



AEC: Webinar

AEC Methods and Models

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Outline

- Feedback from Stakeholder Consultation
- Feedback from Expert Group Review
- What are the challenges for TSOG now?
- What do the NRAs need to assess TSOG now?
- Which metrics fit the needs?
- Which models support the metrics?
- Which methods support the models?
- Which data is needed?
- How can it be made comparable?
- How can the data be made reliable?
- How can the process guarantee robust results?



Stakeholder consultation highlights

TSOs

1. Critical to benchmarking
2. Transparency
3. Clear documentation
4. No mechanical application
5. Execution, not utilization
6. Multi-method (DEA+SFA)
7. Care about noisy data
8. Fear for complexity
9. Avoid black-box models

Users

1. Favorable to benchmarking
2. Transparency
3. Strict data validation
4. Dynamic models
5. Utilization models
6. Multi-method (DEA+SFA)
7. Service quality indicators
8. Environmental factors
9. Avoid black-box models

AEC Response:

- *Transparency on scaling functions,*
- *strong data validation,*
- *clear documentation,*
- *caveats for automatic use*
- *multi-method (DEA+SFA)*
- *simplified model structure*



Expert Group Review highlights

Supports

1. Transparency
2. Multi-method DEA-SFA
3. Dynamic productivity analysis
4. Execution & utilization models
5. Model specification process
6. Data validation process
7. Outlier detection etc
8. Environmental factors
9. Totex

Recommendations

1. Multi-year results and data
2. Focus at Cost efficiency
3. No Scale efficiency, test for returns to scale and control for it
4. No primary/secondary methods
5. Differentiate 'dynamic models' from 'dynamic efficiency'
6. Decommissioning incentives
7. Use national WACC as extra run
8. Traceability of corrections

AEC Response:

- *Simplified models (ES, ED, UD),*
- *no primary/secondary method,*
- *Multi-method use with examples*
- *Returns to scale test*
- *Decommissioning runs with incentives,*
- *WACC runs,*



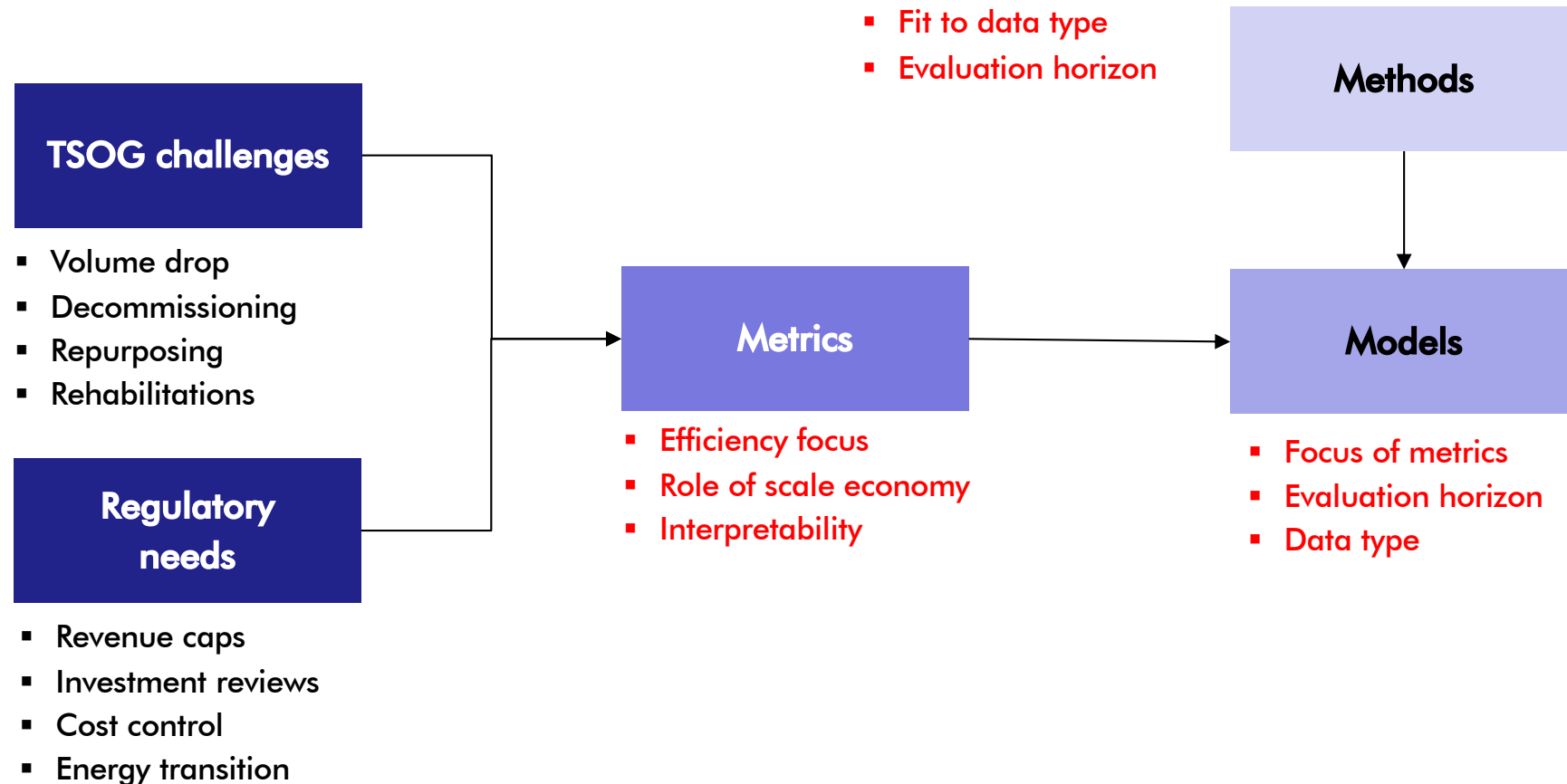
AEC

ACER Efficiency Comparison (AEC)

Cost efficiency is the relation between the TSO total expenditure and the minimal total expenditure for structurally comparable unit(s) providing equal or higher levels of quality-corrected output.



AEC Objectives and Criteria





Efficiency model

Data standardization

X Inputs
 $\text{Totex} = \text{Opex} + \text{Capex}$



Output modelling

Y Outputs
Transport work
Capacity provision
Service provision

Structural (environmental) modelling

- Geography, climate, soil type,
- Complexity, density, landcover
- Slope, humidity,
- ...

