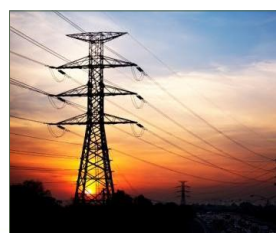


Conclusion of the Utility Regulator's Review of the Power NI Ltd Maximum Average Price

February 2016



About the Utility Regulator

The Utility Regulator is the independent non-ministerial government department responsible for regulating Northern Ireland's electricity, gas, water and sewerage industries, to promote the short and long-term interests of consumers.

We are not a policy-making department of government, but we make sure that the energy and water utility industries in Northern Ireland are regulated and developed within ministerial policy as set out in our statutory duties.

We are governed by a Board of Directors and are accountable to the Northern Ireland Assembly through financial and annual reporting obligations.

We are based at Queens House in the centre of Belfast. The Chief Executive leads a management team of directors representing each of the key functional areas in the organisation: Corporate Affairs; Electricity; Gas; Retail and Social; and Water. The staff team includes economists, engineers, accountants, utility specialists, legal advisors and administration professionals.

Our Mission

Value and sustainability in energy and water.

Our Vision

We will make a difference for consumers by listening, innovating and leading.

Our Values

Be a best practice regulator: transparent, consistent, proportional, accountable, and targeted.

Be a united team.

Be collaborative and co-operative.

Be professional.

Listen and explain.

Make a difference.

Act with integrity.

Abstract

Protecting consumers is at the heart of the Utility Regulator's (UR) role and ensuring that customers pay the correct price for energy from the price regulated supplier Power NI Ltd is a core part of our work. To this end the UR scrutinizes Power NI submissions and ensures that the maximum average charge per unit supplied is not more than the sum of the input costs agreed as part of the Power NI price control formula. This ensures that customers pay no more than the costs of purchasing and supplying the electricity plus an agreed profit margin.

Audience

Consumers and consumer groups, industry and statutory bodies.

Consumer impact

The direct consumer impact of this review will be a change to their energy tariff. This change will affect domestic customers and small business users. Those domestic and small business users who are currently customers of Power NI will see an immediate change to their tariff rates from 1st April 2016. Those domestic and small business users who are currently customers of other suppliers can avail of the new tariff rates subject to Power NI terms and conditions.

Approval by the Utility Regulator of the Power NI Ltd Maximum Average Charge per Unit Supplied

Summary

In December 2015 the Utility Regulator, in conjunction with Power NI, DETI and the Consumer Council began a review of the Power NI maximum average charge for domestic customers and small business customers consuming less than 50 MWh per annum. The current maximum average price has been effective from 1 April 2015. This review has been triggered (as part of ongoing monthly monitoring) primarily as a result of a fall in the forward gas curve which results in lower forecast wholesale electricity prices than those at the last tariff change in April 2015. Therefore, a review was initiated to establish the new maximum average charge to become effective from 1 April 2016.

The new price for tariff customers on the Standard Home Energy tariff will decrease to 13.99 pence per kWh (ex VAT) from 1 April 2016. This represents a decrease of 10.3%. The tariff has been modelled and forecast over a period of 24 months. However, as is the usual practice, it will be kept under constant review and adjusted within that 24 month time period if required. An adjustment would be necessary if changes in actual input costs (for example wholesale costs) created a significant difference between Power NI costs and revenues. The tariff would then need to be adjusted upwards or downwards to align costs and revenues.

Background

The domestic electricity supply market has been fully open to competition since 1 November 2007 and since June 2010, a number of suppliers have entered the domestic market. There are now six suppliers in the domestic market. However, whilst facing competition from other suppliers, Power NI is still dominant in this sector of the market.

