2017 AGL Sustainability Report

Tim Nelson, Chief Economist, AGL Energy

2017 Sustainability Report

Highlights include new Stakeholder Advisory Council and enhanced disclosure of stakeholder engagement

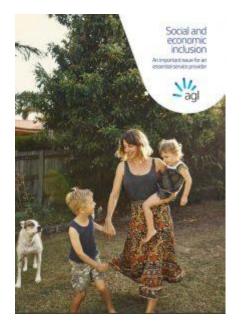
- 1. Performance assessed in five key areas: customer; community; environment; economic and people
- 2. Prepared in accordance with GRI Standards: Core Option
- 3. Report assured by Deloitte (ASAE 3000)
- 4. Stakeholder Advisory Council provided advice on material issues
- 5. Integration of strategic narrative and material issues
- 6. Enhanced disclosure of stakeholder engagement
- 7. Public policy discussion



Social and economic inclusion report

Commitment to developing a social and economic inclusion policy



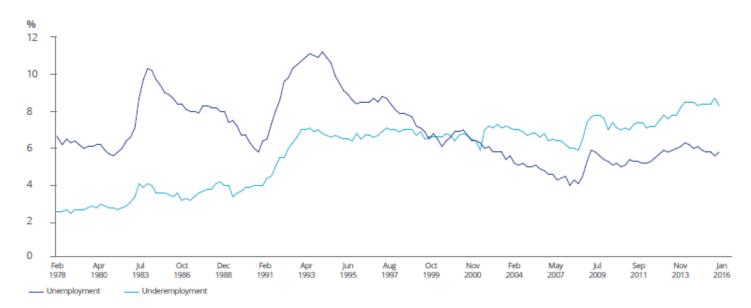


- 1. Outlines trends in income and wealth inequality
- 2. Discusses the materiality of these trends for an essential service provider
- 3. Considers the key intersection between broader societal issues and the energy sector
- 4. Commits AGL to developing a Social and Economic Inclusion Policy

Employment trends

Underemployment has increased and 'automation' presents further risks to employment

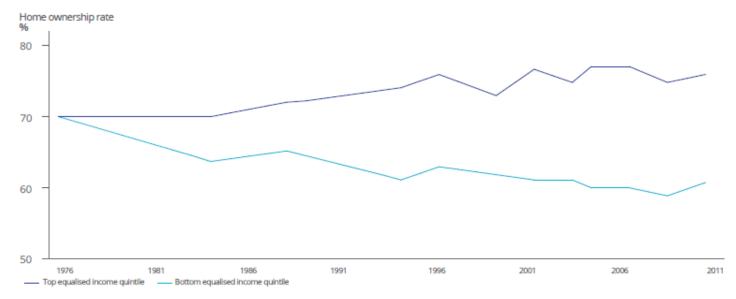




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Home ownership Home ownership is a critical determinant of participation in distributed energy resources



