

GUIDELINES
on the
METHODOLOGY FOR SETTING
DISTRIBUTION WHEELING RATES

PRIVATELY OWNED DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES

ERC Case No. []

[Draft for Discussion]

[6 August 2004]

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Republic of the Philippines
Energy Regulatory Commission

Pacific Center, San Miguel Avenue, Pasig City

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PRIVATELY OWNED DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES

Pursuant to Section 43(f) of Republic Act No. 9136, otherwise known as the Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001, and Rule 15, Section 5(a) of the Implementing Rules and Regulations issued pursuant to that Act, the Energy Regulatory Commission hereby promulgates the following Guidelines for the setting of distribution wheeling rates.

**PHILIPPINE ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY
GUIDELINES
on the
METHODOLOGY FOR SETTING
DISTRIBUTION WHEELING RATES
PRIVATELY OWNED DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES**

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ARTICLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 The purpose of these Guidelines is to set out the methodology to be used in setting the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services by Regulated Entities.

1.2 Content of the Guidelines

1.2.1 These Guidelines set out:

- (a) the methodology to be used in setting the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services by Regulated Entities during the First Regulatory Period and the Second Regulatory Period;
- (b) the pricing principles with which the ERC must comply for the purposes of regulating the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services by Regulated Entities during a Subsequent Regulatory Period;
- (c) the annual rate verification and adjustment process which the ERC must undertake in relation to the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services by Regulated Entities during a Regulatory Period;
- (d) the regulatory processes and timelines to which both Regulated Entities and the ERC must adhere in order for the methodology established by these Guidelines to be administered and applied in a timely manner; and
- (e) the performance indicators, performance targets and reporting arrangements with which Regulated Entities must comply during the Second Regulatory Period and each Subsequent Regulatory Period, and which the ERC must monitor, in order to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of Regulated Distribution Services to consumers.

1.3 Definitions

In these Guidelines, unless the contrary intention appears, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

Affected Regulated Entity	(a) In relation to a Force Majeure Event, a Regulated Entity which (as a result of that Force Majeure Event) incurs, or is likely to incur, an increase in costs as referred to in the definition of "Force Majeure Event"; and (b) in relation to a Tax Change Event, a Regulated Entity which (as a result of that Tax Change Event) incurs materially higher or lower costs as referred to in the definition of "Tax Change Event".
Ancillary Services	Those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining the reliable operation of the Grid or a Distribution System or a Subtransmission System in accordance with good utility practice, the Grid Code and the Distribution Code.
Application Year	The Regulatory Year that immediately follows a Calculation Year (see Section 6.2.1(a)(iv)).
Approved FM Pass Through Amount	The lesser of an FM Pass Through Amount proposed by an Affected Regulated Entity in relation to a Force Majeure Event and the Eligible FM Pass Through Amount in respect of that Force Majeure Event as referred to in Section 10.3.1(b).
Approved Tax Pass Through Amount	The lesser of a Positive Tax Pass Through Amount proposed by an Affected Regulated Entity in relation to a Tax Change Event and the Eligible Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of that Tax Change Event as referred to in Section 11.2.2(b).
Business Day	A day other than a Saturday or a Sunday or an official Philippine national public holiday.
Business Separation Guideline	The Guideline promulgated by the ERC under Rule 10, Section 1 of the IRR.
Calculation Year	The Regulatory Year that immediately precedes an Application Year (see Section 6.2.1(a)).

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Connection Point	In respect of a Regulated Distribution System, the point of connection of a User System or Equipment to the Regulated Distribution System, excluding Grid Connection Points.
CPI	The All Items Consumer Price Index published by the National Statistics Office of the Philippines.
Customer	<p>In respect of a Regulated Distribution System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a person whose User System or Equipment is directly connected to the Regulated Distribution System and who purchases or receives, or who is seeking to purchase or receive, Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System; and(b) any other person who purchases or receives, or who is seeking to purchase or receive, Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System.

For the avoidance of doubt, this may include a person who operates an Embedded Generator, a Supplier or an End-user. *[Query whether there are Distribution Utilities the Distribution Systems of which are directly connected to the Distribution System of another Distribution Utility. If so, this may need to be made express and these Guidelines will need to be modified accordingly, eg. in relation to the arrangements for charging such Distribution Utility customers.]*

Customer Segment	In relation to a Regulated Distribution System, a category of Customers of that Regulated Distribution System which is approved by the ERC. For these purposes, a category of Customers will comprise Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System which have similar consumption characteristics for Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, based on their geographic location and consumption profile, as measured by the number of connections, the energy throughput (MWh), the non-coincident peak load (MW), the co-incident peak load (MW), the time-of-day or any other physical measure as approved from time to time by the ERC. A Customer Segment in
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respect of a Regulated Distribution System is likely to include all of the Customers of that Regulated Distribution System who are charged the same tariff by the Regulated Entity which operates that Regulated Distribution System for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System.

[Note: The ERC is currently considering whether the Customer Segments should be uniform as between each Regulated Entity and/or each region.]

Decision Period In respect of a Force Majeure Event Claim, the period within which the ERC must give a notice to the relevant Affected Regulated Entity under Section 10.3.1 to avoid a deemed notification of its decision under Section 10.3.2 (see Section 10.3.3).

Distribution Connection Assets In respect of a Regulated Distribution System, the components of that Regulated Distribution System which are used to provide Distribution Connection Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System.

Distribution Connection Services In respect of a Regulated Distribution System:

- (a) the provision of capability at a Connection Point in respect of that Regulated Distribution System to deliver electricity to or take electricity from that Connection Point;
- (b) the conveyance of electricity:
 - (i) to a Connection Point in respect of that Regulated Distribution System from any User System or Equipment which is directly connected to that Regulated Distribution System at that Connection Point; or
 - (ii) from a Connection Point in respect of that Regulated Distribution System to any User System or Equipment which is directly connected to that Regulated Distribution System at that Connection Point;
- (c) the planning, installation, maintenance, augmentation, testing and operation of

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	Distribution Connection Assets in respect of that Regulated Distribution System; and
	(d) the provision of services that support any of the services referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c).
Distribution System	<p>In respect of a Regulated Entity, a system of wires and associated facilities extending between:</p> <p>(a) the delivery points on the Grid and any Subtransmission System operated by a person other than a Regulated Entity; and</p> <p>(b) the points of connection of Embedded Generators,</p> <p>on the one hand, and the points of connection of User Systems and Equipment of End-users, on the other hand.</p>
Effectivity Date	The date on which these Guidelines take effect.
Eligible FM Pass Through Amount	<p>At any time in respect of a Force Majeure Event, the increase in costs that the relevant Affected Regulated Entity has actually incurred at that time (as calculated by the Affected Regulated Entity under Section 10.1.1 or determined by the ERC under Section 10.3.1, as appropriate):</p> <p>(a) in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System; and</p> <p>(b) in complying with the provisions of any legislation, or of any rules, regulations or guidelines made under the EPIRA, including the IRR and the Distribution Code, which must be complied with in relation to the distribution of such electricity,</p> <p>as a result of the occurrence of that Force Majeure Event.</p>
Eligible Tax Pass Through Amount	In respect of a Tax Change Event, the increase in costs in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System that the relevant Affected Regulated Entity has incurred and is likely to incur, until the end of the Regulatory Period in which the Tax Change Event occurs, as a result of that Tax Change Event (as

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	calculated by the Affected Regulated Entity under Section 11.2.1(c) or determined by the ERC under Section 11.2.2(a), as appropriate).
EPIRA	Republic Act No. 9136, otherwise known as the Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001.
Equipment	Equipment as defined in the Distribution Code.
ERC	The Energy Regulatory Commission created by Section 38 of the EPIRA.
Excluded Service	A service that is provided in a Qualifying Franchise Area in the ordinary course of an electricity distribution business that is conducted in that area, being a service that is neither a Regulated Distribution Service in respect of a Regulated Distribution System nor a service that is contestable (for these purposes, whether or not a service is contestable is a matter that, if disputed, will be determined by the ERC).
First Regulatory Period	The period set out in Section 2.2.
First Regulatory Period Tax Threshold	<p>In respect of a Regulated Distribution System, an amount (TA) calculated in accordance with the following formula:</p> $TA = 0.020 \text{ PhP/kWh} \times TE$ <p>where:</p> <p>TE is the total amount of energy (expressed in kWh) delivered through that Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month period ending on 31 December 2004, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, such amount of energy being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC.</p>
First Regulatory Year	The Regulatory Year that commences on 1 July 2005 and ends on 30 June 2006 (both dates inclusive).
FM Pass Through Amount	An amount that is not greater than an Eligible FM Pass Through Amount as referred to in Section 10.1.1.
FM Threshold Amount	In respect of a Regulatory Year, the amount calculated in accordance with Section 10.2.5.
Force Majeure Event	(a) A typhoon, storm, tropical depression, flood, drought, volcanic eruption, earthquake, tidal

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wave or landslide; or

- (b) an act of public enemy, war (declared or undeclared), sabotage, blockade, revolution, riot, insurrection, civil commotion or any violent or threatening actions,

which results or is likely to result in an increase in the costs incurred by a Regulated Entity in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, or in complying with the provisions of any legislation, or of any rules, regulations or guidelines made under the EPIRA, including the IRR and the Distribution Code, which must be complied with in relation to the distribution of such electricity.

Force Majeure Event Claim	A written claim that satisfies the requirements set out in Section 10.2.3.
Force Majeure Event Notice	A written notice that satisfies the requirements set out in Section 10.2.2.
Forecast Period	A twelve month period ending on 31 March in an Application Year (see Section 6.3.3(a)).
Grid Connection Point	A "Connection Point" as that term is defined in the Transmission Wheeling Rate Guidelines.
Historical Period	A twelve month period ending on 31 March in a Calculation Year (see Section 6.2.1(a)).
Initial Re-valuation	In relation to a Regulated Distribution System, the asset re-valuation that is referred to in Section 4.6.1.
Initial Re-valuation Report	A report that is referred to as an Initial Re-valuation Report in Section 4.6.2(c) or (d) (as the case may be).
IRR	The Implementing Rules and Regulations issued pursuant to the EPIRA.
Local Government	Local Government as defined in Executive Order No. 292, otherwise known as the Administrative Code of 1987.
National Government	The National Government as defined in Executive Order No. 292, otherwise known as the Administrative Code of 1987.
Negative Tax Change Event	A Tax Change Event which results in a Regulated Entity incurring materially lower costs than it would

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	have incurred but for that event in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it.
Negative Tax Pass Through Amount	An amount that is not greater than a Required Tax Pass Through Amount as referred to in Section 11.1.2.
OADS Rules	The Open Access Distribution Service Rules that have been approved by the ERC.
person	Refers to a natural or juridical person, as the case may be.
PhP	Philippine Peso.
Positive Tax Change Event	A Tax Change Event which results in a Regulated Entity incurring materially higher costs than it would have incurred but for that event in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it.
Positive Tax Pass Through Amount	An amount that is not greater than an Eligible Tax Pass Through Amount as referred to in Section 11.1.1.
Qualifying Franchise Area	A Franchise Area that is listed in Appendix A, as such area may be varied from time to time [by Congress]. <i>[If any franchises permit a variation by other means, then this will also need to be accommodated.]</i>
Quarter	A period of three months from 1 January to 31 March (both dates inclusive), 1 April to 30 June (both dates inclusive), 1 July to 30 September (both dates inclusive) or 1 October to 31 December (both dates inclusive).
Regulated Distribution Services	In respect of a Regulated Distribution System: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the conveyance of electricity through the Regulated Distribution System and the control and monitoring of electricity as it is conveyed through the Regulated Distribution System (including any services that support such conveyance, control or monitoring or the safe operation of the Regulated Distribution System);(b) the planning, maintenance, augmentation and operation of the Regulated Distribution System;(c) the provision, installation, commissioning, testing, repair, maintenance and reading both of

meters that are used to measure the delivery of electricity to persons whose User Systems or Equipment is directly connected to the Regulated Distribution System and of other meters that are used (for the purposes of the WESM) to measure the flow of electricity into or through the Regulated Distribution System;

- (d) Distribution Connection Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System except to the extent that such Distribution Connection Services have been determined by the ERC to be Excluded Services (in which case, for the purposes of these Guidelines, such Distribution Connection Services will be deemed not to be Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System with effect from the commencement of the next Regulatory Period after the making of that determination) ***[Note: it is anticipated that the ERC may make successive determinations regarding the separation of Distribution Services from Regulated Distribution Services corresponding, in so far as End-users are concerned, to such End-users becoming part of the contestable market under section 31 of the EPIRA. Separate determinations would need to be made for generation connection assets. The relevant determinations will need to specify the precise scope of the Distribution Connection Services to which they apply, eg. to include dedicated customer assets but to exclude common supply assets. Such determinations would need to consider whether the separation of such services meets the objectives of the EPIRA];***
- (e) the provision of Ancillary Services that are provided using assets which form part of the Regulated Distribution System¹ (excluding any such Ancillary Services to the extent they are provided to the System Operator under contract or through a spot market established under the

¹ An example of such Ancillary Services is services provided by a series reactor or a static var compensator.

WESM Rules); and

- (f) billing, collection and customer services that are directly related to the delivery of electricity through the Regulated Distribution System to Connection Points in respect of the Regulated Distribution System and billing, collection and customer services for persons purchasing or receiving (or seeking to purchase or receive) any Distribution Connection Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System,

but do not include such of these services as are determined by the ERC to be contestable.

[Note: these Guidelines do not extend to customers of inset networks, i.e. networks operated by third parties that are connected to a distribution system and that serve, for example, free port areas (see the definition of Connection Point).]

**Regulated
Distribution
System**

A Distribution System which is located in a Qualifying Franchise Area and that is operated under an exclusive franchise, together with such Subtransmission Systems as are connected to that Distribution System and as are operated only by the Regulated Entity that operates that Distribution System.

**Regulated
Entity**

Collectively, any entity or entities who provide any Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System, but excluding such persons as the ERC from time to time determines (such exclusion may identify the relevant persons specifically or by description and may be made subject to such conditions as the ERC considers appropriate). The entity or entities that comprise Regulated Entities for the purposes of these Guidelines and their respective Qualifying Franchise Areas, as at the Effectivity Date, are listed in Appendix A. *[Note: it is presumed that the Regulated Entity, or one of its composite members, will operate the Regulated Distribution System. It needs to be confirmed that each relevant franchise is a franchise given to the operator rather than merely the owner or controller of the Regulated Distribution System.]*

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Regulatory Period	The First Regulatory Period, the Second Regulatory Period or a Subsequent Regulatory Period (as the case may be).
Regulatory Reset Expert	An expert referred to in Section 14.1.1.
Regulatory Year	The First Regulatory Year and any subsequent 12 month period that ends on 30 June and that occurs during a Regulatory Period.
Relevant Tax	Any Tax payable by a Regulated Entity other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) corporate income tax or other income tax; or(b) any tax on fringe benefits or capital gains; or(c) real property tax or any other tax on the ownership or occupancy of premises; or(d) customs and import duties; or(e) rates, taxes, fees and charges imposed by any Local Government or other local authority having taxation powers; or(f) withholding tax; or(g) documentary stamp taxes or similar taxes and duties; or(h) any franchise tax or donor's tax; or(i) penalties, charges, fees and interest on late payments, or deficiencies in payments, relating to any Tax; or(j) any Tax that replaces or is the equivalent of any of the Taxes referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h); or(k) any franchise fee, or other amount payable under an instrument granting a franchise, in relation to the operation of a Regulated Distribution System.
Required Tax Pass Through Amount	In respect of a Tax Change Event, the costs in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System that the relevant Affected Regulated Entity has saved and is likely to save, until the end of the Regulatory Period in which the Tax Change Event occurs, as a result of that Tax Change Event (as determined by the

	ERC under Section 11.1.2).
Revenue Potential	<p>In respect of any Transferred Subtransmission Assets, the consideration for the transfer of those Transferred Subtransmission Assets from TRANSCO to the Regulated Entity, which consideration is required (by Section 8 of the EPIRA and Rule 22, Section 13(b) of the IRR) to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) determined by TRANSCO based on the revenue potential of those Transferred Subtransmission Assets; or(b) in case of disagreement, determined by, or in accordance with directions given by, the ERC.
Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base	The regulatory asset base for a Regulated Distribution System as determined by the ERC under Section 4.6.12 or as calculated in accordance with Section 4.7.2 (see also Section 4.7.1) (as the case may be).
Second Regulatory Period	The period set out in Section 2.3.
Significant Project	<p>A capital expenditure project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) which is contained in the capital expenditure program that is approved by the ERC under Section 4.10.5 for a Regulated Distribution System; and(b) for which the capital expenditure forecasted in any Regulatory Year for that project (as contained in that program) is greater than 30% of the total capital expenditure forecasted for that Regulatory Year under that program.
Subsequent Regulatory Period	A Regulatory Period other than the First Regulatory Period or the Second Regulatory Period, the duration of which is set out in Section 2.4.
System Operator	System Operator as defined in the WESM Rules.
Tax	Any tax, levy, impost, deduction, charge, rate, duty or withholding which is levied or imposed by the National Government or a Local Government or any agency, department, instrumentality or other authority of the National Government or a Local Government.

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Tax Change Event

- (a) A change in (or a change in the application or official interpretation of) a Relevant Tax or the way in which a Relevant Tax is calculated; or
- (b) the removal of a Relevant Tax; or
- (c) the imposition of a Relevant Tax,

which results in a Regulated Entity incurring materially higher or lower costs than it would have incurred but for that event in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it. For these purposes:

- (i) if the Tax Change Event occurs in the First Regulatory Period, a Regulated Entity will only be deemed to incur materially higher or lower costs where the change in the relevant costs that the Regulated Entity has incurred and is likely to incur until the end of the First Regulatory Period, as a result of that Tax Change Event, exceeds the First Regulatory Period Tax Threshold in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System; and
- (ii) if the Tax Change Event occurs in a Regulatory Period other than the First Regulatory Period, a Regulated Entity will only be deemed to incur materially higher or lower costs where the change in the relevant costs that the Regulated Entity has incurred and is likely to incur until the end of that Regulatory Period, as a result of that Tax Change Event, exceeds 1% of such of the total forecast operating and maintenance expenditure in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System (expressed in nominal terms and excluding forecast taxes, levies and duties) as is used for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process under Article VII for that Regulatory Period and as pertains to the period from the occurrence of that Tax Change Event to the end of that Regulatory Period.

Third Regulatory

The Regulatory Period which immediately follows the Second Regulatory Period.

Period

Transferred Subtransmission Assets Subtransmission Assets that are transferred from TRANSCO to the Regulated Entity as contemplated by Section 8 of the EPIRA and Rule 22, Section 13(b) of the IRR.

Transition Regulatory Period In respect of Distribution Connection Services that the ERC has determined to be Excluded Services, the next Regulatory Period after that determination is made (see Section 1.6.4).

Transmission Wheeling Rate Guidelines The Guidelines on the Methodology for Setting Transmission Wheeling Rates for 2003 to around 2027 promulgated by the ERC under Section 43(f) of the EPIRA and Rule 15, Section 5(a) of the IRR.

User System User System as defined in the Distribution Code.

In addition, words and phrases used in these Guidelines which are defined in the EPIRA or the IRR have the meaning given to them in the EPIRA or the IRR (as the case may be).

1.4 Interpretation

1.4.1 In these Guidelines, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and conversely;
- (b) where a term is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning;
- (c) a reference to any law or the rules and regulations issued implementing such a law or to any particular provision of a law or of any rules or regulations issued implementing such a law is taken to include any modification, consolidation, amendment, re-enactment, replacement or codification of the law, rules and regulations, or provision;
- (d) mentioning anything after include, includes or including does not limit what else might be included; and
- (e) a reference to any period includes both the day on which that period commences and the day on which it expires.

1.4.2 All calculations made under or for the purposes of these Guidelines must be rounded to four significant digits, except that any amount which is calculated solely in PhP (as opposed to, for example, PhP/kWh) must be rounded to the nearest peso. For these purposes, significant digits are all the non-zero digits of a number and the zeros that are included between them or that are final zeros and signify accuracy (e.g. the significant digits

of 0.01230 are 1, 2, 3 and the final 0, which signifies accuracy to five places).²

- 1.4.3 A reference in these Guidelines to Regulatory Year *t* is to the 12 month period commencing on 1 July in calendar year *t* (e.g. a reference to Regulatory Year 2005 is a reference to the 12 month period commencing on 1 July 2005).
- 1.4.4 When a calculation is required under these Guidelines:
- (a) Regulatory Year “*t*” or year “*t*” is the Regulatory Year or 12 month period ending on 30 June (as the case may be) in respect of which the calculation is being made;
 - (b) Regulatory Year “*t-1*” or year “*t-1*” is the Regulatory Year or 12 month period ending on 30 June (as the case may be) immediately preceding Regulatory Year “*t*” or year “*t*”;
 - (c) Regulatory Year “*t-2*” or year “*t-2*” is the Regulatory Year or 12 month period ending on 30 June (as the case may be) immediately preceding Regulatory Year “*t-1*” or year “*t-1*”; and
 - (d) Regulatory Year “*t-3*” or year “*t-3*” is the Regulatory Year or 12 month period ending on 30 June (as the case may be) immediately preceding Regulatory Year “*t-2*” or year “*t-2*”.

1.5 Rights and Obligations of Regulated Entity

- 1.5.1 Where more than one entity provides any Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System, with the result that the relevant Regulated Entity comprises more than one entity, the rights of that Regulated Entity under these Guidelines may be exercised by any of those entities and such exercise of those rights by such an entity will be deemed, for the purposes of these Guidelines, to irrevocably and unconditionally bind each of those entities.
- 1.5.2 Where more than one entity provides any Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System, with the result that the relevant Regulated Entity comprises more than one entity, each of those entities will be jointly and severally liable for the performance of the obligations of the relevant Regulated Entity under these Guidelines and the performance of such obligations by any of those entities will be deemed, for the purposes of these Guidelines, to be the performance of those obligations by each of those entities.
- 1.5.3 Where more than one entity provides any Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System, with the result that the relevant Regulated Entity comprises more than one entity, the performance

² Webster's College Dictionary, Random House, New York, 1991.

by the ERC of its obligations under these Guidelines in respect of any one of those entities will be deemed, for the purposes of these Guidelines, to be the performance of those obligations in respect of all of those entities.

- 1.5.4 Where more than one entity provides any Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System, with the result that the relevant Regulated Entity comprises more than one entity, these Guidelines must be construed and applied in such a manner that, as far as is reasonably practicable, results in all of those entities being treated (in the aggregate) in the same manner as a single entity would have been treated in those circumstances if that single entity alone had comprised that Regulated Entity.
- 1.5.5 It is acknowledged that a range of ownership, operating, corporate and other structures may be implemented in relation to the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System. Accordingly, these Guidelines must be construed and applied by the ERC in such a manner that accommodates such structures but that does not permit the use of such structures to avoid the tenor of the obligations imposed by these Guidelines (even if this means a departure from a literal interpretation of these Guidelines).

1.6 Services other than Regulated Distribution Services

- 1.6.1 Except as otherwise provided in the OADS Rules, a person may only be charged a fair and reasonable charge for an Excluded Service.
- 1.6.2 In the event of a dispute in respect of the amount of a charge for an Excluded Service, what is a fair and reasonable charge will be determined by the ERC.
- 1.6.3 For the purposes of determining what is a fair and reasonable charge for an Excluded Service, both where a charge for an Excluded Service is being negotiated and where a dispute in respect of such a charge is being determined by the ERC, the following matters must be taken into account (without limitation to any other matters that may be taken into account for those purposes):
- (a) the reasonable costs incurred in efficiently providing the Excluded Service, including:
 - (i) an allowance for appropriately attributable operating and maintenance and overhead costs;
 - (ii) an allowance for the depreciation of the assets used to provide the Excluded Service over the economic life of those assets;
 - (iii) a reasonable return on the depreciated value of the assets used to provide the Excluded Service (such reasonable return might, for example, be an appropriate weighted

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average cost of capital as calculated pursuant to Section 4.9 or Section 5.8); and

- (iv) an allowance for taxes paid in connection with the provision of the Excluded Service or the income derived from the provision of the Excluded Service;
 - (b) the charge that would have been likely to be negotiated for the provision of the Excluded Service in an arm's length commercial negotiation between a willing seller and a willing buyer if the market for the Excluded Service were competitive;
 - (c) whether any assets used to provide the Excluded Service to the person purchasing or receiving (or seeking to purchase or receive) the Excluded Service will be or have been specifically constructed for that purpose;
 - (d) any special value of the Excluded Service to the person purchasing or receiving (or seeking to purchase or receive) the Excluded Service (for example, as a result of any assets used to provide the Excluded Service being dedicated to the provision of that Excluded Service to that person); and
 - (e) whether any costs incurred in providing the Excluded Service (including any return on assets used to provide the Excluded Service) have been or are likely to be recovered from other persons (for example, as a result of any assets used to provide the Excluded Service subsequently being used to provide that Excluded Service to such other persons).
- 1.6.4 Without in any way limiting the services that may constitute an Excluded Service, any Distribution Connection Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System which may have been determined by the ERC to be Excluded Services will, with effect from the commencement of the next Regulatory Period after the making of that determination (the **Transition Regulatory Period**), be treated as Excluded Services (except to the extent they are determined by the ERC to be contestable). For the purposes of determining what is a fair and reasonable charge for such Distribution Connection Services, both where a charge for such Distribution Connection Services is being negotiated and where a dispute in respect of such a charge is being determined by the ERC (and without limiting any other matters that may be taken into account for those purposes):
- (a) the matters referred to in Section 1.6.3 must be taken into account; and
 - (b) to the extent any assets used to provide such Distribution Connection Services as at the commencement of the Transition Regulatory Period were, immediately prior to the commencement

of the Transition Regulatory Period, included in the regulatory asset base for the relevant Regulated Distribution System (see Section 4.6.8), those assets will be valued at the value that was then attributed to them as part of that regulatory asset base (to the extent such assets are used to provide Distribution Connection Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System after the commencement of the Transition Regulatory Period, those assets will cease to form part of the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System: see Section 4.6.8(a)).

1.7 Subtransmission Assets

- 1.7.1 Each Regulated Entity must maintain an asset register which clearly identifies each asset owned by it that is a Subtransmission Asset and which separately identifies those assets which are Transferred Subtransmission Assets.

1.8 Provision of Information

- 1.8.1 A Regulated Entity must, on the written request of the ERC, provide the ERC with such information, calculations, forecasts and other data as the ERC requires from time to time for the purposes of these Guidelines and for the purposes of assisting the ERC to perform its functions under these Guidelines.

1.9 Amendment

- 1.9.1 Subject to Sections 1.9.2 and 1.9.3, these Guidelines may from time to time be amended by the ERC:
- (a) in respect of their application in relation to all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems; or
 - (b) in respect of their application in relation to particular Regulated Entities and particular Regulated Distribution Systems,
- but only if such amendments are:
- (c) for the purposes of giving effect to a decision made by the ERC in accordance with these Guidelines; or
 - (d) made with the agreement of the affected Regulated Entity or Regulated Entities; or
 - (e) required pursuant to an order that is made by a court with appropriate jurisdiction.
- 1.9.2 The ERC may amend Appendix A to remove a Qualifying Franchise Area (with the result that the charges that may be made for the provision of services in respect of the relevant Distribution System that is located in that Qualifying Franchise Area, or in respect of any Subtransmission System that is connected to it and that is operated only by the Regulated

Entity that operates the Distribution System, cease to be regulated under these Guidelines) where:

- (a) the charges that may be made for the provision of services in respect of that Distribution System, and in respect of any Subtransmission System that is connected to it and that is operated only by the Regulated Entity that operates the Distribution System, become regulated under other guidelines promulgated for that purpose by the ERC pursuant to Section 43(f) of the EPIRA and Rule 15, Section 5(a) of the IRR; and
- (b) the Regulated Entity that operates that Distribution System agrees to that amendment.

