

Economic Regulation Authority

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SOLUTIONS FOR CLEARER REGULATORY REGIMES IN THE GAS INDUSTRY

K Peter Kolf

Acting General Manager Economic Regulation Authority

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Overview

- Some thoughts on regulation
- Update on Gas Regulation in WA
- The Economic Regulation Authority of WA
- Observations
- Solutions

Why Have Economic Regulation?

- Facilitate private sector provision of essential services
- Consumer protection
- Fair trading
- Optimal resource allocation:
 - Prevent abuse of monopoly
 - Make best use of monopoly infrastructure
- Maintain service standards
- Maintain community standards

Regulatory Frameworks

Three types of frameworks:

- Public sector ownership
- Rate base regulation
- Market based regulation
 - Open access
 - Structural separation
 - Markets in contestable elements
 - Rate base regulation for monopoly elements

Levels of Regulation

- Industry self-regulation
 - Codes of conduct
- Light handed regulation
 - Monitoring
- Negotiate/Arbitrate
 - Rail access WA
- Incentive/benchmark regulation
 - National Gas Code
- Prescriptive regulation
 - Price control, Revenue cap, Rate of return regulation



Issues in Regulation

- Rate of return too low
- Insufficient incentive to invest
- Too intrusive, prescriptive &/or costly
- Uncertainty & risk
- Does not adequately provide for internal funding
- Property rights issues
- Open access discourages investment
- Insufficient benefits for small customers

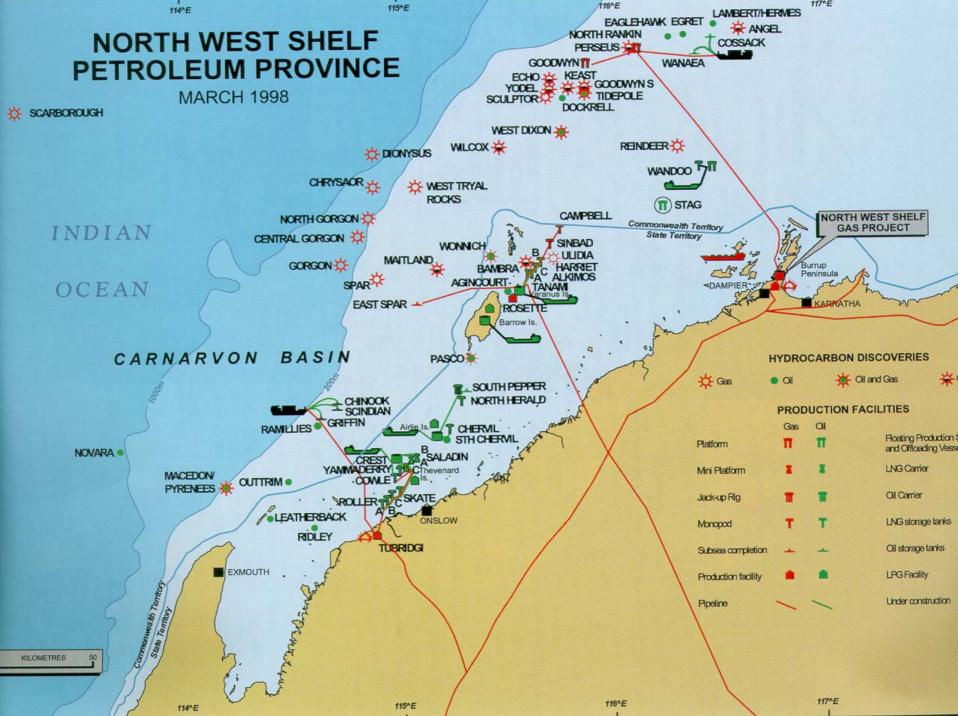


The State of Regulation in Australia

- Productivity Commission, Parer Report & Commonwealth Govt. recommend significant changes to regimes
- Main thrusts include:
 - Centralising regulation eg Australian Energy Regulator
 - Improve legislation and codes
 - Reduce extent of regulation eg holidays, tighten coverage criteria
 - Water down regulatory impact eg greater reliance on monitoring

Achievements

- Competition in WA's gas supply
- Diversity in WA's supply of gas
- Privatised gas supply industry in WA
- Competitive gas trading
- Nearing Full Retail Contestability in gas in WA



Economic Regulation Authority

- Governing Body Chairman & 2 Members
- Administers industry specific regulation
- Independent of Government & industry
- Access in gas & rail electricity to come
- Licensing in water & gas electricity to come
- Government can refer studies to ERA
 - Water pricing
 - Retail gas & electricity tariffs etc

