

Moving from disruption to transformation.

- > This industry is changing, driven by multiple disruptive forces
- > Disruption to date, has largely been good for consumers
- > Transforming without adverse consumer impacts should be a priority
- > Transform to support competition, innovation and Australian leadership
- > Regulatory settings need to be agreed early, including:
 - 1. Appropriate technology standards
 - 2. Competitive neutrality
 - 3. Ring fencing of monopoly businesses
 - 4. Cost reflective network tariffs
- By not managing the transition well, we risk losing the opportunity to transform the industry in a way that brings consumers with us

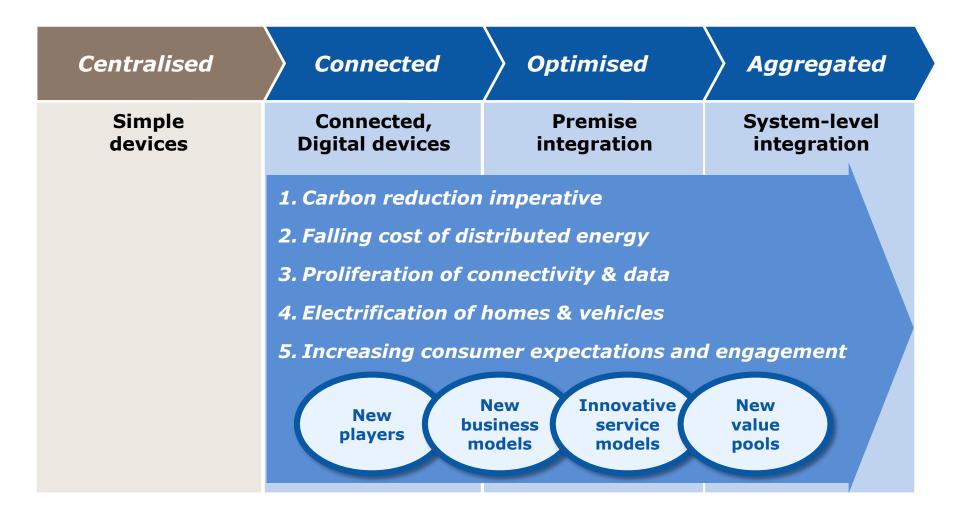


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The global energy industry is changing.

Driven by multiple disruptive forces.





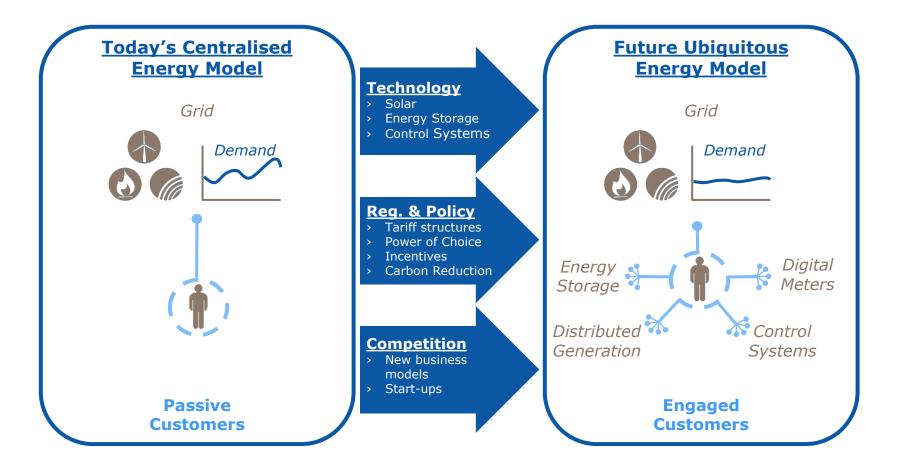
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Change driven by positive disruption.

Disruption from three directions has largely been good for consumers.

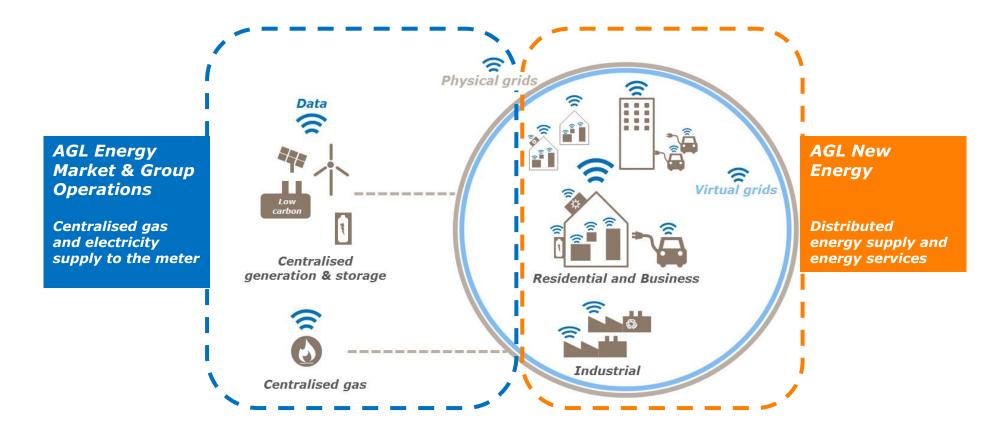


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New Energy business group role.

Playing key role in the transformation to a customer-driven energy market.



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New Energy products.

Focusing on comfort, convenience and control for our customers.

NEW=NERGY

Create 1 million smart connections across homes and businesses by 2020

Become preeminent customer choice for Competitive and Connected energy products and services that provide Convenience, Comfort and Control

Large Commercial Distributed Heat & Power

Transport LNG & CNG

Digital Metering

Electric Vehicle Services

Small Commercial
Distributed Heat & Power

Embedded Networks

Distributed Generation

Home Energy Management

Commercial Service & Repair

Demand Response

Energy Storage

Emerging Technologies



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Regulatory settings required early.

Policies that advocate the consumer and avoid bad disruption.



Appropriate Technology Standards



- 1. customer choice
- 2. enhance safety
- 3. do not limit investment
- 4. minimise overheads
- Standards should remain agnostic of current and future regulation.
- Where possible based on international standards.



Competitive Neutrality

Different providers of products and services, in markets, must compete openly on their merits. In particular:

- There can not be implicit or explicit advantages over each other.
- There can not be different regulations for new entrants vs. incumbents.
- There must be sensible customer protection requirements applied to all parties equally.



Ring Fencing Monopoly Businesses

Monopoly businesses should not be allowed to use their regulated funds in contestable markets.

- Ring fencing should incorporate legal and financial structures.
- Data and information should not be used for competitive advantage.
- Resources should not be shared.
- This should not preclude them from competing though.

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Cost reflective Network tariffs

Cost reflective Network tariffs encourage more efficient energy use and reduce cross subsidies between customers.

Demand tariffs should not create barriers to the uptake of distributed energy solutions by customer.

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