Such an amendment may be made, for example, where the Regulated Entity and the ERC agree that the form of price control that is to apply in respect of such charges is to be a hybrid cap.

1.9.3 The ERC may amend these Guidelines so that they apply to regulate the charges that may be made for the provision of services in respect of a Subtransmission System that is operated by more than one Distribution Utility where:

- (a) at least one of those Distribution Utilities is a Regulated Entity and operates a Regulated Distribution System that is connected to that Subtransmission System;
- (b) such of those Distribution Utilities as are Regulated Entities agree to those amendments;
- (c) those amendments are necessary to enable these Guidelines to apply to those charges in substantially the same way as they apply to the charges that may be made for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System; and
- (d) those amendments would not have a materially adverse effect on the rights or obligations of any other Regulated Entity under these Guidelines (if such amendments would have that effect, they must not be made without the agreement of all the Regulated Entities).

1.9.4 Nothing in these Guidelines is to be construed as precluding the ERC from promulgating other guidelines pursuant to Section 43(f) of the EPIRA and Rule 15, Section 5(a) of the IRR for the purpose of regulating the charges that may be made for the provision of services in respect of Distribution Systems and Subtransmission Systems that are not subject to these Guidelines.

[Note: This provision is included so that, on application by a Distribution Utility not covered by these Guidelines, the ERC can generate a new set of guidelines which are to apply to that Distribution

Utility with an appropriate start date (given that the operation of these Guidelines is closely tied to specific dates, it is not feasible for such a Distribution Utility to simply be made subject to these Guidelines). Any such new guidelines will need to be drafted so as to be complementary to these Guidelines.]

1.10 Separability

- 1.10.1 If, for any reason, any provision or part of a provision of these Guidelines is declared unconstitutional or invalid, those provisions which are not thereby affected will continue to be in full force and effect.

1.11 Effectivity

- 1.11.1 These Guidelines take effect 15 days following their publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

ARTICLE II

TIMING FOR REGULATORY PERIODS

2.1 Steps to Incentive Based Rate Regulation

- 2.1.1 Subject to Articles X, XI and XII, the Maximum Annual Price cap for a Regulated Distribution System (MAP_t) as calculated in accordance with the formula set out in Section 3.2.1 will apply to regulate the maximum average price that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during the First Regulatory Period (excluding the First Regulatory Year), of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System.
- 2.1.2 Subject to Articles VIII, X, XI and XII, the Maximum Annual Price cap for a Regulated Distribution System (MAP_t) as calculated in accordance with the formula set out in Section 4.2.1 will apply to regulate the maximum average price that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during the Second Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System.
- 2.1.3 Subject to Articles V, X and XI, the price cap that is calculated in a manner determined by the ERC in accordance with the provisions of Article V will apply to regulate the maximum average price that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Subsequent Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System.

2.2 First Regulatory Period

- 2.2.1 The First Regulatory Period will commence on 1 July 2005 and end on 30 June 2008 (both dates inclusive).

2.3 Second Regulatory Period

- 2.3.1 The Second Regulatory Period will commence on 1 July 2008 and end on 30 June 2012 (both dates inclusive).

2.4 Subsequent Regulatory Periods

- 2.4.1 Each Subsequent Regulatory Period will:
- (a) commence on the day that immediately follows the day on which the immediately preceding Regulatory Period ends; and
 - (b) end on the fourth anniversary of the day on which the immediately preceding Regulatory Period ends,
- both dates inclusive.

ARTICLE III

FIRST REGULATORY PERIOD

3.1 General Price Control Principles

3.1.1 Subject to Section 6.2.1(f) and (g), the maximum distribution wheeling rates that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during the First Regulatory Year, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System are the rates set out in or calculated in accordance with:

- (a) the ERC order applying in respect of that Regulated Distribution System as listed in Appendix A opposite the Qualifying Franchise Area in which that Regulated Distribution System is located; or
- (b) any superseding decision should there be a reconsideration of that order.

3.1.2 A Regulated Entity must ensure that the maximum average price that it charges for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year t (other than the First Regulatory Year) that occurs in the First Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System does not exceed the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t as calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.1. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a failure to comply with this obligation will not be a violation of these Guidelines (any revenue that is derived as a result of that Maximum Annual Price cap being exceeded will effectively be returned to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System by way of a reduction in the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for the following Regulatory Year t+1 to an amount that is lower than that which would otherwise have applied).

3.2 Price Control Formula

3.2.1 Subject to Articles X, XI and XII, the maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year t (other than the First Regulatory Year) that occurs in the First Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System (the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t or MAP_t) is calculated in accordance with the following formula³:

$$MAP_t = [MAP_{t-1} \times \{1 + CWI_t - X\}] - K_t$$

³ Within the formulas provided in these Guidelines, "x" means multiply, "/" means divide, "+" means add, "-" means subtract, and "^" means "raised to the power of". Normal mathematical concepts apply.

Where:

- MAP_{t-1} = Where Regulatory Year t is Regulatory Year 2006, the initial maximum average price in respect of that Regulated Distribution System (MAP_{2005}), as calculated in accordance with Section 3.5;
- = Where Regulatory Year t is Regulatory Year 2007, the maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year 2006, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with this Section 3.2.1.
- CWI_t = Change in Weighted Index for Regulatory Year t as calculated in accordance with Section 3.3;
- X = An efficiency factor in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t. Subject to Section 12.3.5, X equals 0 (zero) for each Regulatory Year occurring during the First Regulatory Period;
- K_t = Correction Factor to adjust for over or under recovery of revenue in Regulatory Year t-1. Where Regulatory Year t is Regulatory Year 2006, K_t equals 0 (zero). Where Regulatory Year t is Regulatory Year 2007, K_t is calculated in accordance with Section 3.4.

3.3 Change in Weighted Index

3.3.1 The change in Weighted Index for Regulatory Year t (CWI_t) is calculated as follows:

$$CWI_t = \{(W1 \times \Delta CPI_t) + (W2 \times \Delta USER_t)\}$$

Where:

Subject to Section 4.18:

- (a) if Section 12.5.1 applies in respect of Regulatory Year t, $W1 = 0.60$;
or
- (b) if Section 12.5.1 does not apply in respect of Regulatory Year t,
 $W1 = 1$;

Subject to Section 4.18:

- (a) if Section 12.5.1 applies in respect of Regulatory Year t, $W2 = 0.40$;
or
- (b) if Section 12.5.1 does not apply in respect of Regulatory Year t,
 $W2 = 0$;

DeltaCPI_t is the change in CPI for Regulatory Year t and is calculated in accordance with Section 3.3.2; and

DeltaUSER_t is the change in the PhP/\$US exchange rate for Regulatory Year t and is calculated in accordance with Section 3.3.3.

- 3.3.2 The change in CPI for Regulatory Year t (DeltaCPI_t) is calculated as follows (assuming all index data is derived from, or adjusted to, the same base year⁴):

$$\text{DeltaCPI}_t = (\text{CPI}_{t-1} / \text{CPI}_{t-2}) - 1$$

Where:

$$\text{CPI}_{t-1} = \{\text{CPI}_{(Q4, t-2)} + \text{CPI}_{(Q1, t-1)} + \text{CPI}_{(Q2, t-1)} + \text{CPI}_{(Q3, t-1)}\}; \text{ and}$$

$$\text{CPI}_{t-2} = \{\text{CPI}_{(Q4, t-3)} + \text{CPI}_{(Q1, t-2)} + \text{CPI}_{(Q2, t-2)} + \text{CPI}_{(Q3, t-2)}\}$$

where:

CPI_(Q4, t-2) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 30 June in year t-2;

CPI_(Q1, t-1) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 30 September in year t-1;

CPI_(Q2, t-1) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 31 December in year t-1;

CPI_(Q3, t-1) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 31 March in year t-1;

CPI_(Q4, t-3) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 30 June in year t-3;

CPI_(Q1, t-2) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 30 September in year t-2;

CPI_(Q2, t-2) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 31 December in year t-2;
and

CPI_(Q3, t-2) is the CPI for the Quarter ending on 31 March in year t-2.

As an example, using National Statistics Office data dated 5 August 2004, where 1994 was the base year with index of 100:

$$\text{CPI}_{(Q4, 2000)} = 161.5, \text{CPI}_{(Q1, 2001)} = 163.2, \text{CPI}_{(Q2, 2001)} = 164.3, \text{CPI}_{(Q3, 2001)} = 165.2, \text{CPI}_{(Q4, 2001)} = 166.3, \text{CPI}_{(Q1, 2002)} = 167.9, \text{CPI}_{(Q2, 2002)} = 168.6 \text{ and } \text{CPI}_{(Q3, 2002)} = 169.7.$$

Consequently:

DeltaCPI₂₀₀₃ = 0.0280 (Note this escalation is not required under Section 3.2 or 3.3, but is provided only as an example of the calculation of DeltaCPI_t).

- 3.3.3 The change in the PhP/\$US exchange rate for Regulatory Year t (DeltaUSER_t) is calculated as follows (assuming all US consumer price index data is derived from, or adjusted to, the same base year⁵):

⁴ CPI information from the National Statistics Office of the Philippines (NSO) currently uses an index base of "1994 = 100". In the future, should the NSO change the base year for its reported CPI, the CPI values used in Section 3.3.2 must all be adjusted to use the same base year (see Section 3.3.4).

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$$\text{DeltaUSER}_t = \{ (\text{USER}_{t-1} / \text{USER}_{t-2}) \times (\text{USCPI}_{t-1} / \text{USCPI}_{t-2}) \} - 1$$

Where:

$$\text{USER}_{t-1} = \{ \text{USER}_{(Q4, t-2)} + \text{USER}_{(Q1, t-1)} + \text{USER}_{(Q2, t-1)} + \text{USER}_{(Q3, t-1)} \}; \text{ and}$$

$$\text{USER}_{t-2} = \{ \text{USER}_{(Q4, t-3)} + \text{USER}_{(Q1, t-2)} + \text{USER}_{(Q2, t-2)} + \text{USER}_{(Q3, t-2)} \}$$

where:

USER for a Quarter (Q) is the average of the Philippine Peso/United States Dollar inter-bank mid-rates prevailing on each of the last 5 Business Days of that Quarter, each such rate being as published by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipines, expressed as PhP/US\$1 (for example, if PhP50 can purchase US\$1, then USER is 50);

USER_(Q4, t-2) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 30 June in year t-2;

USER_(Q1, t-1) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 30 September in year t-1;

USER_(Q2, t-1) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 31 December in year t-1;

USER_(Q3, t-1) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 31 March in year t-1;

USER_(Q4, t-3) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 30 June in year t-3;

USER_(Q1, t-2) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 30 September in year t-2;

USER_(Q2, t-2) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 31 December in year t-2; and

USER_(Q3, t-2) is the USER for the Quarter ending on 31 March in year t-2; and

$$\text{USCPI}_{t-1} = \{ \text{USCPI}_{(Q4, t-2)} + \text{USCPI}_{(Q1, t-1)} + \text{USCPI}_{(Q2, t-1)} + \text{USCPI}_{(Q3, t-1)} \}; \text{ and}$$

$$\text{USCPI}_{t-2} = \{ \text{USCPI}_{(Q4, t-3)} + \text{USCPI}_{(Q1, t-2)} + \text{USCPI}_{(Q2, t-2)} + \text{USCPI}_{(Q3, t-2)} \}$$

⁵ If the base year for any such US consumer price index data should change, the values used in Section 3.3.3 must all be adjusted to use the same base year (see Section 3.3.4).

where:

USCPI for a Quarter (Q) is the Consumer Price Index for all urban customers, US city average published by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics for the last month of that Quarter in series CUUR0000SAO;

$USCPI_{(Q4,t-2)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 30 June in year t-2;

$USCPI_{(Q1,t-1)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 30 September in year t-1;

$USCPI_{(Q2,t-1)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 31 December in year t-1;

$USCPI_{(Q3,t-1)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 31 March in year t-1;

$USCPI_{(Q4,t-3)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 30 June in year t-3;

$USCPI_{(Q1,t-2)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 30 September in year t-2;

$USCPI_{(Q2,t-2)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 31 December in year t-2; and

$USCPI_{(Q3,t-2)}$ is the USCPI for the Quarter ending on 31 March in year t-2.

- 3.3.4 If a source of data described in this Section 3.3 is no longer published, or if any other change occurs in relation to such data which would cause the continued use of the source to result in inaccurate comparisons between data calculated using the source prior to the change and data calculated using the source after the change, then such alternative source as the ERC reasonably determines, after consultation with each Regulated Entity, will be substituted.

3.4 Over / Under Recovery Formula

- 3.4.1 The Correction Factor for Regulatory Year 2007 (K_{2007}) is calculated in accordance with Section 3.4.2. For the purposes of this Section 3.4:

- (a) The actual weighted average tariff (expressed in PhP/MWh) for Regulatory Year 2007 ($AWAT_{2007}$) is calculated as follows:

$$AWAT_{2007} = \frac{CR_{2006} + RBR_{2006}}{CQ_{2006}}$$

Where:

CR_{2006} = The amount (expressed in PhP) billed to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System for the provision by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March 2007, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, the amount so billed being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC and adjusted:

- (i) to exclude any amounts by which the Regulated Entity's revenue is increased due to the application of Articles X or XI; and
- (ii) to include any amounts by which that revenue is decreased due to the application of Article XI;

RBR_{2006} = Such portion (expressed in PhP) of the net income derived, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March 2007, from each related business undertaking which is engaged in directly or indirectly by the Regulated Entity that operates the relevant Regulated Distribution System and which utilizes assets that form part of the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (see Section 4.6.8), being a portion that is determined by the ERC pursuant to Section 26 of the EPIRA and that may vary as between such business undertakings but which, for each such business undertaking, does not exceed 50% of the net income that is so derived from that business undertaking; and

CQ_{2006} = The total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) delivered through the relevant Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March 2007, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, such amount of energy being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC.

- (b) The differential amount (expressed in PhP/MWh) for Regulatory Year 2007 (DA_{2007}) is calculated as follows:

$$DA_{2007} = AWAT_{2007} - [(0.25 \times MAP_{2005}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{2006})]$$

Where:

MAP_{2006} = The maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory

Year 2006, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.1; and

MAP₂₀₀₅ = The initial maximum average price in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 3.5.

3.4.2 The Correction Factor for Regulatory Year 2007 (K₂₀₀₇), being the last Regulatory Year of the First Regulatory Period, is calculated as follows:

(a) if DA₂₀₀₇ < 0,

then

K₂₀₀₇ = DA₂₀₀₇ x (1 + i₂₀₀₇/100) (in such a case K₂₀₀₇ will be a negative amount because DA₂₀₀₇ is a negative amount);

(b) if DA₂₀₀₇ > 0

and AWAT₂₀₀₇ / [(0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₅) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₆)] < 1.05,

then

K₂₀₀₇ = DA₂₀₀₇ x (1 + i₂₀₀₇/100);

(c) if DA₂₀₀₇ > 0

and AWAT₂₀₀₇ / [(0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₅) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₆)] > = 1.05 (where >= means greater than or equal to),

then

K₂₀₀₇ = 0.05 x [(0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₅) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₆)] x (1 + i₂₀₀₇/100) +

{DA₂₀₀₇ - [1.05 x ((0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₅) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₆))]} x

[1 + (i₂₀₀₇ + 4%) / 100]

(d) if DA₂₀₀₇ = 0,

then

K₂₀₀₇ = 0

Where:

MAP₂₀₀₅, MAP₂₀₀₆ and DA₂₀₀₇ are as defined in Section 3.4.1(b); and

i₂₀₀₇ = the simple average of the monthly 180 day weighted-average Manila Reference Rate in nominal percent per annum terms published by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas for the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007.

3.5 MAP₂₀₀₅

The initial maximum average price in respect of a Regulated Distribution System (MAP₂₀₀₅), expressed in PhP/MWh, is to be used as MAP_{t-1} for Regulatory Year 2006 and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{MAP}_{2005} = (\text{CR}_b - \text{RBR}_b) / \text{CQ}_b$$

Where:

CR_b = The amount (expressed in PhP) billed to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System for the provision by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month period ending on 31 December 2005, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, the amount so billed being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC and adjusted:

- (i) to exclude any amounts by which the Regulated Entity's revenue is increased due to the application of Articles X or XI; and
- (ii) to include any amounts by which that revenue is decreased due to the application of Article XI;

RBR_b = Such portion (expressed in PhP) of the net income derived, during the 12 month period ending on 31 December 2005, from each related business undertaking which is engaged in directly or indirectly by the Regulated Entity that operates the relevant Regulated Distribution System and which utilizes assets that form part of the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (see Section 4.6.8), being a portion that is determined by the ERC pursuant to Section 26 of the EPIRA and that may vary as between such business undertakings but which, for each such business undertaking, does not exceed 50% of the net income that is so derived from that business undertaking; and

CQ_b = The total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) delivered through the relevant Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month period ending on 31 December 2005, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, such amount of energy being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC.

ARTICLE IV

SECOND REGULATORY PERIOD

4.1 General Price Control Principles

4.1.1 Subject to Section 6.2.1(f) and (g), the maximum distribution wheeling rates that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year 2008, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System will be set under a Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System that is determined by the ERC during Regulatory Year 2007 in accordance with the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII.

4.1.2 A Regulated Entity must ensure that the maximum average price that it charges for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year t that occurs in the Second Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System does not exceed the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t as calculated in accordance with Section 4.2.1. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a failure to comply with this obligation will not be a violation of these Guidelines (any revenue that is derived as a result of that Maximum Annual Price cap being exceeded will effectively be returned to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System by way of a reduction in the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for the following Regulatory Year $t+1$ to an amount that is lower than that which would otherwise have applied).

4.2 Price Control Formula

4.2.1 Subject to Articles VIII, X, XI and XII, the maximum average price (expressed in Php/MWh) that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year t that occurs in the Second Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System (the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t or MAP_t) is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{MAP}_t = [\text{MAP}_{t-1} \times \{1 + \text{CWI}_t - X\}] - K_t$$

Where:

MAP_{t-1} = Where Regulatory Year t is Regulatory Year 2008, $\text{MAP}_{t-1} = \text{MAP}_{2007}$ and is as calculated under Section 3.2.1;

= Where Regulatory Year t is a Regulatory Year (other than the first Regulatory Year) in the Second Regulatory

Period, the maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year t-1, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with this Section 4.2.1;

- CWI_t = Change in Weighted Index for Regulatory Year t as calculated in accordance with Section 3.3;
- X = An Efficiency Factor in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t. Subject to Section 14.4.4, X equals the value calculated by the ERC for the Second Regulatory Period under Section 4.13.3, or recalculated (and, if applicable, increased) under Sections 12.2.2 and 12.2.3 or 12.4.6 and 12.4.7 (as the case may be) (subject to any recalculation under Sections 12.2.2 or 12.4.6, it is constant for the whole of the Second Regulatory Period). For the avoidance of doubt, X may be a positive or negative value or may be zero; and
- K_t = Correction Factor to adjust for over or under recovery of revenue in Regulatory Year t-1, as calculated in accordance with Section 4.3.

4.2.2 All the provisions in this Article IV apply for the Second Regulatory Period only, except to the extent Article V specifically carries forward all or a part of those provisions for the purposes of their application in a Subsequent Regulatory Period.

4.3 Over / Under Recovery Formula

4.3.1 The Correction Factor for Regulatory Year t (K_t) is calculated in accordance with Section 4.3.2. For the purposes of this Section 4.3:

- (a) The actual weighted average tariff (expressed in PhP/MWh) for Regulatory Year t (AWAT_t) is calculated as follows:

$$AWAT_t = \frac{CR_{t-1} + RBR_{t-1}}{CQ_{t-1}}$$

Where:

CR_{t-1} = The amount (expressed in PhP) billed to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System for the provision by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month

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period ending on 31 March in Regulatory Year t-1, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, the amount so billed being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC and adjusted to:

- (i) to exclude any amounts by which the Regulated Entity's revenue is increased due to the application of Articles X or XI and any surcharges of the kind referred to in Section 8.2.2(b); and
- (ii) to include any amounts by which that revenue is decreased due to the application of Article XI or the payment of any rebates of the kind referred to in Section 8.2.2(b);

RBR_{t-1} = Such portion (expressed in PhP) of the net income derived, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March in Regulatory Year t-1, from each related business undertaking which is engaged in directly or indirectly by the Regulated Entity that operates the relevant Regulated Distribution System and which utilizes assets that form part of the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (see Section 4.6.8), being a portion that is determined by the ERC pursuant to Section 26 of the EPIRA and that may vary as between such business undertakings but which, for each such business undertaking, does not exceed 50% of the net income that is so derived from that business undertaking; and

CQ_{t-1} = The total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) delivered through the relevant Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March in Regulatory Year t-1, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, such amount of energy being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC.

- (b) The differential amount (expressed in PhP/MWh) for Regulatory Year t (DA_t) is calculated as follows:

$$DA_t = AWAT_t - [(0.25 \times MAP_{t-2}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{t-1})]$$

Where:

MAP_{t-1} = The maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to

charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year t-1, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 4.2.1 or 3.2.1 (as the case may be); and

MAP_{t-2} = The maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year t-2, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 4.2.1 or 3.2.1 (as the case may be).

4.3.2 The Correction Factor for Regulatory Year 2008 (K₂₀₀₈), being the first Regulatory Year of the Second Regulatory Period, is calculated as follows:

(a) if DA₂₀₀₈ < 0
and AWAT₂₀₀₈ / [(0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₆) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₇)] > 0.95,
then

$K_{2008} = DA_{2008} \times (1 + i_{2008} / 100)$ (in such a case K₂₀₀₈ will be a negative amount because DA₂₀₀₈ is a negative amount);

(b) if DA₂₀₀₈ < 0
and AWAT₂₀₀₈ / [(0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₆) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₇)] ≤ 0.95
(where ≤ means less than or equal to),
then

$K_{2008} = -0.05 \times [(0.25 \times MAP_{2006}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{2007})]$
 $\times (1 + i_{2008}/100)$;

(c) if DA₂₀₀₈ > 0
and AWAT₂₀₀₈ / [(0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₆) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₇)] < 1.05,
then

$K_{2008} = DA_{2008} \times (1 + i_{2008}/100)$;

(d) if DA₂₀₀₈ > 0
and AWAT₂₀₀₈ / [(0.25 x MAP₂₀₀₆) + (0.75 x MAP₂₀₀₇)] ≥ 1.05
(where ≥ means greater than or equal to),
then

$K_{2008} = 0.05 \times [(0.25 \times MAP_{2006}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{2007})]$
 $\times (1 + i_{2008}/100) +$

$$\{DA_{2008} - [1.05 \times ((0.25 \times MAP_{2006}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{2007}))]\} \times [1 + (i + 4\%) / 100];$$

- (e) if $DA_{2008} = 0$,
then
 $K_{2008} = 0$

Where:

MAP_{2006} = The maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year 2006, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.1;

MAP_{2007} = The maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year 2007, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.1; and

i_{2008} = The simple average of the monthly 180 day weighted-average Manila Reference Rate in nominal percent per annum terms published by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas for the period from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

4.3.3 The Correction Factor for each of the Regulatory Years in the Second Regulatory Period (other than the first Regulatory Year of the Second Regulatory Period) (K_t) is calculated as follows:

- (a) if $DA_t < 0$,
then
 $K_t = DA_t \times (1 + i_t/100)$ (in such a case K_t will be a negative amount because DA_t is a negative amount);

- (b) if $DA_t > 0$
and $AWAT_t / [(0.25 \times MAP_{t-2}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{t-1})] < 1.05$,
then
 $K_t = DA_t \times (1 + i_t/100)$;

- (c) if $DA_t > 0$
and $AWAT_t / [(0.25 \times MAP_{t-2}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{t-1})] \geq 1.05$
(where \geq means greater than or equal to),
then
 $K_t = 0.05 \times [(0.25 \times MAP_{t-2}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{t-1})] \times (1 + i_t/100) +$

$\{DA_t - [1.05 \times ((0.25 \times MAP_{t-2}) + (0.75 \times MAP_{t-1}))]\} \times [1 + (i_t + 4\%)/100]$; and

- (d) if $DA_t = 0$,
then
 $K_t = 0$

Where:

MAP_{t-2} = The maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year t-2, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.1 or 4.2.1 (as the case may be);

MAP_{t-1} = The maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year t-1, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 4.2.1; and

i_t = The simple average of the monthly 180 day weighted-average Manila Reference Rate in nominal percent per annum terms published by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas for the period from 1 April of Regulatory Year t-2 to 31 March of Regulatory Year t-1.

4.4 General Building Block Principles

4.4.1 As part of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must determine the Annual Revenue Requirement for each Regulated Distribution System for each Regulatory Year t in the Second Regulatory Period (ARR_t). The ARR_t must be based on a forward-looking analysis of forecast cash flow requirements and must represent the optimal forecast revenue requirement, in relation to that Regulated Distribution System and for each Regulatory Year of the Second Regulatory Period, of the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System. The ARR_t must reasonably compensate the Regulated Entity for the economically efficient costs and risks it incurs in providing Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System in order to encourage:

- (a) a commercial environment which is transparent and stable, and which does not discriminate between the users of those Regulated Distribution Services;
- (b) the same outcomes in the market for those Regulated Distribution Services as would be achieved if that market were competitive;

- (c) competition in the provision of those Regulated Distribution Services wherever practicable;
- (d) the commercial viability of the Regulated Entity through allowing it to recover its efficient costs associated with the provision of those Regulated Distribution Services, together with a reasonable return on the Regulated Entity's approved capital invested in that Regulated Distribution System, as determined by the ERC;
- (e) competition in upstream and downstream markets;
- (f) stability in the distribution wheeling rates charged for those Regulated Distribution Services;
- (g) recovery of only those costs which are related to the provision of those Regulated Distribution Services;
- (h) fairness in the charges made for those Regulated Distribution Services, including through the progressive removal of cross-subsidies;
- (i) as a minimum, maintenance of service delivery levels subsisting at the beginning of the Second Regulatory Period and an improvement of service delivery levels during that period as contemplated by Article VIII; and
- (j) maintenance of that Regulated Distribution System such that, at the end of the term of the Second Regulatory Period, that Regulated Distribution System is able to continue to provide sustainable electricity distribution service delivery into the future without above average expenditure on upgrades or critical maintenance, and with the ability of continuing the service delivery levels previously achieved.

4.4.2 The ARR_t for a Regulated Distribution System must result from an economic and financial analysis of the forecast cash flow requirements, in relation to that Regulated Distribution System, of the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, such forecast cash flow requirements being based on a Building Block analysis pursuant to Section 4.5 which uses a 'classical' weighted average cost of capital as defined in Section 4.9.