Legislation

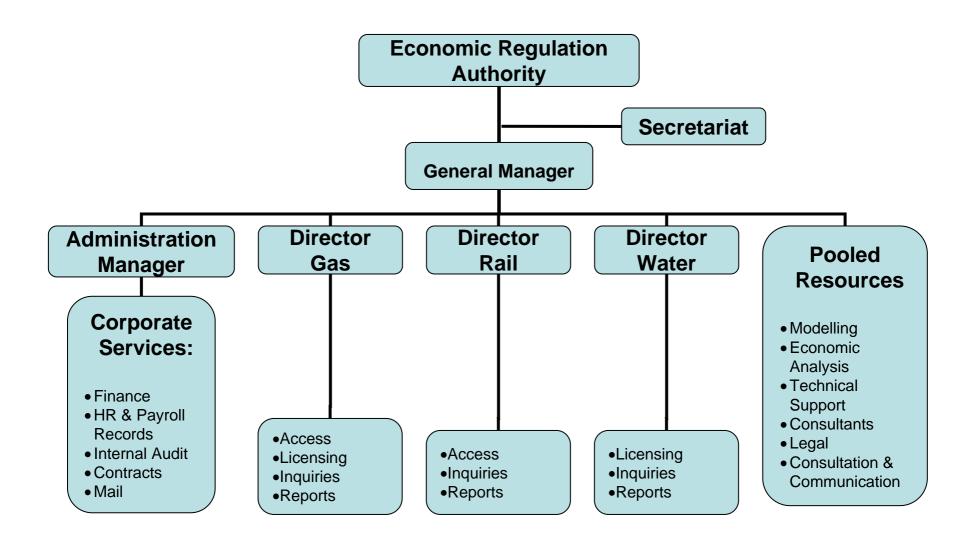
- Economic Regulation Authority Act 2003 (References)
- Energy Coordination Act 1994 (Gas licensing)
- Gas Pipelines Access (WA) Act 1998 (Gas access)
- Railways (Access) Act 1998 (Rail access)
- Water Services Licensing Act 1995 (Water licensing)

Authority Must Have Regard To

- The public interest
- The long term interests of consumers
- Investment in relevant markets
- The interests of investors & service providers
- Competition & fair market conduct
- Preventing the abuse of monopoly power
- Transparent decision making

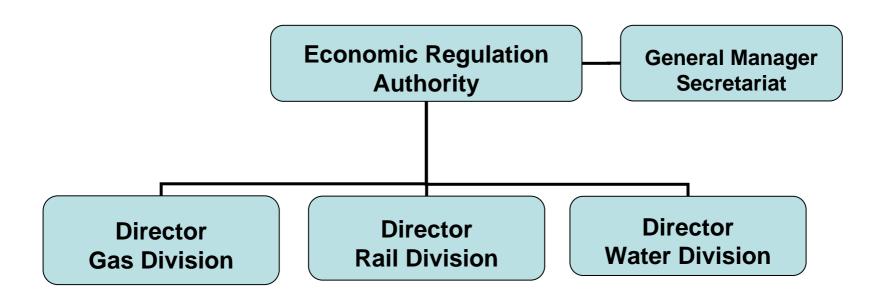
ECONOMIC REGULATION AUTHORITY

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE AS AT 1 JANUARY 2004



ECONOMIC REGULATION AUTHORITY

REGULATORY STRUCTURE AS AT 1 JANUARY 2004

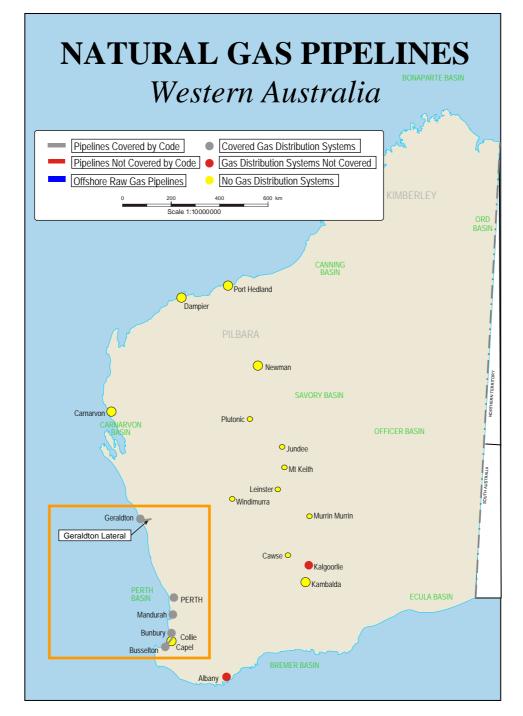


AlintaGas Distribution Pipeline Networks

Owner: AlintaGas Networks Pty Ltd

Comprises approx. 10,500 km of Gas distribution pipelines and associated facilities.

