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Public version

Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012

This consolidated determination consolidates the principal determination and all amendments as at 13 August 2026

Publication date: 13 August 2026

COMMERCE COMMISSION

Wellington, New Zealand

Status of this consolidated information disclosure determination

- We provide consolidated versions of the Commission’s determinations for your reference and convenience. A consolidation is not the official version of a determination. The official version of a Commission determination has a decision number and is signed by a member of the Commission.
- The official versions of the principal determination and the amendments to it that are incorporated into this consolidated version are available on the Commission’s website: <https://comcom.govt.nz/regulated-industries/electricity-lines/information-disclosure-requirements-for-electricity-distributors/current-information-disclosure-requirements-for-electricity-distributors>
- The official versions of the principal determination and the amendments to it are also available for inspection at the Commission’s office at level 9, 44 The Terrace, Wellington, and printed copies may be purchased at a reasonable price.

Determination history		
Determination date	Decision number	Determination name
1 October 2012	[2012] NZCC 22	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012
24 March 2015	[2015] NZCC 6	2015 Amendment to the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012
21 December 2017	[2017] NZCC 33	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Amendments Determination 2017
31 August 2021	[2021] NZCC 12	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (Aurora Energy Limited) Amendment Determination 2021
30 September 2021	[2021] NZCC 18	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (Non-material) Amendment Determination 2021
25 November 2022	[2022] NZCC 36	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (Targeted Review Tranche 1) Amendment Determination 2022
27 April 2023	[2023] NZCC 6	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (Non-material) Amendment Determination 2023
28 June 2023	[2023] NZCC 12	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (Non-material) Amendment Determination – June 2023
29 February 2024	[2024] NZCC 2	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (Targeted Review 2024) Amendment Determination 2024
27 November 2024	[2024] NZCC 31	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (amendments related to IM Review 2023) Amendment Determination 2024
19 February 2026	[2026] NZCC 2	Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure (Related Party Transaction Threshold) Amendment Determination 2026

Under section 52P of the Commerce Act 1986, the Commerce Commission makes the following determination:

Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012

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SCHEDULE 9C	REPORT ON OVERHEAD LINES AND UNDERGROUND CABLES
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SCHEDULE 10	REPORT ON NETWORK RELIABILITY
SCHEDULE 10A	REPORT ON INTERRUPTIONS
SCHEDULE 11A	REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
SCHEDULE 11B	REPORT ON FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE
SCHEDULE 11C	REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY EXPENDITURE FORECAST
SCHEDULE 12A	REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION

SCHEDULE 12B	REPORT ON FORECAST CAPACITY
SCHEDULE 12C	REPORT ON FORECAST NETWORK DEMAND
SCHEDULE 12D	REPORT ON FORECAST INTERRUPTIONS AND DURATION

The Part 3 Schedules that form part of this Determination but are not included in this document are contained in separate Microsoft Excel workbooks titled:

- Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination template – Schedules 1-10 (excluding 5f – 5h)
- Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination template – Schedules 5f – 5h
- Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination template – Schedule 10a
- Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination template – Schedules 11a-13 (excluding 11c)
- Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination template – Schedule 11c

These schedules are available on the Commerce Commission website.

PART 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 TITLE

- 1.1.1 This determination is the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012.

1.2 COMMENCEMENT DATE

- 1.2.1 This determination came into force on 1 October 2012.

1.3 APPLICATION

- 1.3.1 This determination applies to **electricity distribution businesses** as suppliers of regulated goods and services under Part 4 of the **Act**.

1.4 INTERPRETATION

- 1.4.1 In this determination, unless the context otherwise requires—
- (1) Terms in bold type in the main body of this determination (including the attachments) have the meaning given to those terms in this clause 1.4. Terms used in the schedules are defined in Schedule 16;
 - (2) Terms used in this determination that are defined in the **Act** but not in this determination, have the same meanings as in the **Act**;
 - (3) Terms used in this determination that are defined in the **IM determination** but not in this determination have the same meanings as in the **IM determination**;
 - (4) A reference to a 'Schedule' or to an 'Attachment' is to a Schedule or to an Attachment of this determination.
 - (5) A word which denotes the singular also denotes the plural and vice versa;
 - (6) An obligation to do something is deemed to include an obligation to cause that thing to be done;
 - (7) Financial items must be measured and disclosed in accordance with **GAAP** unless otherwise required by this determination or the **IM determination**;
 - (8) Non-financial items must be measured and disclosed in accordance with standard industry practice unless otherwise required in this determination;
 - (9) Guidance notes in this determination are for guidance purposes only and any material referred to in the guidance notes does not form part of the determination;

- (10) Where any material referred to in guidance notes is inconsistent with this determination, this determination prevails; and
- (11) Materials incorporated by reference into this determination, including standards promulgated by other bodies, are incorporated under the terms of Schedule 5 of the **Act**.

Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))

Commerce Commission "Input methodologies review final decision – Related party transactions – Final decision and determinations guidance" (21 December 2017), Attachment D notes the process by which materials are incorporated by reference in this determination.

- 1.4.2 If there is any inconsistency between the main body of this determination (this includes the attachments) and any schedule to this determination, the main body of this determination prevails.
- 1.4.3 In this determination the words or phrases in bold type bear the following meanings-

	A
ABAA	has the meaning given in the IM determination
ACAM	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Act	means the Commerce Act 1986
Additional notice	has the meaning given in the Aurora CPP
Allocated works under construction	means, for the components of the works under construction roll-forward, the works under construction values after the application of clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination
Allocation methodology type	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Allocator	means the measure used to allocate operating costs or regulated service asset values that are not directly attributable as set out in clause 2.1.3 or clause 2.1.4 of the IM determination

Amalgamation	has the meaning given in the IM determination
AMP	means asset management plan
AMP planning period	has the meaning specified in clause 3.4 of Attachment A to this determination
AMP update	has the meaning specified in clause 2.6.5 of this determination
Annual delivery report	means the report Aurora completes and publicly discloses under clause 2.5.5(1)
Arm's-length transaction	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Asset management plan	has the meaning specified in clause 2.6.1 of this determination
Asset relocations	in relation to expenditure, means expenditure on assets where the primary driver is the need to relocate assets due to third party requests, such as for the purpose of allowing road widening or similar needs. This expenditure category includes expenditure on assets relating to the undergrounding of previously aboveground assets at the request of a third party
Asset replacement and renewal	means- (a) in relation to capital expenditure, expenditure on assets (b) in relation to operational expenditure, operational expenditure where the primary driver is the need to maintain network asset integrity so as to maintain current security and/or quality of supply standards and includes expenditure to replace or renew assets incurred as a result of-

- the progressive physical deterioration of the condition of **network** assets or their immediate surrounds;
- the obsolescence of **network** assets;
- preventative replacement programmes, consistent with asset life-cycle management policies; or
- the need to ensure the ongoing physical security of the **network** assets

Assets commissioned

means-

- (a) in relation to the **unallocated RAB** or **unallocated works under construction**, the sum of value of commissioned assets as determined in accordance with clause 2.2.11 of the IM determination;
- (b) in relation to the **RAB** or **allocated works under construction**, the value of the assets (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which is allocated to the **electricity distribution services** in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the **IM determination**;
- (c) in relation to forecast information, a forecast of the value of the assets (as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)) for a future **disclosure year**

Audited disclosure information

means information required to be disclosed under any of-

- (a) clauses 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 of this determination, except for;
 - (i) information required to be disclosed under the 'Vegetation-related' and 'Other' sub-categories of the 'Service interruptions and emergencies' category in Schedule 6b(i); and
 - (ii) information required to be disclosed under the 'Assessment and notification costs', 'Felling or trimming vegetation – in-zone', 'Felling or trimming vegetation – out-of-zone', and 'Other' sub-categories

of the 'Vegetation management' category in Schedule 6b(i);

(b) the **SAIDI** and **SAIFI** information disclosed under clauses 2.5.1 and 2.5.2, and clauses 1.8 and 1.10 of Attachment B;

(c) the **related party transactions** information disclosed under clauses 2.3.8, 2.3.10-2.3.12;

(d) the explanatory notes disclosed in boxes 1 to 11 of Schedule 14 in accordance with clause 2.7; and

(e) clauses 1.5-1.7 of Attachment B

Aurora

means Aurora Energy Limited or any subsequent entity or entities that succeeds Aurora Energy Limited because of an **amalgamation, merger, or major transaction event**

Aurora CPP

means the Aurora Energy Limited Electricity Distribution Customised Price-Quality Path Determination 2021 [2021] NZCC 3

Aurora pricing region

means a part of **Aurora's** network for which **Aurora** sets prices specific to that part of **Aurora's network** under its pricing methodology, provided—

- (a) the total circuit length of the electricity lines supplying **electricity distribution services** and capable of conveying electricity at 3.3 kV or greater, in that part of the **network**, is at least 25 km;
- (b) the electricity conveyed to that part of the **network** is at least 20 GWh per annum; and
- (c) that part of the **network** supplies **electricity distribution services** to at least 2000 ICPs

Average domestic consumer

means a notional **person** that consumes or acquires from the **network** 9000kWh of electricity per year in respect of their principal place of residence

Average number of ICPs in disclosure year

means-

$$q = \frac{a + b}{2}$$

where:

a = Number of **ICPs** at the start of the **disclosure year**

b = Number of **ICPs** at the end of the **disclosure year**

C

Capital contributions

has the meaning given in the **IM determination**

Capital expenditure

means-

(a) in relation to the **unallocated works under construction**, costs-

- (i) incurred in the acquisition or development of an asset during the disclosure year that is, or is intended to be, commissioned; and
- (ii) that are included or are intended to be included in the value of **assets commissioned** relating to the **unallocated RAB**;

(b) in relation to the Report on **related party transactions**, costs-

- (i) incurred in the acquisition or development of an asset during the **disclosure year** that is, or is intended to be, **commissioned**; and
- (ii) that are included or are intended to be included in the value of **assets commissioned** relating to the **RAB**; and
- (iii) that are as a result of **related party transactions**;

(c) in all other instances, costs-

- (i) incurred or forecast to be incurred in the acquisition or development of an asset during the **disclosure year** that is, or is intended to be, **commissioned**; and

	(ii) that are included or are intended to be included in the value of assets commissioned relating to the RAB
Causal relationship	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Class B (planned interruptions on the network)	means a planned interruption initiated by the EDB
Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)	means an unplanned interruption originating within the network of the EDB
Commencement date	means the date specified in clause 1.2.1 of this determination
Commission	means the Commerce Commission
Commissioned	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Community trust	has the meaning given in s 54D(2) of the Act
Complaint	means an expression of dissatisfaction made to or about an EDB where a response or a resolution is explicitly or implicitly expected. For example, a complaint may be made by letter, email, phone call, text message or a post on a social media page maintained by the EDB , but not on a social media page maintained by the complainant or a third party
Connection point	see the definition of ICP
Constant prices	means, in relation to the prospective disclosures made under clauses 2.6.1 and 2.6.3, and subclause 2.6.6(1) of this determination, prices expressed in New Zealand dollars as at the mid-point of the current year . Constant price expenditure forecasts are forecasts based on constant price assumptions
Consumer	means- (a) in relation to clauses 2.4.23 and 2.4.24, a person who is supplied, or who applies to be supplied, with electricity for their own consumption; and (b) in all other instances, a person that consumes or acquires electricity lines services
Consumer compensation arrangement	means an arrangement an EDB adopts to compensate consumers in a prescribed manner (by

credit, reimbursement, or another appropriate means) if the **EDB** fails to meet specified standards of performance in supplying **electricity distribution services** to those **consumers**

Consumer connection

in relation to expenditure, means **expenditure on assets** where the **primary driver** is the establishment of a new customer **connection point** or alterations to an existing customer **connection point**. This expenditure category includes expenditure on assets relating to-

- (a) connection assets and/or parts of the **network** for which the expenditure is recoverable in total, or in part, by a contribution from the customer requesting the new or altered **connection point**; and
- (b) both electricity injection and offtake points of connection

Consumer-controlled

means an **EDB** that is a **community trust**, **customer co-operative**, or **customer trust** or is controlled by 1 or more such **community trust**, **customer co-operative**, or **customer trust**; and, for the purposes of this definition, a **EDB** is controlled by 1 or more such **community trust**, **customer co-operative**, or **customer trust** if it or they together directly or indirectly—

- (a) control the composition of the board or other governing body of the **EDB**;
- (b) are in a position to exercise, or control the exercise of, more than one-half the maximum number of votes that can be exercised at a meeting of the shareholders or members or beneficiaries of the **EDB**;
- (c) hold more than one-half of the issued capital of the **EDB**; or
- (d) are entitled to receive more than one-half of every dividend or other distribution paid by the **EDB**

Consumer group

means the category of **consumer** used by the **EDB** for the purposes of setting **prices**

Contract	means a contract for the supply of goods or services (or both) whether or not the contract, or any part of the contract, is in writing and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes- (a) a contract under which goods or services (or both) are being supplied, although some or all of the terms and conditions in relation to the supply of those goods or services have not been settled; and (b) any operating agreement, side letter, or documentation that influences, adjusts or amends the terms and conditions of the contract
Controlling consumers	in relation to a consumer-controlled EDB, means all the income beneficiaries or shareholders, as the case may be, of the community trusts, customer co-operatives, or customer trusts that constitute or control that EDB
Cost of financing	means the cost of financing incurred by an EDB and accumulated during the construction phase of a project that creates a new network asset, determined in accordance with clause 2.2.11(2) of the IM determination and allocated to the electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination
Cost of supply model	means a financial model that Aurora uses to allocate target revenue, for example, across the Aurora pricing regions and amongst each of Aurora's consumer groups
CPI	has the meaning given in the IM determination
CPP	has the meaning given in the IM determination
CPP determination	has the meaning given in the IM determination
CPP regulatory period	means the period to which a CPP determination relates
Current year or CY	means- (a) in relation to the historic disclosures made under clause 2.3.1 of this determination, the disclosure year of the report (b) in relation to the prospective disclosures made under clauses 2.6.1 and 2.6.3, and subclause

	2.6.6(1) of this determination, the disclosure year in which the report is prepared
Customer co-operative	has the meaning given in s 54D(2) of the Act
Customer charter	means a document that describes an EDB's relationship with its consumers , including, for example, what consumers can expect from the EDB in its supply of electricity distribution services
Customer impact ratio	means, in respect of a feeder line on a network , the value of q for a disclosure year calculated using the following formula: $q = a / b$ where- a = unplanned customer interruption minutes on the feeder for that disclosure year b = the average number of ICPs in disclosure year served by the feeder
Customer trust	has the meaning given in s 54D(2) of the Act
CY, CY-X or CY+X	means - (a) the current year ; or (b) where a '-' precedes 'X', the Xth year preceding the current year ; or (c) where a '+' precedes the 'X', the Xth year following the current year
Cybersecurity	means the application of technologies, processes and controls to protect systems, networks, programmes, devices, and data
D	
Direct billing	in relation to expenditure, means operational expenditure associated with directly billing end consumers and recovering payments due. This includes billing services, credit and debtor management, associated customer call centres, and customer account management
Directly attributable	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Director	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Disclosure year	means the 12-month period ending on 31 March of the year the disclosure relates to or, if the term

	disclosure year is combined with a year, the 12-month period ended on 31 March of that year
Discretionary discounts and customer rebates	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Distributed generation	has the meaning given in the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 and includes equipment used for generating electricity on the EDB's network that is connected and operated by the EDB
Distribution voltage	means 3 phase nominal voltage- (a) over 1 kV and up to and including 30 kV ; and (b) excludes those voltages used within the network in the role or manner of a subtransmission voltage
DPP determination	has the meaning given in the IM determination
DPP regulatory period	has the meaning given in the IM determination
E	
EDB (or electricity distribution business)	means EDB as that term is defined in the IM determination
Electrical contracting services	means the following services, when provided under a contract between the EDB and a related party - (a) construction and maintenance (b) network management (c) vegetation management (d) connection and disconnection services (e) load control
Electricity distribution services	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Electricity lines services	has the meaning given in s 54C of the Act
Electricity retailer	means a person who supplies electricity to another person(s) for any purpose other than for re-supply by the other person(s)
Embedded network	has the meaning given in the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010

Error	means incorrect information disclosed in accordance with the principal determination as amended at the time of the disclosure, in such a way that- (a) the data is incorrect; (b) a statement is incorrect; or (c) the compilation of disclosed information is inconsistent with the principal determination as amended at the time of disclosure; and is not where- (d) the correction is to the initial RAB; (e) an estimate has changed due to new information becoming available; or (f) the change is a lost and found assets adjustment
Expenditure on assets	means the expenditure relating to costs included or expected to be included in a closing RAB value and is equal to capital expenditure plus value of capital contributions less value of vested assets less cost of financing, where capital expenditure has meaning (c) or, in respect of related party transactions, meaning (b) as defined in this determination
F	
Fault	means a physical condition that causes a device, component or network element to fail to perform in the required manner
Feeder	means a low voltage or distribution voltage circuit that originates at a substation circuit breaker and radiates outward for the purpose of supplying electricity
Feeder SAIDI	means, in respect of a feeder line on a network, the contribution to network SAIDI of interruptions occurring on the feeder line
Feeder SAIFI	means, in respect of a feeder line on a network, the contribution to network SAIFI of interruptions occurring on the feeder line
Financial distribution	means-

- (a) **discretionary discounts and customer rebates;**
- (b) dividend or equivalent owner payment to a **community trust, customer trust or co-operative** where the **EDB** recommends how the payment should be allocated amongst **consumers;** or
- (c) dividend or equivalent owner payment to a **community trust, customer trust or co-operative** where the **EDB** makes the allocation to **consumers** on behalf of the **community trust, customer trust or customer co-operative**

Forecast expenditure

means, in relation to-

- (a) current **disclosure year**, the forecast expenditure for the current **disclosure year** disclosed under subclauses 2.6.6(1)(a) and 2.6.6(1)(b) of this determination immediately prior to the start of the current **disclosure year**
- (b) **regulatory period**, the forecast expenditure for the **disclosure years** from the start of the **regulatory period** to the current **disclosure year** disclosed under Part 5 of the **IM determination** where a **CPP** is in place for the current **disclosure year** or disclosed under subclauses 2.6.6(1)(a) and 2.6.6(1)(b) of this determination prior to the start of the **disclosure year** preceding the **regulatory period** where a **CPP** is not in place for the current **disclosure year**

G

GAAP

means generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand, as defined in the **IM determination**

GWh

means gigawatt-hour

I

ICP (or connection point)

means a point of connection on a local **network** or **embedded network** which the **EDB** nominates as the point at which an **electricity retailer** will be deemed to supply electricity to a **consumer**

IM determination

means the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012 [2012] NZCC 26

Independent appraiser

means-

- (a) the **independent auditor**; or
- (b) a **person** who-
 - (i) an EDB considers is qualified to publicly offer professional services to clients in connection with the requirements specified in clause 2.8.4;
 - (ii) has no relationship with, or interest in, the **EDB** that is likely to involve a conflict of interest;
 - (iii) has not assisted with the compilation of the information or provided advice or opinions (other than in relation to audit reports) on the methodologies or processes used in compiling the information; and
 - (iv) is not associated with nor directed by any **person** who has provided any such assistance, advice, or opinion

Independent auditor

means a **person** who-

- (a) is qualified for appointment as auditor of a company under the Companies Act 1993 or, where the **EDB** is a public entity (as defined in s 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001), is the Auditor-General;
- (b) has no relationship with, or interest in, the **EDB** that is likely to involve a conflict of interest;
- (c) has not assisted with the compilation of the information or provided advice or opinions (other than in relation to audit reports) on the methodologies or processes used in compiling the information; and
- (d) is not associated with nor directed by any **person** who has provided any such assistance, advice, or opinion

Independent expert	means a person who— (a) is qualified to offer professional services to clients and provide an opinion on one or more of the areas under clause 2.8.5A; and (b) has no direct or indirect relationship with, or interest in, the EDB in question, that is likely to involve a conflict of interest between his, her or its duties to the EDB and his, her or its duties to the Commission
Indirectly affected data and statements	means data or statements which are incorrect only because they relied on disclosed data or statements that are affected by an error
Initial RAB	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Innovation and non-traditional solutions allowance	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Innovation and non-traditional solutions recovered amount	means, for a non-exempt EDB,— (a) for disclosure year 2025, an amount drawn down from that EDB's innovation project allowance for that disclosure year; and (b) for disclosure year 2026 and subsequent disclosure years, an amount recovered for a disclosure year from that EDB's innovation and non-traditional solutions allowance
Innovation practice	means an activity or practice, in respect of the supply of electricity lines services, that is focussed on the creation, development, or application of a new or improved technology, process or approach and, for disclosure year 2025, includes an innovation project as defined in the IM determination
Innovation project allowance	has the meaning given in the IM determination

Interruption

in relation to the supply of **electricity lines services** to a **consumer** by means of a prescribed voltage electric line, means the cessation of supply of **electricity lines services** to that **consumer** for a period of 1 minute or longer, including any temporary restoration of supply mid-cessation for less than one minute, other than by reason of disconnection of that **consumer**-

- (a) in accordance with any requirements in the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 relating to extended reserves;
- (b) as a result of an automatic under voltage, under frequency, or rolling outage scheme or similar arrangement as required under the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010;
- (c) for breach of the **contract** under which the **electricity lines services** are provided;
- (d) as a result of a request from the **consumer**;
- (e) as a result of a request from the **consumer's electricity retailer**; or
- (f) for the purpose of isolating an unsafe installation

ISAE (NZ) 3000

means *International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised))*, issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the External Reporting Board in July 2014 and incorporating amendments up to May 2022, under the Financial Reporting Act 2013

Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10)) Commerce Commission "Input methodologies review final decision – Related party transactions – Final decision and determinations guidance" (21 December 2017), Attachment D notes the process by which materials are incorporated by reference in this determination.

	K
km	means kilometre
kV	means kilovolt
kVA	means kilovolt ampere
kWh	means kilowatt hour
	L
Legislative and regulatory	in relation to expenditure, means expenditure on assets where the primary driver is a new regulatory or legal requirement that results in the creation of, or modification to, network assets
Line charge revenue	means revenue from prices
Lost and found assets adjustment	means- (a) in relation to the unallocated RAB, the value of found assets as determined in accordance with clause 2.2.12 of the IM determination, less the value of lost assets. The value of a lost asset is the unallocated opening RAB value of the asset less regulatory depreciation as unallocated opening RAB value and regulatory depreciation are determined in accordance with the IM determination (b) in relation to the RAB, the value of the asset (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which is allocated to electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination (c) in relation to the regulatory tax asset base roll-forward, the sum of regulatory tax asset values for found assets less the sum of regulatory tax asset values of lost assets, where ‘found assets’ and ‘lost assets’ have the meanings given in the IM determination
Low voltage (or LV)	means the nominal Alternating Current (AC) voltage of less than 1000 volts or the assets of the EDB that are directly associated with the transport or delivery of electricity at those voltages

M

Major transaction event	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Mark-up	means the percentage margin charged on the directly attributable cost incurred by the related party in providing a good or service which is included in the price of the good or service
Material projects and programmes	means projects or programmes with actual or forecast total expenditure greater than the materiality threshold that is developed and applied by the EDB
Merger	means a transaction under which an EDB takes over, or otherwise merges with, any other EDB other than by a major transaction event or amalgamation or under Part 13 of the Companies Act 1993, which includes: (a) the purchase of all the assets of another EDB; (b) the acquisition of sufficient shares in another EDB to have an interest in the other EDB sufficient to enable it, whether directly or indirectly, to exert a substantial degree of influence over the activities of the other EDB; or (c) a scheme of arrangement under Part 15 of the Companies Act 1993 having like effect

N

Network	means the fixed assets used by a EDB to provide electricity lines services
Nominal New Zealand dollars	in relation to an expenditure or revenue forecast, means the New Zealand dollar prices expected to apply in the year of the transaction
Non-exempt EDB	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Non-network assets	means assets related to the provision of electricity lines services but that are not a network asset, and include- (a) information and technology systems; (b) asset management systems;

	(c) office buildings, depots and workshops; (d) office furniture and equipment; (e) motor vehicles; (f) tools, plant and machinery; and (g) any other assets under GAAP that are not network assets
Non-network solution	means any of: (a) distributed generation; (b) electricity storage; or (c) demand response measures
Non-standard contract	means a contract for electricity distribution services that is not a standard contract
O	
Operating cost	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Operational expenditure	means operating costs after applying clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination, except in relation to the Report on related party transactions where it means operating costs from related party transactions as determined after applying clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination and clause 2.3.6 of this determination
Original disclosure	means disclosures made in accordance with the principal determination as amended at the time of the disclosure which contains a material or non-material error
Other reliability, safety and environment	in relation to expenditure, means expenditure on assets where the primary driver is to improve network reliability or safety or to mitigate the environmental impacts of the network, but is not included in either of the quality of supply or legislative and regulatory categories. For example, this category may include expenditure on assets where the primary driver is to ensure staff safety or meet the EDB's environmental policies
OVABAA	has the meaning given in the IM determination
P	
Person	has the meaning as defined in s 2 of the Act

Planned accumulated SAIDI limit	has the meaning as defined in the Aurora CPP
Planned accumulated SAIFI limit	has the meaning as defined in the Aurora CPP
Planned interruption	means any interruption in respect of which not less than 24 hours' notice was given, either to the public or to all electricity consumers affected by the interruption
Planned interruption cancelled with notice	means a planned interruption that Aurora cancels by giving, either to the public or to all electricity consumers affected by the cancellation, no less than 24 hours' notice before the scheduled start time of the planned interruption
Planned interruption cancelled with less than 10 working days' notice	means a planned interruption that Aurora cancels by giving, either to the public or to all electricity consumers affected by the cancellation, more than 24 hours' notice but less than 10 working days' notice, before the scheduled start time of the planned interruption
Planned interruption cancelled without notice	means a planned interruption that Aurora cancels but which is not a planned interruption cancelled with notice
Planned SAIDI values	means SAIDI values based on Class B (planned interruptions on the network) on a network
Planned SAIDI assessed value	has the meaning as defined in the Aurora CPP
Planned SAIFI values	means SAIFI values based on Class B (planned interruptions on the network) on a network
Planned SAIFI assessed value	has the meaning as defined in the Aurora CPP
Prescribed contract	in relation to an EDB , means – (a) a contract under which the EDB supplies electricity lines services; or (b) a contract for related services, if goods or services are to be supplied under the contract by— (i) the EDB; or (ii) a person that is a related party of the EDB; or

- (iii) a **person** that supplies **electricity lines services** by means of works owned by the **EDB**; or
- (iv) a **person** that is a **related party** of a person of the kind referred to in subclause (iii)

Prescribed terms and conditions

means, in relation to a **contract** for the supply of **electricity lines services** or for **related services**, the terms and conditions of the **contract** that—

- (a) describe the goods or services to be supplied under the **contract**;
- (b) determine, or provide for the determination of, the quantity or amount of those goods or services;
- (c) specify, determine, or provide for the determination of the-
 - (i) **price** at which those goods or services are to be supplied;
 - (ii) timing of payment for those goods or services;
 - (iii) security for payment for those goods or services; and
 - (iv) **EDB's** obligations and responsibilities (if any) to **consumers** in the event that the supply of **electricity lines services** to **consumers** is interrupted

Price component

means the various tariffs, fees and charges that constitute the components of the total **price** paid, or payable, by a **consumer**

Prices

has the meaning given in the **IM determination**

Pricing principles	means, in relation to the supply of electricity distribution services , the distribution pricing principles as published by the Electricity Commission in March 2010, adopted by the Electricity Authority, and amended by the Electricity Authority from time to time
Pricing strategy	means a decision made by the Directors of the EDB on the EDB's plans or strategy to amend or develop prices in the future, and recorded in writing
Primary driver	means the primary reason for a decision to incur a cost in the year the cost was incurred or forecast to be incurred. For example, an asset may be relocated at the request of a third party and, at the same time, capacity on the asset increased to take account of expected future demand. If it is the third party request that required the asset to be relocated at that time, then the expenditure on assets would be allocated to asset relocation. If the deadline for relocating the asset was not imminent, but the project had to be completed to allow for the increase in capacity, then the expenditure on assets would be allocated to system growth. Where there is more than one driver for a cost, and the cost is a significant proportion of operational expenditure or expenditure on assets, expenditure may be apportioned between expenditure categories according to the relative importance of each driver to the decision, or the project divided into cost categories
Principal determination	means the <i>Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 [2012] NZCC 22</i> , as published on 1 October 2012
Proxy asset allocator	has the meaning given in the IM Determination
Proxy cost allocator	has the meaning given in the IM Determination
Publicly disclose	means to- (a) disclose the information to the public on the Internet at the EDB's usual publicly accessible website, which in the case of Schedule 10a, must be disclosed in an unlocked electronic format that is compatible with Microsoft Excel;

- (b) make copies of the information available for inspection by any **person** during ordinary office hours, at the principal office of the **EDB** making the public disclosure and
- (c) within 10 working days of being requested to do so by any person, provide that person with a copy of the information, either by post or for collection (during ordinary office hours) from that principal office, whichever the person prefers. Geospatial information is only required to be provided in a format commonly used by geographical, or equivalent, information systems mapping software via the **EDB's** usual publicly accessible website or by email; and
- (d) within 5 working days after the information is disclosed to the public, provide a copy of the information to the **Commission** in the form that it is disclosed to the public and in an electronic format that is compatible with Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Word, or in a format commonly used by geographical, or equivalent, information systems mapping software (as the case may be),

and **public disclosure** and **publicly disclosing** have corresponding meanings

Q

Quality of supply

in relation to expenditure, means **expenditure on assets** where the **primary driver** is the need to meet improved security and/or quality of supply standards. This may include expenditure to-

- (a) reduce the overall **interruption/fault** rate of the **network**;
- (b) reduce the average time that **consumers** are affected by **planned interruptions** and/or **unplanned interruptions**; or

- (c) reduce the average number of **consumers** affected by **planned interruptions** and/or **unplanned interruptions**

R

RAB

means regulatory asset base and for the components of the RAB roll-forward, the values after applying clause 2.1.1 of the **IM determination**

Record

has the meaning given in section 4 of the Public Records Act 2005

Regulated service

has the meaning given in the **IM determination**

Regulated service asset values

has the meaning given in the **IM determination**

Regulatory period

has the meaning given in the **IM determination**

Related party

has the meaning given in the **IM determination**

Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))

Commerce Commission "Input methodologies review final decision – Final decision and determinations guidance" (21 December 2017), Attachment A notes examples of related parties.