4.4.3 For financial analysis integrity and for transparency purposes, the corporate income tax cash flow requirements of the relevant Regulated Entity must be included as a specific line item in the Building Blocks, thus ensuring the ARR_t for the relevant Regulated Distribution System includes the estimated cash flows in relation to that Regulated Distribution System which are necessary for the Regulated Entity to meet its expected corporate income tax payment obligations each Regulatory Year as and when they fall due.

- 4.4.4 Any taxes, other than corporate income tax, must be included as a specific line item in the Building Blocks alongside the operating and maintenance expenditures to which they are related.
- 4.4.5 When undertaking the economic and financial analysis to determine the ARR_t for a Regulated Distribution System, the ERC will adequately compensate the relevant Regulated Entity for all identified and justifiable risks inherent in an electricity distribution business in the Philippines, it being recognized that the over compensation for such risks will be to the disadvantage of Customers of that Regulated Distribution System because it will permit unjustifiably high tariffs and that the under compensation for such risks will be to the disadvantage of the Regulated Entity (and ultimately Customers of that Regulated Distribution System) because it will adversely affect the viability of the Regulated Entity.

4.5 Primary Building Blocks

- 4.5.1 The financial Building Blocks which will form the basis of calculating the ARR_t for a Regulated Distribution System are as follows:
- operating and maintenance expenditure;
 - taxes other than corporate income tax;
 - regulatory depreciation;
 - return 'on' capital; and
 - corporate income tax.
- 4.5.2 The operating and maintenance expenditure for Regulatory Year t is constituted by the forecasts of such expenditure in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year, as approved by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.11.
- 4.5.3 The taxes, other than corporate income tax, for Regulatory Year t are constituted by the forecasts of payments of such taxes as are expected to be incurred in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year, as approved by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.11.
- 4.5.4 The Regulatory Depreciation for Regulatory Year t is that which is determined by the ERC in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System on the basis of the methodology for its determination set out in Section 4.8.2.
- 4.5.5 The return 'on' capital for Regulatory Year t is the Regulatory Asset Base for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year (RAB_t), as determined by the ERC on the basis of the methodology for its determination set out in Section 4.7, increased by an allowance for working capital in accordance with Section 4.5.7, multiplied by the classical

weighted average cost of capital (WACC), as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9.

- 4.5.6 The corporate income tax for Regulatory Year t is the estimated corporate income tax payable by the Regulated Entity in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System in that Regulatory Year as determined by the ERC in accordance with Sections 4.12.1 to 4.12.3 (an income tax adjustment, as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.12.4, is also included for the purposes of calculating the ARR_t for that Regulated Distribution System).
- 4.5.7 The Building Block formula to be used in calculating the ARR_t for a Regulated Distribution System is as follows:

$$ARR_t = Opex_t + Tax_{m,t} + RegDepn_t + [(RAB_t + WC_t) \times WACC] + Tax_{p,t} + ITA_t$$

Where:

- $Opex_t$ = The nominal⁶ operating and maintenance expenditure in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t which is forecasted for that Regulatory Year and approved by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.11;
- $Tax_{m,t}$ = The payment of taxes, other than corporate income tax, for Regulatory Year t in nominal terms which are forecasted to be incurred in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year and which are approved by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.11;
- $RegDepn_t$ = The Regulatory Depreciation for Regulatory Year t in real⁷ terms as determined by the ERC in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System on the basis of the methodology for its determination set out in Section 4.8.2;
- RAB_t = The Regulatory Asset Base for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t in real

⁶ In these Guidelines the word ‘nominal’ is used with its financial meaning, such that nominal peso numbers are represented with inflation applied, and are in pesos of the day. Notionally these are 30 June year end figures unless stated otherwise.

⁷ In these Guidelines the word ‘real’ is used with its financial meaning, such that real peso numbers are represented without inflation applied. Notionally these are 30 June year end figures unless stated otherwise.

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terms as determined by the ERC on the basis of the methodology for its determination set out in Section 4.7;

- WC_t = The working capital allowance for Regulatory Year t , which is set at a proportion of the difference between:
- (a) the nominal operating and maintenance expenditure in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System which is forecasted for that Regulatory Year and approved by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.11; and
 - (b) the nominal amount of the bad debts in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System which are forecasted for that Regulatory Year and approved by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.11,

such proportion being determined by the ERC, as part of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, after an analysis of the relevant payables and receivables (which analysis could take the form of a lead/lag study);

- $WACC$ = The weighted average cost of capital calculated using a 'classical' formula and as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9. This value is determined by the ERC as part of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII and remains constant for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period;

- $Tax_{p,t}$ = The estimated corporate income tax payable by the relevant Regulated Entity in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System in Regulatory Year t as determined by the ERC in accordance with Sections 4.12.1 to 4.12.3; and

- ITA_t = The income tax adjustment amount in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.12.4.

4.6 Asset Valuation

4.6.1 Prior to the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period an asset re-valuation must be undertaken in relation to each Regulated Distribution System in accordance with this Section 4.6 (the "Initial Re-valuation").

4.6.2 The asset re-valuation referred to in Section 4.6.1 must be undertaken by either:

- (a) an independent appraisal company engaged by the Regulated Entity that operates the relevant Regulated Distribution System, in which case the ERC must also retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purposes of reviewing that re-valuation; or
- (b) a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts retained by the ERC pursuant to Article XIV for the purposes of undertaking that re-valuation,

the choice of which option is adopted being at the discretion of the ERC after consulting with the relevant Regulated Entity. Where:

- (c) paragraph (a) applies - both the independent appraisal company and the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in that paragraph must comply with the requirements relating to the Initial Re-valuation, and (in so far as their reports are concerned) the requirements relating to the Initial Re-valuation Report, as set out in this Section 4.6, the independent appraisal company must provide its asset re-valuation report to the ERC at the latest by 11 months prior to the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period and the review of that report by the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in paragraph (a) must be provided to the ERC at the latest by 10 months prior to the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period (for the purposes of this Section 4.6, the report of the independent appraisal company as modified by the report of the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts is referred to as the "Initial Re-valuation Report" for the relevant Regulated Distribution System);
- (d) paragraph (b) applies – the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in that paragraph must comply with the requirements relating to the Initial Re-valuation, and (in so far as their asset re-valuation report is concerned) the requirements relating to the Initial Re-valuation Report, as set out in this Section 4.6, and they must provide their asset re-valuation report to the ERC at the latest by 11 months prior to the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period (for the purposes of this Section 4.6, the report of the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts is referred

to as the "Initial Re-valuation Report" for the relevant Regulated Distribution System).

4.6.3 Subject to Section 4.6.13, the Initial Re-valuation in relation to a Regulated Distribution System must be undertaken using an optimized replacement cost approach, for which purposes the following applies:

- (a) the criteria which must be used in undertaking the Initial Re-valuation must be determined by the ERC prior to the commencement of the Initial Re-valuation and in any event not later than 30 June 2006; and
- (b) the principles referred to in Sections 4.6.4, 4.6.5 and 4.6.6 must be applied.

4.6.4 For the purposes of the Initial Re-valuation in relation to a Regulated Distribution System, and in the circumstances specified below in connection with them, the following methods of re-valuation may be used for different Asset Categories (as defined in, or otherwise approved by the ERC pursuant to, Section 4.6.5):

- (a) **Indexation** - this method is appropriate for assets where there has been little technological change and most, if not all, direct costs that have been incurred and capitalised in respect of those assets would have to be incurred if they were replaced. This method has the feature that the valuation is directly linked to the historical value of the relevant assets, thereby ensuring that all relevant costs are included in the valuation.
- (b) **Absolute valuation by replacement cost analysis** - this method of valuation involves valuing the relevant assets at their current unit prices multiplied by their volumes. Such prices may be verified by reference to the purchase price of like assets within the last twelve (12) months or by reference to recent documented arm's length quotations for the sale of those (or similar) assets. Such prices should include the discounts available from purchasing in the volumes which have been used in the normal course of business and must be increased to cover relevant costs arising from design, procurement, mobilisation, construction and commissioning. This approach may be used in valuing an asset where there has not been significant technological change and where it has not been possible to develop an appropriate index for the valuation of that asset for the purposes of the re-valuation method referred to in paragraph (a).
- (c) **Absolute valuation using modern equivalent asset analysis** - this method of valuation involves valuing the relevant assets at the cost of a modern equivalent asset with similar service potential (for example, an asset which replicates at least their current capacity and functionality). It may be used when it is not possible to determine

the current replacement cost for an asset, e.g. because that asset is no longer manufactured.

4.6.5 The Initial Re-valuation in relation to a Regulated Distribution System must be undertaken utilising more than a single weighted average asset category. The details of the re-valuation must be reconciled back to the relevant Regulated Entity's asset register or general ledger (as required), and such reconciliation must be fully documented in advance of the submission of the relevant Initial Re-valuation Report to the ERC. The Initial Re-valuation Report must specify the reported re-valued asset values, the sources of the information used in calculating those values, and the weighted average age of the assets, for the following Asset Categories j (or for such other asset categories as the ERC approves):

- (a) for distribution lines, the relevant Asset Categories are as follows (there being in each case separate Asset Categories for such of the assets in each of the Asset Categories listed below as comprise Transferred Subtransmission Assets):
 - (i) buildings, civil works and establishment;
 - (ii) towers and associated lines;
 - (iii) poles and associated lines;
 - (iv) underground cables;
 - (v) sub-sea cables [*relevance to be confirmed*];
 - (vi) easements owned by the Regulated Entity;
 - (vii) other;
 - (viii) spares;
- (b) for substation components, the relevant Asset Categories are as follows (there being in each case separate Asset Categories for such of the assets in each of the Asset Categories listed below as comprise Transferred Subtransmission Assets):
 - (i) buildings, civil works and establishment;
 - (ii) transformers;
 - (iii) circuit breakers;
 - (iv) instrument transformers;
 - (v) meters and protection;
 - (vi) reactors;
 - (vii) buswork;
 - (viii) other;

- (ix) spares;
- (c) for communications plant, the relevant Asset Categories are as follows (there being in each case separate Asset Categories for such of the Asset Categories listed below as comprise Transferred Subtransmission Assets):
 - (i) buildings, civil works and establishment;
 - (ii) communications plant and infrastructure;
 - (iii) ancillary infrastructure;
 - (iv) other;
 - (v) spares;
- (d) [for system operations (to the extent these are provided by the Regulated Entity for the purposes of managing Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System, the relevant Asset Categories are as follows:
 - (i) buildings, civil works and establishment;
 - (ii) control room and control infrastructure;
 - (iii) ancillary infrastructure;
 - (iv) other;]

[is there a control function within the Distribution Utility businesses that is to be continued?]
- (e) for non-network assets, the relevant Asset Categories are as follows:
 - (i) computers and office equipment;
 - (ii) plant, tools and equipment;
 - (iii) furniture and fittings;
 - (iv) commercial buildings;
 - (v) land;
 - (vi) other.

4.6.6 In undertaking the optimization of the re-valuation of the assets based on replacement cost, at least the following optimization principles must be employed:

- (a) assets which are assessed to have an unreasonable degree of over capacity or excess redundancy (i.e. assets which are unreasonably over-designed or have unreasonably excessive installed capacity) will have their value split between the value of that capacity or redundancy which is reasonably necessary to meet Customer requirements for Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the

relevant Regulated Distribution System within the electricity distribution network planning horizon (see paragraph (b)) and the value of that capacity or redundancy which is in excess of this requirement – for these purposes, what is reasonable must be assessed having regard to the need to ensure reliability in the provision of such Regulated Distribution Services into the future, and investment that is reasonably undertaken to meet the target levels of performance determined by the ERC pursuant to Article VIII will be deemed to be reasonable;

- (b) the electricity distribution network planning horizon will be taken to be 5 years or as otherwise determined by the ERC based on reasonable planning policies in the context of an electricity distribution network in the Philippines; and
- (c) the analysis of over capacity or excess redundancy will be based on there being no changes to the location of supply and demand (i.e. take-off points for generators and loads), distribution line or cable routes, easements or substation locations, but existing network elements can be re-rated or re-designed in a notional sense to assess their optimized value.

Other optimization principles may be used as approved by the ERC following advice from a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in Section 4.6.2. Such principles must include the manner in which windfall gains and losses arising from an Initial Re-valuation are to be treated.

4.6.7 The date of the Initial Re-valuation in relation to a Regulated Distribution System must be twelve (12) months prior to the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period.

4.6.8 The Initial Re-valuation Report for a Regulated Distribution System must differentiate between those assets which are to be included in the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System and those assets which are to be excluded from that regulatory asset base on the basis that the regulatory asset base must only include assets to the extent that such assets:

- (a) are necessary to meet Customer requirements for Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System within the electricity distribution network planning horizon referred to in Section 4.6.6(b);
- (b) except in the case of spares, are in service (i.e. have been commissioned and are providing a service);
- (c) in the case of spares, are in reasonable quantities as determined by the ERC (following the provision to the ERC, pursuant to

Section 7.1.2(b), of information relating to usage and delivery lags);
and

- (d) in the case of easements, are clearly documented as being owned by the Regulated Entity.

4.6.9 For the purposes of Section 4.6.10, the CWIP Factor as it applies in respect of all assets or an Asset Category is intended to compensate for the investment cost (i.e. the time value of money), calculated using a typical spend profile for assets of the relevant type (at the weighted average cost of capital determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9), over the typical period from the commencement of the construction of such assets to the commissioning of those assets (excluding any periods of unjustified delay). The CWIP Factor must be derived from a calculation method approved by the ERC which could take the form of:

- (a) uniformly escalating the optimized depreciated replacement cost of the revalued assets by a constant factor; or
- (b) directly estimating the investment cost for specific past projects and adding this cost to the optimized replacement cost of the revalued assets; or
- (c) another method approved by the ERC.

The CWIP Factor may be the same for all revalued assets or may differ as between Asset Categories.

4.6.10 The Initial Re-valuation Report for a Regulated Distribution System must estimate, in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for each Asset Category j as at the commencement of the first Regulatory Year (t) in the Second Regulatory Period ($RAB_{oj,t}$). For these purposes, $RAB_{oj,t}$ is equal to $RAB_{cj,t-1}$ as calculated in accordance with the formula specified in Section 4.7.2 except that, for the purposes of applying that formula:

- (a) $RAB_{oj,t-1}$ will be deemed to be the value of each asset in Asset Category j that is to be included in the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (as defined in Section 4.6.8) and that is in existence as at the date of the Initial Re-valuation in relation to that Regulated Distribution System, such value being:
 - (i) where Asset Category j does not comprise Transferred Subtransmission Assets – the optimized depreciated replacement cost of those assets as at the date of that Initial Re-valuation increased by the application of the relevant CWIP Factor (except that the CWIP Factor must not be applied to the extent an asset is categorised as part of spares, easements, buildings, civil works and establishment, or non-network assets); and

- (ii) where Asset Category j comprises Transferred Subtransmission Assets – the value of those assets as at the date of that Initial Re-valuation, as determined in accordance with Section 4.6.13;
- (b) $Capex_{j, t-1}$ will be deemed to be the actual or budgeted capital expenditure of the relevant Regulated Entity on assets in Asset Category j for the period from the date of that Initial Re-valuation in relation to that Regulated Distribution System to the date of commencement of the Second Regulatory Period to the extent such expenditure is reasonable and to the extent it is attributable to assets which would (if they had been in existence as at the date of that Initial Re-valuation) be included in the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (as defined in Section 4.6.8), increased by the application of the relevant CWIP Factor (except that the CWIP Factor must not be applied to the extent the relevant capital expenditure is:
 - (i) on an asset that is categorised as part of spares, easements, buildings, civil works and establishment, or non-network assets; or
 - (ii) on a Transferred Subtransmission Asset;
- (c) $RegDepn_{j,t-1}$ will be deemed to be the Regulatory Depreciation of those assets in Asset Category j that are to be included in the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (as defined in Section 4.6.8), and that are in existence as at the date of the Initial Re-valuation in relation to that Regulated Distribution System, excluding spares, easements and land, such Regulatory Depreciation being calculated in accordance with Section 4.8.1 (but as if the reference to Regulatory Year t in that Section were instead a reference to the period from the date of that Initial Re-valuation to the date of commencement of the Second Regulatory Period);
- (d) $RegDepn_{j, t-1}$ will be deemed to be the Regulatory Depreciation of the capital expenditure on assets in Asset Category j , which is referred to in Section 4.6.10(b), excluding spares, easements and land, such Regulatory Depreciation being calculated consistently with the methodology set out in Section 4.8.1 (but as if the reference to Regulatory Year t in that Section were instead a reference to the period:
 - (i) from (in the case of an asset that is not a Transferred Subtransmission Asset) the actual or budgeted date of commissioning of the asset or (in the case of an asset that is a Transferred Subtransmission Asset) the actual or budgeted

date of the transfer of the asset from TRANSCO to the relevant Regulated Entity;

- (ii) to the date of commencement of the Second Regulatory Period); and
- (e) Disposals_{j,t-1} will be deemed to be the actual or budgeted net receipts from the disposal, during the period from the date of the Initial Re-valuation in relation to that Regulated Distribution System to the date of commencement of the Second Regulatory Period, of assets in Asset Category j that are to be included in the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (as defined in Section 4.6.8) to the extent such net receipts are reasonable. The net receipts from the disposal of such an asset will be determined as the receipts from the disposal of that asset, minus the value of that asset at the actual or budgeted date of its disposal. The value of that asset at the actual or budgeted date of its disposal will be determined as the rolled-forward depreciation regulatory asset base value of that asset at that time.

4.6.11 The Initial Re-valuation Report for a Regulated Distribution System must also identify the historical cost of the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (as defined in Section 4.6.8) at the date of the Initial Re-valuation in relation to that Regulated Distribution System. Such historical cost must be depreciated in a similar manner to the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for that Regulated Distribution System under Section 4.6.10 to obtain the opening written-down historical cost of that regulatory asset base at the commencement of the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period. Further, the opening written-down historical cost must be rolled-forward for the Second Regulatory Period in a similar manner to the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for that Regulated Distribution System under Section 4.7 to obtain an opening written-down historical cost of that regulatory asset base at the commencement of each subsequent Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period. These written-down historical costs are used in the Building Block methodology to determine the $HCDep_{t-1}$ as set out in Section 4.12.3.

4.6.12 The ERC must, in respect of each Regulated Distribution System, determine the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for each Asset Category (as defined in, or otherwise approved by the ERC pursuant to, Section 4.6.5) as at the commencement of the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period based on consideration of the information available to it including the estimate of the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for that Asset Category as contained in the Initial Re-valuation Report for that Regulated Distribution System pursuant to Section 4.6.10.

4.6.13 Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Transferred Subtransmission Assets must be valued at their Revenue Potential adjusted for the effect of inflation, capital expenditure on them and depreciation between:

- (a) the date of the transfer of those assets from TRANSCO to the relevant Regulated Entity; and
- (b) the date of the valuation,

such adjustment to be made in such manner as is specified for that purpose in these Guidelines or (in the absence of such specification) as is approved for that purpose by the ERC. For the avoidance of doubt, Sections 4.6.4 and 4.6.6 do not apply to any Transferred Subtransmission Assets.

4.7 Regulatory Asset Base

4.7.1 The Regulatory Asset Base for a Regulated Distribution System for any Regulatory Year t (RAB_t) is derived from a roll-forward calculation of the value of each Asset Category j and is calculated as follows:

$$RAB_t = (RAB_{o,t} + RAB_{c,t}) / 2$$

Where:

$RAB_{o,t}$ = In the case where Regulatory Year t is the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period, the sum across the Asset Categories j of the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for each Asset Category j as at the commencement of the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period ($RAB_{oj,t-1}$) as determined by the ERC under Section 4.6.12; or

= In the case where Regulatory Year t is a Regulatory Year (other than the first Regulatory Year) in the Second Regulatory Period, the sum across the Asset Categories j of the opening Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for each Asset Category j for that Regulatory Year t ($RAB_{oj,t} = RAB_{cj,t-1}$), as defined in Section 4.7.2.

$RAB_{c,t}$ = The sum across the Asset Categories j of the closing Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for each Asset Category j for Regulatory Year t ($RAB_{cj,t}$), as defined in Section 4.7.2.

4.7.2 The closing Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base, in respect of a Regulated Distribution System, for Asset Category j for Regulatory Year t ($RAB_{cj,t}$) is calculated as follows:

$$RAB_{cj,t} = RAB_{oj,t} - RegDepn_{oj,t} + Capex_{j,t} - RegDepn_{cj,t} - Disposals_{j,t}$$

Where:

- $RAB_{oj,t}$ = The opening Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for Asset Category j for Regulatory Year t , which is numerically equal to $RAB_{cj,t-1}$ except that, where Regulatory Year t is the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period, $RAB_{oj,t}$ is the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for Asset Category j as at the commencement of the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period as determined by the ERC under Section 4.6.12;
- $RegDepn_{oj,t}$ = The Regulatory Depreciation, for Regulatory Year t , of those assets in Asset Category j (excluding spares, land and easements) that were included in the Rolled-forward Depreciated Regulatory Asset Base for Asset Category j as at the commencement of the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period as determined by the ERC consistently with its determination under Section 4.6.12 and with the method for calculating the Regulatory Depreciation for that Asset Category as set out in Section 4.8.1;
- $Capex_{j,t}$ = The forecast capital expenditure of the Regulated Entity on assets in Asset Category j for Regulatory Year t as approved by the ERC for that Regulated Distribution System under Section 4.10.5;
- $RegDepn_{cj,t}$ = The Regulatory Depreciation, for Regulatory Year t , of the forecast capital expenditure of the Regulated Entity on assets (excluding spares, land and easements) in Asset Category j (as approved by the ERC under Section 4.10.5 for that Regulated Distribution System) to the extent that such forecast capital expenditure relates to a Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period which precedes Regulatory Year t , such Regulatory Depreciation being calculated consistently with the methodology set out in Section 4.8.1; and
- $Disposals_{j,t}$ = The forecast receipts from the disposal, during Regulatory Year t , of assets in Asset Category j that are included in the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (as defined in Section 4.6.8), as determined by the ERC as part of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII. Such forecast receipts will

be at the rolled-forward depreciated regulatory asset value for the relevant assets.

4.7.3 For the purposes of this Section 4.7 and Section 4.8, assets are to be included in the same categories as defined in, or otherwise approved by the ERC pursuant to, Section 4.6.5 or in smaller categories (Asset Categories $j = 1 \dots n$) such that each category includes similar assets with similar economic lives (such lives being calculated in accordance with Section 4.8.1).

4.8 Regulatory Depreciation

4.8.1 The Regulatory Depreciation, for Regulatory Year t , in respect of assets that are in an Asset Category j ($\text{RegDepr}_{j,t}$) is calculated on a straight line basis as follows:

- (a) where Asset Category j does not comprise Transferred Subtransmission Assets - using either of the following methods depending on the available data:

$$\text{RegDepr}_{j,t} = \text{ORC}_{j,t} / \text{RegL}_{j,t} \text{ or } \text{ODRC}_{j,t} / \text{RemL}_{j,t}$$

Where:

$\text{ORC}_{j,t}$ = the optimized replacement cost, as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t , for the assets that are in Asset Category j ;

$\text{RegL}_{j,t}$ = the Regulatory Life of Asset Category j as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t and is equal to the weighted average⁸ economic life of the relevant assets as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t , where the economic life of an asset is taken to expire when the costs of maintenance and repair of that asset exceed the efficient replacement cost of it on a project comparison basis, using a forward looking discounted cash flow analysis, or as otherwise determined by the ERC. As a result of the report referred to in Section 4.8.3, $\text{RegL}_{j,t}$ may differ from the asset life used for financial reporting or taxation purposes;

$\text{ODRC}_{j,t}$ = the optimized depreciated replacement cost for the relevant assets as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t , calculated (on the basis of the application of straight line depreciation of the optimized replacement cost for those

⁸ Weighted by optimized replacement cost or by optimized depreciated replacement cost, depending on the information availability for asset age in the relevant Regulated Entity's asset register systems.

assets) by multiplying their optimized replacement cost by the weighted average Remaining Life of Asset Category j ($RemL_{j,t}$) and dividing that product by the Regulatory Life of Asset Category j ($RegL_{j,t}$);

$RemL_{j,t} = (RegL_{j,t} - Age_{j,t})$; and

$Age_{j,t} =$ the weighted average age of the relevant assets as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t; and

- (b) where Asset Category j comprises Transferred Subtransmission Assets – using the following method:

$RegDepr_{j,t} = RP_{j,t} / RemL_{j,t}$

Where:

$RP_{j,t} =$ the value of those assets, as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t, as determined in accordance with Section 4.6.13;

$RemL_{j,t} = (RegL_{j,t} - Age_{j,t})$;

$RegL_{j,t} =$ the Regulatory Life of Asset Category j as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t and is equal to the weighted average⁹ economic life of those assets as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t, where the economic life of an asset is taken to expire when the costs of maintenance and repair of that asset exceed the efficient replacement cost of it on a project comparison basis, using a forward looking discounted cash flow analysis, or as otherwise determined by the ERC. As a result of the report referred to in Section 4.8.3, $RegL_{j,t}$ may differ from the asset life used for financial reporting or taxation purposes; and

$Age_{j,t} =$ the weighted average of the relevant assets as at the commencement of Regulatory Year t.

4.8.2 The Regulatory Depreciation in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t in real terms ($RegDepr_{j,t}$) is calculated as follows:

⁹ Weighted by the value of the assets in Asset Category j, as determined in accordance with Section 4.6.13.

$$\text{RegDepn} = (\text{RegDepn}_{o,t} + \text{RegDepn}_{e,t})$$

Where:

$\text{RegDepn}_{o,t}$ = Sum of $\text{RegDepn}_{oj,t}$ for Regulatory Year t for each Asset Category j , as defined in Section 4.7.2; and

$\text{RegDepn}_{e,t}$ = Sum of $\text{RegDepn}_{ej,t}$ for Regulatory Year t for each Asset Category j , as defined in Section 4.7.2.

4.8.3 For the purposes of this Section 4.8, the ERC must retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of preparing a written report in respect of:

- (a) the condition of such assets as are used by each Regulated Entity to provide Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System and as are specified by the ERC (either specifically or by reference to a category of assets); and
- (b) the regulatory life which should be attributed to such assets.

Such report must also recommend the manner in which windfall gains and losses arising from changes in the regulatory life of the assets referred to in this Section 4.8.3 are to be treated.

4.8.4 For the purposes of this Section 4.8, the regulatory life that is attributable to an Asset Category j must be determined by the ERC during the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, having regard to such reports as are provided to it under Section 4.8.3, and such regulatory life must be the same for the same Asset Category for each Regulated Distribution System.

4.9 Weighted Average Cost of Capital Determination

4.9.1 The purpose of calculating the weighted average cost of capital is to provide a cost of capital for regulatory purposes which can be applied to a Building Block cash flow model that generates a regulated revenue stream over a defined regulatory period for a Regulated Entity that provides Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System.

4.9.2 For these purposes a classical weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is to be used as, in the ERC's view, it best balances the financial Building Blocks in Section 4.5.7 and the principles in Section 4.4.1. The ERC must retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of assisting the ERC to determine the WACC during the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII. The WACC as so determined must be the same for all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems.