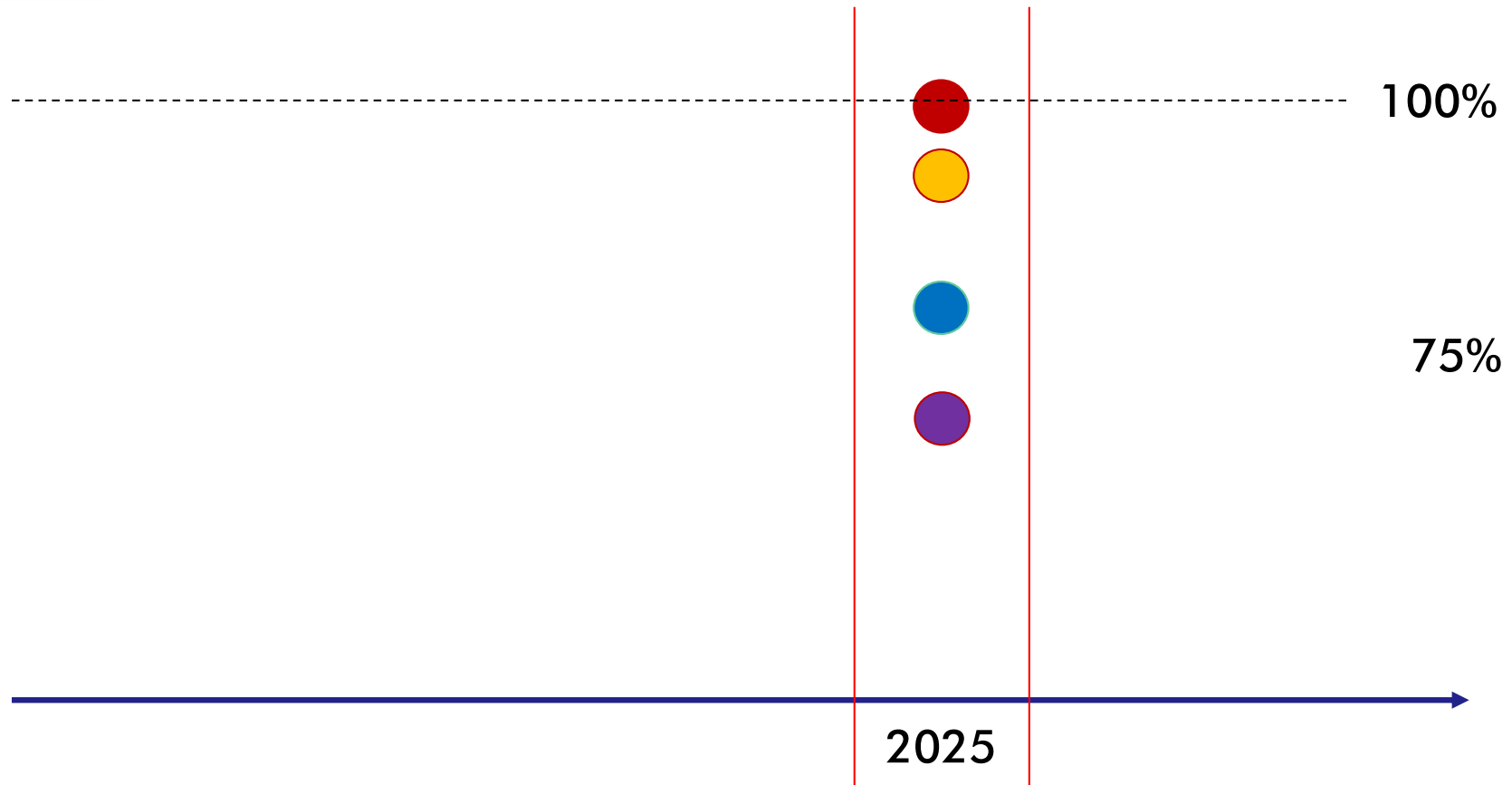


Efficiency Metrics

1. Cost efficiency, CE – *whether costs are minimized at given output*
2. Cost efficiency (Capex, Opex), CE(2) – *decomposed*
3. Dynamic efficiency, TC and EC – *how efficiency changes over time*
4. Scale efficiency, SE – *whether scale of operations is optimal*
5. Partial efficiency, unit cost UC – *cost per asset unit*



