The UK Regulators' Network: Cross-sectoral cooperation and the use of regulatory and competition powers in the UK

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Richard Price

Directeur-général, Office of Rail Regulation britannique Président, UK Regulators' Network





What I'll cover:

- the relationship between competition and regulation
- the importance of independent regulation in ensuring efficient service delivery for consumers
- how UK economic regulators are working together to improve the effectiveness, consistency and efficiency of economic regulation – the UK Regulators' Network



Benefits of economic regulation in the UK

The UK's approach to independent economic regulation has

- given investors certainty and confidence
- helped to consumers' experiences for the better, and
- protected taxpayers

Water and wastewater

• £116billion of investment since 1989 – better infrastructure and services to customers at no cost to the taxpayer.

Energy

 Halving in cost of network charges in 15 years postprivatisation; over next 8 years enables a 50 per cent increase in investment at a lower cost of car



Office of Rail Regulation



Benefits of economic regulation in the UK (2)

Communications

- strong competition, innovation and investment
- transformational innovations in now-ubiquitous mobile and broadband services
- Yet average family in UK now spends less on these services than it did a decade ago
- And less than families in other leading developed economies.

Airports

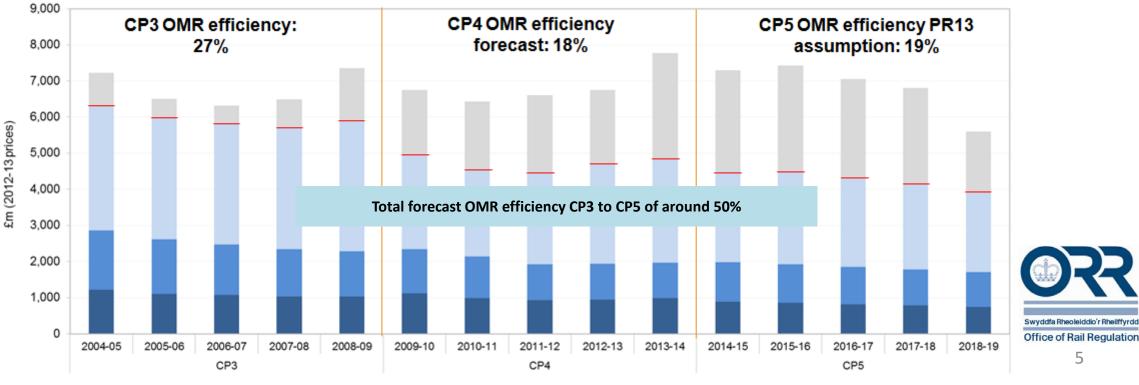
- enormous choice and value for consumers by supporting competition and regional airport expansion
- underpinned £11bn of investment in world class facilities during the last decade



Benefits of economic regulation in the UK (3)

Rail: 40 per cent reduction in ongoing cost of infrastructure over the last decade; 18 per cent in next 5 years

- near-record punctuality and stretching targets
- sustained growth in demand and near-record levels of customer satisfaction
- reducing Network Rail's 'day-to-day' costs frees up Government resources for enhancing the network:



Controllable oney Maintenance Renewals Enhancements



- Privatisation: Was to change managerial incentives to focus on profitmaximisation.
- Regulation: Was to ensure, in the absence of competition, that those profit-maximising incentives drove benefits for productivity and consumers.
- Competition: Was to be the beautiful butterfly that could thereafter be left to work its magic for productivity and consumers alike.

Source: Amelia Fletcher: Privatisation, economic regulation and competition in the utilities: Have we ₆ got the balance right?; Beesley Lecture Series, 14 November 2013

Regulation: A changing focus



Retail price regulation

Access price regulation, incl. margin squeeze

Most water and sewerage services Universal postal service stamps Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted airports Regulated railfares

Energy transmission and distribution BT infrastructure Water/sewerage wholesale Network Rail (Payment systems) A regulatory framework for competition

Financial services Telecoms retail Energy wholesale Energy retail (so far!) Water/sewerage services for large use customers Other postal services Other DK airports Other railfares

Source: Amelia Fletcher: Privatisation, economic regulation and competition in the utilities: Have we ₇ got the balance right?; Beesley Lecture Series, 14 November 2013

Why have some sectors retained price cap or other aspects of ex-ante economic regulation?