4.9.3 The WACC (expressed in decimal, as opposed to percentage, terms) is to be calculated as follows:

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$$\text{WACC} = [r_e \times E / V] + [r_d \times D / V]$$

Where:

r_e = the cost of equity and is calculated in accordance with Section 4.9.4;

r_d = the cost of debt and is calculated in accordance with Section 4.9.10;

E = the amount of equity funding assumed for regulatory purposes in the capital structure of a Regulated Entity, being 55% of V for the Second Regulatory Period¹⁰;

D = the amount of debt funding assumed for regulatory purposes in the capital structure of a Regulated Entity, being 45% of V for the Second Regulatory Period¹⁰; and

V = $E + D$.

4.9.4 The cost of equity (r_e), expressed in decimal terms, is calculated as follows:

$$r_e = r_f + \text{Beta}_e \times (r_m - r_f)$$

Where:

r_f = the risk-free rate within the Philippines, expressed in decimal terms, as determined in accordance with Section 4.9.5;

Beta_e = the industry average Equity Beta for electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines (excluding electricity distribution businesses conducted by Electric Cooperatives) as determined by the ERC for regulatory purposes in accordance with Sections 4.9.6 to 4.9.8; and

$(r_m - r_f)$ = the Market Risk Premium (MRP), expressed in decimal terms, adopted by the ERC as specified in Section 4.9.9.

4.9.5 The best approximation of a risk-free rate is generally the yield on the longest dated government borrowing instrument, usually a Treasury Bill or equivalent. In the USA this is either the 10 year government bond or the 30 year government bond. Some regulators in overseas jurisdictions prefer to

¹⁰ OFGM in the UK has used $D=50\%$ and $E = 50\%$ for its decisions for Distribution Utilities (1999). OFGEM's recent consultation paper suggests more normal gearing is $D = 60\%$ to 65% (Dec 2003). The Essential Services Commission in Victoria, Australia has used $E = 40\%$ and $D=60\%$ for its decision on AGL, CitiPower, Powercor, TXU and United Energy (Sept 2000). The values used were the same for all Distribution Utilities.

use the yield for a government bond with the same duration as the relevant regulatory period. In the Philippines, the longest dated government bond is a 10 year Treasury Bill. The ERC will use the yield on such Treasury Bills as traded in the Philippines' secondary bond markets¹¹ as the risk-free rate in the Philippines unless there is insufficient liquidity, or the time to maturity is too short, for that market yield to be a satisfactory estimate of the risk-free rate within the Philippines. If the latter is the case, the ERC will determine the risk-free rate only after considering alternative overseas data sources and the related adjustment calculations which lead to the derivation of a viable proxy for the risk-free rate within the Philippines.

4.9.6 The Equity Beta of a business is a measure of the systematic or non-diversifiable risk of that business in comparison to the risk of the equity market as a whole. The Equity Beta is a function of the covariance of the volatility of the returns to the business in the active market place compared to the volatility of average market returns: it is higher than 1.0 for businesses which exhibit higher share price volatility than the market average, and lower than 1.0 for those with share price volatility that is less than the market average. The Equity Beta is difficult to measure accurately for an individual business due to low sample size of data and the volatile nature of returns (the circumstances of businesses change over time). The industry average Equity Beta for electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines (excluding electricity distribution businesses conducted by Electric Cooperatives) is as determined by the ERC using such valid data as is available and by reference to comparable overseas electricity businesses.

4.9.7 For the Second Regulatory Period, the ERC will determine the industry average Equity Beta for electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines (excluding electricity distribution businesses conducted by Electric Cooperatives) ($Beta_e$) in accordance with the following formula:

$$Beta_e = Beta_a \times [1 + (D / E)]$$

Where:

$Beta_a$ = the industry average Asset Beta for electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines (excluding electricity distribution businesses conducted by Electric Cooperatives) as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9.8, based on submissions made to the ERC as part of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII;

¹¹ A secondary bond market or equivalent must be used so that sufficient liquidity (i.e. volume of trading) in the market allows the yields to represent a market price for the bonds. The yield on direct government issues to the banks does not have sufficient liquidity for regulatory purposes.

D = as defined in Section 4.9.3; and

E = as defined in Section 4.9.3.

- 4.9.8 The Asset Beta for a business would normally be derived from an examination of the Equity Betas observed in the local Philippine equity market place. However, because such market information may not be readily available and may suffer from either low trading volumes or insufficient data points for statistical veracity, the ERC will determine an industry average Asset Beta for electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines (excluding electricity distribution businesses conducted by Electric Cooperatives) and will do so on the basis of the Asset Betas of comparable overseas electricity businesses¹². The ERC recognizes that such comparison is difficult due to the different circumstances which apply in other jurisdictions as a result of, for example, differences in geographic and climatic conditions, market structures, business structures and other matters which may affect equity return volatility. Accordingly, for this purpose, the ERC will primarily have regard to the Asset Betas of electricity distribution businesses in overseas countries of a similar nature to the Philippines but, where issues relating to market liquidity, data availability or data consistency are of concern, it will also have regard to the Asset Betas of integrated electricity businesses or of electricity transmission or distribution businesses in developed countries, with an emphasis on those businesses subject to incentive based and/or competitive regulatory regimes. The ERC will calculate the Asset Beta of each such business ($Beta_a$) in accordance with the following formula:

$$Beta_a = Beta_e / [1 + (1 - T_e) \times D_m / E_m]$$

Where:

$Beta_e$ = the equity beta of the relevant overseas business as measured empirically by an independent international ratings agency or financial market reporting company such as Bloomberg or a similar service;

T_e = the effective corporate tax rate for that business as ascertained from information provided by an independent international ratings agency or financial market reporting company or, in the absence of such data, the corporate income tax rate for the country in

¹² OFGEM in the UK has used Equity Beta = 1.0 for its decisions for Distribution Utilities (1999). The Essential Services Commission in Victoria, Australia has used Asset Beta = 0.40 or Equity Beta = 1.0 for its decisions on AGL, CitiPower, Powercor, TXU and United Energy (Sept 2000). The values used were the same for all Distribution Utilities.

which the relevant business is located (in either case expressed in decimal terms);

D_m = the amount of debt funding in the capital structure of that business as ascertained from information provided by an independent international ratings agency or financial market reporting company; and

E_m = the amount of equity funding in the capital structure of that business as ascertained from information provided by an independent international ratings agency or financial market reporting company.

4.9.9 The Market Risk Premium (MRP) is a measure of the risk associated with holding a portfolio of equity market assets rather than a portfolio of long-dated government bonds. The premium effectively measures the difference between the long-term average return to investors in the equity market of the Philippines (r_m) and the risk-free rate within the Philippines (r_f). Due to the smaller size, and potential lower liquidity, of the publicly traded equity market in the Philippines, the absence of history on long-term government bonds with reasonable liquidity and the absence of a reasonably long time-series of market data, the ERC will adopt, for the Second Regulatory Period, an MRP of 0.06¹³.

4.9.10 The cost of debt (r_d), expressed in decimal terms, is calculated as follows:

$$r_d = r_f + DM$$

Where:

r_f = the risk-free rate within the Philippines, expressed in decimal terms, as determined in accordance with Section 4.9.5; and

DM = the industry average debt margin (or premium) within the Philippines (expressed in decimal terms) as determined by the ERC, which conceptually represents the margin above the risk-free rate within the Philippines that is requested by debt providers for providing funds to electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines (other than electricity distribution businesses conducted by Electric Cooperatives) to the extent such debt arrangements are representative of

¹³ OFGEM in the UK has used MRP = 0.02 to 0.05 for its decisions for Distribution Utilities (1999). The Essential Services Commission in Victoria, Australia has used MRP = 0.06 for its decisions on AGL, CitiPower, Powercor, TXU and United Energy (Sept 2000). The values used were the same for all Distribution Utilities.

arms length negotiated rates in liquid markets and are financially efficient.

In the Philippines, there may be an expectation that the debt margin for a regulated electricity distribution business will be higher than in more developed countries. The size and availability of debt funding sources from within the Philippines may be limited due to either bond market size or bank lending covenants. As a result access to the required debt levels may require the inclusion of a “guarantee” premium of one form or another in the cost of debt, which is above the debt margin seen in overseas markets. This margin might be for either a peso guarantee (where debt funds are sought in the Philippines and are guaranteed by an offshore bank) or a partial risk guarantee from the World Bank or similar international funding agency (where debt funds are sought outside the Philippines). The ERC must not allow the risks associated with the provision of debt finance to be double counted or over compensated within the industry average debt margin, but the industry average debt margin must reflect a realistic market outcome at the time it is determined. The ERC will determine the industry average debt margin for the purposes of calculating the cost of debt only after considering alternative sources of debt funds which may be appropriate in the context of funding an electricity distribution business within the Philippines, such consideration to occur during the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII.

- 4.9.11 During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC will give each Regulated Entity and other interested parties the opportunity to make written submissions to the ERC on the method and data sources which the ERC should rely upon in its determination of the risk-free rate within the Philippines, the industry average Equity Beta, the industry average Asset Beta and the cost of debt for the purposes of calculating WACC.
- 4.9.12 Once these Guidelines have come into effect, the formula for calculating WACC and its components as set out in this Section 4.9 must not be altered by the ERC for the Second Regulatory Period except with the agreement of each of the Regulated Entities.

4.10 Capital Expenditure Forecast

- 4.10.1 During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, each Regulated Entity must provide the ERC with its forward forecasts of its proposed annual capital expenditure, for each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period. This capital expenditure program must separately identify each capital expenditure project in respect of which the forecast capital expenditure in any Regulatory Year during the Second Regulatory Period is greater than 30% of the total capital expenditure

forecasted for that Regulatory Year. For both these separately identified projects and the remaining forecasted capital expenditure, the forecasts must each be broken down into the asset categories identified in Section 4.6.5 or such other asset categories as the ERC approves. The capital expenditure program will be subject to review by a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts under Section 4.10.4.

4.10.2 For each of the capital expenditure projects which is separately identified in accordance with Section 4.10.1, the capital expenditure program must be accompanied by:

- (a) a description of the project;
- (b) the reason for the ranking of the project relative to other projects in terms of its proposed commissioning date;
- (c) the impact the project is expected to have on those measures of the performance of the relevant Regulated Distribution System which are determined by the ERC under Article VIII;
- (d) a classification of the project into the following categories:
 - (i) load growth (identifying the load growth expected to be met over the electricity distribution network planning horizon of 5 years referred to in Section 4.6.6 (b));
 - (ii) non-load growth (identifying the primary reasons for the expenditure) which is to be further sub-categorized as follows:
 - (A) network; or
 - (B) non-network; or
 - (C) network control, safety or metering;
- (e) a further sub-classification of the projects in Section 4.10.2 (d) into the following:
 - (i) replacement related (identifying why the assets need replacing, what remaining asset value is sought to be written off, if any, and the potential disposal value of the replaced assets); or
 - (ii) refurbishment related (identifying the increase in operational life expected from the refurbishment, if any); or
 - (iii) new assets (identifying which assets are for shared network infrastructure and which are for new connections); and
- (f) a division of the forecast capital expenditure for that project into the forecast annual capital expenditure on that project, with a further

division into directly attributable expenditures and allocated overheads.

4.10.3 For the remaining forecast capital expenditure which is not allocated to separately identified capital expenditure projects in accordance with Section 4.10.1, the capital expenditure program must be accompanied by a justification against each of the asset categories identified in Section 4.6.5, or such other asset categories as the ERC approves, as to why the forecasted expenditures are necessary and are of reasonable magnitude, and must be categorised as follows:

- (a) network; or
- (b) non-network; or
- (c) as otherwise determined by the ERC.

4.10.4 The ERC must retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of reviewing both the capital expenditure program for a Regulated Distribution System and the accompanying documentation to determine:

- (a) whether the capital expenditure program has been represented fairly such that all related capital expenditure is grouped together into the one project and has not been sub-divided to place it below the individual project reporting threshold in Section 4.10.1, is based upon the best available prices (adjusted to PhP) obtainable from international markets, is reasonably efficient from a design and implementation point of view, is likely to support the forecast growth in connections, co-incident peak demand and energy delivered and is sufficient to allow the relevant Regulated Entity to achieve or exceed the applicable target levels of performance specified under Article VIII; and
- (b) whether the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts referred to in Section 4.10.6 are reasonable.

4.10.5 Once the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in Section 4.10.4 have presented their written reports to the ERC, the ERC must decide, following a consideration of the recommendations of the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts as provided in their written reports:

- (a) whether the relevant capital expenditure program is based upon the best available prices (adjusted to PhP) obtainable from international markets, is reasonably efficient, is likely to support the forecast growth in connections, co-incident peak demand and energy delivered and is sufficient to allow the relevant Regulated Entity to achieve or exceed the applicable target levels of performance specified under Article VIII; and

- (b) whether the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts referred to in Section 4.10.6 are reasonable.

If the ERC decides these conditions have been met it must approve:

- (c) the capital expenditure program proposed by the Regulated Entity;
and
- (d) the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts used by the Regulated Entity for that purpose.

If the ERC decides these conditions have not been met it must, after consulting with the Regulated Entity, approve such program or forecasts with such amendments as it considers necessary for those conditions to be met.

- 4.10.6 The capital expenditure forecasts provided by a Regulated Entity as part of a capital expenditure program referred to in Section 4.10.1 must be provided in nominal terms and must be supported by detailed documentation which clearly and comprehensively substantiates those forecasts, including details of the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts, for each Quarter of the Second Regulatory Period, which have been used by the Regulated Entity to generate those forecasts.
- 4.10.7 The ERC must determine the capital expenditure forecast to be included in the Building Block analysis based on consideration of the information available to it including any reports of a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in Section 4.10.4.

4.11 Operating and Maintenance Expenditure

- 4.11.1 During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, each Regulated Entity must provide the ERC with:
 - (a) its historical operating and maintenance expenditure, in relation to each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, for each of the three 12 month periods preceding the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period (the last such 12 month period must include the Regulated Entity's best estimate of such expenditure for that period to the extent such operating and maintenance expenditure for that period has not then been incurred); and
 - (b) its forward forecasts of its proposed annual operating and maintenance expenditure, in relation to each such Regulated Distribution System, for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period.

Such annual historical and forecast operating and maintenance expenditure must separately identify operating and maintenance expenditure grouped into the following categories and sub-categories in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System:

- (c) payroll, in sub-categories as follows:
 - (i) network operations supervision and engineering staff;
 - (ii) network operations other staff;
 - (iii) network planning supervision and engineering staff;
 - (iv) [system operations supervision and engineering staff;]
 - (v) administration, human resources, finance, corporate and regulatory staff;
- (d) network operations;
- (e) network maintenance;
- (f) plant and equipment insurance;
- (g) [system operations (to the extent these are provided by the Regulated Entity for the purposes of managing Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System;]
- (h) WESM compliance;
- (i) bad debts;
- (j) internal and external audit functions;
- (k) regulatory liaison and compliance (including the costs of any Regulatory Reset Expert that the Regulated Entity is required to bear under Section 14.4.1, the reasonable costs of any other expert or consultant engaged by the ERC as referred to in Section 14.1.2 and which the Regulated Entity is required to pay to the ERC, the reasonable costs of any independent appraisal company engaged by the Regulated Entity pursuant to Section 4.6.2(a), and the reasonable costs associated with complying with the Business Separation Guideline);
- (l) corporate and central office;
- (m) IT licences, operations and maintenance;
- (n) lease payments (buildings, vehicles, furniture & fittings and other);
- (o) net foreign exchange, i.e. foreign exchange losses (positive) plus foreign exchange gains (negative);
- (p) property maintenance;
- (q) property insurance;
- (r) other.

4.11.2 During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, each Regulated Entity must also provide the ERC with:

- (a) a summary of its historical payments of taxes, levies and duties (other than corporate income tax), incurred in relation to each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, for each of the three 12 month periods preceding the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period (the last such 12 month period must include the Regulated Entity's best estimate of such payments for that period to the extent such payments for that period have not then been made); and
- (b) its forward forecasts of its expected payments of taxes, levies and duties (other than corporate income tax), to be incurred in relation to each such Regulated Distribution System, for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period.

Such payments (where they can be separately identified) must be grouped into the same expenditure categories and sub-categories as in Section 4.11.1 and the Regulated Entity must ensure that such payments are not double counted.

- 4.11.3 The annual operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts referred to in Section 4.11.1 must be accompanied by a justification against each of the expenditure categories identified in Section 4.11.1 as to why the forecast expenditures are necessary and are of reasonable magnitude (such forecasts could, for example, be supported by benchmarks against overseas electricity distribution businesses). The written justification must also demonstrate improvements in operational efficiency and productivity over the Second Regulatory Period. For these purposes, benchmarks against operational parameters such as staff numbers, energy throughput, service performance or other measures may be used to justify the relevant expenditures.
- 4.11.4 The ERC must retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of reviewing both the operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts in relation to a Regulated Distribution System and the accompanying documentation to determine:
 - (a) whether the forecast operating and maintenance expenditure is reasonably efficient, is likely to support the forecast growth in connections, co-incident peak demand and energy delivered and is sufficient to allow the relevant Regulated Entity to achieve or exceed the applicable target levels of performance specified under Article VIII;
 - (b) whether the forecasts for bad debts reflect a responsible approach to collections and are consistent with a reasonable strategy for improving collections; and
 - (c) whether the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts referred to in Section 4.11.6 are reasonable.

4.11.5 Once the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in Section 4.11.4 have presented their written reports to the ERC, the ERC must decide, following a consideration of the recommendations of the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts as provided in their written reports:

- (a) whether the relevant forecast operating and maintenance expenditure is reasonably efficient, is likely to support the forecast growth in connections, co-incident peak demand and energy delivered and is sufficient to allow the relevant Regulated Entity to achieve or exceed the applicable target levels of performance specified under Article VIII;
- (b) whether the forecasts for bad debts reflect a responsible approach to collections and are consistent with a reasonable strategy for improving collections; and
- (c) whether the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts referred to in Section 4.11.6 are reasonable.

If the ERC decides these conditions have been met it must approve:

- (d) the forecast operating and maintenance expenditure (and forecast payments of taxes, levies and duties referred to in Section 4.11.2 (b)) proposed by the Regulated Entity; and
- (e) the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts used by the Regulated Entity for that purpose.

If the ERC decides these conditions have not been met it must, after consulting with the Regulated Entity, approve such forecasts with such amendments as it considers necessary for those conditions to be met.

4.11.6 The operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts, and forecast payments of taxes, levies and duties referred to in Section 4.11.2 (b), provided by a Regulated Entity must be provided in nominal terms and must be supported by detailed documentation which clearly and comprehensively substantiates those forecasts, including details of the PhP/\$US exchange rate and CPI forecasts, for each Quarter of the Second Regulatory Period, which have been used by the Regulated Entity to generate those forecasts.

4.11.7 The ERC must determine the operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts to be included in the Building Block analysis based on consideration of the information available to it including any reports of a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts referred to in Section 4.11.4.

4.12 Calculation of Corporate Income Tax

4.12.1 The estimated corporate income tax payable by a Regulated Entity in respect of a Regulated Distribution System in Regulatory Year t ($Tax_{p,t}$) must be calculated by the ERC in accordance with the following formula:

$$Tax_{p,t} = NTIncome_{t-1} \times T_c$$

Where:

$NTIncome_{t-1}$ = the Net Taxable Income of the Regulated Entity for Regulatory Year $t-1$ as determined by the ERC on the basis of the methodology for its determination as set out in Section 4.12.2; and

T_c = the corporate tax rate applicable in respect of the Regulated Entity pursuant to the laws of the Philippines.

4.12.2 For the purposes of Section 4.12.1, $NTIncome_{t-1}$ is calculated as the greater of zero and:

- (a) where Regulatory Year t is the first Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period - the estimated taxable income of the Regulated Entity, for Regulatory Year $t-1$, arising from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity (whether or not such taxable income arises in Regulatory Year $t-1$), reduced by any related accumulated tax loss carryover, as determined by the ERC; or
- (b) where Regulatory Year t is a Regulatory Year (other than the first Regulatory Year) in the Second Regulatory Period:

$$TIncome_{t-1} + AT_{t-2}$$

Where:

$TIncome_{t-1}$ = the taxable income of the Regulated Entity for Regulatory Year $t-1$ as calculated on the basis of the methodology for its determination set out in Section 4.12.3; and

AT_{t-2} = the sum of:

- (i) the estimated taxable income or tax loss of the Regulated Entity, for the last Regulatory Year in the First Regulatory Period, arising from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity; and

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- (ii) the estimated taxable income or tax loss of the Regulated Entity, for each of the Regulatory Years (if any) in the Second Regulatory Period which precede Regulatory Year t-1, arising from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity,

to the extent that such sum is negative (i.e. to the extent that such sum represents accumulated tax losses). For these purposes, taxable income will be treated as a positive amount and tax losses will be treated as a negative amount.

4.12.3 For the purposes of Section 4.12.2, $TIncome_{t-1}$ is calculated as:

$$TIncome_{t-1} = SMAR_{t-1} - Opex_{t-1} - HCDepn_{t-1} - RegInt_{t-1}$$

Where:

$SMAR_{t-1}$ = the Smoothed Maximum Annual Revenue in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t-1 as calculated in accordance with Section 4.13.4;

$Opex_{t-1}$ = the nominal operating and maintenance expenditure, and the payments of taxes, levies and duties (other than corporate income taxes), which are forecasted to be incurred in relation to the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t-1 and which are approved by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.11;

$HCDepn_{t-1}$ = the regulatory historical cost depreciation of the Regulatory Asset Base for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t-1 (see Sections 4.6.11 and 4.7) in real terms as determined by the ERC on the basis of the methodology for the determination of $RegDepn_{t-1}$ as set out in Sections 4.8.1 and 4.8.2, with the substitution, in the depreciation calculation, of historical cost valuations (as per Philippine accounting practice) for replacement cost valuations or valuations in accordance with Section 4.6.13 (as the case may be); and

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RegInt_{t-1} = the interest payments on outstanding debt for Regulatory Year t-1 as determined by the ERC in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{RegInt}_{t-1} = \text{RAB}_{t-1} \times D / V \times r_d$$

Where:

RAB_{t-1} = the Regulatory Asset Base for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t-1 as determined under Section 4.7.1;

D and V are as defined in Section 4.9.3; and

r_d = the cost of debt as calculated in accordance with Section 4.9.10.

4.12.4 The income tax adjustment amount in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t (ITA_t) must be calculated by the ERC in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{ITA}_t = \frac{\{[\text{ActTax}_{p,2005} \times (1 + \text{WACC})^2] + [\text{ActTax}_{p,2006} \times (1 + \text{WACC})]\}}{1 - [1 / (1 + \text{WACC})^4]} / \text{WACC}$$

Where:

Act Tax_{p,2005} = The corporate income tax actually paid, by the Regulated Entity that operates the Regulated Distribution System, for Regulatory Year 2005 to the extent such tax relates to taxable income of that Regulated Entity (net of any related accumulated tax losses) which arises from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity (whether or not such taxable income arises in Regulatory Year 2005);

Act Tax_{p,2006} = The corporate income tax actually paid, by the Regulated Entity that operates the Regulated Distribution System, for Regulatory Year 2006 to the extent such tax relates to taxable income of that Regulated Entity (net of any related accumulated tax losses) which arises from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity (whether or not such taxable income arises in Regulatory Year 2006); and

WACC = The classical weighted average cost of capital as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9.

4.12.5 For the purposes of Section 4.12.4:

- (a) the corporate income tax that is actually paid by a Regulated Entity in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year must be verified by returns received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and evidence of payment by Authorized Agent Banks; and
- (b) the extent to which the tax referred to in paragraph (a) relates to taxable income of a Regulated Entity (net of any related accumulated tax losses) which arises from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity must be certified by an auditor who:
 - (i) is registered as a certified public accountant under the Revised Accountancy Law (Presidential Decree No.692);
 - (ii) possesses the independence as defined in Part II Section 14 of the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants as promulgated by the Board of Accountancy and approved by the Professional Regulation Commission; and
 - (iii) is one of the five largest auditing firms in the Philippines (as measured by annual revenue derived in the Philippines) or is approved by the ERC for the purposes of giving the certification referred to in this paragraph (b).

4.13 Revenue Smoothing

4.13.1 As a result of the Building Block approach, it is unlikely that there will be a linear increase, for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period, in the allowed annual revenue requirement for a Regulated Distribution System. Accordingly, so as to reduce the likelihood of price shocks to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System and of revenue shocks to the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, the ERC will smooth the allowed annual revenue requirement for that Regulated Distribution System for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period in accordance with this Section 4.13. Such smoothed allowed annual revenues will incorporate a recovery of efficiency savings in costs.

4.13.2 The first step is to calculate the present value of the maximum average prices that the relevant Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March 2008 and during each of the Regulatory Years in the Second Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System (PVP₂₀₀₇), such amount being calculated as follows:

$$\text{PVP}_{2007} = \text{AMAP}_{2007} + \frac{(\text{ARR}_{2008} / \text{FQ}_{2008})}{(1 + \text{WACC})} +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{ARR}_{2009} / \text{FQ}_{2009}) / (1 + \text{WACC})^2 + \\ & (\text{ARR}_{2010} / \text{FQ}_{2010}) / (1 + \text{WACC})^3 + \\ & (\text{ARR}_{2011} / \text{FQ}_{2011}) / (1 + \text{WACC})^4 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\text{AMAP}_{2007} = (0.75 \times \text{MAP}_{2007}) + (0.25 \times \text{MAP}_{2006})$$

where:

MAP_{2007}	=	the maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year 2007, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.1 but as if the Correction Factor for that year (K_t) were zero;
MAP_{2006}	=	the maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during Regulatory Year 2006, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, as calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.1;
ARR_t	=	the allowed annual revenue requirement for that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t (t = 2008 to 2011) as calculated in accordance with Section 4.5.7;
FQ_t	=	The total amount of energy (expressed in MW) that is forecasted to be delivered through the relevant Regulated Distribution System, during Regulatory Year t (t = 2008 to 2011), to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, such amount of energy being forecasted in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC; and
WACC	=	The classical weighted average cost of capital as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9.

4.13.3 The second step is to calculate the Efficiency Factor (X) in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System for the Second Regulatory Period from the solution of the following equation (where only X is unknown) using the results of the calculation in Section 4.13.2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 PVP_{2007} = & [AMAP_{2007} - P_o] \times [1 + \\
 & (1 + Inflation_{2008} - X) / (1 + WACC) + \\
 & (1 + Inflation_{2008} - X) (1 + Inflation_{2009} - X) / (1 + WACC)^2 + \\
 & (1 + Inflation_{2008} - X) (1 + Inflation_{2009} - X) \\
 & (1 + Inflation_{2010} - X) / (1 + WACC)^3 + \\
 & (1 + Inflation_{2008} - X) (1 + Inflation_{2009} - X) \\
 & (1 + Inflation_{2010} - X) (1 + Inflation_{2011} - X) / (1 + WACC)^4]
 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

P_o is such amount (expressed in PhP) as the ERC determines in respect of that Regulated Distribution System to take into account a balance between windfall gains and windfall losses in revenue resulting from exogenous factors, and to assist with the reduction of price shocks during the transition from the First Regulatory Period to the Second Regulatory Period, provided only that such amount must be:

- (a) less than or equal to $AMAP_{2007} - [(ARR_{2008} / FQ_{2008}) / (1 + WACC)]$ (but must not be a negative amount)
 where $AMAP_{2007} \geq [(ARR_{2008} / FQ_{2008}) / (1 + WACC)]$
 (\geq meaning greater than or equal to); or
- (b) greater than or equal to $AMAP_{2007} - [(ARR_{2008} / FQ_{2008}) / (1 + WACC)]$ (but must not be a positive amount)
 where $AMAP_{2007} \leq [(ARR_{2008} / FQ_{2008}) / (1 + WACC)]$
 (\leq meaning less than or equal to);

$AMAP_{2007}$, ARR_{2008} , FQ_{2008} and $WACC$ are the same values as defined in Section 4.13.2;

PVP_{2006} is as calculated pursuant to Section 4.13.2; and

$Inflation_t$ is the forecast inflation for Regulatory Year t ($t = 2008$ to 2011), expressed in decimal (as opposed to percentage) terms, which is used by the ERC for the purpose of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII.

