

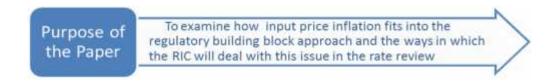
The Treatment of Input Price Inflation in Price Reviews

November 2017

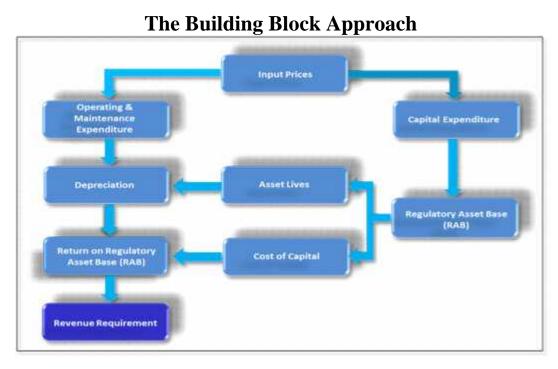
This document is a summary of the RIC's approach to the treatment of input price inflation, within the price review for the electricity transmission and distribution sector.

Summary Document

The Treatment of Input Price Inflation in Price Reviews

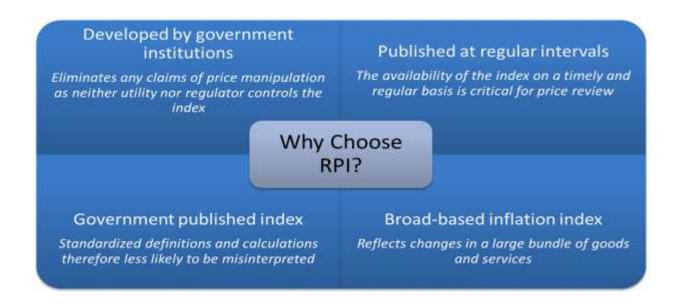


An important issue faced by all utility regulators is the treatment of input price inflation in price reviews. The price of inputs directly impact operating costs which occupy a significant portion of the utility's total costs that need to be recovered from customers through rates. Where the price of inputs may be increasing, or may become more volatile, regulators employ various assumptions and methods for estimating the effects at the start of the price control period. Under incentive regulation, consideration must be given to a suitable cost inflation index, for the Opex and Capex components in establishing the revenue requirement. Ideally, the various components of the regulated utility's cost base should be indexed using specific deflators. However in the absence of these, measures of inflation such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or the Retail Price Index (RPI) may be used as an overall deflator to index for cost inflation in the price review.



Setting Revenue Allowances

Under incentive-based regulation, commonly referred to as the RPI-X approach, allowed revenue is indexed to take into account price inflation. The index used should be the best reflection of the increases in prices to be faced by the utility. Also, the index needs to be practical to implement, robust and transparent. While the bundle of domestic products and services used in determining the RPI may not bear a strong resemblance to the inputs of the electricity industry, the RPI provides a useful surrogate for the input price indexes in the absence of an electricity-specific cost index in Trinidad and Tobago.



Other Options to Manage Uncertainty with Input Costs

Indexation is not the only way in which rate reviews take into account the changes in input prices. Indeed, indexation is often supplemented by additional mechanisms to deal with uncertainty in input prices. Additional options are summarized below:



RIC's Approach to Treating Input Prices

T&TEC is required to submit its business plan to the RIC very early in the rate review, which should contain information and evidence that underpin their assumptions for ongoing efficiency, including justifications for input price inflation. In assessing the various input cost categories, the RIC will consider both the evidence presented by T&TEC and conduct its own internal analysis.



Comments are welcome on the RIC's approach to treating with input price inflation. **Comments close at 4.00 pm on December 22, 2017.** All persons wishing to comment on the main document are invited to send these by post, fax or e-mail to:

Executive Director

Regulated Industries Commission Furness House – 1st & 3rd Floors

Cor. Wrightson Road and Independence Square

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad

Postal Address: P.O. Box 1001, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad

Tel. : 1(868) 625-5384; 627-7820; 627-0821; 627-0503

Fax : 1(868) 624-2027

Email : ricconsultation@ric.org.tt

Website : www.ric.org.tt

All responses will normally be published on the RIC's website unless there are good reasons why they must remain confidential. Any requests for confidentiality must be indicated. A copy of the main document is available from the RIC's website at www.ric.org.tt.