- Use of competition powers too difficult?
- Cosiness or capture?
- Regulators distracted, or focusing on the wrong things?
- Not willing to use competition powers?
- Ex ante powers / tools yield faster benefits?
- Evidence weaker on structural change?
- Role of government?

None of the above tells the whole story



Concerns about UK's infrastructure and its ability to support economic growth

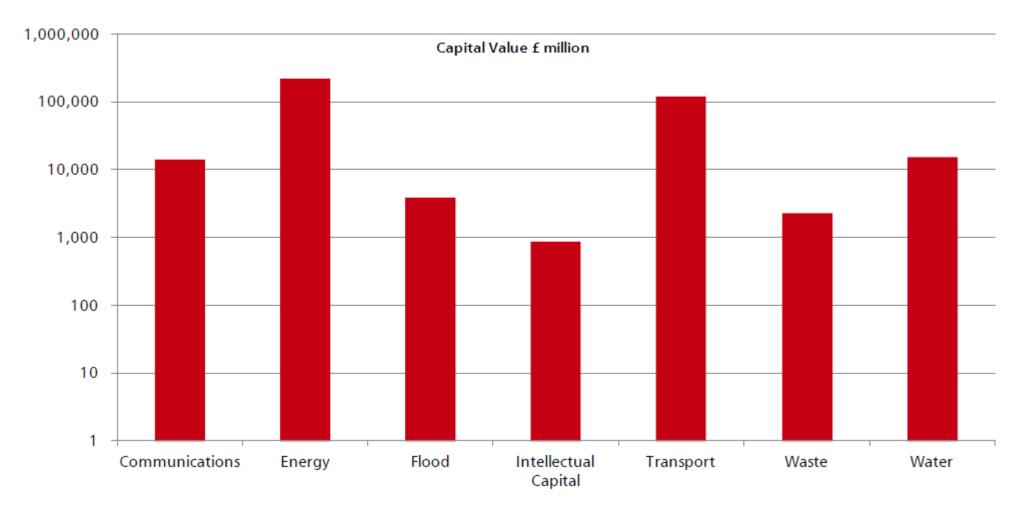
| Sector | Evolution of performance | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | Change 2005 to 2012 | Change 2010 to 2012 |
| Major Roads | ↑ Improved | ↑ Improved |
| Rail | ↑ Improved | ↑ Improved |
| Airports | ←→ Stable | ↑ Improved |
| Ports | Declined | 🔸 Declined |
| Electricity | ←→ Stable | ←→ Stable |
| Gas | ↑ Improved | ↑ Improved |
| Communications | ↑ Improved | ↑ Improved |
| Waste | ↑ Improved | ←→ Stable |
| Flood Risk Management | ↑ Improved | ←→ Stable |
| | | |

^a The Performance Indicators on which this table is based can be found in Annex B ^b +/- five points on the performance index is classified as stable

Source: HM Treasury: National infrastructure Plan, December 2013



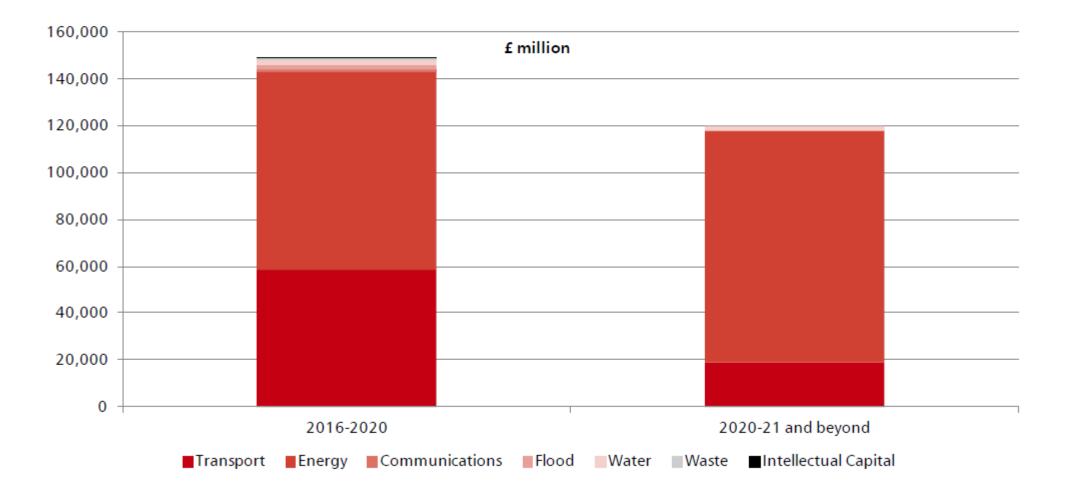
Pipeline value by sector



Source: HM Treasury Major Infrastructure Tracking Unit, in HM Treasury: National infrastructure Plan, December 2013