4.13.4 The Smoothed Maximum Annual Revenue Requirement in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period ($SMAR_t$) is calculated as follows:

- (a) where the relevant Regulatory Year is Regulatory Year 2008, the Smoothed Maximum Annual Revenue in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year 2008 ($SMAR_{2008}$) is:

$$\text{SMAR}_{2008} = [(0.75 \times \text{MAP}_{2007}) + (0.25 \times \text{MAP}_{2006})] \times \text{AQ}_{2007} \times (1 + \text{Inflation}_{2008} - X);$$

- (b) where the relevant Regulatory Year is Regulatory Year 2009, the Smoothed Maximum Annual Revenue in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year 2009 (SMAR_{2009}) is:

$$\text{SMAR}_{2009} = \text{SMAR}_{2008} \times (1 + \text{Inflation}_{2009} - X);$$

- (c) where the relevant Regulatory Year is Regulatory Year 2010, the Smoothed Maximum Annual Revenue in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year 2010 (SMAR_{2010}) is:

$$\text{SMAR}_{2010} = \text{SMAR}_{2009} \times (1 + \text{Inflation}_{2010} - X); \text{ and}$$

- (d) where the relevant Regulatory Year is Regulatory Year 2011, the Smoothed Maximum Annual Revenue in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year 2011 (SMAR_{2011}) is:

$$\text{SMAR}_{2011} = \text{SMAR}_{2010} \times (1 + \text{Inflation}_{2011} - X),$$

Where:

MAP_{2006} and MAP_{2007} are the same values as defined in Section 4.13.2;

AQ_{2007} is the total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) delivered through the relevant Regulated Distribution System, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March 2008, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, such amount of energy being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC;

Inflation_t is the forecast inflation for Regulatory Year t ($t = 2008$ to 2011), expressed in decimal (as opposed to percentage) terms, which is used by the ERC for the purpose of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII; and

X is as calculated pursuant to Section 4.13.3.

4.14 Revenue Path Transition

- 4.14.1 The ERC must treat any over or under recovery of revenue in respect of Regulatory Year 2007 in accordance with Section 4.3.

4.15 Force Majeure and Tax Event Pass Throughs

- 4.15.1 The ERC must ensure that such part of an Approved FM Pass Through Amount, an Approved Tax Pass Through Amount or a Negative Tax Pass Through Amount as has not been applied in the First Regulatory Period, and that is entitled or required to be applied after the expiry of the First Regulatory Period, is incorporated into the relevant Building Block analysis to be applied for the Second Regulatory Period. In such a case the recovery or pass through of that amount will cease to be undertaken pursuant to Article X or XI (as the case may be) and will be deemed to have been

effected instead by virtue of its incorporation into the Building Block analysis that is to be applied for the Second Regulatory Period.

- 4.15.2 The ERC must ensure that, in applying the Building Block analysis for the Second Regulatory Period, a Regulated Entity is neither advantaged nor disadvantaged as a result of the application of Article X or XI, in respect of a Force Majeure Event or Tax Change Event that occurs in the First Regulatory Period, resulting in an amount being recovered or passed through during the Second Regulatory Period under either of those Articles.
- 4.15.3 The ERC must ensure that any increase or saving in costs in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by a Regulated Entity and that the Regulated Entity is likely to suffer or achieve during the Second Regulatory Period, being an increase or saving that is the result of a Tax Change Event that has occurred in the First Regulatory Period, is incorporated into the relevant Building Block analysis to be applied for the Second Regulatory Period.

4.16 Service Quality Measures and Targets

- 4.16.1 The ERC must implement a performance incentive scheme that rewards each Regulated Entity for achieving specified target levels of performance, and penalizes each Regulated Entity for failing to achieve specified target levels of performance, during the Second Regulatory Period in accordance with Article VIII.

4.17 Efficiency Adjustments

- 4.17.1 The ERC must comply with Article IX in respect of the treatment of Net Efficiency Adjustments (as defined in Article IX) which arise during the Second Regulatory Period.

4.18 Change in Weighted Index

- 4.18.1 During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must review the values of W1 and W2 as set out in Section 3.3 to determine whether they appropriately reflect those proportions of the capital expenditure forecasts, and the operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts, for that Regulatory Period which are approved by the ERC in relation to a Regulated Distribution System under Sections 4.10.5 and 4.11.5 and which are to be undertaken in or are otherwise referable to a foreign currency.
- 4.18.2 If, as a result of its review under Section 4.18.1, the ERC determines that the values of any of W1 or W2 as set out in Section 3.3 should be altered to more appropriately reflect those proportions of the capital expenditure forecasts, and the operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts, referred to in Section 4.18.1, then the ERC must determine the altered values and those altered values must be used in applying the formula for the calculation of MAP_t for the relevant Regulated Distribution System as set out in Section

4.2.1. Without limiting the way in which the ERC may determine to alter the values of W1 or W2 for the purposes of this Section 4.18.2, the ERC may determine values which are constant for the whole of the Second Regulatory Period or that are different for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period. The values of W1 and W2 as determined pursuant to this Section 4.18.2 must not be changed during the Second Regulatory Period.

4.18.3 For the avoidance of doubt, the values of W1 and W2 that are used in applying the formula for the calculation of MAP_t for a Regulated Distribution System as set out in Section 4.2.1 may vary as between Regulated Distribution Systems.

4.19 Side Constraint

During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must determine, in respect of each Regulated Distribution System, the amount of the Side Constraint referred to in Section 6.4.1, which amount must be the same for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period (but may vary as between Regulated Distribution Systems).

4.20 Financial Ratio Analysis

4.20.1 During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, each Regulated Entity must provide the ERC with a forecast financial ratio analysis for each Regulatory Year of the Second Regulatory Period. The financial ratios must be derived from forecasts of the following financial accounting statements:

- (a) Profit and Loss Statement;
- (b) Balance Sheet; and
- (c) Statement of Cash Flows.

4.20.2 The forecast financial ratios which must be provided by each Regulated Entity to the ERC are as follows:

- (a) Interest Cover Ratios:
 - (i) EBIT / Interest Expense;
 - (ii) EBITDA / Interest Expense;
- (b) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratios:
 - (i) Funds from Operations / Total Debt;
 - (ii) Free Operating Cash Flow / Total Debt;
- (c) Profitability Ratios:
 - (i) EBITDA / Sales;

- (d) Capital Structure and Leverage Ratios:
 - (i) Long-term Debt / Total Capital;
 - (ii) Total Debt / Total Capital;
 - (iii) Debt / Equity; and
- (e) Other ratios determined by the ERC,

in each case calculated in a manner that is approved by the ERC (which manner must, to the extent reasonably possible, be consistent with the manner of calculation adopted by the Distribution Code or reputable financial institutions in respect of such financial ratios).

For the purposes of this Section 4.20.2, EBIT means earnings before interest and tax, and EBITDA means earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

4.20.3 The ERC may retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of reviewing, remodelling or recalculating the forecast financial accounting statements and forecast financial ratios referred to in this Section 4.20.

4.20.4 In determining the Annual Revenue Requirement for a Regulated Distribution System for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must take into account the estimated credit rating of the relevant Regulated Entity which results from the forecast financial ratios referred to in this Section 4.20 so as to achieve the general Building Block principles in Section 4.4.1.

4.21 Quantity Forecasts

4.21.1 During the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, each Regulated Entity must provide the ERC with its forecasts, for each Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period, of the total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) forecasted to be delivered through each Regulated Distribution System operated by it, during that Regulatory Year, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, such amount of energy being forecasted in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC.

4.21.2 The ERC must retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of reviewing the forecasts referred to in Section 4.21.1 to determine whether they are reasonable. Once such Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts have presented their written reports to the ERC, the ERC must decide, following a consideration of the recommendations of the Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts as provided in their written reports, whether the relevant forecasts are reasonable. If:

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- (a) the ERC decides that those forecasts are reasonable, it must approve them;
- (b) the ERC decides that those forecasts are not reasonable, it must, after consulting with the relevant Regulated Entity, approve those forecasts with such amendments as the ERC considers necessary to make them reasonable.

ARTICLE V

SUBSEQUENT REGULATORY PERIODS

5.1 General Price Control Principles

- 5.1.1 The ERC must continue to apply a price cap form of price control for each Subsequent Regulatory Period. Subject to Section 6.2.1(f) and (g), the maximum distribution wheeling rates that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Subsequent Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System will be set under the price cap formula set out in Section 4.2.1 except that, as part of the Regulatory Reset Process for that Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII:
- (a) the ERC must modify that formula to accommodate the fact that it applies to a Regulatory Period that is not the Second Regulatory Period;
 - (b) the ERC may alter the values and names of the components of that formula for the purposes of its application in respect of any Regulated Distribution System (the values of such components are likely to vary as between Regulated Distribution Systems); and
 - (c) the ERC may amend that formula by the addition of any of the components referred to in Section 5.2.1, in which case the formula as so amended will apply in respect of all the Regulated Distribution Systems (such components may have values that differ as between Regulated Distribution Systems).
- 5.1.2 Notwithstanding Section 5.1 or 5.2, the price cap formula that is to apply for a Subsequent Regulatory Period must accommodate the requirements of the first paragraph of Section 26 of the EPIRA (other than the final proviso).
- 5.1.3 A Regulated Entity must ensure that the maximum average price that it charges for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year that occurs in a Subsequent Regulatory Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System does not exceed the price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year as calculated in accordance with the price cap formula that applies for that Regulatory Year in accordance with this Article V. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a failure to comply with this obligation will not be a violation of these Guidelines (any revenue that is derived as a result of the price cap being exceeded will effectively be returned to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System by way of a reduction in the price cap for that Regulated Distribution System for the following Regulatory Year to an amount that is lower than that which would otherwise have applied).

5.2 Price Control Formula

5.2.1 For the purposes of Section 5.1.1(c) the ERC may amend the formula set out in Section 4.2.1 by the addition of any of the following components:

- (a) [an automatic correction to the maximum average price that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System so as to account for differences between the forecast system co-incident maximum demand used to determine forecast capital expenditure and forecast operating and maintenance expenditure, on the one hand, and the actual measured system co-incident maximum demand, on the other hand];
- (b) an automatic correction to the maximum average price that a Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System, so as to account for differences between the target levels of performance (set under Section 5.15.1) and the actual levels of such performance;
- (c) a change to the general form of the price cap formula to allow it to better compensate Regulated Entities in the event that there is hyper inflation; and
- (d) any other component that is consistent with internationally-accepted rate setting methodologies.

5.2.2 During the Regulatory Reset Process for each Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must review the values of W1 and W2 as set out in Section 3.3 (as those values may have been altered from time to time for the purposes of the price cap formula that applies in respect of any Regulated Distribution System) to determine whether those values appropriately reflect the proportions of the capital expenditure forecasts, and the operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts, for that Regulatory Period which are approved by the ERC in relation to a Regulated Distribution System and which are to be undertaken in or are otherwise referable to a foreign currency. If, as a result of its review, the ERC determines that those values should be altered to more appropriately reflect those proportions, the ERC must determine the altered values for the purposes of the price cap formula that is to apply in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for that Subsequent Regulatory Period. Without limiting the way in which the ERC may determine to alter those values for the purposes of this Section 5.2.2, the ERC may determine values which are constant for the whole of that Subsequent Regulatory Period or that are different for each Regulatory Year in that Subsequent Regulatory

Period. The values of W1 and W2 as determined pursuant to this Section 5.2.2 must not be changed during that Subsequent Regulatory Period.

- 5.2.3 For the avoidance of doubt, the values of W1 and W2 that are used in the price cap formula may vary as between Regulated Distribution Systems.

5.3 General Building Block Principles

- 5.3.1 The ERC must continue to apply the general Building Block principles provided in Section 4.4.1 for each Subsequent Regulatory Period (for which purposes Section 4.4.1 (i) and (j) will be deemed to refer to that Subsequent Regulatory Period instead of the Second Regulatory Period).

- 5.3.2 The resultant allowed annual revenue requirement for each Regulated Distribution System for each Regulatory Year during a Subsequent Regulatory Period must include the relevant efficiency adjustment which is carried over to that Regulatory Year from a previous Regulatory Period in accordance with Section 9.3 or Section 5.16 (as applicable).

5.4 Primary Building Blocks

- 5.4.1 Subject to Sections 5.5 to 5.11, the ERC may adopt a Building Block analysis different from that set out in Section 4.5 for any Subsequent Regulatory Period (including by altering the relevant Building Blocks), but the same Building Block analysis must be applied in respect of all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems for the same Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.5 Asset Valuation

- 5.5.1 An asset re-valuation must be undertaken in relation to each Regulated Distribution System prior to the commencement of the Third Regulatory Period and the provisions of Section 4.6 will apply with such modifications as are necessary in respect of that re-valuation.

- 5.5.2 Where the re-valuation undertaken pursuant to Section 5.5.1 shows that an asset that has previously been optimized out of the regulatory asset base for a Regulated Distribution System should be included in the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System for the Third Regulatory Period, the following principles relating to the treatment of that asset must be employed:

- (a) the value at which that asset must be included in that regulatory asset base is its regulatory asset base value as at the date of its exclusion from the regulatory asset base; and
- (b) that asset must be included in that regulatory asset base in the Regulatory Year in the Third Regulatory Period in which the asset is forecasted to be required to support the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity, and the asset must be depreciated

(in an accelerated manner) over its remaining economic life as if it had never been optimized out of the regulatory asset base.

- 5.5.3 As part of the Regulatory Reset Process under Article VII for Subsequent Regulatory Periods following the Third Regulatory Period, and subject to Section 5.5.4, the ERC must require that either:
- (a) the regulatory asset base for a Regulated Distribution System is re-valued, in which case the provisions of Section 4.6 will apply with such modifications as are necessary in respect of such re-valuation, except that the re-valuation must value the material items of plant and equipment either:
 - (i) at their optimized deprival value (i.e. at the lesser of their optimized depreciated replacement cost and their recoverable amount (their recoverable amount being the greater of their economic value and net realizable value)); or
 - (ii) using some other method of internationally-accepted valuation methodology as determined by the ERC; or
 - (b) the previous value of the regulatory asset base for a Regulated Distribution System is rolled-forward, in which case the provisions of Sections 4.6.9 and 4.6.10 will apply with such modifications as are necessary in respect of such roll-forward.

However, any assets previously optimized out of the regulatory asset base for a Regulated Distribution System will be included in that regulatory asset base if the ERC is satisfied that those assets are required to support the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity, in which case the principles set out in Section 5.5.2 must be employed in relation to the treatment of those assets.

- 5.5.4 Notwithstanding Section 5.5.3(a), the value of any Transferred Subtransmission Assets must be determined in accordance with Section 4.6.13.
- 5.5.5 The ERC must adopt the same alternative under Section 5.5.3 in respect of all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems for the same Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.6 Rolled Forward Regulatory Asset Base

- 5.6.1 The ERC must continue to apply the approach to rolling forward the regulatory asset base for a Regulated Distribution System as provided in Section 4.7 for the Third Regulatory Period, subject to changes which may be required to accommodate a different Building Block analysis adopted by the ERC under Section 5.4.

5.6.2 The ERC may, for any Subsequent Regulatory Period following the Third Regulatory Period, change its approach to rolling forward the regulatory asset base for a Regulated Distribution System from the approach provided in Section 4.7, provided that:

- (a) the approach used is consistent with the approach adopted by the ERC under Sections 5.4 and 5.5 in relation to the Building Block analysis and the valuation of the regulatory asset base; and
- (b) the same approach is used in respect of all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems for the same Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.7 Regulatory Depreciation

5.7.1 The ERC may change its approach to regulatory depreciation for any Subsequent Regulatory Period provided that:

- (a) the same approach to regulatory depreciation must be applied in respect of all Regulated Distribution Systems;
- (b) the regulatory life that is attributable to any asset category must be the same for the same asset category for each Regulated Distribution System;
- (c) if the ERC changes the regulatory life that is attributable to any asset category, it must also change the depreciation rate so that the Regulated Entity that operates the relevant Regulated Distribution System does not over or under recover the value of the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System; and
- (d) the regulatory depreciation that is applied in respect of Transferred Subtransmission Assets is calculated by reference to, and is applied to, the value of those assets as determined in accordance with Section 4.16.3.

5.8 Weighted Average Cost of Capital Determination

5.8.1 The ERC must continue to apply the approach to the calculation of the weighted average cost of capital provided in Section 4.9 for the Third Regulatory Period where the ERC continues to use the Building Block analysis set out in Section 4.5. Where the ERC adopts a different Building Block analysis for the Third Regulatory Period it must also alter the methodology for calculating the weighted average cost of capital to that which provides the best financial consistency between the new Building Block analysis and the weighted average cost of capital methodology. Where the ERC decides to change the methodology it uses to calculate the weighted average cost of capital for the Third Regulatory Period, it must adopt an internationally-accepted methodology.

- 5.8.2 The ERC may alter its approach to the calculation of the weighted average cost of capital for any Subsequent Regulatory Period following the Third Regulatory Period (and the parameters and their values which it uses to calculate such weighted average cost of capital), provided that it uses an internationally-accepted methodology.
- 5.8.3 The ERC must retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of assisting the ERC to determine both the method for calculating, and the value of, the weighted average cost of capital that is to apply for a Subsequent Regulatory Period.
- 5.8.4 The weighted average cost of capital determined by the ERC in accordance with this Section 5.8 for any Subsequent Regulatory Period must be the same for all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems. For these purposes, where the value for a parameter used in the determination of the weighted average cost of capital is determined by reference to, or is influenced by, the characteristics of electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines, that value must be determined as an industry average for electricity distribution businesses in the Philippines excluding electricity distribution businesses conducted by Electric Cooperatives.

5.9 Capital Expenditure Forecast

- 5.9.1 The ERC must continue to apply the approach to capital expenditure forecasts as provided in Section 4.10 for the Third Regulatory Period, subject to changes which may be required to accommodate a different Building Block analysis adopted by the ERC under Section 5.4.
- 5.9.2 The ERC may change its approach to capital expenditure forecasts for Subsequent Regulatory Periods following the Third Regulatory Period.
- 5.9.3 The ERC must apply the same approach to capital expenditure forecasts in respect of all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems for the same Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.10 Operating and Maintenance Expenditure

- 5.10.1 The ERC must continue to apply the approach to operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts as provided in Section 4.11 for the Third Regulatory Period, subject to changes which may be required to accommodate a different Building Block analysis adopted by the ERC under Section 5.4.
- 5.10.2 The ERC may change its approach to operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts for Subsequent Regulatory Periods following the Third Regulatory Period.
- 5.10.3 The ERC must apply the same approach to operating and maintenance expenditure forecasts in respect of all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems for the same Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.11 Calculation of Corporate Income Tax

5.11.1 Subject to changes which may be required to accommodate a different Building Block analysis adopted by the ERC under Section 5.4:

- (a) the ERC must continue to apply the approach to estimating corporate income tax as provided in Sections 4.12.1 to 4.12.3 for the Third Regulatory Period; and
- (b) the ERC must, in accordance with Section 5.11.2, adjust the allowed annual revenue requirement (calculated in accordance with the other provisions of this Article V) for each Regulated Distribution System for each of the Regulatory Years in the Third Regulatory Period, such adjustment being the income tax adjustment amount for those Regulatory Years in place of that which is calculated pursuant to Section 4.12.4.

5.11.2 The income tax adjustment amount in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year t in the Third Regulatory Period as referred to in Section 5.11.1(b) (ITA_t) must be calculated by the ERC in accordance with the following formula:

$$ITA_t = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^4 \{ [ActTax_{p, n-1} - Tax_{p,n}] \times (1 + WACC_{srp})^y \}}{\{1 - [1 / (1 + WACC_{trp})^4]\} / WACC_{trp}}$$

Where:

- $ActTax_{p,n-1}$ = The corporate income tax actually paid, by the Regulated Entity that operates the Regulated Distribution System, for Regulatory Year $n-1$ to the extent such tax relates to taxable income of that Regulated Entity (net of any related accumulated tax losses) which arises from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity (whether or not such taxable income arises in Regulatory Year $n-1$);
- $Tax_{p,n}$ = The estimated corporate income tax payable by that Regulated Entity in Regulatory Year n as calculated by the ERC in accordance with Sections 4.12.1 to 4.12.3;
- $WACC_{srp}$ = The classical weighted average cost of capital as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9;

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- y = The number of Regulatory Years in the period that commences at the beginning of Regulatory Year n and expires at the end of the last Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period (both dates inclusive); and
- $WACC_{tp}$ = The weighted average cost of capital as determined by the ERC for the Third Regulatory Period in accordance with Section 4.9.

For the avoidance of doubt, ITA_t may be positive (in which case the allowed annual revenue requirement for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t will be increased by the addition of that amount) or negative (in which case the allowed annual revenue requirement for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t will be reduced by the subtraction of that amount).

5.11.3 For the purposes of Section 5.11.2:

- (a) the corporate income tax that is actually paid by a Regulated Entity in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year must be verified by returns received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and evidence of payment by Authorized Agent Banks; and
- (b) the extent to which the tax referred to in paragraph (a) relates to taxable income of a Regulated Entity (net of any related accumulated tax losses) which arises from the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity must be certified by an auditor who:
 - (i) is registered as a certified public accountant under the Revised Accountancy Law (Presidential Decree No.692);
 - (ii) possesses the independence as defined in Part II Section 14 of the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants as promulgated by the Board of Accountancy and approved by the Professional Regulation Commission; and
 - (iii) is one of the five largest auditing firms in the Philippines (as measured by annual revenue derived in the Philippines) or is approved by the ERC for the purposes of giving the certification referred to in this paragraph (b).

5.11.4 The ERC may change its approach to the treatment of corporate income tax for the purposes of calculating the allowed annual revenue requirement for a Regulated Distribution System for Subsequent Regulatory Periods following the Third Regulatory Period, provided that the same approach is applied in respect of all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems for the same Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.12 Revenue Smoothing

- 5.12.1 The ERC must continue to apply the approach to revenue smoothing as provided in Section 4.13 for the Third Regulatory Period, subject to changes which may be required to accommodate a different Building Block analysis adopted by the ERC under Section 5.4.
- 5.12.2 The ERC may alter its approach to revenue smoothing for Subsequent Regulatory Periods following the Third Regulatory Period.
- 5.12.3 The ERC must apply the same approach to revenue smoothing in respect of all Regulated Entities and all Regulated Distribution Systems for the same Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.13 Revenue Path Transition

- 5.13.1 The ERC must ensure that, for the transition from the Second Regulatory Period to the Third Regulatory Period, and for the transition from any Subsequent Regulatory Period to another Subsequent Regulatory Period, it applies a correction factor so that any over recovery of revenue in respect of the last Regulatory Year of the Second Regulatory Period or the last Regulatory Year of the first-mentioned Subsequent Regulatory Period (as the case may be) is effectively returned to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System by way of a reduction in the maximum average price that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during the first Regulatory Year of the Third Regulatory Period or the first Regulatory Year of the second-mentioned Subsequent Regulatory Period (as the case may be), of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System.

5.14 Force Majeure and Tax Event Pass Throughs

- 5.14.1 The ERC must ensure that such part of an Approved FM Pass Through Amount, an Approved Tax Pass Through Amount or a Negative Tax Pass Through Amount as has not been applied in a Regulatory Period, and that is entitled or required to be applied after the expiry of that Regulatory Period, is incorporated into the relevant Building Block analysis to be applied for the Subsequent Regulatory Period that immediately follows that Regulatory Period. In such a case the recovery or pass through of that amount will cease to be undertaken pursuant to Article X or XI (as the case may be) and will be deemed to have been effected instead by virtue of its incorporation into the Building Block analysis that is to be applied for that Subsequent Regulatory Period.
- 5.14.2 The ERC must ensure that, in applying the Building Block analysis for a Subsequent Regulatory Period, a Regulated Entity is neither advantaged nor disadvantaged as a result of the application of Article X or XI, in respect of a Force Majeure Event or Tax Change Event that occurs in a preceding Regulatory Period, resulting in an amount being recovered or passed

through during that Subsequent Regulatory Period under either of those Articles.

- 5.14.3 The ERC must ensure that any increase or saving in costs in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by a Regulated Entity and that the Regulated Entity is likely to suffer or achieve during a Regulatory Period in respect of which the Regulatory Reset Process is being undertaken under Article VII, being an increase or saving that is the result of a Tax Change Event that has occurred in a previous Regulatory Period, is incorporated into the relevant Building Block analysis to be applied for that Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.15 Service Quality Measures and Targets

- 5.15.1 As part of the Regulatory Reset Process for a Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must implement a performance incentive scheme that rewards each Regulated Entity for achieving specified target levels of performance and penalizes each Regulated Entity for failing to achieve specified target levels of performance. Without limiting the nature of such scheme, the performance incentive scheme must include performance indicators, performance targets and reporting arrangements with which each Regulated Entity must comply during that Subsequent Period and may be a continuation of that developed under Section 8.2.

5.16 Efficiency Adjustments

- 5.16.1 The ERC must calculate and treat efficiency gains and losses arising during a Subsequent Regulatory Period on a similar basis to that adopted under Article IX for the Second Regulatory Period (except that the ERC may elect not to apply an efficiency adjustment in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for any Regulatory Year t during that Subsequent Regulatory Period where service delivery levels subsisting during the last Regulatory Year in the immediately preceding Regulatory Period in respect of that Regulated Distribution System have not been maintained for Regulatory Year t). In addition, as part of the Regulatory Reset Process for that Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC will consider:
- (a) separately identifying those cost reductions and increases which are due to improved or reduced efficiency and those which have been caused by external factors (i.e. are 'windfall' gains or losses), and removing those latter gains or losses from the efficiency adjustment calculation, so that better efficiency incentives are provided to Regulated Entities;
 - (b) the introduction of a mechanism to reward Regulated Entities for advances in universal access which have the potential to benefit End-users through improved access to the Regulated Distribution Systems that are operated by them; and

- (c) [the introduction of a mechanism to reward Regulated Entities for the elimination of network constraints which would enhance the operation of the WESM and potentially benefit End-users through lower electricity prices/.

