

Ofgem Investor Event

5th December 2018



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Welcome & Introduction



Martin Young
Head of Investor Relations, Ofgem

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Chairman's Welcome



Martin Cave Chair, Ofgem



Systems & Networks Update



Jonathan Brearley
Executive Director, Ofgem





1. Getting the right plans, goals and funding for future networks

2. Ensuring that those costs are shared in a fair way with clear incentives for efficiency

3. Ensuring we have the right governance for the system as whole

RIIO-2

Network charging reviews

System Operator arrangements at national and local level

Keeping the best of RIIO-1

Maintaining incentive based regulation – better performers will do better
Continued push on innovation
Promotion of competition

Adapting to future energy worlds

Shorter price control

Reassessment of risk/reward

Legitimate returns

Fair balance between consumers and investors – current baseline cost of equity 3-5% RPI real

'Backstop measures' to protect against extremes



What? Why?

A proposed review of access and future facing charges – focussed on distribution level

Maximise use of the networks and encourage efficient connection/location

We are consulting on changes to residual charges and removal of market distortions

Ensure charges are spread fairly and minimise distortions



Electricity System Operator

Distribution System Operators

Performance arrangements for new separate System Operator coming into place in April

Close working with distribution companies to develop alternative approaches



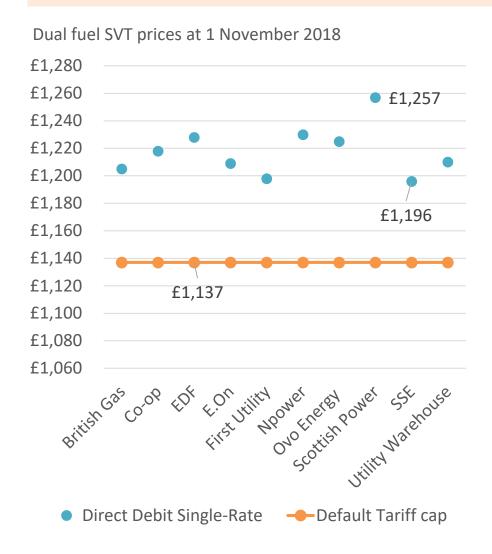
Consumers & Markets Update



Mary StarksExecutive Director, Ofgem



On 6 November, we published our final decision on the price cap



What is the default tariff cap?

- Protects all SVT customers, and those with default tariffs.
- Temporary. The cap will last 2 to 5 years, providing a fairer price while conditions for effective competition improve.
- Will remove around £1 billion of overcharging from consumers' bills.

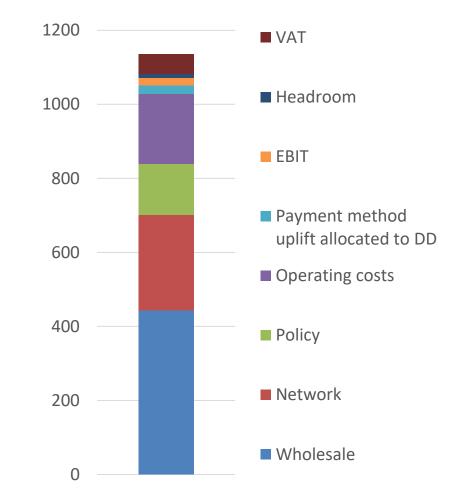
What is the cap level?

- Varies depending on a customer's circumstances: consumption, payment method, location, fuel and meter type.
- The first dual fuel cap level is £1,137 (in annual terms), for a typical SVT customer, paying by direct debit. It is £1,221 for a typical standard credit customer.
- **Updated every six months,** to reflect changes in underlying costs.



We set the cap by estimating an efficient allowance for each cost component

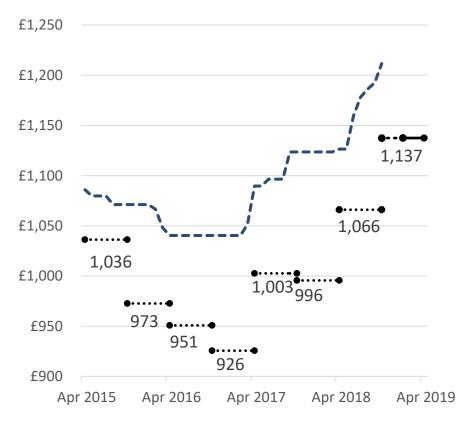
	Dual fuel First Cap
Wholesale	447
Policy (social and environmental obligations)	137
Network	258
Operating costs, incl. smart metering costs	198
Payment method uplift	12
EBIT	20
VAT	54
"Efficient" Benchmark	1,126
Headroom – 'top up'	12
Сар	1,137





We update each component in the cap every six months, on 1 April and 1 October

Direct debit annualised dual fuel bill (£ nominal) For customers with typical consumption



--- Weighted average SVT DD for largest 6 suppliers SVT Cap (had it been in place)

Wholesale. Direct fuel cost allowance for forthcoming period calculated, based on forward energy contracts. Additional allowances applied as a fixed percentage of that allowance.

Network costs. Allowance for each period calculated directly using network charging statements.

Policy costs. Updated using a combination of scheme data, OBR forecasts, and information on the expected demand base across which costs are recovered.

Operating costs. 2017 costs indexed at CPI(H).

Incremental smart costs. Increases in smart costs since 2017, are calculated based on a) industry body charging statements, b) modelled impact on rollout on net costs to suppliers.

Payment method – percentage. Bad debt and working capital related costs set as fixed % of total bill (excluding headroom).

Payment method – fixed. Indexed by CPI(H).

EBIT. Profit as fixed percentage, 1.9%.

Headroom. Set as fixed % of costs (excluding network costs).



Price cap is a temporary measure

Decision to lift:

- Ofgem makes recommendation to the Secretary of State whether <u>to extend the cap</u> each year as needed from 2020 to 2022
- Recommendation is based on whether there are conditions for effective competition
- If nothing happens, cap lapses in 2020

Next steps:

- Discussion paper on how to assess effective competition and State of the Market report, H1 next year
- Will look at market developments (innovation, intermediation), quality of service, and indicators of engagement, as well as conventional indicators (switching, market share)
- Further work on consumer engagement, innovation, and joint work with BEIS on future retail markets
- Expect to maintain an element of backstop protection



	Exiting firm	No. customers	SoLR appointed
January	Future Energy	10,000	Green Star
July	Iresa	100,000	Octopus
September	Gen4U	500	Octopus
October	Usio	7,000	First Utility
November	Extra Energy	108,000 dom 21,000 non-dom	Scottish Power
November	Spark	290,000	Ovo

£59m RO plus £4m FITs payments to be mutualised

Licensing review will raise standards around financial resilience and customer service



Question & Answer Session

Chaired by Martin Young, Head of Investor Relations



- Dermot Nolan CEO, Ofgem
- Jonathan Brearley Executive Director, Ofgem
- Mary Starks Executive Director, Ofgem



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Closing Remarks



Dermot Nolan CEO, Ofgem



Our core purpose is to ensure that all consumers can get good value and service from the energy market. In support of this we favour market solutions where practical, incentive regulation for monopolies and an approach that seeks to enable innovation and beneficial change whilst protecting consumers.

We will ensure that Ofgem will operate as an efficient organisation, driven by skilled and empowered staff, that will act quickly, predictably and effectively in the consumer interest, based on independent and transparent insight into consumers' experiences and the operation of energy systems and markets.