC with the discretion to have regard to any other factors that the ESC considers relevant¹¹.

The pricing powers and functions in Victoria's regulated water industry are also governed by the WIRO 2014. The WIRO provides clear linkages to the broader objectives of the *Water Industry Act 1994* and the **efficiency objectives** of the *ESC Act 2001* in section 8 and 8A. It also places particular emphasis on the ESC having regard to the following matters:

- (i) the promotion of efficient use of prescribed services by customers;
- (ii) the **promotion of efficiency** in regulated entities as well as efficiency in, and the financial viability of, the regulated water industry; and
- (iii) the provision to regulated entities **of incentives to pursue efficiency improvements**.

The WIRO 2014 also ensures that the ESC must have regard to the following matters in figure 7 when making a price determination:

Figure 7: WIRO 2014 - Matters to have regard to when making a price determination

WATER INDUSTRY REGULATORY ORDER 2014

11. Matters to have regard to when making a price determination

- (a) the objectives specified in clause 8;
- (b) the matters specified in section 33(3) of the ESC Act;
- (c) the matters specified in the Commission's *Price Review Guidance* issued under clause 13 of the WIRO; and
- (d) that the following pricing principles, namely that the prices a regulated entity may charge for prescribed services, or the manner in which the regulated entity's prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, should:
 - (i) enable customers or potential customers of the regulated entity to easily understand the prices charged by the regulated entity for prescribed services or the manner in which such prices are calculated, determined or otherwise regulated;
 - (ii) provide signals about the efficient costs of providing prescribed services to customers (either collectively or to an individual customer or class of customers) while avoiding price shocks where possible; and
 - (iii) take into account the interests of customers of the regulated entity, including low income and vulnerable customers.

¹⁰ Section 33 (3)(b)

¹¹ Section 33 (3)(e)

Clause 13 of the WIRO 2014 formalises the requirement for the ESC to provide its Price Review Guidance Paper and specifies the matters the guidance must set out. This includes the following matters:

- a. The manner in which the ESC proposes to regulate prices which the regulated entity may charge for prescribed services; and
- b. The approach and methodology which the ESC proposes to adopt to assess a price submission and to make a price determination.

To comply with clause 13 of the WIRO 2014, the ESC's guidance paper must set out the ESC's approach to regulating prices and the information requirements for price submissions.

In accordance with Victoria's legal framework, having regard to the efficiency and prudence of costs is a requirement throughout the guidance paper and its appendices. For example, under section 2.2 of the *ESC's 2023 Water Price Review Guidance Paper (Attachment 2)*, the ESC's approach and methodology for assessing the price submissions requires water corporations to place particular emphasis on the matters in clause 8(b) of the WIRO 2014¹² which primarily relates to the promotion of various types of efficiency.

Furthermore, the guidance paper ensures that the ESC's assessment of a water corporation's revenue requirement must meet the WIRO 2014 objectives of promoting and providing incentives for efficiency; including that water corporations demonstrate the **prudence and efficiency** of their expenditure proposals (including capital expenditure)¹³.

With regard to rural prices in the guidance paper¹⁴, it states that the ESC will assess price proposals against the principles of clause 11 of the WIRO 2014¹⁵. The business's justification for the proposed prices must include how proposed prices are consistent with providing signals about the efficient cost of delivering services and providing incentives for the business to pursue efficiency improvements.

¹² WIRO clause 8(b) – Objectives for regulation

¹³ Chapters 3.7 and 3.8, 2023 Water Price Review Guidance Paper, Essential Services Commission, 26 October 2021

¹⁴ Chapter 3.19.1, 2023 Water Price Review Guidance Paper, Essential Services Commission, 26 October 2021

¹⁵ WIRO clause 11 – Matters to have regard to when making a price determination

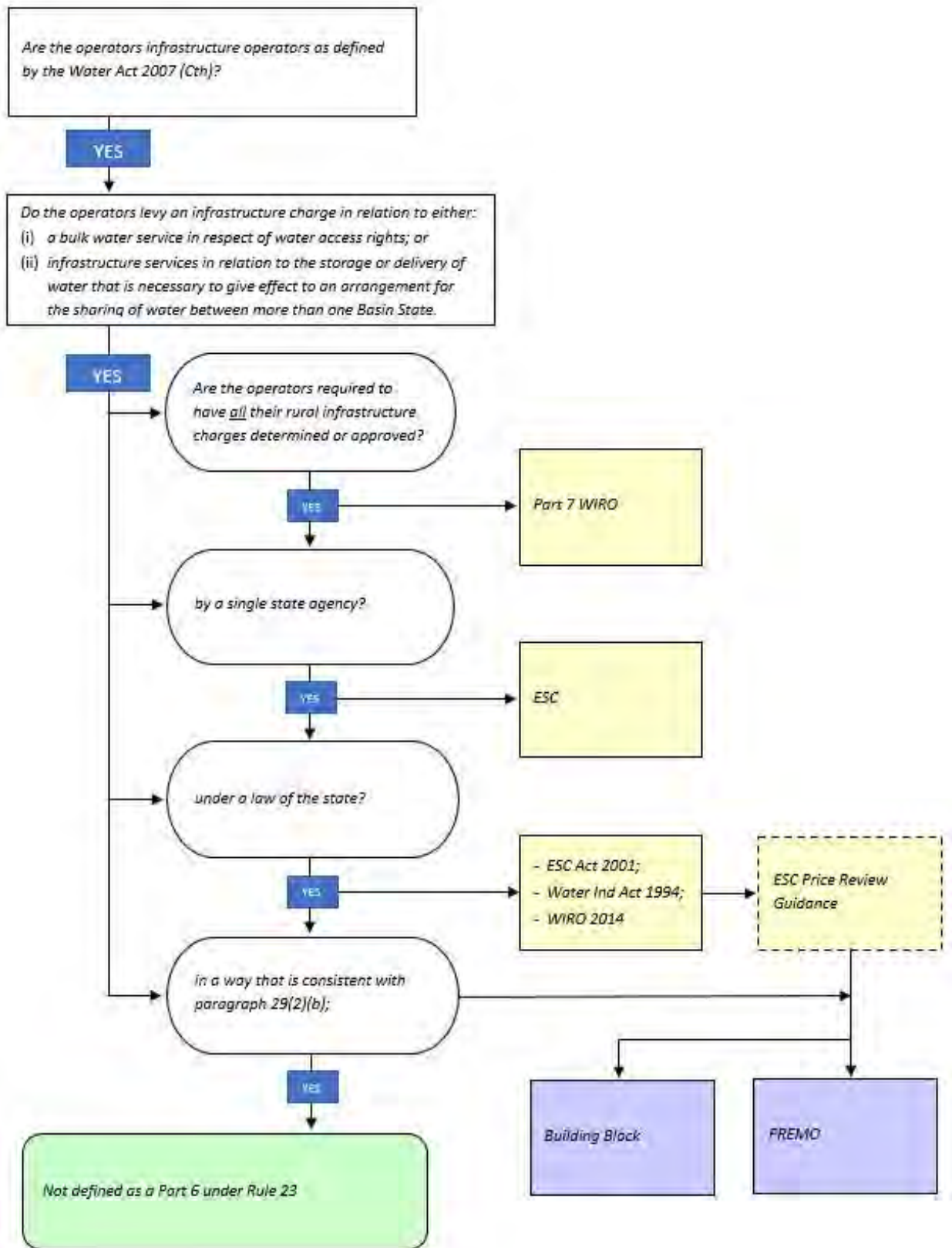
4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis provided in this paper, DELWP considers that GMW and LMW no longer meet the definition of a Part 6 operator under the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth). Consequently, it supports the regulation of both infrastructure operators' Basin services returning to the ESC under the Victorian regulatory framework.

The current Victorian regulatory pricing framework is structured to regulate infrastructure operators in the Basin in a manner consistent with the regulatory thresholds of the Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth) and in doing so aligns with the water charging objectives and principles in the *Water Act 2007* (Cth).

The Victorian government supports regulatory oversight of Victoria's infrastructure operators in the Basin returning to the ESC under Victoria's price regulation framework. Accordingly, DELWP supports GMW and LMW notifying the ACCC, in accordance with sub rule 81(11), that each is no longer defined as a Part 6 operator under Rule 23 as amended by new Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth)

Appendix A - Pathway to determine if Victoria's Infrastructure Operators are Part 6 under Rule 23 of Water Charge Rules (2010)



Appendix B – Defined terms under Water Act 2007 (Cth) and Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth)

<p>Infrastructure Operator</p>	<p>Infrastructure operators etc.</p> <p>(1) This section applies if a person owns or operates infrastructure for one or more of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the storage of water; (b) the delivery of water; (c) the drainage of water; <p>for the purpose of providing a service to someone who does not own or operate the infrastructure.</p> <p>(2) The person is an infrastructure operator .</p> <p>(3) The infrastructure is water service infrastructure .</p> <p>(4) If water service infrastructure is operated for the purposes of delivering water for the primary purpose of being used for irrigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) each infrastructure operator for the water service infrastructure is an irrigation infrastructure operator ; and (b) the water service infrastructure is the irrigation network of each of those irrigation infrastructure operators. 	<p><i>Sect. 7 - Water Act 2007 (Cth)</i></p>
<p>Infrastructure Charge</p>	<p>A charge of a kind referred to in paragraph 91(1)(a), (b) or (d) of the Water Act 2007 other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fee to which rule 13 of the Water Market Rules 2009 applies; or • a termination fee. <p>WATER ACT 2007 - SECT 91</p> <p>Regulated water charges</p> <p>(1) This Division applies to the following kinds of charges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fees or charges (however described) payable to an irrigation infrastructure operator for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) access to the operator's irrigation network (or services provided in relation to that access); or (ii) changing access to the operator's irrigation network (or services provided in relation to that access); or (iii) terminating access to the operator's irrigation network (or services provided in relation to that access); or (iv) surrendering to the operator a right to the delivery of water through the operator's irrigation network; (b) bulk water charges; (c) charges for water planning and water management activities; (d) a fee or charge (however described) that relates to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) access to water service infrastructure; or (ii) services provided in relation to access to water service infrastructure; or (iii) services provided through the operation of water service infrastructure; or (iv) the taking of water from a water resource; and is of a kind prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph. 	<p><i>Water Charge Rules 2010 (Cth)</i></p> <p><i>Sect. 91 - Water Act 2007 (Cth)</i></p>
<p>Water Access Right</p>	<p>(a) means any right conferred by or under a law of a State to do either or both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to hold water from a water resource; (ii) to take water from a water resource; and <p>(b) without limiting paragraph (a), includes the following rights of the kind referred to in that paragraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) stock and domestic rights; (ii) riparian rights; (iii) a water access entitlement; (iv) a water allocation; and <p>(c) includes any other right in relation to the taking or use of water that is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.</p>	<p><i>Section 4(1) - Water Act 2007 (Cth)</i></p>

Appendix C – Clause 7 of Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014 (WIRO)

<p>Prescribed and declared services</p>	<p>Prescribed services and declared services</p> <p>(a) The following services supplied by or within the regulated water industry are specified as declared services in respect of which the Commission has the power to regulate standards and conditions of service and supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) retail water services; (ii) retail recycled water services; (iii) retail sewerage services; (iv) storage operator and bulk water services; (v) bulk sewerage services; (vi) bulk recycled water services; (vii) metropolitan waterways and drainage services; (viii) irrigation drainage services; (ix) connection services; (x) services to which developer charges apply; and (xi) diversion services. <p>(b) The following services supplied by or within the regulated water industry are specified as prescribed services in respect of which the Commission has the power to regulate prices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) retail water services; (ii) retail recycled water services; (iii) retail sewerage services; (iv) storage operator and bulk water services; (v) bulk sewerage services; (vi) bulk recycled water services; (vii) metropolitan waterways and drainage services; (viii) irrigation drainage services; (ix) connection services; (x) services to which developer charges apply; and (xi) diversion services. <p>(c) Nothing in this Order is to be taken as precluding services that come within one of the categories of service identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) being regulated, whether as to price or standards and conditions of service and supply, in a different manner from any other service that comes within that same category or other services that come within a different category.</p>	<p><i>Sect. 7 – Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014 (Vic)</i></p>
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Appendix D – Matters water corporations and the ESC must have regard to

Economic efficiency and viability matters	Industry/business specific matters	Customer matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of efficient use of prescribed services by customers [cl 8(b)(i), WIRO] • promotion of efficiency in regulated entities as well as efficiency in, and the financial viability of, the regulated water industry [cl 8(b)(ii), WIRO] • provision to regulated entities of incentives to pursue efficiency improvements [cl 8(b)(iii), WIRO] • efficiency in the industry and incentives for long term investment [s 8A(1)(a), ESC Act] • efficient costs of producing or supplying regulated goods or services and of complying with relevant legislation and relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the regulated industry [s 33(3)(b), ESC Act] • financial viability of the industry [s 8A(b)(1), ESC Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • particular circumstances of the regulated industry and the prescribed goods and services for which the determination is being made [s 33(3)(a), ESC Act] • return on assets in the regulated industry [s 33(3)(c), ESC Act] • ensure that regulatory decision making and regulatory processes have regard to any differences between the operating environments of regulated entities [s 4C(b), WI Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in performing its functions and exercising its powers, the objective of the Commission is to promote the long term interests of Victorian consumers [s 8(1), ESC Act] without derogating from that objective. The Commission must in seeking to achieve the objective have regard to the price, quality and reliability of essential services [s 8(2), ESC Act] • enable customers or potential customers of the regulated entity to easily understand the prices charged by the regulated entity for prescribed services or the manner in which such prices are calculated, determined or otherwise regulated [cl 11(d)(i), WIRO] • provide signals about the efficient costs of providing prescribed services to customers (either collectively or to an individual customer or class of customers) while avoiding price shocks where possible [cl 11(d)(ii), WIRO] • take into account the interests of customers of the regulated entity, including low income and vulnerable customers [cl 11(d)(iii), WIRO]
Benchmarking	Health, safety and social obligations	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any relevant interstate and international benchmarks for prices, costs and return on assets in comparable industries [s 33(3)(d), ESC Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the industry [s 8A(1)(d), ESC Act] • to ensure that regulatory decision making has regard to the health, safety, environmental sustainability (including water conservation) and social obligations of regulated entities [s 4C(c), WI Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the degree of, and scope for, competition within the industry, including countervailing market power and information asymmetries [s 8A(1)(c), ESC Act] • consistency in regulation between States and on a national basis [s 8A(1)(f), ESC Act] • the benefits and costs of regulation (including externalities and the gains from competition and efficiency) for—(i) consumers and users of products or services (including low income and vulnerable consumers) (ii) regulated entities [s 8A(1)(e), ESC Act] • wherever possible, to ensure that the costs of regulation do not exceed the benefits [s 4C(a), WI Act]

WATER INDUSTRY ACT 1994

WATER INDUSTRY REGULATORY ORDER 2014

ORDER IN COUNCIL

The Lieutenant-Governor, as the Governor's Deputy, with advice of the Executive Council, under section 4D(1) of the **Water Industry Act 1994** makes the following Order:

GENERAL

1. Title

This **Order** is called the Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014.

2. Commencement

(a) This **Order** comes into operation on the date on which it is published in the Government Gazette and remains in force until it is revoked.

(b) The Water Industry Regulatory Order 2012 is revoked.

3. Transitional

Notwithstanding clause 2(b), the provisions of the Water Industry Regulatory Order 2012 continue in effect in respect of any determination made by the **Commission** under clause 8 of that Order prior to the commencement date of this **Order**, until the expiry of the period to which that determination applies.

4. Authorising provision

This **Order** is made under section 4D(1) of the **Act**.

5. Purpose of Order

The purpose of this **Order** is to provide a framework for economic regulation by the **Commission** for services provided by the **regulated water industry** by:

- (a) specifying which goods and services are to be prescribed goods and services in respect of which the **Commission** has the power to regulate prices;
- (b) declaring which goods and services are to be declared goods and services in respect of which the **Commission** has the power to regulate standards and conditions of service and supply;
- (c) specifying the approach to be adopted by the **Commission** in regulating the price of prescribed goods and services;
- (d) specifying particular matters to which the **Commission** must have regard in exercising its powers and functions under this **Order**;
- (e) conferring on the **Commission** certain functions in relation to monitoring, performance reporting and auditing; and
- (f) conferring on the **Commission** certain functions in relation to dispute resolution.

6. Definitions

In this **Order**, unless the contrary intention appears, the words and phrases appearing in bold type have the following meanings:

Act means the Water Industry Act 1994;

bulk recycled water service means a service provided by **Melbourne Water** in connection with the provision of a supply of recycled water;

bulk sewerage service means a service provided by **Melbourne Water** in connection with the conveyance, treatment and disposal of wastewater for a **regulated entity**;

Charter of Consultation and Regulatory Practice means the Charter of Consultation and Regulatory Practice developed and published by the **Commission** under section 14 of the **ESC Act**;

Code means a code under section 4F of the **Act**;

Commission means the Essential Services Commission established under the **ESC Act**;

connection service means the connection of a serviced property to a water supply system or sewerage system;

declared services means services described in clause 7 of this **Order**;

developer charges means:

- (a) contributions to the costs of works imposed under Division 6 of Part 13 of the **Water Act 1989**;
- (b) contributions to the cost of works imposed under section 196 and 197 of the **Water Act 1989**;

diversion service means a service provided by a **regulated entity** in connection with the management, extraction or use of groundwater or surface water;

ESC Act means the Essential Services Commission Act 2001;

financial year means a year ending 30 June;

irrigation drainage services means a service provided by a **Rural Water Authority** in connection with the removal and disposal of run-off from irrigation;

Melbourne Water means Melbourne Water Corporation within the meaning of the **Water Act 1989**;

metropolitan waterways and drainage service means a service provided by **Melbourne Water** in connection with the performance of its functions under Part 10 of the **Water Act 1989**;

metropolitan water corporation means:

- (a) City West Water Corporation;
- (b) South East Water Corporation; or
- (c) Yarra Valley Water Corporation;

Minister means the Minister administering the **Act**;

Order means this Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014;

prescribed services means the services described in clause 7 of this **Order**;

price determination means a determination made by the **Commission** in respect of a **regulated entity** under clause 10 of this **Order**;

price submission means a proposal that is delivered to the **Commission** by a **regulated entity** in accordance with guidance provided by the **Commission** to the **regulated entity** under clause 13 of this **Order**;

Regional Urban Water Authority has the meaning given in section 4A of the **Act**;

regulated entity has the meaning given in section 4A of the **Act**;

regulatory period means a period over which a **price determination** made by the **Commission** under clause 10 of this **Order** is to apply;

regulated water industry has the meaning given in section 4A of the **Act**;

retail recycled water service means a service provided by a **regulated entity** in connection with the provision of a supply of recycled water;

retail sewerage service means a service provided by a **metropolitan water corporation** or by a **Regional Urban Water Authority** in connection with the removal, treatment and disposal of sewage and **trade waste**;

retail water service means a service provided by a **regulated entity** in connection with the provision of a supply of water to a person other than a **regulated entity**;

Rural Water Authority has the meaning given in section 4A of the **Act**;

Statement of Obligations means a Statement of Obligations issued by the **Minister** under section 4I(2) of the **Act**;

storage operator and bulk water service means a service provided by a **regulated entity** in connection with the provision of a supply of water to a **regulated entity**;

trade waste means any waterborne waste (other than sewage) which is suitable, according to the criteria of a **regulated entity**, for discharge into the **regulated entity's** sewerage system.

COVERAGE

7. Prescribed services and declared services

- (a) The following services supplied by or within the **regulated water industry** are specified as **declared services** in respect of which the **Commission** has the power to regulate standards and conditions of service and supply:
- (i) **retail water services**;
 - (ii) **retail recycled water services**;
 - (iii) **retail sewerage services**;
 - (iv) **storage operator and bulk water services**;

- (v) **bulk sewerage services;**
 - (vi) **bulk recycled water services;**
 - (vii) **metropolitan waterways and drainage services;**
 - (viii) **irrigation drainage services;**
 - (ix) **connection services;**
 - (x) services to which **developer charges** apply; and
 - (xi) **diversion services.**
- (b) The following services supplied by or within the **regulated water industry** are specified as **prescribed services** in respect of which the **Commission** has the power to regulate prices:
- (i) **retail water services;**
 - (ii) **retail recycled water services;**
 - (iii) **retail sewerage services;**
 - (iv) **storage operator and bulk water services;**
 - (v) **bulk sewerage services;**
 - (vi) **bulk recycled water services;**
 - (vii) **metropolitan waterways and drainage services;**
 - (viii) **irrigation drainage services;**
 - (ix) **connection services;**
 - (x) services to which **developer charges** apply; and
 - (xi) **diversion services.**
- (c) Nothing in this **Order** is to be taken as precluding services that come within one of the categories of service identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) being regulated, whether as to price or standards and conditions of service and supply, in a different manner from any other service that comes within that same category or other services that come within a different category.

OBJECTIVE FOR REGULATION

8. Objectives

- (a) The objectives of the **Commission** when performing its functions and exercising its powers in relation to the **regulated water industry** are those set out in section 8 of the **ESC Act** and section 4C of the **Act**.
- (b) In seeking to achieve these objectives the **Commission** must have regard to the matters in section 8A of the **ESC Act** and must also have regard to, and place particular emphasis on, the following matters:
 - (i) the promotion of efficient use of **prescribed services** by customers;

- (ii) the promotion of efficiency in **regulated entities** as well as efficiency in, and the financial viability of, the **regulated water industry**; and
- (iii) the provision to **regulated entities** of incentives to pursue efficiency improvements.

REGULATION OF PRICES

9. Regulatory period

The **Commission** must set the term of each **regulatory period** that commences on or after the commencement date of this **Order**.