Related party transaction

has the meaning given in the **IM determination**

Related services

means goods or services (other than the supply or conveyance of electricity or electrical appliances) supplied or to be supplied under a **contract** in any case where-

- (a) there is a linkage between-

- (i) that **contract**; and

- (ii) a **contract** for the supply or conveyance of electricity

by reason that the consideration for the supply of those goods or services is linked to, or combined with, payment for the supply or conveyance of that electricity; and

- (b) the monetary value of the goods or services supplied, or to be supplied, under the **contract** referred to in (a)(i), in respect of-
 - (i) the period of 12 months immediately before the information relating to the **contract** for the supply or conveyance of electricity referred to in (a)(ii) is **publicly disclosed** as required by clauses 2.4.9 or 2.4.12 of this determination; or
 - (ii) the period of 12 months immediately after that information is **publicly disclosed**-

amounts to or will amount to more than 1% of the monetary value or projected monetary value of the **contract** referred to in (a)(ii)

Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection

in relation to expenditure, means **operational expenditure** where the **primary driver** is the activities specified in planned or programmed inspection, testing and maintenance work schedules and includes-

- (a) **fault** rectification work that is undertaken at a time or date subsequent to any initial **fault** response and restoration activities
- (b) routine inspection
- (c) functional and intrusive testing of assets, plant and equipment including critical spares and equipment
- (d) helicopter, vehicle and foot patrols, including negotiation of landowner access
- (e) asset surveys
- (f) environmental response
- (g) painting of **network** assets

- (h) outdoor and indoor maintenance of substations, including weed and vegetation clearance, lawn mowing and fencing
- (i) maintenance of access tracks, including associated security structures and weed and vegetation clearance
- (j) customer-driven maintenance
- (k) notices issued;

but excludes expenditure relating to **vegetation management**

S

SAE 3100

means *Standard on Assurance Engagements 3100 (Revised) – Compliance Engagements (SAE 3100 (Revised))*, issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the External Reporting Board in March 2017 and incorporating amendments up to May 2022, under the Financial Reporting Act 2013

Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10)) Commerce Commission “Input methodologies review final decision – Related party transactions – Final decision and determinations guidance” (21 December 2017), Attachment D notes the process by which materials are incorporated by reference in this determination.

SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index)

means the average forced sustained **interruption** duration per **connection point** served per year, measured in minutes. **Connection point** numbers are to be the average for the **disclosure year**

SAIDI value

means the system average interruption duration index value for **interruptions** and **successive interruptions** based on **Class B (planned interruptions on the network)** and **Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)**

SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index)

means the average forced sustained **interruption** frequency per **connection point** served per year, measured in frequency per year. **Connection point**

	numbers are to be the average for the disclosure year
SAIFI value	means the system average interruption frequency index value for interruptions or successive interruptions based on Class B (planned interruptions on the network) and Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)
Secondary assets	means network assets, including ripple injection systems, SCADA, protection relays and telecommunications systems, that do not carry the energy that is distributed to consumers
Self-assessment rating	means, in respect of an aspect of an EDB's performance in supplying electricity distribution services , a numerical rating from 1 to 5, with '1' being the lowest rating and '5' being the highest rating
Service interruptions and emergencies	in relation to expenditure, means operational expenditure where the primary driver is an unplanned instantaneous event or incident that impairs the normal operation of network assets. This relates to reactive work (either temporary or permanent) undertaken in the immediate or short term in response to an unplanned event. Includes back-up assistance required to restore supply, repair leaks or make safe. It also includes operational support such as mobile generation used during the outage or emergency response. It also includes any necessary response to events arising in the transmission system. It does not include expenditure on activities performed proactively to mitigate the impact such an event would have should it occur. Planned follow-up activities resulting from an event which were unable to be permanently repaired in the short term are to be included under routine and corrective maintenance and inspection
Shared asset	means a network asset used by more than one consumer in order to receive electricity lines services
Sole use assets	means assets connected to the network for use by only 1 connecting consumer in order to receive electricity lines services

Special contract term

means –

- (a) a non-price term in a **contract** which materially differs from the terms which the parties in their respective positions would usually include in an arm's length **contract**;
- (b) the omission of a material non-price term from a **contract**, when the parties in their respective positions would usually include that term in an arm's length **contract**; or
- (c) a non-price term in a **contract** resulting from a tender process, which materially varies from, or was not included in, the contractual basis on which the tender proposals were requested or the terms proposed by the lowest qualifying tender from an unrelated party, which credibly could have performed the services

Standard contract

means any **contract** (being a **contract** for the provision of **electricity line services**) between an **EDB** and any other **person** where-

- (a) the **price** at which the **electricity line services** are to be provided under the **contract** is determined solely by reference to a schedule of **prescribed terms and conditions**, being a schedule that is **publicly disclosed**; and
- (b) at least 4 other **persons** have such **contracts** with the **EDB**, and none of those other **persons** is a **related party** of the **EDB**, or is a **related party** of those other **persons**

Sub-network

means, in relation to **network** assets of a supplier that is-

- (a) **consumer-controlled** and the number of **controlling consumers** is less than 90% of the total number of **consumers** of the services provided by the **EDB**; the part of the **network** assets owned by the **EDB** that is substantially used to provide services to—

- (i) **consumers** that are **controlling consumers**; or
- (ii) **consumers** that are not **controlling consumers**; or
- (b) a part of the **network** that is geographically separate from all other parts of the **network**; and, for the purposes of this definition, -
- (c) the existence of **electricity distribution service** activities supplied by another supplier that are between different **electricity distribution service** activities supplied by the supplier is to be regarded as a geographical separation; but
- (d) parts of the **network** of the supplier are not to be regarded as geographically separate from all other parts of the **network** of the supplier if –
- (e) the total circuit length of the electric lines that are used in supplying the **electricity distribution services** and are capable of conveying electricity at a voltage equal to or greater than 3.3 **kV** is less than 25 **km**; or
- (f) the electricity conveyed is less than 20 **GWh** per annum; or
- (g) the **electricity distribution services** are provided to fewer than 2000 **ICPs**

Subtransmission

means-

- (a) in relation to **AMPs**, the transport or delivery of electricity at the following voltages: 110 **kV**, 66 **kV**, 33 **kV** and other voltages within this range (*note: whilst voltages outside this range (eg, 22 **kV**) may be used for the purposes of sub-transmission, they are not to be included in the sub-transmission reporting category*); or

- (b) for any other purpose, any of the electric lines, cables, plant and equipment, operated at any **subtransmission voltage**, that are not installed in any **zone substation**. The assets include associated pilot and communication cables, switches and surge arrestors or other overhead lines and cable components installed outside of any **zone substation**

Subtransmission voltage

means 3 phase nominal voltage-

- (a) over 30 **kV** and up to and including 110 **kV**; or
- (b) 22**kV**, if that voltage is used within the **network** in the role or manner of a sub-transmission voltage

Successive interruption

means an **interruption** that follows an initial **interruption** and:

- (a) relates directly to that initial **interruption**; or
- (b) occurs as part of the process of restoring supply of **electricity lines services** following that initial **interruption**

System growth

in relation to expenditure, means **expenditure on assets** where the **primary driver** is a change in demand or generation on a part of the **network** which results in a requirement for either additional capacity to meet this demand or additional investment to maintain current security and/or quality of supply standards due to the increased demand. This expenditure category includes **expenditure on assets** associated with SCADA and telecommunications assets

System operations and network support

in relation to expenditure, means **operational expenditure** where the **primary driver** is the management of the **network** and includes expenditure relating to control centre and office-based system operations, including-

- (a) asset management planning including preparation of the **AMP**, load forecasting, **network** modelling;

- (b) **network** and engineering design (excluding design costs capitalised for capital projects);
- (c) **network** policy development (including the development of environmental, technical and engineering policies);
- (d) standards and manuals for **network** management;
- (e) **network record** keeping and asset management databases including GIS;
- (f) outage recording;
- (g) connection and customer **records**/customer management databases (including distributed generators);
- (h) customer queries and call centres (not associated with **direct billing**);
- (i) operational training for **network** management and field staff;
- (j) operational vehicles and transport;
- (k) IT & telecoms for **network** management (including IT support for asset management systems);
- (l) day to day customer management including responding to queries on new connections, disconnections and reconnections, distributed generators;
- (m) **network** planning and system studies;
- (n) logistics (procurement) and stores;
- (o) **network** asset site expenses;
- (p) route/easement management (including locating cables and pipelines for third parties, mark cuts, stand-overs, high-load escorts, obstructions, plans and permits);

- (q) surveying of new sites to identify work requirements;
- (r) engineering/technical consulting services (excluding costs capitalised);
- (s) contractor/contracts management (excluding costs capitalised);
- (t) transmission operator liaison and management; and
- (u) **network** related research and development

T

Target revenue

means the revenue that the **EDB** expects to obtain from **prices**

Terms of reference

means a deed **Aurora** enters into with an **independent expert** for the purpose of procuring an opinion from that **independent expert** under clause 2.8.5A, and which,

alongside other requirements,—

- (a) imposes an overriding duty on the **independent expert** to assist and advise the **Commission** on areas under clause 2.8.5A within the **independent expert's** area of expertise; and
- (b) specifies the standard to which the **independent expert** will provide their opinion on the relevant areas under clause 2.8.5A

Total opening RAB value

means—

- (a) in relation to the **unallocated RAB**, the sum of unallocated opening **RAB** values as determined in accordance with the **IM determination**;
- (b) in relation to the **RAB**, the sum of opening **RAB** values as determined in accordance with the **IM determination**

Transmission charge means any payment made in respect of the use of the **transmission system**. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes avoided transmission charges

Transmission system means the national grid

U

Unallocated RAB means for the components of the **RAB** roll-forward, the values before the application of clause 2.1.1 of the **IM determination**

Unallocated works under construction means for the components of the **works under construction** roll-forward, the **works under construction** values before the application of clause 2.1.1 of the **IM determination**

Unplanned customer interruption minutes means the sum of the total duration in minutes accumulated within the **disclosure year** for each ICP for each **unplanned interruption**

Unplanned feeder SAIDI means, in respect of a **feeder** line on a **network**, the contribution to **network SAIDI** of **unplanned interruptions** occurring on the **feeder** line

Unplanned feeder SAIFI means, in respect of a **feeder** line on a **network**, the contribution to **network SAIFI** of **unplanned interruptions** occurring on the **feeder** line

Unplanned interruption means any **interruption** that is not a **planned interruption**

Unplanned SAIDI limit has the meaning as defined in the **Aurora CPP**

Unplanned SAIDI assessed value has the meaning as defined in the **Aurora CPP**

Unplanned SAIDI values means **SAIDI values** based on **Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)** on a **network**

Unplanned SAIFI assessed value has the meaning as defined in the **Aurora CPP**

Unplanned SAIFI limit has the meaning as defined in the **Aurora CPP**

Unplanned SAIFI values means **SAIFI values** based on **Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)** on a **network**

V

Value of capital contributions means the value of capital contributions received or expected to be received by an **EDB** in respect of the cost of assets accumulated during the construction phase of a project that creates a new **network** asset, and is determined in accordance with clause 2.2.11(1)(h) of the **IM determination** and allocated

to the **electricity distribution services** in accordance with the allocation of the regulated service asset values set out in clause 2.1.1 of the **IM determination**

Value of vested assets

means the consideration incurred or expected to be incurred by an **EDB** in respect of **vested assets** that are or are expected to be accumulated during the construction phase of a project that creates a new **network** asset, and is determined in accordance with clause 2.2.11(1)(i) of the **IM determination** and allocated to the **electricity distribution services** in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the **IM determination**

Vegetation management

in relation to expenditure, means **operational expenditure** where the **primary driver** is the need to physically fell, remove or trim vegetation (including root management) that is in the proximity of overhead lines or cables. It includes expenditure arising from the following activities-

- (a) inspection of affected lines and cables where the inspection is substantially or wholly directed to vegetation management (e.g., as part of a vegetation management **contract**). Includes pre-trim inspections as well as inspections of vegetation cut for the primary purpose of ensuring the work has been undertaken in an appropriate manner;
- (b) liaison with landowners including the issue of trim/cut notices, and follow up calls on notices;
- (c) the felling or trimming of vegetation to meet externally imposed requirements or internal policy, including operational support such as any mobile generation used during the activity.

The following activities and related costs are excluded from this category-

- (a) general inspection costs of assets subject to vegetation where this is not substantially

	directed to vegetation management (include in routine and corrective maintenance and inspection);
	(b) costs of assessing and reviewing the vegetation management policy (include in system operations and network support);
	(c) data collection relating to vegetation (include in system operations and network support);
	(d) the cost of managing a vegetation management contract , except as stated above (include in system operations and network support);
	(e) work captured by the service interruptions and emergencies opex category
Vested asset	has the meaning given in the IM determination
	W
Works under construction	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Worst-performing feeders	means the feeder lines on an EDB's network that, in respect of a disclosure year , are in the 90 th percentile or higher for one or both of the following: (a) feeder SAIDI; and (b) feeder SAIFI
Worst-performing feeders (unplanned)	means the feeder lines on an EDB's network that, in respect of a disclosure year , are in the 90 th percentile or higher for one or more of any of the following: (a) unplanned feeder SAIDI; (b) unplanned feeder SAIFI; and (c) customer impact ratio

Z

Zone substation

means the transformers, switchgear, protection and control and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) equipment, **low voltage** and station direct current systems, other secondary systems, ripple injection plant and outdoor structure installed in an electrical power substation primarily used to convert any **subtransmission voltage** to any **distribution voltage**. Zone substation assets include the land, any buildings and the value of site developments

PART 2 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

2.1.1 Subject to clause 2.11.1,-

- (1) every **EDB**, other than **Aurora**, must comply with the information disclosure requirements set out in this determination, except those that apply only to **Aurora**, being clauses 2.4.5A, 2.5.4 to 2.5.7, 2.6.1(1)(c)(i)), 2.8.5A, 2.8.5B, 2.9.5, clause 18 of Attachment A, and Attachment B; and
- (2) except as provided in clause 2.1.2, **Aurora** must comply with the information disclosure requirements set out in this determination.

2.1.2 Aurora is not required to comply with clauses 17.1- 17.3 of Attachment A, except that its **AMPs** must include qualitative information in narrative form that describes its practices in a manner than complies with clause 17.2.2 of Attachment A.

2.2 APPLICABLE INPUT METHODOLOGIES

2.2.1 Every **EDB** must apply the requirements set out in the following subparts of the **IM determination** as applicable, when complying with this determination-

- (1) Subpart 1 of part 2, cost allocation;
- (2) Subpart 2 of part 2, asset valuation; and
- (3) Subpart 3 of part 2, treatment of taxation.

2.3 FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE DISCLOSURE YEAR

Annual disclosure relating to financial information for the disclosure year

2.3.1 Within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, each **EDB** must complete and **publicly disclose** each of the following reports relating to its financial position by inserting all information relating to the **electricity lines services** supplied by the **EDB** for that **disclosure year**:

- (1) the Analytical Ratios set out in Schedule 1;
- (2) the Report on Return on Investment set out in Schedule 2
- (3) the Report on Regulatory Profit set out in Schedule 3;
- (4) the Report on Incremental Rolling Incentive Scheme set out in Schedule 3a;
- (5) the Report on Value of the Regulatory Asset Base (Rolled Forward) set out in Schedule 4;

- (6) the Report on Regulatory Tax Allowance set out in Schedule 5a;
- (7) the Report on Related Party Transactions set out in Schedule 5b;
- (8) the Report on Term Credit Spread Differential Allowance set out in Schedule 5c;
- (9) the Report on Cost Allocations set out in Schedule 5d;
- (10) the Report on Asset Allocations set out in Schedule 5e;
- (11) the Report on Capital Expenditure for the Disclosure Year set out in Schedule 6a;
- (12) the Report on Operational Expenditure for the Disclosure Year set out in Schedule 6b; and
- (13) the Comparison of Forecasts to Actual Expenditure set out in Schedule 7.

2.3.2 Within 5 months and 5 working days after the end of each **disclosure year**, every **EDB** must disclose to the **Commission** information supporting the information disclosed in accordance with clause 2.3.1 by completing each of the following reports by inserting all information relating to the information supplied by the **EDB** in Schedules 5d and 5e, or otherwise relating to the **electricity lines services** supplied by the **EDB**, for that **disclosure year**-

- (1) the Report Supporting Cost Allocations set out in Schedule 5f;
- (2) the Report Supporting Asset Allocations set out in Schedule 5g; and
- (3) the Report on Cybersecurity Expenditure set out in Schedule 5h.

Alternative method for return on investment information

2.3.3 In completing the Report on Return on Investment in Schedule 2, each **EDB**-

- (1) must disclose information in accordance with part 2(iii) of Schedule 2 if during the first three months or last three months of the **disclosure year** the value of **assets commissioned** by the **EDB** exceeds 10% of the **total opening RAB values**; but
- (2) may otherwise elect to disclose information in accordance with part 2(iii) of Schedule 2.

Term credit spread differential allowance

- 2.3.4 The Report on Term Credit Spread Differential Allowance in Schedule 5c is only required to be completed by qualifying suppliers as qualifying suppliers is defined in the **IM determination**.

Allocation of assets and operating costs

- 2.3.5 In completing the Report on Cost Allocations in Schedule 5d and the Report on Asset Allocations in Schedule 5e, every **EDB** must **publicly disclose**, for each **operational expenditure** category in Schedule 5d and each asset category in Schedule 5e that includes **operating costs** and asset values that are not **directly attributable**-

- (1) A description of the **operating costs** and asset values that are not **directly attributable**;
- (2) The **allocation methodology types** used to allocate the **operating costs** and asset values that are not **directly attributable**;
- (3) Where more than one **allocation methodology type** is used, the percentage of not **directly attributable operating costs** or asset values allocated using each method;
- (4) The **allocators** used and the rationale for using each **allocator**;
- (5) Where **ABAA** or **OVABAA** methodologies are used-
 - (a) whether the **allocators** used are causal allocators, **proxy asset allocators** or **proxy cost allocators**; and
 - (b) where **proxy asset allocators** or **proxy cost allocators** are used, explain-
 - (i) why a **causal relationship** cannot be established or why it is impractical to apply a **causal relationship**; and
 - (ii) the rationale for the quantifiable measure used for each **proxy asset allocator** or **proxy cost allocator**; and
- (6) Where **ACAM** has had the effect of being a limit under the **OVABAA** methodology, provide a summary of the relevant maximum values of allocated **operating costs** or **regulated service asset values**.

Related party transactions

- 2.3.6 For the purpose of clause 2.3.1, the value of a good or service acquired in a **related party transaction**, or the amount received for the sale or supply of assets or goods or services in a **related party transaction**, must be set on the basis that-

- (1) the value of a good or service acquired in the **related party transaction** must be given a value not greater than if that transaction had the terms of an **arm's-length transaction**;
- (2) the value of an asset or good or service sold or supplied in the **related party transaction** must be given a value not less than if that transaction had the terms of an **arm's-length transaction**;
- (3) an objective and independent measure must be used in determining the terms of an **arm's-length transaction** for the purpose of subclauses (1) and (2); and
- (4) for the purpose of subclause (1), where a good or service is acquired in the **related party transaction**, the value of the good or service must not exceed the actual amount charged to the **EDB** by the **related party**.

Guidance note 1: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))

Commerce Commission "Input methodologies review final decision – Related party transactions – Final decision and determinations guidance" (21 December 2017), Table B1 of Attachment B provides an illustrative list of examples of arm's length transactions and Table B2 of Attachment B provides an illustrative list of examples of non-arm's length transactions.

Guidance note 2: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))

Commerce Commission "Input methodologies review final decision – Related party transactions – Final decision and determinations guidance" (21 December 2017), Attachment B provides illustrative guidance on the relationship between the related party rules and cost allocation rules.

2.3.7 For the purpose of clause 2.3.6(1), a **related party transaction** will be treated as if it had the terms of an **arm's-length transaction** if the good or service acquired from a **related party** is valued at the cost incurred by the **related party**, provided that this is-

- (1) fair and reasonable to the **EDB**; and
- (2) substantially the same as the cost that has been incurred or would be incurred by the **related party** in providing the same type of good or service to third parties.

2.3.8 Within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, if an **EDB** has had **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a **related party** during that **disclosure year**, the **EDB** must **publicly disclose** a diagram or a description that shows the connection between the **EDB** and the **related parties** with which it has had **related party transactions** in the **disclosure year**, including for each of those **related parties**-

- (1) the relationship between the **EDB** and the **related party**;
- (2) the principal activities of the **related party**; and
- (3) the total annual expenditure incurred by the **EDB** with the **related party**.

2.3.9 An **EDB** shall not be required to comply with clauses 2.3.10 -2.3.16 and 2.8.2-2.8.5 if-

- (1) the sum of its **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** in the **disclosure year** is less than the value from applying the following formula:

$$\$30.00 \text{ million} * \Delta CPI$$

where-
$$\Delta CPI = \frac{CPI_{Jun,Y_t} + CPI_{Sep,Y_t} + CPI_{Dec,Y_t} + CPI_{Mar,Y_t}}{CPI_{Jun,2026} + CPI_{Sep,2026} + CPI_{Dec,2026} + CPI_{Mar,2026}}$$

CPI_q is the **CPI** for the quarter year ending in q in the relevant **disclosure year**;

Y_t is the current **disclosure year**; and

2026 is the 2026 **disclosure year**; or

- (2) the proportion of the sum of its **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** accounted for by **related party transactions** is less than 10% in the **disclosure year**.

2.3.10 Subject to clause 2.3.9, within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, if an **EDB** has had **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a **related party** during that **disclosure year**, the **EDB** must **publicly disclose**-

- (1) a summary of its current policy in respect of the procurement of assets or goods or services from any **related party**; or
- (2) a summary of alternative documentation which is equivalent to a procurement policy in respect of the procurement of assets or goods or services from any **related party**.

2.3.11 Subject to clause 2.3.9, within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, if an **EDB** has had **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a **related party** during that **disclosure year**, the **EDB** must disclose to the **Commission**-

- (1) its current policy in respect of the procurement of assets or goods or services from any **related party**; or
- (2) alternative documentation which is equivalent to a procurement policy in respect of the procurement of assets or goods or services from any **related party**.

2.3.12 Subject to clause 2.3.9, within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, if an **EDB** has had **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a **related party** during that **disclosure year**, the **EDB** must **publicly disclose**-

- (1) a description of how the **EDB** applies its current policy for the procurement of assets or goods or services from a **related party** in practice;
- (2) a description of any policies or procedures of the **EDB** that require or have the effect of requiring a **consumer** to purchase assets or goods or services from a **related party** that are related to the supply of the **electricity distribution services**;
- (3) subject to subclause (5), at least one representative example transaction from the **disclosure year** of how the current policy for the procurement of assets or goods or services from a **related party** is applied in practice;
- (4) for each representative example transaction specified in accordance with subclause (3), how and when the **EDB** last tested the arm's-length terms of those transactions; and
- (5) separate representative example transactions where the **EDB** has applied the current policy for the procurement of assets or goods or services from a **related party** significantly differently between expenditure categories.

