



## Independent Assurance Report

To the Directors of WEL Networks Limited and the Commerce Commission

### Assurance report pursuant to Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012

#### Opinion

We have completed the reasonable assurance engagement in respect of the compliance of WEL Networks Limited (the “Company”) with the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 (consolidated 9 December 2021) (the Determination) for the disclosure year ended 31 March 2022 where we are required to opine on:

- whether the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, in preparing the information disclosed under schedules 1 to 4, 5a to 5g, 6a and 6b, 7, 10, the related party transactions information disclosed in Appendix A, and the explanatory notes disclosed in boxes 1 to 11 in Schedule 14 (‘the Disclosure Information’); and
- whether the Company’s basis for valuation of related party transactions (‘valuation of related party transactions’), has complied, in all material respects, with clause 2.3.6 of the Information Disclosure Determination and clauses 2.2.11(1)(g) and 2.2.11(5) of the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012 (‘the Input Methodologies Determination’).

This assurance report should be read in conjunction with the Commerce Commission’s Information Disclosure exemption, issued to all electricity distribution businesses on 17 May 2021 under clause 2.11 of the Information Disclosure Determination. The Commerce Commission granted an exemption from the requirement that the assurance report, in respect of the information in Schedule 10 of the Information Disclosure Determination, must take into account any issues arising out of the Company’s recording of SAIDI, SAIFI, and number of interruptions due to successive interruptions.

In our opinion, in all material respects:

- as far as appears from an examination of them, proper records to enable the complete and accurate compilation of the Disclosure Information have been kept by the Company;
- as far as appears from an examination, the information used in the preparation of the Disclosure Information has been properly extracted from the Company’s accounting and other records and has been sourced, where appropriate, from the Company’s financial and non-financial systems;
- the Disclosure Information complies with the Information Disclosure Determination; and
- the basis for valuation of related party transactions complies with the Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination.

#### Basis for Opinion

We have conducted our engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements (SAE) 3100 (Revised) *Compliance Engagements* (“SAE 3100 (Revised)”), issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. An engagement conducted in accordance with SAE (NZ) 3100 (Revised) requires that we comply with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*.

We believe the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



## **Our Assurance Approach**

### **Overview**

---

Our assurance engagement is designed to obtain reasonable assurance about the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination and Input Methodologies Determination.

Quantitative materiality levels are determined for testing purposes within individual schedules included in the Disclosure Information based on the nature of the information set out in the schedules. These thresholds are determined based on our assessment of errors that could have a material impact on key measures within the Disclosure Information:

- Financial information – any impact resulting in +/-1% of the Return of Investment ('ROI')
- Performance based schedules – 5% of non-financial measures
- Related party transactions – 2% of total related party transactions.

When assessing overall material compliance with the Information Disclosure Determination, qualitative factors are considered such as the combined impact on ROI and other key measures as well as assessing the arm's length valuation rules on related party transactions, which may impact on users assessment on whether the purpose of Part 4 of the Commerce Act 1986 has been met.

---

We have determined that there are four key assurance matters:

- Regulatory Asset Base
- Cost and Asset Allocation
- Related Party Transactions
- SAIDI and SAIFI Reliability Measures

---

### **Materiality**

The scope of our assurance engagement was influenced by our application of materiality.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our assurance engagement, the nature, timing and extent of our assurance procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the Disclosure Information as a whole.

### **Scope**

Our procedures included analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of assumptions used and whether they have been consistently applied, agreement of the Disclosure Information to, or reconciling with, source systems and underlying records, an assessment of the significant judgements made by the Company in the preparation of the Disclosure Information and valuing the related party transactions, and evaluation of the overall adequacy of the presentation of supporting information and explanations. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended in the preparation of the Disclosure Information for the year ended 31 March 2022, and whether the basis for valuation of related party transactions complies, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination.