10. Price determinations

- (a) Before the commencement of a **regulatory period**, the **Commission** must make a **price determination** which determines the maximum prices that a **regulated entity** may charge for **prescribed services**, or the manner in which the **regulated entity's** prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, during the **regulatory period**.
- (b) A **price determination** has effect as provided in section 35 of the **ESC Act**.
- (c) For the avoidance of doubt, a **price determination** made by the **Commission** under paragraph (a) is a determination for the purposes of the **ESC Act**.

11. Matters to have regard to when making a price determination

When making a **price determination**, the **Commission** must have regard to:

- (a) the objectives specified in clause 8;
- (b) the matters specified in section 33(3) of the **ESC Act**;
- (c) the matters specified in the **Commission's** guidance issued under clause 13; and
- (d) the following pricing principles, namely that the prices that a **regulated entity** may charge for **prescribed services**, or the manner in which the **regulated entity's** prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, should:
 - (i) enable customers or potential customers of the **regulated entity** to easily understand the prices charged by the **regulated entity** for **prescribed services** or the manner in which such prices are calculated, determined or otherwise regulated;
 - (ii) provide signals about the efficient costs of providing **prescribed services** to customers (either collectively or to an individual customer or class of customers) while avoiding price shocks where possible; and
 - (iii) take into account the interests of customers of the **regulated entity**, including low income and vulnerable customers.

12. Approach, methodology and manner of regulation

- (a) In making a **price determination** the **Commission** must adopt an approach and methodology that is consistent with section 33(2) of the **ESC Act** and this **Order**.

- (b) A **price determination** may determine the maximum prices that a **regulated entity** may charge for **prescribed services**, or the manner in which the **regulated entity's** prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, in a manner consistent with section 33(5) of the **ESC Act** and this **Order**.

13. Commission guidance and price submission

- (a) Before making a **price determination** and following consultation, including with the relevant **regulated entity**, the **Commission** must provide guidance to the **regulated entity** setting out:
 - (i) the manner in which the **Commission** proposes to regulate the prices which the **regulated entity** may charge for **prescribed services** for the **regulatory period** consistent with section 33(5) of the **ESC Act** and this **Order**;
 - (ii) the approach and methodology which the **Commission** proposes to adopt to assess a **price submission** and make a **price determination** for the **regulatory period** consistent with section 33(2) of the **ESC Act** and this **Order**;
 - (iii) the **Commission's** expectations of the nature and scope of matters to be addressed by the **regulated entity** in its **price submission**;
 - (iv) the **Commission's** expectations regarding customer consultation by the **regulated entity** in developing its **price submission**;
 - (v) the **Commission's** expectations of the information required to be provided by the **regulated entity** to enable the **Commission** to make a **price determination**;
 - (vi) the timing and processes the **Commission** proposes to follow in making a **price determination** consistent with section 35 of the **ESC Act** and the **Commission's Charter of Consultation and Regulatory Practice**;
 - (vii) the date by which the **regulated entity** is to deliver its **price submission** to the **Commission**; and
 - (viii) any other matter that the **Commission** considers should be included in the guidance provided to the **regulated entity** or in the **regulated entity's price submission**.
- (b) The **Commission** may at any time vary or add to the guidance provided to the relevant **regulated entity** following consultation, including with the **regulated entity**.

14. Approach for making a price determination

- (a) In making a **price determination** the **Commission** may either:
 - (i) approve the maximum prices the **regulated entity** may charge for **prescribed services**, or the manner in which the **regulated entity's** prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, as proposed by the **regulated entity** in its **price submission**; or
 - (ii) specify the maximum prices the **regulated entity** may charge for **prescribed services**, or the manner in which the **regulated entity's** prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated.

- (b) The **Commission** may only specify the maximum prices, or the manner in which prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, if:
 - (i) the **price submission** of the **regulated entity** does not, in the **Commission's** opinion, comply with the guidance provided by the **Commission** under clause 13 or have adequate regard for the matters specified in clause 11; or
 - (ii) the **regulated entity** failed to submit a **price submission** to the **Commission** within the time period specified for this by the **Commission**.

15. Information

- (a) The **Commission** may at any time require a **regulated entity** to provide information in relation to any matter relevant to the making of a **price determination**.
- (b) In making a **price determination**, the **Commission** may make reasonable assumptions, based on the best information available to the **Commission**, if in respect of any matter relevant to the **price determination**, the **regulated entity**:
 - (i) does not provide information to the **Commission** in accordance with an information request from the **Commission** or does not do so within the period specified by the **Commission**; or
 - (ii) provides information that the **Commission** considers is insufficient or inadequate when compared to the information requested by the **Commission**.

16. Draft decision

- (a) Subject to paragraph (c), before making a **price determination** the **Commission** must issue a draft decision and publish a notice on its Internet site which comprises:
 - (i) a copy of the draft decision;
 - (ii) the reasons for the draft decision; and
 - (iii) an invitation to interested parties to make submissions to the **Commission** in relation to the draft decision before a date specified in the notice,and must otherwise consult on the draft decision in accordance with its **Charter of Consultation and Regulatory Practice**.
- (b) The **Commission** must only make a **price determination** after considering submissions received in response to the draft decision.
- (c) The **Commission** may vary an existing **price determination** without following the process set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) if the **Commission**, after consulting with the relevant **regulated entity** on the proposed variation, considers that:
 - (i) the variation is not sufficiently material to warrant that process being followed; or
 - (ii) the need for the variation is sufficiently urgent to warrant that process not being followed.

If the **Commission** decides not to follow the process set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) it must provide reasons for this decision and must make this available to interested and affected parties.

REGULATION OF SERVICE QUALITY

17. Specifying standards and conditions

The **Commission** may specify standards and conditions of service and supply with which a **regulated entity** is obliged to comply in connection with the provision by it of **declared services** by specifying standards and conditions of service and supply in a **Code** issued under section 4F of the **Act**.

MONITORING, PERFORMANCE REPORTING AND AUDITING

18. Performance monitoring and reporting

The **Commission** has the function of monitoring and reporting publicly on the performance of the **regulated water industry**.

19. Auditing

The **Commission** has the function of carrying out audits in relation to:

- (a) the compliance of **regulated entities** with the standards and conditions of service and supply specified by the **Commission** in any **Code**, or set out in their **price submission**, and the systems and processes established by the **regulated entity** to ensure such compliance;
- (b) the reliability and quality of information reported by **regulated entities** to the **Commission** and the conformity of that information with any specification issued by the **Commission**; and
- (c) the compliance of **regulated entities** with obligations imposed in any **Statement of Obligations** issued to them in respect of the management of their assets.

In the case of any such audits:

- (d) the **Commission** may decide the scope and frequency of such audits provided that such audits are not conducted more frequently than once in any given **financial year**;
- (e) conducted pursuant to paragraph (c), the **Commission** must include in that audit any matters requested by the **Minister**.

20. Audits requested by the Minister

The **Minister** may request the **Commission** to audit the compliance of a **regulated entity** with such obligations as are identified by the **Minister** and as are imposed on that **regulated entity** under the **Statement of Obligations** that is issued to it, in which case the **Commission** must carry out that audit in accordance with that request.

21. Publication of audit results

The **Commission** must publicly report on the results of all audits conducted under clause 19 or 20.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

22. Disputes between regulated entities

In such circumstances as the **Commission** determines, the **Commission** has the function of facilitating the resolution of a dispute in relation to prices and standards and conditions of service and supply provided for in an agreement between two **regulated entities** to supply **storage operator and bulk water services, bulk sewerage services and bulk recycled water services**. The **Commission** may carry out this function by requiring mediation or arbitration or by any other means the **Commission** considers appropriate.

Dated:

Responsible Minister:

PETER WALSH MLA

Minister for Water

Clerk of the Executive Council

2023 water price review

Guidance paper

26 October 2021



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Summary

The 2023 water price review will set the maximum prices that 15 Victorian water businesses can charge for their water and sewerage services from 1 July 2023. It is the second price review under our PREMO framework for these businesses.¹ Most of the price submission requirements will remain the same as for the 2018 price review. However, there are two notable differences for this second round of PREMO:²

1. We are introducing the backward-looking Performance element of PREMO, which holds businesses accountable for their proposals from the previous price review.
2. Price submissions need to demonstrate how water businesses are building on their previous proposals to deliver great value to their customers.

PREMO incentives provide up-front rewards for an ambitious business proposing better customer value. However, a business is accountable for delivering on its commitments.

The Performance element of PREMO effectively closes the loop on the current pricing period by addressing two key questions:

- Did the business deliver on its promises?
- Did customers get what they paid for?

This also establishes a continuum from one pricing period to the next as businesses seek to maintain or improve customer value, and to address any shortfalls in performance going forward. Customers should expect no less.

Price submissions need to consider major challenges confronting the community – namely the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic and climate change. Both are increasing the uncertainty in forward planning. The pandemic has heightened the uncertainty the businesses will face in preparing their expenditure and demand forecasts, also impacted customer debt.

While we anticipate these events, and related matters, will be prominent in price submission considerations, they don't materially affect the nature of our guidance. We still expect businesses

¹ We first introduced our new PREMO (Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management and Outcome) framework at our 2018 price review of 17 water businesses, and for Melbourne Water's 2021 price review.

² An independent review by farrierswier found that PREMO was successful in providing incentives for water businesses to deliver better outcomes for their customers. This reflected extensive engagement by water businesses, so price submissions were better informed by customer priorities.

to justify their forecasts and show how they have sought to manage the risks of this uncertainty on behalf of their customers.

Price submissions must also incorporate the efficient cost of meeting legislative and government obligations.

This guidance sets out how we will assess price submissions. We will do so in line with the requirements of the Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014.

Water businesses can also benefit from streamlined price reviews. This includes fast-tracking high quality price submissions through our assessment process.

The PREMO framework affords greater autonomy for businesses that demonstrate clear ownership of their proposals. Key to this is the requirement in our guidance that each business's board attests to:

- the quality and accuracy of its price submission
- its commitment to the customer outcomes proposed.

Ultimately, we expect each business's price submission to reflect its 'best offer' to its customers (irrespective of PREMO price submission ratings).

Price submissions must be lodged with us by **Friday 30 September 2022**.

1. About this guidance

1.1. Our role

We will undertake a review of the maximum prices that 15 water businesses can charge for their water and sewerage services for the regulatory period from 1 July 2023 (the **2023 price review**).³

The review covers Barwon Water, Central Highlands Water, Coliban Water, East Gippsland Water, Gippsland Water, Goulburn Valley Water, GWMWater, Greater Western Water,⁴ Lower Murray Water, South East Water, South Gippsland Water, Southern Rural Water, Wannon Water, Westernport Water and Yarra Valley Water.

Melbourne Water and Goulburn-Murray Water are not included in this review, having completed price reviews in 2021 and 2020, respectively. North East Water had an eight-year regulatory period approved in 2018, so its next price review will be in 2026.⁵

Our pricing powers and functions in Victoria's water industry are governed by the Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014 (**WIRO**),⁶ which sits within the broader context of the *Water Industry Act 1994* (Vic) (**WI Act**) and the *Essential Services Commission Act 2001* (Vic) (**ESC Act**).

Subject to legislation change, rural tariffs pertaining to rural infrastructure services currently regulated under the Commonwealth Water Charge Rules 2010 are to be assessed against the principles in clause 11 of the WIRO from 1 July 2023.⁷ Legislation is proposed to enable these prices to be regulated under the WIRO from 1 July 2023. Accordingly, it is intended that this guidance will apply to the affected businesses and the relevant infrastructure charges.

³ Under our most recent price determinations (2018) for these 15 water businesses, approved prices are scheduled to cease on 30 June 2023.

⁴ On 1 July 2021 Greater Western Water was formed by bringing together Western Water and City West Water.

⁵ On 14 October 2022, we received a request from Greater Western Water to have the current determinations for City West Water and Western Water (the entities that combined to form Greater Western Water from 1 July 2021) extended by one year; that is, to end on 30 June 2024 rather than 30 June 2023. The request is available on our website via www.esc.vic.gov.au. Greater Western Water proposes extending the determinations by one year will enable it to deliver the long-term benefits of the integration and greater value for customers. We intend to publish our response to the business's request by early December 2021.

⁶ The WIRO is available at <http://www.gazette.vic.gov.au/gazette/Gazettes2014/GG2014G043.pdf#page=45>, pp. 41-51.

⁷ Previously, the commission was accredited by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission to regulate the rural infrastructure prices applying in the Murray Darling Basin.

We must make a price determination which determines the maximum prices (or the manner in which prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated) that a water business may charge for prescribed services during a regulatory period.⁸

Clause 14 of the WIRO (provided at **Appendix A**) requires us to assess a price submission prepared by a water business, and form an opinion on whether the price submission:

- complies with the guidance issued by the commission under clause 13 of the WIRO
- has adequate regard for the matters specified in clause 11 of the WIRO.

If we form a view that a price submission satisfies the guidance and WIRO criteria, then we must approve a water business's price submission — otherwise, the WIRO affords us discretion to specify maximum prices, or the manner in which prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated.⁹

1.2. About this paper

This paper is the guidance we are required to issue to water businesses under clause 13 of the WIRO (clause 13 is provided at **Appendix B**). To comply with clause 13 of the WIRO, the guidance sets out our approach to the price review and information requirements for price submissions.¹⁰

Much of this guidance remains unchanged from the guidance we issued in 2018 following extensive consultation with the sector and key stakeholders. Our consultation for this guidance therefore focused on the key changes we were proposing.

Where possible we have sought to minimise compliance costs for water businesses.¹¹ In considering the information required to support a price submission, much of the information should be readily available to a water business and relevant for other purposes such as corporate planning or project justification and prioritisation.

Much of the supporting information detailed in this guidance can be provided by completing the financial model template (issued by us) that forms part of a water business's price submission. We encourage businesses to keep their price submissions as clear and succinct as possible. To this

⁸ WIRO, clause 10(a). The prescribed services are listed at clause 7(b) of the WIRO.

⁹ WIRO, clause 14.

¹⁰ Clause 13 of the WIRO also requires us to provide guidance following consultation with the regulated entities. Over the course of 2021, we consulted on the various elements of this guidance.

¹¹ Under section 4C (a) of the WI Act we have an objective to ensure the costs of regulation do not exceed the benefits, wherever possible.

end, a business need not include all the supporting information for the claims made in its submission. However, it must be able to provide any supporting information requested by us.

1.3. Water pricing framework and approach

We implemented our PREMO water pricing approach for the first time at the 2018 water price review. The PREMO incentive framework includes financial, reputational and procedural incentives to align the interests of water businesses and the customers they serve.

PREMO stands for Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management, and Outcomes. Water businesses must demonstrate their level of ambition in delivering value-for-money for customers in their price submissions across the five elements:

- Performance — have the performance outcomes to which the business committed in the previous regulatory period been met or exceeded?
- Risk — has the business sought to allocate risk to the party best positioned to manage that risk? To what extent has the business accepted risk on behalf of its customers?
- Engagement — how effective was the business’s customer engagement to inform its price submission?
- Management — is there a strong focus on efficiency? Are controllable costs increasing, staying the same, or decreasing? Is the price submission succinct and free of material errors?
- Outcomes — do proposed service outcomes represent an improvement, the status quo, or a reduction of service standards?

Key elements of the pricing approach are:

- an emphasis on the role of customer engagement to inform and influence the price submissions of water businesses
- linking the return on equity earned by a water business to the level of ambition in its price submission for Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management and Outcomes
- flexibility mechanisms to help ensure the pricing approach accounts for the diversity of the water businesses and their customers, and to allow for streamlined price review processes.

An independent review found PREMO was successful in contributing to better outcomes for Victorian water customers at the 2018 water price review, including through lower prices and better targeted services.¹²

The 2023 water price review will be the second time price submissions from the same water businesses have been assessed under PREMO. A key change for 2023 is the introduction of the 'Performance' element of PREMO, which involves a backward look at how well a business has performed relative to the commitments it made at its previous review. We have updated our price submission requirements to reflect where core requirements of the framework will already be in place following the 2018 review. We have revised the PREMO assessment tool accordingly, in some instances 'raising the bar' on our requirements for a Standard rating and corresponding higher PREMO ratings. And we have introduced new requirements to demonstrate inclusive engagement with First Nations people and with customers experiencing vulnerability.

We have also updated the return on equity values in the PREMO matrix (see Section 3.14), informed by latest market observations and recent decisions by other regulators.

Other than these changes, the PREMO incentive framework remains essentially unchanged.

The high-level PREMO incentive framework is set out in a paper published by the commission in 2018.¹³ This guidance is informed by our framework and approach paper. Where there are any inconsistencies however, our guidance takes precedence for the purpose of informing price submissions.

1.4. Amendments to this guidance

This guidance was prepared in consultation with the water businesses, including through a series of themed workshops.¹⁴ Our consultation focused on the key changes associated with a second price review under PREMO, and refinements we proposed to make based on our experience with PREMO price reviews. We have also had discussions with other related regulators and government departments, and customer representative groups.

We may issue additional guidance or amend this guidance during the price review. The need to issue additional guidance or amend guidance may arise from any changes to law, regulations, or in

¹² Farrierswier 2019, Victoria's water sector: The PREMO model for economic regulation, 28 March.

¹³ Essential Services Commission 2016, Water pricing framework and approach: Implementing PREMO from 2018, October.

¹⁴ Clause 13 of the WIRO requires us to provide guidance following consultation with the regulated entities.

the economic environment, for example. We will consult with stakeholders where any additional guidance or amendment to the guidance is required.

1.5. Structure of this guidance

The guidance is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 sets out:
 - the manner in which we propose to regulate prices
 - our approach and methodology to assessing a price submission and making a price determination
 - the impact of PREMO on price submission information requirements
 - our approach to consultation during the review process
 - the assessment process and the 2023 price review timeline.
- Chapter 3 sets out:
 - the ‘governing criteria’ for each of the components of the building block methodology which will inform the nature and scope of the matters to be included in the price submission, and form the basis of our assessment of the price submission
 - the supporting information required to be included in the price submission.

1.6. Interpretation of this guidance

If a water business requires clarification or interpretation on any matters relating to our pricing framework or this guidance, it should contact commission staff.

2. Our approach to the price review

This chapter sets out:

- the manner in which we will regulate prices¹⁵
- our approach and methodology to assessing a water business's price submission and making a price determination¹⁶
- the impact of PREMO on price submission information requirements
- our approach to consultation during the price review process¹⁷
- timelines for the 2023 price review process.¹⁸

2.1. How we will regulate prices

Clause 12(b) of the WIRO provides that a price determination may specify maximum prices, or the manner in which prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, for regulated services in a manner consistent with section 33(5) of the ESC Act — that is, in any manner we consider appropriate.

We will use a building block methodology to determine the revenues that will provide a water business with a reasonable opportunity to recover a rate of return on prudent and efficient capital expenditure on assets, a return of the cost of investing in those assets (through depreciation), prudent and efficient operating costs, a benchmark tax allowance and recovery of costs required to comply with relevant health, safety, environmental, social and other regulatory obligations over the next regulatory period.¹⁹ (A list of obligations is shown in Section 3.7)

For a defined regulatory period the building block methodology involves the following steps:

- first, outcomes that a water business proposes to deliver to its customers will be assessed to validate that they reflect government (and technical regulator) obligations or demonstrated customer needs
- second, the following 'building blocks' will be determined in accordance with governing criteria for each element (specified in Chapter 3), to:

¹⁵ WIRO, clause 13(a)(i).

¹⁶ WIRO, clause 13(a)(ii).

¹⁷ WIRO, clause 13(a)(iv) and 13(a)(viii).

¹⁸ WIRO, clause 13(a)(vi) and 13(a)(vii).

¹⁹ Next regulatory period covers the period from 1 July 2023.

- establish an efficient benchmark level of forecast operating expenditure for the next regulatory period
- establish an efficient benchmark level of forecast capital expenditure for the next regulatory period
- roll-forward the regulatory asset base
- apply a rate of return to the regulatory asset base, calculated using:
 - a benchmark cost of debt estimated using a 10-year trailing average approach
 - a benchmark return on equity value determined by a business’s PREMO rating
- establish a return of capital through a regulatory depreciation allowance
- establish a benchmark tax allowance.

These ‘building blocks’ will determine the forecast revenue that is required for a water business to deliver on its service outcomes and obligations.

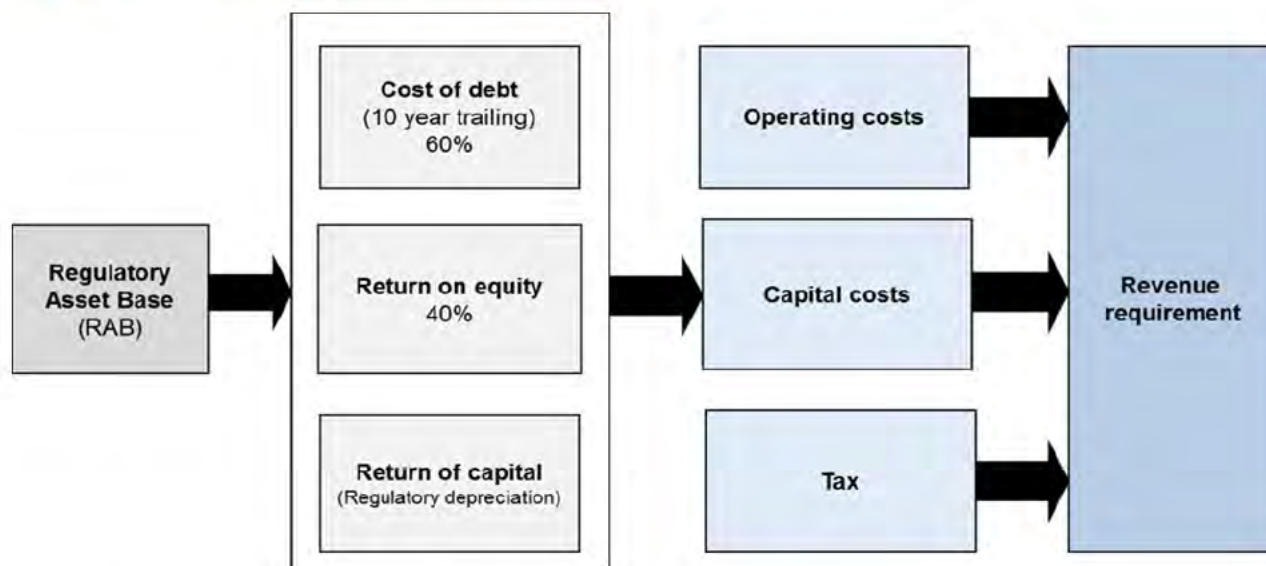
A summary of the building block methodology is shown in Figure 2.1.