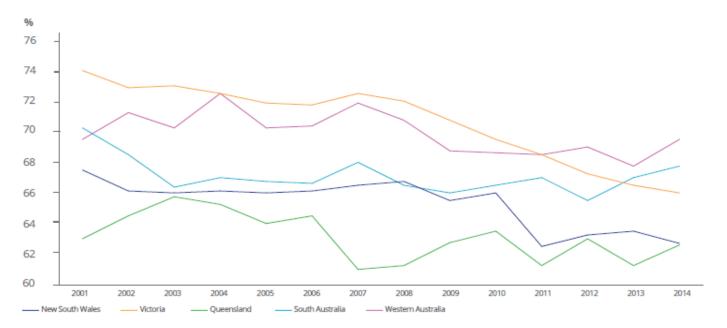


Source: Grattan Institute

Home ownership



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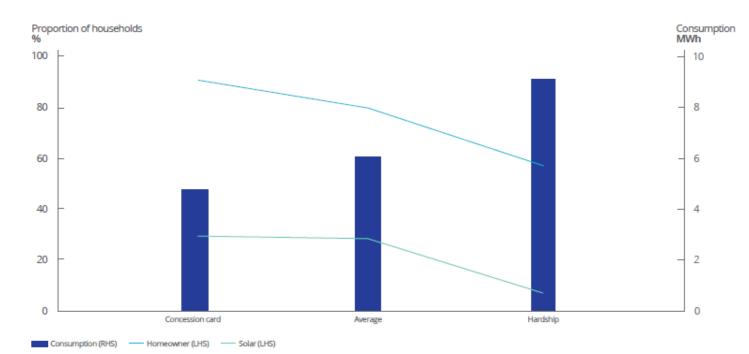


Source: Melbourne Institute HILDA Survey

Inequality in energy markets

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Source: AGL data

Comprehensive overview of AGL's approach to rehabilitation of major generation sites

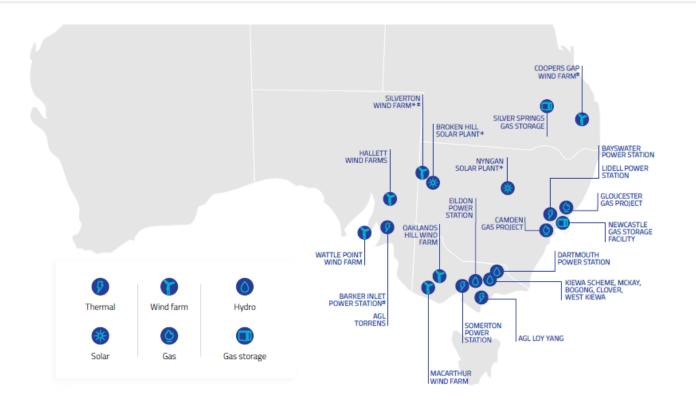




- 1. Outlines AGL's approach to rehabilitation of major energy generation sites
- 2. Provides key outcomes of rehabilitation review
- 3. Commits AGL to The Transition Project in relation to the Liddell power station
- 4. Commits AGL to an annual update on these issues through the Sustainability Report

Comprehensive overview of AGL's approach to rehabilitation of major generation sites





Rehabilitation review followed a robust process



Phase 1 Independent review and assessment of rehabilitation costs Phase 2 Internal review by AGL Chief Engineer

Phase 3

Development of alternative use costing models for consideration Phase 4 Executive review and assessment



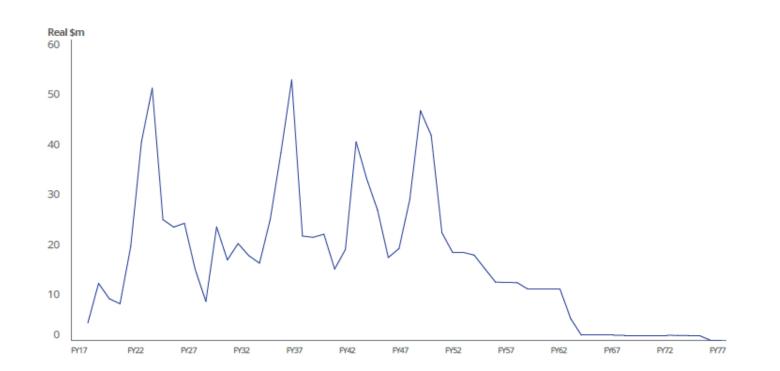
Estimated rehabilitation costs by major site



Asset ²	Planned closure date	Provision amount (AUD \$m)	Rehabilitation costs (nominal FY17) (AUD \$m)	Rehabilitation costs (real FY17) (AUD \$m)	End state basis for provision
AGL Macquarle (Liddell & Bayswater)	2022 - 2035	141	898	510	Return of site to as near to pre-development condition as practicable.
AGL Torrens	2035	12	105	59	This means the removal of appropriate buildings and infrastructure (e.g. generation infrastructure), remediation of disturbed land but may leave in place appropriately remediated voids and land formations (mounds) as well as leaving in place roads, electricity and water infrastructure and similar type public service infrastructure.
AGL Loy Yang (power station and mine)	2048	54	562	261	Formation of lake, return of disturbed land to agricultura use, and develop native flora/fauna vegetation corridors ³ .
Other	Various	100	189	127	As per AGL Macquarie and AGL Torrens.
		307	1,754	957	