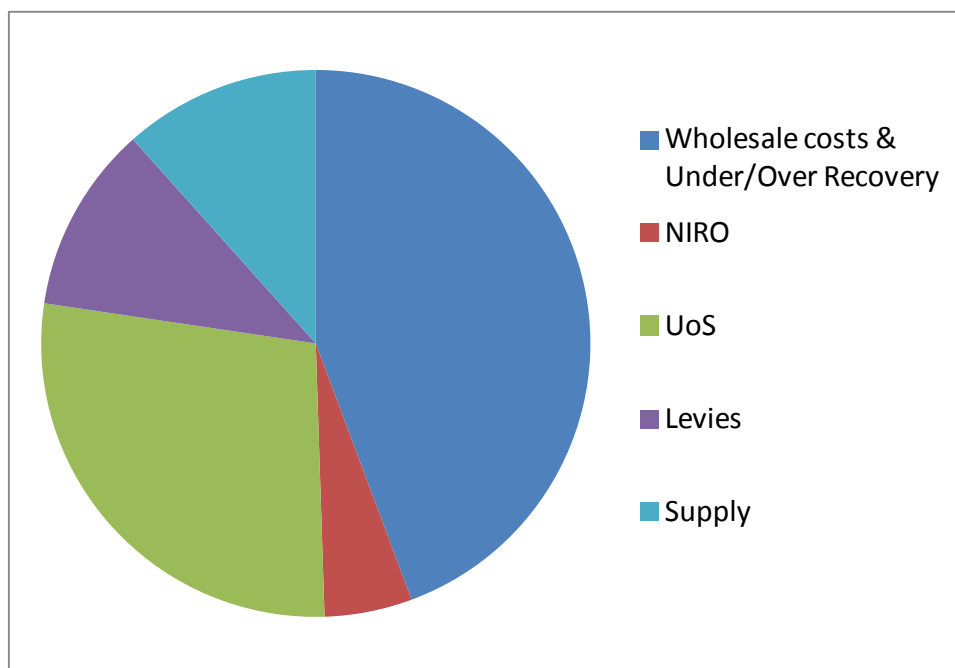
Under the terms of Power NI's licence to supply electricity, the Utility Regulator ("the Authority" or "UR") has the power to control the maximum amount that Power NI can charge for Electricity to domestic (and small business) customers.

Elements of Maximum Average Charge

The UR takes an active role in scrutinising Power NI's proposed retail tariffs, which are the final prices customers pay. The UR also continues to set a price control that sets allowances for Power NI's operating costs and profit margin. In addition to this, any other Power NI own operating costs that are passed through the tariff (which are not allowed for in the price control e.g. licence fees) must be approved by the UR. The aggregate of the price control allowances and pass through costs are termed the supplier charge (see Figure 1 below).

Power NI retail tariffs (derived from the maximum average charge) for this upcoming year are made up of a number of components (including the supplier charge discussed above):

Figure 1 - Makeup of the maximum average tariff



Levies and Use of System Charges

Several of the final tariff components are common across all suppliers and the final customer will usually pay these regardless of who their supplier is. These components are all subjected to regulatory review and approval:

- Levies - SSS charges (System Support Service)/Cair_t Charges (if applicable)/PSO Levy (Public Service Obligation); and
- Use of System charges (UoS) – these are the costs of transmission and distribution of electricity through the NIE Ltd network to homes and business.

These costs are regulated because they are levied to recover the costs of those parts of the electricity industry which are natural monopolies. Independent suppliers are free to enter the market and purchase power. They will usually add on the charges outlined above before setting the final price to sell to customers. This is because they are required to pay these charges in order to transport the power to the customer.

For the purpose of setting a 1 April 2016 tariff, forecast estimates for these network components have been used to derive the Power NI revenue requirement for them over the next 24 months. This is due to the fact that the tariffs for the network components were set in October 2015 (October 15 actual tariff unit rates are used for first six months of the Power NI tariff forecast). The next date for any new network tariff rates will be October 2016 – so forecasts for these costs are included in the tariff calculations. Generally speaking, an increase for RPI has been assumed for these elements in the absence of actual tariff rates from October 2016 onwards. It is important to note that Power NI's tariffs will be adjusted in

future depending on the actual cost out-turns that materialise, the forecasts used at this time are simply for initial tariff setting purposes.

The remaining components of Power NI's tariffs are subject to regulatory scrutiny which is detailed in the following paragraphs.

Wholesale Costs and Over/Under recovery

The all island Single Electricity Market (SEM) is both a competitive and regulated wholesale market on the island of Ireland. It is an all island market encompassing the generation plants of both Northern Ireland and Ireland (RoI). Whilst all power in the SEM is purchased by all suppliers on a half hourly basis via a mandatory "pool" suppliers will enter into hedges with generators to limit their exposure to fluctuations in the half hourly pool price. These hedges effectively mean that the supplier is purchasing power on a forward basis at a fixed price based on forecast pool prices plus a premium. The approval of Power NI hedging methodology is given by the UR as well as the approval of the forecast of the total of Power NI wholesale costs for the estimated demand for the tariff period. Because the wholesale component of final tariffs is both large and subject to volatility, over or under recoveries of revenues in any tariff period are generally caused by wholesale costs out turning lower or higher respectively than was forecast at the time of tariff setting. Over recoveries that occur in any given tariff period are handed back to customers in the subsequent tariff period and under recoveries are added to the total cost forecast of the subsequent tariff period.