Once the revenue requirement for the regulatory period has been determined using building blocks, the form of price control that will be applicable to each water business specifies how this revenue is to be translated into customer prices.

The prices charged by Victorian water businesses have previously been regulated under various forms of price control, including price caps (that is, fixed maximum prices), revenue caps (which allow prices to vary with changes in demand during the period to recover the maximum revenue), tariff baskets and hybrid forms of control. We will continue to provide water businesses with discretion to propose the form of price control to be applied for a regulatory period.

Our price determination will specify the prices that are to apply for the year commencing 1 July 2023, and the prices or the manner in which prices will be calculated for the remaining years of the regulatory period.

Figure 2.1 Revenue under building blocks



2.2. Approach and methodology for assessing the price submissions

Our regulatory task is to assess a water business’s price submission and form a view about whether or not the price submission:²⁰

- has adequate regard for the matters specified in clause 11 of the WIRO
- complies with guidance we issue under clause 13 of the WIRO.

Assessing the extent to which the submission has regard for matters specified in Clause 11

Clause 11 of the WIRO refers to matters specified in the ESC Act, the WI Act, the guidance we issue under clause 13 of the WIRO, and a number of pricing principles (at clause 11(d)) that we must have regard to in making a price determination.²¹

To facilitate our assessment, a water business is required to support the proposals in its price submission by reference to the matters in clause 11 of the WIRO.

In doing so, a water business is required to place particular emphasis on the matters in clause 8(b) of the WIRO which primarily relate to the promotion of various types of efficiency.²² Chapter 3 sets

²⁰ WIRO, clause 14(b)(i).

²¹ The matters referred to in clause 11 of the WIRO have been grouped into themes in Appendix C.

²² In summary, clause 8(b) of the WIRO provides that in having regard to the overarching objectives in the ESC Act, particular emphasis is to be placed on:

(i) ‘the promotion of efficient use of prescribed services by customers;

out a number of discrete considerations a price submission must address in order to demonstrate a water business has fully and meaningfully addressed clause 11 of the WIRO.

Assessing compliance with this guidance

A water business must lodge its price submission with us by **30 September 2022**. We expect the price submission (including the financial model template provided by the commission) to comply with Chapter 3 of this guidance. We will assess whether each water business has sufficiently justified its proposals in accordance with the governing criteria in Chapter 3, and satisfied all of the information requirements.

Consequences if we assess non-compliance with this guidance

Consistent with clause 14 of the WIRO, if we form a view that a price submission complies with our guidance, and has adequate regard for the matters specified in clause 11 of the WIRO, then we must approve the proposals in the price submission. Otherwise, clause 14 of the WIRO allows us discretion to specify maximum prices, or the manner in which its prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated.²³ This may include us specifying prices for a shorter regulatory period than proposed by a water business.

While we expect that a water business's price submission will comply with the requirements of this guidance, our review will generally focus on matters that have a material impact on the prices customers pay or the services customers receive. We will work with water businesses to facilitate this outcome.

In practice, where a price submission has not fully complied with the guidance, our intention is to provide water businesses with an opportunity to provide the required information before we make a draft decision.

2.3. Approach to assessing PREMO price submission ratings

The PREMO incentive mechanism links the return on equity reflected in approved prices to the level of ambition expressed in a price submission.²⁴ The return on equity will depend on whether the price submission is rated as 'Leading', 'Advanced', 'Standard' or 'Basic'.

(ii) the promotion of efficiency in regulated entities as well as efficiency in, and the financial viability of, the regulated water industry; and

(iii) the provision to regulated entities of incentives to pursue efficiency improvements.'

²³ WIRO, clause 14(b)(i).

²⁴ See our pricing approach paper for further context: Essential Services Commission 2016, Water pricing framework and approach: Implementing PREMO from 2018, October.

Section 3.14 discusses the manner in which a water business should assess its price submission to decide on the submission's PREMO rating, and therefore the return on equity to be reflected in its proposed prices. Appendix E includes a PREMO assessment tool that water businesses must use to inform their PREMO ratings.

The tool includes a set of guiding questions that set out the matters to be considered in assessing a price submission PREMO rating, and examples of what might constitute a 'Leading', 'Advanced', 'Standard' or 'Basic' rating for each element of PREMO

Informed by its assessment for the five elements of PREMO, a business must propose an overall PREMO rating for its price submission. The assessment tool guides a water business to consider its level of ambition in relation to matters covered in its price submission, such as proposals related to operating and capital expenditure, form of price control, tariffs, and demand.

A price submission must meet all of the requirements set out in Chapter 3 of this guidance, which represents the minimum requirements for a 'Standard' overall PREMO rating.

We will also rate a price submission with the outcome determining the benchmark return on equity to be reflected in approved prices.

Water businesses should have confidence that well justified PREMO self-ratings – those that provide credible information supporting the self-ratings – will be assessed reasonably by us. We want to reward ambition that provides improved value to customers.

Our PREMO rating is an assessment of the water business's price submission. It is not an assessment of the water business itself.

2.4. Our consultation process during the 2023 price review

A greater focus on customer engagement by water businesses under PREMO should result in less need for direct engagement by us with their customers. This is consistent with our objective to emphasise the business and customer relationship, and to provide businesses with greater autonomy.

We expect price submissions to be heavily informed by customer engagement. As in past price reviews, we will invite submissions from interested parties on the proposals contained in a water business's price submission prior to making a draft decision.

Following the release of our draft decision, we will invite submissions and intend to engage with customers, either by holding public meetings and/or through online platforms, before we make our final decisions and issue price determinations.²⁵

We will consult with agencies such as the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, the Department of Health and the Environment Protection Authority Victoria.

We will make our papers (including the reports of consultants assisting with our review), water businesses' price submissions, and submissions from other interested parties, available on our website (www.esc.vic.gov.au) in accordance with our submissions policy.²⁶

If there is information that a water business or customer does not want disclosed publicly, because it is confidential or commercially sensitive, the matter should be discussed with commission staff before lodging the submission.

2.5. 2023 price review process and timeline

A water business must lodge its price submission with us by **30 September 2022**.²⁷ If a water business fails to lodge its submission by this date, we may use our discretion to specify maximum prices.²⁸

We will assess price submissions using a three-stage review process:

- **Stage 1** — Initial evaluation of all price submissions to verify the quality and strength of the submission and the proposed outcomes for customers, and to establish what further verification work might be required to inform our draft decision. If very little is required, we may fast track those submissions through the assessment process and make an earlier draft decision to accept prices, or propose relatively minor changes, effectively bypassing stage 2.
- **Stage 2** — Verification work is tailored to the quality of each price submission that is not fast tracked, which may range from simple requests for further information through to a full review of cost forecasts by an expert consultant. We may make our draft decision for these businesses once we have completed the additional review (or reject the price submission if unable to reach a draft decision based on the information submitted).

²⁵ WIRO, clause 16(b).

²⁶ View our submissions policy at <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/about-us/our-policies/our-submissions-policy>.

²⁷ Clause 13(vi) of the WIRO requires us to provide guidance on the timing and processes we propose to follow in making a price determination. Clause 13(vii) also requires us to specify the date by which the water businesses are to deliver their price submissions to us.

²⁸ WIRO, clause 14(b)(ii).

- **Stage 3** — Public consultation on our draft decision, leading to our final decision and a price determination for each business. Earlier final decisions for the fast tracked businesses may be made where consultation does not result in further review being required after the draft decision.

Figure 2.2 sets out our assessment process and timeline for the 2023 price review. All dates other than the price submission due date (30 September 2022) are indicative and will be confirmed later in the price review.

Fast tracking price submission assessments

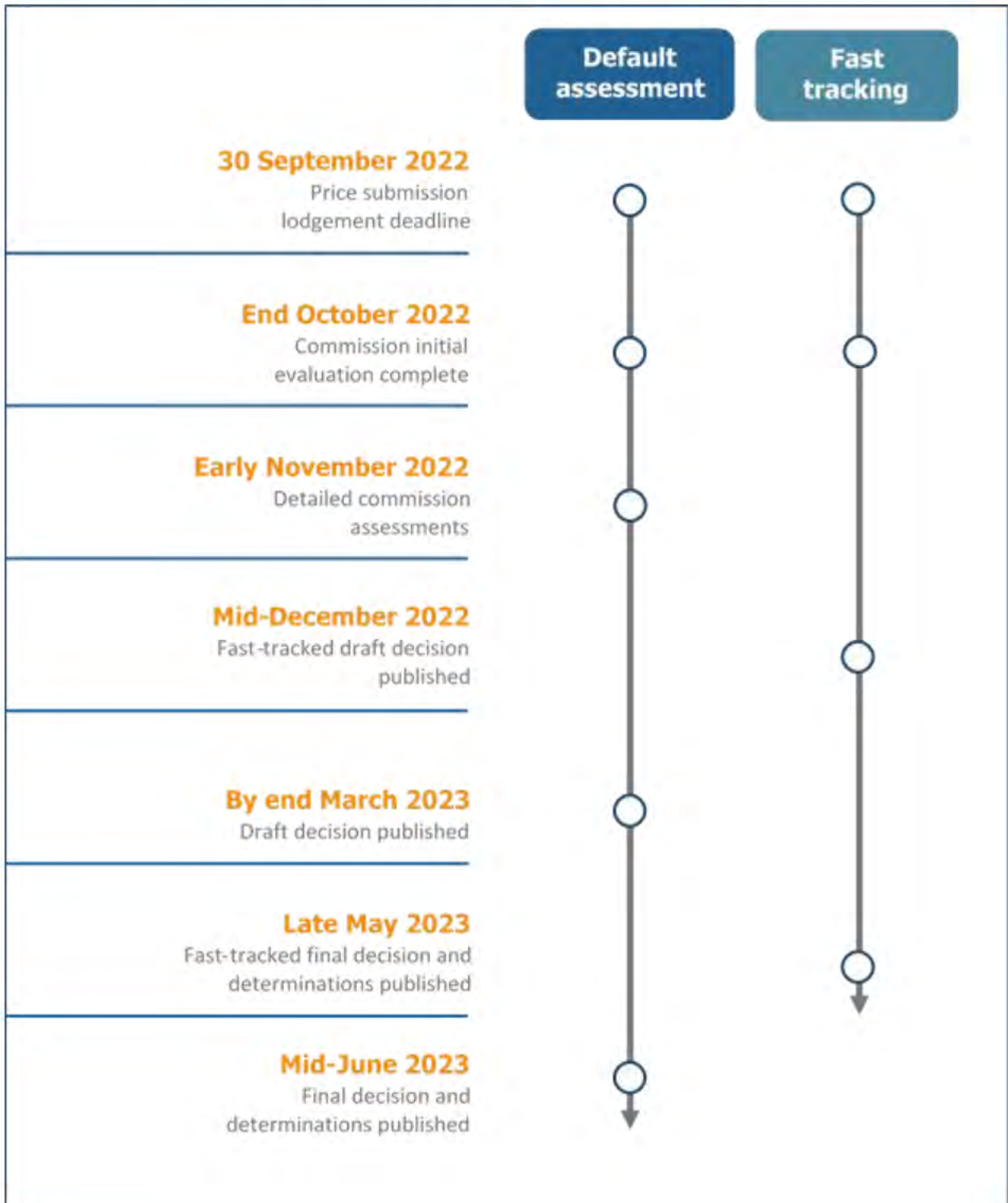
By fast tracking high quality price submissions to an earlier draft decision, we provide those businesses with early certainty over their price proposals and allow them to focus their resources on delivering their services to customers with a reduced regulatory burden.

As highlighted above, to facilitate a quick and simple stage 1 assessment (and the possibility of fast tracking), a price submission must clearly convey its key messages and data to us. This guidance informs businesses on what to include in their price submissions, consistent with this stage 1 assessment. The financial model template (Section 3.23.3) must also be accurately completed for a water business to be eligible for fast tracking.

The decision to fast track a price submission remains at our discretion, taking into account the quality and accuracy of the submission and any other matter we consider is relevant. Our decision on fast tracking will be heavily informed by how well a business demonstrates it has captured the views of its customers and explains how it has considered feedback.

Following the release of a fast-tracked draft decision, if our review process finds there are issues that need to be further explored, we may revert a price submission back to the default assessment process described in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2 Price review timeline and assessment process



3. Required contents of a price submission

Pursuant to clause 13(a)(iii) and 13(a)(v) of the WIRO, this chapter sets out the governing criteria and supporting information requirements for the major components of a water business's price submission, covering the regulatory period commencing 1 July 2023 (the next regulatory period).

A water business should prepare its price submission with the commission as its target audience. Although the price submission will be released publicly, the content and language should be tailored to facilitate our review. A water business may consider other ways – such as fact sheets – to communicate its proposals to other stakeholders, including its customers.

Price submissions must clearly and succinctly identify and explain how a business's proposals demonstrate value for money for customers — that is, what outcomes will be delivered to customers in return for the prices they pay, and how this reflects what customers value most.

The information requirements specified in this chapter reflect the information we need to undertake the 2023 price review consistent with the WIRO. Much of the information requested would already exist within normal business practice — for internal planning and corporate reporting, for example. Also, much of the detail can be provided by completing the financial model template (issued by us) that forms part of a water business's price submission (see Section 3.23.3).

To support clear and succinct price submissions, a business need not include all the supporting information for the claims made in its submission. However, it must be able to provide any supporting information requested by us. For example, a business may reference a consultant's report in its submission without providing the full report as an attachment. We may request copies of material supporting a price submission, including (where need be) through the issue of compulsory information notices under the ESC Act.

We expect businesses' price submissions will focus on those matters having a material impact on the prices customers pay or the services customers receive.

Under our PREMO framework, a price submission must address all of the requirements set out in this guidance to achieve a 'Standard' rating or higher.

3.1. Managing risk

The WIRO requires us to place particular emphasis on matters relating to various efficiencies in undertaking our regulatory functions in Victoria's water sector.²⁹

Efficiency is promoted when risk is adequately identified, quantified, and allocated. Prices should reflect the costs incurred in delivering services, incorporating reasonable assumptions about risk.

A water business's price submission must be informed by a robust risk identification process, taking into account a long term planning horizon. We anticipate such analysis is undertaken by businesses as part of their normal business planning. Significant risks must be identified in price submissions. Price submissions must also demonstrate that risk has been allocated appropriately, and where a business has decided it is best placed to do so, identify the approaches it proposes to manage the risk.

Appendix D summarises some of the major risks facing a water business, and potential approaches that a water business may propose to deal with risk. Some of these relate to climate change, including operational risks related to asset security, and we anticipate water businesses will propose initiatives aimed at addressing climate change in response to their own planning and government policy.

The coronavirus pandemic has also added to uncertainty, including in relation to demand forecasting risk. There are mechanisms in the framework that enable businesses to deal with uncertainty in relation to demand forecasts (see Appendix D). There are also provisions in determinations (which we propose to continue) to enable reconsideration of pricing within a regulatory period due to uncertain or unforeseen events, including where revenues or costs vary significantly from forecasts.

In past reviews, we observed many water businesses adopting overly risk-averse assumptions in price submissions, which implies that customers are expected to bear more than an efficient allocation of risk (one result of this is that proposed prices are higher than they need to be).

For example, in past price submissions some water businesses have:

- proposed to include the costs for highly uncertain projects and large contingencies in capital expenditure forecasts (and therefore, prices)
- sought to justify price increases on the basis of financial viability concerns, without providing evidence they have fully explored other avenues to manage financial performance.

²⁹ WIRO, section 8(b).

Rather than including upfront allowances for uncertain projects and contingencies, a water business should seek alternative ways to mitigate construction and capital forecasting risk, such as through better project or contract management.

Alternatively, businesses could exclude planned but not fully scoped projects from upfront cost recovery, noting that actual prudent and efficient capital expenditure will be rolled into its asset base at the end of the regulatory period.

The water sector already adopts techniques such as real options analysis to inform decision making as circumstances unfold, including in relation to infrastructure works. We note evidence of use of options analysis (or similar methods), along with a business's approach to dealing with uncertainty and allocating risk in relation to demand, can be used to support a water business's PREMO price submission rating.

Businesses concerned about financial viability should demonstrate their financial risks through credit rating assessments undertaken by an independent credit rating agency. Water businesses should also demonstrate that they have sought to manage their financial risks before transferring them to customers.

In later sections of Chapter 3, we have specified where we require information on a water business's consideration of risk to support the business's proposals in specific areas including length of the regulatory period, expenditure, demand, form of price control, and tariffs. Given the pandemic, we are particularly interested in evidence businesses have considered a range of possible demand outcomes. Expenditure proposals related to climate change adaptation and mitigation need to consider our expenditure guidance in Chapter 3.

We are also seeking evidence that water businesses have given strategic consideration to risk and identified those that may have a material impact on the prices customers pay, or the services they receive. This is the focus of the information requirements in Section 3.1.1.

3.1.1. Supporting information

In its price submission a water business must:

- identify any significant risks that may impact on customer prices or services, and if requested, make available to us scenario analysis for each risk including an assessment of the nature and scale of the risk and its probability of occurring
- identify how it has addressed significant risks through its proposals, explain how the business considered the allocation of risk, and demonstrate how its proposals support efficiency
- provide evidence that the business has given strategic consideration to the allocation and management of risk in developing its price submission — this may involve providing references and making available to us material on the business's risk identification and management framework or processes, rather than including detail in its price submission.

Upon request, a water business must also make available to us the following information about significant risks the water business proposes to manage that require cost allowances:

- the categorisation of the risk (as operational or financial risk, for example)
- measurement of the risk including:
 - the nature and scale of the risk
 - the probability of the risk event occurring
 - factors influencing the probability of the risk event occurring
 - the financial or service impact of the risk if it occurs
- options considered for allocating the risk
- rationale for the allocation of the risk, given alternative options
- an explanation of why the regulatory risk mitigation tools listed in Appendix D do not adequately mitigate the risk
- the role customers will be expected to play in dealing with these risks and how customers will be engaged in this process.

3.2. Regulatory period

3.2.1. Criteria

We are required to set the term of the regulatory period over which a water business's price determination will apply.³⁰ We propose to set a five-year regulatory period starting 1 July 2023, but remain open to alternatives proposed in a price submission.

A default five-year regulatory period provides the following benefits:

- a relatively long period of certainty for a water business's customers about the outcomes to be delivered and prices to be charged
- sufficient time for a water business to focus on service delivery and achieving the customer outcomes it has set for the period.

A risk associated with a regulatory period longer than we have proposed is that revenue or expenditure outcomes could diverge significantly from the benchmarks used to establish prices, possibly resulting in customers paying prices which are significantly above, or below, those required to recover efficient costs. Accordingly, a business that proposes a regulatory period longer than five years is required to demonstrate that the benefits of a longer period outweigh the potential risks. The level of justification required to support a proposed regulatory period will be

³⁰ WIRO, clause 9.

greater for a price submission proposing a period longer than five years. The submission should propose checks and balances that will apply during the longer period to ensure customers are receiving value for money.

Relatively short regulatory periods can increase costs of reviews for stakeholders and weaken the autonomy businesses have to focus on service delivery for their customers.

A water business considering a regulatory period other than five years should engage with us as soon as possible.

3.2.2. Supporting information

If a water business proposes a five-year regulatory period, it needs only to state this in its price submission. If a business proposes a different term, then the submission must:

- provide reasons for the proposed regulatory period length, having regard to the benefits and risks identified in Section 3.2.1, including demonstrating that the benefits of a longer or shorter period outweigh the risks and costs from a customer's perspective
- outline the results of customer engagement on the length of regulatory period, and how feedback has been taken into account.

In addition, for proposed regulatory periods longer than five years, a price submission must:

- Demonstrate that the expenditure forecasts and asset management plans underpinning the price submission are sufficiently robust, particularly having regard to the capacity of the assets and demand forecasts towards the end of the proposed regulatory period.
- Include details of mechanisms that will provide both us and customers with confidence that prices reflect value for money and efficient service delivery after year five of the proposed regulatory period.
- Describe how the business will keep customers engaged throughout the longer regulatory period, including how it will update customers on performance.
- Describe how the business will adapt to changing customer needs during the regulatory period, within the constraints of the determination. For example, the approach to re-aligning capital programs in response to customer preferences.
- Outline the business's approach to dealing with uncertainty and risk during the regulatory period, particularly financial viability risk, having regard to the mechanisms for mitigating risk outlined in Appendix D.

3.3. Customer engagement

The WIRO requires us to set out our expectations regarding customer consultation by a water business in developing its price submission.³¹ A water business must engage with its customers to inform its price submission.³² The purpose of this engagement is for the water business to understand the priorities of its customers, including the nature of products and services expected. This is to enable the water business to deliver outcomes that matter most to its customers.

Water businesses are best placed to design and undertake engagement to suit their circumstances and those of their customers. Accordingly, we have not prescribed how a water business should engage.

Generally, we have retained the same principles and assessment criteria that we specified at the 2018 price review. We have however, included an additional focus on engagement by businesses with First Nations people and people experiencing vulnerability.³³ This recognises the importance of inclusive engagement approaches – which we know businesses have already prioritised.

The following key principles should guide the engagement undertaken by water businesses:

- The form of engagement undertaken by a water business should be tailored to suit the content on which it is seeking to engage, and to the circumstances facing the water business and its customers and community, including First Nations people and people experiencing vulnerability.
- A water business must provide participants in its engagement process with appropriate information, given the purpose, form and the content of the engagement, and a reasonable and fair opportunity to participate as part of the process.
- A water business's engagement process should give priority to matters that have a significant influence on the services provided and prices charged by the business.
- A water business should start engagement early in its planning. The engagement should be ongoing, to keep testing proposals with customers.