5.17 Side Constraint

As part of the Regulatory Reset Process for a Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC may determine a method to regulate the changes, during that Regulatory Period, in the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by a Regulated Entity for the provision by it of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it. Such method may take the form of the side constraint equation referred to in Section 6.4.1 (with or without new values for any of the parameters in it) or entirely different side constraint arrangements, provided that any such method must apply uniformly in relation to all of those maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by the Regulated Entity during that Subsequent Regulatory Period. For the avoidance of doubt, such method may vary as between Regulated Entities and Regulated Distribution Systems.

5.18 Financial Ratio Analysis

- 5.18.1 As part of the Regulatory Reset Process for a Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC may require each Regulated Entity to provide the ERC with a forecast financial ratio analysis for each Regulatory Year of that Subsequent Regulatory Period, using financial ratios of a kind and calculated in a manner specified by the ERC (which manner must, to the extent reasonably possible, be consistent with the manner of calculation adopted by the Distribution Code or reputable financial institutions in respect of such financial ratios).
- 5.18.2 The ERC may retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of reviewing, remodelling or recalculating the forecast financial ratios referred to in Section 5.18.1.
- 5.18.3 In determining the allowed annual revenue requirement for a Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year in a Subsequent Regulatory Period for the purposes of a Regulatory Reset Process for that Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must take into account the estimated credit rating of the relevant Regulated Entity which results from the forecast financial ratios referred to in Section 5.18.1 so as to achieve the general Building Block principles in Section 4.4.1.

5.19 Re-Opening Events

- 5.19.1 As part of the Regulatory Reset Process for a Subsequent Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must determine the circumstances (if any) in which the price cap formula that applies for that Subsequent Regulatory

Period may be altered, or the value of a component of that formula may be changed, during that Subsequent Regulatory Period.

5.20 Quantity Forecasts

5.20.1 The ERC must continue to apply the approach to energy delivery forecasts as provided in Section 4.21 for Subsequent Regulatory Periods.

ARTICLE VI

ANNUAL VERIFICATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF TARIFF RATES

6.1 Annual Distribution Rate Setting

6.1.1 The maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by a Regulated Entity for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System during a Regulatory Year may only be changed in accordance with this Article VI and the OADS Rules, following an annual review that is conducted in accordance with this Article VI and the OADS Rules.

6.2 Annual Rate Setting Timetable

6.2.1 Subject to the requirements of any applicable law, the annual review of the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by a Regulated Entity for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System during a Regulatory Year must proceed according to the following timetable and process:

- (a) During April of a Regulatory Year (such Regulatory Year being referred to for the purposes of this Article VI as the Calculation Year), the Regulated Entity must gather the data and information referred to in Section 6.3.2 in respect of the 12 month period ending on 31 March in the Calculation Year (such period being referred to as the Historical Period) and provide its calculations of the following to the ERC in both written and soft copy form:
 - (i) the amount billed to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System for the provision by the Regulated Entity of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System during the Historical Period (adjusted as required for the purposes of Sections 3.4.1 or 4.3.1, as applicable) (CR) (see Sections 3.4, 4.3 and 5.1);
 - (ii) the net income derived, during the Historical Period, from each related business undertaking which is engaged in directly or indirectly by the Regulated Entity and which utilizes assets that form part of the regulatory asset base for that Regulated Distribution System (see Sections 3.4, 4.3 and 5.1);
 - (iii) the total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) delivered through that Regulated Distribution System, during the Historical Period, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System (see Sections 3.4, 4.3 and 5.1);

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- (iv) the simple average of the monthly 180 day weighted-average Manila Reference Rate in nominal percent per annum terms published by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas for the Historical Period (see Sections 3.4, 4.3 and 5.1);
 - (v) the Correction Factor under the over/under recovery formula for the Regulatory Year immediately following the Calculation Year (the Application Year) (K_t) (see Sections 3.4, 4.3 and 5.1);
 - (vi) the change in Weighted Index for the Application Year (CWI_t) (see Sections 3.3, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2);
 - (vii) the maximum average price (expressed in PhP/MWh) that the Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during the Application Year, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System (MAP_t) (see Sections 3.2, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2); and
 - (viii) such other items as the ERC may specify from time to time for the purposes of these Guidelines (for this purpose the ERC may also specify that the Regulated Entity need not calculate one or more of the items referred to above).
- (b) On or before 30 April in the Calculation Year, the Regulated Entity must submit to the ERC, in both written and soft copy form, its proposal for the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by it for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System during the Application Year, together with a statement that demonstrates the compliance (or likely compliance) of those proposed rates with the requirements of these Guidelines (including, in particular, Sections 3.1.2, 4.1.2, 5.1, 6.4 and 6.5 (as applicable)) and the OADS Rules.
- (c) The submission by the Regulated Entity must clearly indicate the data used in calculating the proposed maximum distribution wheeling rates and the source of all data used, and must provide an explanation of each calculation and its outcome, so that there is no ambiguity for the ERC in interpreting how the Regulated Entity has calculated the proposed maximum distribution wheeling rates.
- (d) Where required by the ERC, the Regulated Entity must meet with ERC staff to explain in detail its submission, and such request and meeting must occur prior to 25 May of the Calculation Year.
- (e) Where the ERC requires such by notice in writing given to the Regulated Entity by 20 May of the Calculation Year, the Regulated Entity must provide to the ERC, in both written and soft copy form,

further information on the proposed maximum distribution wheeling rates set out in its submission, and such further information must be so provided prior to 25 May of the Calculation Year.

- (f) The ERC must, on or before 16 June of the Calculation Year, determine whether or not the maximum distribution wheeling rates proposed by the Regulated Entity in its submission (as such submission may be amended with the approval of the ERC) comply (or are likely to comply) with the requirements of these Guidelines (including, in particular, Sections 3.1.2, 4.1.2, 5.1, 6.4 and 6.5 (as applicable)) and the OADS Rules. If:
 - (i) the ERC is satisfied that such rates do comply (or are likely to comply) with the requirements of these Guidelines and the OADS Rules, the Regulated Entity must implement those rates with effect from 1 July of the Application Year;
 - (ii) the ERC is not satisfied that such rates do comply (or are likely to comply) with the requirements of these Guidelines and the OADS Rules:
 - (A) the Regulated Entity must amend its proposed maximum distribution wheeling rates in accordance with such directions as the ERC (after consulting with the Regulated Entity) may give for the purposes of ensuring that those rates comply (or are likely to comply) with the requirements of these Guidelines and the OADS Rules; and
 - (B) the Regulated Entity must implement those amended rates by 15 days after the date on which the ERC gives those directions but not earlier than 1 July of the Application Year (pending which the Regulated Entity must continue to apply its existing rates).
- (g) If the Regulated Entity fails to file its submission on its proposed maximum distribution wheeling rates before 30 April in the Calculation Year (as required under Section 6.2.1 (b)), the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by it for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System during the Application Year will be such rates as are determined by the ERC (being rates that the ERC is satisfied comply (or are likely to comply) with the requirements of these Guidelines and the OADS Rules), pending which the Regulated Entity must continue to apply its existing rates.

- (h) A failure by the Regulated Entity to file a submission or any further information as required under Section 6.2.1 (b) or (e) is a breach of these Guidelines and the ERC may impose a fine or penalty under Section 43 (l) of the EPIRA for such a breach.
- 6.2.2 The OADS Rules set out the manner in which Regulated Entities must pass through to Customers of the Regulated Distribution Systems that are operated by them:
- (a) the transmission wheeling rate charges that are imposed on those Regulated Entities; and
 - (b) such other amounts as are specified in the Transmission Wheeling Rate Guidelines to be in addition to, or in reduction of, the maximum amounts that the "Regulated Entity" is otherwise permitted to charge "Customers" for "Regulated Transmission Services" (as those terms are defined in those Guidelines) and as are payable by or for the benefit of those Regulated Entities in their capacity as such "Customers".

The amounts so passed through are not to be taken into account in the calculation of the maximum average prices that such Regulated Entities are permitted to charge for the provision by them of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution Systems that are operated by them, or in determining whether those prices have been exceeded.

[Note: The OADS Rules will provide for the Regulated Entities to recover from their customers amounts payable by those Regulated Entities to TRANSCO/Concessionaire for transmission charges and positive tax changes and for the Regulated Entities to pass through to their customers amounts credited to those Regulated Entities by TRANSCO/Concessionaire, eg. negative tax changes.]

6.3 Annual Actual and Forecast Data Requirements

- 6.3.1 The data required for the purposes of the calculations referred to in Section 6.2.1(a) includes financial and operational data on actual outcomes and forecasts of that data. This data must be delivered by each Regulated Entity to the ERC, in both written and soft copy form, with its proposal for the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by it for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System during the Application Year.
- 6.3.2 The historical financial and operational data that must be provided to the ERC will depend on the components of the price control formula which is determined by the ERC to apply for the Application Year. However, until the ERC determines otherwise, each Regulated Entity must provide the ERC, during April of the Calculation Year, with at least the following

historical financial and operational data (such data being provided in both written and soft copy form):

- (a) the total amount billed to all Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System in each Customer Segment for the provision by the Regulated Entity, during the Historical Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System, the amount so billed being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC ($CR_{k,t-1}$) (see Section 6.4);
- (b) the maximum distribution wheeling rates it has applied to each Customer Segment in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System during the Historical Period;
- (c) the actual distribution wheeling rates it has applied to each Customer Segment in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System during the Historical Period;
- (d) the total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) delivered through the relevant Regulated Distribution System, during the Historical Period, to all Customers of that Regulated Distribution System in each Customer Segment, the amount of energy so delivered being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC ($AQ_{k,t-1}$) (see Section 6.4). *[Note that this does not contemplate distribution wheeling rate charges being paid by embedded generators.]*

6.3.3 The forecast financial and operational data that must be provided to the ERC will depend on the components of the price control formula which is determined by the ERC to apply for the Application Year. However, until the ERC determines otherwise, each Regulated Entity must provide the ERC, during April of the Calculation Year, with at least the following forecast financial and operational data (such data being provided in both written and soft copy form):

- (a) the total amount forecasted to be billed to all Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System in each Customer Segment for the provision by the Regulated Entity, during the 12 month period ending on 31 March in the Application Year, of Regulated Distribution Services (the Forecast Period), the amount so forecasted being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC ($FCR_{k,t}$) (see Section 6.4); and
- (b) the total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) forecasted to be delivered through the relevant Regulated Distribution System, during the Forecast Period, to all Customers of that Regulated Distribution System in each Customer Segment, the amount so forecasted being determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC ($FQ_{k,t}$) (see Section 6.4). *[Note that this does*

not contemplate distribution wheeling rate charges being paid by embedded generators.]

6.4 Side Constraints on Proposed Maximum Distribution Wheeling Rates

6.4.1 Subject to Section 6.5, the maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by a Regulated Entity for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System during an Application Year to a Customer Segment in respect of that Regulated Distribution System (k) must comply with the following condition:

$$\frac{(FCR_{k,t} / FQ_{k,t}) - (CR_{k,t-1} / AQ_{k,t-1})}{(CR_{k,t-1} / AQ_{k,t-1})}$$

$$\leq (1 + CWI_t + SC_t)$$

Where:

$FCR_{k,t}$ = the total amount forecasted to be billed to all Customers of the Regulated Distribution System in Customer Segment k for the provision by the Regulated Entity, during the Forecast Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System, as provided under Section 6.3.3(a);

$CR_{k,t-1}$ = the total amount billed to all Customers of the Regulated Distribution System in Customer Segment k for the provision by the Regulated Entity, during the Historical Period, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the Regulated Distribution System, as provided under Section 6.3.2(a);

“ \leq ” = less than or equal to;

SC_t = the Side Constraint in respect of the Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t, which:

- (a) where Regulatory Year t occurs during the First Regulatory Period, is 0.02; and
- (b) where Regulatory Year t occurs during the Second Regulatory Period, is such amount as the ERC

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determines for that Regulatory Period, during the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, having regard to the needs of End-users (for the avoidance of doubt, such amount may vary as between Regulated Distribution Systems);

CWI_t = the change in Weighted Index for Regulatory Year t as calculated in accordance with Section 3.3;

$FQ_{k,t}$ = the total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) forecasted to be delivered through the Regulated Distribution System, during the Forecast Period, to all Customers of that Regulated Distribution System in Customer Segment k, as provided under Section 6.3.3(b); and

$AQ_{k,t-1}$ = the total amount of energy (expressed in MWh) delivered through the Regulated Distribution System, during the Historical Period, to all Customers of that Regulated Distribution System in Customer Segment k, as provided under Section 6.3.2(d).

[Note: the quantity definitions above make no allowance for distribution use of system charges for embedded generators.]

6.5 Other parameters

6.5.1 The maximum distribution wheeling rates that may be charged by a Regulated Entity for the provision of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System must:

- (a) comply with the requirements of any applicable law (including the EPIRA and the IRR);
- (b) comply with applicable requirements that apply to such rates as set out in any applicable ERC order;
- (c) be such as to result in the removal of cross subsidies in accordance with the applicable requirements of any law or of any order by the ERC; and
- (d) comply with the applicable requirements of any law or order made by the ERC relating to the treatment of system losses.

ARTICLE VII
REGULATORY RESET PROCESS

7.1 Regulatory Reset Process Timelines

- 7.1.1 Prior to each Regulatory Period the ERC will undertake a Regulatory Reset Process pursuant to this Article VII. This process will, in accordance with this Article VII, entail consultation in respect of the ERC's proposals for the price control arrangements that are to apply for that Regulatory Period.
- 7.1.2 The ERC must publish a Regulatory Reset Issues Paper not less than 21 months prior to the end of each Regulatory Period. The Regulatory Reset Issues Paper must:
- (a) provide the ERC's initial views on the issues raised by the pending Regulatory Reset Process; and
 - (b) specify the information to be provided by each Regulated Entity for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process and the time by which that information must be provided.

Each Regulated Entity must provide the information specified pursuant to paragraph (b) within the time specified under that paragraph.

- 7.1.3 The ERC must call for written submissions on the issues raised in the Regulatory Reset Issues Paper and must require that such submissions be delivered not later than two months after the publication of the Regulatory Reset Issues Paper. When all such written submissions have been received, the ERC must, within two weeks of the closing date for written submissions and subject to Section 7.1.4, publish all such submissions on its web site (subject to normal internet service provider performance), or through such other electronic medium as is generally accepted and in use at that time, and have hard copies of them available for purchase from its offices.
- 7.1.4 Where a written submission identifies information in it which is confidential, the ERC may only publish or otherwise disclose that information if the ERC has given written notification to the person who has made that submission of the ERC's intention to publish or otherwise disclose that information and either:
- (a) that person has not made a written submission to the ERC objecting to the publication or disclosure of that information (including reasons as to why publication or disclosure of the information would cause substantial commercial damage or harm to it) within two weeks of receiving the written notification; or

- (b) that person has made a written submission to the ERC objecting to the publication or disclosure of that information (including reasons as to why publication or disclosure of the information would cause substantial commercial damage or harm to it) but the ERC, after considering that submission, nevertheless decides that publication or disclosure of the information will not cause substantial commercial damage or harm to that person (in which case the ERC must not publish or otherwise disclose that information unless it has first given the person not less than one week's notice of its decision).
- 7.1.5 Following the publication of the Regulatory Reset Issues Paper, the ERC must retain a Regulatory Reset Expert or Regulatory Reset Experts pursuant to Article XIV for the purpose of undertaking and preparing a written report in respect of each of the following:
- (a) the asset re-valuation in relation to each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by a Regulated Entity, as referred to in Section 4.6 or Section 5.5 (as applicable) (see Section 4.6.2);
 - (b) for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period, the condition of certain assets that are used to provide Regulated Distribution Services and the regulatory life which should be attributed to such assets (see Section 4.8.3);
 - (c) the determination of the weighted average cost of capital as referred to in Section 4.9 or Section 5.8 (as applicable);
 - (d) the review of each Regulated Entity's proposed capital expenditure in relation to each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, as referred to in Section 4.10 or Section 5.9 (as applicable);
 - (e) the review of each Regulated Entity's proposed operating and maintenance expenditure in relation to each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, as referred to in Section 4.11 or Section 5.10 (as applicable); and
 - (f) the review of each Regulated Entity's energy delivery forecasts as referred to in Section 4.21 or Section 5.20 (as applicable).
- 7.1.6 The Regulatory Reset Expert(s) must be able to commence work at least 17 months prior to the end of the relevant Regulatory Period, and substantially conclude their work by 10 months prior to the end of that Regulatory Period.
- 7.1.7 Not later than nine months prior to the commencement of the relevant Regulatory Period the ERC must publish a draft determination on the price control arrangements that are to apply for the relevant Regulatory Period on the ERC's website (subject to normal internet service provider performance) or through such other electronic medium as is generally

accepted and in use at that time. Copies of the draft determination must also be available for purchase at the offices of the ERC.

- 7.1.8 The ERC must invite submissions on the draft determination, such submissions to be provided in writing or at public hearings convened for that purpose.
- 7.1.9 All written submissions must be made within two months of the publication of the draft determination and only those persons who make written submissions may participate in the relevant public hearings.
- 7.1.10 The relevant public hearings must be held during the period of seven to five months prior to the commencement of the relevant Regulatory Period.
- 7.1.11 After considering all the submissions made to it in accordance with Sections 7.1.9 and 7.1.10, the ERC must publish a final determination on the price control arrangements that are to apply for the relevant Regulatory Period. Such final determination must be published not later than three months prior to the commencement of the relevant Regulatory Period on the ERC's website (subject to normal internet service provider performance) or through such other electronic medium as is generally accepted and in use at that time. Copies of the final determination must also be available for purchase at the offices of the ERC.

ARTICLE VIII

SERVICE QUALITY MEASURES AND TARGETS

8.1 Establishment of Distribution Performance Standards

8.1.1 Not later than eighteen months prior to the commencement of the Second Regulatory Period, the ERC must, subject to Section 8.1.3, determine:

- (a) the indices that are to be used for the purposes of these Guidelines to measure:
 - (i) the performance of each Regulated Distribution System; and
 - (ii) the service performance of the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System,

(these indices must at least include those specified in Part 1 of Appendix B and may, for example, include any of those specified in Part 2 of Appendix B and any of the power quality standards and customer service standards specified in the Distribution Code);

- (b) for each of the indices referred to in paragraph (a), the target level of performance of the relevant Regulated Distribution System or the target level of service performance of the relevant Regulated Entity (as the case may be) for each Regulatory Year occurring during the Second Regulatory Period, as measured by that index;
- (c) the manner in which each Regulated Entity must record the actual performance of each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, and the actual service performance of that Regulated Entity, as measured by each of the indices referred to in paragraph (a);
- (d) the manner and form in which, and the time by which, each Regulated Entity must report to the ERC on the actual performance of each Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it, and the actual service performance of that Regulated Entity, for each Regulatory Year occurring during the Second Regulatory Period, as measured by each of the indices referred to in paragraph (a); and
- (e) the circumstances in which the ERC may grant permission for a period of performance to be excluded for the purposes of measuring the performance of a Regulated Distribution System, or the service performance of a Regulated Entity in restoring Regulated Distribution Services in respect of a Regulated Distribution System following the outage of a component of that Regulated Distribution System, using the indices referred to in paragraph (a) (as a minimum such circumstances must include the

events provided in clause 3.3.3.2(b), (d) and (e) of the Distribution Code).

For the purposes of assisting the ERC to determine the matters referred to in this Section 8.1.1, each Regulated Entity must as soon as practicable after the Effectivity Date provide the ERC with such information as the ERC requires under clause 3.3 of Distribution Code.

- 8.1.2 The target levels of performance determined under Section 8.1.1(b) may vary as between Regulatory Years, as between different Regulated Entities and different Regulated Distribution Systems, and as between the location of different parts of the same Regulated Distribution System.
- 8.1.3 The ERC must determine the matters referred to in Section 8.1.1 after consultation with such persons as it thinks appropriate and after taking into account:
- (a) accepted international practices, or accepted Philippines electricity industry practices, in relation to the matters referred to in Section 8.1.1;
 - (b) the measures which a Regulated Entity can reasonably be required to implement for the purposes of meeting the target levels of performance referred to in Section 8.1.1(b) and complying with the obligations regarding recording and reporting referred to in Sections 8.1.1(c) and (d);
 - (c) the capital expenditure program for a Regulated Distribution System that is approved by the ERC under Section 4.10;
 - (d) the relevant provisions of the Distribution Code and any relevant guidelines promulgated pursuant to the Distribution Code; and
 - (e) any other factors the ERC considers relevant.

8.2 Performance Incentive Scheme

- 8.2.1 As part of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC must develop a performance incentive scheme that:
- (a) rewards each Regulated Entity to the extent that the actual level of performance of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by that Regulated Entity or the actual level of service performance of that Regulated Entity (as the case may be) for a Regulatory Year, as measured by the indices referred to in Section 8.1.1(a), exceeds the target level of performance of that Regulated Distribution System or the target level of service performance of that Regulated Entity (as the case may be) for that Regulatory Year, as determined under Section 8.1.1(b);

- (b) penalizes each Regulated Entity to the extent that the actual level of performance of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by that Regulated Entity or the actual level of service performance of that Regulated Entity (as the case may be) for a Regulatory Year, as measured by the indices referred to in Section 8.1.1(a), is below the target level of performance of that Regulated Distribution System or the target level of service performance of that Regulated Entity (as the case may be) for that Regulatory Year, as determined under Section 8.1.1(b); and
 - (c) complies with the principles set out in Section 8.2.3.
- 8.2.2 Without limiting the nature of the scheme referred to in Section 8.2.1, such scheme may take the form of:
- (a) a scheme under which each Regulated Entity:
 - (i) is entitled to an increase in the maximum average price that Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System (where Section 8.2.1(a) applies); or
 - (ii) suffers a decrease in the maximum average price that Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it, during a Regulatory Year, of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System (where Section 8.2.1(b) applies); or
 - (b) a scheme under which each Regulated Entity:
 - (i) is entitled to levy a surcharge on some or all of the Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System (where Section 8.2.1(a) applies); or
 - (ii) is required to pay a rebate to some or all of the Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System (where Section 8.2.1(b) applies).
- 8.2.3 The levels of reward referred to in Section 8.2.1(a), and the levels of penalty referred to in Section 8.2.1(b), must conform with the following principles:
- (a) the levels of reward should be reasonable, and should be set so as to provide an incentive to improve the performance of each Regulated Distribution System, and of the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, over time but not so as to encourage excessive investment in capacity, extension or interconnectivity of that Regulated Distribution System;

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- (b) the levels of penalty should be reasonable, and should be set so as to be proportional to the levels of reward (with a larger penalty being payable the greater the differential between the actual and target levels of performance); and
- (c) the levels of reward and penalty must be set such that:
 - (i) if the scheme is a scheme described in Section 8.2.2(a), the rewards and penalties applying in respect of any Regulatory Year do not exceed [3]% of the allowed annual revenue requirement for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year, as determined for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process undertaken under Article VII in respect of the Second Regulatory Period; and
 - (ii) if the scheme is a scheme described in Section 8.2.2(b), the rewards and penalties applying in respect of any Regulatory Year:
 - (A) do not exceed [10%] of the average monthly distribution wheeling rate tariff applicable to affected connections of the relevant Customers; and
 - (B) do not exceed [3%] of the allowed annual revenue requirement for the relevant Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year, as determined for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process undertaken under Article VII in respect of the Second Regulatory Period.

ARTICLE IX

OPEX AND CAPEX EFFICIENCY ADJUSTMENTS

9.1 General Efficiency Adjustment Principles

- 9.1.1 The Net Efficiency Adjustment in respect of a Regulated Distribution System is designed to ensure that the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System has an incentive to achieve cost reductions in controllable costs above those contained in forecasts approved by the ERC as part of the Regulatory Reset Process for a Regulatory Period under Article VII.
- 9.1.2 If, during the Regulatory Reset Process for the Third Regulatory Period under Article VII, the ERC determines that the service delivery levels subsisting during calendar year [2003] in respect of a Regulated Distribution System have not been maintained for any Regulatory Year during the Second Regulatory Period, the ERC may elect not to apply the Net Efficiency Adjustment in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year.

9.2 Definition of Net Efficiency Adjustment

- 9.2.1 The Net Efficiency Adjustment in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year t in the Second Regulatory Period (EA_t) is calculated as follows:

$$EA_t = CEA_t + OEA_t$$

Where:

CEA_t is the Net Capital Efficiency Adjustment in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t , as defined in Section 9.2.2; and

OEA_t is the Net Operating and Maintenance Efficiency Adjustment in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t , as defined in Section 9.2.3.

- 9.2.2 The Net Capital Efficiency Adjustment in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t (CEA_t) is calculated as follows:

$$CEA_t = WACC \times (\text{Capex Forecast}_t - \text{Capex Actual}_t)$$

Where:

WACC = the classical weighted average cost of capital as determined by the ERC in accordance with Section 4.9; and

Capex Forecast $_t$ = the real capital expenditure forecasted for Regulatory Year t in relation to that Regulated

Distribution System, determined by deflating the nominal capital expenditure forecasted in relation to that Regulated Distribution System as approved by the ERC for Regulatory Year t pursuant to Section 4.10.5 (as such forecast is adjusted in accordance with Section 9.2.4) to accommodate actual changes in CPI over Regulatory Year t; and

Capex Actual_t = the actual real level of capital expenditure incurred in Regulatory Year t in respect of that Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, determined by deflating that actual capital expenditure to accommodate actual changes in CPI over Regulatory Year t.

9.2.3 The Net Operating and Maintenance Efficiency Adjustment in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year t (OEA_t) is calculated as follows:

(a) Where Regulatory Year t is Regulatory Year 2008:

OEA_t = Opex Forecast_t - Opex Actual_t; and

(b) Where Regulatory Year t is a Regulatory Year (other than Regulatory Year 2008) in the Second Regulatory Period:

OEA_t = (Opex Forecast_t - Opex Forecast_{t-1}) - (Opex Actual_t - Opex Actual_{t-1})

Where:

Opex Forecast_t = the nominal operating and maintenance expenditure forecasted in relation to that Regulated Distribution System that is approved by the ERC for Regulatory Year t pursuant to Section 4.11, as adjusted in accordance with Section 9.2.4;

Opex Forecast_{t-1} = the nominal operating and maintenance expenditure forecasted in relation to that Regulated Distribution System that is approved by the ERC for Regulatory Year t-1 pursuant to Section 4.11, as adjusted in accordance with Section 9.2.4;

Opex Actual_t = the actual nominal level of operating and maintenance expenditure incurred in Regulatory Year t in respect of that Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System; and

Opex Actual_{t-1} = the actual nominal level of operating and maintenance expenditure incurred in Regulatory Year t-1 in respect of that Regulated Distribution System by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System.

9.2.4 For the purposes of calculating the Net Capital Efficiency Adjustment, or the Net Operating and Maintenance Efficiency Adjustment, in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year t the ERC may, at its discretion but after taking into account any submissions made by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System, adjust the capital expenditure forecast in relation to that Regulated Distribution System that is approved by the ERC for Regulatory Year t pursuant to Section 4.10.5 or the operating and maintenance expenditure forecast in relation to that Regulated Distribution System that is approved by the ERC for Regulatory Year t-1 or Regulatory Year t pursuant to Section 4.11.5 (as the case may be) so as to reflect:

- (a) changes in the scope of services provided and activities undertaken by that Regulated Entity from those which formed the basis of the forecasts (for example as a result of an acquisition of any Subtransmission Assets); and
- (b) material differences between the forecast level of output of that Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year (as accepted by the ERC) and the level of actual output of that Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year, in each case as measured by the system co-incident maximum demand (for these purposes there will only be deemed to be such a material difference where the system co-incident maximum demand for the relevant Regulatory Year is greater than [103]%, or is less than [97]%, of the forecast system coincident maximum demand for that Regulatory Year (as accepted by the ERC)).