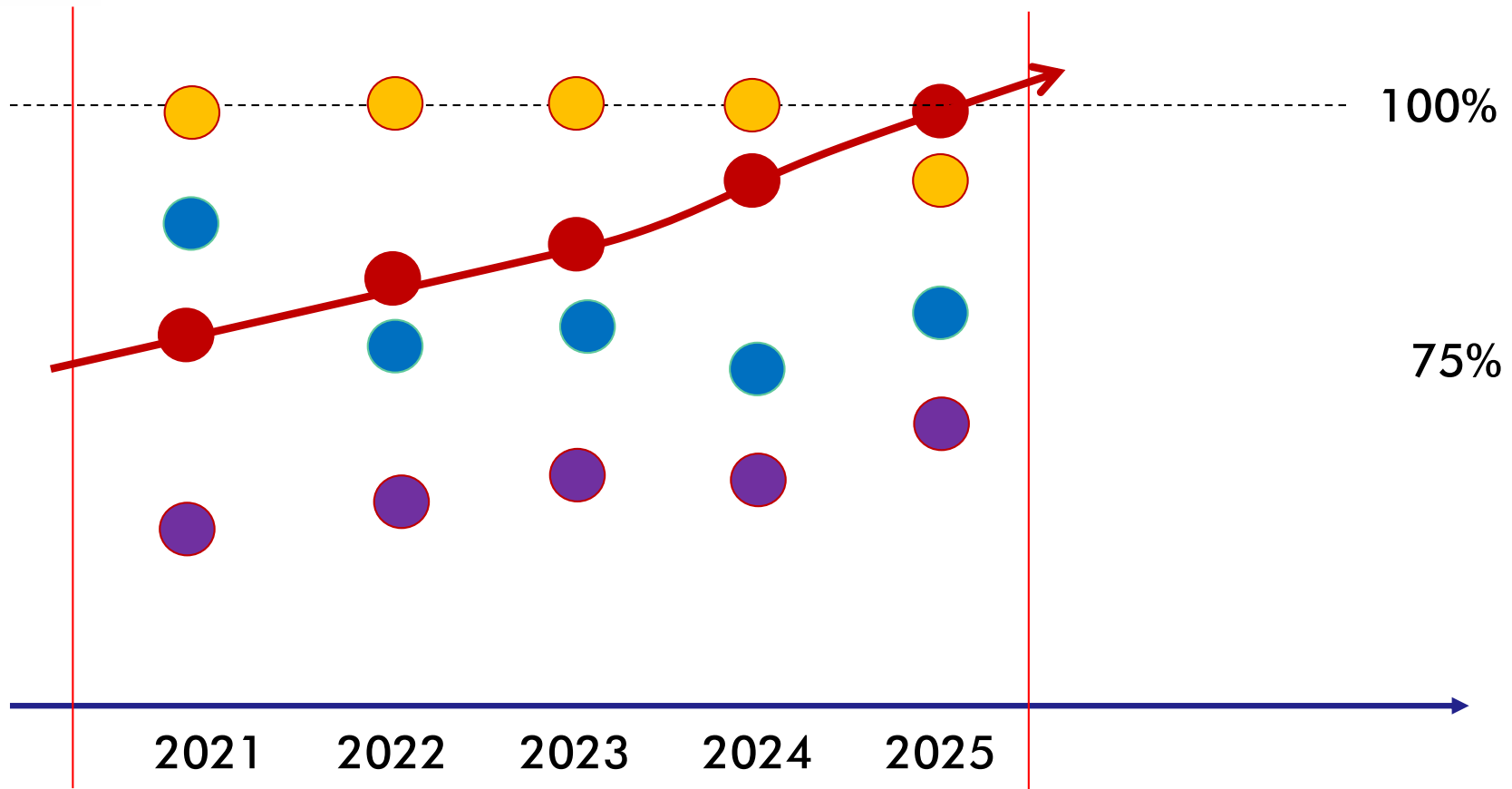
Efficiency and time



Static efficiency = Compare TSO for a given year



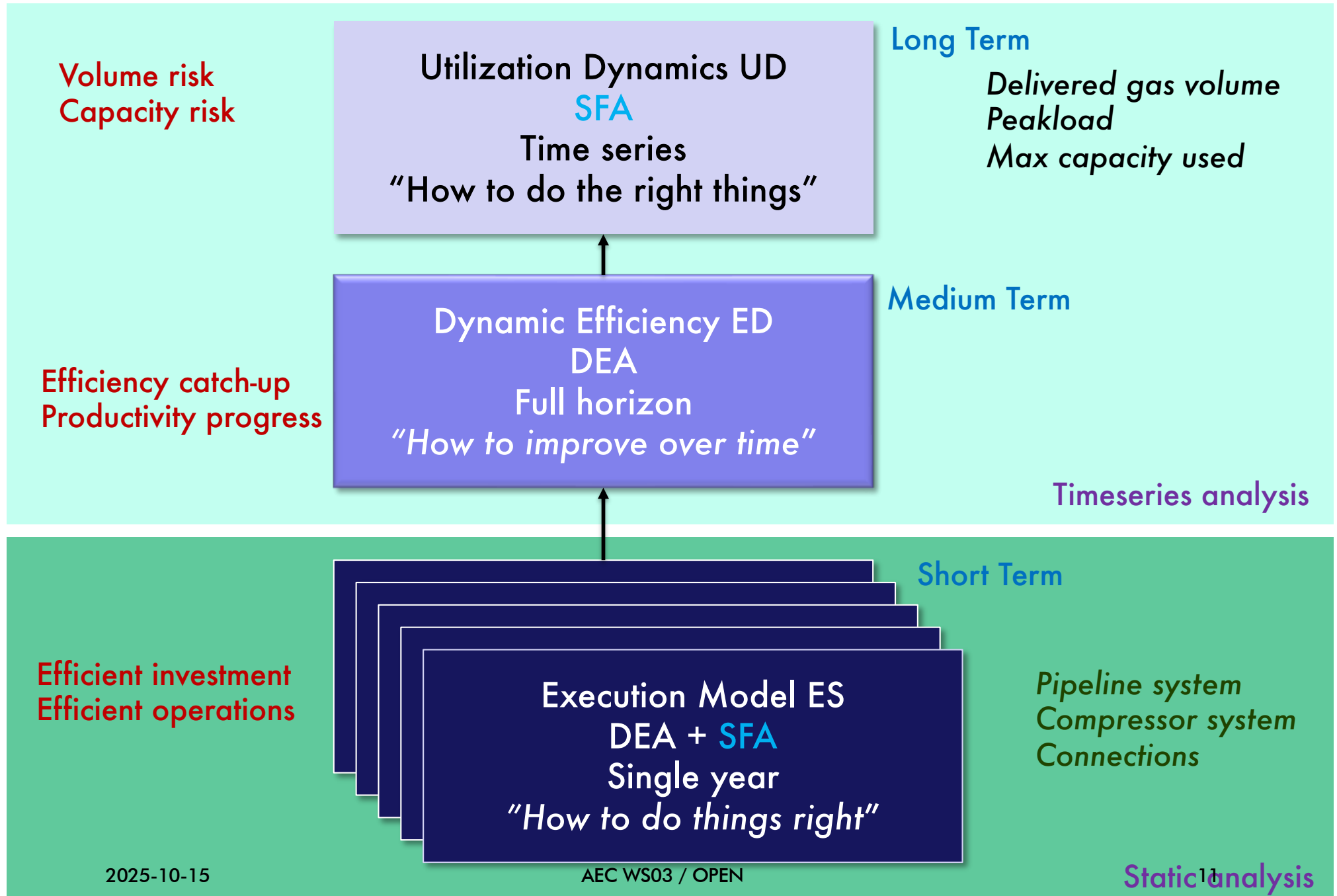
Efficiency and time



Dynamic efficiency = Compare a TSO over an horizon

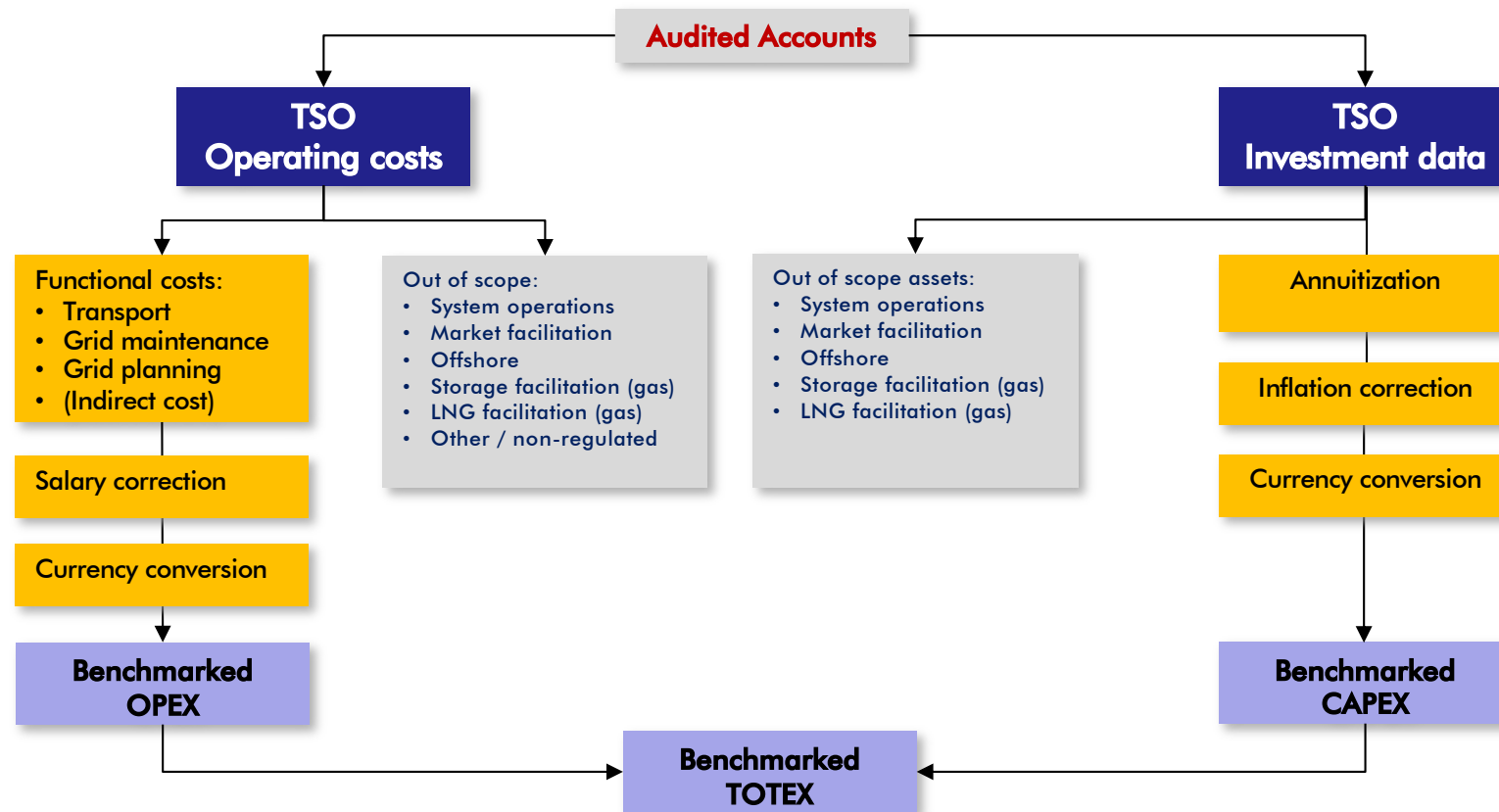
Focus

Variables





Inputs X: cost standardization





Comparability measures

Assets

- Function (scope)
- Techno-economic life
- Real interest rate
- Age analysis
- Activity level
- Ownership

Cost

- Function (scope)
- Overhead allocation
- Inflation
- Price index
- Labour cost index
- Currency
- Excl taxes, fees, land