³¹ WIRO, clause 13(a)(iv).

³² We recognise water businesses deliver services that impact the community or parts of the community, and encourage them to engage with these groups in the development of their submissions.

³³ This guidance progresses some actions of the commission's 'Getting to fair' strategy relating to the water industry. See Essential Services Commission 2021, Getting to fair: Breaking down barriers to essential services, August.

We note that insights from a water business's engagement may complement its justification for forecast operating or capital expenditure. However, customer support should not be used on its own to justify the prudence and efficiency of expenditure proposals. Refer to Sections 3.8 and 3.9 for our expenditure criteria.

3.3.1. Criteria

The assessment criteria set out below relate to the principles set out above.

Our assessment will consider:

- The business's justification for its decisions on how and when to engage, and the matters that it decided to engage on, including for First Nations people and people experiencing vulnerability. This includes how a business has justified its engagement was sensitive and appropriate for the people it was seeking to engage with, including First Nations people and people experiencing vulnerability.
- Whether customers, and others who are affected by the outcomes of the price submission were given a reasonable and fair opportunity to participate, particularly in relation to matters that have a significant influence on the services provided and prices charged by the business. This includes consideration of the time available, and information provided to support input by participants.
- How feedback received through engagement was taken into account by the business in reaching its proposals (and what feedback was provided to customers).
- The business's justification for how it will address customer and community expectations that will not or cannot be met.

3.3.2. Supporting information

A price submission must:

- Describe and justify how and when the business engaged with its customers and community. It must explain how the business ensured engagement was universal and inclusive of customers and community affected by the outcomes proposed in the price submission, including First Nations people and people experiencing vulnerability. The submission must also explain how engagement was sensitive and appropriate for the people it was seeking to engage with.
- Describe and justify the matters covered by its engagement processes.
- Explain what the business learned from customer engagement, and how it satisfied itself that customers were given a reasonable and fair opportunity to participate, and that any views expressed were sufficiently representative of its customers.
- Explain how feedback was taken into account by the business in reaching its proposals.
- Explain how the business will address expectations that will not or cannot be met.

Required contents of a price submission

A business must make available, or provide on request, resources and materials provided to customers during its engagement, and any customer feedback about the engagement program.

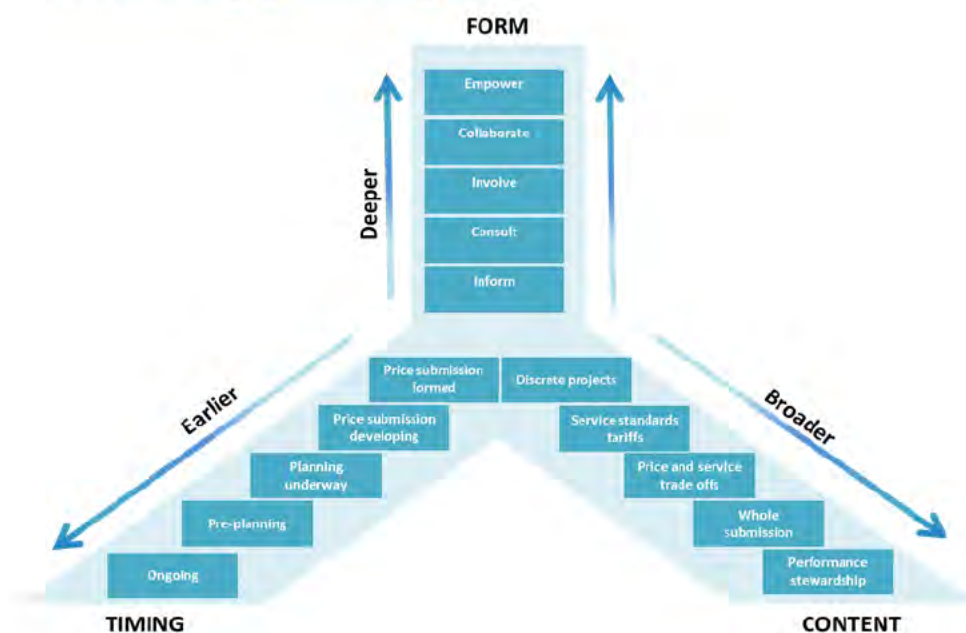
3.3.3. Customer engagement and PREMO

As noted above, we have not prescribed how a water business engages with its customers and community. While not ‘second guessing’ the method of engagement decided on by the business, we note that adopting forms of engagement that provide for deeper participation and influence for customers will support a business achieving a higher PREMO Engagement rating.

A water business may use the customer engagement diagram (Figure 3.1) as a descriptive tool of its overall program, or of individual activities. For example, it can show how engagement has evolved since the 2018 price review, to support PREMO price submission ratings.

More detail on our PREMO assessment for Engagement can be found in the assessment tool in Appendix E.

Figure 3.1 Customer engagement diagram



3.4. Outcomes

A water business must propose a set of outcomes that represent the value its customers will receive during the next regulatory period. A business must define output measures, with associated annual targets, that will be monitored during the next regulatory period to demonstrate the achievement of each outcome.

This set of outcomes and performance targets is essentially a water business’s commitment to its customers for the regulatory period. Actual performance against these output measures and

targets will allow a water business to clearly demonstrate whether its customers received the value they paid for. It will also inform the rating for the Performance element of PREMO at the next price review.

A water business must report at least annually to its customers on its performance against the specified output measures for each outcome. We expect water businesses will already have established self-reporting practices in place, for reporting directly to customers as soon as practical after the completion of each reporting year. We will also report water businesses' annual performance against their outcome commitments through our annual Outcomes Report published on our website.

Outcomes in subsequent PREMO reviews

Water businesses will already have in place a set of outcomes, output measures and targets that were established in the 2018 price review. For the regulatory period beginning in 2023, we don't expect businesses will need to start over to establish a new set of outcomes from scratch. Rather, this is an opportunity for businesses to re-test customer expectations, with a mind to refresh, update and evolve their outcome commitments in line with their customer's evolving preferences.

Accordingly, this price submission should account for the business's actual performance against its outcome commitments for the current period (which informs the business's Performance PREMO rating), and explore the changes in outcome commitments from the current regulatory period to the next.

3.4.1. Criteria

Proposed outcomes must demonstrate linkages to customer preferences, as revealed through the business's customer engagement program.

Proposed output measures for each outcome must:

- be relevant to, or be a reasonable proxy for, the delivery of the outcome they represent
- be measurable
- be clearly defined and unambiguous
- be easy for customers to understand
- have performance targets listed for each year of the regulatory period.

The water business must outline how it will address shortfalls in meeting an outcome. The business must also commit to reporting at least annually to its customers on its performance against its proposed output measures for each outcome.

An example of how an outcome links to outputs and deliverables, programs and activities, and inputs is provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Example – Outcomes measurement and delivery

Safe clean drinking water for all customers

Outcome	Safe clean drinking water for all customers
Outputs and deliverables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures and targets Key projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with E. coli and turbidity standards No boil water notices required Water quality complaints per 100 customers Percentage of customers that trust the safety of water supply Completion of specific water quality related capital projects Publish annual water quality report
Activities and processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business programs Specific actions to be developed/implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment to tap water quality management Upgrade treatment plant to implement dual barrier protection in accordance with Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 Water mains cleaning program Protections to avoid down time at water treatment plants Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) certification Pass water quality regulator’s audit (Department of Health) Undertake water quality testing in accordance with regulations Investigate water quality complaints
Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs and/or cost movements Resources required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$ - opex and capex costs, or cost changes, to deliver or improve the specific programs Price impact Resources Business unit responsibility

Source: ESC 2016, Water Pricing Framework and Approach, October, p. 20.

3.4.2. Supporting information

A price submission must:

- present a set of customer outcomes, linked to customer preferences, each with clear and unambiguous output measures and associated targets
- for each output measure state the performance target for each year of the regulatory period and provide past performance (for at least the last two years before the regulatory period)
- explain how the outcomes, output measures and targets were informed by the business’s customer engagement program

Required contents of a price submission

- specify the key actions, activities and programs that the business will undertake to meet its targets (and consequently outcomes)
- demonstrate the connection between the output measures, key actions, activities and programs proposed and achievement of a specified outcome
- present and explain any cost increases or savings for operating or capital expenditure that correspond to each outcome (Sections 3.8 and 3.9)
- explain how the cost increases or cost savings are reflected in prices charged to customers
- explain how the business will respond to underperformance in delivery of its outcomes
- outline a process by which it will report at least annually to its customers on its performance against the specific output measures for each outcome.

A business may also choose to describe in its price submission how the business might adapt its outcomes, output measures and targets to respond to changing customer preferences, including an ongoing customer engagement program to inform business priorities throughout the next regulatory period.

3.5. Service standards relating to reliability and faults

We require each water business to provide a list of service standards relating to reliability and attending faults that align with provisions in our urban water customer service code.³⁴

A business must also explain how any proposed changes in service levels or targets relative to equivalent service levels or targets in the current regulatory period were informed by customer preferences, and the resulting impacts on expenditure forecasts and customer value.

3.6. Guaranteed service levels

Our review requires each urban water business to propose guaranteed service levels (GSLs) for the regulatory period from 1 July 2023 (a GSL scheme). GSLs define a business's commitment to deliver a specified service level to individual customers. For each GSL, a business commits to a payment or a rebate on bills to those who have received a level of service below the guaranteed level.³⁵

A price review provides the business with an opportunity to review the nature of its GSLs, and the payment or rebate amount that will apply in the event of a breach of a GSL. The rebate amounts should be reviewed in consultation with customers.

³⁴ Essential Services Commission 2020, Customer service code: Urban water businesses, August, clause 9.2.

³⁵ Essential Services Commission 2016, Water pricing framework and approach: Implementing PREMO from 2018, October, p. 21.

A water business may use its proposed GSL scheme to support its rating for the 'Risk' element of PREMO. The customer payment or rebate amounts established under the GSL scheme can indicate the extent to which a business is taking on revenue risk to provide incentives for it to deliver efficient levels of service to customers.

3.6.1. Criteria

A GSL scheme will:

- reflect the main service priorities and concerns of customers, informed by a water business's customer engagement
- provide incentives for the business to provide efficient service levels to all customers.
- Each GSL must be objectively defined, easily understandable, and able to be reported.

The GSL scheme must include the payment difficulty information disclosure GSL that has been in place since 2010.³⁶ That is, a payment or rebate will be made available to customers if a business breached its service level obligation by:

Restricting the water supply of, or taking legal action against, a residential customer prior to taking reasonable endeavours to contact the customer and provide information about help that is available if the customer is experiencing difficulties paying.

3.6.2. Supporting information

A price submission must specify each GSL and the corresponding payment or rebate amount that will apply where a customer has received a level of service below the guaranteed level. A price submission must identify and justify any changes to the GSL scheme compared with those approved for the current regulatory period.

For any new or amended GSL, a price submission must:

- explain the basis for the GSL, including how it has been informed by customer engagement
- specify whether benefits to customers will take the form of payments or rebates
- explain the reasons for the proposed size of the customer payment or rebate that applies to each GSL.

³⁶ Previously known as the hardship related GSL, refer to: Essential Services Commission 2012, Hardship related Guaranteed Service Level review: Final decision, May. The latest (3 February 2015) check-list for minimum 'reasonable endeavours' at the time of this paper can be found at <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/water/codes-and-guidelines/hardship-related-guaranteed-service-level-measures-review-2011>

A water business must also justify any proposal to remove a GSL that was in place during the current regulatory period, including how the proposal has been informed by customer engagement.

3.7. Revenue requirement

Our decision on a water business's revenue requirement for the next regulatory period must meet the WIRO objectives of promoting and providing incentives for efficiency in the regulated entities, as well as efficiency in, and the financial viability of, the regulated water industry.³⁷

The revenue requirement proposed in a price submission must provide the water business with sufficient revenue to efficiently meet all of its legislative, regulatory and policy obligations. This includes, but is not limited to, the items listed in Box 3.1 below.

Box 3.1 Legislative, regulatory and policy obligations

- Legislation and matters administered by the Essential Services Commission
- Legislation and matters administered by the Environment Protection Authority Victoria
- Legislation and matters administered by the Department of Health
- Legislation and matters administered by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
- Health and safety legislation
- Gender Equality Act
- The Victorian Government Climate Change Strategy

3.7.1. Criteria

The required revenue for a water business for the next regulatory period will be estimated by the building block approach, under which the building blocks are:

- prudent and efficient forecast operating expenditure — determined in accordance with Section 3.8
- prudent and efficient forecast capital expenditure — determined in accordance with Section 3.9
- return on the regulatory asset base (RAB) — determined in accordance with the sections below:
 - the 'roll forward' of the RAB — determined in accordance with Section 3.11
 - the cost of debt — determined in accordance with Section 3.13
 - return on equity — determined in accordance with Sections 3.14 and 3.15

³⁷ WIRO, section 8(b).

- return of capital through a regulatory depreciation allowance — determined in accordance with Section 3.12
- a benchmark tax allowance — determined in accordance with Section 3.16.

The revenue requirement is net of any additional revenue earned from regulated assets, outside of scheduled tariffs — revenue from the sale of water entitlement allocations, for example. The revenue requirement is also net of any revenue earned from non-prescribed services (discussed at Section 3.23.9).

We note the coronavirus pandemic has contributed to increased customer aged debt. Water businesses may seek to justify increases in the allowance for bad debt in their submissions.³⁸ Any changes need to have regard to the trend in customer arrears, the impacts of business support measures for payment difficulty, and the economic outlook.

3.7.2. Supporting information

The price submission must specify a water business's forecast total revenue requirement for each year of the next regulatory period.

The price submission must also provide an estimate of the required revenue for each year after the next regulatory period to at least 2032-33. It must provide a brief explanation of the trend in the forecast over the ten-year period from 1 July 2023.

3.8. Forecast operating expenditure

3.8.1. Criteria

The forecast operating expenditure to be included for the purposes of calculating the revenue requirement is operating expenditure which would be incurred by a prudent service provider acting efficiently to achieve the lowest cost of delivering on service outcomes over the regulatory period, taking into account a long-term planning horizon (prudent and efficient forecast operating expenditure).

We consider that a prudent and efficient operating expenditure forecast has the following characteristics:

- baseline year expenditure is reflective of efficient operating costs and is used as a basis to forecast expenditure

³⁸ The financial model template field for 'revenue not collected' allows businesses to input estimates of customer debts not recovered.

- forecast operating expenditure incorporates reasonable expectations for expenditure growth and cost efficiency improvement
- expenditure requirements above the baseline year (adjusted for growth and efficiency improvements) are fully explained and justified.

Operating expenditure with uncertain outcomes

If a business seeks additional operating expenditure for investments where the outcomes are uncertain (pilot or demonstration projects, for example) we expect it to consider how risk is being shared if customers are being asked to cover all additional expenditure. Businesses should also clarify how they will demonstrate the value of these investments to customers.

At the next price review, the business would need to demonstrate the prudence and efficiency of this expenditure if seeking to have it included in the baseline, or to support new or ongoing expenditure in its price submission.

3.8.2. Supporting information

A price submission must include a forecast of total prudent and efficient operating expenditure for each year of the next regulatory period. Forecast operating expenditure is to be presented separately for each major service category.³⁹

For total and annual forecast operating expenditure and for each major service category, forecast operating expenditure for each year of the next regulatory period, and beyond to 2032-33, must be further broken down where relevant, in the financial model template for:

- operations and maintenance
- bulk charges (further broken down into bulk charges by type and system, for example, transfer charges, Greater Yarra System – Thompson River fixed charges, Victorian Desalination Plant – Water Order variable charges)
- treatment
- customer service and billing
- GSL payments
- licence fees (Essential Services Commission, Department of Health, and EPA Victoria)
- corporate costs
- other operating expenditure.

³⁹ Depending on the business, the major service categories may include water, sewerage, recycled water, bulk water, rural water, irrigation, drainage, domestic and stock, and diversions.

Forecasts for the environmental contribution must also be provided in the financial model template. Where future amounts are not yet available, businesses must use the last known annual amount as their annual forecast in subsequent years.

A water business must also provide actual operating expenditure for the current regulatory period (using latest forecasts for 2022-23), categorised in the same way as above, in the financial model template.

Forecast operating expenditure must be presented relative to a reference or baseline operating year (Box 3.2), with allowance for expenditure growth (e.g. based on customers or demand growth) and cost efficiency improvements over the next regulatory period. Any significant changes in the forecast years' costs relative to this baseline year must be clearly presented and explained, including how they are reflected in the proposed customer outcomes and how they represent improved customer value (Section 3.4).

Our financial model template sets out the forecast operating costs consistent with this approach.

Box 3.2 Baseline controllable operating expenditure

In preparing forecast operating expenditure, a price submission must establish a baseline controllable operating expenditure which comprises efficient recurring controllable costs from the last full year of actual data (2021-22) for those activities and services that are expected to be incurred throughout the next regulatory period.

The baseline is established from the actual prescribed operating expenditure for 2021-22, adjusted as follows:

- remove any non-controllable expenditure⁴⁰
- remove any one-off or non-recurring expenditure items incurred in that year, or add any normally occurring items that did not occur in that year
- remove any further ongoing cost savings or efficiency commitments that will be realised in the final year of the current regulatory period (2022-23).

A price submission must justify the adjustments proposed to the baseline year in order to establish the baseline controllable operating expenditure, and demonstrate that this represents efficient ongoing operating costs (consistent with any efficiency targets for the current regulatory period). Where actual prescribed operating expenditure for 2021-22 is above the benchmark allowance from the 2018 price review, the price submission must explain whether

⁴⁰ Controllable costs are those that can be directly or indirectly influenced by a water business's operational decisions. Examples of non-controllable costs include: bulk water costs (where prices are set by the commission), regulatory licence fees, and the environmental contribution.

this has resulted from expenditure growth above forecast, unmet efficiency targets, or a combination of these. The price submission should also highlight how this has impacted customers.

A water business's baseline year actual expenditure must reconcile with the business's audited regulatory account data.

Using the 2021-22 baseline controllable operating expenditure, a water business must propose and justify:

- its forecast expenditure growth rate assumptions (for each year)⁴¹
- its annual cost efficiency improvement rate (for each year)
- how proposed cost changes deliver improved customer value.

Relationship between growth allowance and efficiency improvement rate

In previous price reviews, water businesses have mostly based their operating expenditure growth rate on forecast customer growth over the relevant regulatory period. The coronavirus pandemic has significantly impacted customer growth rates over the past two years, with some businesses experiencing customer growth above forecast and others below. Based on the information currently available to us, it is unclear whether the direct relationship between customer growth and operating expenditure growth has continued or could reasonably be expected in the next regulatory period.

As such, we expect that businesses will use their price submissions to clearly justify why the proposed operating expenditure growth rate chosen is most appropriate, particularly whether a growth factor other than customer growth is more accurate. This should be supported by recent evidence (e.g. based on the latest expenditure, customer number and usage data).

By taking a more targeted approach to forecasting operating expenditure we believe there will be a flow on benefit of producing efficiency improvement rates that will better reflect the value that customers will ultimately receive. Where operating expenditure forecasts have been higher or lower than actual expenditure, businesses should consider confirming the actual efficiency gains achieved with their customers.

⁴¹ Businesses should draw on Victoria in Future forecasts, Australian Bureau of Statistics data, and other information as required.

A price submission must also:

- demonstrate why any proposed cost increases are not covered within the growth allowance, or by inflation, or absorbed within the stated net efficiency improvement rate
- demonstrate how proposed cost changes relate to the proposed customer outcomes and the associated outputs and deliverables (Section 3.4), and in particular:
 - identify and explain operating expenditure savings or new operating expenditure arising from capital expenditure and projects, and how they relate to the forecast cost efficiency improvement rate
 - explain any trend or major annual variations in forecast operating expenditure (including identifying cost items that are having an upward or downward influence on operating expenditure) compared with historic operating expenditure⁴²
- demonstrate that proposed costs associated with new or revised regulatory obligations and policy requirements are prudent and efficient
- set out and where relevant justify the non-controllable cost forecasts including:
 - bulk water purchases from other water businesses
 - regulatory licence fees
 - environmental contribution
 - any other proposed non-controllable costs.

The price submission should explain the business's approach to allocating shared costs, or reference documentation that may be requested by the commission to verify the business's approach.

3.9. Forecast capital expenditure

Capital expenditure forecasting essentially involves anticipating the scope, timing and costs for a large number of various sized projects, ranging from the replacement of existing assets at the end of their lives to the construction of major new assets and facilities.

In preparing capital forecasts, water businesses should avoid including speculative capital expenditure in its price submission forecasts. Where capital projects are not fully scoped, costed or internally approved (via an approved business case, for example) at the time of preparing the price

⁴² Including, but not limited to, assumptions and trends relating to:

- wage and salary escalations, total labour costs and employee number assumptions
- electricity and energy costs, and underlying volume and load assumptions
- information technology costs
- other risks that have been identified.

submission, a business should consider the following options so that customers are not asked to bear the full cost should the project scope or timing change:

1. Include sufficient expenditure to cover only the development costs of the project, with efficient actual construction costs incurred during the period to be rolled into the RAB at the end of the period, along with any accumulated interest. This provides sufficient revenue allowance for the project to proceed during the next regulatory period, with cost recovery to commence in the following regulatory period at no net loss to the business.
2. Include development costs and a notional allowance for construction, with the balance of efficient construction costs (plus associated interest if required) to be rolled into the RAB at the end of the period. This allows a reasonable portion of the project, based on the various options and cost estimates at the time of preparing the price submission, to be included in prices.
3. Identify the project as a possible 'uncertain or unforeseen event' to be addressed via the mechanisms outlined in Section 3.20 during the regulatory period.