Map of anticipated network expenditure and network constraints

2.3.13 Subject to clause 2.3.9, within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, where an **EDB** has had **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a **related party** during that **disclosure year**, the **EDB** must **publicly disclose** a map of its **electricity distribution service territory**, which includes-

- (1) subject to clause 2.3.15, a brief explanatory description of the 10 largest forecast **operational expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period** and the likely timing, value and location of the projects;
- (2) subject to clause 2.3.15, a brief explanatory description of the 10 largest forecast **capital expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period** and the likely timing, value and location of the projects;

- (3) subject to clause 2.3.16, a brief explanatory description of possible future **network** or equipment constraints and their location, where the responses to the constraints would involve one of the 10 largest future **operational expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period**; and
- (4) subject to clause 2.3.16, a brief explanatory description of possible future **network** or equipment constraints and their location, where the responses to the constraints would involve one of the 10 largest future **capital expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period**.

2.3.14 For the purposes of clause 2.3.13, the map must-

- (1) identify whether the forecast or possible **operational expenditure** or **capital expenditure** is-
 - (a) already subject to a contract and, if so, whether that contract is with a **related party**;
 - (b) forecast to require the supply of assets or goods or services by a **related party**; or
 - (c) currently not indicated for supply by a **related party**; and
- (2) be consistent with the **AMP** information specified in-
 - (a) clause 11.8.3 of Attachment A on **network** or equipment constraints;
 - (b) clause 11.8.4 of Attachment A on the projected impact of demand management initiatives; and
 - (c) clause 11.10 of Attachment A on the **network** development programme.

2.3.15 For the purposes of clause 2.3.13, where an **EDB** forecasts having fewer than-

- (1) 10 forecast **operational expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period**, the map must include all of its forecast **operational expenditure** projects; or
- (2) 10 forecast **capital expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period**, the map must include all of its forecast **capital expenditure** projects.

2.3.16 For the purposes of clause 2.3.13, where the responses to the **network** or equipment constraints would involve fewer than-

- (1) 10 future **operational expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period**, the map must include all future **operational expenditure** projects; or

- (2) 10 future **capital expenditure** projects in the **AMP planning period**, the map must include all future **capital expenditure** projects.

Information on capital expenditure projects

2.3.17 In completing the Report on Capital Expenditure for the Disclosure Year in Schedule 6a, every **EDB** must disclose the following information in relation to **material projects and programmes**-

- (1) Separately disclose **consumer connection** expenditure for each **consumer** type defined by the **EDB** in 6a(iii) of Schedule 6a;
- (2) For each material **asset relocation** project in Schedule 6a-
 - (a) separately disclose a brief description of the project and its value in 6a(v) of Schedule 6a;
 - (b) provide any additional commentary, including the purpose of the project and a description of the assets relocated for each project in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes);
- (3) For each material **quality of supply** project in Schedule 6a-
 - (a) separately disclose a brief description of the project and its value in 6a(vi) in Schedule 6a;
 - (b) provide any additional commentary, including the purpose of the project and a description of the assets affected for each project in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes);
- (4) For each material **legislative and regulatory** project in Schedule 6a-
 - (a) separately disclose a brief description of the **legislative and regulatory** requirement and the value of the project in 6a(vii) of Schedule 6a;
 - (b) provide any additional commentary, including the purpose of the projects and a description of the assets affected for each project in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes);
- (5) For each material **other reliability, safety and environment** project in Schedule 6a-
 - (a) separately disclose a brief description of the project and its value in 6a(viii) of Schedule 6a;

- (b) provide any additional commentary, including the purpose of the project and a description of the assets affected for each project in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes);
- (6) For each material **non-network assets** project in Schedule 6a-
 - (a) separately disclose a brief description of the project and its value in 6a(ix) of Schedule 6a;
 - (b) provide any additional commentary, including the purpose of the project and a description of the assets affected for each project in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).

Information on physical service life potential

- 2.3.18 For all assets or groups of assets where the supplier has changed the asset(s)' depreciation profile or the asset(s) was **commissioned** during the **disclosure year**, and the asset(s)' life service potential was determined by an **engineer** in accordance with clause 2.2.8 of the **IM determination**, within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, the **EDB** must **publicly disclose** the report written by the **engineer** which was prepared in accordance with clause 2.2.8(3)(b) of the **IM determination**.

2.4 PRICING AND RELATED INFORMATION

Disclosure of pricing methodologies

- 2.4.1 Every **EDB** must **publicly disclose**, before the start of each **disclosure year**, a pricing methodology which-
- (1) Describes the methodology, in accordance with clause 2.4.3, used to calculate the **prices** payable or to be payable;
 - (2) Describes any changes in **prices** and **target revenues**;
 - (3) Explains, in accordance with clause 2.4.5, the approach taken with respect to pricing in **non-standard contracts** and **distributed generation** (if any);
 - (4) Explains whether, and if so how, the **EDB** has sought the views of **consumers**, including their expectations in terms of **price** and quality, and reflected those views in calculating the **prices** payable or to be payable. If the **EDB** has not sought the views of **consumers**, the reasons for not doing so must be disclosed.

2.4.2 Any change in the pricing methodology or adoption of a different pricing methodology, must be **publicly disclosed** at least 20 working days before **prices** determined in accordance with the change or the different pricing methodology take effect.

2.4.3 Every disclosure under clause 2.4.1 must-

- (1) Include sufficient information and commentary to enable interested **persons** to understand how **prices** were set for each **consumer group**, including the assumptions and statistics used to determine **prices** for each **consumer group**;
- (2) Demonstrate the extent to which the pricing methodology is consistent with the **pricing principles** and explain the reasons for any inconsistency between the pricing methodology and the **pricing principles**;
- (3) State the **target revenue** expected to be collected for the **disclosure year** to which the pricing methodology applies;
- (4) Where applicable, identify the key components of **target revenue** required to cover the costs and return on investment associated with the **EDB's** provision of **electricity lines services**. Disclosure must include the numerical value of each of the components;
- (5) State the **consumer groups** for whom **prices** have been set, and describe-
 - (a) the rationale for grouping **consumers** in this way;
 - (b) the method and the criteria used by the **EDB** to allocate **consumers** to each of the **consumer groups**;
- (6) If **prices** have changed from **prices** disclosed for the immediately preceding **disclosure year**, explain the reasons for changes, and quantify the difference in respect of each of those reasons;
- (7) Where applicable, describe the method used by the **EDB** to allocate the **target revenue** among **consumer groups**, including the numerical values of the **target revenue** allocated to each **consumer group**, and the rationale for allocating it in this way;
- (8) State the proportion of **target revenue** (if applicable) that is collected through each **price component** as **publicly disclosed** under clause 2.4.18.

2.4.4 Every disclosure under clause 2.4.1 must, if the **EDB** has a **pricing strategy**-

- (1) Explain the **pricing strategy** for the next 5 **disclosure years** (or as close to 5 years as the **pricing strategy** allows), including the current **disclosure year** for which **prices** are set;
- (2) Explain how and why **prices** for each **consumer group** are expected to change as a result of the **pricing strategy**;
- (3) If the **pricing strategy** has changed from the preceding **disclosure year**, identify the changes and explain the reasons for the changes.

2.4.5 Every disclosure under clause 2.4.1 must-

- (1) Describe the approach to setting **prices** for **non-standard contracts**, including-
 - (a) the extent of **non-standard contract** use, including the number of **ICPs** represented by **non-standard contracts** and the value of **target revenue** expected to be collected from **consumers** subject to **non-standard contracts**;
 - (b) how the **EDB** determines whether to use a **non-standard contract**, including any criteria used;
 - (c) any specific criteria or methodology used for determining **prices** for **consumers** subject to **non-standard contracts** and the extent to which these criteria or that methodology are consistent with the **pricing principles**;
- (2) Describe the **EDB's** obligations and responsibilities (if any) to **consumers** subject to **non-standard contracts** in the event that the supply of **electricity lines services** to the **consumer** is interrupted. This description must explain-
 - (a) the extent of the differences in the relevant terms between **standard contracts** and **non-standard contracts**;
 - (b) any implications of this approach for determining **prices** for **consumers** subject to **non-standard contracts**;
- (3) Describe the **EDB's** approach to developing **prices** for **electricity distribution services** provided to **consumers** that own **distributed generation**, including any payments made by the **EDB** to the owner of any **distributed generation**, and including the-
 - (a) **prices**; and

- (b) value, structure and rationale for any payments to the owner of the **distributed generation**.

Additional pricing methodology disclosure requirements for Aurora

2.4.5A Every disclosure by **Aurora** under clauses 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 must include:

- (1) Together with the information disclosed under clauses 2.4.1(1) and 2.4.2, sufficient information and commentary in a readily understandable form to enable interested **persons** to understand how **Aurora** has set **prices** for each **Aurora pricing region**;
- (2) For each **Aurora pricing region**, a worked example of how an **average domestic consumer's prices** would be calculated; and
- (3) A version of **Aurora's cost of supply model** with explanatory material that will assist interested **persons** to understand how the **cost of supply model** works.

Disclosure of capital contributions

2.4.6 Every **EDB** must at all times **publicly disclose**—

- (1) A description of its current policy or methodology for determining **capital contributions**, including—
 - (a) the circumstances (or how to determine the circumstances) under which the **EDB** may require a **capital contribution**;
 - (b) how the amount payable of any **capital contribution** is determined. Disclosure must include a description of how the costs of any assets (if applicable), including any **shared assets** and any **sole use assets** that are included in the amount of the **capital contribution**, are calculated;
 - (c) the extent to which any policy or methodology applied is consistent with the relevant **pricing principles**;
- (2) A statement of whether a **person** can use an independent contractor to undertake some or all of the work covered by the **capital contribution** sought by the **EDB**;
- (3) If the **EDB** has a standard schedule of **capital contribution** charges, the current version of that standard schedule.

- 2.4.7 When a **consumer** or other **person** from whom the **EDB** seeks a **capital contribution**, queries the **capital contribution** charge, (and when the charge is not covered in the standard schedule of **capital contribution** charges, or no such schedule exists) the **EDB** must, within 10 working days of receiving the request, provide reasonable explanation to any reasonable query from that **consumer** or other **person** of the components of that charge and how these were determined.
- 2.4.8 The requirements in clauses 2.4.6 and 2.4.7 apply if-
- (1) The **EDB** determines the amount of **capital contributions**; or
 - (2) The **EDB** has or can obtain information about the policy or methodology used by another **person** to determine **capital contributions** where the **EDB** receives those **capital contributions**.

Disclosure of prescribed terms and conditions of contracts

- 2.4.9 Every **EDB** must, within 20 working days of entering into a **prescribed contract**, that is a **standard contract**, **publicly disclose**—
- (1) If the other party to the **contract** is an **electricity retailer**, the name of that **electricity retailer**; and
 - (2) In any other case, the **prescribed terms and conditions** of the **prescribed contract**.
- 2.4.10 Subject to section 53C(4) of the **Act**, if any **prescribed terms and conditions** of a **prescribed contract** that is also a **standard contract** (including a **prescribed contract** that was entered into before the **commencement date**) are modified, the **EDB** must, not later than 20 working days after those modifications take effect, **publicly disclose**—
- (1) The **prescribed contract** concerned; and
 - (2) The modifications made to the **prescribed terms and conditions**.
- 2.4.11 For the purposes of this section, **public disclosure** by an **EDB** of the **prescribed terms and conditions** of a **standard contract** is to be regarded as **public disclosure** by that **EDB** in relation to all of its **standard contracts** with the same **prescribed terms and conditions**.
- 2.4.12 Subject to section 53C(4) of the **Act**, every **EDB** must, in respect of all **prescribed contracts** that are **non-standard contracts** entered into during the **disclosure year**, no earlier than 5 months after the end of that **disclosure year**, either-
- (1) If the other party to the **contract** is an **electricity retailer**, **publicly disclose** the name of that **electricity retailer**; and

- (2) In any other case, either—
- (a) **publicly disclose** a description of the goods or services to be supplied under the **prescribed contract** and the quantity or amount of those goods or services; or
 - (b) **publicly disclose** the **prescribed terms and conditions** of each **prescribed contract**, with the exception of **prescribed terms and conditions** that specify, determine, or provide for the determination of the **price** at which goods or services are to be supplied.
- 2.4.13 For any **contract** for which information is **publicly disclosed** under clause 2.4.12, unless **prescribed terms and conditions** have been **publicly disclosed** under subclause 2.4.12(2)(b), every **EDB** must, within 20 working days of a request by any **person**, provide to that **person** and **publicly disclose** the **prescribed terms and conditions** of the **prescribed contract**, with the exception of **prescribed terms and conditions** that specify, determine, or provide for the determination of the **price** at which goods or services are to be supplied.
- 2.4.14 Clauses 2.4.15 and 2.4.16 apply to **prescribed contracts**—
- (1) For which information was disclosed in any previous **disclosure year** under clause 2.4.12 or clause 2.4.13; or
 - (2) Which were entered into before the **commencement date** of this determination.
- 2.4.15 Subject to section 53C(4) of the **Act**, if any **prescribed terms and conditions** of a **prescribed contract** described under clause 2.4.14 are modified, every **EDB** must immediately **publicly disclose**, no earlier than 5 months after the end of the **disclosure year** in which the **prescribed contract** was modified—
- (1) The existence of the **prescribed contract** described in clause 2.4.14 that has been modified; and
 - (2) The fact of its modification.
- 2.4.16 Within 20 working days of a request by any **person**, the **EDB** must provide to the **person** and **publicly disclose** the **prescribed terms and conditions** of the **prescribed contract** described in clause 2.4.15, with the exception of **prescribed terms and conditions** that specify, determine or provide for the determination of the **price** at which goods and services are to be supplied.
- 2.4.17 Every **EDB** must, when **publicly disclosing** the **prescribed terms and conditions** under any of clauses 2.4.12, 2.4.13, or 2.4.16, include the following information—

- (1) The electricity supply capacity (in **kVA**) of the assets used for the purposes of conveying electricity under the **contract**-
 - (a) at the **ICP**, if the electricity is conveyed to a **consumer**; or
 - (b) at the point at which the electricity is supplied to any **person** other than a **consumer**; and
- (2) The voltage at which the electricity is to be supplied or conveyed under the **non-standard contract**.

Disclosure of prices

2.4.18 Every **EDB** must at all times **publicly disclose**—

- (1) Each current **price** expressed in a manner that enables **consumers** to determine-
 - (a) the **consumer group** or **consumer groups** applicable to them;
 - (b) the total **price** for **electricity lines services** applicable to them;
 - (c) the **prices** represented by each **price component** applicable to them; and
 - (d) the amount of each current **price** that is attributable to **transmission charges**;
- (2) The number (or estimated number) of **consumers** which must pay each **price**;
- (3) The date at which each **price** was or will be first introduced; and
- (4) The **price** that was payable immediately before each current **price** (if any) expressed in the manner referred to in subclause (1).

2.4.19 Every **EDB** must, at least 20 working days before changing or withdrawing a **price** or introducing a new **price** that is payable by 5 or more **consumers**-

- (1) **Publicly disclose**-
 - (a) the information specified in clause 2.4.18 in respect of that **price**; and
 - (b) an explanation of the reasons for the new **price** or the changed or withdrawn **price**;
- (2) In addition, either-

- (a) give written notice to each **consumer** by whom that **price** is, or in the case of a withdrawn **price** would have been, payable, including the information specified in clause 2.4.18 in respect of that price; or
- (b) notify **consumers** in the news section of either-
 - (i) 2 separate editions of each newspaper; or
 - (ii) news media accessible using the internet that is widely read by **consumers** connected to **EDB's network**;
- (c) notification under subclause (2)(b) must provide details of the **price**, including-
 - (i) the changed **price** alongside the immediately preceding **price** applicable; and
 - (ii) contact details where further details of the new or changed **price** can be found including the URL of the **EDB's** publicly accessible website.

2.4.20 Every **EDB** must, in respect of-

- (1) All new **prices** payable; or
- (2) In the case of withdrawn **prices**, the **prices** which would have been payable; by 4 or fewer **consumers**, at least 20 working days before introducing a new **price**, give written notice to each **consumer** by whom that **price** is payable, the information specified in clause 2.4.18 in respect of that **price**.

Annual disclosure of information on quantities and revenues billed

2.4.21 Within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, every **EDB** must **publicly disclose** the Report on Billed Quantities and Line Charge Revenues in Schedule 8.

2.4.22 If **prices** differ between **sub-networks**, a separate Schedule 8 must be completed and **publicly disclosed** for each **sub-network**.

Disclosure of financial distributions arising from ownership interest

2.4.23 At the time an **EDB** makes a **financial distribution**, the **EDB** must **publicly disclose**—

- (1) the allocation methodology it used to make the recommendation or allocation;
- (2) the value of the **financial distribution**; and

- (3) whether the **EDB** or the **community trust, customer trust or customer cooperative** made the allocation.

2.4.24 The description in clause 2.4.23 must provide sufficient detail that **consumers** can accurately determine their entitlement.

2.5 NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION RELATING TO NETWORK ASSETS

Network asset reporting

2.5.1 Within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, every **EDB**—

- (1) must, except as provided in subclause 2.5.1(2), complete and **publicly disclose** each of the following reports by inserting all information relating to the **electricity distribution services** supplied by the **EDB** for the **disclosure years** provided for in the following reports—

- (a) the Asset Register set out in Schedule 9a;
- (b) the Asset Age Profile set out in Schedule 9b;
- (c) the Report on Overhead Lines and Underground Cables set out in Schedule 9c;
- (d) the Report on Embedded Networks set out in Schedule 9d;
- (e) the Report on Network Demand set out in Schedule 9e;
- (f) the Report on Network Reliability set out in Schedule 10; and
- (g) the Report on Interruptions set out in Schedule 10a.

2.5.2 If an **EDB** has **sub-networks**, within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, the **EDB**—

- (1) must, except as provided in subclause 2.5.2(2), complete and **publicly disclose** each of the following reports by inserting all information relating to the **electricity distribution services** supplied by the **EDB** in relation to each **sub-network** for the **disclosure years** provided for in the following reports—

- (a) the Assets Register set out in Schedule 9a;
- (b) the Report on Asset Age Profile set out in Schedule 9b;
- (c) the Report on Overhead Lines and Underground Cables set out in Schedule 9c;
- (d) the Report on Network Demand set out in Schedule 9e; and

- (e) the Report on Network Reliability set out in Schedule 10.

Network geographic information

2.5.2A Within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, every **EDB** must **publicly disclose** the following information about each of its **zone substations** in a format commonly used by geographical, or equivalent, information systems mapping software:

- (1) its name;
- (2) the names of any **feeders** connected to it;
- (3) the coordinates of its location;
- (4) the boundary of the area it serves; and
- (5) the input voltage and output voltage that it primarily transforms.

Customer charters and consumer compensation arrangements

2.5.3 From 31 March 2023, an **EDB** must at all times, **publicly disclose**—

- (1) the **EDB's customer charter** (including guaranteed service levels), if the **EDB** has a **customer charter**;
- (2) an explanation of any **consumer compensation arrangements** the **EDB** has in place; and
- (3) if the **EDB** has a **customer charter** or **consumer compensation arrangement**, a description of any change the **EDB** makes to its **customer charter** or **consumer compensation arrangement**, as soon as reasonably practicable after making the change.

Aurora's development plan, project and programme delivery plan, and safety delivery plan

2.5.4 **Aurora** must do the following:

- (1) by 31 March 2022, **publicly disclose Aurora's** 'development plan' that describes how **Aurora** plans to develop and improve its—
 - (a) **low voltage network** practices for—
 - (i) monitoring voltage quality on the **low voltage** parts of **Aurora's network**;
 - (ii) achieving compliance with applicable voltage requirements of the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 on the **low voltage** parts of **Aurora's network**;

- (iii) responding to voltage quality issues when they are identified; and
 - (iv) communicating to affected **consumers** the work on voltage quality that **Aurora** is doing on its **low voltage network**;
- (b) engagement with **consumers** on **Aurora's customer charter** and **consumer compensation arrangement**;
- (c) planning, management, and communication of **planned interruptions to consumers**;
- (d) asset data collection and asset data quality practices, to—
 - (i) systematise **Aurora's** processes for collecting and collating **network** asset data;
 - (ii) improve **Aurora's** knowledge of **network** asset condition so that assets are replaced in a timely manner;
 - (iii) ensure **Aurora** has an appropriate platform for sharing **network** asset data with internal and external stakeholders;
 - (iv) evaluate whether **Aurora** is achieving its asset management policies and objectives; and
 - (v) ensure there is a clear line of sight between **Aurora's network** asset condition data and **Aurora's** expenditure forecasts and financial reporting;
- (e) asset management practices and processes, including, where appropriate, to develop and improve **Aurora's**—
 - (i) asset health models so that they are informed by **network** asset condition data;
 - (ii) understanding of asset criticality so that it informs **Aurora's** strategies for **asset replacement and renewal**;
 - (iii) asset risk framework so that **Aurora** can make risk-based decisions in relation to its supply of **electricity distribution services**, including where appropriate, based on reliability risk, environmental risk, high-impact low-probability event risk, and safety risk; and

- (iv) practices for identifying and reducing safety risks in relation to **Aurora's** supply of **electricity distribution services**, including by using frameworks to prioritise identified safety issues and to justify investments to reduce the likelihood of those issues arising;
 - (f) practices for estimating the costs of **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes, including –
 - (i) a description of how **Aurora** plans to update and manage its models for estimating costs; and
 - (ii) a description of how **Aurora** uses the actual costs of completed **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes to improve future cost estimates;
 - (g) quality assurance processes, including a description of any actions **Aurora** plans to take to ensure **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes are efficiently delivered and implemented to meet applicable industry standards;
- (2) by 31 March 2022, **publicly disclose Aurora's** 'project and programme delivery plan' that describes:
- (a) the **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes **Aurora** plans to deliver over the **CPP regulatory period**, including where and when **Aurora** plans to deliver those projects and programmes;
 - (b) whether, and if so how and why, the projects and programmes in paragraph (a), and the **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** required for those projects and programmes, as applicable, differ in material respects to:
 - (i) the capital expenditure and operational expenditure projects and programmes outlined in Aurora's application for the Aurora CPP; and
 - (ii) the **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** provided for in the **Aurora CPP**;
- (c) how **Aurora** plans to communicate with **consumers** and other stakeholders when it needs to reprioritise or substitute **capital expenditure** or **operational expenditure** projects or programmes during the **CPP regulatory period**;

- (3) by 31 March 2022, **publicly disclose Aurora's** 'safety delivery plan' setting out for each **disclosure year** how the **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes described in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan are expected to reduce **Aurora's network** safety risk in supplying **electricity distribution services**, and includes:
- (a) an explanation of whether, and if so how and why, the expected **network** safety risk profile varies from **Aurora's** equivalent profile at the time of **Aurora's** application for the **Aurora CPP**;
 - (b) a list of the key **network** safety risks and the actions **Aurora** plans to take to reduce those risks, with reference to the principle of reducing risk to 'as low as reasonably practicable'; and
 - (c) a visual representation of **Aurora's** expected reduction or change in its **network** safety risk, grouped by asset class, as a result of delivering **capital expenditure** or **operational expenditure projects** or programmes identified in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under subclause (2);
- (4) by 31 May 2022, and according to the requirements of clause 2.5.7, present to **consumers** in each **Aurora pricing region**, a summary of the key features of the development plan, the project and programme delivery plan, and the safety delivery plan under subclauses (1) to (3).

Aurora's annual delivery report

2.5.5 For each **disclosure year** after **disclosure year 2021**, **Aurora** must,—

- (1) within 5 months after the end of that **disclosure year**, complete and **publicly disclose** an **annual delivery report** that, subject to clause 2.5.6, includes the content specified in Attachment B; and
- (2) within 2 months after **publicly disclosing** an **annual delivery report** under subclause (1), and according to the requirements of clause 2.5.7, present to **consumers** in each **Aurora pricing region**, a summary of the key features of that **annual delivery report**.

2.5.6 **Aurora** does not need to include qualitative content required under clauses 1.2, 1.12.2, 1.12.3(a) and (c), and 2 of Attachment B in an **annual delivery report** that **Aurora publicly discloses** under clause 2.5.5(1) if **Aurora**—

- (1) has previously made that content publicly available, in a readily identifiable and accessible form, prior to **publicly disclosing** the **annual delivery report**; and

- (2) includes in that **annual delivery report**—
 - (a) a summary of that publicly available content;
 - (b) a reference to the location where that publicly available content may be accessed; and
 - (c) an update on any changes to the content since it was previously made publicly available.

Presenting a summary of the key features of the plans and each annual delivery report

2.5.7 When presenting the summary of the key features of the development plan, the project and programme delivery plan, and the safety delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(4), and each **annual delivery report** under clause 2.5.5(2), **Aurora** must ensure it presents that summary in a public forum—

- (1) in a format that allows **Aurora's consumers** to readily understand and engage with **Aurora** and the information presented;
- (2) of which **Aurora** publishes reasonable notice on its website and via other suitable means of communication; and
- (3) that, except where it is not feasible for reasons outside **Aurora's** control, is held in a physical venue that is accessible to **Aurora's consumers**.