Investments

- Function (scope)
- Inflation
- Price index
- Age
- Lifetime
- Cost of capital
- Investment cycle
- Currency
- Excl taxes, fees, land

- Upgrades
- Decommissioning
- Repurposing
- H2-ready

- Outsourced services
- Decommissioning

- Legacy investments
- National WACC
- Labour cost (cap)

New elements in AEC



Comparing CAPEX: real annuities

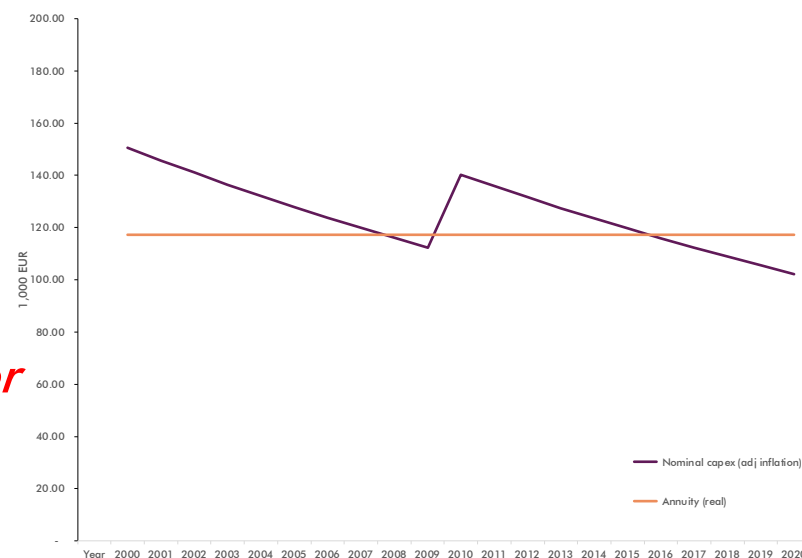


Identical asset, reinvestment after 10 yrs
Same investment in real terms

*Nominal analysis with depreciation –
"Rollercoaster", efficient only at the end,
jumping up at reinvestment!*