Businesses should also consider the above options for projects where the benefits are unclear or have not been fully defined, or where the linkages to customer value have not been established.

3.9.1. Criteria

The forecast capital expenditure to be included for the purposes of determining the required revenue is capital expenditure that would be incurred by a prudent service provider acting efficiently to achieve the lowest cost of delivering service outcomes, taking into account a long-term planning horizon (prudent and efficient forecast capital expenditure).

We consider that prudent and efficient capital expenditure has the following characteristics which reduce the risk borne by customers:

- required expenditure is based on a P50 estimate, in which there is an equal likelihood of project costs being higher or lower than forecast (noting a P50 estimate may not be appropriate where a business's proposed capital program is dominated by one or two major projects)
- contingency allowances are optimised
- forecast capital expenditure for renewals incorporates expectations for a reasonable rate of improvement in cost efficiency
- risks of project delays and cost overruns are managed through contractual agreements with service providers.

Where actual construction costs are found to exceed their efficient level, we will not roll these inefficient expenditures into the regulatory asset base. Inefficient costs will be borne by the water business and will not be recovered from customers.

3.9.2. Supporting information

A price submission must include a forecast of total prudent and efficient capital expenditure for the next regulatory period, including forecast capital expenditure for each year of the next regulatory period, and beyond to 2032-33.

Forecast capital expenditure is to be presented by major service category and by the following cost drivers:⁴³

- forecast capital expenditure to maintain service standards — that is, renewals
- forecast capital expenditure to expand services — that is, growth
- forecast capital expenditure to make improvements or upgrades to existing services or to comply with existing or changed government or regulator obligations — that is, improvements/compliance.

The business's financial model template must also specify actual capital expenditure for the current regulatory period (including a forecast for 2022-23), categorised in the same way as above. The business's price submission must identify and explain any material cost or timing discrepancies between actual capital expenditure in the current regulatory period and the level of capital expenditure approved in its current price determination. This must include a reconciliation showing how the business has met its commitments to delivering its major capital projects in the current regulatory period, consistent with the annual major project reporting that has occurred over the period. Impacts on customer service levels and value due to non-delivery must also be identified. This information will form part of our assessment of a water business's Performance element under the PREMO framework.

We also expect that businesses will report to both customers and the commission on the outcomes that have been achieved from capital expenditure in trials or pilots in the current regulatory period, and in particular, an assessment of customer value for money. As well as providing an assessment of customer value for money arising from trials or pilots, where relevant, price submissions must identify how the outcomes of these trials or pilots have informed proposed future projects and expenditure. This is necessary to inform whether it is efficient to support any expansion of pilot programs into future capital expenditure.

Capital expenditure will fall into one of three key types:

- Major capital projects — large, discrete capital investment projects (may be completed within a regulatory period, or may span more than one period).

⁴³ Depending on the business, the major service categories may include water, sewerage, recycled water, bulk water, rural water, irrigation, drainage, domestic and stock, and diversions.

- Capital programs — ongoing programs of capital expenditure allocation, containing multiple works or projects (for example; water main renewals, sewer odour management, ICT equipment upgrades, etc.).
- Other capital expenditure — typically smaller discrete projects and programs.

A price submission must present the capital expenditure forecasts set out according to these three key types, as follows:

Major capital projects — comprising the ‘top 10’ discrete capital projects, by total capital cost, to be started or completed during the next regulatory period. A business may also include significant discrete projects that fall outside the top 10 by cost but are scheduled for the next regulatory period. For each of these major projects, provide:

- the project name and scope, and relevant major service and asset category
- justification for the project, including the cost driver
- start and completion dates
- total capital cost (itemising any government or customer contributions), and expenditure by year
- objectives of the project, including how the project aligns with the various customer outcomes proposed (Section 3.4) or addresses any major risks (Section 3.1)
- and have available:
 - a business case outlining the options considered for achieving the identified objectives and the approach to identifying the optimal solution⁴⁴
 - risk analysis of the selected option and plans to mitigate the identified risks to ensure the project can be delivered on budget and on time
 - the incentive and penalty payment arrangements with contractors⁴⁵
 - information to identify whether the project has (or will be) the subject of competitive tendering.

Capital programs — all key capital expenditure programs or allocations that will be ongoing throughout the regulatory period (excluding any discrete projects separately specified in the ‘top 10’ above). For each program, provide:

- the program (or cost allocation) name, and relevant major service category
- the cost driver
- total capital cost (itemising any contributions), and expenditure by year

⁴⁴ This should also include an assessment of a ‘do nothing’ option. Cost comparisons of various options should consider P5, P50 and P95 estimates. Forecasts for capital expenditure must be based on the P50 estimate.

⁴⁵ A business’s proposed prices must reflect incentive and penalty payment arrangements that are based on a symmetrical sharing of risk for delivery or non-delivery of projects.

- objectives of the program, including how the program aligns with the various customer outcomes proposed (Section 3.4) or addresses any major risks (Section 3.1)
- historical annual costs, and an explanation for significant increases or decreases in the forecast average annual expenditure
- and have available:
 - the list of projects included within the program or cost allocation for the next regulatory period, and business cases and options analyses
 - a description of the methodology for assessing risk and prioritising projects within the program
 - the cost estimation basis.

Other capital expenditure — all other capital expenditure not associated with a defined major project or major capital program should be grouped into one or more programs as appropriate, to be included under the capital programs list, as above.

Consistent with the above capital expenditure breakdowns (by type and major service category) in the price submission or financial model template where appropriate, a water business must also:

- for each year of the next regulatory period, and beyond to 2032-33, provide annual forecasts for capital expenditure separately identifying (where appropriate) and reconciling:
 - total capital expenditure
 - contributions (government and customer)
 - gifted assets
 - proceeds from asset sales
 - written down value of assets disposed
 - net capital expenditure.
- explain the methodology used to estimate forecast capital expenditure
- identify and explain the key assumptions which underpin the capital expenditure forecasts by each major service category, and how any risks or uncertainties have been addressed
- justify the timeframe for delivering the proposed new capital expenditure given the business's delivery of major projects in the past
- explain the reasons for the trend or any major annual variations in forecast capital expenditure (including identifying cost items that are having an upward or downward influence on capital expenditure), compared with historic capital expenditure
- justify the total forecast capital expenditure against the criteria in Section 3.9.1, taking into account:
 - forecast demand
 - any relevant industry or economy-wide benchmarks of expenditure

- the substitution possibilities between forecast operating expenditure and forecast capital expenditure.

Our financial model template sets out the forecast capital expenditure consistent with the breakdowns and methodology described above.

3.10. Return on regulatory asset base

A regulatory rate of return is applied to the regulatory asset base (RAB) to calculate the annual return on the RAB to be included in the revenue requirement. The regulatory rate of return comprises two components: a return on equity and a cost of debt.

The benchmark cost of debt will be determined based on a trailing average approach. A benchmark gearing level of 60:40 debt to equity will apply.

The formula for the regulatory rate of return (post-tax, real) is therefore:

$$\text{Regulatory rate of return (RRR)} = \text{Re } 0.4 + \text{Rd } 0.6$$

Where: Re = PREMO rate of return on equity

Rd = benchmark 10 year trailing average rate for the cost of debt.

The benchmark regulatory rate of return must be calculated in nominal terms, and then converted to real terms.⁴⁶

3.11. Forecast regulatory asset base

3.11.1. Criteria

The regulatory asset base (RAB) calculated for the purposes of determining the revenue requirement must reflect capital expenditure (less regulatory depreciation, contributions and/or asset disposals) which would be incurred by a prudent service provider acting efficiently to achieve the lowest cost of delivering on service outcomes, taking into account a long-term planning horizon (prudency criteria).

⁴⁶ The Fisher equation will be used to convert cost of debt from nominal to real estimates; that is: $(1 + \text{nominal rate}) = (1 + \text{real rate}) * (1 + \text{inflation rate})$. Refer to Section 3.13.1. for our approach to estimating the forecast inflation in the financial model template.

The opening RAB must be calculated as follows:

Opening RAB 1 July 2023 = RAB at 1 July 2018 (adjusted to reflect 2017-18 actual)

- + Actual capital expenditure (gross) 2018-19 to 2021-22
- + Forecast capital expenditure (gross) 2022-23*
- Actual contributions 2018-19 to 2021-22
- Forecast contributions 2022-23**
- Forecast regulatory depreciation 2018-19 to 2022-23*
- Proceeds from disposal of assets 2018-19 to 2021-22
- Forecast proceeds from disposal of assets 2022-23**

(* denotes the forecast used in the 2018 price determination, and 2020 price determination for South Gippsland Water)

(** denotes the latest available forecast for 2022-23)

Where the up-to-date 2022-23 gross capital expenditure forecast is lower than the forecast benchmark for that year in the 2018 price determination, then the business must use the lower amount.

The same approach must be used to determine the opening value on 1 July for each subsequent year in the next regulatory period, using the forecasts for capital expenditure, customer and government contributions, regulatory depreciation and asset disposals.

In addition, the opening RAB (at 1 July 2018) must be adjusted for inflation (based on the Consumer Price Index – all Groups, Australia) over the current regulatory period.

3.11.2. Supporting information

A price submission must propose:

- the closing value for the RAB at 30 June 2022 (using actual data)
- the opening value of the RAB at 1 July 2023 (calculated according to the criteria above)
- the forecast value of the RAB for each year of the next regulatory period, in accordance with the prudence criteria set out above
- the forecast value of the RAB for each year after the next regulatory period until at least 2032-33.

A price submission must also:

- provide estimates for regulatory depreciation (Section 3.12)

Required contents of a price submission

- provide separate data and justify estimates for:
 - government contributions — federal, state and local government contributions towards the capital cost of a project
 - customer contributions — upfront cash payments made by new customers
 - the value of gifted assets — assets constructed and then handed over to the water business to operate and maintain
- include estimates of revenue expected from disposal of assets for each year from 1 July 2023, to be deducted from the roll forward of the RAB.

To assist with our review, we may seek further information on a water business’s justification for capital expenditure in 2017-18 and in the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22. We may also request a reconciliation of actual net capital expenditure against the benchmarks allowed in the water business’s 2018 and 2020 price determinations (Section 3.9.2), including for any expenditure related to trials or pilot programs.⁴⁷

3.12. Regulatory depreciation

We recognise a return of capital expenditure (regulatory depreciation) for an asset when the asset enters service. We prefer a straight-line depreciation profile.

The estimates and profiles for regulatory depreciation should reflect reasonable assumptions about asset life and utilisation.

Water businesses can propose an alternative approach to straight-line depreciation having regard to the following assessment principles:

- the depreciation rate should account for technological change, projected future demand and any other factors that may affect the value of the assets in the future
- the technical lives of assets
- impact on prices over the long-term.

3.13. Cost of Debt

We will use a 10 year trailing average approach to estimate the benchmark cost of debt. The trailing average approach will determine the whole cost of debt (covering the risk free rate and debt

⁴⁷ Our 2018 review required any expenditure above the allowances made for trials and pilots to be subject to prudence and efficiency assessment. For example, see Essential Services Commission 2018, Coliban Water draft decision: 2018 water price review, March, p. 21; Essential Services Commission 2017, South East Water draft decision: 2018 water price review, December, p. 17 and Essential Services Commission 2017, Yarra Valley Water draft decision: 2018 water price review, December, p. 16.

risk premium). We use a Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) data set to estimate the cost of debt, and also add an amount to reflect debt raising costs. The averaging period will be the 10 years preceding the year in which the rate applies.

Each year, the 10 year trailing average cost of debt will be updated by rolling forward the data series by one year, such that:

- the cost of debt for the roll-forward (previous) year reflects the yields of the RBA 10 year BBB rated corporate bond – Reserve Bank of Australia Table F3 series FNFYBBB10M
- the annual update is a simple average of 12 months of the RBA 10 year BBB rated corporate bond over 1 April to 31 March and the assumption of 0.15 per cent per year for debt raising costs
- the trailing average is a simple average of 10 years of cost of debt
- the cost of debt is calculated in nominal terms.

The historical data series for the cost of debt calculated using the method described above is set out in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Historical cost of debt (annual values for calculating trailing average)
Nominal values

	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Cost of debt	5.3%	7.1%	5.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.6%	3.3%	3.0%	3.0% ^a	3.0% ^a

^a The cost of debt for 2021-22 and 2022-23 will be updated to reflect annual averages based on actual data, prior to the final decision.

Data source: Treasury Corporation Victoria and the Essential Services Commission.

A business is not required to submit information on the cost of debt in its price submission, because the cost of debt will be determined on the basis of the data outlined above. However, the business must use the values above to estimate its revenue requirement and prices, subject to any updates before we make a price determination (the values in Table 3.2 will be reflected in the financial model template we provide businesses).

3.13.1. Forecast for expected inflation

The forecast for expected inflation is an input to calculating the trailing average cost of debt.⁴⁸ We need to convert the nominal cost of debt to real terms consistent with our real post-tax pricing model. Our approach to estimating expected inflation is:

⁴⁸ The Fisher equation will be used to convert cost of debt from nominal to real estimates; that is:
Real cost of debt = (1 + nominal cost of debt) / (1 + forecast inflation rate) - 1

- We estimate expected inflation based on the midpoint of 'RBA geometric' and 'bond breakeven' inflation rates.
- The 'RBA geometric' inflation rate is the RBA forecast consumer price index inflation rate for year one and two of the regulatory period, and the midpoint of the RBA target inflation band of two to three per cent from years three to ten.
- The 'bond breakeven' inflation rate is implied by the difference between the yields on 10-year nominal and indexed (inflation-linked) Commonwealth Government Securities.

We will estimate expected inflation using this methodology closer to the release of the financial model templates to the water businesses, and we intend to re-estimate the expected inflation at the draft decision and the final decision.

This approach is consistent with the approach we have adopted at recent price reviews.

3.13.2. Approach to forecasting the cost of debt for the revenue requirement

To establish a revenue requirement, we need to adopt an assumption for the future nominal cost of debt, noting estimates are 'trued up' for actual outcomes annually during the regulatory period.

In past reviews, to calculate the revenue requirement at the time of our price determination we have used the 10 year trailing average figure used for the first year of the next regulatory period, for all years of the regulatory period.

To estimate the revenue requirement for the next regulatory period, we will adopt the most recent annual outcome for the cost of debt (at the time of our determination) as the new figure that is rolled in to the 10 year trailing average. This is in response to feedback from water businesses noting that adopting the most recent annual outcome will result in reduced variation from the revenue requirement (and prices) established during our price reviews, as actual figures replace the forecasts. It is also consistent with the principle that the current cost of debt is a better predictor of the future cost of debt than the average rate over the prior 10 year period.

For price submissions, we will provide the water businesses with the actual cost of debt for 2021-22 (and the March quarter 2022 consumer price index outcome) around mid-April 2022, and then we will update for the actual cost of debt for 2022-23 for our final decision.

In Section 3.20, the guidance notes that businesses must propose an annual adjustment mechanism to allow prices to adjust as actual cost of debt outcomes replace the forecasts.

3.14. PREMO rating

The return on equity to be reflected in prices will be established via the PREMO incentive mechanism, under which a water business's return on equity will be linked to the level of ambition expressed in its price submission.

Under PREMO, a water business must self-assess the level of ambition of its price submission as either 'Leading', 'Advanced', 'Standard' or 'Basic'. We will also independently assess the price submission and also rate it as 'Leading', 'Advanced', 'Standard' or 'Basic'. This two-stage PREMO assessment and rating process will determine the return on equity to be reflected in approved prices.

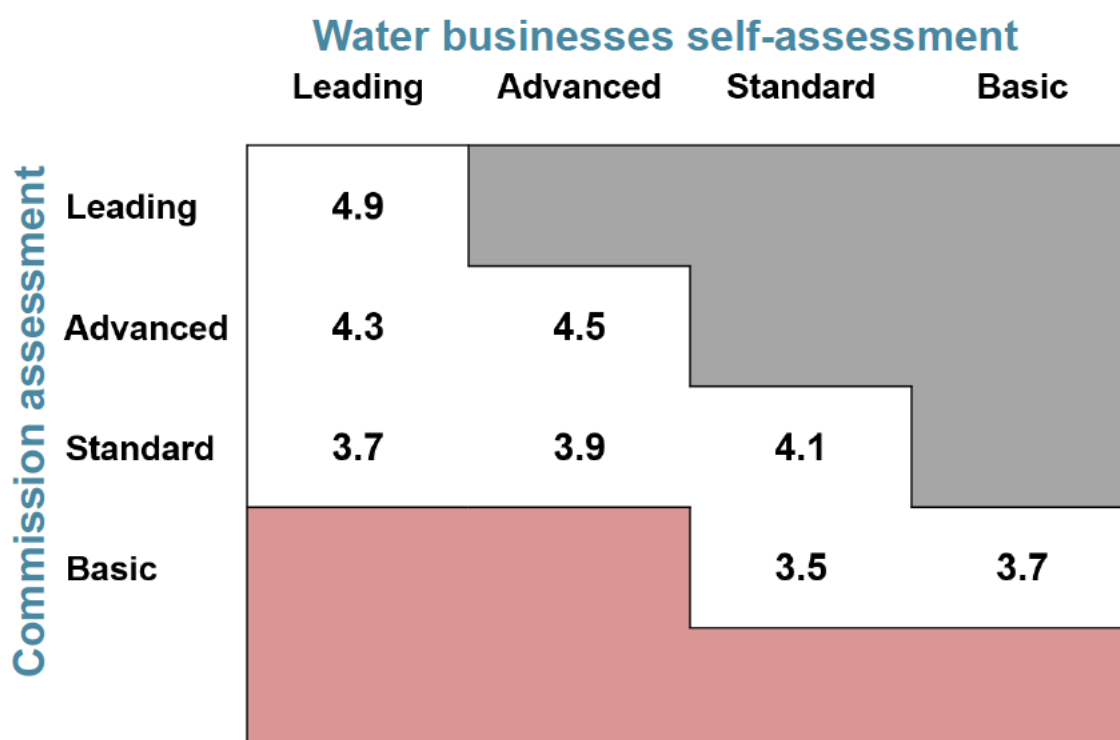
The range of possible outcomes (in real terms) for the return on equity resulting from the two-stage assessment and rating process is provided in Figure 3.2.

The values in the matrix are lower than those established for the 2018 review. Other economic regulators have recently set the return on equity benchmark below the 2018 rates we used. A key reason for the lower benchmarks is reductions in the real risk-free rate. Compared to the 2018 rates, we have lowered the return on equity benchmarks to reflect a lower real risk free rate. However, reflecting our long-term approach, we have not fully reflected these reductions in the return on equity benchmarks.

We note that the lowest value in the matrix is comfortably above the estimated cost of debt for water businesses, and therefore supports revenue sufficiency for the water businesses.

Figure 3.2 Regulated return on equity

Real per year rate (per cent)



Note: A water business must self-assess its price submission before lodging with us. We then complete our assessment of the price submission.

The best outcomes for a water business in terms of the return on equity will be achieved when the commission and the business align in their respective assessments. Situations of aligned assessments are represented by the upper diagonal of the matrix shown in Figure 3.2. The more ambitious the submission according to both the business and the commission, the greater will be the allowed return on equity.

The grey shaded area above this diagonal indicates where we will not assess a price submission more favourably than the water business's self-assessment. This provides an incentive for the business to put forward its best offer, and to provide an honest assessment of the appropriate price submission rating.

If we find a water business has overstated its ambition, then the return on equity will be lower than had the water business accurately assessed itself. This can be seen in the diminishing values moving left along each row in Figure 3.2.

Consistent with the WIRO, we consider that the incentives embedded in the return on equity matrix at Figure 3.2 are in the best interests of Victorian water customers, as it reduces the likelihood of water businesses being allowed rates of return that are not commensurate with the outcomes it proposes to achieve. It also supports an incentive-based framework that will deliver better consumer outcomes.

The (red) shaded zone at the bottom of the matrix represents an area within which we will reserve our discretion. For example, we may require the water business to resubmit its proposal, or approve a shortened regulatory period if we rate a business's submission to be in this part of the matrix.

Together, the design features of the matrix provide the businesses with a strong incentive to assess their price submissions accurately and honestly.

If during its price submission assessment the commission downgrades a business's PREMO rating, the commission (at its discretion) may elect to include specific conditions or performance criteria in the price determination that, if met, would allow the business to apply to have its original PREMO rating restored. This would likely involve the business demonstrating efficiency improvements or better service during the regulatory period, over a timeframe we specify. A successful application to the commission may result in an increase in revenue requirement corresponding to the higher equity return rate, which would in turn be reflected in prices.

For the 2023 price review, the ambition expressed in a price submission will be rated according to all five elements of PREMO — Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management and Outcomes.

A water business must self-rate its price submission for each of these five elements, and use these ratings to arrive at its overall PREMO rating and corresponding return on equity.

3.14.1. Criteria

A price submission must identify the water business's self-rating of its submission as 'Leading', 'Advanced', 'Standard' or 'Basic'. A price submission must also identify the rating for the Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management and Outcomes elements of PREMO.

We will agree with a water business's self-ratings where the business provides transparent and credible evidence to justify the ratings. The guiding questions in Table 3.3 set out the matters we will consider in assessing a water business's proposed PREMO ratings.

Appendix E includes a PREMO assessment tool that water businesses must use to inform their PREMO ratings. The tool includes examples of what might constitute a 'Leading', 'Advanced', 'Standard' or 'Basic' rating for each element of PREMO. Informed by the assessment for each element of PREMO, a business must propose an overall PREMO rating for its price submission. Appendix E also includes a scoring methodology to assist businesses with this rating process, noting use of the scoring methodology is not mandatory.

A price submission must address all of the requirements set out in this guidance to achieve a 'Standard' rating or higher.