There are two networks in Albany and Kalgoorlie that are not covered by the Code.



Initial Access Arrangement Approved 18/7/2000

Review Submitted: 31 March 2004

Currently seeking submissions due: 14 May 2004

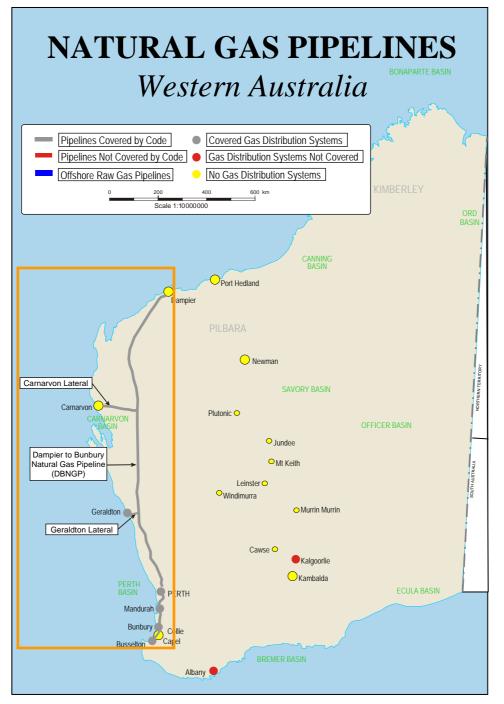
Commencement of new arrangement 31/12/2004

Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline

Owner: Epic Energy (WA)
Transmission Pty Ltd
Commissioned: 1984

Length: 1845 km Diameter: 660 mm Capacity: 600 TJ/d

Average MDQ: 530 TJ/d



Regulator
Approved his own
Access
Arrangement on
30 Dec 03

Currently subject to review by GRB

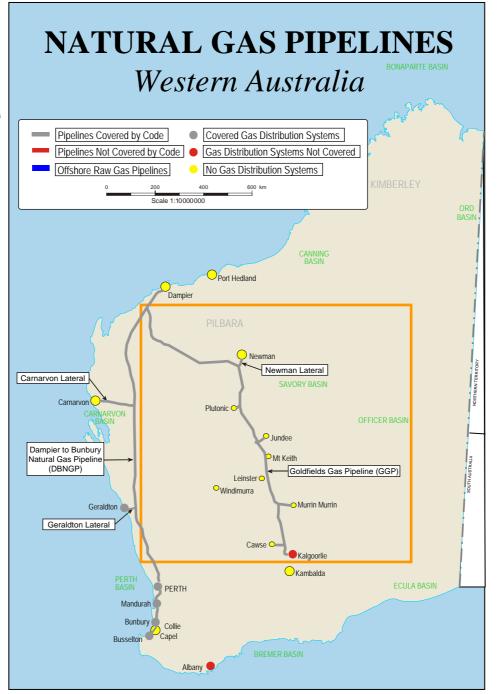
Revised AA due: 1 July 2004

Commencement of new AA due: 1 April 2005

Goldfields Gas Pipeline

Owners: Southern Cross

Pipelines Australia Pty Ltd, Southern Cross Pipelines (NPL) Australia Pty Ltd and Alinta Commissioned: 1996 Length: 1378 km Diameter: Telescopic 400 mm to 350mm Capacity: 100 TJ/d Average MDQ: 98 TJ/d



Draft Decision is being amended.

Application for revocation lodged with NCC and Minister's decision on coverage pending.

ERA proceeding in accordance with its Notice: 6 April 2004.

Tubridgi Pipeline System

Owner: SAGASCO & Pan Pacific Petroleum Comprises two pipelines the Griffin and the Tubridgi Pipelines.