Real annuity
= same annual Capex each year

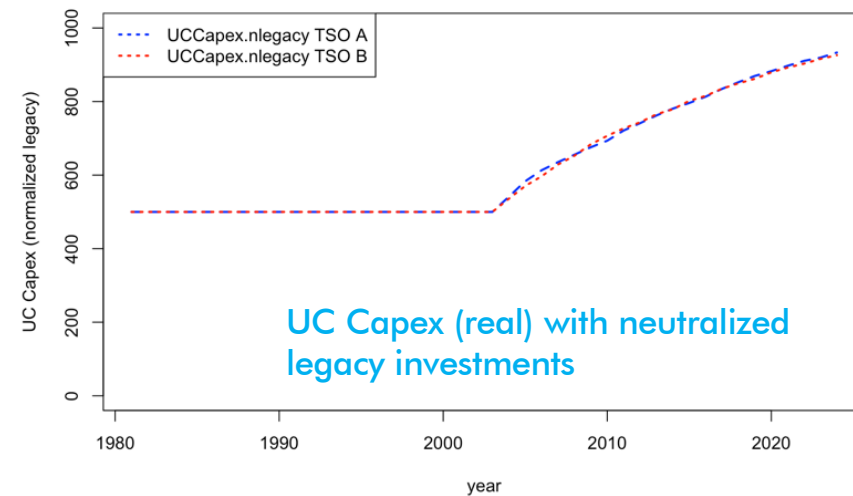
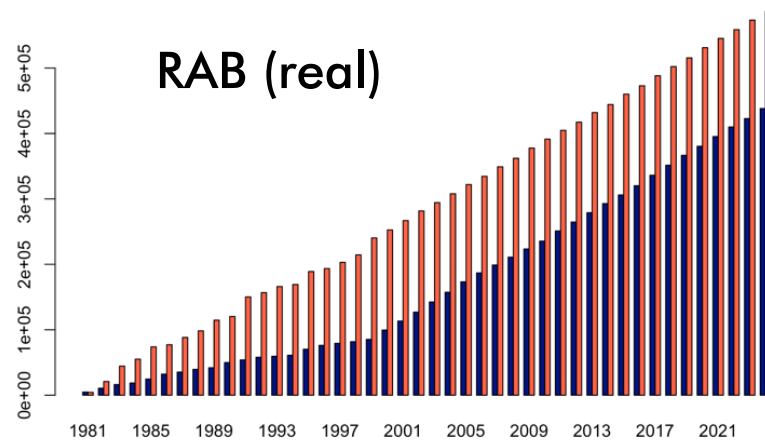
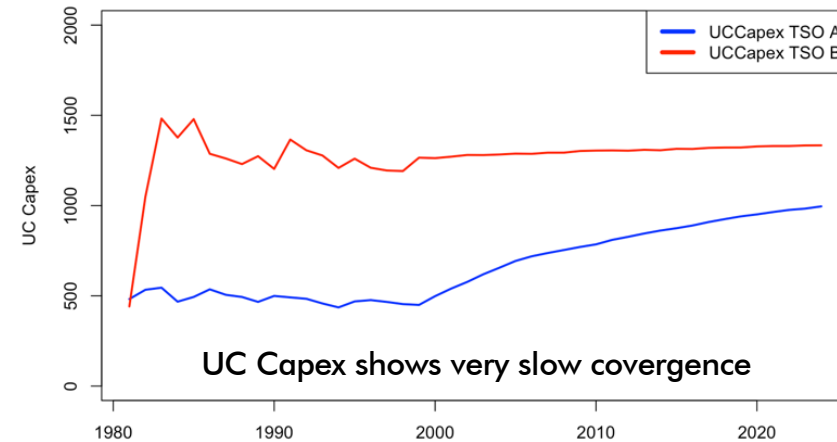
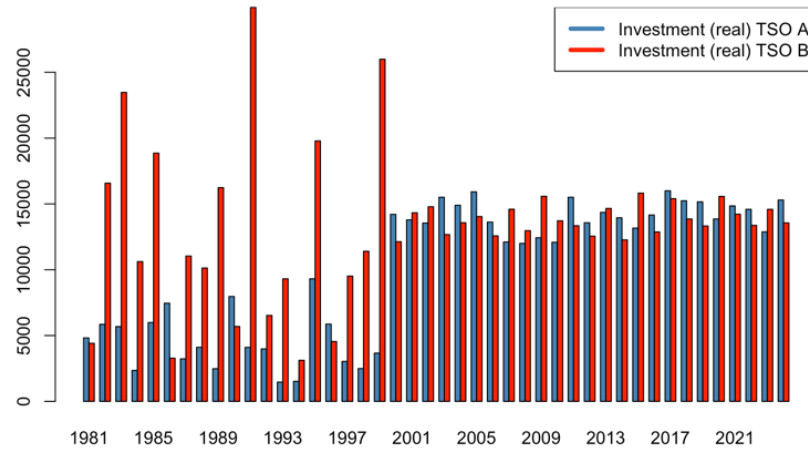
*No difference comparing in year 1, 2 or
25 , invariant to investment cycle*