Table 3.3 Guiding questions for PREMO assessment

PREMO Element	Guiding questions
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To what extent has the business demonstrated delivery of its customer outcomes commitment over the current regulatory period? Did its customers get what they paid for?• How does actual operating expenditure across the current period compare with the established benchmark allowance, and to what extent has the business rationalised any discrepancies?• How does actual capital expenditure across the current period compare with the established benchmark allowance, and to what extent has the business rationalised any discrepancies?• To what extent does customer sentiment demonstrate satisfaction in the business's performance over the current regulatory period? Are customers happy with the value they receive from their water business?
Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To what extent has the business demonstrated a robust process for identifying risk, and how it has decided who should bear these risks? i.e such that customers are not paying more than they need to.

- To what extent does the proposed guaranteed service level (GSL) scheme provide incentives for the business to be accountable for the quality of services delivered, and provide incentives to deliver valued services efficiently?

Engagement

- To what extent has the business justified how the form of engagement suits the content of consultation, the circumstances facing the water business and its customers?
- To what extent has the business demonstrated that it provided appropriate instruction and information to customers about the purpose, form and content of the customer engagement?
- To what extent has the business demonstrated that the matters it has engaged on are those that have the most influence on the services provided to customers and prices charged?
- To what extent has the business explained how it decided when to carry out its engagement?
- To what extent has the business demonstrated how its engagement with customers has influenced its submission?
- To what extent has the business demonstrated that its engagement was inclusive of consumers experiencing vulnerability?
- To what extent has the business demonstrated that its engagement was inclusive of First Nations people?

Management

- To what extent has the business demonstrated how its proposed prices reflect only prudent and efficient expenditure?
- To what extent has the business justified its commitment to cost efficiency or productivity improvements?
- To what extent has the business justified or provided assurance about the quality of the submission, including the quality of supporting information on forecast costs or projects?
- To what extent has the business provided evidence that there is senior level, including Board level, ownership and commitment to its submission and its outcomes?
- To what extent has the business demonstrated its price submission is an “open book”?

Outcomes

- Has the business provided evidence that the outcomes proposed have taken into account the views, concerns and priorities of customers?
- Has the business provided sufficient explanation of how the outcomes it has proposed align to the forecast expenditure requested?
- Has the business proposed outputs to support each of its outcomes, which are measurable, robust and deliverable?
- Has the business provided evidence that the outputs it has proposed are reasonable measures of performance against stated outcomes?
- Has the business demonstrated a process to measure performance against each outcome and to inform customers?

3.14.2. Supporting information

A price submission must provide information that satisfies the procedural requirements set out in the criteria above. A price submission must also:

- identify the reasons for the self-ratings for the Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management and Outcomes elements of PREMO, with reference to the guiding questions above
- identify the reasons for the price submission's overall PREMO rating.

3.15. Return on equity

The price submission PREMO rating proposed by a water business will correspond with a value for a return on equity to be reflected in its price submission (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Maximum return on equity for each PREMO rating

Real per year rate (per cent)

	Leading	Advanced	Standard	Basic
Maximum return on equity to be reflected in business's proposed revenue requirement	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.7

3.15.1. Criteria

A water business's proposed revenue requirement must incorporate a value for the return on equity that is no higher than the value specified in Table 3.4 for its proposed price submission rating. For example, an 'Advanced' rating will correspond with a maximum return on equity of 4.5 per cent. No further supporting information regarding the water business's return on equity is required.

3.16. Tax allowance

3.16.1. Criteria

The tax allowance included for the purposes of determining the required revenue must reflect an estimate of the corporate income tax to be paid, less the imputation credits that would be received by a hypothetical private investor in the water business. In estimating the value of imputation credits the water business must multiply the annual estimated corporate income tax bill by an imputation factor.⁴⁹ This is consistent with the income tax calculation in the financial model template.

3.16.2. Calculating the tax allowance

Once the financial model template is populated by the water business, it will estimate the business's future nominal tax allowance based on the following formula:

$ETC_t = (ETI_t \times r_t) (1 - \gamma)$, where:

- ETC_t is an estimate of the future nominal tax allowance
- ETI_t is an estimate of the taxable income for each regulatory year
- r_t is the expected statutory income tax rate for each regulatory year
- γ is the value of imputation credits (which will be at the rate of \$0.50 for every \$1 of company tax paid, as in past price reviews).

In relation to the estimate of ETI_t for each year of the next regulatory period:

- the revenue and expenditure estimates used in the calculation are the same revenue and expenditure estimates used to establish maximum prices (except that customer contributions and gifted assets are treated as revenue)
- the interest expenses (deductions) reflect the nominal cost of debt and the assumed stock of debt (that is, gearing multiplied by the regulatory asset base)⁵⁰
- the calculation allows for an adjustment to reflect tax depreciation.

The financial model template adjusts the nominal tax allowance for inflation in order to derive the real tax allowance for each regulatory year. This estimate must be used by the water business as

⁴⁹ While franked dividends are not generally paid by government businesses, in order to maintain competitive neutrality, it is necessary to make an assumption of the value of imputation credits for a hypothetical private investor in the regulated entity. Therefore, it will be necessary to assume a value of imputation credits in the tax calculation.

⁵⁰ The tax allowance benchmarks in the price determination will be kept constant for the regulatory period, and will not vary with the cost of debt.

the basis for its tax allowance forecasts. The forecast tax allowance may also be informed by the business's latest estimate of tax to be paid over the next regulatory period.

The financial model template allows the tax rate to be entered for each year of the next regulatory period, to allow a business to reflect any expected changes in the applicable tax rate. Businesses must estimate the applicable tax rate and include it in the relevant input fields in the financial model template.

3.16.3. Supporting information

The price submission must propose a total tax allowance for the next regulatory period. An estimate must also be provided for each year of the next regulatory period.

The price submission must also:

- state the basis on which the tax allowance for the next regulatory period has been calculated
- in the financial model template, provide an estimate of the income tax for each year after the next regulatory period up until at least 2032-33
- make available to us the business's latest corporate forecasts for annual tax payments for the next regulatory period, and the basis for the forecasts.

3.17. Demand

The coronavirus pandemic has increased the uncertainty in relation to demand forecasts. As well as considering the risk mitigation tools available in the regulatory framework (see Appendix D), as in past reviews, businesses need to make available to us evidence that a range of supply and demand scenarios have been modelled. How a business proposes to manage the uncertainty in its demand forecasting will be a key input into its PREMO Risk rating.

3.17.1. Criteria

Demand forecasts proposed by a water business must represent the best available estimates derived from an appropriate forecasting methodology. Assumptions on the key drivers of demand over the next regulatory period must be well explained and reasonable. These assumptions must be based on the latest data and evidence available.

3.17.2. Supporting information

A price submission must summarise its demand forecasts, including expected trends for the next regulatory period, as well as outline the key assumptions adopted to develop those forecasts. A business should use at least a ten year horizon for demand forecasting and scenario work, and reflect this in its price submission.

A price submission must also include:

- a description of the key demand forecasting issues that lists and justifies the most important assumptions adopted in generating the forecasts — demand forecasts should be based on the latest available Victoria In Future estimates provided by the Victorian Government, with variations and underlying assumptions clearly explained ⁵¹
- a description of the forecasting methodology used, and the justification for using the methodology
- reference to any external reports or information relied upon
- a description of how forecasts have accounted for the impact of any proposed changes to tariff structures or form of price control expected in the next regulatory period
- details on the levels of restrictions or nature of any permanent water conservation measures reflected in the forecast
- written information on where price elasticity was applied, the input assumptions used, and how the assumptions were translated into the business's demand forecasts
- an explanation of how demand forecasts are consistent with proposed expenditure (in terms of the level and nature of expenditure).

A water business must also make available evidence that a range of supply and demand scenarios were modelled. This should include low, normal and high water inflow scenarios, and consideration of a range of 'low' to 'high' population growth assumptions. Written justification must be provided for the selection of the forecasts proposed.

The financial model template will require a water business to provide detailed demand forecasts for every tariff and tariff category, by residential and non-residential customers. If detailed forecasts at this level are unavailable, a business must explain why and provide estimated demand for these services. The detail in the model does not need to be reproduced in the price submission.

3.18. Form of price control

We recognise various options for water businesses to consider in terms of the form of price control. Most businesses currently use a price cap, revenue cap, or tariff (or price) basket form of price control. A different form of price control may be used for the different services delivered by a water business.

⁵¹ We expect water businesses will base their forecasts on the latest Victoria In Future (VIF) information, giving careful consideration to how it will apply to their particular situation to reflect the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic and the anticipated economic recovery paths.

In considering whether to approve a proposed price control, we will have particular regard to whether the proposal involves a continuation of an existing form of control or the introduction of a new price control.

Where an existing price control structure is being continued, the justification requirements below may be satisfied more easily. Where a change is proposed, however, the water business will need to provide evidence to demonstrate that the new price control better satisfies the requirements in clause 11 of the WIRO than the existing structure.

3.18.1. Criteria

We will assess proposals against the following factors:

- the business's justification for the proposed form of control, including its consideration of efficiency and risk allocation and management
- the business's approach to consultation on the form of control and how the views of customers were taken into account
- where a change to the form of price control is proposed, whether the business has considered and demonstrated that appropriate transition strategies will be implemented for affected customers
- the administrative complexity of the proposed form of control
- the ability of customers to understand the resulting tariffs and tariff movements throughout the regulatory period.

In assessing a business's proposed form of price control, in particular where a change is proposed, we will place a strong weighting on the feedback a water business receives from customers.

3.18.2. Supporting information

A price submission must:

- clearly state the proposed form of price control to apply to each service over the next regulatory period
- include the formula to give effect to the form of price control, including any proposed side constraints if the water business is proposing a revenue cap form of price control
- if applicable, specify and justify which tariffs are subject to the tariff basket form of control and how those tariffs are grouped (according to similar cost structures, customer class).

If changes to the form of price control are proposed, then a price submission must:

- explain how the proposed form of control would operate and services affected
- demonstrate the business has consulted with potentially affected customers, and explain how the feedback from customers informed its proposals, and how the change benefits customers

- provide data and supporting information that describes how the proposed form of price control is consistent with providing signals about the efficient cost of delivering services and how it is likely to impact on price stability
- explain how the business considered risk allocation and management (including demand and financial risk)
- explain how a transition to a new form of price control may impact customers and the water business's approach to minimising any adverse impacts.

3.19. Prices and tariff structures

We typically provide businesses with a large degree of discretion to decide on tariff structures. This recognises that businesses are often best placed to consider the interests of their customers in designing tariffs and that existing tariff structures have been developed over time to deal with a variety of local circumstances. We intend to continue this approach. If a water business proposes tariff reforms, it should engage with its customers and take into consideration their views in its proposal.

A price submission must list each of its proposed tariffs to apply in the next regulatory period and include:

- each element of a multi-part tariff structure
- a price for each tariff
- where relevant, the pricing principles that it proposes to apply in setting prices.

We anticipate prices for recycled water and unique services such as trade waste and miscellaneous services will be set with reference to pricing principles. The pricing principles for miscellaneous services are outlined in Section 3.19.4.

There may be instances where tariffs are proposed that relate to a very small proportion of revenue or are applicable to very few customers (for example, for some rural tariffs). In these cases, a water business may propose specific pricing principles.

In developing their pricing proposals, we encourage water businesses to consider the tariff assessment principles listed in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Tariff principles

Principle	Description
Sustainable revenue	Tariff structures, levels and the form of price control should ensure an economically sustainable revenue stream over the regulatory period.
Subsidy free pricing and inefficient bypass	For each tariff class, the revenue expected to be recovered should lie on or between an upper bound representing the stand alone cost of serving the customers in that class and a lower bound representing the avoidable cost of not serving those customers.
Tariff structures	<p>Tariff structures should be simple, understandable and cost reflective.</p> <p>Bulk Water Charges Structure — A two part charge comprising a fixed charge and a volumetric component to recover a bulk supplier’s revenue requirement from its customers for each bulk water service.</p> <p>Retail Water Tariffs Structure — A two part tariff comprising a fixed charge and a volumetric component to recover a water business’s revenue requirement from each tariff class.</p> <p>Sewerage Charges — The tariff structure should reflect the cost structure - and may comprise a one or two part tariff (all fixed, all volumetric or a fixed charge and a volumetric component).</p> <p>Trade Waste — Trade waste charges should be load-based where measurement is feasible and where the benefits outweigh the costs.</p>
Determining fixed charges	Fixed charges should be calculated to recover the difference between the total revenue requirement for a tariff class and the revenue recovered through volumetric charges.
Determining volumetric charges	The volumetric charge should have regard to the long run or short run marginal costs, where appropriate.
Customer focus	Retail tariff and service offerings, and the form of price control, should have regard to the ability of customers to understand the tariff and service offering and respond to price signals, customer preferences and needs in relation to service standards or new services, the costs of implementing the tariff offering, including administration and marketing costs and price path stability.
Locational and postage stamp pricing	<p>Postage stamp pricing comprises retail tariffs that do not reflect any differences in costs of distribution systems by time or location. Postage stamp pricing should be applied when water supply is predominantly interconnected and/or is more equitable and administratively simple.</p> <p>Locational pricing comprises tariffs that vary by location – reflecting the cost structure of water supply, transport and treatment across the business.</p> <p>Locational pricing should be applied when water supply is less integrated and where there are material differences in costs between water networks.</p> <p>The WIRO does not specify whether a business should use locational or postage stamp pricing. It is up to the business to make the case for which is most appropriate.</p>

The principles in Table 3.5 provide guidance for businesses to check their proposed tariffs are consistent with the WIRO, including that tariffs provide signals to customers about the efficient costs of providing services. Compliance with the tariff assessment principles may also support a water business's proposed PREMO rating.

Further, we consider the current variable sewerage tariffs for residential customers of the metropolitan water businesses are difficult for customers to understand, and not cost reflective. Given the low marginal cost of residential sewage treatment, we will consider proposals for a single fixed charge for retail sewage disposal for residential customers favourably.

3.19.1. Rural prices

We recognise that rural water businesses face issues in setting tariff structures and pricing which differ from urban businesses. However, the tariff assessment principles outlined in its framework and approach paper are also relevant to rural tariffs. Subject to legislation change, rural tariffs pertaining to rural infrastructure services currently regulated under the Commonwealth Water Charge Rules 2010 are to be assessed against the principles in clause 11 of the WIRO from 1 July 2023.

We encourage water businesses to continue unbundling and disaggregating their costs to reflect the different elements of the supply chain (that is, storage, transport and retail costs). Unbundled tariffs provide better price signals to customers and assist with benchmarking of costs.

3.19.2. Criteria

We will assess proposals against the following factors:

- the business's consideration of risk and efficiency — particularly how proposed tariffs are consistent with providing signals about the efficient cost of delivering services
- the extent to which proposed new tariffs or tariff structures are consistent with the tariff assessment principles in Table 3.5
- the business's approach to consultation on the tariff structures and how the views of customers were taken into account
- whether the business has considered and demonstrated that appropriate transition strategies will be implemented for any materially affected customers
- where applicable, whether the business has justified changes to its tariff strategy
- the ability for customers to understand the resulting tariffs and tariff movements throughout the regulatory period.

For price levels, we will assess proposals against the following factors:

- the business's justification for the proposed prices, particularly how proposed prices are consistent with providing signals about the efficient cost of delivering services, and providing incentives for the business to pursue efficiency improvements
- how the business has taken into account the interests of customers, in particular low income and vulnerable customers
- whether the business has adequate transition strategies in place to manage the impacts of significant price shocks for affected customers.

In making a decision under clause 11 of the WIRO, we will have particular regard to whether tariffs are continuing in the same form as applied during the last period, or whether changes are proposed.

We recognise that an important objective includes avoiding price shocks for customers where possible. Where an existing tariff structure is being continued, this may be satisfied more easily. Where changes are proposed, however, the water business will need to provide evidence to demonstrate that the amended tariff structure better satisfies clause 11 of the WIRO than the existing structure.

3.19.3. Supporting information

A price submission must:

- Include a tariff schedule listing each tariff and the price (or principles) proposed, including each element of a multi-part tariff structure.
- Outline the business's tariff strategy and highlight any major proposed changes during the regulatory period commencing 1 July 2023.
- Provide indicative bill impacts for key customer groups – for residential (owner occupiers and tenants) and business customers (small, medium and large). Estimates must be provided for each year of the regulatory period using representative consumption amounts, and specified in real terms.
- Include a summary of the business's approach to consultation on its proposed tariffs and how the views of customers informed the price submission.
- For any changes in tariff structures and principles, or new tariffs:
 - state how each tariff is to be applied – for example, frequency of charging, customer class, applying prices through connection or meter size
 - describe the relationship between the proposed price for a service and the associated short run or long run marginal cost

Required contents of a price submission

- provide data and supporting information that describes how proposed tariffs are consistent with providing signals about the efficient cost of delivering services⁵²
 - justify how the proposed change delivers better signals to customers about the efficient costs of service provision
 - describe how the business considered risk and its allocation and management
 - provide a summary of the business’s approach to consultation and how the views of customers informed the price submission
 - update the bill calculator in the financial template, reflecting the proposed tariffs and price levels.
- For real price changes of more than 10 per cent for any tariff in any year for the next regulatory period:⁵³
 - describe the relationship between the cost of service provision and the proposed price
 - provide a summary of the business’s approach to consultation (including the approach to identifying affected customers)
 - summarise the customer feedback received on the proposed price increase
 - describe the transition arrangements considered, and ultimately proposed, for affected customers.
 - Provide estimated tariffs for each service for each year beyond the next regulatory period up until 2032-33 in the financial model template.
 - Provide the Top 10 miscellaneous charges by forecast revenue for the next regulatory period and the following period up until 2032-33 in the financial model template.
 - Provide supporting information that describes how proposed miscellaneous tariffs are calculated in accordance with requirements in the WIRO and the pricing principles provided below.

⁵² We require the price submission to propose prices that seek to reduce and minimise cross-subsidies. The extent to which this may be achieved will depend on a range of factors, including how well any adverse customer impacts may be managed. These issues will need to be explored in price submissions.

⁵³ Clause 11(d)(ii) of the WIRO requires the commission to have regard to the principle that prices should provide signals about efficient costs of providing services, while avoiding ‘price shocks’ where possible. For the purposes of the 2018 price review, we defined a price shock as an increase of greater than 10 per cent in any year for any individual tariff. This is consistent with our approach to rural tariffs and Melbourne Water’s tariffs. For any proposed price increases of greater than 10 per cent in any year, it will consider the merits of the increase while having regard to the cost of delivering the particular service (that is, cost reflectivity) and the impacts on customers.

3.19.4. Pricing principles for miscellaneous services

Prices for miscellaneous services must be set according to actual costs calculated on the basis of the aggregate of:

- direct third party or contractor invoice cost
- direct marginal internal costs, including labour, materials and transport costs
- a fair contribution to overheads.

For bank dishonour, debt collection and legal fees, the third party costs must be charged directly to the customer with no contribution for internal costs or a contribution to overheads.

3.20. Adjusting prices

A price submission must specify any proposed price adjustment mechanisms to apply in the next regulatory period. The 2018 price determinations include common mechanisms that allow for prices to adjust in order to take into account:

- uncertain or unforeseen events
- differences between forecast and actual desalination costs (covering desalination security payments and the cost of any water ordered)
- a 'pass through' of changes in some costs (such as taxes) during the regulatory period
- annual changes to the benchmark cost of debt.

Our view is that these adjustment mechanisms have worked well, and we propose these arrangements will continue. In the past, water businesses have also provided specific price adjustment mechanisms, which we have approved and included in their respective determinations.

The proposed price control formulas must continue to include a mechanism to allow for price adjustments to occur on an annual basis, including desalination water orders for those relevant businesses.

Where a business proposes to continue with the existing adjustment mechanisms, the supporting information requirements will be easily satisfied. Where a change is proposed, however, the water business will need to provide evidence to demonstrate how the new or amended adjustment mechanism satisfies the requirements in clause 11 of the WIRO.

As part of the 'trailing average' approach to estimating the cost of debt (as outlined in Section 3.13), each water business must also propose a price adjustment mechanism (including price control formulas) that allows for prices to adjust on an annual basis to reflect movements in the cost of debt.

We will consider proposals addressing other events that may require a pass-through to adjust prices during the regulatory period, provided a clearly articulated justification is included in the

submission. Where there is a potential policy or regulatory change that is known but uncertain in its impact on a water business's costs, the change may be nominated in a business's price submission as a potential pass-through, or uncertain or unforeseen event. Capital projects which are anticipated, but have not been fully scoped or costed (as described in Section 3.9) may be nominated as an uncertain event.

3.20.1. Criteria

In approving proposed pass-through or uncertain or unforeseen events, we will consider:

- the extent to which the event is outside the business's control and poses significant risk of cost changes during the period
- the extent to which the nominated event is uncertain in its impacts and timing
- whether it is reasonable that customers should bear risk associated with the nominated event
- the impact of the nominated event on efficiency incentives for the water business
- the ability for the business to otherwise manage the risk and cost impact posed by the event – for example, in its form of price control, tariff structures or approach to contracting.

3.20.2. Supporting information

A price submission must:

- specify any proposed price adjustment mechanisms to apply in the next regulatory period, and specify the proposed process and/or formula for adjusting prices
- if proposing new or changed price adjustment mechanisms, then the price submission must:
 - clearly specify and explain how the adjustments would work
 - demonstrate the business has sought to appropriately balance revenue and cost risk between the business and its customers, without materially impacting on price stability
 - justify any proposal against relevant matters in clause 11 of the WIRO and consistency with proposed outcomes.

For any identified pass-through or uncertain and unforeseen events, a price submission must also:

- describe each proposed event, and explain why it is uncertain in its timing or impacts on the water business or its customers
- explain why it is appropriate that customers should bear risk associated with the event
- explain how the business considered the impacts on its incentives to pursue efficiencies
- propose a price adjustment mechanism to implement the pass-through.

3.21. New customer contributions

New Customer Contributions (NCC) are a prescribed service for urban water businesses (also known as developer contributions). We introduced a principles-based NCC charging framework which came into effect from 1 July 2013. For detailed guidance on NCC, businesses should continue to refer to our explanatory note, released in December 2013.⁵⁴

3.21.1. Criteria

Water businesses must use approved pricing principles (outlined in Box 3.3) to calculate the net incremental cost of connections. NCC will be either standard NCC, which are approved by us in each water business's determination, or negotiated NCC, which are agreed between a developer and water business.