Pipeline capital investment 2016-17 onwards



Source: HM Treasury Major Infrastructure Tracking Unit, in HM Treasury: National infrastructure Plan, December 2013

Future infrastructure delivery: role of regulation in major projects/programmes

Airport capacity (Davies review) High speed rail

Electricity generation

- low-carbon generation
- Contracts for Difference
- transmission
- carbon capture, transport, storage?

• Electrification

• HS2

Superfast broadband

Thames Tideway

Beyond regulated sectors:

flood risk management; strategic roads network; waste management

Source: HM Treasury: National infrastructure Plan, December 2013

UK Competition Network (UKCN)

- UKCN includes the UK's economic regulators and the CMA
- commitment to close and regular working over competition issues
- we are working together to ensure consistent and effective use of competition powers across all sectors to
 - prevent anti-competitive behaviour, and
 - open up markets to greater competition for the benefit of UK consumers and businesses.
- Focus on:
 - strategic dialogue
 - enhancing capabilities
 - advocacy

- enforcement cooperation
- sharing best practice
- annual concurrency report







UK Regulators' Network : ten UK economic regulators working together























UKRN – a new commitment to effective cooperation

| UKRN is a vehicle to improve coordination across regulated sectors | High level strategic objectives set by CEOs Focus on consistency, efficiency and improvement of regulation Commitment to fund and support joint working Ambitious programme of work on areas of cross-sectoral importance |
|--|---|
| | Welcomed in Budget Report 2014: 'The government is committed to the UK's system of independent economic regulation, which is widely considered to be one of the best in the world. The government welcomes the creation of the UK Regulators' Network (UKRN).' |

UKRN priority projects

Priority projects: commitment to focus on consumer concerns & investor confidence

Explaining and making best use of economic regulation

Helping to raise understanding of what independent economic regulation can achieve, when it works best, and how we can improve