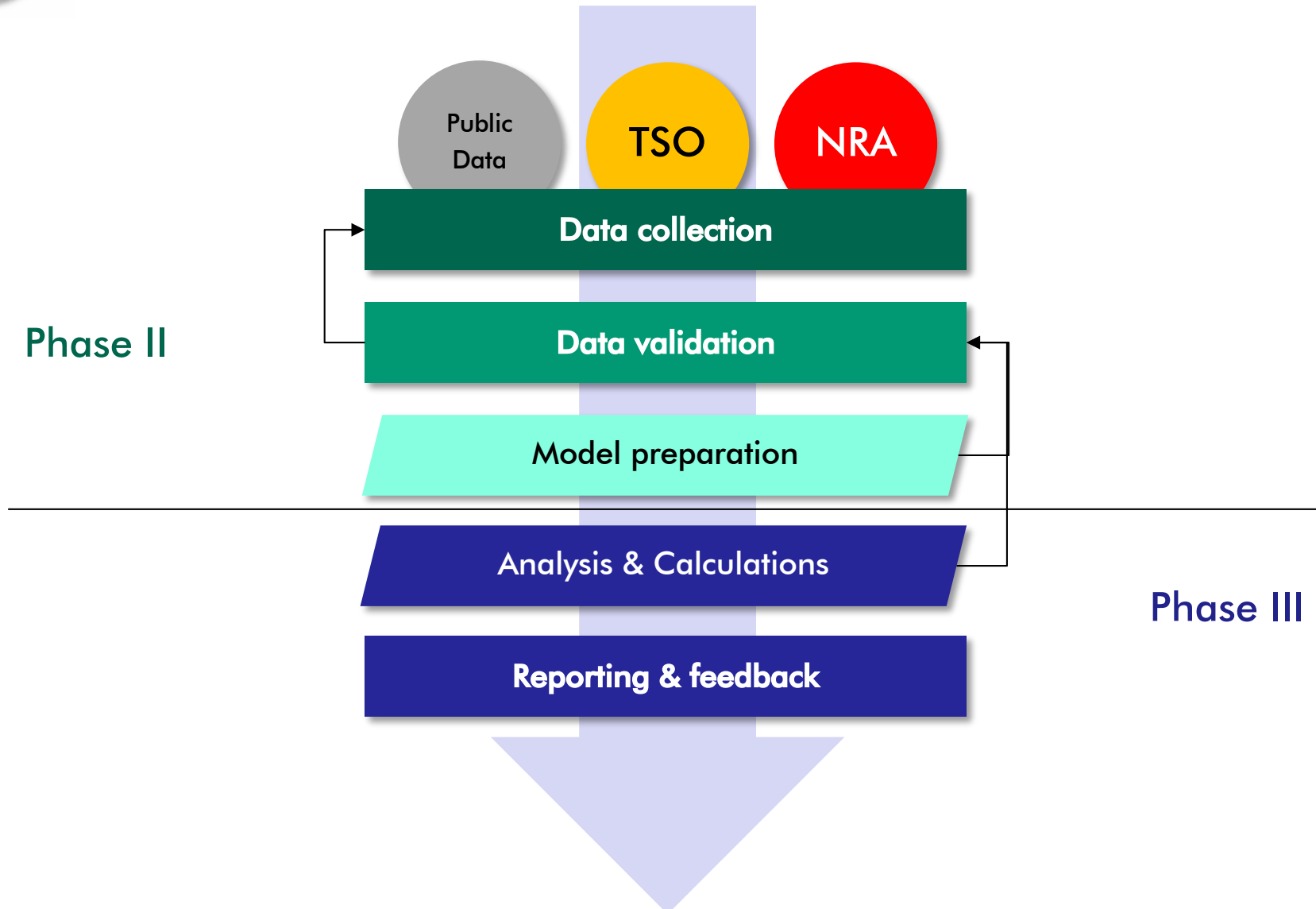
Legacy investments

Investments (real)



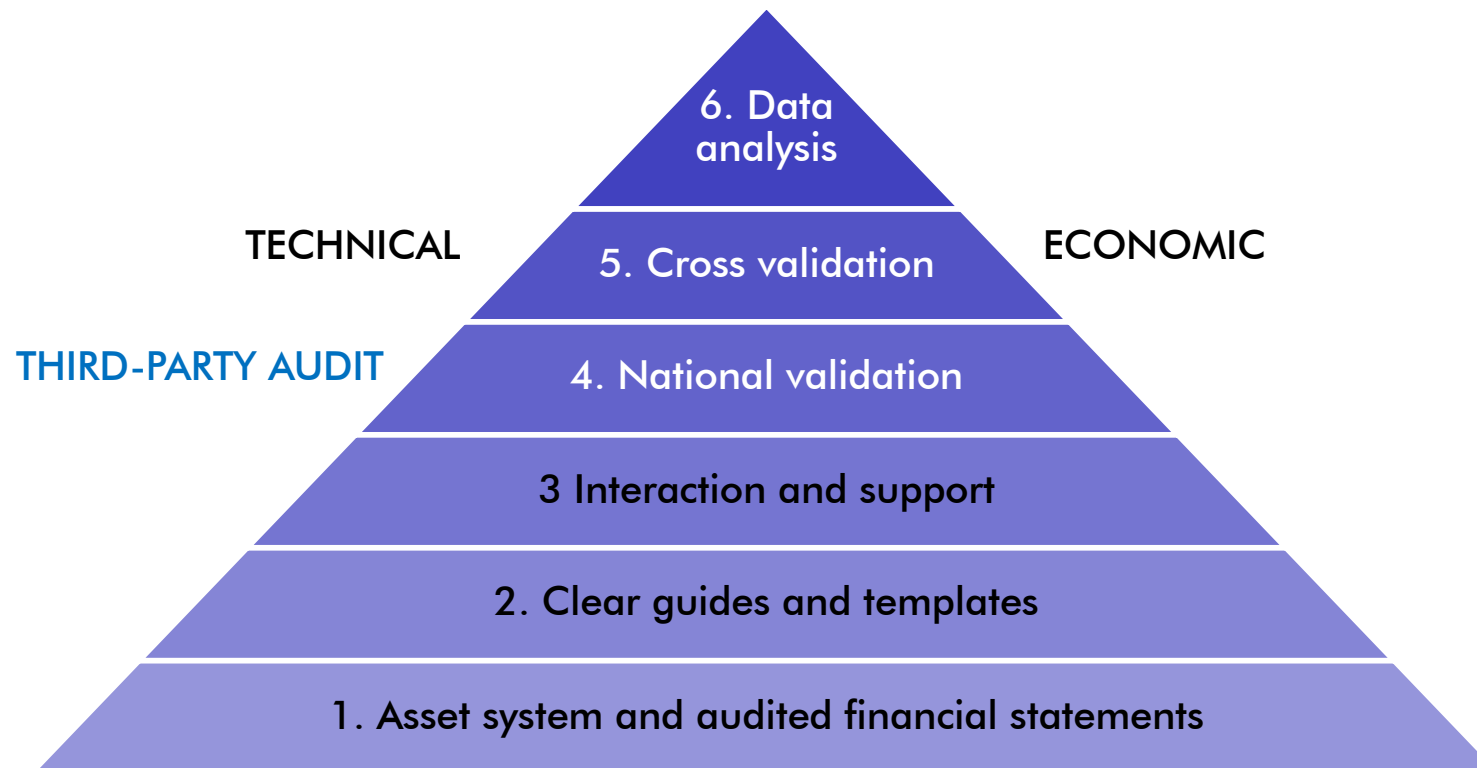


AEC Process Flow





Data quality strategy





Inputs and outputs

	X Inputs	→ Y Outputs				Z – Environment
	Costs	Input-oriented, cost-oriented	Input-oriented, asset characteristics	Output-oriented, static	Output-oriented, dynamic	Structural Factors
		<div> <div>more endogenous/controllable outputs</div> <div>more exogenous</div> </div>				
Idea	Controllable costs as inputs for benchmarked activities	Normalized costs of asset structure as an output	Asset characteristics provided as an output	Capacity provided of TSO is justified and should serve as a benchmark	Demand of consumers is the competitive benchmark	Reflect unavoidable structural differences
Implicit assumption	(task: derive cost efficiency)	Assets are necessary, cost-weights of assets are applicable	Assets are necessary, no weighting	Fully acknowledge capacity provided even if not needed	Acknowledge requested outputs of consumers only	TSOs may have specific structural challenges
Examples	Totex, Opex, Capex	Normgrid Normgrid Pipelines	Pipeline volume, pipeline length	Connections (also unused ones), Area served, transport capacity	Connections in operation, energy delivered, peakload, transport moment	Subsoil and topsoil characteristics
Sources	TSO financial data, TSO asset data	TSO asset data Engineering based weights	TSO asset data	TSO asset data TSO GIS data	TSO indicators TSO asset data TSO GIS data	Public sources and/or TSO GIS data
Corrections	Currency, inflation, asset age structure, etc.	Own usage share, structural factors	Own usage share			