Supplier charge

These charges are assessed and implemented through the application of the Power NI Supply Price Control 2014 – 2017¹ (forecasted for the year 2017-2018) and any other costs approved on a pass through basis (after thorough regulatory scrutiny). The allowance set in the price control is for Power NI own operating costs e.g. salaries, IT systems, rent and rates, legal fees and profit margin of 2.2% of forecast turnover. Other costs which are unknown, but treated as "passthrough" as they are unavoidable (e.g. licence fees), are allowed on a passthrough basis and these also go into the overall supplier charge.

NIRO costs

These costs are audited on behalf of the UR by Ofgem as part of its UK-wide audit. NIRO is the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation and the costs of it go towards the subsidisation of investment in renewable energy e.g. windfarms in Northern Ireland.

¹ http://www.uregni.gov.uk/news/view/ur_publishes_power_ni_supply_price_control_2014-2017/

Why are Power NI's Tariffs decreasing?

The maximum average charge for tariff customers will decrease by 10.3% from 1 April 2016. Table 1 below shows the movement in the regulated tariff from July 2013 to date.

Table 1 - Historic tariff (exc VAT)

Effective from date	1 July 2013	1 April 2015	1 April 2016
Approved Tariff (pence per kWh)	17.18	15.6	13.99
% Change	+17.8%	-9.2%	-10.3%

Decrease in the Wholesale and Over/Under recovery element

The decrease in the Power NI tariffs is in large part being driven by the decrease in the forecast wholesale cost (when compared with the forecast wholesale cost included in the tariff charge set in April 2015). The general decrease in current wholesale costs has also led to an over recovery (estimated up until the point of the tariff change).

Following this decrease in forecast energy prices (versus those set at the last tariff in April 2015) within the wholesale element of the total revenue requirement now represents circa 35% of the total revenue requirement which the tariff is required to collect. The forward gas curve shows a downward trend and this has resulted in the forecast wholesale price of electricity being lower than that wholesale cost which was forecast at the time of the last tariff setting.

Another factor in the tariff decrease is the over recovery (which is also included in the wholesale element) being applied to this year's tariff. In the new April 2016 tariff, the over recovery amount represents money which Power NI has over recovered and is returning to consumers through a reduction to the total revenue requirement of the tariff.

Over or under recoveries are generally caused by wholesale costs out turning lower or higher respectively than was forecast at the time of tariff setting.

The position moved from an over recovery of circa £6.3m at the setting of the April 2015 tariff to a forecast over recovery position of circa £18.6m at April 2016.

Both Power NI and the Utility Regulator strive to keep the over/under recovered amount as low as possible in order to reduce volatility in the tariff. This is carried out through ongoing monitoring and tariff changes being put through when over or under recoveries are in danger to becoming too large.

Breakdown of Tariff

The graph shown in Figure 2 below compares the breakdown of the April 2016 tariff with the breakdown of the previous tariff set at April 2015 and demonstrates that the wholesale cost element of the tariff has decreased as a result of forecast energy prices being lower than those forecast at April 2015. In addition to this, the level of the over recovery position in the last tariff has increased which further reduces the wholesale element of the overall tariff revenue requirement. Given this, the proportion of the final tariff made up from the other cost elements in the bar chart increase.

Figure 2 – Breakdown of April 2016 tariff costs compared with a breakdown of the previous tariff costs

