

Avoided Cost of Distribution Benefit Policy

ACOD BENEFIT POLICY

Introduction

This policy details Top Energy Limited's (Top Energy) approach to calculating Avoided Cost of Distribution (ACOD) benefits for eligible distributed generators (DG) connected to Top Energy's electricity distribution network (the Network). It sets out eligibility criteria, the method for estimating ACOD benefits and payment details.

This policy has been developed consistent with Part 6 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (the Code), which sets out regulatory pricing principles (DG pricing principles) for setting network charges for DG¹.

Background

Top Energy owns and operates the electricity distribution network in the Far North region, from Kaikohe north to Cape Reinga. Generation plant is directly connected to the Network, including the 57 MW Ngawha geothermal plant as well as a range of smaller solar PV and diesel genset installations.

When setting network charges for DG connected to the Network, Top Energy must apply the DG pricing principles. Under these principles, ACOD benefit payments must not exceed the incremental cost of connecting the DG to the Network, including consideration of identifiable avoided or avoidable costs.

Avoided costs include identifiable Avoided Costs of Transmission (ACOT) and ACOD. The former reflects avoided Transpower charges which can only be paid to eligible² DG consistent with Top Energy's ACOT pricing methodology³.

ACOD is defined as:

"distribution costs that an efficient distributor would be able to avoid as a result of the connection of the distributed generation"⁴

The calculation of avoidable costs is based on an assessment of Top Energy's future costs with and without connection of the DG:

[avoided costs] must be estimated with reference to reasonable estimates of how the distributor's capital investment decisions and operating costs would differ, in the future, with and without the generation⁵

The DG regulations therefore allow ACOD benefit payments to be made to DG on an arm's length basis where network expenditure is deferred or avoided due to generation being connected to the Network.

Eligible generators

DG eligible for ACOD benefit payments must meet the following criteria:

- DG plant must be electrically connected to the Network and have a nameplate capacity of 1 MWe⁶ or greater. Top Energy will also consider on a discretionary basis:
 - multiple DG plant of less than 1 MWe that is jointly operated and which has a combined capacity of 1 MWe or greater
 - other technologies that are capable of injecting electricity into the Network with an equivalent capacity of 1 MWe or greater (eg batteries).
- The connection of the DG to the Network must materially reduce or defer planned distribution capital expenditure (capex) and/or operating or maintenance expenditure (opex) over Top Energy's current ten-year

 $^{^{6}}$ Megawatts electric: Electrical output capability of generation plant

Effective Date 2/04/	2024 Expiry Date	1/04/2025	Page Number	1 of 7
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¹ Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010, Schedule 6.4

² *Ibid*, Schedule 6.4(2)(a)(i)

³ See section 6.8 of Top Energy's pricing methodology

⁴ Ibid, Schedule 6.4(2)(a)(ii)

⁵ *Ibid*, Schedule 6.4(2)(b)

asset management planning period, consistent with Top Energy's published Asset Management Plan (AMP). Examples include:

- deferral of planned Network capacity investments due to DG operating during forecast periods of Network congestion or in providing Network voltage support to meet the Network performance standards set out in the AMP
- deferral of planned Network resilience investments due to DG operations (eg provision of backup generation during Network outages).
- The DG must operate on a consistent and reliable basis in order to provide a reasonable level of certainty over the anticipated Network benefits, and hence avoided costs.

DG that does not meet these criteria is unlikely to materially impact Top Energy's Network investment, operating and maintenance requirements and therefore will not provide an ACOD benefit.

Approach to the calculation of ACOD

Top Energy's approach to calculating ACOD benefit payments is consistent with the "with and with-out" test specified in the DG pricing principles.

Top Energy will work with the DG owner or operator to identify potential avoidable distribution costs and/or cost deferral arising from eligible DG being connected to the Network. This will be compared to the Network's distribution costs without the connection of the relevant DG.

The present value of any avoided/deferred costs will be estimated along with an adjustment for tax to quantify the ACOD benefit to Top Energy. An annuity payment will be calculated to pass on the estimated ACOD benefit to the eligible DG over the network expenditure deferral period.

The key inputs and assumptions used in the ACOD estimate calculation and the present value comparison are discussed in Table 1 below.

An illustrative example is provided in Appendix A.