Estimated rehabilitation costs annual net cash flows





The Transition Project



- 1. Phase 1: Technology suppliers and consortiums encouraged to provide proposals for the site
- 2. Phase 2: AGL to conduct a series of information sessions
- 3. Phase 3: AGL to convene a review committee to assess proposals
- 4. Phase 4: AGL to perform detailed assessment of options



- 1. Absence of durable climate change policy
- 2. Importance of retail price competition
- 3. 'Behind-the-meter' products and services

Absence of durable and credible climate change policy

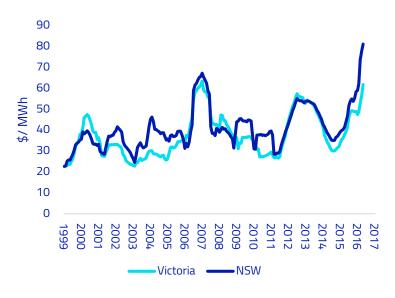
A 'disorderly' transition to lower emissions generation has impacted prices



NEM thermal generation fleet by age



Rolling 12-month average electricity price since NEM formation



Source: AEMO

Source: University of Melbourne, 2014





Criteria	Achieved by current NEM 'energy-only' market	Policy recommendation
Efficient dispatch	Yes	None
New investment	No	Ensure climate policy incentivises complementary 'firm' capacity
Security and reliability	No	Establish supplementary markets (e.g. inertia, reserve generator)
Real political economy of pricing	No	Rule-based mechanism for ensuring advanced knowledge of impending generator closure

The importance of retail competition

Retail competition is providing significant benefits to consumers who engage in the market

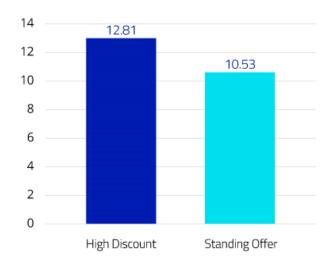
Retail offers in the Victorian electricity market



Annual Electricity Cost (\$ pa) \$1,600 \$1,500 A competitive market delivers \$1,400 a large spread of retail offers \$1,300 \$1,200 \$1,100 \$1,000 Lowest offer is \$900 approximately at marginal cost Descending scale of retailer offers Retail offers Marginal cost Average cost

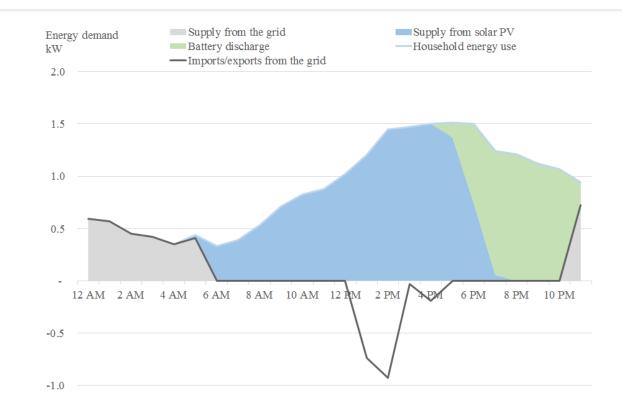
High usage customers are accessing high discounts

Average daily consumption (KWh)



Renewables behind the meter

It is critical that networks introduce cost reflective tariffs to ensure optimal deployment of new technologies





- 1. The changing nature of the Australian electricity industry
- 2. Electricity market design in a decarbonised energy system
- 3. Access rights and consumer protections in a distributed energy system
- 4. Price dispersion in Australian retail electricity markets



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