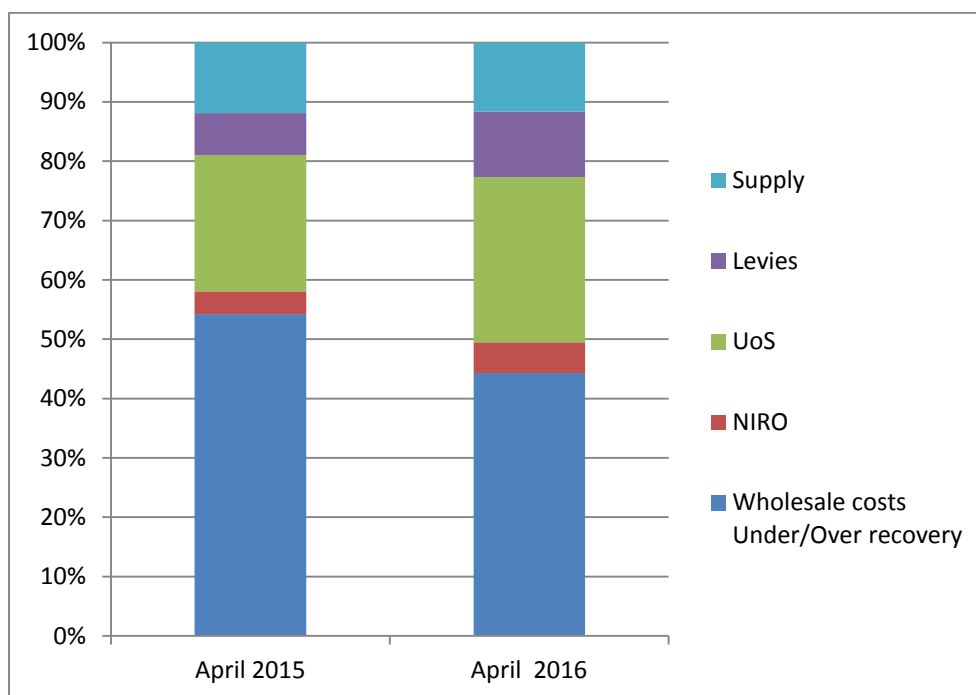


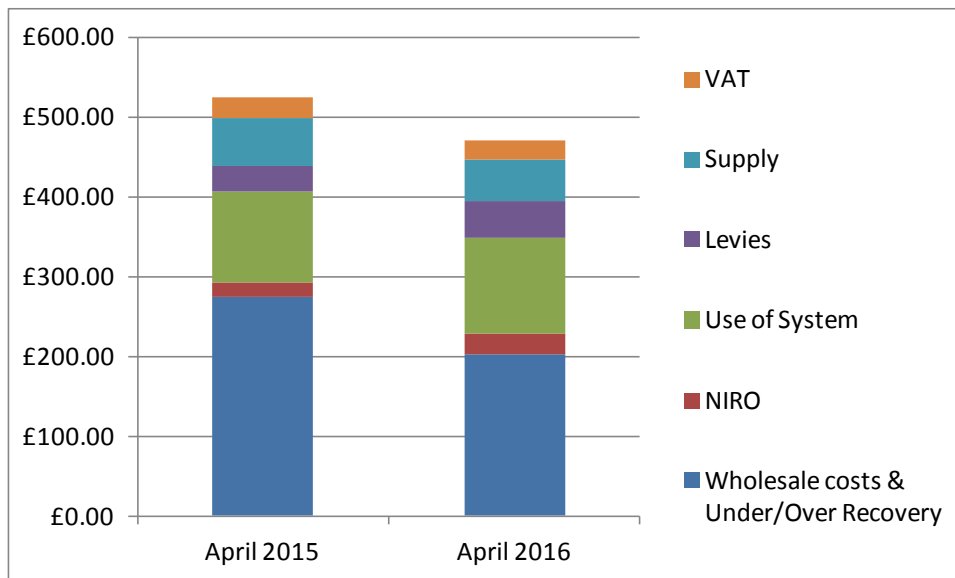
Figure 3 below shows the breakdown in the average annual domestic bill for Power NI consumers for the last two years and illustrates the variation caused by various components of the tariff. As expected, it can be seen that the variations in the tariffs are largely driven by variations in the wholesale cost component of Power NI costs.

The average annual bill amounts have been calculated based on the standard domestic tariff set at each tariff review (including VAT) and are based on an average annual consumption of 3,200 kWh² (this is a GB standard usage figure for tariff comparisons). Figure 3 shows

² https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/decisions/tdcv_decision_letter_final_2.pdf

that the annual bill based on a usage of 3,200 based on a credit customer (non direct debit) on the standard tariff will be £470 inclusive of VAT. This compares with a previous equivalent annual bill (based on the tariff set at April 2015) of £524. On this basis, customers will save on average over £50 per annum.