Effective Date	2/04/2024	Expiry Date	1/04/2025	Page Number	2 of 7
----------------	-----------	-------------	-----------	-------------	--------

Input	Description	Provided by
Avoided/deferred Network capex	• Estimates of future Network capex that is avoided or deferred as a result of the connection of the eligible DG	Top Energy with supporting information provided by DG
Avoided/deferred Network opex	• Estimates of future Network opex that is avoided or deferred as a result of the connection of the eligible DG	
Network expenditure deferral period	Time period over which the above costs are avoided or deferred	
Network investment life	Asset life applying to applicable Network investments	
Network investment tax depreciation rate	Tax depreciation rate applying to applicable Network investments	NZ Inland Revenue Department Depreciation Rates - IR265
Discount rate	 The forecast post tax nominal weighted average cost of capital (WACC) applying to Top Energy's regulated distribution business. Current forecast from FY21 onwards is 5.2% 	Top Energy forecast or Commerce Commission decision, as applicable
Inflation rate	Cost price inflation estimates over the Network expenditure deferral period	2% per annum consistent with Reserve Bank of New Zealand's mid-point monetary policy target
Tax rate	• 28%	NZ marginal corporate tax rate

Table 1: Key inputs used for ACOD benefit calculation

Application process

Top Energy will make an assessment of the value of any new ACOD benefit payments following request by an eligible DG.

Applications for ACOD payment assessments must be made in writing to:

Top Energy Limited Attention: General Manager Network PO Box 43 Kerikeri 0245

The following information should be provided with an application to support Top Energy's assessment:

- Documentation describing how the DG eligibility requirements are met
- Description of the DG plant, including at a minimum the following:
 - o plant design description
 - \circ capacity
 - \circ location
 - o forecast generation output (including typical loads, operating times and consistency)
 - o operating protections or constraints
- Ownership and contact details.

Effective Date	2/04/2024	Expiry Date	1/04/2025	Page Number	3 of 7
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Top Energy will endeavour to respond to the application, in writing within 15 working days, after receiving all necessary information from the DG applicant.

ACOD benefit payments

Annual ACOD benefit payments will be paid in 12 equal monthly instalments in arrears to the DG's nominated bank account.

ACOD payments will be reassessed by Top Energy annually following an initial assessment. The eligibility criteria, avoided/deferred expenditure estimates, network expenditure deferral period, and other key calculation inputs and assumptions will be reviewed to identify any material changes from the previous assessment. If material changes are identified, then Top Energy will recalculate the ACOD payments.

Any change to ACOD benefit payments will take effect from 1 April each year, unless otherwise notified by Top Energy, with notification of any changes made to the DG owner at least 20 business days prior to taking effect.

Payments will cease at the date a DG permanently disconnects from the Network, the eligibility status of the DG changes, or the DG no longer provides ACOD benefits to Top Energy.

Top Energy reserves the right to change the ACOD benefit calculation approach, inputs or assumptions or make any other changes to the assessed ACOD payment at its discretion⁷, consistent with any applicable regulations, within 20 business days' notice of any change.

⁷ including for any material change in inputs, assumptions or Network needs, such as changes to forecast demand or expenditure plans

Appendix A: Example ACOD benefit calculation

This example describes a hypothetical \$1m Network investment that is deferred for a period of 5 years through connection of an eligible DG plant.

Without the connection of the DG plant the Network investment would be commissioned on 1 April 2019. Top Energy's analysis suggests that the Network investment is able to be deferred by 5 years with the DG plant connected.

By comparing the present value of commissioning the Network investment in 2019 versus 2024, the net ACOD benefit can be determined. Adjustments are also made for differences in incremental opex and tax payable. An annuity amount is calculated to recover the ACOD benefit over the 5-year network expenditure deferral period.

Please note that this example is simplified to demonstrate the application of the ACOD benefit methodology. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the present value and ACOD benefit calculations, including the annual annuity amounts. The key inputs are summarised in Table 2.

Input	Example figures
Avoided/deferred Network capex	\$1,000,000 (real \$2019)
Avoided/deferred Network opex	2% of original capex per annum
Network expenditure deferral period	Date of investment without DG generation – 1/04/2019 Date of investment with DG generation – 1/04/2024
Network investment life	10 years
Network investment tax depreciation rate	8%
Discount rate	5.2%
Inflation rate	2%
Tax rate	28%

Effective Date	2/04/2024	Expiry Date	1/04/2025	Page Number	5 of 7
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Figure 1: Example ACOD calculation – present value calculation without DG