Environmental factors

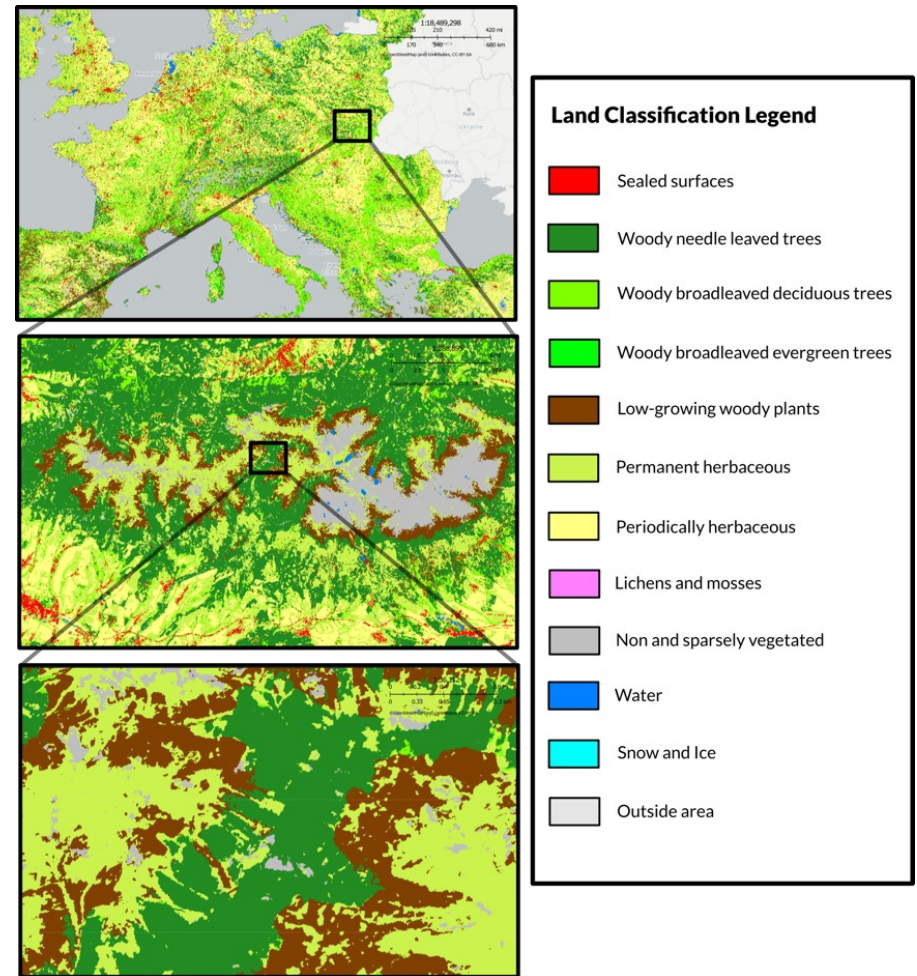
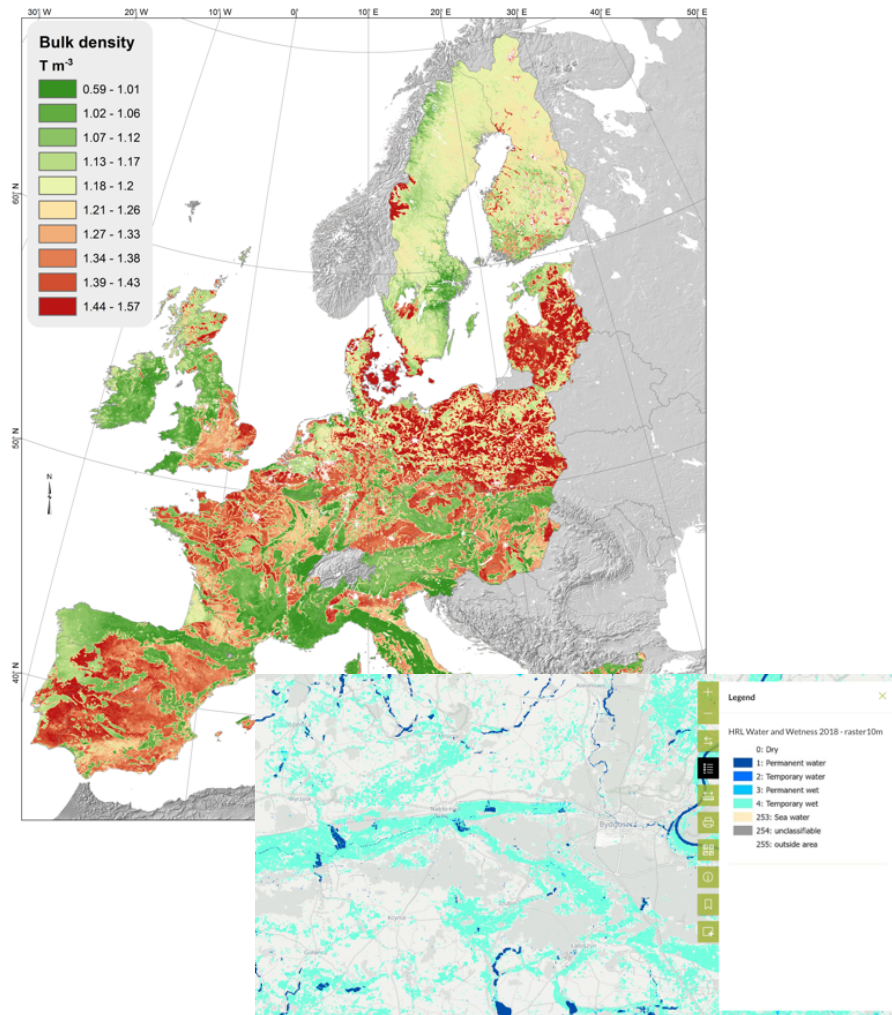
From public databases: open, updated and free

- Landuse cover (type, density, access),
- Topography (slope),
- Subsoil structure,
- Wetness and humidity,
- Subsoil water regime,
- Topsoil structure,
- Depth to rock,
- Climate,
- Population and connection density.