Figure 3 - Graph to show breakdown of average annual bill



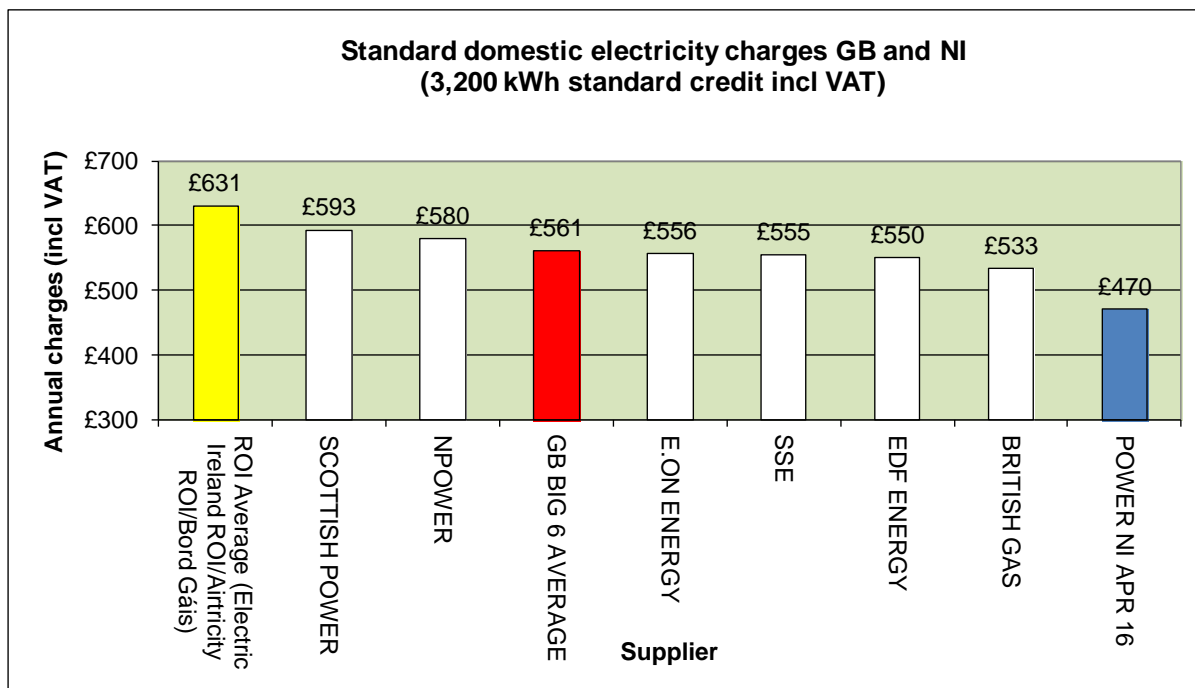
Comparison with GB and ROI

Figure 4 below shows the average annual bill for a Power NI domestic credit customer compared to the “Big 6” Supply companies in GB and the average of the three biggest suppliers in the ROI (Electric Ireland, Airtricity ROI and Bord Gais). This comparison is based on the latest available information on the standard domestic credit (non direct debit) tariffs of each company and is based on average annual consumption of 3,200 kWh. This graph takes account of any tariff changes which have been published to date in each jurisdiction.

Figure 4 illustrates that the Power NI tariff for an average domestic credit customer will be 16% cheaper than the GB average standard tariff, and will be circa 25% cheaper than ROI average standard tariff (NB if VAT was removed from the bill comparison between ROI and NI the difference would be NI circa 19% cheaper – ROI has a higher VAT rate than NI) based on the three largest suppliers.

3,200 kWh represents typical medium consumption which is used as the GB standard usage figure for tariff comparison

Figure 4 - Comparison of average annual bill in GB and ROI (based on estimated usage 3,200 kWh pa including VAT)



*NB the ROI comparison is the average of the 3 largest suppliers in ROI - **standard tariff** average of urban and rural.*

3,200 kWh represents typical medium consumption which is used as the GB standard usage figure for tariff comparison

Outcome

The Utility Regulator has reviewed the Maximum Average Price Charge submission provided by Power NI and reviewed the Power NI forecasts against its own market analysis. The Utility Regulator is satisfied that this decrease is appropriate and therefore approves the new standard domestic tariff of 13.99 (excluding VAT) pence per kWh from 1 April 2016 (14.69 pence per kWh including VAT). This represents a decrease of 10.3% from the previous tariff which became effective on 1 April 2015 of 15.6 (excluding VAT) pence per kWh (16.38 pence per kWh including VAT).