Otherwise such forecasts will remain unchanged for the purposes of this Article IX. For the avoidance of doubt, the adjustment of any forecasts pursuant to this Section 9.2.4 is only for the purposes of this Article IX and does not apply for the purposes of any other Article.

9.2.5 Where Regulatory Year t is Regulatory Year 2011 then the actual levels of capital expenditure and operating and maintenance expenditure incurred by a Regulated Entity in that Regulatory Year in respect of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by it will not be known at the time of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Third Regulatory Period under Article VII. In such a case:

- (a) each Regulated Entity must, during such Regulatory Reset Process, provide to the ERC its best estimate of its actual levels of capital

expenditure, and of its actual levels of operating and maintenance expenditure, in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year; and

- (b) the ERC must determine the estimates of such amounts which are to be applied for the purpose of calculating the Net Efficiency Adjustment in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year.

Any difference between the estimate applied by the ERC for this purpose and the actual expenditure for that Regulatory Year will be corrected for at the time of the Regulatory Reset Process for the next Regulatory Period, to the extent the Net Efficiency Adjustment provisions the subject of this Article IX continue into that subsequent Regulatory Period.

9.3 Mechanism for Carrying Over Net Efficiency Adjustments

9.3.1 The Net Efficiency Adjustment in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year *t* will be retained by the Regulated Entity that operates that Regulated Distribution System for a period of 4 years (where such Net Efficiency Adjustment for that Regulatory Year is a positive amount) and will be borne by that Regulated Entity for a period of 4 years (where such Net Efficiency Adjustment for that Regulatory Year is a negative amount). Accordingly, the Net Efficiency Adjustment in respect of a Regulated Distribution System for Regulatory Year *t* must be:

- (a) where such Net Efficiency Adjustment for Regulatory Year *t* is a positive amount - added to; or
- (b) where such Net Efficiency Adjustment for Regulatory Year *t* is a negative amount – subtracted from,

the allowed annual revenue requirement (calculated in accordance with Article V) for that Regulated Distribution System for each of the Regulatory Years in the Third Regulatory Period up to and including that Regulatory Year which is the fourth Regulatory Year after Regulatory Year *t*.¹⁴

For the avoidance of doubt, this means that the allowed annual revenue requirement for that Regulated Distribution System for any such Regulatory Year will be increased or decreased by the net sum of the Net Efficiency Adjustments in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for each of the Regulatory Years in the Second Regulatory Period that are to be added to or subtracted from the allowed annual revenue requirement for that Regulated Distribution System for that Regulatory Year in accordance with this Section 9.3.1.

¹⁴ For example, if Regulatory Year *t* is 2007, then the fourth Regulatory Year after Regulatory Year *t* is Regulatory Year 2011.

ARTICLE X

FORCE MAJEURE EVENT REGULATED PASS THROUGH

10.1 Force Majeure Event Pass Through

10.1.1 If a Force Majeure Event occurs, the Affected Regulated Entity may seek the ERC's approval to charge Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, in addition to the maximum amounts that the Affected Regulated Entity is otherwise permitted to charge those Customers for Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System pursuant to Articles III, IV or V (as applicable), an amount (FM Pass Through Amount) that is not greater than the Eligible FM Pass Through Amount (as calculated by the Affected Regulated Entity) in respect of that Force Majeure Event as at the date of the Force Majeure Event Claim (if any) given to the ERC pursuant to Section 10.2 in respect of that Force Majeure Event.

10.2 Claim for a Force Majeure Event

10.2.1 To seek the ERC's approval to pass through an FM Pass Through Amount under Section 10.1, the Affected Regulated Entity must give the ERC:

- (a) a Force Majeure Event Notice pursuant to Section 10.2.2 within 3 months of the relevant Force Majeure Event occurring; and
- (b) a Force Majeure Event Claim pursuant to Section 10.2.3 within 12 months of the relevant Force Majeure Event occurring.

10.2.2 A Force Majeure Event Notice must specify:

- (a) details of the Force Majeure Event concerned; and
- (b) the date the Force Majeure Event occurred.

10.2.3 A Force Majeure Event Claim must specify:

- (a) details of the Force Majeure Event concerned;
- (b) the date the Force Majeure Event occurred;
- (c) the increase in costs that the Affected Regulated Entity has actually incurred as at the date of the Force Majeure Event Claim:
 - (i) in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System; and
 - (ii) in complying with the provisions of any legislation, or of any rules, regulations or guidelines made under the EPIRA, including the IRR and the Distribution Code, which must be complied with in relation to the distribution of such electricity,

- as a result of the occurrence of the Force Majeure Event;
- (d) the extent (if any) to which the Affected Regulated Entity has the benefit of any insurance against the consequences of the Force Majeure Event;
- (e) the FM Pass Through Amount the Affected Regulated Entity proposes in relation to the Force Majeure Event;
- (f) the basis on which the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply the FM Pass Through Amount to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, including the amount the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply to such Customers in each Regulatory Year; and
- (g) the date from, and the period over, which the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply the FM Pass Through Amount to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System,

and must be accompanied by evidence of the increase in costs referred to in paragraph (c), and justification that such costs are reasonable and occur as a sole consequence of the Force Majeure Event.

10.2.4 If the amount which the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply to any Customer of the relevant Regulated Distribution System in any Regulatory Year, as specified in a Force Majeure Event Claim pursuant to Section 10.2.3(f), might result in the price for electricity paid by any End-user increasing in that Regulatory Year by more than the FM Threshold Amount in respect of that Regulatory Year, the ERC must publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which such End-users are located which:

- (a) sets out the details of the claimed Force Majeure Event and the date that Force Majeure Event was claimed to have occurred;
- (b) specifies the FM Pass Through Amount the Affected Regulated Entity proposes in relation to that Force Majeure Event and the basis on, date from and period over which the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply that FM Pass Through Amount to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System (including the amount the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply to such Customers in each Regulatory Year), in each case as set out in the Force Majeure Event Claim;
- (c) states that, if the Affected Regulated Entity's proposal is approved by the ERC, it might result in an increase in the price of electricity; and
- (d) invites interested persons to make submissions in relation to:
 - (i) whether the claimed Force Majeure Event has occurred;

- (ii) the amount that the ERC should determine as the Eligible FM Pass Through Amount in respect of the claimed Force Majeure Event;
- (iii) the basis on, date from and period over which any Approved FM Pass Through Amount should be applied to Customers of that Regulated Distribution System; and
- (iv) the effect of the claimed Force Majeure Event on the delivery of electricity to End-users.

10.2.5 For the purposes of Section 10.2.4, the FM Threshold Amount in respect of a Regulatory Year t ($FMTA_t$) is calculated as:

$$FMTA_t = [0.02] \text{ PhP / kWh} \times (CPI_{t-1} / CPI_{2004})$$

Where:

CPI_{t-1} has the same meaning as in Section 3.3.2; and

CPI_{2004} is the sum of the CPIs for the Quarters ending on 30 June 2003, 30 September 2003, 31 December 2003 and 31 March 2004 (namely, $[#]^{15}$).

10.2.6 The submissions referred to in Section 10.2.4 must be provided in writing or at such public consultations as the ERC may decide to convene for that purpose, but only those persons who make written submissions may participate in any such public consultations.

10.3 Approval by ERC

10.3.1 If the ERC receives a Force Majeure Event Claim under Section 10.2.1(b) in relation to a Force Majeure Event, the ERC must decide whether the relevant Force Majeure Event occurred and, if the ERC decides the Force Majeure Event occurred, the ERC must decide:

- (a) the Eligible FM Pass Through Amount in respect of the Force Majeure Event;
- (b) the basis on which the FM Pass Through Amount proposed by the Affected Regulated Entity in relation to the Force Majeure Event or the Eligible FM Pass Through Amount in respect of the Force Majeure Event as determined by the ERC (whichever is the lesser) (the Approved FM Pass Through Amount) may be applied to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System; and
- (c) the date from, and period over, which the Approved FM Pass Through Amount in respect of the Force Majeure Event may be applied to such Customers,

¹⁵ This figure is calculated using National Statistics Office data dated $[#]$ 2004.

and notify the Affected Regulated Entity in writing of the ERC's decision and the reasons for the ERC's decision.

10.3.2 If the ERC does not give a notice to the Affected Regulated Entity under Section 10.3.1 prior to the expiry of the Decision Period in respect of the Force Majeure Event Claim then, on the first Business Day after the expiry of that Decision Period, the ERC is deemed to have notified the Affected Regulated Entity of its decision that:

- (a) the FM Pass Through Amount proposed by the Affected Regulated Entity in relation to the relevant Force Majeure Event in the Force Majeure Event Claim is the Approved FM Pass Through Amount in respect of that Force Majeure Event; and
- (b) the basis on, date from and period over which that Approved FM Pass Through Amount may be applied to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System are as specified in the Force Majeure Event Claim.

10.3.3 For the purposes of Section 10.3.2, the Decision Period in respect of a Force Majeure Event Claim is:

- (a) unless the ERC determines otherwise pursuant to paragraph (b), 90 Business Days after the ERC receives:
 - (i) the Force Majeure Event Claim from the Affected Regulated Entity; and
 - (ii) such evidence of the increase in costs referred to in Section 10.2.3(c) as is required by the ERC;
- (b) if the ERC convenes a public consultation or public consultations for the purpose of taking submissions in response to a notice published by the ERC pursuant to Section 10.2.4, such longer period as the ERC determines to be reasonable in the circumstances (in which case the ERC must give notice of that longer period to the Affected Regulated Entity within 5 Business Days after the last such public consultation).

10.4 Relevant Factors for ERC Consideration

10.4.1 In making a decision under Section 10.3.1, the ERC must take into account:

- (a) the matters and proposals set out in the Force Majeure Event Claim;
- (b) any submissions made to the ERC pursuant to Section 10.2.4;
- (c) the extent to which it would have been reasonable for the Affected Regulated Entity to have procured insurance against the consequences of the Force Majeure Event; and

- (d) any amount recoverable by the Affected Regulated Entity under insurances against the consequences of the Force Majeure Event and of which the Affected Regulated Entity has the benefit,

and, subject to the requirement that the Affected Regulated Entity is not to be compensated for losses against which it would have been reasonable for the Affected Regulated Entity to have been insured, or for losses to the extent they are able to be compensated for by claiming under insurances of which the Affected Regulated Entity has the benefit, the ERC must seek to ensure that the Affected Regulated Entity is fully (but not over) compensated for the increase in costs referred to in Section 10.2.3(c) to the extent that it was reasonable for the Affected Regulated Entity to incur those costs (or for such lesser amount as is proposed by the Affected Regulated Entity), taking into account:

- (e) the relative amounts of electricity distributed by the Affected Regulated Entity to each Customer of the relevant Regulated Distribution System;
- (f) the time cost of money based on the weighted average cost of capital determined by the ERC which applies for the purposes of these Guidelines in respect of the period over which the Approved FM Pass Through Amount is to be applied;
- (g) the basis on and period over which the Approved FM Pass Through Amount is to be applied;
- (h) any previous application of this Article X which has resulted in the Affected Regulated Entity recovering an amount either more or less than the amount required to fully (but not over) compensate it in respect of a previous Force Majeure Event in accordance with this Article X; and
- (i) any other factors the ERC considers relevant.

10.4.2 The ERC may retain an appropriately qualified expert or experts for the purpose of preparing a written report in respect of any of the matters that the ERC is required to decide pursuant to Section 10.3.1.

10.5 Application of Approved FM Pass Through Amount

10.5.1 The Affected Regulated Entity may, after:

- (a) receipt or deemed receipt of a notice under Section 10.3.1 or 10.3.2 allowing the Affected Regulated Entity to pass through an Approved FM Pass Through Amount; and
- (b) publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation that sets out:
 - (i) the Approved FM Pass Through Amount which the ERC has approved or is deemed to have approved;

- (ii) the circumstances giving rise to the Approved FM Pass Through Amount; and
- (iii) the basis on, date from and period over which the Affected Regulated Entity will apply the Approved FM Pass Through Amount to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System,

apply the Approved FM Pass Through Amount on the basis, from the date and over the period specified or deemed to be specified in the notice from the ERC.

10.5.2 The effect of an Approved FM Pass Through Amount must be:

- (a) shown on the bills of each affected Customer which are rendered in respect of any part of the period until the next Regulatory Period commences; or
- (b) otherwise notified to such Customers in a manner approved by the ERC.

10.6 Relevance of Approved FM Pass Through Amount

10.6.1 Subject to Sections 4.15.1, 4.15.2, 5.14.1 and 5.14.2, an Approved FM Pass Through Amount that may be applied by an Affected Regulated Entity under this Article X is not to be taken into account in the calculation of the maximum average price that the Affected Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, or in determining whether that price has been exceeded.

ARTICLE XI

TAX EVENT REGULATED PASS THROUGH

11.1 Tax Event Pass Through

11.1.1 If a Positive Tax Change Event occurs, the Affected Regulated Entity may seek the ERC's approval to charge Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, in addition to the maximum amounts that the Affected Regulated Entity is otherwise permitted to charge those Customers for Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System pursuant to Articles III, IV or V (as applicable), an amount (Positive Tax Pass Through Amount) that is not greater than the Eligible Tax Pass Through Amount (as calculated by the Affected Regulated Entity) in respect of that Tax Change Event.

11.1.2 If a Negative Tax Change Event occurs, the ERC may require an Affected Regulated Entity to pass through to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, as a reduction in the maximum amounts that the Regulated Entity is otherwise permitted to charge those Customers for Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System pursuant to Articles III, IV or V (as applicable), an amount (Negative Tax Pass Through Amount) that is not greater than the Required Tax Pass Through Amount (as determined by the ERC) in respect of that Tax Change Event.

11.2 Claim for a Positive Tax Pass Through

11.2.1 To seek the ERC's approval to pass through a Positive Tax Pass Through Amount under Section 11.1.1, the Affected Regulated Entity must give the ERC, within 3 months of the relevant Tax Change Event occurring, a written statement which specifies:

- (a) details of the Tax Change Event concerned;
- (b) the date the Tax Change Event took effect;
- (c) the increase in costs in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System that the Affected Regulated Entity has incurred and is likely to incur, until the end of the Regulatory Period in which the Tax Change Event occurs, as a result of the Tax Change Event;
- (d) the Positive Tax Pass Through Amount the Affected Regulated Entity proposes in relation to the Tax Change Event;
- (e) the basis on which the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply the Positive Tax Pass Through Amount to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, including the amount the

Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply to such Customers in each Regulatory Year; and

- (f) the date from, and period over, which the Affected Regulated Entity proposes to apply the Positive Tax Pass Through Amount to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System,

and which is accompanied by evidence of the actual and likely increase in costs referred to in paragraph (c).

11.2.2 If the ERC receives a statement under Section 11.2.1 in relation to a Positive Tax Change Event, the ERC must decide whether that Tax Change Event occurred and, if the ERC decides the Tax Change Event occurred, the ERC must decide:

- (a) the Eligible Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of that Tax Change Event;
- (b) the basis on which the Positive Tax Pass Through Amount proposed by the Affected Regulated Entity in relation to that Tax Change Event or the Eligible Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of that Tax Change Event as determined by the ERC (whichever is the lesser) (the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount), may be applied to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System; and
- (c) the date from, and period over, which the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of that Tax Change Event may be applied to such Customers,

and notify the Affected Regulated Entity in writing of the ERC's decision and the reasons for the ERC's decision.

11.2.3 If the ERC does not give a notice to the Affected Regulated Entity under Section 11.2.2 within 90 Business Days of receiving:

- (a) a statement from the Affected Regulated Entity under Section 11.2.1; and
- (b) such evidence of the increase in costs referred to in Section 11.2.1(c) as is required by the ERC,

then, on the 91st Business Day after receiving the Affected Regulated Entity's statement and that evidence, the ERC is deemed to have notified the Affected Regulated Entity of its decision that:

- (c) the Positive Tax Pass Through Amount proposed by the Affected Regulated Entity in relation to the Tax Change Event in the Affected Regulated Entity's statement is the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of that Tax Change Event; and

- (d) the basis on, date from and period over which that Approved Tax Pass Through Amount may be applied to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System are as specified in the Affected Regulated Entity's statement.

11.3 Required Negative Tax Pass Through

11.3.1 If a Negative Tax Change Event occurs and the ERC decides to impose a requirement on an Affected Regulated Entity in relation to that Negative Tax Change Event as described in Section 11.1.2, the ERC must decide:

- (a) the Negative Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of that Tax Change Event;
- (b) the basis on which that Negative Tax Pass Through Amount must be applied to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System; and
- (c) the date from, and period over, which the Negative Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of that Tax Change Event must be applied to such Customers,

and notify the Affected Regulated Entity in writing of the ERC's decision and the reasons for the ERC's decision.

11.3.2 A Regulated Entity must provide the ERC with such information as the ERC requires for the purpose of making a decision under Section 11.3.1 within the time specified by the ERC in a notice provided to the Regulated Entity by the ERC for that purpose.

11.4 Relevant Factors

11.4.1 In making a decision under Sections 11.2.2 or 11.3.1, the ERC must (in the case of a decision under Section 11.2.2) take into account the matters and proposals set out in the Affected Regulated Entity's statement and:

- (a) in the case of a decision under Section 11.2.2 - the ERC must ensure that the Affected Regulated Entity is fully (but not over) compensated for the actual and likely increase in costs referred to in Section 11.2.1(c) (or for such lesser amount as is proposed by the Affected Regulated Entity); and
- (b) in the case of a decision under Section 11.3.1 – the ERC must ensure that the aggregate amount that the Affected Regulated Entity is required to pass through to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System is an amount that is not more than the costs that the Affected Regulated Entity has saved and is likely to save, until the end of the Regulatory Period in which the Negative Tax Change Event occurs, in the distribution of electricity to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System as a result of the Negative Tax Change Event,

taking into account:

- (c) the relative amounts of electricity distributed by the Regulated Entity to each Customer of the relevant Regulated Distribution System;
- (d) the time cost of money based on the weighted average cost of capital determined by the ERC which applies for the purposes of these Guidelines in respect of the period over which the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount or the Negative Tax Pass Through Amount (as the case may be) is to be applied;
- (e) the basis on and period over which the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount or the Negative Tax Pass Through Amount (as the case may be) is to be applied;
- (f) any previous application of this Article XI in respect of the Affected Regulated Entity which has resulted in an Approved Tax Pass Through Amount or a Negative Tax Pass Through Amount in respect of a previous Tax Change Event being more or less than the amount which it should have been for the purposes of this Article XI;
- (g) any change in the way or rate at which another Tax is calculated, or the removal or imposition of another Tax, which, in the ERC's opinion, is complementary to the Tax Change Event concerned;
- (h) the effect of any other previous Tax Change Event that has occurred in respect of the Affected Regulated Entity since the later of:
 - (i) the Effectivity Date; and
 - (ii) the last decision relating to the Affected Regulated Entity which has been made under this Article XI in relation to a Tax Change Event; and
- (i) any other factors the ERC considers relevant.

11.5 Application of Approved Tax Pass Through Amount or Negative Tax Pass Through Amount

11.5.1 The Affected Regulated Entity may, after:

- (a) receipt or deemed receipt of a notice under Section 11.2.2 or 11.2.3 allowing the Affected Regulated Entity to pass through an Approved Tax Pass Through Amount; and
- (b) publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation that sets out:
 - (i) the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount which the ERC has approved or is deemed to have approved;

- (ii) the circumstances giving rise to the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount; and
- (iii) the basis on, date from and period over which the Affected Regulated Entity will apply the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount to Customers of the relevant Regulated Distribution System,

apply the Approved Tax Pass Through Amount on the basis, from the date and over the period specified or deemed to be specified in the notice from the ERC.

11.5.2 An Affected Regulated Entity must, after receipt of a notice under Section 11.3.1 requiring the Affected Regulated Entity to pass through a Negative Tax Pass Through Amount to Customers, apply the Negative Tax Pass Through Amount on the basis, from the date and over the period specified in the notice from the ERC.

11.5.3 The effect of an Approved Tax Pass Through Amount or a Negative Tax Pass Through Amount must be:

- (a) shown on the bills of each affected Customer which are rendered in respect of any part of the period until the next Regulatory Period commences; or
- (b) otherwise notified to such Customers in a manner approved by the ERC.

11.6 Relevance of Approved Tax Pass Through Amount

11.6.1 Subject to Sections 4.15.1, 4.15.2, 5.14.1 and 5.14.2, an Approved Tax Pass Through Amount that may be applied by an Affected Regulated Entity under this Article X is not to be taken into account in the calculation of the maximum average price that the Affected Regulated Entity is permitted to charge for the provision by it of Regulated Distribution Services in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System, or in determining whether that price has been exceeded.

ARTICLE XII

RE-OPENING AND ADJUSTMENT EVENTS

12.1 Increase in CPI – Maximum Annual Price Cap Re-opening

12.1.1 A Regulated Entity may apply to the ERC in writing for a change in the method used to calculate the Maximum Annual Price Cap for a Regulated Distribution System (MAP_t) as set out in Section 3.2.1 or Section 4.2.1 if the absolute value of the change in CPI between two consecutive Quarters within the then current Regulatory Period, as calculated pursuant to Section 12.1.6, is greater than 0.07.

12.1.2 Where a Regulated Entity makes an application pursuant to Section 12.1.1, it must include with that application the following information:

- (a) the raw data relied upon to demonstrate that the circumstance referred to in Section 12.1.1 has occurred; and
- (b) the calculations relied upon to demonstrate that the circumstance referred to in Section 12.1.1 has occurred.

12.1.3 Upon receiving an application under Section 12.1.1, the ERC must decide whether or not the circumstance referred to in Section 12.1.1 has occurred.

12.1.4 The ERC must notify the relevant Regulated Entity in writing of the ERC's decision under Section 12.1.3, and the reasons for that decision, within 30 Business Days after:

- (a) the day after the date the ERC receives the application from the Regulated Entity under Section 12.1.1; or
- (b) the day after the date the ERC notifies the Regulated Entity it intends to extend the time for making its decision (the ERC may only extend such time once and for a maximum of an additional 30 Business Days),

as the case may be.

12.1.5 Where, following an application by a Regulated Entity under Section 12.1.1, the ERC decides that the circumstance referred to in Section 12.1.1 has occurred, the ERC must determine a new method for the purpose of calculating the Maximum Annual Price cap for the relevant Regulated Distribution System that is to apply for the relevant Regulatory Period by applying, to the extent reasonably practicable, the principles specified under Articles IV and V. The new method so determined applies for each succeeding Regulatory Year in the then current Regulatory Period, commencing with the Regulatory Year that commences after the ERC determines that new method.

12.1.6 For the purposes of this Section 12.1, the change in CPI between two consecutive Quarters within a Regulatory Period (DeltaCPI_{rp}) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{DeltaCPI}_{rp} = [\text{CPI}_{(Qj)} / \text{CPI}_{(Qj-1)}] - 1$$

Where:

CPI_(Qj) is the CPI for the second of the consecutive Quarters within the relevant Regulatory Period; and

CPI_(Qj-1) is the CPI for the first of the consecutive Quarters within the relevant Regulatory Period.

12.2 Deferred Capital Expenditure on Significant Projects – X factor adjustment for Second Regulatory Period

12.2.1 A Regulated Entity must promptly notify the ERC in writing if any capital expenditure for a Significant Project, which is forecasted to be undertaken in the capital expenditure program that is approved by the ERC under Section 4.10.5 for a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by the Regulated Entity, has not been substantially undertaken within 18 months of the time it was so forecasted to be undertaken.

12.2.2 If at any time the ERC determines that any capital expenditure for a Significant Project, which is forecasted to be undertaken in the capital expenditure program that is approved by the ERC under Section 4.10.5 for a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by a Regulated Entity, has not been substantially undertaken within 18 months of the time it was so forecasted to be undertaken:

- (a) the ERC must promptly notify the Regulated Entity in writing of its determination; and
- (b) after taking into account any submissions made by the Regulated Entity, the ERC may determine a new value for the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System as set out in Section 4.2.1 by recalculating the X factor:
 - (i) based on the exclusion from that capital expenditure program of all of the capital expenditure which is forecasted to be undertaken in that program for the Significant Project; and
 - (ii) so as to recognize the extent to which the previous X factor was set on the basis of the capital expenditure that is excluded under paragraph (i).

Any X factor which is recalculated under this Section 12.2.2 applies for each succeeding Regulatory Year in the then current Regulatory Period,

commencing with the Regulatory Year that commences after the ERC recalculates that X factor, unless:

- (c) the ERC (acting pursuant to this Article XII) subsequently determines a new value for the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System, or a new method for the purpose of calculating that Maximum Annual Price cap, that is to apply for such Regulatory Years; or
- (d) the X factor that applies in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for such Regulatory Years is increased pursuant to Section 14.4.4, in which case the X factor that is to apply for such Regulatory Years will be the X factor which is recalculated under this Section 12.2.2 increased by 0.02.

12.2.3 Any X factor that is recalculated under Section 12.2.2 must be increased by 0.02 where the ERC, acting pursuant to Section 14.4.4, has previously increased the X factor that applies in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year in the Regulatory Period in respect of which the recalculated X factor applies.

12.3 Major Unforecasted Acquisitions – X factor adjustment for First Regulatory Period

12.3.1 A Regulated Entity may apply to the ERC in writing for the determination of a new value for the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by the Regulated Entity where:

- (a) the Regulated Entity has acquired assets which, following such acquisition, form part of that Regulated Distribution System;
- (b) that acquisition (referred to in this Section 12.3.1 as the "relevant acquisition") occurs during the First Regulatory Period; and
- (c) the value of the assets so acquired, together with the aggregate value of all other assets which form part of that Regulated Distribution System and which have previously been acquired by the Regulated Entity during the First Regulatory Period, is greater than [0.1%] of the value of all the assets that, at the time of the relevant acquisition, are used by the Regulated Entity to provide Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System.

12.3.2 Where a Regulated Entity makes an application pursuant to Section 12.3.1, it must include with that application information that demonstrates that the circumstances referred to in Section 12.3.1 have occurred.

- 12.3.3 Upon receiving an application under Section 12.3.1, the ERC must decide whether or not the circumstances referred to in Section 12.3.1 have occurred.
- 12.3.4 The ERC must notify the relevant Regulated Entity in writing of the ERC's decision under Section 12.3.3, and the reasons for that decision, within 30 Business Days after the date of:
- (a) the day after the date the ERC receives the application from the Regulated Entity under Section 12.3.1; or
 - (b) the day after the date the ERC notifies the Regulated Entity it intends to extend the time for making its decision (the ERC may only extend such time once and for a maximum of an additional 30 Business Days),
- as the case may be.
- 12.3.5 If, following an application by a Regulated Entity under Section 12.3.1, the ERC decides that the circumstances referred to in Section 12.3.1 have occurred, the ERC must, after taking into account any submissions made by the Regulated Entity, determine a new value for the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System as set out in Section 3.2.1 by recalculating the X factor:
- (a) based on the inclusion of the value of the assets which have been so acquired; and
 - (b) so as to recognize the extent to which the previous X factor was set on the basis of those assets not being so acquired by the Regulated Entity.