2.6 ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANS AND FORECAST INFORMATION

Disclosure relating to asset management plans and forecast information

2.6.1 Except as provided in clause 2.6.1A, and subject to clause 2.6.3, before the start of each **disclosure year** commencing with the **disclosure year** 2014,

- (1) Each **EDB** must complete an **AMP** that—
 - (a) relates to the electricity distribution services supplied by the EDB;
 - (b) meets the purposes of **AMP** disclosure set out in clause 2.6.2;
 - (c) has been prepared in accordance with:
 - (i) in **Aurora's** case, clauses 1 to 18 of Attachment A; and
 - (ii) in the case of each other **EDB**, clauses 1 to 17 of Attachment A;

- (d) contains the information set out in the schedules described in clause 2.6.6; and
 - (e) contains the Report on Asset Management Maturity as described in Schedule 13;
- (2) Each **EDB** must complete the Report on Asset Management Maturity in accordance with the requirements specified in Schedule 13; and
- (3) Each **EDB** must **publicly disclose** the **AMP**.
- (4) Each **EDB** may choose to **publicly disclose** the information in clauses 17.1-17.6 of Attachment A in any of the following forms:
 - (a) wholly in the **EDB's AMP**, in line with clause 2.6.1 above; or
 - (b) wholly in a document(s) separate to the **AMP**, provided that-
 - (i) the document is made publicly available on the **EDB's** website; and
 - (ii) the contents page of the **EDB's** most recent **AMP** includes a hyperlink reference to the website where the document(s) can be located;

2.6.1A Despite clause 2.6.1,

- (1) Clause 3.11.1(e) and (f) and clauses 12.5-12.7 of Attachment A do not apply in respect of the **AMP** required to be disclosed before the start of **disclosure year 2024**;
- (2) In respect of the **AMP** required to be disclosed before the start of **disclosure year 2024**, if an **EDB** chooses to **publicly disclose** the information in clauses 17.1-17.6 of Attachment A in a document separate to the **AMP** in line with clause 2.6.1A(2)(b), the **EDB**—
 - (a) must **publicly disclose** that information by 30 June 2023; and
 - (b) is not required to include in its **AMP** for **disclosure year 2024** (**publicly disclosed** by 31 March 2023) a hyperlink reference to the website where the document(s) can be located.
- (3) In fulfilling the requirements of clause 2.6.1A(2) above, **EDBs** are exempt from the director certification requirements set out in clause 2.9 below in respect of the information disclosed in line with the requirements under clauses 17.1-17.6 of Attachment A, contained in either:

- (a) the **EDB's AMP** required to be disclosed before the start of **disclosure year 2024**; or
 - (b) in a document(s) separate to the **AMP**, which must be made publicly available on the **EDB's** website by 30 June 2023.
- 2.6.1B Each **EDB** is also required to **publicly disclose** qualitative information in narrative form that describes its practices in a manner that complies with clause 17.2.2 of Attachment A by 31 August 2024 in a standalone document.
- 2.6.2 The purposes of **AMP** disclosure referred to in subclause 2.6.1(1)(b) are that the **AMP**—
 - (1) Must provide sufficient information for interested persons to assess whether-
 - (a) assets are being managed for the long term;
 - (b) the required level of performance is being delivered; and
 - (c) costs are efficient and performance efficiencies are being achieved;
 - (2) Must be capable of being understood by interested **persons** with a reasonable understanding of the management of infrastructure assets;
 - (3) Should provide a sound basis for the ongoing assessment of asset-related risks, particularly high impact asset-related risks.
- 2.6.3 Subject to clause 2.6.4, an **EDB** may elect to complete and **publicly disclose** an **AMP update**, as described under clause 2.6.5 before the start of a **disclosure year**, instead of an **AMP**, as described under clause 2.6.1(1), unless the start of that **disclosure year** is-
 - (1) one year after the start of the **DPP regulatory period**; or
 - (2) two years before the start of the next **DPP regulatory period**.
- 2.6.4 An **EDB** must not complete and **publicly disclose** an **AMP update** instead of an **AMP** if it has not previously **publicly disclosed** an **AMP** under clause 2.6.1.
- 2.6.5 For the purpose of clause 2.6.3, the **AMP update** must—
 - (1) Relate to the **electricity distribution services** supplied by the **EDB**;
 - (2) Identify any material changes to the **network** development plans disclosed in the last **AMP** under clause 11 and clause 17.5-17.7 of Attachment A or in the last **AMP update** disclosed under this clause;

- (3) Identify any material changes to the lifecycle asset management (maintenance and renewal) plans disclosed in the last **AMP** pursuant to clause 12 of Attachment A or in the last **AMP update** disclosed under this section;
- (4) Provide the reasons for any material changes to the previous disclosures in the Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure set out in Schedule 11a and Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure set out in Schedule 11b;
- (5) Identify any changes to the asset management practices of the **EDB** that would affect a Schedule 13 Report on Asset Management Maturity disclosure; and
- (6) Contain the information set out in the schedules described in clause 2.6.6.

2.6.6 Each **EDB**—

- (1) must, except as provided in subclause 2.6.6(2), before the start of each **disclosure year**, complete and **publicly disclose** each of the following reports by inserting all information relating to the **electricity distribution services** supplied by the **EDB** for the **disclosure years** provided for in the following reports—
 - (a) the Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure in Schedule 11a;
 - (b) the Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure in Schedule 11b;
 - (c) the Report on Asset Condition in Schedule 12a;
 - (d) the Report on Forecast Capacity in Schedule 12b;
 - (e) the Report on Forecast Network Demand in Schedule 12c;
 - (f) the Report on Forecast Interruptions and Duration in Schedule 12d;
- (2) must, before the start of each **disclosure year**, complete and disclose to the **Commission** the Report on Cybersecurity Expenditure Forecast in Schedule 11c by inserting all information relating to the **electricity distribution services** supplied by the **EDB** for the **disclosure years** provided for in that report; and
- (3) must, if the **EDB** has **sub-networks**, complete and **publicly disclose** the Report on Forecast Interruptions and Duration set out in Schedule 12d by inserting all information relating to the **electricity distribution services** supplied by the **EDB** in relation to each **sub-network** for the **disclosure years** provided for in the report.

2.7 EXPLANATORY NOTES TO DISCLOSED INFORMATION

2.7.1 Within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, every **EDB** must complete and **publicly disclose** the Schedule of Mandatory Explanatory Notes (Schedule 14) by inserting all information relating to information disclosed in accordance with clauses 2.3.1, 2.4.21, 2.4.22, and clauses 2.5.1(f) and 2.5.2(e)-

- (1) In relation to details of any insurance cover for the assets used to provide **electricity distribution services**, the explanatory notes in Schedule 14 must include-
 - (a) the **EDB's** approaches and practices in regard to the insurance of assets, including the level of insurance;
 - (b) in respect of any self-insurance, the level of reserves, details of how reserves are managed and invested, and details of any reinsurance;
- (2) Where an item disclosed in accordance with clause 2.3.1 is classified differently from the previous year, the explanatory notes in Schedule 14 must include the-
 - (a) nature of the item reclassified;
 - (b) value of the item in the current **disclosure year** and in the previous **disclosure year**;
 - (c) classification of the item in the previous **disclosure year**;
 - (d) classification of the item in the current **disclosure year**; and
 - (e) reason why the item has been reclassified.

2.7.2 Before the start of each **disclosure year**, every **EDB** must complete and **publicly disclose** the Mandatory Explanatory Notes on Forecast Information in Schedule 14a by inserting all relevant information relating to information disclosed in accordance with clause 2.6.6.

2.7.3 Within 5 months after the end of each **disclosure year**, every **EDB** may **publicly disclose** any further comments on the information disclosed in accordance with clauses 2.3.1, 2.4.21, 2.4.22, 2.5.1 and 2.5.2, in Schedule 15.

2.8 ASSURANCE REPORTS

2.8.1 Where an **EDB** is required to **publicly disclose** any **audited disclosure information**, the **EDB** must-

- (1) procure an assurance report by an independent auditor in respect of that audited disclosure information, that is prepared in accordance with SAE 3100 and ISAE (NZ) 3000, signed by the independent auditor (either in his or her own name or that of his or her firm), that-
 - (a) is addressed to the **directors** of the **EDB** and to the **Commission** as the intended users of the assurance report;
 - (b) states-
 - (i) that it has been prepared in accordance with SAE 3100 and ISAE (NZ) 3000;
 - (ii) the work done by the **independent auditor**;
 - (iii) the scope and limitations of the assurance engagement;
 - (iv) the existence of any relationship (other than that of auditor) which the **independent auditor** has with, or any interests which the **independent auditor** has in, the **EDB** or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (v) whether the **independent auditor** has obtained sufficient recorded evidence and explanations that he or she required and, if not, the information and explanations not obtained;
 - (vi) whether, in the **independent auditor's** opinion, as far as appears from an examination, the information used in the preparation of the **audited disclosure information** has been properly extracted from the **EDB's** accounting and other **records**, sourced from its financial and non-financial systems; and
 - (vii) whether, in the **independent auditor's** opinion, as far as appears from an examination of them, proper **records** to enable the complete and accurate compilation of the **audited disclosure information** required by the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 have been kept by the **EDB** and, if not, the **records** not so kept;
 - (c) states whether (and, if not, the respects in which it has not), in the **independent auditor's** opinion, the **EDB** has complied, in all material respects, with the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in preparing the **audited disclosure information**; and

- (d) states whether, in the **independent auditor's** opinion, the **EDB's** basis for valuation of **related party transactions** in the **disclosure year** has complied, in all material respects, with clause 2.3.6 of this determination and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the **IM determination**;
- (2) without limiting the application of **SAE 3100** and **ISAE (NZ) 3000** as set out in subclause (1), the assurance report must state any key audit matters, being those matters that-
 - (a) required significant attention by the **independent auditor** in carrying out its assurance engagement;
 - (b) are selected from matters communicated with those charged with governance of the **EDB**; and
 - (c) the **independent auditor** has identified, taking into account:
 - (i) areas of higher assessed risk of material misstatement of **audited disclosure information**;
 - (ii) significant auditor judgements relating to areas in the **audited disclosure information** that involved significant judgement of the management of the **EDB**; and
 - (iii) the effect on the assurance engagement of any significant events or transactions by the **EDB** that occurred during the **disclosure year**; and

Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))

This is a similar requirement to that which applies for the audit or financial statements under International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report, issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the External Reporting Board in October 2015, under s 12(b) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

- (3) **publicly disclose** the **independent auditor's** assurance report prepared in accordance with subclause (1) at the same time as the **EDB publicly discloses** the **audited disclosure information**.
- 2.8.2 Subject to clauses 2.3.9, 2.8.3 and 2.8.5, an **EDB** must procure and **publicly disclose** at the same time as it **publicly discloses** the **audited disclosure information**, an independent report prepared in accordance with clause 2.8.4, where-

- (1) the proportion of the **EDB's total capital expenditure** accounted for by **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a **related party** exceeds 65% in the **disclosure year**;
 - (2) the proportion of the **EDB's total operational expenditure** accounted for by **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a related party exceeds 65% in the **disclosure year**; or
 - (3) the **independent auditor** is not able to conclude that the valuation or disclosures of **related party transactions** in the **disclosure year** comply, in all material respects, with clause 2.3.6 of this determination and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the **IM determination**.
- 2.8.3 Where clause 2.8.2 applies for the **disclosure year** and time constraints do not permit the preparation of an independent report for that **disclosure year** before the **independent auditor** issues their opinion for that **disclosure year**, the **EDB** must-
- (1) within 5 months after the end of that **disclosure year** **publicly disclose** a statement indicating that it will procure and **publicly disclose** an independent report in accordance with clause 2.8.4 for the subsequent **disclosure year**; and
 - (2) procure and **publicly disclose** an independent report from an **independent appraiser**, prepared in accordance with clause 2.8.4 at the same time as the **EDB publicly discloses** the **audited disclosure information** for the subsequent **disclosure year**.
- 2.8.4 The independent report prepared by the **independent appraiser**, as specified in clauses 2.8.2 and 2.8.3(2), must-
- (1) be addressed to the **directors** of the **EDB** and to the **Commission** as the intended users of the report;
 - (2) be a separate report from the **independent auditor's** assurance report prepared in accordance with clause 2.8.1(1);
 - (3) based on the information obtained, sampling of **related party transactions**, and analysis undertaken, state whether or not in the opinion of the **independent appraiser**, the **EDB's related party transactions** would comply, in all material respects, with clause 2.3.6 of this determination and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the **IM determination**, and set out the grounds for that opinion;

- (4) where the **independent appraiser** provides an opinion in the report that the **EDB's related party transactions** would not comply with clause 2.3.6 of this determination or clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the **IM determination**, state the alternative terms the **independent appraiser** considers could enable the **related party transactions** to comply;
- (5) set out the qualifications of the **independent appraiser** to provide the opinion in the report;
- (6) set out the scope and any limitations of the engagement of the **independent appraiser** by the **EDB**;
- (7) state all key assumptions made by the **independent appraiser** on which the analysis in the report relies;
- (8) describe the basis used for sampling of **related party transactions** to inform the opinion in the report;
- (9) describe the steps and analysis undertaken;
- (10) summarise the steps the **EDB** has taken to test whether **related party transactions** comply with clause 2.3.6 of this determination and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the **IM determination**;
- (11) state whether or not, in the opinion of the **independent appraiser**, the steps taken by the **EDB** specified in subclause (9), are considered to be, in all material respects, reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (12) state whether the **independent appraiser** has obtained the recorded information and explanations that they required and, if not, the information and explanations not able to be obtained.

2.8.5 An **EDB** may elect not to obtain an independent report for a **disclosure year**, as required under clause 2.8.2, where-

- (1) for that **disclosure year**, the proportion of either the **EDB's total capital expenditure** or total **operational expenditure** accounted for by **related party transactions** involving a procurement from a **related party** has not increased by more than 5% from the **disclosure year** for which the most recent independent report has been disclosed in accordance with clause 2.8.2 or 2.8.3(2); and
- (2) the **EDB** has disclosed an independent report for at least one of the two previous **disclosure years** in accordance with clause 2.8.2 or 2.8.3(2).

Mid-period expert report on Aurora's progress

2.8.5A By 1 March 2024, **Aurora** must **publicly disclose** one or more reports, procured and prepared in accordance with clause 2.8.5B, that provide an opinion from one or more **independent experts** on **Aurora's** progress in, and any recommendations for **Aurora** to improve on, each of the following:

- (1) delivering on time the **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes described in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2);
- (2) developing **low voltage network** practices referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(a);
- (3) developing **Aurora's** consultation practices with **consumers**, including those regarding changes to **Aurora's customer charter**, **consumer compensation arrangement**, and the additional pricing methodology disclosures under clause 2.4.5A;
- (4) developing asset management practices and processes referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(i) to (iii) and
- (5) developing practices for identifying and reducing safety risks referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(iv).

2.8.5B For the purposes of clause 2.8.5A, **Aurora** must ensure the report or reports are—

- (1) procured according to the following requirements:
 - (a) **Aurora** must prepare and provide draft **terms of reference** to the **Commission** for feedback by no later than 31 October 2022;
 - (b) **Aurora** must finalise the **terms of reference** by no later than 31 March 2023 after giving effect to any feedback the **Commission** provides **Aurora** on the draft **terms of reference**; and
 - (c) before appointing an **independent expert** to provide an opinion on one or more of the areas under clause 2.8.5A, **Aurora** must obtain the **Commission's** approval to the **independent expert** that **Aurora** intends to appoint;
- (2) prepared—
 - (a) by one or more **independent experts**; and
 - (b) in a manner that gives effect to, and is consistent with, the **terms of reference** finalised under subclause (1)(b);
- (3) based only on—

- (a) the information **Aurora** has **publicly disclosed**—
 - (i) in its **AMPs** for **disclosure year 2022** and **disclosure year 2023**;
 - (ii) in its **annual delivery reports** for **disclosure year 2022** and **disclosure year 2023**; and
 - (iii) under clause 2.5.4 and clause 2.5.5;
- (b) other relevant publicly available information;
- (4) provided in draft, by no later than 31 October 2023, to the **Commission** for feedback; and
- (5) finalised only after **Aurora** has considered any feedback provided by the **Commission**.

2.8.5C For the purposes of clause 2.8.5B, the **Commission** must provide **Aurora** with any written feedback the **Commission** has on—

- (1) the draft **terms of reference**, by no later than 31 January 2023; and
- (2) the draft report or reports, by 15 December 2023.

Assurance reports

- 2.8.6 Subject to clause 2.8.7, where an **EDB publicly discloses** information under clause 2.12.1 or 2.12.2 and the **EDB** was required to procure an assurance report under clause 2.8.1 for the **original disclosure**, the **EDB** must procure an assurance report to the information disclosed under clause 2.12.1 or 2.12.2 to the standard of the assurance report procured for the **original disclosure**.
- 2.8.7 In applying clause 2.8.6, the assurance required for **indirectly affected data and statements** disclosures is whether the disclosed **error** has been corrected and subsequently correctly reflected in the revised **indirectly affected data and statements**.

2.9 CERTIFICATES

- 2.9.1 Where an **EDB** is required to **publicly disclose** any information under clauses 2.4.1, 2.6.1, 2.6.3, 2.6.6 and 2.7.2, the **EDB** must at that time **publicly disclose** a certificate in the form set out in Schedule 17 in respect of that information, duly signed by 2 **directors** of the **EDB**.

- 2.9.2 Where an **EDB** is required to **publicly disclose**, or disclose to the **Commission**, any information under any of clauses 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.6, 2.3.8 -2.3.18, 2.4.21, 2.4.22, 2.5.1(1)(a)-(f), 2.5.2, 2.5.2A, 2.6.1B, and 2.7.1, the **EDB** must at that time **publicly disclose** a certificate in the form set out in Schedule 18 in respect of that information, duly signed by 2 directors of the EDB.
- 2.9.3 Subject to clause 2.9.4, where an **EDB** **publicly discloses** information under clause 2.12.1 or 2.12.2, the **EDB** must **publicly disclose** a certificate under clause 2.12.1 or 2.12.2 to the standard of the certificate disclosed with the **original disclosure**.
- 2.9.4 In applying clause 2.9.3, the certification required for **indirectly affected data and statements** disclosures is whether the disclosed **error** has been corrected and subsequently correctly reflected in the revised **indirectly affected data and statements**.

Additional certificate disclosure requirement for Aurora

- 2.9.5 **Aurora** must **publicly disclose** a certificate in the form set out in Schedule 18, duly signed by 2 **directors of Aurora**, with, and in respect of, any information **Aurora**—
- (1) **publicly discloses** under clauses 2.5.4(1) to (3), and 2.5.5(1); and
 - (2) includes in an **annual delivery report** under clause 2.5.6(2), which **Aurora** **publicly discloses** under clause 2.5.5(1).

2.10 RETENTION AND CONTINUING DISCLOSURES

- 2.10.1 An **EDB** that is required by this determination to **publicly disclose** any information must retain, and continuously **publicly disclose**, that information for at least 7 years from the date that information is first required to be **publicly disclosed**.

2.11 EXEMPTIONS

- 2.11.1 The **Commission** may at any time, by written notice to an **EDB**—
- (1) Exempt the **EDB** from any or all of the requirements of this determination, for a period and on such terms and conditions as the **Commission** specifies in the notice; and
 - (2) Amend or revoke any such exemption.
- 2.11.2 An instrument granting, amending or revoking an exemption under clause 2.11.1 is secondary legislation (see Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements), unless it applies only to 1 or more named persons.

2.12 DISCLOSURE OF ERRORS IN PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED INFORMATION

2.12.1 Within 7 months of identifying a material **error**, an **EDB** must-

(1) **publicly disclose-**

- (a) a description of the **error** including the quantum of the error and a summary of the disclosures, data and statements affected by the **error**;
- (b) the reason for the **error**;
- (c) the data and statements from the **original disclosure** affected by the **error**;
- (d) in a manner which is consistent with the **principal determination** including any amendments in effect at the time of the **original disclosure**, materially correct revised data or statements affected by the **error**;
- (e) a certificate in accordance with clause 2.9.3; and
- (f) where applicable, an assurance report in accordance with clause 2.8.6.

(2) disclose the information outlined in subclause (1) when **publicly disclosing** the **original disclosure** in accordance with clause 2.10.1.

2.12.2 If an **EDB** identifies a non-material **error**, an **EDB** may, within 7 months of identifying the non-material **error**, **publicly disclose** it in accordance with clause 2.12.1.

2.12.3 Information disclosed in accordance with this determination that refers to or relies on information contained in a previous disclosure must be consistent with the previous disclosure, unless an **error** disclosure related to that information has been made in accordance with clause 2.12.1 or 2.12.2.

2.12.4 Information disclosed after an **error** disclosure is made in accordance with clause 2.12.1 or 2.12.2 must be consistent with the **error** disclosure made in accordance with clause 2.12.1 or 2.12.2.

Attachment A Asset Management Plans

*This attachment sets out the mandatory disclosure requirements with respect to **AMPs**. The text in italics provides a commentary on those requirements. The purpose of the commentary is to provide guidance on the expected content of disclosed **AMPs**. The commentary has been prepared on the basis that **EDBs** will implement best practice asset management processes.*

AMP design

1. The core elements of asset management—
 - 1.1 A focus on measuring **network** performance, and managing the assets to achieve service targets;
 - 1.2 Monitoring and continuously improving asset management practices;
 - 1.3 Close alignment with corporate vision and strategy;
 - 1.4 That asset management is driven by clearly defined strategies, business objectives and service level targets;
 - 1.5 That responsibilities and accountabilities for asset management are clearly assigned;
 - 1.6 An emphasis on knowledge of what assets are owned and why, the location of the assets and the condition of the assets;
 - 1.7 An emphasis on optimising asset utilisation and performance;
 - 1.8 That a total life cycle approach should be taken to asset management;
 - 1.9 That the use of **non-network solutions** and demand management techniques as alternatives to asset acquisition is considered.
2. The disclosure requirements are designed to produce **AMPs** that—
 - 2.1 Are based on, but are not limited to, the core elements of asset management identified in clause 1;
 - 2.2 Are clearly documented and made available to all stakeholders;
 - 2.3 Contain sufficient information to allow interested **persons** to make an informed judgement about the extent to which the **EDB's** asset management processes meet best practice criteria and outcomes are consistent with outcomes produced in competitive markets;
 - 2.4 Specifically support the achievement of disclosed service level targets;

- 2.5 Emphasise knowledge of the performance and risks of assets and identify opportunities to improve performance and provide a sound basis for ongoing risk assessment;
- 2.6 Consider the mechanics of delivery including resourcing;
- 2.7 Consider the organisational structure and capability necessary to deliver the **AMP**;
- 2.8 Consider the organisational and contractor competencies and any training requirements;
- 2.9 Consider the systems, integration and information management necessary to deliver the plans;
- 2.10 To the extent practical, use unambiguous and consistent definitions of asset management processes and terminology consistent with the terms used in this attachment to enhance comparability of asset management practices over time and between **EDBs**; and
- 2.11 Promote continual improvements to asset management practices.

*Disclosing an **AMP** does not constrain an **EDB** from managing its assets in a way that differs from the **AMP** if its circumstances change after preparing the plan or if the **EDB** adopts improved asset management practices.*

Contents of the AMP

- 3. The **AMP** must include the following-
 - 3.1 A summary that provides a brief overview of the contents and highlights information that the **EDB** considers significant;
 - 3.2 Details of the background and objectives of the **EDB's** asset management and planning processes;
 - 3.3 A purpose statement which-
 - 3.3.1 makes clear the purpose and status of the **AMP** in the **EDB's** asset management practices. The purpose statement must also include a statement of the objectives of the asset management and planning processes;
 - 3.3.2 states the corporate mission or vision as it relates to asset management;
 - 3.3.3 identifies the documented plans produced as outputs of the annual business planning process adopted by the **EDB**;

- 3.3.4 states how the different documented plans relate to one another, - with particular reference to any plans specifically dealing with asset management; and
- 3.3.5 includes a description of the interaction between the objectives of the **AMP** and other corporate goals, business planning processes, and plans;

The purpose statement should be consistent with the EDB's vision and mission statements, and show a clear recognition of stakeholder interest.

- 3.4 Details of the **AMP planning period**, which must cover at least a projected period of 10 years commencing with the **disclosure year** following the date on which the **AMP** is disclosed;

*Good asset management practice recognises the greater accuracy of short-to-medium term planning, and will allow for this in the **AMP**. The asset management planning information for the second 5 years of the **AMP planning period** need not be presented in the same detail as the first 5 years.*

- 3.5 The date that it was approved by the **directors**;
- 3.6 A description of stakeholder interests (owners, **consumers** etc) which identifies important stakeholders and indicates-

- 3.6.1 how the interests of stakeholders are identified
- 3.6.2 what these interests are;
- 3.6.3 how these interests are accommodated in asset management practices; and
- 3.6.4 how conflicting interests are managed;

- 3.7 A description of the accountabilities and responsibilities for asset management on at least 3 levels, including-

- 3.7.1 governance—a description of the extent of **director** approval required for key asset management decisions and the extent to which asset management outcomes are regularly reported to **directors**;
- 3.7.2 executive—an indication of how the in-house asset management and planning organisation is structured; and
- 3.7.3 field operations—an overview of how field operations are managed, including a description of the extent to which field work

is undertaken in-house and the areas where outsourced contractors are used;

3.8 All significant assumptions-

- 3.8.1 quantified where possible;
- 3.8.2 clearly identified in a manner that makes their significance understandable to interested **persons**, including-
- 3.8.3 a description of changes proposed where the information is not based on the **EDB's** existing business;
- 3.8.4 the sources of uncertainty and the potential effect of the uncertainty on the prospective information; and
- 3.8.5 the price inflator assumptions used to prepare the financial information disclosed in **nominal New Zealand dollars** in the Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure set out in Schedule 11a and the Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure set out in Schedule 11b;

3.9 A description of the factors that may lead to a material difference between the prospective information disclosed and the corresponding actual information recorded in future disclosures;

3.10 An overview of asset management strategy and delivery;

*To support the Report on Asset Management Maturity disclosure and assist interested **persons** to assess the maturity of asset management strategy and delivery, the **AMP** should identify-*

- how the asset management strategy is consistent with the **EDB's** other strategy and policies;
- how the asset strategy takes into account the life cycle of the assets;
- the link between the asset management strategy and the **AMP**; and
- processes that ensure costs, risks and system performance will be effectively controlled when the **AMP** is implemented.

3.11 An overview of systems and information management data;

3.11.1 To support the Report on Asset Management Maturity disclosure and assist interested **persons** to assess the maturity of systems and information management, the **AMP** should describe-

- (a) the processes used to identify asset management data requirements that cover the whole of life cycle of the assets;

- (b) the systems used to manage asset data and where the data is used, including an overview of the systems to record asset conditions and operation capacity and to monitor the performance of assets;
- (c) the systems and controls to ensure the quality and accuracy of asset management information;
- (d) the extent to which these systems, processes and controls are integrated;
- (e) how asset management data informs the models that an EDB develops and uses to assess asset health; and
- (f) how the outputs of these models are used in developing capital expenditure projections.

- 3.12 A statement covering any limitations in the availability or completeness of asset management data and disclose any initiatives intended to improve the quality of this data;

*Discussion of the limitations of asset management data is intended to enhance the transparency of the **AMP** and identify gaps in the asset management system.*

- 3.13 A description of the processes used within the **EDB** for-

- 3.13.1 managing routine asset inspections and **network** maintenance;
- 3.13.2 planning and implementing **network** development projects; and
- 3.13.3 measuring **network** performance;

- 3.14 An overview of asset management documentation, controls and review processes.

*To support the Report on Asset Management Maturity disclosure and assist interested **persons** to assess the maturity of asset management documentation, controls and review processes, the **AMP** should-*

- (i) *identify the documentation that describes the key components of the asset management system and the links between the key components;*
- (ii) *describe the processes developed around documentation, control and review of key components of the asset management system;*

- (iii) *where the **EDB** outsources components of the asset management system, the processes and controls that the **EDB** uses to ensure efficient and cost effective delivery of its asset management strategy;*
- (iv) *where the **EDB** outsources components of the asset management system, the systems it uses to retain core asset knowledge in-house; and*
- (v) *audit or review procedures undertaken in respect of the asset management system.*

3.15 An overview of communication and participation processes;

*To support the Report on Asset Management Maturity disclosure and assist interested **persons** to assess the maturity of asset management documentation, controls and review processes, the **AMP** should-*

- (i) *communicate asset management strategies, objectives, policies and plans to stakeholders involved in the delivery of the asset management requirements, including contractors and consultants; and*
- (ii) *demonstrate staff engagement in the efficient and cost effective delivery of the asset management requirements.*

3.16 The **AMP** must present all financial values in **constant price** New Zealand dollars except where specified otherwise; and

3.17 The **AMP** must be structured and presented in a way that the **EDB** considers will support the purposes of **AMP** disclosure set out in clause 2.6.2 of the determination.