**Key Assurance Matters**

Key assurance matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in carrying out the assurance engagement during the current disclosure year. These matters were addressed in the context of our assurance engagement as a whole, and in forming our opinion. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
<p><b>Regulatory Asset Base</b></p> <p>The Regulatory Asset Base (RAB), as set out in Schedule 4, reflects the value of the Company's electricity distribution assets. These are valued using an indexed historic cost methodology prescribed by the Information Disclosure Determination. It is a measure which is used widely and is key to measuring the Company's return on investment and therefore important when monitoring financial performance or setting electricity distribution prices.</p> <p>The RAB inputs, as set out in the Input Methodologies, are similar to those used in the measurement of fixed assets in the financial statements, however, there are a number of different requirements and complexities which require careful consideration.</p> <p>Due to the importance of the RAB within the regulatory regime, the incentives to overstate the RAB value, and complexities within the regulations, we have considered it to be a key area of focus.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding of the compliance requirements relevant to the RAB as set out in the Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination.</p> <p>We have performed the following procedures:</p> <p><b>Assets commissioned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We reconciled the assets commissioned as per the regulatory fixed asset register to the asset additions disclosed in the audited annual financial statements and investigated any material reconciling items.</li> <li>• We considered the nature of the assets commissioned during the period, as per the regulatory fixed asset register, to identify any specific cost or asset type exclusions, as set out in the Information Disclosure Determination, which are required to be removed from the RAB.</li> <li>• We tested a sample of assets commissioned during the disclosure period for appropriate asset category classification.</li> </ul> <p><b>Depreciation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We compared the standard asset lives by asset category to those set out in the Input Methodologies Determination.</li> <li>• For assets with no standard asset lives we assessed the reasonableness of the lives used by reference to the accounting depreciation rates used in preparing the financial statements.</li> <li>• We performed a reasonableness test to ensure regulatory depreciation expense is calculated in line with Input Methodologies Determination clause 2.2.5.</li> </ul>



Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
	<p><b>Revaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We recalculated the revaluation rate set out in the Input Methodologies Determination using the relevant Consumer Price Index indices taken from the Statistics New Zealand website.</li> <li>• We tested the mathematical accuracy of the revaluation calculation performed by management.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cost and Asset Allocation</b></p> <p>The Information Disclosure Determination relates to information concerning the supply of electricity distribution services. In addition to the regulated supply of electricity, WEL Networks also supplies customers with other unregulated services such as fibre services.</p> <p>As set out in schedules 5d, 5e, 5f and 5g, costs and asset values that relate to electricity distribution services regulated under the Information Disclosure Determination should comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all of the costs directly attributable to the regulated goods or services; and</li> <li>• an allocated portion of the costs that are not directly attributable.</li> </ul> <p>The Input Methodologies Determination set out rules and processes for allocating costs and assets which are not directly attributable to either regulated or unregulated services. A number of screening tests apply which must be considered when deciding on the appropriate allocation method.</p> <p>The Company has applied the Accounting-Based Allocation Approach Methodology (ABAA) utilising proxy cost and asset allocators to allocate the asset values and operating costs that are not directly attributable where causal relationships could not be identified.</p> <p>Given the judgement involved in the application of the cost and asset allocation methodologies we consider it a key assurance matter.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding of the Company's cost and asset allocation processes and the methodologies applied.</p> <p>Our procedures over cost and asset allocation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconciling the regulated and unregulated financial information to the audited financial information.</li> </ul> <p><b>Classification as directly/not directly attributable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considering the appropriateness of the costs allocated as directly attributable, based on the nature and our understanding of the business to determine the reasonableness of the directly attributable classification.</li> <li>• Testing a sample of transactions to ensure their classification as either directly attributable or not directly attributable costs are appropriate and in line with the Information Disclosure Determination.</li> <li>• Inspecting the fixed asset register to identify any asset classes which based on their nature and our understanding of the business could be considered assets directly attributable to a specific business unit.</li> <li>• Testing a sample of assets commissioned to ensure their classification as either directly attributable or not directly attributable are appropriate and in line with the Information Disclosure Determination by inspecting the related invoice.</li> </ul>



Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
	<p><b>Appropriateness of the allocators used for not directly attributable costs and assets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considering the appropriateness of the cost and asset causal and proxy allocators used in applying the ABAA to not directly attributable costs including inspecting supporting documentation and recalculating proxy allocators.</li> <li>• Understanding why causal relationships could not be identified in allocating some costs or assets and ensuring appropriate disclosure has been included outlining these in Schedule 14.</li> <li>• Recalculating the split between not directly attributable costs and asset values allocated to electricity distribution services and non-electricity distribution services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Related party transactions</b></p> <p>Disclosures over related party transactions including related party relationships, procurement policies/processes, application of these policies/processes and examples of market testing of transaction terms as required under the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination are set out in Appendix A.</p> <p>The Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination require the Company to value its transactions with related parties, disclosed in Schedule 5b, in accordance with the principles-based approach to the arm's length valuation rule. This rule states that the value of goods or services acquired from a related party cannot be greater than if it had been acquired under the terms of an arm's length transaction with an unrelated party, nor may it exceed the actual cost to the related party. A sale or supply to a related party cannot be valued at an amount less than if it had been sold or supplied under the terms of an arm's-length transaction with an unrelated party.</p> <p>Arm's-length valuation, as defined in the Input Methodologies Determination, is the value at which a transaction, with the same terms and</p>	<p>We have obtained an understanding of the compliance requirements relevant to related party transactions as set out in the Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination. We have ensured Schedule 5(b) and Appendix A includes all required disclosures including current procurement policies, descriptions of how they are applied in practice, representative example transactions and when and how market testing was last performed.</p> <p>We have performed the following procedures over Schedule 5(b) and Appendix A.</p> <p><b>Completeness and accuracy of related party relationships and transactions</b></p> <p>We have tested the completeness and accuracy of the related party relationships and transactions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing the disclosures within Schedule 5(b) to the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 and to the accounting records, investigating any differences and determining whether any such differences are justified.</li> <li>• Applying our understanding of the business structure against the related party definition</li> </ul>



Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
<p>conditions, would be entered into between a willing seller and a willing buyer who are unrelated and who are acting independently of each other and pursuing their own best interests.</p> <p>The Company is required to use an objective and independent measure to demonstrate compliance with the arm's-length principle. In the absence of an active market for similar transactions, assigning an objective arm's length value to a related party transaction is difficult and requires significant judgement.</p> <p>We have identified related party transactions at arm's-length as a key assurance matter due to the judgement involved.</p>	<p>in Input Methodologies Determination clause 1.1.4(2)(b) to assess management's identification of any "unregulated parts" of the entity.</p> <p><b>Practical application of procurement policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing a sample of operating expenditure and capital expenditure transactions disclosed in Schedule 5(b) by inspecting supporting documentation to determine compliance with the disclosed procurement policy and practices.</li> </ul> <p><b>Arm's length valuation rule</b></p> <p>We obtained the Company's assessment of the available independent and objective measures used in supporting the arm's length valuation principle and performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-performed the calculations and agreed key inputs and assumptions to supporting documentation.</li> <li>Where benchmarking or other market information was used as independent and objective measures we assessed whether the related party transaction values fell within an acceptable range. Qualitative factors were considered in determining the appropriate range.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SAIDI and SAIFI Reliability Measures</b></p> <p>SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) and SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index) as disclosed in Schedule 10 are non-financial network reliability measures. These are considered key measures when assessing the performance of the network against the annual targets set.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the unplanned interruptions there are inherent limitations in capturing complete and accurate data for all interruptions. The calculations of the disclosed information are also complex and require careful consideration.</p> <p>Due to the importance of the SAIDI and SAIFI measures within the Disclosure Information, inherent limitations in capturing unplanned</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding of the Company's control environment and processes around capturing, recording and reviewing interruption data.</p> <p>Our procedures over the non-financial network reliability measures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing a sample of planned and unplanned outages from the interruptions output to supporting documentation including internally generated work orders and notifications to test the duration &amp; cause of the interruption ensuring appropriate classification within the Information Disclosure schedules.</li> </ul>



Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
<p>interruption data and complexities within the regulations, we have considered the reliability measures to be a key area of focus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recalculated a sample of the outage minutes that are calculated by the outage management system.</li> <li>Assessed completeness of the interruption information by performing a media search for significant events that should result in an interruption being recorded, performing a sequential number check on the interruption information and testing a sample of call records to ensure an interruption was recorded.</li> <li>Assessed accuracy and completeness of the ICPs ('Installation Control Points') affected by an interruption through testing a sample of interruptions to underlying GIS database information.</li> </ul> <p>Re-performed the normalisation calculation used in calculating reported SAIDI and SAIFI in the Information Disclosure schedules.</p>

**Director’s Responsibilities**

The Directors are responsible on behalf of the Company for compliance with the Information Disclosure Determination, for the identification of risks that may threaten compliance with the Information Disclosure Determination, controls that would mitigate those risks, and monitoring the Company’s ongoing compliance.

**Our Independence and Quality Control**

We have complied with the Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* or other professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation, that are at least as demanding, which include independence and other requirements founded on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

In accordance with the Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended) *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance Engagements* or other professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation, that are at least as demanding, our firm maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We are independent of the Company. Our firm carries out other services for the Company in the areas of compliance with regulatory requirements of the Commerce Act 1986, financial statement audit and related assurance services, regulatory advice and training. The provision of these other services has not impaired our independence.





### **Assurance Practitioner's responsibilities**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination in the preparation of the Disclosure Information for the disclosure year ended 31 March 2022 and on whether the basis for valuation of related party transactions complies, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination and report our opinion to you. SAE 3100 (Revised) requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination.

An assurance engagement to report on the Company's compliance with the Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the compliance activity and controls implemented. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the identification and assessment of risks of material non-compliance.

### **Inherent Limitations**

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure, it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected. A reasonable assurance engagement throughout the specified period does not provide assurance on whether compliance with the Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination will continue in the future.

### **Use of Report**

This report has been prepared for the Directors and the Commerce Commission in accordance with clause 2.8.1(1) of the Information Disclosure Determination and is provided solely to assist you in establishing that compliance requirements have been met

Our report should not be used for any other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility for any reliance on this report to anyone other than the Directors of the Company and the Commerce Commission, as a body, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chartered Accountants  
25 August 2022

Christchurch, New Zealand