Box 3.3 NCC pricing principles

Standard and negotiated NCC charges will:

- have regard to the incremental infrastructure and associated costs in one or more of the statutory cost categories attributable to a given connection⁵⁵
- have regard to the incremental future revenues that will be earned from customers at that connection
- be greater than the avoidable cost of that connection and less than the standalone cost of that connection.

3.21.2. Supporting information

A price submission must:

- Specify the proposed NCC charges and how they are to be applied – for example by customer class (water, sewerage, recycled water), location or development type (infill, greenfield).
- Provide the model(s) used to calculate the maximum NCC charges, including accompanying notes describing the data sources and input assumptions used, in order for us to assess that proposed NCC charges have been established in accordance with the NCC pricing principles (Box 3.3). The model(s) must use the same financial parameters as in the financial model template.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Essential Services Commission 2013, New customer contributions: Explanatory note, December.

⁵⁵ Statutory cost categories means costs for works imposed under Division 6 of Part 13 of the Water Act 1989.

⁵⁶ Water businesses must update and resubmit their NCC calculation model(s) following our draft decision on parameters such as demand forecasts and expenditure forecasts and the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

- Provide evidence of consultation with developers and how their views have informed the proposed charges, particularly if proposed Standard NCCs are significantly higher than the existing NCCs.
- Provide details about how the forecast developer contributions in the financial model template have been derived and explain how past outcomes for contributions have been considered, and assumptions about future connections growth.
- Provide a copy of the negotiated new customer contribution framework to be applied for the forthcoming regulatory period, including any proposed changes in track changes.

If water businesses develop and submit bespoke NCC models instead of using the ESC's illustrative working model, we expect comprehensive documentation to facilitate the assessment of the models used.

3.22. Financial position

The financial model template will calculate estimates for the four financial indicators specified in Table 3.6 for each year to 2032-33. A water business must populate the financial model template to enable our assessment of the business's financial position in the context of the prices proposed in its price submission.

A water business should also provide us with the findings of any independent ratings assessments conducted by an independent credit ratings agency since 1 July 2018.

Table 3.6 Financial indicators

Indicator	Calculation	Benchmark Range	Description
Primary indicator — used to determine size of any viability adjustments			
FFO interest cover	$(\text{FFO} + \text{net interest}) / \text{net interest}$	> 1.5 times < 1.8 times used as a caution	Measures the extent of the cash flow buffer a water business has to meet its debt obligations.
Secondary indicators — used only as contextual information to determine whether an adjustment is necessary			
Net Debt / Regulatory Asset Value (%) (Gearing)	$(\text{Interest bearing liabilities} - \text{cash}) / \text{RAV}$	< 70 per cent	Measures the debt component of the regulatory capital structure.
FFO / Net debt (%)	$\text{FFO} / (\text{Interest bearing liabilities} - \text{cash})$	> 10 per cent	Measures the extent to which the serviceability of debt is improving, remaining stable, or declining.
Internal financing ratio (%)	$(\text{FFO} - \text{dividends}) / \text{net capital expenditure}$	> 35 per cent	Measures the extent to which an entity has cash remaining to finance a prudent portion of capital expenditure after making dividends.

Notes: FFO refers to ‘funds from operations’ and RAV refers to the ‘regulatory asset value’. Regarding FFO interest cover, the commission believes the 1.8 times benchmark signals a need for caution from the business and closer observation by the commission in its price reviews and performance reporting. But until a business breaches or is forecast to breach the benchmark of 1.5 times, it is unlikely the commission would make a viability adjustment.

3.23. Additional requirements

3.23.1. Executive summary

A price submission must contain a summary which outlines and brings together the key elements of its proposals. The summary should include:

- an overview of proposed prices
- indicative bill impacts of the proposed prices, by key customer group
- an overview of the outcomes proposed for customers, including how services will change from previous levels
- the business’s nominated PREMO rating
- an attestation from the board on the quality and accuracy of information provided in the price submission.

3.23.2. Board attestation

Our guidance requires the board of a water business to attest to the quality of its price submission and its compliance with our guidance (in all material respects). Our reason for including the attestation is to promote board involvement and ownership of its business's proposals. This attestation, endorsed by a resolution of the board of directors, must be included in the price submission.

The form of the required attestation is below:

The directors of [name of water business] having made such reasonable inquiries of management as we considered necessary (or having satisfied ourselves that we have no query), attest that, to the best of our knowledge, for the purpose of proposing prices for the Essential Services Commission's 2023 water price review:

- information and documentation provided in the price submission and relied upon to support [name of water business]'s price submission is reasonably based, complete and accurate in all material respects;
- financial and demand forecasts are the business's best estimates, and supporting information is available to justify the assumptions and methodologies used; and
- the price submission satisfies the requirements of the 2023 water price review guidance paper issued by the Essential Services Commission in all material respects.

To support its PREMO rating, a water business may wish to make available to us information on the procedures implemented to ensure its price submission reflects the requirements of our guidance.

The justification for a water business's final PREMO self-rating is always the sole responsibility of the business, even if it engages a third party to review and advise on its proposed PREMO self-rating.

3.23.3. Financial model

A water business must complete the financial model template prepared by the commission to accompany its price submission. A water business's price submission must be consistent with the data provided in the financial model template.⁵⁷ Where there is any discrepancy between the price submission and the financial model template, we will rely on the data in the financial model

⁵⁷ The financial model template requires the water business to provide detailed information on key assumptions underpinning its prices (such as expenditure estimates) so we can assess its proposal. The model also provides a mechanism for a water business to estimate its revenue allowance and prices. The model will require both historic and forecast data. Historic data must be consistent with a water business's regulatory accounts.

template. The financial model template will clearly identify the cells for which a water business must provide data. A water business must not amend any other cells in the financial model template – this includes adding rows, columns, or information not requested by the commission.

The model will include a forecast inflation rate (refer to Section 3.13.1 for information on our approach to estimating forecast inflation). The inflation rate will be used to estimate components of the regulatory rate of return (see Section 3.10) and estimates for financial indicators (see Section 3.22).

We will provide the following values to each of the water businesses to enter into the financial model template at around end of April 2022:

1. actual March quarter annual CPI value for 2022-23
2. actual cost of debt value for 2021-22 and an updated estimate cost of debt value for 2022-23.⁵⁸

3.23.4. Requirement for reasonably-based information

All information contained in the price submission (and financial model template – see Section 3.23.3) must be reasonably-based. All financial and demand related information must represent the best available estimates at the time of finalising the submission.

3.23.5. Basis upon which information is provided

All financial information (including prices, operating and capital expenditure) in a water business's price submission (and financial model template) must be in 2022-23 dollars (with the March quarter 2022 CPI as the base).

All reports, studies or any other materials (for example, research reports, policy documents, and cost benefit analysis or studies) which are relied upon in the price submission must be made available to the commission at lodgement or on request.

3.23.6. Confidentiality

We will publish a water business's price submission, financial model template and any supplementary information on our website. If there is information that a water business does not want disclosed publicly, because it is confidential or commercially sensitive, then the water business should discuss the matter with commission staff before lodging the price submission. As

⁵⁸ We will replace the cost of debt estimate for 2022-23 with the actual value before making our final decision.

per our submissions policy, we may require a business to provide a redacted version for public disclosure on our website.⁵⁹

3.23.7. Accessibility

The commission intends to use the Engage Victoria platform for its consultation during the 2023 water price review. If not addressed by the water business's price submission lodged with the commission, the water business must provide an accessible version of its price submission and supplements (public versions) **by 7 October 2022**.

3.23.8. Notification of changes to assumptions

During the price review, a water business must promptly advise us if it becomes aware of any event that may require substantial changes to the assumptions underpinning the proposals in its price submission. A water business must also explain the basis for any changes to assumptions, explain the impact on its proposals, and demonstrate compliance with relevant sections of the guidance.

In the event of any changes, a water business must promptly provide us with an updated financial model template, reconciling changes to the financial model template provided to the commission with its price submission as lodged on 30 September 2022.

3.23.9. Non-prescribed services

While we have no role in regulating prices for non-prescribed services, we need to be satisfied that these services have been correctly classified as not related to regulated services, and that the costs of these services are accurately identified and excluded from the regulated cost base. A water business's price submission must provide or reference information that demonstrates that the costs of non-prescribed services have been excluded from its expenditure and price calculations.

Where a water business identifies costs to deliver both prescribed and non-prescribed services, the business's price submission must justify the extent that costs are relevant to prescribed services (and should be recovered from customers through regulated prices).⁶⁰

⁵⁹ View our submissions policy at <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/about-us/our-policies/our-submissions-policy>.

⁶⁰ Prescribed services are set out in WIRO, clause 7(b).

Appendix A – Approach for making a price determination

Excerpt from Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014.WIRO clause 14

- a) In making a price determination the Commission may either:
 - i. approve the maximum prices the regulated entity may charge for prescribed services, or the manner in which the regulated entity's prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, as proposed by the regulated entity in its price submission; or
 - ii. specify the maximum prices the regulated entity may charge for prescribed services, or the manner in which the regulated entity's prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated.
- b) The Commission may only specify the maximum prices, or the manner in which prices are to be calculated, determined or otherwise regulated, if:
 - i. the price submission of the regulated entity does not, in the Commission's opinion, comply with the guidance provided by the Commission under clause 13 or have adequate regard for the matters specified in clause 11; or
 - ii. the regulated entity failed to submit a price submission to the Commission within the time period specified for this by the Commission.

Appendix B – Matters to include in guidance

Excerpt from Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014 with references to the Essential Services Commission Act 2001 (Vic).

WIRO clause 13(a)

Before making a price determination and following consultation, including with the relevant regulated entity, the Commission must provide guidance to the regulated entity setting out:

- i. the manner in which the Commission proposes to regulate the prices which the regulated entity may charge for prescribed services for the regulatory period consistent with section 33(5) of the ESC Act and this Order;
- ii. the approach and methodology which the Commission proposes to adopt to assess a price submission and make a price determination for the regulatory period consistent with section 33(2) of the ESC Act and this Order;
- iii. the Commission's expectations of the nature and scope of matters to be addressed by the regulated entity in its price submission;
- iv. the Commission's expectations regarding customer consultation by the regulated entity in developing its price submission;
- v. the Commission's expectations of the information required to be provided by the regulated entity to enable the Commission to make a price determination;
- vi. the timing and processes the Commission proposes to follow in making a price determination consistent with section 35 of the ESC Act and the Commission's Charter of Consultation and Regulatory Practice;
- vii. the date by which the regulated entity is to deliver its price submission to the Commission; and
- viii. any other matter that the Commission considers should be included in the guidance provided to the regulated entity or in the regulated entity's price submission.

Appendix C – Matters businesses and the commission must have regard to

Economic efficiency and viability matters	Industry/business specific matters	Customer matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of efficient use of prescribed services by customers [cl 8(b)(i), WIRO] • promotion of efficiency in regulated entities as well as efficiency in, and the financial viability of, the regulated water industry [cl 8(b)(ii), WIRO] • provision to regulated entities of incentives to pursue efficiency improvements [cl 8(b)(iii), WIRO] • efficiency in the industry and incentives for long term investment [s 8A(1)(a), ESC Act] • efficient costs of producing or supplying regulated goods or services and of complying with relevant legislation and relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the regulated industry [s 33(3)(b), ESC Act] • financial viability of the industry [s 8A(b)(1), ESC Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • particular circumstances of the regulated industry and the prescribed goods and services for which the determination is being made [s 33(3)(a), ESC Act] • return on assets in the regulated industry [s 33(3)(c), ESC Act] • ensure that regulatory decision making and regulatory processes have regard to any differences between the operating environments of regulated entities [s 4C(b), WI Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in performing its functions and exercising its powers, the objective of the Commission is to promote the long term interests of Victorian consumers [s 8(1), ESC Act] without derogating from that objective. The Commission must in seeking to achieve the objective have regard to the price, quality and reliability of essential services [s 8(2), ESC Act] • enable customers or potential customers of the regulated entity to easily understand the prices charged by the regulated entity for prescribed services or the manner in which such prices are calculated, determined or otherwise regulated [cl 11(d)(i), WIRO] • provide signals about the efficient costs of providing prescribed services to customers (either collectively or to an individual customer or class of customers) while avoiding price shocks where possible [cl 11(d)(ii), WIRO] • take into account the interests of customers of the regulated entity, including low income and vulnerable customers [cl 11(d)(iii), WIRO]

Benchmarking	Health, safety and social obligations	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any relevant interstate and international benchmarks for prices, costs and return on assets in comparable industries [s 33(3)(d), ESC Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relevant health, safety, environmental and social legislation applying to the industry [s 8A(1)(d), ESC Act] to ensure that regulatory decision making has regard to the health, safety, environmental sustainability (including water conservation) and social obligations of regulated entities [s 4C(c), WI Act] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the degree of, and scope for, competition within the industry, including countervailing market power and information asymmetries [s 8A(1)(c), ESC Act] consistency in regulation between States and on a national basis [s 8A(1)(f), ESC Act] the benefits and costs of regulation (including externalities and the gains from competition and efficiency) for—(i) consumers and users of products or services (including low income and vulnerable consumers) (ii) regulated entities [s 8A(1)(e), ESC Act] wherever possible, to ensure that the costs of regulation do not exceed the benefits [s 4C(a), WI Act]

Excerpts from Water Industry Regulatory Order 2014, the Essential Services Commission Act 2001 (Vic), and the Water Industry Act 1995 (Vic).

Appendix D – Risk management

Types of risk

Water businesses face a range of risks, both within and outside of their control, for example:

- Inflow risk, which presents as an inability for water businesses to meet customer demand due to extended low rainfall and inflows.
- Demand forecasting risk results where actual customer demand during a regulatory period differs materially from the forecasts. It can be mitigated through effective demand forecasting and scenario modelling, variable tariff structures, or the form of price control.
- Operational risks, such as a water business experiencing a breach of health, environmental or customer performance standards, can result from inadequate processes within water businesses, asset failures or external factors. Water businesses manage these risks through managing operating policies, capital investment, maintenance policies, contracts and insurance.
- Construction risks arise from underestimating costs or project delays. Water businesses can manage these risks through effective forecasting and contract management, as well as including contingency allowances in cost forecasts. Including cost contingencies in water revenue allowances transfers risk of project cost overruns to customers. Businesses should also factor in reasonable timelines for approval processes.
- Regulatory and policy risks result from changes in laws and regulations that materially affect a water business's costs or revenue potential, and are typically mitigated via a pass-through mechanism.
- Financial risks are those arising from factors which affect the whole economy, such as rising interest rates or economic downturn. These risks are reflected in the cost of debt which forms part of the regulatory rate of return.
- Business risks result from a loss of revenue due to new technology or a change in the competitive landscape. Water businesses can mitigate some of these risks through innovative business practices and continually seeking cost efficiencies.

Regulatory risk mitigation tools

The regulatory regime established through the WIRO and developed in detail through previous reviews generally identifies, categorises and allocates risk in accordance with standard principles and seeks to provide efficiency incentives to the water businesses. The regulatory framework provides the following tools to mitigate or manage risk:

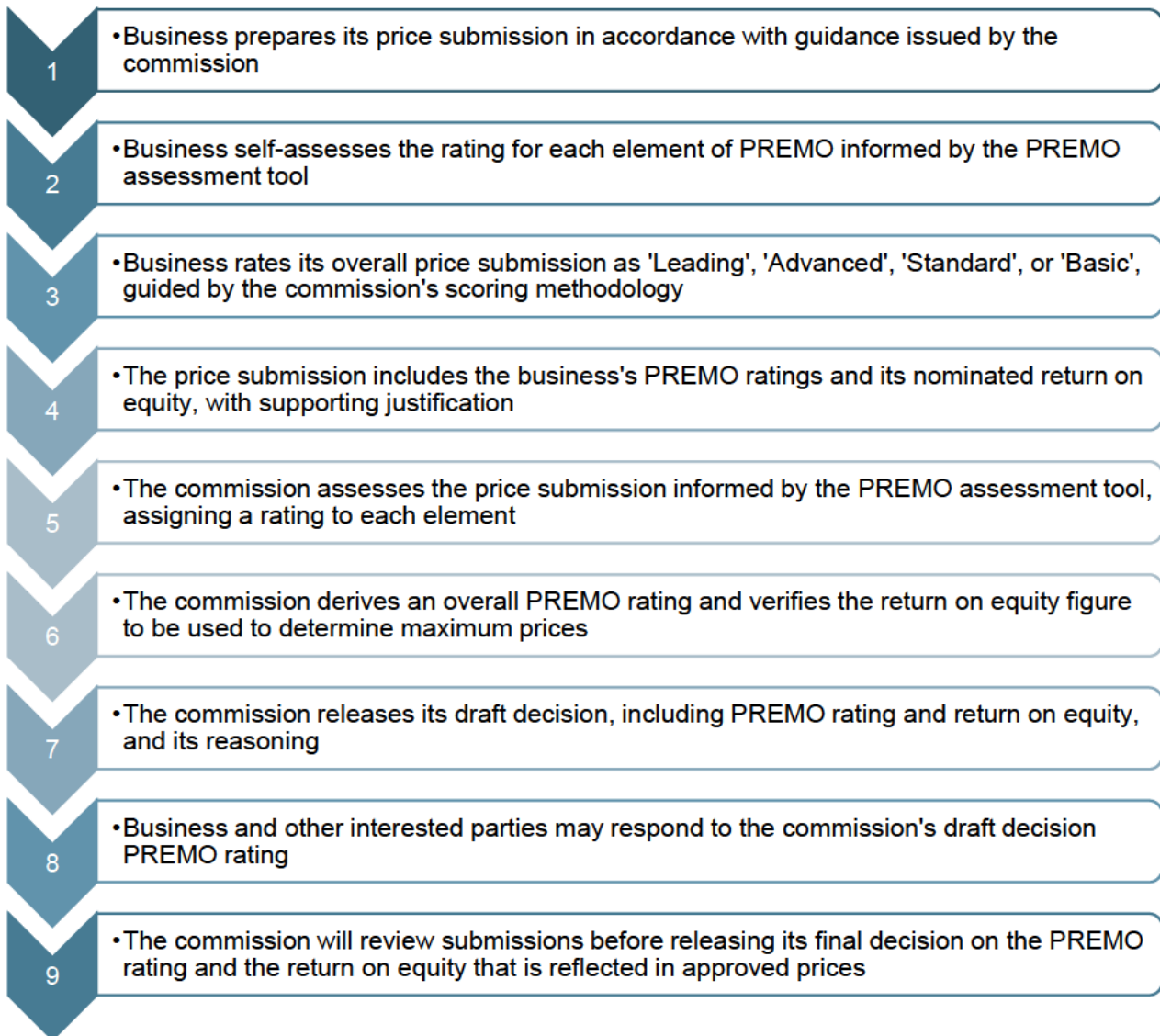
- Recovery of forecast operating and capital expenditure — The forecast expenditure contained within the price submission must be consistent with the risk allocation and incentives provided within the regulatory framework. Therefore, it is important that forecasts are prepared on this basis. Where a water business seeks recovery of costs for managing risks, we expect it to demonstrate the need for this and provide supporting information in its price submission (Sections 3.8 and 3.9).
- Indexation of prices — This ensures that water businesses remain fully responsible for management of controllable costs, and that it does not need to bear the full risk associated with general price inflation.
- Cost of capital — This provides compensation for non-diversifiable risk (Section 3.13).
- Form of the price control — This provides a mitigating tool for water businesses. Section 3.18 contains our views on the form of the price control for the next regulatory period. The commission also notes that the form of price control can assist in managing the risk that actual demand varies from forecast demand.
- Tariff structures — Section 3.19 sets out the guiding pricing principles for new tariff structures. The impacts of any shift in the mix of service and variable charges in tariffs on risk sharing between a water business and its customers will need to be addressed in the price submission.
- Length of the regulatory period — A shorter regulatory period can reduce the risk of forecasting uncertainty (see Section 3.2).
- Pass-through mechanisms — Significant uncertainties that materially affect a water business and that occur within the regulatory period are generally treated as pass-through events. These events must be clearly identified in the price determination. The uncertain or unforeseen events mechanism established by the commission for the 2008 and 2009 water price reviews provides another option for managing and mitigating risks, subject to certain criteria (see Section 3.20).

Appendix E – Establishing a PREMO rating

PREMO rating process

The steps for a water business and the commission to establish the PREMO rating for the business's price submission is outlined in figure A below.⁶¹

Figure A Process for rating a price submission



⁶¹ For further information, see Essential Services Commission 2016, Assessing and rating PREMO price submissions: A consultation paper prepared by commission staff, October, pp. 5–7.

PREMO assessment tool

The PREMO assessment tool provides:

- A set of guiding questions for rating price submissions. These will help businesses understand what evidence and justification we expect.
- Examples to demonstrate what might constitute 'Leading', 'Advanced', 'Standard' or 'Basic' ambition for the PREMO elements.

The assessment tool **does not** provide an exhaustive list of what may be taken into account by a water business or by us in arriving at a price submission rating. Businesses may provide further arguments to support their ratings. Further, if a business considers that it does not meet one of the examples in the tool for a given rating, this does not mean it cannot achieve that overall rating, as a business should consider on-balance how it meets the guiding questions.

The PREMO assessment tool is provided in the following pages for the Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management and Outcomes elements of PREMO.

Performance

The Performance element is a backward look at how a business has performed relative to its commitments at its previous price review. The Performance rating should therefore reflect the final PREMO rating awarded for the current regulatory period. Accordingly, our assessment tool provides examples in terms of a business's current PREMO rating, rather than in absolute terms of Standard, Advanced and Leading ratings as for the other forward-looking PREMO elements.