Assets covered

4. The **AMP** must provide details of the assets covered and **non-network solutions**, including-

4.1 a high-level description of the service areas covered by the **EDB** and the degree to which these are interlinked, including-

- 4.1.1 the region(s) covered;
- 4.1.2 identification of large **consumers** that have a significant impact on **network** operations or asset management priorities;
- 4.1.3 description of the load characteristics for different parts of the **network**;

- 4.1.4 peak demand and total energy delivered in the previous year, broken down by **sub-network**, if any.
- 4.2 a description of the **network** configuration, including-
 - 4.2.1 identifying bulk electricity supply points and any **distributed generation** with a capacity greater than 1 MW. State the existing firm supply capacity and current peak load of each bulk electricity supply point;
 - 4.2.2 a description of the **subtransmission** system fed from the bulk electricity supply points, including the capacity of **zone substations** and the voltage(s) of the **subtransmission network(s)**. The **AMP** must identify the supply security provided at individual **zone substations**, by describing the extent to which each has n-x **subtransmission** security or by providing alternative security class ratings;
 - 4.2.3 a description of the distribution system, including the extent to which it is underground;
 - 4.2.4 a brief description of the **network's** distribution substation arrangements;
 - 4.2.5 a description of the **low voltage network** including the extent to which it is underground;
 - 4.2.6 an overview of **secondary assets** such as protection relays, ripple injection systems, SCADA and telecommunications systems; and
 - 4.2.7 a quantification of the contribution each **non-network solution** makes towards solving a **network** risk or constraint, and a description of the extent to which those **non-network solutions** are provided by a **related party** or third party.

*To help clarify the **network** descriptions, **network** maps and a single line diagram of the **subtransmission network** should be made available to interested persons. These may be provided in the **AMP** or, alternatively, made available upon request with a statement to this effect made in the **AMP**.*

- 4.3 If **sub-networks** exist, the **network** configuration information referred to in clause 4.2 must be disclosed for each **sub-network**.

Network assets by category

- 4.4 The **AMP** must describe the **network** assets by providing the following information for each asset category-
 - 4.4.1 voltage levels;

- 4.4.2 description and quantity of assets;
 - 4.4.3 age profiles; and
 - 4.4.4 a discussion of the condition of the assets, further broken down into more detailed categories as considered appropriate. Systemic issues leading to the premature replacement of assets or parts of assets should be discussed.
- 4.5 The asset categories discussed in clause 4.4 should include at least the following-
- 4.5.1 the categories listed in the Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure in Schedule 11a(iii);
 - 4.5.2 assets owned by the **EDB** but installed at bulk electricity supply points owned by others;
 - 4.5.3 **EDB** owned mobile substations and generators whose function is to increase supply reliability or reduce peak demand; and
 - 4.5.4 other generation plant owned by the **EDB**.

Service Levels

- 5. The **AMP** must clearly identify or define a set of performance indicators for which annual performance targets have been defined. The annual performance targets must be consistent with business strategies and asset management objectives and be provided for each year of the **AMP planning period**. The targets should reflect what is practically achievable given the current **network** configuration, condition and planned expenditure levels. The targets should be disclosed for each year of the **AMP planning period**.
- 6. Performance indicators for which targets have been defined in clause 5 must include **SAIDI values** and **SAIFI values** for the next 5 **disclosure years**.
- 7. Performance indicators for which targets have been defined in clause 5 should also include-
 - 7.1 **Consumer** oriented indicators that preferably differentiate between different consumer types; and
 - 7.2 Indicators of asset performance, asset efficiency and effectiveness, and service efficiency, such as technical and financial performance indicators related to the efficiency of asset utilisation and operation.
- 8. The **AMP** must describe the basis on which the target level for each performance indicator was determined. Justification for target levels of service includes **consumer** expectations or demands, legislative, regulatory, and other stakeholders'

requirements or considerations. The **AMP** should demonstrate how stakeholder needs were ascertained and translated into service level targets.

9. Targets should be compared to historic values where available to provide context and scale to the reader.
10. Where forecast expenditure is expected to materially affect performance against a target defined in clause 5, the target should be consistent with the expected change in the level of performance.

*Performance against target must be monitored for disclosure in the Evaluation of Performance section of each subsequent **AMP**.*

Network Development Planning

11. **AMPs** must provide a detailed description of network development plans, including—
 - 11.1 A description of the planning criteria and assumptions for **network** development;
 - 11.2 Planning criteria for **network** developments should be described logically and succinctly. Where probabilistic or scenario-based planning techniques are used, this should be indicated and the methodology briefly described;
 - 11.3 A description of strategies or processes (if any) used by the **EDB** that promote cost efficiency including through the use of standardised assets and designs;
 - 11.4 The use of standardised designs may lead to improved cost efficiencies. This section should discuss-
 - 11.4.1 the categories of assets and designs that are standardised; and
 - 11.4.2 the approach used to identify standard designs;
 - 11.5 A description of strategies or processes (if any) used by the **EDB** that promote the energy efficient operation of the **network**;

*The energy efficient operation of the **network** could be promoted, for example, through **network** design strategies, demand side management strategies and asset purchasing strategies.*
 - 11.6 A description of the criteria used to determine the capacity of equipment for different types of assets or different parts of the **network**;

*The criteria described should relate to the **EDB's** philosophy in managing planning risks.*

- 11.7 A description of the process and criteria used to prioritise **network** development projects and how these processes and criteria align with the overall corporate goals and vision;
- 11.8 Details of demand forecasts, the basis on which they are derived, and the specific **network** locations where constraints are expected due to forecast increases in demand;
 - 11.8.1 explain the load forecasting methodology and indicate all the factors used in preparing the load estimates;
 - 11.8.2 provide separate forecasts to at least the **zone substation** level covering at least a minimum five year forecast period. Discuss how uncertain but substantial individual projects/developments that affect load are taken into account in the forecasts, making clear the extent to which these uncertain increases in demand are reflected in the forecasts;
 - 11.8.3 identify any **network** or equipment constraints that may arise due to the anticipated growth in demand during the **AMP planning period**; and
 - 11.8.4 discuss the impact on the load forecasts of any anticipated levels of **non-network solutions** in a **network**;
- 11.9 Analysis of the significant **network** level development options identified and details of the decisions made to satisfy and meet target levels of service, including-
 - 11.9.1 the reasons for choosing a selected option for projects where decisions have been made;
 - 11.9.2 the alternative options considered for projects that are planned to start in the next five years and the potential for **non-network solutions** described; and
 - 11.9.3 consideration of planned innovations that improve efficiencies within the **network**, such as improved utilisation, extended asset lives, and deferred investment;
- 11.10 A description and identification of the **network** development programme including **non-network solutions** and actions to be taken, including associated expenditure projections. The **network** development plan must include-
 - 11.10.1 a detailed description of the material projects and a summary description of the non-material projects currently underway or planned to start within the next 12 months;

11.10.2 a summary description of the programmes and projects planned for the following four years (where known); and

11.10.3 an overview of the material projects being considered for the remainder of the **AMP planning period**;

*For projects included in the **AMP** where decisions have been made, the reasons for choosing the selected option should be stated which should include how target levels of service will be impacted. For other projects planned to start in the next five years, alternative options should be discussed, including a detailed description of the investigations undertaken in respect of the potential for **non-network solutions** to be more cost effective than **network** augmentations and vice versa. This should specify if any third parties were approached in relation to **non-network solutions**, and if so, whether those third parties are **related parties**. For the purposes of disclosing the information described in clause 11.10.3, an **EDB** is not required to include commercially sensitive or confidential information.*

11.11 A description of the **EDB's** policies on **distributed generation**, including the policies for connecting **distributed generation**. The impact of such generation on **network** development plans must also be stated; and

11.12 A description of the **EDB's** policies on **non-network solutions**, including-

11.12.1 economically feasible and practical alternatives to conventional **network** augmentation. These are typically approaches that would reduce **network** demand and/or improve asset utilisation;

11.12.2 the potential for **non-network solutions** to address **network** problems or constraints; and

11.12.3 how information on current and forecast constraints (both load and injection) is shared with potential providers of **non-network solutions**. This must include any information on **low voltage network** constraints, including the constraint information the **EDB** derives from the data specified under clause 17.2.2 of Attachment A.

Lifecycle Asset Management Planning (Maintenance and Renewal)

12. The **AMP** must provide a detailed description of the lifecycle asset management processes, including—

12.1 The key drivers for maintenance planning and assumptions;

12.2 Identification of **routine and corrective maintenance and inspection** policies and programmes and actions to be taken for each asset category, including associated expenditure projections. This must include-

- 12.2.1 the approach to inspecting and maintaining each category of assets, including a description of the types of inspections, tests and condition monitoring carried out and the intervals at which this is done;
 - 12.2.2 any systemic problems identified with any particular asset types and the proposed actions to address these problems; and
 - 12.2.3 budgets for maintenance activities broken down by asset category for the **AMP planning period**;
- 12.3 Identification of **asset replacement and renewal** policies and programmes and actions to be taken for each asset category, including associated expenditure projections. This must include-
 - 12.3.1 the processes used to decide when and whether an asset is replaced or refurbished, including a description of the factors on which decisions are based, and consideration of future demands on the **network** and the optimum use of existing **network** assets;
 - 12.3.2 a description of innovations that have deferred asset replacements;
 - 12.3.3 a description of the projects currently underway or planned for the next 12 months;
 - 12.3.4 a summary of the projects planned for the following four years (where known); and
 - 12.3.5 an overview of other work being considered for the remainder of the **AMP planning period**; and
- 12.4 The asset categories discussed in clauses 12.2 and 12.3 should include at least the categories in clause 4.5.
- 12.5 Identification of the approach used for developing **capital expenditure** projections for lifecycle asset management. This must include an explanation of:
 - 12.5.1 the approach that the **EDB** uses to inform its **capital expenditure** projections for lifecycle asset management; and
 - 12.5.2 the rationale for using the approach for each asset category.
- 12.6 Identification of **vegetation management** related maintenance. This must include an explanation of the approach and assumptions that the **EDB** uses to inform its **vegetation management** related maintenance.
- 12.7 The **EDB's** consideration of **non-network solutions** to inform its **capital and operational expenditure** projections for lifecycle asset management. This

must include an explanation of the approach and assumptions the **EDB** used to inform these expenditure projections;

Non-Network Development, Maintenance and Renewal

13. AMPs must provide a summary description of material non-network development, maintenance and renewal plans, including—
 - 13.1 a description of **non-network assets**;
 - 13.2 development, maintenance and renewal policies that cover them;
 - 13.3 a description of material **capital expenditure** projects (where known) planned for the next five years; and
 - 13.4 a description of material maintenance and renewal projects (where known) planned for the next five years.

Risk Management

14. **AMPs** must provide details of risk policies, assessment, and mitigation, including—
 - 14.1 Methods, details and conclusions of risk analysis;
 - 14.2 Strategies used to identify areas of the **network** that are vulnerable to high impact low probability events and a description of the resilience of the **network** and asset management systems to such events;
 - 14.3 A description of the policies to mitigate or manage the risks of events identified in clause 14.2; and
 - 14.4 Details of emergency response and contingency plans.

*Asset risk management forms a component of an **EDB's** overall risk management plan or policy, focusing on the risks to assets and maintaining service levels. **AMPs** should demonstrate how the **EDB** identifies and assesses asset related risks and describe the main risks within the **network**. The focus should be on credible low-probability, high-impact risks. Risk evaluation may highlight the need for specific development projects or maintenance programmes. Where this is the case, the resulting projects or actions should be discussed, linking back to the development plan or maintenance programme.*

Evaluation of performance

15. **AMPs** must provide details of performance measurement, evaluation, and improvement, including—
 - 15.1 A review of progress against plan, both physical and financial;

- *referring to the most recent disclosures made under clause 2.6 of this determination, discussing any significant differences and highlighting reasons for substantial variances;*
 - *commenting on the progress of development projects against that planned in the previous AMP and provide reasons for substantial variances along with any significant construction or other problems experienced; and*
 - *commenting on progress against maintenance initiatives and programmes and discuss the effectiveness of these programmes noted.*
- 15.2 An evaluation and comparison of actual service level performance against targeted performance;
- *in particular, comparing the actual and target service level performance for all the targets discussed under the Service Levels section of the **AMP** in the previous **AMP** and explain any significant variances.*
- 15.3 An evaluation and comparison of the results of the asset management maturity assessment disclosed in the Report on Asset Management Maturity set out in Schedule 13 against relevant objectives of the **EDB's** asset management and planning processes.
- 15.4 An analysis of gaps identified in clauses 15.2 and 15.3. Where significant gaps exist (not caused by one-off factors), the **AMP** must describe any planned initiatives to address the situation.

Capability to deliver

16. **AMPs** must describe the processes used by the **EDB** to ensure that-
- 16.1 The **AMP** is realistic and the objectives set out in the plan can be achieved; and
- 16.2 The organisation structure and the processes for authorisation and business capabilities will support the implementation of the **AMP**.

Requirements to provide qualitative information in narrative form

17. **AMPs** must include qualitative information in narrative form, as prescribed in clauses 17.1-17.7 below:

Notice of planned and unplanned interruptions

- 17.1 a description of how the **EDB** provides notice to and communicates with **consumers** regarding **planned interruptions** and **unplanned interruptions**, including any changes to the **EDB's** processes and communications in respect of **planned interruptions** and **unplanned interruptions**;

Voltage quality and constraints

17.2 a description of the **EDB's** practices for:

17.2.1 monitoring voltage, including:

- (a) the **EDB's** practices for monitoring voltage quality on its **low voltage network**;
- (b) work the **EDB** is doing on its **low voltage network** to address any known non-compliance with the applicable voltage requirements of the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010;
- (c) how the **EDB** responds to and reports on voltage quality issues when the **EDB** identifies them, or when they are raised by a stakeholder;
- (d) how the **EDB** communicates with affected **consumers** regarding the voltage quality work it is carrying out on its **low voltage network**; and
- (e) any plans for improvements to any of the practices outlined at clauses (a)-(d) above;

17.2.2 monitoring load and injection constraints, including:

- (a) any challenges, and progress, towards collecting or procuring data required to inform the **EDB** of current and forecast constraints on its **low voltage network**, including historical consumption data; and
- (b) any analysis and modelling (including any assumptions and limitations) the **EDB** undertakes, or intends to undertake, with the data described in clause 17.2.2(a).

Customer service practices

There may be a degree of overlap between the information required under this clause and the information required in respect of customer charters under clause 2.5.3. For the avoidance of doubt, if there is overlap, EDBs should disclose the information in both places.

17.3 a description of the **EDB's** customer service practices, including:

17.3.1 the **EDB's** customer engagement protocols and customer service measures – including customer satisfaction with the **EDB's** supply of **electricity distribution services**;

17.3.2 the **EDB's** approach to planning and managing customer **complaint** resolution;

Practices for connecting new consumers and altering existing connections

17.4 a description of the **EDB's** practices for connecting **consumers**, including:

17.4.1 the **EDB's** approach to planning and management of-

- (a) connecting new **consumers** (offtake and injection connections), and overcoming commonly encountered issues; and
- (b) alterations to existing connections (offtake and injection connections);

17.4.2 how the **EDB** is seeking to minimise the cost to **consumers** of new or altered connections;

17.4.3 the **EDB's** approach to planning and managing communication with **consumers** about new or altered **connections**;

17.4.4 commonly encountered delays and potential timeframes for different connections; and

17.4.5 the **EDB's** approach to sharing information on current and forecast constraints (both load and injection) with potential new **consumers**. This must include any information on **low voltage network** constraints, including the constraint information the **EDB** derives from the data specified under clause 17.2.2(a) of Attachment A.

New connections likely to have a significant impact on network operations or asset management priorities

*The following requirements focus on the **EDB's** capability and risk management regarding demand, generation, or storage capacity that the **EDB** considers are likely to have a significant impact on its network operations or asset management priorities. The **EDB** may consider voltage, network location, or other factors in making this assessment.*

17.5 A description of the following:

17.5.1 how the **EDB** assesses the impact that new demand, generation, or storage capacity will have on the **EDB's network**, including:

- (a) how the **EDB** measures the scale and impact of new demand, generation, or storage capacity;
- (b) how the **EDB** takes the timing and uncertainty of new demand, generation, or storage capacity into account;

- (c) how the **EDB** takes other factors into account, eg, the network location of new demand, generation, or storage capacity; and

17.5.2 how the **EDB** assesses and manages the risk to the **network** posed by uncertainty regarding new demand, generation, or storage capacity;

Innovation practices

17.6 a description of the following:

17.6.1 any **innovation practices** the **EDB** has planned or undertaken since the last **AMP** or **AMP update** was **publicly disclosed**, including case studies and trials;

17.6.2 the **EDB's** desired outcomes of any **innovation practices**, and how they may improve outcomes for **consumers**;

17.6.3 how the **EDB** measures success and makes decisions regarding any **innovation practices**, including how the **EDB** decides whether to commence, commercially adopt, or discontinue these practices;

17.6.4 how the **EDB's** decision-making and **innovation practices** depend on the work of other companies, including other **EDBs** and providers of **non-network solutions**; and

17.6.5 the types of information the **EDB** uses to inform or enable any **innovation practices**, and the **EDB's** approach to seeking that information.

17.7 For the purpose of disclosing the information required under clauses 17.6.1-17.6.5 above, an **EDB** is not required to include commercially sensitive or confidential information.

Additional AMP disclosure requirements for Aurora

18. **Aurora** must summarise in its **AMP Aurora's** development plan under clause 2.5.4(1) to develop and improve its:

18.1 Asset data collection and asset data quality practices as specified in clause 2.5.4(1)(d);

18.2 Asset management practices and processes as specified in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(i) to (1)(e)(iii);

18.3 Practices for identifying and reducing safety risks as specified in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(iv);

18.4 Practices for estimating the costs of **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes as specified in clause 2.5.4(1)(f); and

18.5 Quality assurance processes as specified in clause 2.5.4(1)(g).

Attachment B Annual Delivery Report

*This attachment sets out the content required in an **annual delivery report** which is prepared and **publicly disclosed**, and for which a summary of the key features must be presented, under clauses 2.5.5 and 2.5.7.*

1. **Aurora** must include the following in an **annual delivery report**:

Overall progress update from board of directors

1.1 an overview from **Aurora's** board of directors setting out—

1.1.1 **Aurora's** overall progress in the following areas:

- (a) for **disclosure year 2022**, **Aurora's** progress in completing **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes;
- (b) for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, **Aurora's** progress in completing the **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes identified in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2);

1.1.2 any actions **Aurora** is taking to ensure its **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes are completed as effectively and efficiently as possible;

1.1.3 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, in respect of any key **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** project or programme that **Aurora** is behind schedule in completing according to **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2), the reason(s) why the project or programme is behind schedule, and any actions **Aurora** is taking to bring the project or programme back on track; and

1.1.4 a summary of the **network** safety risks **Aurora** has successfully reduced;

Safety delivery plan reporting

1.2 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, a report on **Aurora's** progress against the safety delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(3) containing the following information:

1.2.1 a visual representation of **Aurora's** actual reduction or change in **network** safety risk, grouped by asset class, as a result of delivering **capital expenditure** or **operational expenditure** projects or programmes identified in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2); and

- 1.2.2 in relation to the key **network** safety risks listed in the safety delivery plan,—
- (a) a summary of actions **Aurora** has taken to reduce those risks, with reference to the principle of reducing risk to ‘as low as reasonably practicable’; and
 - (b) for any identified risk that **Aurora** has not reduced to the extent planned, a description of how, and within what timeframe, **Aurora** plans to reduce the risk;

Progress in developing key processes and practices – disclosure year 2022

- 1.3 for **disclosure year 2022**, a summary, a **self-assessment rating**, and reason(s) for the **self-assessment rating**, of **Aurora’s** progress in developing in each of the following areas:
- 1.3.1 ensuring the information **Aurora publicly discloses** under clause 2.4.5A(1) enables interested **persons** to understand how **Aurora** sets **prices** for each **Aurora pricing region**;
 - 1.3.2 **low voltage network** practices referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(a);
 - 1.3.3 engagement with consumers on **Aurora’s customer charter**, and **consumer compensation arrangement**;
 - 1.3.4 planning, management, and communication to **consumers** of **planned interruptions**;
 - 1.3.5 asset data collection and asset data quality practices referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(d);
 - 1.3.6 asset management practices and processes referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(i) to ((1)(e)(iii);
 - 1.3.7 practices for identifying and reducing safety risks referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(iv);
 - 1.3.8 cost estimation practices referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(f); and
 - 1.3.9 quality assurance processes referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(g);

Progress in developing key processes and practices – disclosure years after disclosure year 2022

- 1.4 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, a summary, a **self-assessment rating**, and reason(s) for the **self-assessment rating**, of **Aurora’s** progress—

- 1.4.1 in ensuring the information **Aurora publicly discloses** under clause 2.4.5A(1) enables interested **persons** to understand how **Aurora** sets **prices** for each **Aurora pricing region**; and
- 1.4.2 against each of the following areas in **Aurora's** development plan under clause 2.5.4(1):
 - (a) developing and improving its **low voltage network** practices referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(a);
 - (b) engagement with **consumers** on **Aurora's customer charter** and **consumer compensation arrangement**;
 - (c) planning, management, and communication of **planned interruptions to consumers**;
 - (d) asset data collection and asset data quality practices referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(d);
 - (e) asset management practices and processes referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(i) to (1)(e)(iii);
 - (f) practices for identifying and reducing safety risks referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(e)(iv);
 - (g) cost estimation practices referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(f); and
 - (h) quality assurance processes referred to in clause 2.5.4(1)(g);

Spending and work done on Aurora's network

- 1.5 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, the key **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes that **Aurora—**
 - 1.5.1 has delivered on time in the most recent **disclosure year**;
 - 1.5.2 has not yet completed, but which are on schedule in accordance with **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2);
 - 1.5.3 has not completed on time, but had planned to complete in the most recent **disclosure year**; and
 - 1.5.4 has not commenced, but had planned to commence, in the most recent **disclosure year**;

- 1.6 for **disclosure year 2022**, the following information relating to capital **expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes that **Aurora** has undertaken in the **disclosure year**:

1.6.1 **Aurora's** actual **capital expenditure** on each of:

- (a) **consumer connection;**
- (b) **system growth;**
- (c) **asset replacement and renewal;**
- (d) **asset relocations;**
- (e) **quality of supply;**
- (f) **legislative and regulatory; and**
- (g) **other reliability, safety and environment;**

1.6.2 **Aurora's** actual **operational expenditure** on each of:

- (a) **service interruptions and emergencies;**
- (b) **vegetation management;**
- (c) **routine and corrective maintenance and inspection;**
- (d) **asset replacement and renewal;**
- (e) **system operations and network support; and**
- (f) **business support;**

1.6.3 **asset replacement and renewal**, including the number of assets replaced;

1.6.4 for the purpose of **vegetation management**, the percentage of the **network** that **Aurora** has—

- (a) inspected; and
- (b) felled, trimmed, removed, or sprayed;

- 1.7 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, the following information relating to **capital expenditure** and **operational expenditure** projects and programmes **Aurora** has undertaken in the **disclosure year** in each **Aurora pricing region**:

1.7.1 **Aurora's** actual expenditure compared to the proposed expenditure in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan

under clause 2.5.4(2), with any variance expressed as the percentage difference between proposed and actual expenditure, together with the reason(s) for the variance,—

- (a) where the actual **capital expenditure** or **operational expenditure**—
 - i exceeds the expenditure proposed in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2) by 20% or more; and
 - ii is \$1 million or more;
- (b) for each of:
 - i **consumer connection**;
 - ii **system growth**;
 - iii **asset replacement and renewal**;
 - iv **asset relocations**;
 - v **quality of supply**;
 - vi **legislative and regulatory**; and
 - vii **other reliability, safety and environment**;
- (c) for each of:
 - i **service interruptions and emergencies**;
 - ii **vegetation management**;
 - iii **routine and corrective maintenance and inspection**;
 - iv **asset replacement and renewal**;
 - v **system operations and network support**; and
 - vi **business support**;

1.7.2 **asset replacement and renewal**, including:

- (a) the number of assets replaced compared to the number of assets **Aurora** planned to replace in its project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2) in the relevant **disclosure year**, with reasons for variances; and

- (b) for each asset type for which **Aurora** undertook **asset replacement and renewal** in the relevant **disclosure year**, the average total cost of replacing an asset of that type compared to the forecast average total cost of replacing the asset type in **Aurora's** project and programme delivery plan under clause 2.5.4(2);
- 1.7.3 compared to **Aurora's** documented planning for **vegetation management**, the percentage of the **network** that **Aurora** has, as part of its **vegetation management**,—
 - (a) inspected; and
 - (b) felled, trimmed, removed, or sprayed;

Quality information – for the network and Aurora pricing regions

- 1.8 for each **Aurora pricing region**, in a time series form for each of the most recent five **disclosure years**, the—
 - 1.8.1 **planned SAIDI values**;
 - 1.8.2 **planned SAIFI values**;
 - 1.8.3 **unplanned SAIDI values**; and
 - 1.8.4 **unplanned SAIFI values**;
- 1.9 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, in respect of each **Aurora pricing region**,—
 - 1.9.1 a table with the following information on any **complaints** from **consumers** about **Aurora's** supply of **electricity distribution services** in the most recent **disclosure year**:
 - (a) the type of **complaint**, with **Aurora** determining the different types of **complaint** by the general subject matter to which the **complaints** relate;
 - (b) the number of each type of **complaint**;
 - (c) the average time to resolve each type of **complaint**;
 - (d) the top three types of **complaints** with the highest numbers of **complaints** and how they differ to the three types of **complaints** with the highest numbers of **complaints** from the previous **disclosure year**; and
 - (e) a description of whether, and if so how, **Aurora** is using the learning and insights gained from handling **complaints**

as a feedback loop to improve the quality and service levels of in supplying **electricity distribution services**;

1.9.2 regarding the most recent **disclosure year**,—

- (a) the number of safety-related incidents in relation to **network** assets, maintenance, or operational activities that created a safety risk to the public, an **Aurora** employee, or an **Aurora** contractor;
- (b) commentary on how the number of safety-related incidents compared against the previous **disclosure year**; and
- (c) any corrective actions taken in respect of these incidents;

1.10 for **Aurora's network**, in respect of the most recent **disclosure year**, the—

1.10.1 **planned SAIDI assessed value, unplanned SAIDI assessed value, planned accumulated SAIDI limit, and unplanned SAIDI limit**; and

1.10.2 **planned SAIFI assessed value, unplanned SAIFI assessed value, planned accumulated SAIFI limit, and unplanned SAIFI limit**;

1.11 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, the total number of each of the following:

1.11.1 **planned interruptions cancelled with less than 10 working days' notice**;

1.11.2 **planned interruptions cancelled without notice**;

1.11.3 **planned interruptions** for which **Aurora** gave **additional notice**;

1.11.4 **planned interruptions** for which **Aurora** did not give **additional notice**;

1.11.5 **planned interruptions** in which the **interruption** either started more than one hour before, or continued for more than one hour after, the period in which the **interruption** was notified to occur; and

1.11.6 **unplanned interruptions** that **Aurora** intentionally initiated to carry out work on its **network** that did not directly relate to a **fault**;

Performance and engagement with consumers

1.12 regarding **Aurora's** performance in supplying **electricity distribution services** to its **consumers**,—

1.12.1 a **self-assessment rating**, and reason(s) for the **self-assessment rating**, regarding each of the following:

- (a) for **disclosure year 2022**, **Aurora's** performance in notifying and updating **consumers** on **interruptions** affecting them; and
- (b) for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**,—
 - i how effectively **Aurora** has engaged with different **consumers** in each **Aurora pricing region**; and
 - ii any consultation **Aurora** has done with **consumers** on **capital expenditure** or **operational expenditure** projects or programmes, **Aurora** proposes to reprioritise or substitute;

1.12.2 a summary of,—

- (a) for each **disclosure year**,—
 - i whether, and if so how, **Aurora** has consulted with **consumers** on any proposed changes to its **customer charter**, **consumer compensation arrangement**, or additional pricing methodology disclosures under clause 2.4.5A;
 - ii any feedback from **consumers** on **Aurora's** additional pricing methodology disclosures under clause 2.4.5A; and
 - iii whether **Aurora** met its commitments under its **customer charter** and **consumer compensation arrangement**, and if not, the respects in which **Aurora** failed to do so, and the reasons for such failure; and
- (b) for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**,—
 - i whether, and if so how, **Aurora** has improved **consumer** awareness of its **customer charter** and **consumer compensation arrangement**;
 - ii any payments **Aurora** has made in respect of each service level standard under **Aurora's consumer compensation arrangement**;

- iii whether, and if so how, **Aurora** has taken account of **consumers’** feedback on any aspect of its supply of **electricity distribution services** – for example, feedback on **Aurora’s** presentation of its summary of the key features of the most recent **annual delivery report**; and
- iv the different groups of **consumers Aurora** has engaged with;

1.12.3 for each **disclosure year** except **disclosure year 2022**, the following information on **Aurora’s** supply of **electricity distribution services** to its **worst-performing feeders**:

- (a) using a map, or series of maps, of appropriate scale, the geographical location of each of **Aurora’s worst-performing feeders**;
- (b) for the **worst-performing feeders**:
 - i the **planned SAIFI value(s)**;
 - ii the **planned SAIDI value(s)**;
 - iii the **unplanned SAIFI value(s)**; and
 - iv the **unplanned SAIDI value(s)**;
- (c) any plans **Aurora** has to improve supply of **electricity distribution services** on its **worst-performing feeders**.