Tubridgi Pipeline

Commissioned: 1992

Length: 87.5 km **Diameter:** 168 mm **Capacity:** 30 TJ/d

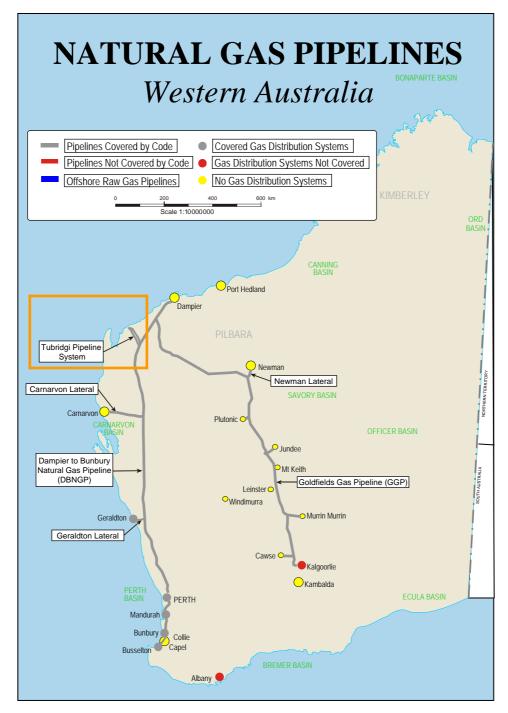
Griffin Pipeline

Commissioned: 1993

Length: 87 km Diameter: 273 mm Capacity: 90 TJ/d

Combined Average MDQ

of about 30 TJ/d



Access
Arrangement
approved on:
19 Oct 2001

Review due 19 Dec 2006

Kambalda Lateral

Owner: Southern Cross Pipelines Australia Pty Ltd

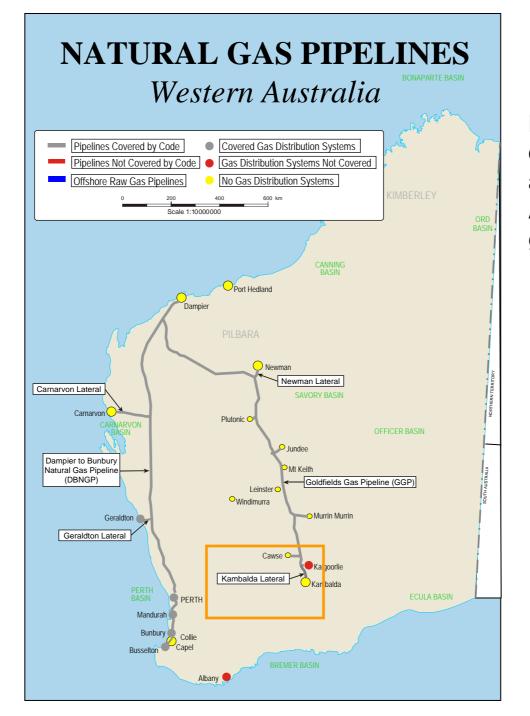
Commissioned:

1996

Length: 44 km

Diameter: 219 mm **Capacity:** 15 TJ/d

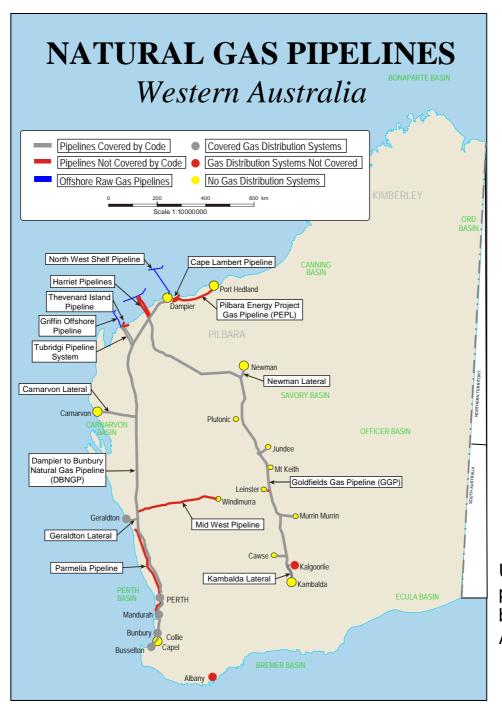
Throughput: 12 TJ/d



Further extension of time to submit an Access Arrangement granted to:

1 July 2006

Pipelines not covered or regulated by the Code



Pipelines Not Covered:

- Parmelia Pipeline
- Mid West Pipeline
- Harriet Pipelines
- Pilbara Energy Project Pipeline
- Cape Lambert Pipeline
- Various GGP laterals
 - GGP to Mt Keith
 - GGP to Leinster Power Station
 - GGP to Kalgoorlie Power Station

Unprocessed gas pipelines are not regulated by the National Gas Access Regime.

Observations

- Economic regulation continues to be contentious
- Support for regulation patchy, but acknowledged as necessary
- Benefits of economic regulation not always obvious
- Issues complex, counter intuitive and easily misrepresented
- Regulators often portrayed as over exuberant
- Relative costs of regulation are low, but represented as excessive
- Litigation costly and time consuming
- Indications that one regulatory model does not fit all circumstances

Solutions

- Reduce opportunities for misunderstanding & dispute
 - Clear objectives in legislation, regulations and codes
- Seek to maintain flexibility
 - Avoid getting embroiled in legal processes
- Avoid conflicting incentives
 - Ensure industry structures are appropriate
- Better matching of regulatory systems to circumstances
 - Avoid more prescriptive forms where possible