The Performance element rating can be considered as follows:

- **Current overall PREMO rating** = Achieved expectations – demonstrated delivery of promised outcomes, account for any material cost variations, and demonstrate customer satisfaction.
- **A higher PREMO rating than current** = Exceeded expectations – demonstrated out-performance whereby customers received significantly higher value than they paid for.
- **A lower PREMO rating than current** = Did not meet expectations – a material shortfall in performance where customers did not receive the value they paid for (or where higher incurred costs will lead to a price rise, and therefore lower value, in the next period).

The Performance element rating may rise or fall by more than one rating level for very large changes in performance and value relative to the business's proposals at the previous price review, as set out in Table A.

Table A Example rating of the Performance element

Overall PREMO rating from previous price review	Performance rating in price submission for 2023 water price review		
	Exceeded expectations	Achieved expectations	Did not meet expectations
Leading	Leading	Leading	Advanced/Standard/Basic
Advanced	Leading	Advanced	Standard/Basic
Standard	Leading/Advanced	Standard	Basic
Basic	Advanced/Standard	Standard	Basic

Note: Where a business was rated Basic at the previous price review, achieving expectations would produce a Standard rating for the Performance element.

Performance

Guiding questions	Examples reflecting a lower rating than current	Examples reflecting achievement of the current rating	Examples reflecting a higher rating than current
<p>To what extent has the business demonstrated delivery of its customer outcomes commitment over the current regulatory period? Did its customers get what they paid for?</p> <p>How does actual operating expenditure across the current period compare with the established benchmark allowance, and to what extent has the business rationalised any discrepancies?</p> <p>How does actual capital expenditure across the current period compare with the established benchmark allowance, and to what extent has the business rationalised any discrepancies?</p> <p>To what extent does customer sentiment demonstrate satisfaction in the business's performance over the current regulatory period? Are customers happy with the value they receive from their water business?</p>	<p>The business underperformed on its outcomes commitments, falling short of delivering the value its customers expected.</p> <p>The business did not adequately own its underperformance or address shortfalls with its customers.</p>	<p>The business has generally delivered on its outcome commitments, by meeting its performance targets for most output measures across the regulatory period.</p> <p>The business clearly took ownership for shortfalls in performance throughout the period, and explained to customers what it would do to address each shortfall.</p> <p>The business's major capital project program was largely delivered as forecast, with material variations clearly explained to customers through its annual reporting processes.</p>	<p>The business consistently met all its outcome commitments, OR Where it fell a little short on some targets, it clearly outperformed on others to deliver great customer value.</p> <p>The business adjusted its revenue recovery to reflect a shortfall in performance or major project delivery, to ensure customers did not pay for infrastructure, services or value they did not receive.</p> <p>The business reviewed and re-tested its proposed outcome measures and performance targets with customers throughout the period, to ensure they were still relevant, and it was still delivering what customers valued. Measures and targets amended through consultation with customers where appropriate.</p>
	<p>The business's controllable operating expenditure exceeded the benchmark allowances, and the additional expenditure did not provide material customer value improvements.</p>	<p>Actual controllable operating expenditure was largely consistent with the benchmark allowances set in the price review</p> <p>Variations to controllable expenditure are clearly identified and explained in terms of its impact on customer value.</p>	<p>The business outperformed the controllable opex benchmarks while meeting its outcome expectations, representing better value for customers going forward.</p>

Continued on the following page

Performance

Guiding questions	Examples reflecting a lower rating than current	Examples reflecting achievement of the current rating	Examples reflecting a higher rating than current
	<p>The business fell well short of delivering its major capital project program.</p> <p>The program was delivered, but well over budget, resulting in a material increase in the RAB roll-in and upward impact on future prices.</p>	<p>Actual capital expenditure was largely consistent with the benchmark allowances set in the price review.</p> <p>Significant variations to the capital expenditure forecast are clearly identified and explained. This includes uncertain capital expenditure that was excluded from the price benchmarks.</p>	<p>The business delivered its major capital project program (or met its objectives) below the forecast expenditure benchmarks, representing better value for customers going forward through a reduced RAB roll-in.</p>
	<p>The business consistently scores at the lower end of the ESC's quarterly customer perception survey, and cannot counter this with its own customer survey findings.</p> <p>The business reports an ongoing downward trend in customer sentiment across the regulatory period.</p>	<p>The business consistently scores on par with the statewide average in the ESC's quarterly customer perception survey.</p> <p>The business demonstrates a noticeable lift in positive customer sentiment across the period.</p> <p>The business's own customer survey work demonstrates it meets expectations, or shows a positive trend across the period.</p>	<p>The business consistently scores above the statewide average in the ESC's quarterly customer perception survey.</p> <p>The business demonstrates a significant lift in positive customer sentiment across the period.</p> <p>The business's own customer survey work demonstrates it exceeded expectations, or shows a significant positive trend across the period.</p>

Risk

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
<p>To what extent has the business demonstrated a robust process for identifying risk, and how it has decided who should bear these risks? i.e such that customers are not paying more than they need to.</p> <p>To what extent does the proposed guaranteed service level (GSL) scheme provide incentives for the business to be accountable for the quality of services delivered, and provide incentives to deliver valued services efficiently?</p>	<p>The business has not met the requirements of the commission's Guidance Paper in relation to risk.</p> <p>The business has sought to transfer risk to customers which is not supported by customer views.</p> <p>The business has not sought to minimise cost and/or price impacts from risk management.</p>	<p>The business meets the requirements of the commission's Guidance Paper in relation to risk.</p>	<p>The business has implemented a new approach that reduces prices through better risk management, or through accepting risk on behalf of customers.</p>	<p>The business has implemented an approach that reduces costs through better risk management, to a level that sets it apart from industry peers.</p> <p>In its price submission, the business proposes correction mechanisms to adjust the return on equity where its performance does not meet the outcomes established at the price review.</p>
	<p>The business cannot demonstrate compliance with risk standards specified in the Statement of Obligations.</p>	<p>The business demonstrates compliance with risk standards specified in the Statement of Obligations (e.g. ISO 55000).</p>	<p>The business has been accredited for compliance with risk standards specified in the Statement of Obligations.</p>	
	<p>Projects are proposed that have incomplete scope, no business cases, or are not feasible in terms of timelines for delivery.</p>	<p>The business can demonstrate that it has thoroughly evaluated the feasibility of commencement and completion dates for major projects. Business cases are available for all major projects.</p>	<p>The business can demonstrate a robust optimisation process that has informed what projects need to be completed, and the timing of those projects. For example, real options analysis has informed planning and ability to adapt to changing circumstances (e.g. variations in demand from forecast) and is evident in proposals.</p>	
	<p>The business cannot demonstrate that its aggregate capital expenditure forecasts are consistent with a P50 estimate (noting this is likely not to be appropriate where a business's capital program is dominated by one or two projects).</p>	<p>The business has undertaken a Monte Carlo analysis for all major projects.</p> <p>The business can demonstrate that its aggregate capital expenditure forecasts are consistent with a P50 estimate (noting this is likely to be inappropriate where a program is dominated by one or two projects). The estimate must be based on the latest credible information on costs.</p>		

Continued on the following page

Risk

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
		<p>The business uses regulatory tools such as the pass through and uncertain or unforeseen events mechanisms where appropriate for projects with uncertain timing or costs.</p> <p>The business has evaluated whether major projects should be funded via capital or operating expenditure for pricing purposes.</p>		
	<p>The business has not proposed a GSL scheme that reflects the main service concerns and priorities of customers.</p>	<p>The business has proposed a GSL scheme that reflects the main service concerns and priorities of customers.</p>	<p>The business has refined its GSL scheme to provide greater service accountability to customers, or to provide increased incentives to deliver services efficiently.</p> <p>The business has proposed a GSL scheme that compares favourably to industry peers in terms of incentives to deliver services efficiently.</p>	
	<p>The business adopts assumptions that seek to maximise unit rates proposed.</p>	<p>The unit rates used to evaluate projects and options reflect recent historical trends, and/or independently verified market forecasts.</p>		
	<p>The business cannot support its assessment of financial viability by reference to cash flow projections and independent benchmarks (e.g. credit rating metrics).</p>	<p>The business can support its assessment of financial viability by reference to cash flow projections and independent benchmarks (e.g. credit rating metrics).</p>	<p>The water business has had its financial position reviewed by an independent credit ratings agency.</p>	
	<p>The form of price control and/or tariffs over allocates risk to customers (e.g. higher fixed tariffs versus variable may reflect a business putting more volume risk on its customers).</p>	<p>Through the form of price control and tariffs proposed, the submission appropriately balances revenue and cost risk between the business and its customers, without materially impacting on price stability (e.g. higher variable tariffs versus fixed may reflect a business taking on greater volume risk on behalf of customers).</p>		

Engagement

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
To what extent has the business justified how the form of engagement suits the content of consultation, the circumstances facing the water business and its customers?	The form of customer engagement is not justified as being fit for purpose given the content and circumstances facing the business and its customers.	The form of customer engagement is justified as being fit for purpose given the content and circumstances facing the business and its customers. For example, information was appropriate, participants had time to learn about the issues, form opinions, and influence the business's proposals. Methods supported inclusion and effective participation.	<p>The onus is on each water business to make the case as to why it might rate its customer engagement as Advanced or Leading. This justification could be based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unbiased feedback about the appropriateness of the engagement given the context and quality of the engagement program it delivered. For example, independent participant reviews, or demonstrated use of independent chairpersons. • Participants in the engagement program provide feedback that the business has delivered on the engagement commitments given by the business (e.g. on what matters would participants provide feedback, and the influence they would have on the decisions of the business). • The level of customer influence on proposals. A strong alignment between a business's proposals and the preferences and interests elicited in its engagement program would correspond to a higher rating. This includes undertaking engagement in a way that gives customers a strong voice or helps to overcome power imbalances. • The level and quality of participation of people who are experiencing vulnerability, or whose vulnerability might be exacerbated as a result of the outcomes of the price submission. • The level and quality of involvement of First Nations people in matters that affect them. 	
To what extent has the business demonstrated that it provided appropriate instruction and information to customers about the purpose, form and content of the customer engagement?	Information provided to customers was written in technical jargon, and/or was not appropriate for customer use.	The business demonstrates that the information provided to customers was appropriate given the purpose, form and content of customer engagement.		
To what extent has the business demonstrated that the matters it has engaged on are those that have the most influence on the services provided to customers and prices charged?	The business provided selective or incomplete information to customers that biased the responses or did not provide sufficient context for customer input.			
To what extent has the business explained how it decided when to carry out its engagement?	Engagement has not occurred on matters that are important to customers or significant to the outcomes they receive and prices they are charged.	The business demonstrates that engagement has occurred on matters that customers reveal are the most important to them.		
To what extent has the business demonstrated how its engagement with customers has influenced its submission?				

Continued on the following page

Engagement

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
To what extent has the business demonstrated that its engagement was inclusive of consumers experiencing vulnerability?	Engagement was undertaken late, after the business had developed its key strategies and priorities.	A business demonstrates that engagement was undertaken early, prior to locking in key strategies and priorities.		
To what extent has the business demonstrated that its engagement was inclusive of First Nations people?	The business has failed to demonstrate that its engagement program elicited information that it could use to shape the strategic direction and priorities in its price submission.	A business demonstrates it used engagement methodologies that elicit views that are representative of the customer base.		
	The business has not retested its position and proposals with customers as it developed its price submission.	A business demonstrates that it retested its position and proposals with customers as it developed its price submission.		
	The price submission does not clearly link the outcomes of engagement to the outcomes proposed, and the alignment of outcomes to expenditure and prices.	The price submission describes what was learned from customer engagement, and how this influenced its proposed outcomes, expenditure (composition and level) and prices.		
	The business has not provided reasonable justification for instances where its proposed outcomes are not consistent with customer views.	In any instances where outcomes proposed are not consistent with customer views, the business provides reasonable justification.		

Management

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
<p>To what extent has the business demonstrated how its proposed prices reflect only prudent and efficient expenditure?</p> <p>To what extent has the business justified its commitment to cost efficiency or productivity improvements?</p> <p>To what extent has the business justified or provided assurance about the quality of the submission, including the quality of supporting information on forecast costs or projects?</p> <p>To what extent has the business provided evidence that there is senior level, including Board level, ownership and commitment to its submission and its outcomes?</p> <p>To what extent has the business demonstrated its price submission is an "open book"?</p>	<p>The business has not proposed productivity improvements.</p> <p>Forecast operating expenditure incorporates a rate of efficiency improvement that is below the average rate for a Standard rated business at the 2018 water price review.</p> <p>Proposals relating to major expenditure changes, projects or reforms are not adequately supported by multiple and independent measures to support justification.</p>	<p>Forecast operating expenditure incorporates a rate of efficiency improvement equivalent to the average rate of a Standard rated business at the 2018 water price review (approx. 1.4% pa).</p> <p>Multiple and independent measures are used to support justification for the prudence and efficiency of major expenditure changes, projects or reforms.</p> <p>The price submission/expenditure forecasts include delivery of government policy commitments (reflected at efficient cost).</p>	<p>The business has proposed a significant improvement in the cost efficiency of the services delivered.</p> <p>Forecast operating expenditure incorporates a rate of efficiency improvement equivalent to the average rate of an Advanced rated business at the 2018 water price review (approx. 1.9% pa) Alternatively, evidence is provided that demonstrates the business is at or near to the efficiency frontier for the sector.</p> <p>The operating expenditure forecast places the business well ahead of the industry average in terms of cost efficiency.</p>	<p>The business has proposed a very significant improvement in the cost efficiency of the services delivered.</p> <p>Forecast operating expenditure incorporates a rate of efficiency improvement that is significantly above the average rate of an Advanced rated business at the 2018 water price review. Alternatively, evidence is provided that demonstrates the business is a leader in relation to operating at the efficiency frontier for the sector.</p> <p>Forecast operating expenditure incorporates a rate of efficiency improvement that places the business as a leader in the industry.</p> <p>The operating expenditure forecast places the business as a leader in the industry in terms of cost efficiency.</p>
	<p>The business has not provided timely access to robust business cases that validate the basis for all major projects and capital programs.</p> <p>The business has not proposed efficiency improvements in relation to its capital renewals program.</p>	<p>The business can provide business cases and justification for all major projects and capital programs, including evidence that a range of options have been considered.</p> <p>Forecast depreciation adopts a straight-line calculation approach. Alternative approaches are clearly justified.</p>	<p>The business has proposed a significant improvement in the efficiency of its capital program.</p>	<p>The business has proposed a very significant improvement in the efficiency of its capital program.</p> <p>The rate of improvement in capital expenditure efficiency places the business as a leader in the industry.</p>

Continued on the following page

Management

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
	The Board of Directors has not attested that that it has undertaken appropriate internal procedures to assure themselves of the quality and accuracy of their price submission. The attestation included in the commission's guidance is not included with the price submission.	The Board of Directors has attested that it has undertaken appropriate internal procedures to assure themselves of the quality and accuracy of their price submission. The attestation included in the commission's guidance is provided with the price submission.		
	The price submission does not address all requirements set out in the commission's Guidance Paper	The price submission addresses all requirements specified in the commission's Guidance Paper.		
	The price submission and its supporting documents contain errors and/or omissions of sufficient concern to the commission.	The price submission and its supporting documents contain no material or obvious errors or omissions.		
	The financial model template is incomplete and/or inconsistent with the price submission.	The financial model template provided to the commission is completed with no material error and requires minimal adjustment by us. The financial model template is consistent with the written price submission.		
	The price submission and supporting information are provided to the commission after the time requested.	The price submission and supporting information are provided to the commission by the time requested.		
	The price submission is contradictory across main elements of the submission (e.g. there is inconsistency between the business's demand forecasts and capital works program for example).	The price submission is internally consistent, demonstrating alignment between different elements of the price submission (e.g. there is consistency between the outcomes proposed, and demand and expenditure forecasts).		

Continued on the following page

Management

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
	Forecasts for expenditure (including benchmarks for labour, energy and construction costs) and demand are not based on sound methodologies and assumptions.	Forecasts for expenditure (including benchmarks for labour, energy and construction costs) and demand are based on sound methodologies and assumptions.		
	The business has not provided evidence that it has actively sought to reprioritise its expenditure plans to mitigate the cost and price impacts of any new obligations (whether imposed by government or technical regulator, or to address a new service priority revealed through engagement).	The business can demonstrate that it has actively sought to reprioritise its expenditure plans to mitigate the cost and price impacts of any new obligations (whether imposed by government or technical regulator, or to address a new service priority revealed through engagement).		
	The business has not proposed adequate mitigation strategies to avoid any price shocks.	The business has proposed adequate mitigation strategies to avoid any price shocks.		
	The business has not provided timely access to meaningful and robust supporting documentation, on request from the commission.	The business retains meaningful and robust supporting documentation to justify its proposals, with ongoing access available to the commission.		
	The business is not transparent in providing information to the commission on stakeholder views, or any other information or assessments that may be relevant to the assessment of key initiatives or proposals.	The business is transparent in providing information to the commission on stakeholder views or other information or assessments that may be relevant to the assessment of key initiatives or proposals.		

Outcomes

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
Has the business provided evidence that the outcomes proposed have taken into account the views, concerns and priorities of customers?	The business has proposed degradation in customer outcomes, not justified or supported by customer feedback. This represents a reduction in customer value.	The outcomes proposed are broadly consistent with existing levels of service provided to customers.	The outcomes proposed reflect a significant improvement in customer value delivered. This might be demonstrated by significant improvements in output targets (or performance measures) for outcomes that matter most to most customers, or similar targets at significantly lower prices.	The outcomes proposed reflect a very significant improvement in customer value delivered.
Has the business provided sufficient explanation of how the outcomes it has proposed align to the forecast expenditure requested?				
Has the business proposed outputs to support each of its outcomes, which are measurable, robust and deliverable?			The business proposes outcomes that are well ahead of the industry average or the business's own past performance (measured by reference to output targets).	The business proposes outcomes that lead the industry.
Has the business provided evidence that the outputs it has proposed are reasonable measures of performance against stated outcomes?	Outcomes are not defined in ways that reflect the customer service experience.	All outcomes proposed have been defined in ways that reflect the customer service experience.		
Has the business demonstrated a process to measure performance against each outcome and to inform customers?	The business has proposed outputs that are not appropriate measures of performance for each outcome proposed. Measures and deliverables are not clearly defined.	The business has proposed outputs that are appropriate measures of performance for each outcome proposed. Measures and deliverables are clearly defined and unambiguous.		

Continued on the following page

Outcomes

Guiding questions	Examples for a Basic submission	Examples for a Standard submission	Examples for an Advanced submission	Examples for a Leading submission
	<p>The outcomes proposed do not clearly reflect customer preferences and priorities revealed through engagement.</p>	<p>The outcomes proposed have been prioritised by a water business in terms of importance to customers as revealed through customer engagement. The business's expenditure forecasts reflect the prioritisation of outcomes.</p>		
	<p>Where applicable, the business has not explained or justified why outcomes proposed are not consistent with customer preferences and priorities.</p>	<p>Where applicable, the business has explained or justified why outcomes proposed are not consistent with customer preferences and priorities.</p>		
	<p>The level and composition of forecast expenditure is inconsistent with the outcomes proposed.</p> <p>The expenditure profile has not changed to reflect customer priorities.</p>	<p>The level and composition of forecast expenditure is consistent with the outcomes proposed.</p> <p>The expenditure profile has changed where required to reflect customer priorities.</p>		
	<p>The business has not committed to a process for monitoring and reporting to customers on its performance against outcomes.</p>	<p>The business has an established customer performance reporting approach that is targeted to customer needs, including across different regions and customer types.</p>	<p>The performance reporting approach is justified as being well ahead of peers in terms of accessibility, transparency and information provided to customers on performance.</p>	

An approach to establishing a PREMO rating

We have developed a scoring methodology to assist businesses to rate their price submission against the five elements of PREMO and to rate their overall price submission. We have provided the following scoring methodology as a guide to accompany the PREMO assessment tool — in other words, it is not mandatory that a water business uses the scoring methodology below to rate its price submission.⁶²

Weighting

A water business should give equal weighting to all five elements — Performance, Risk, Engagement, Management and Outcomes — when establishing an overall PREMO price submission rating.

Scoring and assessment tool

It is not an expectation that businesses rate or allocate a score against all the matters listed in the PREMO assessment tool, as these are provided as examples of the matters that should be taken into account. Rather, these examples should be used to guide the rating or score for each of the five PREMO elements.

The scoring methodology is predicated on the level of confidence with which a business or the commission considers an element of PREMO meets a particular ambition rating.

Table B summarises possible scores for each element of PREMO graded by confidence level. The component scores for each element of PREMO would be aggregated to inform an overall price submission rating.

⁶² We do not allocate a score against all the matters listed in the PREMO assessment tool when we assess a water business's price submission.

Table B An approach to scoring for an overall PREMO rating

Rating	Possible scores for each element of PREMO		Aggregated score for overall PREMO ratings
Leading	4	Very confident the element is 'Leading'	19 to 20
	3.75	Confident the element is 'Leading'	
Advanced	3.5	Very confident the element is 'Advanced'	14.5 to 18.75
	3.25	Confident the element is 'Advanced'	
	3	Satisfied the element is 'Advanced'	
	2.75	Reasonably confident the element is 'Advanced'	
Standard	2.5	Very confident the element is 'Standard'	9.5 to 13.25
	2.25	Confident the element is 'Standard'	
	2	Satisfied the element is 'Standard'	
	1.75	Reasonably confident the element is 'Standard'	
Basic	1.5	Very confident the element is 'Basic'	5 to 9.25
	1.25	Confident the element is 'Basic'	
	1	Satisfied the element is 'Basic'	

To reiterate, the scoring methodology outlined here is only a guide. We will assess a water business's reasoning for its overall price submission PREMO rating. In other words, the score as shown above on its own is not justification for a particular price submission rating. Similarly, businesses ultimately have the discretion to select any PREMO price submission rating, even if it may not correspond with an aggregated score.