Cross-sector infrastructure

Provide regulatory solutions to support multi-sector infrastructure investment

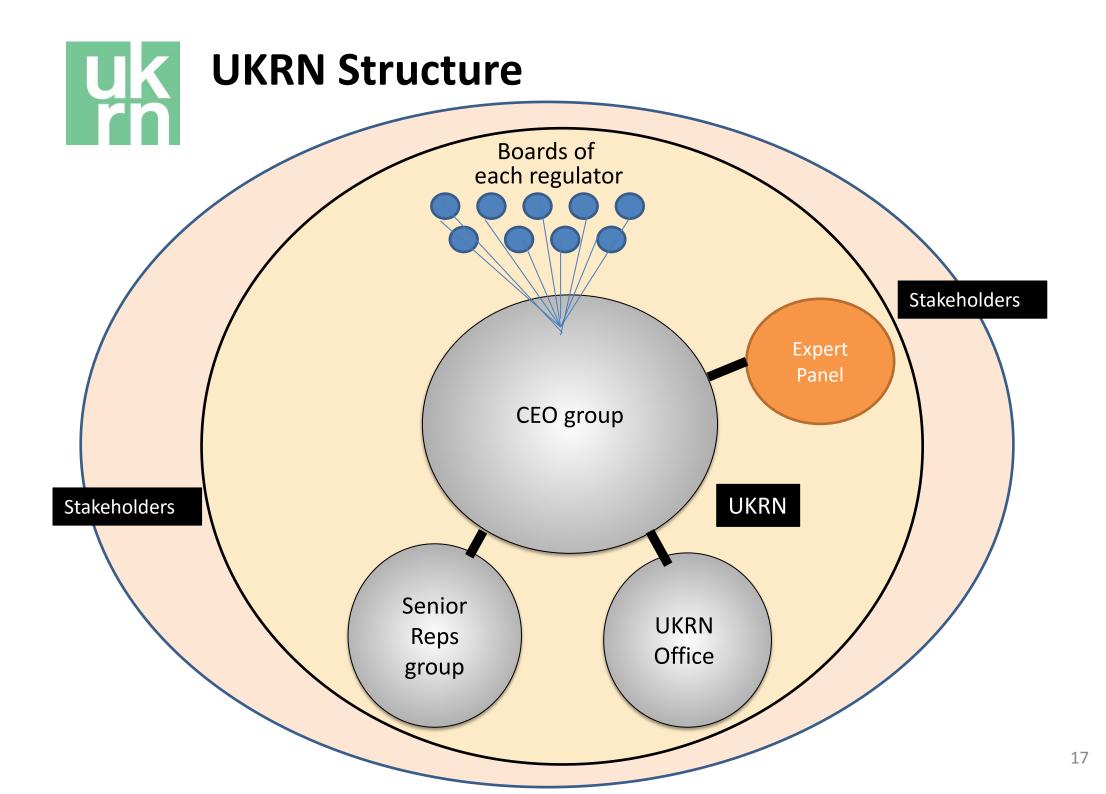
Consumer engagement and switching

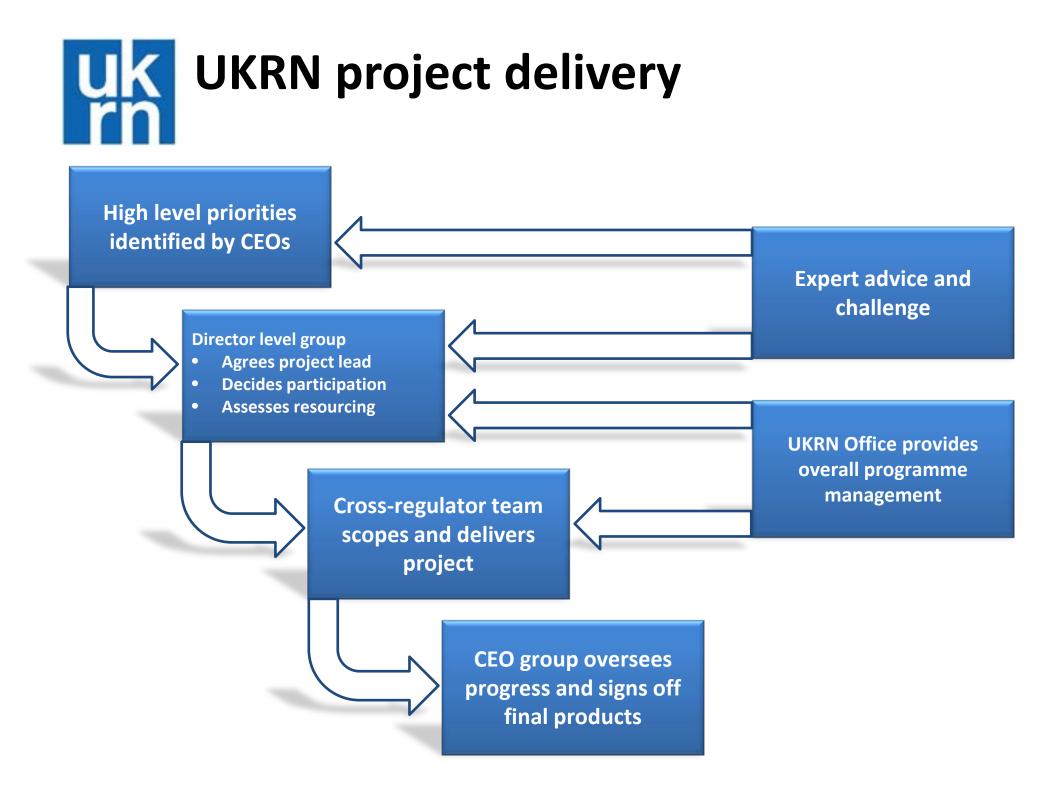
Approaches to engagement and switching across sectors **Affordability**

Identify affordability pressures for consumers and establish scope for possible solutions

Network resilience and cybersecurity

Tools and approaches to mitigate risks from cross-sector threats and dependencies







UK Regulators' Network and the Club des Régulateurs : Future cooperation?

www.ukrn.org.uk Twitter: @UKRegulators