All draw on asset location data for each TSO



Environmental factors (Example CORINE)





Deliverables: Runs

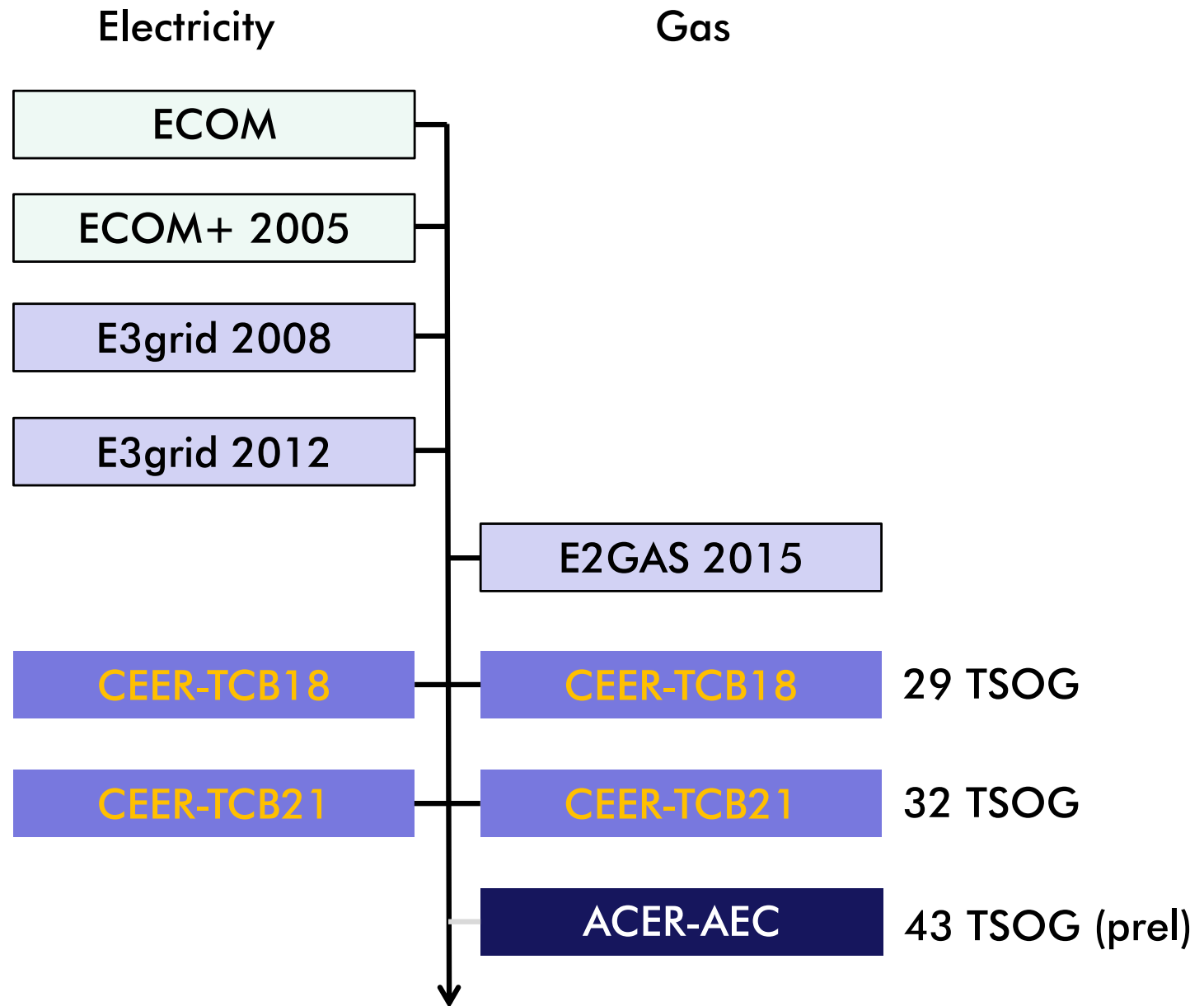
ID-R	Name	Parameter values
R1	Base case	Base case
R2	Base incl environmental corrections	Environmental corrections
R3	Base excl legacy investments	Legacy investments
R4	Base with premium decommissioning	Flat deduction for decommissioned assets
R5	Base with national WACC	WACC replaces standard interest rate

New elements in AEC



Deliverables: Sensitivity analyses

ID-SA	Parameter/variable	Range/series
SA-PI	Inflation index PI	Alternative PI
SA-LC	Labour cost index LCI	Alternative LCI
SA-RA	Interest rate, r	0.5% ... 5%
SA-OA	Overhead allocation key	Alternative keys
SA-AP	Asset ages: pipelines	10... 50 years
SA-AC	Asset ages: compressors	0... 30 years
SA-NG	NormGrid weights	Pipeline/compressor
SA-EN	Environmental factors	Inclusion/exclusion
SA-MS	Alternative output var	Inclusion/exclusion





AEC seen as “best practice regulation”

Table 5-20 Best practice index for regulatory benchmarking (Haney and Pollitt, 2009, 2011).

Dim	Indicator	Pts	Score AEC
1	Current use of DEA, COLS, SFA and/or process/activity benchmarking; 0.5 for concrete plans to use one or more of these techniques	1	1
2	Use of more than one of above benchmarking techniques in most recent review	1	1
3	Totex modeling (i.e. total expenditure: operating costs plus capital costs)	1	1
4	Use of panel data	1	1
5	Dealing with uncertainty: full score for DEA, SFA, COLS or process/activity if tests for well-behaved functional form, CIA or specific adjustment	1	1
6	Incorporation of environmental factors	1	1
7	Use benchmarking techniques and have either ≥ 30 companies, or 30 companies and use of international data (large dataset)	1	1
8	Mixture of both external and internal analysis = 1; sophisticated internal analysis (i.e. using advanced techniques) = 0.5; external analysis only = 0	1	0-1
Total best practice score (max)		8	7-8