Additional content required in annual delivery reports disclosed after mid-period expert report

- 2. In addition to the content specified under clause 1 of this attachment, **Aurora** must include in the **annual delivery report** it **publicly discloses** for each of **disclosure year 2025** and **disclosure year 2026**, a summary of any actions **Aurora** has taken as a result of any recommendations from the report or reports from one or more **independent experts** under clause 2.8.5A — for example, updating **Aurora’s** development plan under clause 2.5.4(1).

PART 3 SCHEDULES INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT

Schedule 13	Instructions for completing the Report on Asset Management Maturity	107
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For Schedules 1-10 (excluding 5f-5h), 5f-5h, 10a, 11a-13 (excluding 11c), and 11c, which form part of this Determination, but are not included in this document, see the Microsoft Excel workbooks available in the Commerce Commission's website.

Schedule 13 Instructions for completing the Report on Asset Management Maturity

1. When required to complete the Report on Asset Management Maturity under clause 2.6.1, each EDB must:
 - 1.1 ensure that the person responsible for managing network assets (or a similar level individual) in the organisation takes responsibility for completing this report, including:
 - 1.1.1 Organising people within the organisation to answer the questions;
 - 1.1.2 Arranging for all information to be captured in the Report on Asset Management Maturity;
 - 1.1.3 Reporting to the organisation on the results of the assessment;
 - 1.1.4 Planning the assessment process, which may include:
 - (a) determining the form the assessment process is to take. In this context, the principal formats are generally taken to be interviews, facilitated groups/panels or a combination of the two;
 - (b) arranging for appropriate outsourced service providers and stakeholders to act as respondents during the assessment exercise;
 - (c) providing appropriate pre-assessment communication (and training where appropriate) to ensure that, as a minimum, the proposed respondents are aware of the process and the part within it that they are being asked to play; and
 - (d) identifying which questions are to be asked of which respondents.
 - 1.2 specify in the Report on Asset Management Maturity the standard of asset management practice that the EDB has used as the reference standard.
 - 1.3 fill out the following columns in the Report on Asset Management Maturity set out below:
 - 1.3.1 'User guidance': guidance (if required) on completing each question of the report.

This column can be used by the person responsible for completing the Report on Asset Management Maturity to provide guidance to the persons coordinating responses to each question.

- 1.3.2 ‘Evidence—Summary’: the information/evidence used to support the assessed rating.

The cells in this column should be completed by persons coordinating responses to each question.

- 1.3.3 ‘Score’: the appropriate maturity rating (this must be a whole number between 0 and 4).

To meet Report on Asset Management Maturity level 4 maturity, the EDB’s processes must surpass the standards that must be complied with in an internationally accepted asset management specification. The Report on Asset Management Maturity questionnaire has been prepared to conform to the PAS 55 specification. However, a similar specification, if available, may be used for the purpose of disclosure.

2. When disclosing the Report on Asset Management Maturity in the AMP, an EDB must include at least the following columns-

- 2.1 ‘Question No’;
- 2.2 ‘Function’;
- 2.3 ‘Question’;
- 2.4 ‘Score’;
- 2.5 ‘Evidence—Summary’;
- 2.6 ‘Why’;
- 2.7 ‘Who’;
- 2.8 ‘Record/documented Information’; and
- 2.9 a maturity level column which includes, for each row, the corresponding definition of the maturity level ‘score’ selected for each ‘question’.

3. Guidance notes on completing the Report on Asset Management Maturity:

- 3.1 *Part of the value of a formal asset management system is the definition and standardisation of terms. A common understanding of terms helps interested persons to understand the asset management concepts and processes that apply to the EDB. In particular, it helps the EDB’s employees and suppliers to understand and improve asset management concepts and processes.*
- 3.2 *The report will not provide an effective assessment of the maturity of the EDB’s asset management capability and processes unless the preparation of the report is supported by senior management of the EDB.*

- 3.3 *The level of effort required to complete the report should be consistent with a gap analysis exercise rather than the level typically involved with an audit for certification.*
- 3.4 *An audit involves a systematic, independent process for the collection and analysis of evidence to support a rating whereas the report is intended to be used by providing a reference to supporting evidence or an explanation of the self-assessment.*
- 3.5 *The level of documentation within an asset management system is expected to be consistent with factors such as the size of the company, complexity of processes and competence of personnel.*
- 3.6 *The definitions provided in the report for each maturity rating should provide sufficient information for an EDB to objectively identify the level currently being achieved by the organisation.*

Schedule 14 Mandatory Explanatory Notes

1. This schedule requires EDBs to provide explanatory notes to information provided in accordance with clauses 2.3.1, 2.4.21, 2.4.22, and subclauses 2.5.1(1)(f), and 2.5.2(1)(e).
2. This schedule is mandatory—EDBs must provide the explanatory comment specified below, in accordance with clause 2.7.1. Information provided in boxes 1 to 11 of this schedule is part of the audited disclosure information, and so is subject to the assurance requirements specified in section 2.8.
3. Schedule 15 (Voluntary Explanatory Notes to Schedules) provides for EDBs to give additional explanation of disclosed information should they elect to do so.

Return on Investment (Schedule 2)

4. In the box below, comment on return on investment as disclosed in Schedule 2. This comment must include information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2).

Box 1: Explanatory comment on return on investment

[Insert text here]

Regulatory Profit (Schedule 3)

5. In the box below, comment on regulatory profit for the disclosure year as disclosed in Schedule 3. This comment must include-
 - 5.1 a description of material items included in other regulated income (other than gains / (losses) on asset disposals), as disclosed in 3(i) of Schedule 3; and
 - 5.2 information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2).

Box 2: Explanatory comment on regulatory profit

[Insert text here]

Merger and acquisition expenses (3(iv) of Schedule 3)

6. If the EDB incurred merger and acquisitions expenditure during the disclosure year, provide the following information in the box below-
 - 6.1 information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2)

- 6.2 any other commentary on the benefits of the merger and acquisition expenditure to the EDB.

Box 3: Explanatory comment on merger and acquisition expenditure

[Insert text here]

Value of the Regulatory Asset Base (Schedule 4)

7. In the box below, comment on the value of the regulatory asset base (rolled forward) in Schedule 4. This comment must include information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2).

Box 4: Explanatory comment on the value of the regulatory asset based (rolled forward)

[Insert text here]

Regulatory tax allowance: disclosure of permanent differences (5a(i) of Schedule 5a)

8. In the box below, provide descriptions and workings of the material items recorded in the following asterisked categories of 5a(i) of Schedule 5a-

- 8.1 Income not included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but taxable;
- 8.2 Expenditure or loss in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not deductible;
- 8.3 Income included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not taxable;
- 8.4 Expenditure or loss deductible but not in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax.

Box 5: Regulatory tax allowance: permanent differences

[Insert text here]

Regulatory tax allowance: disclosure of temporary differences (5a(vi) of Schedule 5a)

9. In the box below, provide descriptions and workings of material items recorded in the asterisked category 'Tax effect of other temporary differences' in 5a(vi) of Schedule 5a.

Box 6: Tax effect of other temporary differences (current disclosure year)

[Insert text here]

Cost allocation (Schedule 5d)

10. In the box below, comment on cost allocation as disclosed in Schedule 5d. This comment must include information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2).

Box 7: Cost allocation

[Insert text here]

Asset allocation (Schedule 5e)

11. In the box below, comment on asset allocation as disclosed in Schedule 5e. This comment must include information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2).

Box 8: Commentary on asset allocation

[Insert text here]

Capital Expenditure for the Disclosure Year (Schedule 6a)

12. In the box below, comment on expenditure on assets for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 6a. This comment must include-
- 12.1 a description of the materiality threshold applied to identify material projects and programmes described in Schedule 6a;
 - 12.2 information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2),

Box 9: Explanation of capital expenditure for the disclosure year

[Insert text here]

Operational Expenditure for the Disclosure Year (Schedule 6b)

13. In the box below, comment on operational expenditure for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 6b. This comment must include-
- 13.1 Commentary on assets replaced or renewed with asset replacement and renewal operational expenditure, as reported in 6b(i) of Schedule 6b;
 - 13.2 Information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2);
 - 13.3 Commentary on any material atypical expenditure included in operational expenditure disclosed in Schedule 6b, including the value of the expenditure, the purpose of the expenditure, and the operational expenditure categories the expenditure relates to.

Box 10: Explanation of operational expenditure for the disclosure year

[Insert text here]

Variance between forecast and actual expenditure (Schedule 7)

14. In the box below, comment on variance in actual to forecast expenditure for the disclosure year, as reported in Schedule 7. This comment must include information on reclassified items in accordance with subclause 2.7.1(2).

Box 11: Explanatory comment on variance in actual to forecast expenditure

[Insert text here]

Information relating to revenues and quantities for the disclosure year

15. In the box below provide-
- 15.1 a comparison of the target revenue disclosed before the start of the disclosure year, in accordance with clause 2.4.1 and subclause 2.4.3(3) to total billed line charge revenue for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 8; and
 - 15.2 explanatory comment on reasons for any material differences between target revenue and total billed line charge revenue.

Box 12: Explanatory comment relating to revenue for the disclosure year

[Insert text here]

Network Reliability for the Disclosure Year (Schedule 10)

16. In the box below, comment on network reliability for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 10.

Box 13: Commentary on network reliability for the disclosure year

[Insert text here]

Insurance cover

17. In the box below, provide details of any insurance cover for the assets used to provide electricity distribution services, including-
- 17.1 The EDB's approaches and practices in regard to the insurance of assets used to provide electricity distribution services, including the level of insurance;
- 17.2 In respect of any self insurance, the level of reserves, details of how reserves are managed and invested, and details of any reinsurance.

Box 14: Explanation of insurance cover

[Insert text here]

Amendments to previously disclosed information

18. In the box below, provide information about amendments to previously disclosed information disclosed in accordance with clause 2.12.1 in the last 7 years, including:
- 18.1 a description of each error; and
- 18.2 for each error, reference to the web address where the disclosure made in accordance with clause 2.12.1 is publicly disclosed.

Box 15: Disclosure of amendment to previously disclosed information

[Insert text here]

Schedule 14a Mandatory Explanatory Notes on Forecast Information

1. This Schedule requires EDBs to provide explanatory notes to reports prepared in accordance with clause 2.6.6.

This Schedule is mandatory—EDBs must provide the explanatory comment specified below, in accordance with clause 2.7.2. This information is not part of the audited disclosure information, and so is not subject to the assurance requirements specified in section 2.8.

Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure forecasts (Schedule 11a)

2. In the box below, comment on the difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure for the current disclosure year and 10 year planning period, as disclosed in Schedule 11a.

Box 1: Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure forecasts

[Insert text here]

Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price operational expenditure forecasts (Schedule 11b)

3. In the box below, comment on the difference between nominal and constant price operational expenditure for the current disclosure year and 10 year planning period, as disclosed in Schedule 11b.

Box 2: Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price operational expenditure forecasts

[Insert text here]

Schedule 15 Voluntary Explanatory Notes

1. This schedule enables an EDB to provide, should it wish to-
 - 1.1 additional explanatory comment to reports prepared in accordance with clauses 2.3.1, 2.4.21, 2.4.22, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, and 2.6.6;
 - 1.2 information on any substantial changes to information disclosed in relation to a prior disclosure year, as a result of final wash-ups.
2. Information in this schedule is not part of the audited disclosure information, and so is not subject to the assurance requirements specified in section 2.8.
3. Provide additional explanatory comment in the box below.

Box 1: Voluntary explanatory comment on disclosed information

[Insert text below]

Schedule 16 Definitions of terms used in Schedules 1 to 15

1. This schedule provides definitions for terms used in Schedules 1 to 15 of this determination.
2. Where terms used in Schedules 1 to 16 are defined in clause 1.4 of this determination but are not defined below, they have the meanings set out in clause 1.4 of this determination. Terms used in Schedules 1 to 16 that are defined in the IM determination have the meanings set out in the IM determination. Otherwise, unless defined below, terms used in Schedules 1 to 16 have meanings consistent with industry practice.

Term	Definition
% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years	means the % of asset quantity forecast to be replaced in next 5 years consistent with the capital expenditure forecast
% of feeder overhead	means the % of the Circuit length of the feeder that is above ground
% variance	Means: $q = \frac{a - b}{b} \times 100$ where: a = actual expenditure b = forecast expenditure
> 66 kV	means a circuit operating at a nominal voltage in excess of 66 kV
6.6kV to 11kV (inclusive—other than SWER)	means a circuit operating at a nominal voltage of at least 6.6kV and no more than 11kV that is not a SWER circuit
22 kV (other than SWER)	means a circuit operating at a nominal voltage of 22 kV that is not a SWER circuit
25 th percentile estimate	means the 25 th percentile estimate for the range of the mid-point post tax WACC or mid-point vanilla WACC determined by the Commission in accordance with clause 2.4.5 of the IM determination

33 kV	means a circuit operating at a nominal voltage of 33 kV
50 kV & 66 kV	means a circuit operating at a nominal voltage of 50 kV or 66 kV
75 th percentile estimate	means the 75 th percentile estimate for the range of the mid-point post tax WACC or mid-point vanilla WACC determined by the Commission in accordance with clause 2.4.5 of the IM determination
Actual expenditure	means, in relation to- a. a disclosure year, expenditure for that disclosure year b. regulatory period, expenditure for the disclosure years from the start of the regulatory period to the current disclosure year
Actual opex	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Adjusted depreciation	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets acquired	means for assets acquired from another regulated supplier, the value of the unamortised initial differences in asset values for those assets acquired as unamortised initial differences in asset values is determined in accordance with the input methodologies that apply to the regulated goods or services supplied by that regulated supplier
Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets disposed	means the value of opening unamortised initial differences in asset values for assets that are disposed of during the disclosure year
Adjustment resulting from asset allocation	means a. in relation to the works under construction roll-forward, the change in works under construction resulting from a change in asset allocation assumptions for assets included in works under construction, where increases in the value of works under construction are

	positive and decreases are negative b. in relation to the regulatory tax asset base roll-forward, the change in sum of regulatory tax asset values resulting from a change in asset allocation assumptions for assets included in sum of regulatory tax asset values, where increases in the value of sum of regulatory tax asset values are positive and decreases are negative c. in all other instances, the value of q calculated using the following formula: $q = a - (b - c + d + e - f + g)$ where: a = total closing RAB value b = total opening RAB value c = total depreciation d = total revaluations e = assets commissioned f = asset disposals g = lost and found assets adjustment The formula must be calculated using component values that relate to the RAB. These component values are the values that result from the application of clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination
Adverse environment	means all unplanned interruptions where the primary cause is adverse environment, such as slips or seismic events
Adverse weather	means all unplanned interruptions where the primary cause is adverse weather, other than those caused directly by lightning, vegetation contact or adverse environment

All-inclusive charge	means an electricity distribution charge applying to energy that has both controlled and uncontrolled components that are not separately metered
All-inclusive non-TOU charge	means an All-inclusive charge that does not vary by time of consumption (or use)
All-inclusive non-TOU variable charge	means an All-inclusive charge based on energy consumed by the consumer that does not vary by time of day
All-inclusive TOU off-peak charge	means an All-inclusive charge that provides a reduction from an Uncontrolled TOU off-peak charge in exchange for the EDB having control of some of the consumer's demand
All-inclusive TOU peak charge	means an All-inclusive charge that provides a reduction from an Uncontrolled TOU peak charge in exchange for the EDB having control of some of the consumer's demand
All-inclusive TOU shoulder charge	means an All-inclusive charge that provides a reduction from an Uncontrolled TOU shoulder charge in exchange for the EDB having control of some of the consumer's demand
All other projects or programmes	means, within an expenditure category, the total of projects and programmes that are not material projects and programmes
Allocator metric	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Allocator type	has the meaning given in the IM determination
AMD charge	means a charge based on the consumer's maximum demand, averaged over one or more of the consumer's highest consumption half-hour periods
Amortisation of initial differences in asset values	has the meaning given in paragraph (a) of the defined term in the IM determination
Amortisation of revaluations	has the meaning given in paragraph (a) of the defined term in the IM determination
Arm's length deduction	has the meaning given in the IM determination

Assessment and notification costs	means expenditure on the activities set out in the first paragraphs (a) and (b) of the definition of “vegetation management”
Asset category transfers	means the value of an asset transferred between asset categories
Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	means the proportion of the quantity of each asset class assessed against the asset condition categories (H1 to 5), reflecting the likelihood of short, medium or longer term intervention. Suppliers are able to apply their own criteria for intervention when populating the table
Asset disposals	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated opening RAB values less regulatory depreciation of disposed assets, as determined in accordance with input methodologies applicable to that asset in the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, the value (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which was allocated to electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination
Asset disposals to a regulated supplier	means asset disposals disposed of to a regulated supplier
Asset disposals to a related party	means asset disposals disposed of to a related party
Asset or assets with changes to depreciation	means a description of assets or groups of assets where the supplier has changed the asset(s)' depreciation profile or the asset(s) was commissioned during the disclosure year; and at least one of the following applies- a. the asset(s) depreciation profile was changed or set in accordance with the CPP process

	b. the asset(s) physical service life potential was determined by an engineer in accordance with clause 2.2.8(3) of the IM determination c. the EDB chooses to disclose details about the asset(s) depreciation profile d. the asset is a composite asset (as that term is used in clause 2.2.8(5) of the IM determination) and at least one of the clauses (a) to (c) applies to one of its component assets
Assets acquired from a regulated supplier	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of value of assets acquired from another regulated supplier as determined in accordance with clause 2.2.11(1)(e) of the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, the value of the assets (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which is allocated to the electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination
Assets acquired from a related party	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of value of assets acquired from a related party as determined in accordance with clauses 2.2.11(1)(f) and (g) of the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, the sum of value of the assets (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which is allocated to the electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination

Assets acquired (other than below)	means assets acquired other than assets commissioned out of WUC, assets acquired from a regulated supplier and assets acquired from a related party
Assets commissioned (other than below)	means assets commissioned other than assets acquired from a regulated supplier and assets acquired from a related party
Assets commissioned out of WUC	has the meaning given in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the defined term assets commissioned in clause 1.4 of the principal determination
Attribution rate	means: $q = \frac{a \times b}{c}$ where: a = average opening and closing RAB values b = a leverage rate of 42% c = total book value of interest bearing debt
Atypical expenditure	means expenditure on non-network assets that is 'one-off' or 'exceptional'
Available capacity +5 yrs	means Forecast available capacity for the disclosure year that is 5 years after the commencement of the current year
Average opening and closing RAB values	means; $q = \frac{a + b}{2}$ where: a = Total opening RAB values b = Total closing RAB values
Billed quantities	means the quantities associated with price components upon which the consumer's bill for electricity lines services is based expressed in the units of measure used by the EDB for setting prices (for example volumes of electricity delivered in kWh)
Book value	means- a. in relation to the issue date, the book value in New Zealand

	dollars of a qualifying debt or non-qualifying debt on the issue date b. in relation to the date of financial statements, the book value in New Zealand dollars of a qualifying debt or non-qualifying debt as at the end of the period of the EDB's latest general purpose financial statements
Business support	means operational expenditure associated with the following corporate activities- (a) HR and training (other than operational training); (b) finance and regulation including compliance activities, valuations and auditing; (c) CEO and director costs; (d) legal services; (e) consulting services (excluding engineering/technical consulting); (f) property management; (g) corporate communications; (h) corporate IT; (i) industry liaison and participation; (j) commercial activities including pricing, billing, revenue collection and marketing; or (k) liaison with Transpower, customers and electricity retailers
Capacity constraint	means, for an existing zone substation: (l) in relation to the current year, where the Current peak load was forecasted to be greater than the total continuous rated capacity of the zone substation, irrespective of the Security of supply classification; and

	(m) in relation to a forecast disclosure year, where the forecast Peak load is greater than the Forecast total capacity for the disclosure year the constraint is forecasted to occur
Capacity of distributed generation installed in year (MVA)	means the total capacity of all distributed generation added to the EDB's network in the disclosure year, measured in MVA
Capex incentive amount	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Capital contributions funding asset relocations	means the value of capital contributions that are paid to the EDB in relation to asset relocation expenditure
Capital contributions funding asset replacement and renewal	means the value of capital contributions that are paid to the EDB in relation to asset replacement and renewal expenditure
Capital contributions funding consumer connection	means the value of capital contributions that are paid to the EDB in relation to consumer connection expenditure
Capital contributions funding legislative and regulatory	means the value of capital contributions that are paid to the EDB in relation to legislative and regulatory expenditure
Capital contributions funding other reliability, safety and environment	means the value of capital contributions that are paid to the EDB in relation to other reliability, safety and environment expenditure
Capital contributions funding quality of supply	means the value of capital contributions that are paid to the EDB in relation to quality of supply expenditure
Capital contributions funding system growth	means the value of capital contributions that are paid to the EDB in relation to system growth expenditure
Cause	means the primary contributing factor
CB	means circuit breaker
Circuit length	means all lines and cables with the exception of services, street lighting, and private lines (and, when a pole or tower carries multiple circuits, the length of each of the circuits is to be calculated individually)

Circuit length by operating voltage (at year end)	means the total length of all circuits operating at the prescribed voltage(s)
Circuit location	means the name of a circuit on which an interruption occurred
Class A (planned interruptions by Transpower)	means a planned interruption initiated by Transpower
Class D (unplanned interruptions by Transpower)	means an unplanned interruption originating within the works of Transpower, where those works are used for carrying out line business activities
Class E (unplanned interruptions of EDB owned generation)	means an unplanned interruption originating within works used, by the EDB, for the generation of electricity
Class F (unplanned interruptions of generation owned by others)	means an unplanned interruption originating within works used, by persons other than the EDB, for the generation of electricity
Class G (unplanned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)	means an unplanned interruption caused by another EDB
Class H (planned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)	means a planned interruption caused by another EDB
Class I (interruptions caused by parties not included above)	means an interruption not referred to in any of classes A-H
Closing deferred tax	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.7(2) of the IM determination
Closing RAB value under 'non-standard' depreciation	means the closing RAB value or sum of closing RAB values as determined in accordance with Part 2, Subpart 2 of the IM determination for the relevant asset or assets with non-standard depreciation
Closing RAB value under 'standard' depreciation	means- a. in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - no standard life asset, 'not applicable' b. in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - modified life assets or depreciation - alternative

	depreciation determined in accordance with CPP, the sum of closing RAB values as determined in accordance with the IM determination as if the closing RAB value and all proceeding closing RAB values had been calculated in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination applying a physical asset life determined in accordance with either clause 2.2.8(1)(i)(iii) or (j) of the IM determination for the relevant asset or assets with non-standard depreciation
Closing RIV	means total closing RAB values less adjustment resulting from asset allocation less lost and found assets adjustment plus closing deferred tax
Closing sum of regulatory tax asset values	means the sum of regulatory tax asset values for assets that have a value included in total closing RAB value plus the regulatory tax asset values of assets referred to in clause 2.3.9(4)(b) of the IM determination
Closing tax losses	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.2(4) of the IM determination
Closing unamortised initial differences in asset values	means closing unamortised initial differences in asset values determined in accordance with clause 2.3.5(6) of the IM determination
CMD charge	means a charge based on the consumer's contribution to the network peak demand, averaged over one or more of the consumer's highest total network consumption half-hour periods
Commerce Act levies	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.2(2)(b)(i) of the IM determination
Conservation area	means any land or foreshore that is- a. land or foreshore for the time being held under the Conservation Act 1987 for conservation purposes; or

	b. land in respect of which an interest is held under the Conservation Act 1987 for conservation purposes
Constraint primary cause	means the cause, with the highest risk and most severe impact, of a current or forecast Capacity constraint or Security constraint in respect of an existing zone substation. The cause must be selected from the following options: (a) Subtransmission circuit (b) Zone substation transformer (c) Ancillary equipment (d) Transpower (e) Distribution back-up circuit capacity (f) Reactive voltage support (g) Other If a Capacity constraint or Security constraint was forecasted for the zone substation for the current year, and a different constraint is also forecasted for a future disclosure year, the “Constraint primary cause” must relate to the constraint forecasted for the current year
Constraint solution progress	means the status of a solution to a current or forecast Capacity constraint or Security constraint identified by the EDB. The status must be selected from the following options: (a) Implementation stage (b) Solution confirmed (c) Planning stage (d) No active planning If a Capacity constraint or Security constraint was forecasted for the zone substation for the current year, and a different constraint is also forecasted for a future disclosure year, the “Constraint

	solution progress” must relate to the constraint forecasted for the current year
Constraint solution type	means the type of solution the EDB has, or intends to have, in place to manage a current or forecast Capacity constraint or Security constraint. The type of solution must be selected from the following options: (a) Network upgrade (b) Divert load to alternative substation (network reconfiguration) (c) Demand response (d) Distributed generation (e) Other non-network solution (f) Undecided (g) Not required If a Capacity constraint or Security constraint was forecasted for the zone substation for the current year, and a different constraint is also forecasted for a future disclosure year, the “Constraint solution type” must relate to the constraint forecasted for the current year
Consumer discount	has the meaning of discount as set out in clause 3.1.1(9) of the IM determination
Consumer type	means a category of consumers as defined by the EDB that is typical of the type of consumer connected to the network. This may refer to consumer groups as used for pricing, physical connection attributes or any other attribute that the EDB considers appropriate.
Controlled non-TOU charge	means a charge that provides a reduction from an equivalent uncontrolled charge in exchange for the EDB having control of some of the consumer’s demand. This charge can be combined with another type of charge
Controlled TOU off-peak charge	means a charge that provides a reduction from an Uncontrolled TOU off-peak charge

	in exchange for the EDB having control of some of the consumer's demand
Controlled TOU peak charge	means a charge that provides a reduction from an Uncontrolled TOU peak charge in exchange for the EDB having control of some of the consumer's demand
Controlled TOU shoulder charge	means a charge that provides a reduction from an Uncontrolled TOU shoulder charge in exchange for the EDB having control of some of the consumer's demand
Corporate tax rate	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Cost of debt assumption	means the sum of the risk free rate, average debt premium estimates and debt issuance costs as published by the Commission in accordance with clauses 2.4.1 to 2.4.9 of the IM determination for each disclosure year
Coupon rate	means- a. where the information is available publicly, the nominal coupon rate of interest of a qualifying debt on the issue date; b. where the nominal coupon rate of interest of a qualifying debt on the issue date is not available publicly, either the nominal coupon rate of interest or the basis for determining the nominal coupon rate of interest of a qualifying debt on the issue date
CPI	has the meaning given in the IM determination
CPI ₄	has the meaning given in clause 2.2.9(4) of the IM determination
CPI ₄ ⁻⁴	has the meaning given in clause 2.2.9(4) of the IM determination
CPP application recoverable costs	means costs specified in either clause 3.1.3(1)(d),(e),(f),(g) or (h) of the IM determination