Any X factor which is recalculated under this Section 12.3.5 applies for each succeeding Regulatory Year in the then current Regulatory Period, commencing with the Regulatory Year that commences after the ERC recalculates that X factor, unless the ERC (acting pursuant to this Article XII) subsequently determines a new value for the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System, or a new method for the purpose of calculating that Maximum Annual Price cap, that is to apply for such Regulatory Years.

12.4 Major Unforecasted Acquisitions – X factor adjustment for Second Regulatory Period

12.4.1 Where:

- (a) a Regulated Entity has acquired assets which, following such acquisition, form part of a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by the Regulated Entity;

- (b) that acquisition (referred to in this Section 12.4.1 as the "relevant acquisition") occurs during the Second Regulatory Period;
- (c) the value of the assets so acquired, together with the aggregate value of all other assets which form part of that Regulated Distribution System and which have previously been acquired by the Regulated Entity during the Second Regulatory Period, is greater than [0.1%] of the value of all the assets that, at the time of the relevant acquisition, are used by the Regulated Entity to provide Regulated Distribution Services in respect of that Regulated Distribution System; and
- (d) the acquisition of the assets referred to in paragraph (c) (i.e. the assets which are the subject of the relevant acquisition as well as those which have previously been acquired by the Regulated Entity during the Second Regulatory Period):
 - (i) is not included by the ERC in the calculation of the Regulatory Asset Base for that Regulated Distribution System for any Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period, pursuant to Section 4.7.1, for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII; or
 - (ii) is included by the ERC in the calculation of the Regulatory Asset Base for that Regulated Distribution System for any Regulatory Year in the Second Regulatory Period, pursuant to Section 4.7.1, for the purposes of the Regulatory Reset Process for the Second Regulatory Period under Article VII, but is for an amount that is:
 - (A) greater than [105]%; or
 - (B) less than [95]%,of the forecast amount included for that purpose by the ERC in the calculation of that Regulatory Asset Base,

then:

- (e) where paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d)(i) or (d)(ii)(A) apply, the Regulated Entity may apply to the ERC in writing for the determination of a new value of the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System; or
- (f) where paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d)(ii)(B) apply, the Regulated Entity must promptly notify the ERC in writing of the application of those paragraphs.

- 12.4.2 Where a Regulated Entity makes an application pursuant to Section 12.4.1(e), it must include with that application information that demonstrates that the circumstances referred to in Section 12.4.1(a), (b), (c) and (d)(i) or (d)(ii)(A) have occurred.
- 12.4.3 Upon receiving an application under Section 12.4.1(e), the ERC must decide whether or not the circumstances referred to in Section 12.4.1(a), (b), (c) and (d)(i) or (d)(ii)(A) have occurred.
- 12.4.4 The ERC must notify the relevant Regulated Entity in writing of the ERC's decision under Section 12.4.3, and the reasons for that decision, within 30 Business Days after the date of:
- (a) the day after the date the ERC receives the application from the Regulated Entity under Section 12.4.1(e); or
 - (b) the day after the date the ERC notifies the Regulated Entity it intends to extend the time for making its decision (the ERC may only extend such time once and for a maximum of an additional 30 Business Days),
- as the case may be.
- 12.4.5 If at any time the ERC determines that the circumstances referred to in Section 12.4.1(a), (b), (c) and (d)(ii)(B) have occurred, the ERC must promptly notify the relevant Regulated Entity in writing of its determination.
- 12.4.6 If:
- (a) following an application by a Regulated Entity under Section 12.4.1(e), the ERC decides that the circumstances referred to in Section 12.4.1(a), (b), (c) and (d)(i) or (d)(ii)(A) have occurred – the ERC must; or
 - (b) at any time the ERC determines that the circumstances referred to in Section 12.4.1(a), (b), (c) and (d)(ii)(B) have occurred – the ERC may,
- in either case after taking into account any submissions made by the Regulated Entity, determine a new value for the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System as set out in Section 4.2.1 by recalculating the X factor:
- (c) based on:
 - (i) where Section 12.4.1(a), (b), (c) and (d)(i) apply, the inclusion of the value of the assets which have been so acquired;

- (ii) where Section 12.4.1(a), (b), (c) and (d)(ii)(A) or (d)(ii)(B) apply, the amount for which the assets were acquired; and
- (d) so as to recognize the extent to which the previous X factor was set on the basis of:
 - (i) in the case of paragraph (c)(i), those assets not being so acquired by the Regulated Entity; and
 - (ii) in the case of paragraph (c)(ii), those assets being acquired by the Regulated Entity for a different amount.

Any X factor which is recalculated under this Section 12.4.6 applies for each succeeding Regulatory Year in the then current Regulatory Period, commencing with the Regulatory Year that commences after the ERC recalculates that X factor, unless:

- (e) the ERC (acting pursuant to this Article XII) subsequently determines a new value for the X factor in the formula for the calculation of the Maximum Annual Price cap for that Regulated Distribution System, or a new method for the purpose of calculating that Maximum Annual Price cap, that is to apply for such Regulatory Years; or
- (f) the X factor that applies in respect of that Regulated Distribution System for such Regulatory Years is increased pursuant to Section 14.4.4, in which case the X factor that is to apply for such Regulatory Years will be the X factor which is recalculated under this Section 12.4.6 increased by 0.02.

12.4.7 Any X factor that is recalculated under Section 12.4.6 must be increased by 0.02 where the ERC, acting pursuant to Section 14.4.4, has previously increased the X factor that applies in respect of the relevant Regulated Distribution System for a Regulatory Year in the Regulatory Period in respect of which the recalculated X factor applies.

12.5 PhP/\$US exchange rate adjustment

12.5.1 If:

- (a) a prescribed change in the PhP/\$US exchange rate during the First Regulatory Period (as defined in Section 12.5.2) occurs, then this Section 12.5.1 applies:
 - (i) where the Quarter which is denoted as Q3 for the purposes of Section 12.5.2 is a Quarter that does not end on 30 June – in respect of the Regulatory Year that immediately follows the Regulatory Year in which that Quarter occurs; and
 - (ii) where the Quarter which is denoted as Q3 for the purposes of Section 12.5.2 is a Quarter that ends on 30 June – in

respect of the second Regulatory Year after the Regulatory Year in which that Quarter occurs

(Section 3.3.1 specifies the consequences of Section 12.5.1 so applying); or

- (b) the PhP/\$US exchange rate for a Quarter within the Second Regulatory Period is less than [90]%, or more than [110]%, of the PhP/\$US exchange rate for that Quarter which is approved by the ERC for the purposes of the capital expenditure program that is approved by the ERC under Section 4.10.5 for a Regulated Distribution System (see also Section 12.5.3), then this Section 12.5.1 applies in respect of the Regulatory Year t that immediately follows the Regulatory Year in which that Quarter occurs (Section 3.3.1 specifies the consequences of Section 12.5.1 so applying).

12.5.2 For the purposes of Section 12.5.1(a), a prescribed change in the PhP/\$US exchange rate during the First Regulatory Period occurs where:

- (a) $\Delta \text{USER}_{Q1/Q2} > 0.08$ and $\Delta \text{USER}_{Q2/Q3} > 0.08$; or
- (b) $\Delta \text{USER}_{Q1/Q2} < -0.08$ and $\Delta \text{USER}_{Q2/Q3} < -0.08$.

For the purposes of this Section 12.5.2:

- (a) $\Delta \text{USER}_{Q1/Q2} = [\text{USER}_{Q2}/\text{USER}_{Q1}] - 1$; and
- (b) $\Delta \text{USER}_{Q2/Q3} = [\text{USER}_{Q3}/\text{USER}_{Q2}] - 1$;

USER has the same meaning as in Section 3.3.3;

USER_{Q1} is the USER for a Quarter within the First Regulatory Period;

USER_{Q2} is the USER for the Quarter (if any) within the First Regulatory Period that immediately follows the Quarter which is denoted as Q1 for the purposes of this Section 12.5.2; and

USER_{Q3} is the USER for the Quarter (if any) within the First Regulatory Period that immediately follows the Quarter which is denoted as Q2 for the purposes of this Section 12.5.2.

12.5.3 For the purposes of Section 12.5.1(b):

- (a) both the first-mentioned and the second-mentioned PhP/\$US exchange rates must be expressed as PhP/US\$1 (for example, if PhP50 can purchase US\$1, then the relevant PhP/\$US exchange rate is 50); and
- (b) the first-mentioned PhP/\$US exchange rate must be calculated in a manner, and be of a kind, that is substantially comparable to the manner of calculation, and kind, of the second-mentioned PhP/\$US exchange rate.

ARTICLE XIII

DECISION REVOCATION AND NOTICES

13.1 Limited Decision Revocation Arrangements

13.1.1 If the ERC has made a decision under these Guidelines and later concludes that the decision was made on the basis of information provided to the ERC that was false or misleading in a material particular, or on the basis of analysis provided to the ERC by a Regulated Entity which incorporated a material calculation error, then, subject to Section 13.1.2, the ERC may revoke the decision and make a new decision in substitution for the revoked decision.

13.1.2 Before the ERC revokes and substitutes a decision pursuant to Section 13.1.1, the ERC must first:

- (a) notify each Regulated Entity in writing to which the decision applies of:
 - (i) the proposed revocation;
 - (ii) the false or misleading information or the calculation error;
 - (iii) the information required from such Regulated Entities to assist the ERC in making a new decision (if necessary); and
 - (iv) the proposed process and time frame for making any new decision (including the proposed date of effect of the revocation and new decision);
- (b) allow each Regulated Entity to which the decision applies a reasonable period to make submissions to the ERC, not exceeding 30 Business Days, regarding the proposals referred to in paragraph (a) (including submissions as to whether the original decision was based on information that was false or misleading in a material particular or on a material calculation error); and
- (c) take into account any matters contained in submissions made pursuant to paragraph (b).

13.1.3 A new decision made under Section 13.1.1 must only differ from the revoked decision to the extent necessary to correct for:

- (a) the false or misleading information (if any) on which the revoked decision was based;
- (b) the calculation error (if any) on which the revoked decision was based; and

- (c) the application of the revoked decision during the period in which that decision was in effect.

13.1.4 The provision of false or misleading information to the ERC is a breach of these Guidelines and the ERC may impose a fine or penalty under Section 43(1) of the EPIRA for such a breach.

13.2 Modification of Time Periods

13.2.1 The ERC may, by written notice to a Regulated Entity and upon a request for such extension being made in writing by the Regulated Entity, extend:

- (a) any time prescribed by these Guidelines as the time by which a thing required to be done by the Regulated Entity must be done; or
- (b) any period prescribed by these Guidelines as the period within which a thing required to be done by the Regulated Entity must be done.

ARTICLE XIV

EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

14.1 Engagement of experts and consultants

14.1.1 Where these Guidelines confer on the ERC the right or obligation to retain a Regulatory Reset Expert in relation to a matter pursuant to this Article XIV, that Regulatory Reset Expert must be an expert who:

- (a) has expertise in one or more of the following areas:
 - (i) asset valuation;
 - (ii) distribution system design, construction, maintenance and operation;
 - (iii) load flow modelling of electricity distribution networks;
 - (iv) distribution network benchmark service performance;
 - (v) accounting;
 - (vi) corporate finance, financial modelling and pricing;
 - (vii) economic analysis and economic modelling;
 - (viii) fire inspection;
 - (ix) insurance and claims risk adjustment;
 - (x) such other areas as the ERC considers appropriate;
- (b) in respect of its relevant area of expertise, satisfies the applicable criteria that are specified in Appendix C or that are otherwise notified in writing by the ERC to each Regulated Entity from time to time; and
- (c) has no commercial or pecuniary relationship with a Regulated Entity at a financial, management or board level.

14.1.2 Nothing in Section 14.1.1 precludes the ERC from retaining any other expert or consultant for the purpose of assisting it in connection with any matter arising under these Guidelines in relation to a particular Regulated Entity or a particular Regulated Distribution System (other than in circumstances where these Guidelines entitle or oblige the ERC to retain a Regulatory Reset Expert pursuant to this Article XIV) and, if the ERC retains such an expert or consultant, the reasonable costs of that expert or consultation must, if so required by the ERC, be paid to the ERC by the relevant Regulated Entity or the Regulated Entity that operates the relevant Regulated Distribution System.

14.2 Cooperation with experts and consultants

14.2.1 Where the ERC retains any expert or consultant (including a Regulatory Reset Expert) for the purpose of assisting it in connection with any matter arising under these Guidelines, each Regulated Entity must provide that expert or consultant with such access to the Regulated Entity's systems, records, infrastructure and personnel as the expert or consultant requires to enable it to successfully complete its work for the ERC and must otherwise fully cooperate with the expert or consultant for that purpose.

14.3 Report of expert or consultant

14.3.1 Where:

- (a) a report is provided to the ERC:
 - (i) by an expert or consultant who is retained by the ERC (including a Regulatory Reset Expert); or
 - (ii) by an independent appraisal company pursuant to Section 4.6; and
- (b) that report contains information of a confidential nature relating to a Regulated Entity,

the ERC may only disclose that information:

- (c) to the Regulated Entity; or
- (d) a person other than the Regulated Entity if:
 - (i) the ERC has first given the Regulated Entity 10 days' written notice of its intention to disclose that information, together with a copy of the intended disclosure; and
 - (ii) the ERC has taken such steps as it considers to be appropriate (after considering any submissions that the Regulated Entity has made to the ERC during that 10 day period) to mask, excise or otherwise modify information contained in the intended disclosure for the purpose of protecting the confidentiality of that information.

14.4 Payment of fees of Regulatory Reset Experts

14.4.1 Where these Guidelines confer on the ERC the right or obligation to retain a Regulatory Reset Expert in relation to a matter pursuant to this Article XIV, the costs of that Regulatory Reset Expert must be borne by the Regulated Entities as follows:

- (a) If the matter is assisting the ERC to determine the method for calculating, or the value of, the weighted average cost of capital that is to apply for a Regulatory Period, as referred to in Section 4.9

or Section 5.8 (as applicable), each Regulated Entity must bear a proportion of those costs (PC), expressed in decimal terms, which is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

- (i) where the Regulated Distribution System that is operated by the Regulated Entity is a Large Regulated Distribution System –

$$PC = \frac{F_L}{[(F_L \times N_L) + (F_S \times N_S)]};$$

- (ii) where the Regulated Distribution System that is operated by the Regulated Entity is a Small Regulated Distribution System –

$$PC = \frac{F_S}{[(F_L \times N_L) + (F_S \times N_S)]},$$

Where:

F_L = 2 or such other number as is determined by the ERC at least 6 months prior to the next Regulatory Period and after consulting with all the Regulated Entities;

F_S = 1 or such other number as is determined by the ERC at least 6 months prior to the next Regulatory Period and after consulting with all the Regulated Entities;

N_L = the number of Regulated Distribution Systems that are operated by Regulated Entities which are Large Regulated Distribution Systems; and

N_S = the number of Regulated Distribution Systems that are operated by Regulated Entities which are Small Regulated Distribution Systems.

- (b) If the matter is:
- (i) the undertaking or review of an asset re-valuation or the preparation of a report relating to it as referred to in or contemplated by Section 4.6 or Section 5.5 (as applicable); or
 - (ii) the preparation of a written report as referred to in Section 4.8.3; or
 - (iii) a review of proposed capital expenditure as referred to in Section 4.10 or Section 5.9 (as applicable); or
 - (iv) a review of proposed operating and maintenance expenditure as referred to in Section 4.11 or Section 5.10 (as applicable); or
 - (v) a review, remodelling or recalculating of the forecast financial accounting statements and forecast financial

ratios as referred to in Section 4.20 or Section 5.18 (as applicable); or

- (vi) a review of energy delivery forecasts as referred to in Section 4.21 or Section 5.20 (as applicable); or
- (vii) any other matter in respect of which the ERC determines it requires assistance for the purpose of a Regulatory Reset Process under Article VII for a Regulatory Period and which is not common to all Regulated Entities or all Regulated Distribution Systems but instead relates to a particular Regulated Entity or a particular Regulated Distribution System,

the relevant Regulated Entity or the Regulated Entity that operates the relevant Regulated Distribution System to which that matter relates must bear those costs.

14.4.2 Each Regulated Entity must pay to the ERC the amount of such of the costs of a Regulatory Reset Expert as it is required to bear in accordance with Section 14.4.1 within 30 days of receiving a written statement from the ERC which:

- (a) sets out that amount; and
- (b) shows how that amount was calculated.

Unless otherwise agreed with a Regulated Entity, the only costs that may be included in a statement that is given by the ERC under this Section 14.4.2 are those costs in respect of which the ERC has received a written invoice from the Regulatory Reset Expert. Nothing in this Section 14.4 precludes the ERC from giving successive statements under this Section 14.4 in respect of the costs of a Regulatory Reset Expert in relation to work performed, or to be performed, by that Regulatory Reset Expert (e.g. as where the ERC is invoiced by the Regulatory Reset Expert for a deposit or an instalment or progress payment).

14.4.3 If a Regulated Entity fails to pay any amount that becomes due to the ERC in accordance with Section 14.4.2, that Regulated Entity must pay interest to the ERC, at the Default Rate for the Measurement Period for the Relevant Regulatory Period, on the amount which the Regulated Entity has failed to pay from the time the payment fell due until that amount has been paid in full.

14.4.4 Without prejudice to the application of Section 14.4.3, if a Regulated Entity fails to pay any amount that becomes due to the ERC in accordance with Section 14.4.2 and that amount is not paid within 3 months of the date it became due, the ERC may:

- (a) after giving the Regulated Entity a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to that matter to the ERC; and

- (b) taking those submissions into account, determine that the value of the efficiency factor in the price cap formula for a Regulated Distribution System that is operated by the Regulated Entity be increased such that the efficiency factor for that Regulated Distribution System which applies:
- (c) for the Regulatory Year that commences not later than 2 months after the expiry of that 3 month period; and
- (d) for each subsequent Regulatory Year in the same Regulatory Period,

is 0.02 more than what it otherwise would be for those Regulatory Years (the efficiency factor in the relevant price cap formula is the X factor in the formula set out in Section 4.2.1 or the equivalent factor in the price cap formula that applies under Article V, as the case may be). Notwithstanding the foregoing, such increase will not take effect if, not less than 3 months prior to the first-mentioned Regulatory Year, the Regulated Entity pays to the ERC the amount that has not been paid in accordance with the relevant statement referred to in Section 14.4.2.

14.4.5 For the purposes of this Section 14.4:

- (a) a "Large Regulated Distribution System" is a Regulated Distribution System through which the total amount of energy that is delivered, during the Measurement Period for the Relevant Regulatory Period, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System is greater than the Threshold Energy Amount in respect of the Relevant Regulatory Period;
- (b) a "Small Regulated Distribution System" is a Regulated Distribution System through which the total amount of energy that is delivered, during the Measurement Period for the Relevant Regulatory Period, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System is less than or equal to the Threshold Energy Amount in respect of the Relevant Regulatory Period [*Note: this will not be the same as a distribution system that is operated by a Small Distribution Company: IRR, r.4(cccc)*];
- (c) the "Measurement Period", in respect of a Relevant Regulatory Period, is the 12 month period ending on 30 June of:
 - (i) where the Relevant Regulatory Period is the Second Regulatory Period - the first Regulatory Year in the First Regulatory Period; or
 - (ii) where the Relevant Regulatory Period is not the Second Regulatory Period – the second Regulatory Year in the

Regulatory Period which immediately precedes that Relevant Regulatory Period;

- (d) the "Relevant Regulatory Period" is the Regulatory Period that immediately follows the Regulatory Period in which the relevant Regulatory Reset Expert performs the work in relation to the matter for which it is retained by the ERC;
- (e) the "Threshold Energy Amount" in respect of a Relevant Regulatory Period is [#] MWh or such other amount as the ERC determines, at least 6 months prior to the next Regulatory Period and after consulting with all the Regulated Entities, to be the Threshold Energy Amount in respect of that Relevant Regulatory Period; and
- (f) the "Default Rate" in respect of a Measurement Period means the sum of 4% and the simple average of the monthly 180 day weighted-average Manila Reference Rate in nominal percent per annum terms published by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas for the Measurement Period.

For the purposes of this Section 14.4, the total amount of energy that is delivered through a Regulated Distribution System, during a specified period, to Connection Points in respect of that Regulated Distribution System must be determined in a manner that is approved for this purpose by the ERC.

Pasig City, Philippines, [], []

RODOLFO B. ALBANO

Chairman

OLIVER B. BUTALID

Commissioner

JESUS N. ALCORDO

Commissioner

APPENDIX A
QUALIFYING FRANCHISE AREAS

Qualifying Franchise Area	Regulated Entity	ERC order (as referred to in Section 3.1.1(a))
[#]	[#]	[#]

APPENDIX B
PERFORMANCE INDICES AND METRICS

PART 1

For the purposes of Section 8.1.1(a)(i), at least the following indices must be determined by the ERC as the indices that are to be used to measure the performance of a Regulated Distribution System:

- number of interruption events, i.e. number of times service is lost to a Customer segment, or group of Customers, of the Regulated Distribution System;
- sustained average interruption frequency index ("SAFI") (as defined in clause 3.3.2 of the Distribution Code);
- momentary average interruption frequency index ("MAIFI") (as defined in clause 3.2.2 of the Distribution Code);
- sustained average interruption duration index ("SAIDI") (as defined in clause 3.3.2 of the Distribution Code);
- [number of frequency limit violations, i.e. the number of times system frequency exceeds $\pm 0.3\text{Hz}$ from the nominal frequency of 60Hz (expressed using a binary point system)];
- [number of voltage limit violations, i.e. the number of times the root mean square of the voltages in medium-voltage substation buses nominated by the ERC differs from the nominal voltage (as detailed in the Distribution Code)]; and
- system losses as defined in clause 3.4 of the Distribution Code.

For the purposes of Section 8.1.1(a)(ii), at least the following indices must be determined by the ERC as the indices that are to be used to measure the service performance of a Regulated Entity that operates a Regulated Distribution System:

- time to process an application for Regulated Distribution Services, or Distribution Connection Services, in respect of the Regulated Distribution System;
- time to connect premises to the Regulated Distribution System upon compliance with all government and Regulated Entity requirements; and
- time to restore service after a loss of service due to a fault in the Regulated Distribution System.

PART 2

For the purposes of Section 8.1.1(a)(i), the following indices may be determined by the ERC as indices to be used to measure the performance of a Regulated Distribution System:

- system interruption severity index, i.e. the product of MW not supplied due to outages and the total number of minutes of such outages (otherwise known as “unserved energy”), divided by system peak load (measured in MW);
- frequency of tripping, i.e. the total number of tripping events divided by length per 100 circuit-km;
- average forced outage duration, i.e. the total duration of forced outages (measured in minutes) divided by the total number of such outages;
- accumulated time error, i.e. the deviation of electric time from standard time (expressed using a binary point system); and
- [number of frequency limit violations, i.e. the number of times system frequency exceeds $\pm 0.3\text{Hz}$ from the nominal frequency of 60Hz (expressed using a binary point system)].

For the purposes of Section 8.1.1(a)(ii), the following indices may be determined by the ERC as indices to be used to measure the service performance of a Regulated Entity that operates a Regulated Distribution System:

- time to visit a person after receipt of a complaint or to provide the person with a substantive answer to the complaint;
- time to inform affected persons of an interruption to service;
- time to respond to emergency calls;
- time to respond to billing queries and complaints;
- time to correct errors in billing statements;
- time to respond to payment queries and complaints;
- time to correct errors in payments;
- time to respond to meter complaints;
- time to reconnect service after payment of all dues; and
- the making and keeping of appointments.

APPENDIX C
CRITERIA FOR REGULATORY RESET EXPERTS

Asset valuation

Have experience in:

- Appraising electricity network plant and equipment, and land and buildings, within the Philippines using a fair value methodology;
- Valuing electricity distribution network assets, in an overseas jurisdiction, using an optimized replacement cost valuation methodology; and
- Assisting regulated entities and/or regulators in overseas jurisdictions in reviewing or determining regulatory asset bases used for the purposes of incentive or performance based regulatory arrangements.

Have qualifications in (see below):

- Engineering;
- Accounting; and
- Business or Commerce.

Distribution system design, construction, maintenance and operation, load flow modelling and distribution network benchmark service performance

Have experience in:

- Electricity network load flow modelling;
- Design, construction and maintenance of electricity distribution networks, including project cost estimation, project planning, cost control and network constraint elimination;
- Measuring and monitoring electricity network performance;
- Design and/or augmentation of electricity networks for reduced line losses; and
- Electricity network performance monitoring and benchmarking against overseas distribution entities.

Have:

- Qualifications in Engineering (see below); or
- Other qualifications relevant to the matters referred to above.

Accounting

Have experience in:

- Administering, reviewing or developing financial accounting, asset register or operational systems;

Distribution Wheeling Rate Guidelines

- Auditing, accounting, asset register and operational systems, leading to the issuance of an audit opinion on statutory financial reports; and
- Assisting with asset valuation assignments.

Have qualifications in:

- Accounting (see below).

Corporate finance, financial modelling and pricing

Have experience in:

- Principles of asset valuation of electricity networks to optimized replacement cost and/or deprival value;
- Estimation of weighted average cost of capital for regulatory and commercial purposes;
- Cash flow and financial modelling and financial forecasting;
- Credit rating analysis and estimation;
- Analysis and/or development of operating and maintenance expenditure, and capital expenditure, forecasts in the electricity sector;
- Developing submissions to electricity regulators or as a regulator/regulator's advisor in examining such submissions;
- Regulation of electricity network prices or tariffs;
- Analysis of service and financial performance against local and overseas benchmarks; and
- Analysis of discounted cash flow or similar financial modelling.

Have qualifications in (see below):

- Business or Commerce;
- Economics;
- Accounting; and
- Engineering.

Economic analysis and economic modelling

Have experience in:

- Economic forecasting of economic growth and/or electricity demand.

Have qualifications in:

- Economics (see below).

Fire Inspection

Have experience in:

- Investigation of the causes of fires in buildings or plant and equipment; and
- Assessing the risks of fire and effectiveness of fire prevention and control systems.

Have qualifications in:

- Engineering (see below); or
- Fire investigation.

Insurance and claims risk adjustment

Have experience in:

- Investigation and assessment of force majeure events; and
- Estimation or examination of the costs resulting from force majeure events, including direct replacement costs and the opportunity costs associated with continuation of electricity supply.

Have qualifications in (see below):

- Engineering; or
- Business or Commerce; or
- as an Actuary.

Professional qualifications

Where a person is required to have qualifications in Accounting, that person must be registered as a certified public accountant under the Revised Accountancy Law (Presidential Decree No.692) who possesses the independence as defined in Part II Section 14 of the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants as promulgated by the Board of Accountancy and approved by the Professional Regulation Commission.

Where a person is required to have qualifications in Engineering, Economics or Business or Commerce, or as an Actuary, that person must have:

- graduate or post graduate qualifications in that discipline from a reputable Philippines or overseas university; and
- be a member of a professional institute in the Philippines or an overseas jurisdiction which represents that discipline.