Period Beginning Period Ending Valuation Period			FY20 1/04/2019 31/03/2020 1	FY21 1/04/2020 31/03/2021 2	FY22 1/04/2021 31/03/2022 3	FY23 1/04/2022 31/03/2023 4	FY24 1/04/2023 31/03/2024 5	FY25 1/04/2024 31/03/2025 6	FY26 1/04/2025 31/03/2026 7	FY27 1/04/2026 31/03/2027 8	FY28 1/04/2027 31/03/2028 9	FY29 1/04/2028 31/03/2029 10	FY30 1/04/2029 31/03/2030 11	FY31 1/04/2030 31/03/2031 12	FY32 1/04/2031 31/03/2032 13	FY33 1/04/2032 31/03/2033 14	FY34 1/04/2033 31/03/2034 15
Inputs	Units	Value															
Capital expenditure Capital expenditure (mid estimate)	\$ Nominal	1,000,000															
Operational expenditure Operating expenditure as % of capex	%	2.00%															
Time periods Network investment planned date Network investment deferred date Asset life	dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy Years	1/04/2019 1/04/2024 10															
Rates WACC Inflation rate Tax rate Tax depreciation	% % %	5.20% 2.00% 28.00% 8.00%	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.29	1.32	1.35
Calculations - 1/04/2019	Units	Value															
Discount Factor Discount factor	#.##		0.95	0.90	0.86	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.70	0.67	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.47
Capital expenditure Capex as at investment date	\$ Nominal	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating expenditure Operating expenditure over asset life	\$ Nominal	20,000	20,400	21,224	22,523	24,380	26,917	30,313	34,820	40,798	48,757	59,435	-	-	-	-	-
Tax benefit calculations Opening asset value Tax depreciation Closing asset value	\$ Nominal \$ Nominal \$ Nominal		1,000,000 80,000 920,000	920,000 73,600 846,400	846,400 67,712 778,688	778,688 62,295 716,393	716,393 57,311 659,082	659,082 52,727 606,355	606,355 48,508 557,847	557,847 44,628 513,219	513,219 41,058 472,161	472,161 37,773 434,388	-	-	-	-	- - -
Tax benefit due to opex and depreciation	\$ Nominal		28,112	26,551	25,266	24,269	23,584	23,251	23,332	23,919	25,148	27,218	-	-	-	-	-
Present value Capex Opex Tax benefit Total	\$ Nominal \$ Nominal \$ Nominal \$ Nominal	950,570 239,385 192,324 1,382,279															

Figure 2: Example ACOD calculation – present value calculation with DG

Period Beginning Period Ending Valuation Period			FY20 1/04/2019 31/03/2020 1	FY21 1/04/2020 31/03/2021 2	FY22 1/04/2021 31/03/2022 3	FY23 1/04/2022 31/03/2023 4	FY24 1/04/2023 31/03/2024 5	FY25 1/04/2024 31/03/2025 6	FY26 1/04/2025 31/03/2026 7	FY27 1/04/2026 31/03/2027 8	FY28 1/04/2027 31/03/2028 9	FY29 1/04/2028 31/03/2029 10	FY30 1/04/2029 31/03/2030 11	FY31 1/04/2030 31/03/2031 12	FY32 1/04/2031 31/03/2032 13	FY33 1/04/2032 31/03/2033 14	FY34 1/04/2033 31/03/2034 15
Calculations - 1/04/2024	Units	Value															
Discount Factor Discount factor	#.##		0.95	0.90	0.86	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.70	0.67	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.47
Capital expenditure Capex as at investment date	\$ Nominal	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,126,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating expenditure Operating expenditure over asset life	\$ Nominal	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	22,523	25,872	30,313	36,227	44,161	54,908	69,637	90,083	118,863	159,973
Tax benefit calculations Opening asset value Tax depreciation Closing asset value	\$ Nominal \$ Nominal \$ Nominal		- -	-	-	-	- -	1,126,162 90,093 1,036,069	1,036,069 82,886 953,184	953,184 76,255 876,929	876,929 70,154 806,775	806,775 64,542 742,233	742,233 59,379 682,854	682,854 54,628 628,226	628,226 50,258 577,968	577,968 46,237 531,730	531,730 42,538 489,192
Tax benefit due to opex and depreciation	\$ Nominal		-	-	-	-	-	31,533	30,452	29,839	29,787	30,437	32,000	34,794	39,296	46,228	56,703
Present value Capex Opex Tax benefit Total	\$ Nominal \$ Nominal \$ Nominal \$ Nominal	830,819 353,708 208,550 1,393,077															
ACOD estimate	Units	Value															
Present value difference (early - late) Annuity payment years	\$ Nominal Years	(10,798)															
Annuity payment	\$ Nominal	(2,508)	(2,508)	(2,508)	(2,508)	(2,508)	(2,508)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

End of example