CPP or DPP specified pass-through costs	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.2(1)(b) of the IM determination		
CPP Urgent project allowance	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(m) of the IM determination		
Critical assets	Means assets in class C1 or C2 on the following asset criticality scale:		
	Class		Description
	C4	Minor	Consequence of failure is broadly tolerable and run to failure may be a valid strategy
	C3	Typical	Asset failure would cause some disruption and inconvenience, but systems are already in place to anticipate and manage the outcomes
	C2	Elevated	Asset failure would cause significant harm to people, assets, the business or the environment. The consequences are tolerable but should be avoided or mitigated if it is practicable to do so
	C1	Extreme	The consequences of failure would generally be intolerable
Current available capacity	means the further demand load, expressed in MVA, that was forecasted to be able to be added to the existing zone substation, at peak times during the Peak load period during the current year, until it would be classified as having a Capacity constraint or a Security constraint		

Current constraint type	means one (or more) of the following was forecasted to occur at an existing zone substation in the current year: (a) a Capacity constraint; (b) a Security constraint; or (c) no constraint. If a constraint is both a Capacity constraint and a Security constraint, it must be identified as a Capacity constraint
Current peak load	means the Peak load that was forecasted for the current year
Current peak load period	means the Peak load period that was forecasted for the current year
Current period tax losses	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.2(5) of the IM determination
Current security of supply classification	means the Security of supply classification that was forecasted for the current year
Daily fixed charge	means a fixed charge per day of connection
Data accuracy (1–4)	means the EDB's assessment of the accuracy of the data provided, using one of the following options- 1. means that good quality data is not available for any of the assets in the category and estimates are likely to contain significant error 2. means that good quality data is available for some assets but not for others and the data provided includes estimates of uncounted assets within the category 3. means that data is available for all assets but includes a level of estimation where there is understood to be some poor quality data for some of the assets within the category 4. means that good quality data is available for all of the assets in the category

Debt issue cost readjustment	has the meaning given in clause 2.4.9(4) of the IM determination
Decommissioned	has the meaning given in the Electricity Participation Code 2010
Dedicated street lighting circuit length	means the length in km of circuit that only provides electricity to street lighting
Defective equipment	means all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from equipment failure, either mechanical or electrical
Deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the disclosure year	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.7(3) of the IM determination
Deferred tax balance relating to assets disposed in the disclosure year	means the amount of deferred tax associated with asset disposals. The definition assumes a deferred tax asset position. If the deferred tax balances relating to the asset disposals is a liability it must be entered as a negative amount
Deferred tax cost allocation adjustment	means cost allocation adjustments as defined in clause 2.3.7(5) of the IM determination
Depreciation - alternative depreciation in accordance with CPP	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.6 of the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.6 of the IM determination
Depreciation - modified life assets	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(1) of the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(2) of the IM determination; of assets with a physical asset life determined in accordance with clauses

	2.2.8(1)(b) or 2.2.8(2) of the IM determination or where clauses 2.2.8(1)(e) and 2.2.8(1)(i)(iv) of the IM determination apply with reference to assets with a physical asset life determined in accordance with clauses 2.2.8(1)(b) or 2.2.8(2) of the IM determination
Depreciation - no standard life assets	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(1) of the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(2) of the IM determination; of assets with a physical asset life determined in accordance with clauses 2.2.8(1)(a) or 2.2.8(1)(i)(iv)-(v) of the IM determination or where clauses 2.2.8(1)(e) and 2.2.8(1)(i)(iv) of the IM determination apply with reference to assets with a physical asset life determined in accordance with clauses 2.2.8(1)(a) or 2.2.8(1)(e) or 2.2.8(1)(i)(iv)-(v) or 2.2.8(1)(k) of the IM determination
Depreciation – standard	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(1) of the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(2) of the IM determination; excluding depreciation - alternative depreciation in accordance with CPP, depreciation - modified life assets, and depreciation - no standard life assets
Depreciation charge for the period (RAB)	means the depreciation or sum of depreciation as determined in accordance with the IM determination for the relevant

	asset or assets with non-standard depreciation
Device and/or appliance charge	means a charge for either (or both of) particular devices and appliances, such as electric vehicle chargers
Dig-in	means any unintended damage to any underground network asset caused by a third party
Directly billed	means invoiced directly by the EDB for electricity distribution services, rather than by an electricity retailer or other person in an interposed billing relationship between the EDB and the consumer
Disposed asset	has the meaning given in paragraph (a) of the defined term in the IM determination
Distributed generation – Number of connections made in year	means the number of distributed generation connections added to the EDB's network in the disclosure year
Distributed generation output at HV and above	means the total rate of power output, coincident with the GXP demand, of all distributed generation that is connected to the network at a voltage of HV and higher, measured in MW
Distribution and LV cables	means all underground power cables operated at distribution voltage or low voltage
Distribution and LV lines	means all overhead power lines operated at distribution voltage or low voltage.
Distribution cables (excluding LV)	means all underground power cables operated at distribution voltage excluding low voltage cables
Distribution line charge revenue	means line charge revenue that is not transmission line charge revenue
Distribution lines (excluding LV)	means all overhead power lines operated at distribution voltage excluding low voltage lines
Distribution other (excluding LV)	means network assets operated at distribution voltage which are not distribution cables or distribution lines and excluding low voltage assets
Distribution substations and transformers	means-

	a. substations, including all associated pole mountings, ground pads and covers, and kiosks and components used to install transformers; and b. transformers used to convert between distribution voltage and low voltage For the purpose of the RAB disclosure this excludes distribution switchgear installed at distribution substations but includes surge arrestors
Distribution switchgear	means all switchgear operated at distribution voltage. This includes disconnectors, fuses (including drop outs and fuse switches), circuit breakers, reclosers, sectionalisers, ring main units and voltage regulators. For the purpose of RAB, the value of the switchgear includes the value of protection and controls equipment installed on the switchgear
Distribution transformer capacity (EDB owned)	means the sum of the capacities of all distribution transformers that are part of, or supplied by, the network and owned by the EDB, expressed in MVA
Distribution transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned)	means the sum of the capacities of all distribution transformers that are part of, or supplied by, the network and not owned by the EDB, expressed in MVA. EDBs should make reasonable inquiries in order to obtain an estimate where it is not already known
Duration (Min)	means the number of minutes between the start and end of the interruption
Electricity exports to GXPs	means the total volume of electricity exported from the EDBs network through every GXP to which the network is connected, measured in GWh
Electricity lines service charge payable to Transpower	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.2(2)(c) of the IM determination
Electricity losses (loss ratio)	means (for electricity losses) electricity entering system for supply to consumers' connection points less total energy delivered to ICPs and (for the loss ratio) is

	electricity losses divided by electricity entering system for supply to consumers' connection, expressed as a percentage. Non-metered energy supplied should be estimated <i>(Note: the resulting loss ratio will comprise both technical and non-technical losses)</i>
Electricity supplied from distributed generation	means the net volume of electricity supplied into the EDB's network from all distributed generation connected to the network, measured in GWh
Electricity supplied from GXPs	means the total volume of electricity supplied into the EDB's network through every GXP to which the network is connected, measured in GWh
Electricity volumes carried	means the volume of electricity measured at the specified location within the power system in the specified year, in GWh
Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	means, in relation to expenditure, expenditure on assets or operational expenditure where the primary driver is to improve the efficient provision of electricity line services by- a. improving energy efficiency, including by increasing the amount of energy services consumed or able to be consumed per unit of energy input; b. encouraging demand side management, including by managing consumers' rate or timing of electricity consumption; or c. implementing initiatives that reduce electricity losses; d. implementing initiatives that reduce reactive power flows in the network
Existing zone substations	means the identifier of an existing zone substation

Expenditure on non-network assets	means expenditure on assets relating to non-network assets
Expenditure or loss deductible but not in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax	means expenditure or loss deductible but not in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax as determined in accordance with clause 2.3.3(4)(b) of the IM determination
Expenditure or loss in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not deductible	means expenditure or loss in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not deductible as determined in accordance with clause 2.3.3(2)(b) of the IM determination
Expenditure variance to commissioned assets allowance	for IRIS, means forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets minus the actual value of commissioned assets
Expenditure variance to opex allowance	for IRIS, means forecast opex minus the actual opex
Expenses cash outflow	means operational expenditure plus pass-through and recoverable costs excluding financial incentives and wash-ups
Explanation	means a description or information relevant to the information provided in respect of the existing zone substation that provides additional context or clarification
Export charge	means a charge for export of behind-the-meter generation
Extended reserves allowance	means- a. for an EDB subject to a customised price-quality path commencing after 20 December 2016, a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(j) of the IM determination; or b. for an EDB subject to a default price-quality path, a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(k) of the IM determination
Fall zone tree	means a tree that has the potential to damage the network if it falls over
Feeder(s) affected by the interruption	means the name of the feeder line(s) on which an interruption occurred. If multiple feeder lines are affected by a single interruption, interruption details for each

	affected feeder line must be recorded on separate rows in the Report on Interruptions in Schedule 10a
Felling or trimming vegetation – in-zone	means expenditure on the activities set out in the first paragraph (c) of the definition of “vegetation management”, where the felling or trimming is of vegetation that is within the “growth limit zone” and “notice zone”, as defined in the <i>Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003</i> . For the avoidance of doubt, where the felling or trimming is of vegetation that is both inside and outside the notice zone, it must be recorded as "felling or trimming of vegetation - in-zone"
Felling or trimming vegetation – out-of-zone	means expenditure on the activities set out in the first paragraph (c) of the definition of “vegetation management”, where the felling or trimming is of vegetation that is outside of the “growth limit zone” and “notice zone”, as defined in the <i>Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003</i>
FENZ levies	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(o) of the IM determination
Financial incentives	means the sum of- (a) net recoverable costs allowed under net incremental rolling incentive scheme; (b) purchased assets - avoided transmission charge; (c) innovation and non-traditional solutions recovered amount; (d) quality incentive adjustment; and (e) other CPP financial incentives
Forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets	has the meaning given in the IM determination, including: a) the values as specified by the Commission in a DPP determination or a CPP determination in accordance with clause 4.2.5 of the IM determination, and classified by the Commission as ‘forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets’ in that DPP Determination or

	that CPP determination as relevant; and b) plus, adjustments for any difference, for each quarter, between the forecast CPI used to calculate forecast net allowable revenue for the disclosure year and the actual CPI.
Forecast available capacity	means the further demand load, expressed in MVA, that is forecasted to be able to be added to the existing zone substation, at peak times during the Peak load period during the disclosure year, until it would be classified as having a Capacity constraint or a Security constraint “Forecast available capacity” must take into account confirmed and anticipated changes in demand load, and confirmed capacity changes For the purposes of this definition, “confirmed” means the EDB has committed to implementing the changes by way of contract
Forecast constraint type	means one of the following is forecasted to occur at an existing zone substation in a disclosure year: (a) Security constraint; (b) Capacity constraint; or (c) no constraint. If a constraint is both a Capacity constraint and a Security constraint, it must be identified as a Capacity constraint
Forecast CPI	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Forecast net allowable revenue	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Forecast opex	has the meaning given in the IM determination, including: a) the values as specified by the Commission in a DPP determination or a CPP determination in accordance with clause 3.3.3(7) of

	the IM determination, and classified by the Commission as 'forecast opex' in that DPP Determination or that CPP determination as relevant; and b) for the avoidance of doubt, the adjustments for any difference, for each quarter, between the forecast CPI used to calculate forecast net allowable revenue for the disclosure year and the actual CPI.
Forecast operating capacity	means the capacity of an existing zone substation that is forecasted to occur at any time in the disclosure year, expressed in MVA, excluding loads during temporary network configurations, as follows: (a) for a N substation, the capacity delivered if all transformers are operating; (b) for a N minus 1 (or N-1) substation, the capacity delivered following an outage of: (i) the highest capacity item of primary equipment within the zone substation; or (ii) the highest capacity circuit supplying the zone substation. (c) for a N minus 2 (or N-2) substation, the capacity delivered after the occurrence of the one of the following that reduces total capacity of the substation by the greatest amount: (i) an outage of the two highest capacity items of primary equipment within the zone substation; (ii) an outage of the two highest capacity circuits supplying the zone substation; or (iii) an outage of the highest capacity item of primary equipment within the zone substation and the highest

	capacity circuit supplying the zone substation. (d) for a N minus 1 switched (or N-1 switched) substation, the capacity delivered following a brief interruption during which switching is carried out to re-establish supply following an unexpected outage of the largest zone substation transformer. For the purposes of this definition, “primary equipment” includes the low voltage circuit of a zone transformer and excludes the low voltage switchboard “Forecast operating capacity” must take into account only capacity changes the EDB has committed to implementing by way of contract
Forecast total capacity	means the forecast total continuous rated capacity of an existing zone substation, expressed in MVA, irrespective of Security of supply classification “Forecast total capacity” must take into account only capacity changes the EDB has committed to implementing by way of contract
Gains / (losses) on asset disposals	means, in relation to- (a) Asset disposals to a related party, $q = a - b$ where: a = total sale price of the assets, being no less than the value determined under clause 2.3.6 b = Asset disposals; (b) Asset disposals to a regulated supplier, nil; (c) any other Asset disposal, $q = a - b$ where: a = total sale price of the assets b = Asset disposals

Grade unknown	means condition unknown or not yet assessed
Gross term credit spread differential	means the sum of term credit spread difference and debt issue cost readjustment for qualifying debt
GXP	means grid exit point
GXP demand	means the maximum coincident import demand of the total of each of the EDB's GXP demands, measured in MW. All exports from the EDB's network at the time of measurement should be subtracted from the total
H1	means replacement recommended <i>Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))</i> <i>This grade is derived from Figure 1 of the Electricity Engineers' Association Asset Health Indicator Guide, published January 2016</i>
H2	means end of life drivers for replacement present, high asset related risk <i>Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))</i> <i>This grade is derived from Figure 1 of the Electricity Engineers' Association Asset Health Indicator Guide, published January 2016</i>
H3	means end of life drivers for replacement present, increasing asset related risk <i>Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))</i> <i>This grade is derived from Figure 1 of the Electricity Engineers' Association Asset Health Indicator Guide, published January 2016</i>

H4	means asset serviceable – no drivers for replacement, normal in service deterioration <i>Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))</i> <i>This grade is derived from Figure 1 of the Electricity Engineers' Association Asset Health Indicator Guide, published January 2016</i>
H5	means as new condition – no drivers for replacement <i>Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))</i> <i>This grade is derived from Figure 1 of the Electricity Engineers' Association Asset Health Indicator Guide, published January 2016</i>
Hazard tree	means a tree or tree branch that has the potential to damage the network due to the proximity of the tree to the network, or due to the tree being unsound or diseased, and includes a Fall zone tree
HV	means high voltage, a nominal AC voltage of 1000 volts and more, or the assets of the EDB that are directly associated with the transport or delivery of electricity at those voltages
Highest rate of capitalised finance applied	means the highest rate of finance used as the cost of financing capitalised in works under construction
Human error	means all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from contractors or staff, commissioning errors, incorrect protection settings, SCADA problems, switching errors, dig-in and overhead contact
ICP interruption minutes	means the total sum of minutes an interruption interrupts electricity supply to each ICP affected by the interruption
Impact of financial incentives on ROIs	means- $q = a - b$ where

	a = ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC – reflecting all revenue earned b = ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC – excluding revenue earned from financial incentives
Impact of wash-up costs on ROIs	means- $q = a - b$ where a = ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC – excluding revenue earned from financial incentives b = ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC – excluding revenue earned from financial incentives and wash-up costs
Income included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not taxable	means income included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not taxable as determined in accordance with clause 2.3.3(4)(a) of the IM determination excluding total revaluations
Income not included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but taxable	means income not included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax that is taxable as determined in accordance with clause 2.3.3(2)(a) of the IM determination
Incremental gain/(loss) in year	means the incremental change or incremental adjustment term for the disclosure year determined in accordance with clause 3.3.1 of the IM determination
Independent engineer costs	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(l) of the IM determination
Individual contract	means a charge set out in a contract between an EDB and a consumer that is negotiated between the EDB and the consumer
Industry levies	means- (a) for an EDB subject to a customised price-quality path commencing after 20 December 2016, a cost specified in clauses 3.1.2(1)(b) and 3.1.2(2)(b)(ii)-(iii) of the IM determination; or (b) for an EDB subject to a default price-quality path, a cost specified in clauses

	3.1.2(1)(b)(i) and 3.1.2(2)(b)(ii)-(iii) of the IM determination <i>Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))</i> <i>Clause 1.1.2(4) of the IM determination sets out when various amendments to the IM determination apply as a result of our 2016 input methodologies review. Changes to Part 3 and Part 4 of the IM determination only apply for a DPP in force from 1 April 2020 (see clause 1.1.2(4)(c)(i) and 1.1.2(4)(d)). Accordingly, for an EDB subject to a default price-quality path after 1 April 2020, see clauses 3.1.2(1)(b) and 3.1.2(2)(b)(ii)-(iii) of the IM determination</i>
Input methodology claw-back	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(c) of the IM determination
IRIS	means the incremental rolling incentive scheme
Installed capacity charge	means a charge based on the capacity of a consumer's fuse or dedicated transformers
Installed operating capacity	means the capacity of an existing zone substation that was forecasted to occur on the last day of the current year, expressed in MVA, excluding loads during temporary network configurations, as follows: (a) for a N substation, the capacity delivered if all transformers are operating; (b) for a N minus 1 (or N-1) substation, the capacity delivered following an outage of: (i) the highest capacity item of primary equipment within the zone substation; or (ii) the highest capacity circuit supplying the zone substation. (c) for a N minus 2 (or N-2) substation, the capacity delivered after the occurrence of the one of the following that reduces total capacity of the substation by the greatest amount:

	(i) an outage of the two highest capacity items of primary equipment within the zone substation; (ii) an outage of the two highest capacity circuits supplying the zone substation; or (iii) an outage of the highest capacity item of primary equipment within the zone substation and the highest capacity circuit supplying the zone substation. (d) for a N minus 1 switched (or N-1 switched) substation, the capacity delivered following a brief interruption during which switching is carried out to re-establish supply following an unexpected outage of the largest zone substation transformer. For the purposes of this definition, “primary equipment” includes the low voltage circuit of a zone transformer and excludes the low voltage switchboard
Insurance	means a contract of insurance as defined in the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010
Interruption identifier	means the unique reference used by an EDB to record an interruption
In-zone	means, within the “vegetation cause” category, interruptions resulting from vegetation known or suspected to be in the “growth limit zone” and “notice zone”, as defined in the <i>Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003</i>
IRIS incentive adjustment	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Issue date	means the day on which a qualifying debt or non-qualifying debt is issued
Items at end of year (quantity)	means the total quantity of assets in the prescribed asset category and asset class installed in the network at the end of the

	disclosure year, expressed in the prescribed unit
Items at start of year (quantity)	means the total quantity of assets in the prescribed asset category and asset class installed in the network at the start of the disclosure year, expressed in the prescribed unit
kWh	means kilowatt-hour
Lease payments	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Length of circuit within 10km of coastline or geothermal areas (where known)	means a circuit, or a section of a circuit, installed within 10 km of any coastline or in any geothermal area, where this information is known to the EDB
Leverage	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Lightning	means all unplanned customer interruptions where the primary cause is a lightning strike, resulting in insulation breakdown and or flashovers. Typically protection is the only observable operation
Line item	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Load factor	means $\frac{a}{b \times c}$ where a = electricity entering system for supply to customers' connection points b = demand on the system for supply to customers' connection points c = number of hours in the disclosure year
Location	means physical location of the embedded network
Market value of asset disposals	means the market value of disposed assets sold or transferred to a related party
Max. available capacity +10 yrs	means the upper limit of the further demand load, expressed in MVA, that is

	forecasted to be able to be added to the existing zone substation, at peak times during the Peak load period +10 yrs, until it would be classified as having a Capacity constraint or a Security constraint. “Max. available capacity +10 yrs” must take into account confirmed and anticipated changes in demand load, and confirmed capacity changes. For the purposes of this definition, “confirmed” means the EDB has committed to implementing the changes by way of contract
Maximum coincident system demand	means the aggregate peak demand for the EDB’s network, being the coincident maximum sum of GXP demand and distributed generation output at HV and above, measured in MW
Merger and acquisition expenditure	means expenditure related to merger and acquisition activities irrespective of the outcome of the merger or acquisition, but proportionate to the extent the benefits of the merger or acquisition would relate to electricity distribution services. Disclosure of benefits to electricity distribution services is required for the merger or acquisition expenditure to be recognised
Mid-point estimate of post tax WACC	means the mid-point estimate of post tax WACC for the 5 year period commencing on the first day of the disclosure year determined by the Commission in accordance with clause 2.4.1 of the IM determination
Mid-point estimate of vanilla WACC	means the mid-point estimate of vanilla WACC for the 5 year period commencing on the first day of the disclosure year determined by the Commission in accordance with clause 2.4.1 of the IM determination
Mid-year net cash outflows	means expenses cash outflow plus assets commissioned less asset disposals plus tax payments less other regulated income
Min. available capacity +10 yrs	means the lower limit of the further demand load, expressed in MVA, that is

	forecasted to be able to be added to the existing zone substation, at peak times during the Peak load period +10 yrs, until it would be classified as having a Capacity constraint or a Security constraint. “Min. available capacity +10 yrs” must take into account confirmed and anticipated changes in demand load, and confirmed capacity changes. For the purposes of this definition, “confirmed” means the EDB has committed to implementing the changes by way of contract												
Monthly fixed charge	means a fixed charge per month of connection												
Monthly fixed charge per fixture	means a fixed charge per fixture per month of connection												
Monthly net cash outflows	means expenses cash outflow plus assets commissioned less asset disposals less other regulated income												
Monthly ROI – comparable to a post tax WACC	means the monthly ROI comparable to the vanilla WACC less the product of the cost of debt (%), the leverage and the corporate tax rate												
Monthly ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC	means the internal rate of return for a schedule of cash flows that occur according to a schedule of dates where the schedules of cash flows and dates are- <table> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Cash flows</u></th><th><u>Dates</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-Opening RIV</td><td>365 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Monthly net cash outflows</td><td>15th of the month incurred</td></tr> <tr> <td>Line charge revenue</td><td>20th of the month following accrual</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Tax payments</td><td>182 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Term credit spread differential allowance</td><td>Year-end</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Dates</u>	-Opening RIV	365 days before year-end	-Monthly net cash outflows	15th of the month incurred	Line charge revenue	20th of the month following accrual	-Tax payments	182 days before year-end	-Term credit spread differential allowance	Year-end
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	Closing RIV	Year-end
N minus 1 (or N-1) substation	means a zone substation that has a Peak load that may be supplied without curtailment or interruption following an outage of: (a) the highest capacity item of primary equipment within the zone substation; or (b) the highest capacity circuit supplying the zone substation. For the purposes of this definition, primary equipment includes the low voltage circuit of a zone transformer and excludes the low voltage switchboard	
N minus 1 switched (or N-1 switched) substation	means a zone substation that has a Peak load that may be supplied following a brief interruption during which switching is carried out to re-establish supply following an unexpected outage of the largest zone substation transformer	
N minus 2 (or N-2) substation	means a zone substation that has a Peak load that may be supplied without curtailment or interruption after the occurrence of the one of the following that reduces total capacity of the substation by the greatest amount: (a) an outage of the two highest capacity items of primary equipment within the zone substation; (b) an outage of the two highest capacity circuits supplying the zone substation; or (c) an outage of the highest capacity item of primary equipment within the zone substation and the highest capacity circuit supplying the zone substation. For the purposes of this definition, primary equipment includes the low voltage circuit of a zone transformer and excludes the low voltage switchboard	

N substation	means a zone substation that has a Peak load that may only be supplied without curtailment or interruption if all zone substation transformers are operating
Name of related party	means the name of the related party that has entered into a transaction with the EDB
Net electricity supplied to (from) other EDBs	means the volume of electricity supplied from (to) the disclosing EDB's network to (from) other EDBs
Net incremental rolling incentive scheme	means the sum of previous years' incremental gain/loss from the 5 disclosure years preceding the current disclosure year
Net recoverable costs allowed under incremental rolling incentive scheme	means, where- (a) net incremental rolling incentive scheme is positive, net incremental rolling incentive scheme; (b) net incremental rolling incentive scheme is nil or negative, nil
Net transfers to (from) other EDBs at HV and above	means the total rate of power transfer to (from) other EDB's networks to which the EDB's network is connected, measured in MW
Network opex	means the sum of operational expenditure relating to service interruptions and emergencies, vegetation management, routine and corrective maintenance and inspection, and asset replacement and renewal
New allocation	means the operating costs or regulated service asset values allocated to electricity distribution services in accordance with the new allocator and line items for each of the relevant disclosure years
New allocator or line item	means the allocator or line items that are used subsequent to the change in allocator or line items
No. with age unknown	means the total quantity of assets in the prescribed asset category and asset class installed in the network for which no installation information is known and no default date has been assigned

No. with default dates	means the total quantity of assets in the prescribed asset category and asset class installed in the network at the end of the disclosure year where the original installation year is unknown and that have accordingly been allocated to a default installation year, expressed in the prescribed unit
Nominated capacity charge	means a charge based on a capacity nominated by the consumer. This charge may include a penalty if this capacity is exceeded
Non-electricity distribution services	means services of the EDB that are not electricity distribution services
Non-network opex	means the sum of operational expenditure relating to system operations and network support, business support, and non-network solutions provided by a related party or third party
Non-network solutions provided by a related party or third party	means operational expenditure relating to non-network solutions provided by a related party or third party
Non-qualifying debt	means interest bearing debt that is not a qualifying debt
Non-standard consumer	means any consumer that is not a standard consumer
Notional deductible interest	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.4(2) of the IM determination
Number of assets at disclosure year end by installation date	means the total quantity of assets in the prescribed asset category and asset class installed in the network at the end of the disclosure year that were first installed in the prescribed year, expressed in the prescribed unit
Number of connections (ICPs)	means the number of points of connection, as represented by unique ICP identifiers having a status of active or inactive, recorded on the registry in accordance with the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010
Number of ICPs connected during year	in relation to the number of connections, means the number of new customer connection points established and

	alterations made to an existing customer connection point during the year, and includes both electricity injection and offtake points of connection
OH	means overhead
Opening deferred tax	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Opening RIV	means the sum of total opening RAB values plus opening deferred tax
Opening sum of RAB values without revaluations	means the sum of opening RAB values as determined in accordance with the IM determination, calculated as if no amount of revaluation calculated in accordance with the IM determination had been included in the calculation of any of those opening RAB values following the determination of the initial RAB
Opening sum of regulatory tax asset values	means the sum of regulatory tax asset values for assets included in the total opening RAB value plus the regulatory tax asset values of assets referred to in clause 2.3.9(4)(b) of the IM determination
Opening tax losses	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.2(3) of the IM determination
Opening unamortised initial differences in asset values	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.5(2) of the IM determination
Opening value of fully depreciated, disposed and lost assets	means (a) in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated RAB included in the total opening RAB values, values of assets that are fully depreciated during the disclosure year, asset disposals and lost assets included in lost and found assets adjustment; (b) in relation to the RAB, the sum of RAB values of assets included in the total opening RAB values that are fully depreciated during the disclosure year, asset disposals and lost assets included in the lost and found assets adjustment
Opening weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets (years)	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.5(4) of the IM determination

Operating surplus / (deficit)	means total regulatory income less operational expenditure less pass-through and recoverable costs excluding financial incentives and wash-ups
Opex incentive amount	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Original allocation	means the operational expenditure or regulated service asset values allocated to electricity distribution services in accordance with the allocations and line items made in the previous disclosure year
Original allocator or line items	means the allocator or line items that were used prior to the change in allocator or line items
Original tenor	means- a. where the qualifying debt or non-qualifying debt is not issued to a related party, the term of a qualifying debt or non-qualifying debt at the issue date; b. where the qualifying debt or non-qualifying debt is issued to a related party, the shorter of the- i. the tenor of the qualifying debt; or ii. the period from the qualifying debt's issue date to the earliest date on which its repayment is or may be required

Other adjustments to the RAB tax value	means $q = a - (b + c - d - e + f + g)$ where: <i>a</i> = closing sum of regulatory tax asset values <i>b</i> = opening sum of regulatory tax asset values <i>c</i> = regulatory tax asset value of assets commissioned <i>d</i> = regulatory tax asset value of asset disposals <i>e</i> = tax depreciation <i>f</i> = lost and found assets adjustment <i>g</i> = adjustment resulting from asset allocation
Other cause	means an unplanned interruption for which the primary cause is not Lightning, Vegetation, Adverse weather, Adverse environment, Third party interference, Wildlife, Human error, or Defective equipment
Other CPP financial incentives	means recoverable costs specified by the Commission in a CPP determination using an input methodology variation under clause 53V(2)(c) of the Act, and classified by the Commission as a 'financial incentive' in that CPP determination
Other CPP recoverable costs excluding financial incentives and wash-ups	means recoverable costs specified by the Commission in a CPP determination using an input methodology variation under clause 53V(2)(c) of the Act, excluding other CPP financial incentives and other CPP wash-ups
Other CPP wash-ups	means recoverable costs specified by the Commission in a CPP determination using an input methodology variation under clause 53V(2)(c) of the Act, and classified by the Commission as a 'wash-up' in that CPP determination

Other network assets	means network assets used by the EDB to provide electricity lines services that are not subtransmission, zone substation, distribution and LV lines, distribution and LV cables, distribution substations and transformers or distribution switchgear, and includes central facilities for SCADA and telecommunications systems
Other regulated income	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Other regulated income (other than gains / (losses) on asset disposals)	means other regulated income excluding gains / (losses) on asset disposals
Other related party transactions	means the value of related party transactions that are not disclosed as total regulatory income, operational expenditure, capital expenditure or market value of asset disposals
Other charge	A charge that is not a: (a) Uncontrolled non-TOU variable charge; (b) Uncontrolled TOU peak charge; (c) Uncontrolled TOU shoulder charge; (d) Uncontrolled TOU off-peak charge; (e) Daily fixed charge; (f) Controlled TOU peak charge; (g) Controlled TOU shoulder charge; (h) Controlled TOU off-peak charge; (i) Controlled non-TOU charge; (j) Seasonal charge; (k) AMD charge; (l) CMD charge; (m) Power factor charge; (n) Installed capacity charge; (o) Nominated capacity charge; (p) Device and/or appliance charge; (q) Export charge; (r) Consumer discount; or

	(s) Individual contract.
Out-of-zone	means, within the “vegetation cause” category, interruptions resulting from vegetation known or suspected to be outside the “growth limit zone” and “notice zone”, as defined in the <i>Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003</i>
OVABAA allocation increase	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Overhead	means circuits installed as overhead lines, expressed in km
Overhead circuit length by terrain (at year end)	means the total length of all circuits operating within the prescribed terrain type
Overhead circuit site at high risk from vegetation damage	means an overhead circuit site for which an EDB has identified a Hazard tree
Overhead circuit site involving critical assets	means an overhead circuit site that consists of Critical assets that are at high risk from vegetation damage
Overhead contact	means any form of unintended damage to any above ground network asset caused by contact that is not related to vegetation or animals
Overhead to underground conversion	in relation to expenditure, means expenditure on assets incurred in developing underground circuits in circumstances where these primarily replace equivalent existing overhead circuits.
Pass-through cost	has the meaning specified in clause 3.1.2(1) of the IM determination
Pass-through and recoverable costs excluding financial incentives and wash-up costs	means the sum of- a. rates; b. Commerce Act levies; c. industry levies; d. CPP or DPP specified pass-through costs; e. electricity lines services charge payable to Transpower; f. Transpower new investment contract charges;

	g. system operator services; h. extended reserves allowance; i. independent engineer costs; j. FENZ levies; and k. other CPP recoverable costs excluding financial incentives and wash-ups
Peak load	means the maximum total load measured as being supplied by an existing zone substation at any time in a disclosure year, expressed in units of MVA, excluding loads during temporary network configurations
Peak load period	means the Season during which the Peak load occurs at an existing zone substation
Peak load period +5 yrs	means the Peak load period that is forecasted to occur during the disclosure year that is 5 years after the commencement of the current year
Peak load period +10 yrs	means the Peak load period that is forecasted to occur during the disclosure year that is 10 years after the commencement of the current year
Power factor charge	means a charge based on the degree to which the consumer's phase factor differs from 1
Previous years' incremental gain/(loss)	means the incremental change and incremental adjustment term for the disclosure year in question determined in accordance with clause 3.3.1 of the IM determination
Previous years' incremental gain/(loss) adjusted for inflation	means the previous years' incremental gain/(loss) carried forward by applying the inflation rate in accordance with clause 3.3.2(1) of the IM determination
Price category code	means the relevant code in the schedule published by the EDB that uniquely identifies a consumer group for an ICP
Pricing date	means the day on which a qualifying debt is priced
Purchased assets - avoided transmission charge	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(b) of the IM determination

Qualifying debt	has the meaning given in paragraph (a) of the defined term in clause 1.1.4(2) of the IM determination
Quality incentive adjustment	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Rates	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.2(2)(a) of the IM determination
Rationale for change	means the rationale for changing the allocator or line items, including whether the change occurred because of change in circumstance or another reason
Reason for non-standard depreciation	means- a. in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - no standard life asset, 'no standard life'; b. in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - modified life assets, 'modified life'; and c. in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - alternative depreciation determined in accordance with a CPP, 'CPP amendment'
Recoverable costs	has the meaning set out in clause 3.1.3(1) the IM determination
Regulated supplier	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Regulatory investment value	means opening RIV
Regulatory net taxable income	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.1(2) of the IM determination
Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax	means the value of q calculated using the following formula: $q = a - b + c$ where: a = operating surplus / (deficit)

	b = total depreciation c = total revaluations
Regulatory profit / (loss) including financial incentives and wash-ups	means the regulatory profit / (loss) before tax less the regulatory tax allowance less term credit spread differential allowance
Regulatory tax allowance	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.1 of the IM determination
Regulatory tax asset value	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Regulatory tax asset value of asset disposals	means the sum of regulatory tax asset values for assets that have a value in asset disposals
Regulatory tax asset value of assets commissioned	means the sum of regulatory tax asset values for assets that have a value in assets commissioned
Regulatory taxable income	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Remote	means a circuit, or a section of a circuit, installed in an area which are situated more than 75 km from the EDB's, or the EDB's contractor's, nearest works depot
Reopener event allowance	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Research and development	in relation to expenditure, means expenditure on assets or operational expenditure where the primary driver for the expenditure relates to increasing the efficient provision of electricity lines services through- a. implementing an original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge or understanding; or a. applying research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services

	before the start of commercial production or use.
Revaluation rate	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Right-of-use assets	has the meaning given in the IM determination
RMU	means ring main unit
ROI	means return on investment
ROI – comparable to a post tax WACC	means- a. in relation to the ROI – comparable to a post tax WACC reflecting all revenue earned $q = a - (d \times e \times f)$ b. in relation to the ROI – comparable to a post tax WACC excluding revenue earned from financial incentives $q = b - (d \times e \times f)$ c. in relation to the ROI – comparable to a post tax WACC excluding revenue earned from financial incentives and wash-ups $q = c - (d \times e \times f)$ where a = ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC reflecting all revenue earned b = ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC excluding revenue earned from financial incentives c = ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC excluding revenue earned from financial incentives and wash-ups d = cost of debt assumption e = leverage f = corporate tax rate

ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC	means the internal rate of return for a schedule of cash flows that occur according to a schedule of dates where the schedules of cash flows and dates- (a) in relation to the ROI – comparable to a vanilla reflecting all revenue earned, are- <table> <tr> <th><u>Cash flows</u></th><th><u>Dates</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>-Opening RIV</td><td>365 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Mid-year net cash outflows</td><td>182 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>Line charge revenue</td><td>148 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Term credit spread differential allowance</td><td>Year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>Closing RIV</td><td>Year End</td></tr> </table> (b) in relation to the ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC excluding revenue earned from financial incentives, are- <table> <tr> <th><u>Cash flows</u></th><th><u>Dates</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>- Opening RIV</td><td>365 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>- (Mid-year net cash outflows less (financial incentives multiplied by the corporate tax rate))</td><td>182 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>Line charge revenue less financial incentives and wash-up costs</td><td>148 days before year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>- Term credit spread differential allowance</td><td>Year-end</td></tr> <tr> <td>Closing RIV</td><td>Year-end</td></tr> </table>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Dates</u>	-Opening RIV	365 days before year-end	-Mid-year net cash outflows	182 days before year-end	Line charge revenue	148 days before year-end	-Term credit spread differential allowance	Year-end	Closing RIV	Year End	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Dates</u>	- Opening RIV	365 days before year-end	- (Mid-year net cash outflows less (financial incentives multiplied by the corporate tax rate))	182 days before year-end	Line charge revenue less financial incentives and wash-up costs	148 days before year-end	- Term credit spread differential allowance	Year-end	Closing RIV	Year-end
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Routine expenditure	means expenditure on assets related to non-network assets that is not atypical expenditure												
Rugged	means a circuit, or a section of a circuit, installed in an area where normal line construction vehicles and plant cannot be used and where it is necessary to use helicopters, tracked vehicles, boats, or other specialised plant or where difficult physical or climatic conditions involving swampy ground, high winds or snow exist and non standard line construction designs are employed to accommodate these conditions												
Rural	means a circuit, or a section of a circuit, installed in a ruralised area where the average HV span length is approximately 70 - 80 metres, and does not include those circuits located in remote and/or rugged areas												

SAIDI reliability limit	means the SAIDI reliability limit that applies to the non-exempt EDB in respect of the disclosure year under an applicable s 52P determination
SAIFI reliability limit	means the SAIFI reliability limit that applies to the non-exempt EDB in respect of the disclosure year under an applicable s 52P determination
Season	means one of the following: (a) spring – September, October and November; (b) summer – December, January and February; (c) autumn – March, April and May; and (d) winter – June, July and August
Seasonal charge	means a charge that varies based on the time of year
Security constraint	means, for an existing zone substation: (a) in relation to the current year, where Current peak load was forecasted to be greater than the Installed operating capacity; and (b) in relation to a forecast disclosure year, where forecast Peak load is greater than Forecast operating capacity for the disclosure year the constraint is forecasted to occur.
Security of supply classification	means the classification of each existing zone substation as one of the following: (a) N substation; (b) N minus 1 (or N-1) substation; (c) N minus 2 (or N-2) substation; or (d) N minus 1 switched (or N-1 switched) substation.
Security of supply classification +5 yrs	means the Security of supply classification for the disclosure year that is 5 years after the commencement of the current year.

	This must take into account confirmed and anticipated changes in demand load, and confirmed capacity changes. For the purposes of this definition, “confirmed” means the EDB has committed to implementing the changes by way of contract
Security of supply classification +10 yrs	means the Security of supply classification for the disclosure year that is 10 years after the commencement of the current year. This must take into account confirmed and anticipated changes in demand load, and confirmed capacity changes. For the purposes of this definition, “confirmed” means the EDB has committed to implementing the changes by way of contract
Self-insurance allowance	means any self-insurance allowance allowed by the Commission through a CPP
Standard consumer	means a consumer of the EDB that has a standard contract with that EDB for the provision of electricity lines services
Subtransmission cables	means all power cables operated at a subtransmission voltage
Subtransmission lines	means all power lines operated at a subtransmission voltage
SWER	means single wire earth return
System operator services	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.2(2)(e) of the IM determination
Tax depreciation	has the meaning given in clause 2.3.8(3) of the IM determination
Tax effect	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Tax effect of adjusted depreciation	means the tax effect of adjusted depreciation, using the definitions of “tax effect” and “adjusted depreciation” in this schedule
Tax effect of amortisation of initial differences in asset values	means the tax effect of amortisation of initial differences in asset values, using the definition of “tax effect” and “amortisation of initial difference in asset values” in this schedule

Tax effect of other temporary differences	means the tax effect of positive temporary differences less negative temporary differences but excluding deferred tax balances relating to assets disposed in the disclosure year. Positive temporary differences and negative temporary differences have the meanings set out in clause 2.3.8(4) and (5) of the IM determination
Tax effect of tax depreciation	means the tax effect of total tax depreciation using the definitions of “tax effect” and “tax depreciation” in this schedule
Tax payments	means regulatory tax allowance less opening deferred tax plus closing deferred tax
Temporary constraint solution lifespan	means the remaining lifespan of any temporary solution the EDB has in place for an existing zone substation forecasted as having a Capacity constraint or a Security constraint for the current year
Term credit spread difference	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Term credit spread differential allowance	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Third party interference	means all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from external contractors or members of the public and includes dig-in, overhead contact, vandalism, and vehicle damage
Total attributable to regulated service	means the sum of directly attributable costs or assets and not directly attributable costs or assets that are attributable to electricity distribution services
Total book value of interest bearing debt	means the sum of book value of qualifying debt and non-qualifying debt at the date of the latest general purpose financial statements
Total closing RAB value	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated closing RAB values as

	determined in accordance with the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB, the sum of closing RAB values as determined in accordance with the IM determination
Total depreciation	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated depreciation as determined in accordance with the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB or regulatory profit, the sum of depreciation as determined in accordance with the IM determination
Total distribution transformer capacity	means the sum of the distribution transformer capacity (EDB owned) and the distribution transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned), expressed in MVA
Total energy delivered to ICPs	means the volume of electricity supplied through the EDB's network to connection points, as measured at connection points, in GWh
Total opening RAB value subject to revaluation	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, total opening RAB values - unallocated RAB less opening value of fully depreciated, disposed and lost assets - unallocated RAB; b. in relation to the RAB, total opening RAB values - RAB less opening value of fully depreciated, disposed and lost assets - RAB
Total regulatory income	means- a. in relation to the Report on Regulatory Profit, the sum of line charge revenue, gains / (losses) on asset disposals and other regulated income

	b. in relation to the Report on Related Party Transactions, the income from related party transactions after applying clause 2.3.6 of this determination
Total revaluations	means- a. in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated revaluation as determined in accordance with the IM determination; b. in relation to the RAB or regulatory profit, the sum of revaluations as determined in accordance with the IM determination
Total value of transactions	means the total value of the related party transactions with a related party, as determined in accordance with clause 2.3.6 of this determination and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the IM determination
Total zone substation transformer capacity	means the sum of the Zone substation transformer capacity (EDB owned) and the Zone substation transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned), expressed in MVA
Transformer capacity	means the total capacity (in kVA) of the following transformers on the network: a. those transformers with secondary voltages of 230 volts or 400 volts (using the lower continuous rating if a dual rating is applied); and b. any other transformers operating at voltages higher than those specified in paragraph (a) and through which electricity consumers are directly supplied with electricity (using the lower continuous rating if a dual rating is applied)
Transitional SAIDI value	means SAIDI value as defined in the Electricity Distribution Information

	Disclosure Determination 2012 (prior to the 2022 amendments), determined by the same method the EDB applied for disclosure year 2023 (ie, the SAIDI value determined on the same basis that the EDB employed as at 31 March 2023 is recorded as 'Transitional SAIDI', alongside their 'SAIDI value' using the new 'multi-count approach')
Transitional SAIFI value	means SAIFI value as defined in the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 (prior to the 2022 amendments), determined by the same method the EDB applied for disclosure year 2023 (ie, the SAIFI value determined on the same basis that the EDB employed as at 31 March 2023 is recorded as 'Transitional SAIFI', alongside their 'SAIFI value' using the new 'multi-count approach')
Transmission line charge revenue	means line charge revenue relating to transmission charges
Transpower	has the meaning as defined in s 54B of the Act
Transpower new investment contract charges	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.2(2)(d) of the IM determination
Unallocated overhead lines	means a circuit, or a section of a circuit, installed in an area that is not an urban, rural, remote or rugged area
Underground	means the total length of all circuits that are installed as underground cables, expressed in km
Unknown	means all unplanned interruptions where the cause is not known
Uncontrolled non-TOU variable charge	means a charge based on energy consumed by the consumer that does not vary by time of day
Uncontrolled TOU off-peak charge	means the lowest of two or more charges, based on the quantity of energy consumed, that differ during pre-defined time periods

Uncontrolled TOU peak charge	means the highest of two or more charges, based on the quantity of energy consumed, that differ during pre-defined time periods.
Uncontrolled TOU shoulder charge	means a charge between the highest and lowest of three or more charges, based on the quantity of energy consumed, that differ during pre-defined time periods
Urban	means a circuit, or a section of a circuit, installed in an area where the average HV span length is approximately 40 - 50 metres, located in urbanised locations but does not include those circuits located in rural, remote and/or rugged areas
Utilised tax losses	has the meaning given in paragraph (a) of the defined term in the IM determination
Vandalism	means any intentional destruction of, or damage to, any network asset
Value of commissioned assets	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Vegetation	means all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from vegetation contact, includes debris, grass and tree contact
Vegetation-related	means, within the 'service interruptions and emergencies' operational expenditure category in Schedule 6b, operational expenditure where the cause is vegetation damaging the line. This includes vegetation removal, and reinstatement of the circuit to a livened state
Vehicle damage	means any unintended damage to any network assets including poles, ground mounted transformers, pillar boxes, but excluding overhead lines caused by a ground vehicle
WACC rate used to set regulatory price path	means- a. in relation to an EDB subject to a section 52P determination setting out the requirements of a default price-quality path, the WACC estimate determined in accordance with clause 4.4.7(1) of the IM determination for the

	DPP regulatory period the disclosure year falls within; <i>Guidance note: (refer to clause 1.4.1(9)-(10))</i> <i>Clause 1.1.2(4) of the IM determination sets out when various amendments to the IM determination apply as a result of our 2016 input methodologies review. Changes to Part 3 and Part 4 of the IM determination only apply for a DPP in force from 1 April 2020 (see clause 1.1.2(4)(c)(i) and 1.1.2(4)(d)). Accordingly, for an EDB subject to a default price-quality path after 1 April 2020, see clause 4.4.5(1)-(2) of the IM determination.</i> b. in relation to an EDB subject to an amendment to a section 52P determination setting out the requirements of a CPP, the WACC estimate used to set that CPP determination for the disclosure year; and c. in relation to an EDB not subject to price-quality regulation, 'n/a'
Wash-up costs	means the sum of- a. input methodology claw-back; b. CPP application recoverable costs; c. CPP urgent project allowance; d. reopener event allowance; e. wash-up drawdown amount; and f. other CPP wash-ups
Wash-up drawdown amount	has the meaning given in the IM determination
Weighted average expected total asset life	means the weighted average expected total asset life of assets calculated by using the opening RAB values as weights where

	opening RAB value has the meaning given in the IM determination
Weighted average remaining asset life	means the weighted average remaining asset life of assets calculated by using the opening RAB values as weights where remaining asset life and opening RAB value has the meaning given in the IM determination
Wildlife	means all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from wildlife contact - includes birds, possums, vermin, cats etc.
WUC	means works under construction
WUC acquired from a related party	means- (a) in relation to unallocated works under construction, the sum value of works under construction determined in accordance with the same methodology as for commissioned assets as detailed in clauses 2.2.11(1)(f) and (g) of the IM determination, plus the value of WUC capital contributions and the value of WUC other revenue; (b) in relation to allocated works under construction, the sum value of the works under construction (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which is allocated to the electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination.
WUC acquired from a regulated supplier	means- (a) in relation to unallocated works under construction, the sum value of works under construction determined in accordance with the same methodology as for commissioned assets as detailed in clause 2.2.11(1)(e) of the IM determination, plus the value of WUC capital contributions and the value of WUC other revenue;

	(b) in relation to allocated works under construction, the sum value of the works under construction (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which is allocated to the electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination.
WUC capital contributions	means, in relation to works under construction, capital contributions
WUC capital expenditure	has the meaning given in paragraphs (a) and (c) of the defined term capital expenditure in clause 1.4 of the principal determination plus the value of WUC capital contributions and the value of WUC other revenue
WUC capital expenditure – other	has the meaning given in paragraphs (a) and (c) of the defined term capital expenditure in clause 1.4 of the principal determination, plus the value of WUC capital contributions and WUC other revenue, and excluding the value of WUC acquired from a regulated supplier and WUC acquired from a related party
WUC other revenue	means, in relation to works under construction, revenue- (a) that is not included in the total regulatory income in the Report on Regulatory Profit set out in Schedule 3(i); and (b) which reduces the cost of an asset by the amount of the revenue where such reduction is not otherwise made under GAAP. For the avoidance of doubt, this excludes capital contributions.
Year-end ROI – comparable to a post tax WACC	means the year-end ROI comparable to the vanilla WACC less the product of the cost of debt assumption(%), the leverage and the corporate tax rate

Year-end ROI – comparable to a vanilla WACC	means: $q = \frac{a-(b+c)}{d+(e \times .5)}$ where: a = Regulatory profit / (loss) including financial incentives and wash-ups b = Financial incentives c = Wash-ups d = Opening RIV e = Assets commissioned
Year of any forecast constraint	means the year within the AMP planning period, or a year after the AMP planning period, during which a Security constraint or Capacity constraint is forecast to occur at the existing zone substation, excluding current year constraints that are expected to continue into future disclosure years. If multiple constraints are forecasted to occur at the zone substation, the year must be the year the earliest constraint is expected to occur
Zone substation transformer capacity (EDB owned)	means the sum of the capacities of all zone substation transformers that are part of, or supplied by, the network and owned by the EDB, expressed in MVA
Zone substation transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned)	means the sum of the capacities of all zone substation transformers that are part of, or supplied by, the network and not owned by the EDB, expressed in MVA. EDBs should make reasonable inquiries in order to obtain an estimate where it is not already known

Schedule 17 Certification for Year-beginning Disclosures

Clause 2.9.1

We, [insert full names], being directors of [name of EDB] certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge:

- a. the following attached information of [name of EDB] prepared for the purposes of clauses 2.4.1, 2.6.1, 2.6.3, 2.6.6 and 2.7.2 of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in all material respects complies with that determination.
- b. The prospective financial or non-financial information included in the attached information has been measured on a basis consistent with regulatory requirements or recognised industry standards.
- c. The forecasts in Schedules 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 12c and 12d are based on objective and reasonable assumptions which both align with [name of EDB]’s corporate vision and strategy and are documented in retained records.

[Signatures of 2 directors]

[Date]

Schedule 18 Certification for Disclosures

Clauses 2.9.2 and 2.9.5

We, [insert full names], being directors of [name of EDB] certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge-

- a. the information prepared for the purposes of clauses 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.8 -2.3.18, 2.4.21, 2.4.22, 2.5.1(1)(a)-(f), 2.5.2, 2.5.2A, [if the EDB is Aurora Energy Limited, insert '2.5.4(1) to (3), 2.5.5(1), 2.5.6(2),'] 2.6.1B* and 2.7.1 of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in all material respects complies with that determination; and
- b. the historical information used in the preparation of Schedules 8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 10, 10a and 14 has been properly extracted from the [name of EDB]'s accounting and other records sourced from its financial and non-financial systems, and that sufficient appropriate records have been retained [and if not, what records and systems were used].
- c. *[In respect of information concerning assets, costs and revenues valued or disclosed in accordance with clause 2.3.6 of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012, we are satisfied that-
 - i. the costs and values of assets or goods or services acquired from a related party comply, in all material respects, with clauses 2.3.6(1) and 2.3.6(3) of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5)(a)-2.2.11(5)(b) of the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012; and
 - ii. the value of assets or goods or services sold or supplied to a related party comply, in all material respects, with clause 2.3.6(2) of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012.]
- d. * [in respect of the application of OVABAA in the allocation of costs or assets in accordance with clause 2.1.4 of the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012, we are satisfied that the unregulated service would be unduly deterred if the OVABAA allocation was less than that disclosed.]

*Delete if inapplicable

[Signatures of 2 directors]

[Date]