EDB Information Disclosure Requirements

Information Templates

for

Schedules 1–10

Company Name	WEL Networks Ltd
Disclosure Date	30 August 2013
Disclosure Year (year ended)	31 March 2013

Templates for Schedules 1–10
Template Version 2.1. Prepared 14 May 2013

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Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 1: ANALYTICAL RATIOS

This schedule calculates expenditure, revenue and service ratios from the information disclosed. The disclosed ratios may vary for reasons that are company specific and, as a result, must be interpreted with care. The Commerce Commission will publish a summary and analysis of information disclosed in accordance with the ID determination. This will include information disclosed in accordance with this and other schedules, and information disclosed under the other requirements of the determination.

sch ref

1(i): Expenditure metrics

	Expenditure per GWh energy delivered to ICPs ($/GWh)	Expenditure per average no. of ICPs ($/ICP)	Expenditure per MW maximum coincident system demand ($/MW)	Expenditure per km circuit length ($/km)	Expenditure per MVA of capacity from EDB-owned distribution transformers ($/MVA)
Operational expenditure	15,355	217	76,637	3,543	23,310
Network	5,641	80	28,155	1,302	8,564
Non-network	9,714	138	48,481	2,241	14,746
Expenditure on assets	42,011	595	209,675	9,693	63,775
Network	30,203	428	150,741	6,968	45,850
Non-network	11,808	167	58,934	2,724	17,925

1(ii): Revenue metrics

	Revenue per GWh energy delivered to ICPs ($/GWh)	Revenue per average no. of ICPs ($/ICP)
Total consumer line charge revenue	75,548	1,070
Standard consumer line charge revenue	74,757	1,059
Non-standard consumer line charge revenue	791	11

1(iii): Service intensity measures

Demand density	46	*Maximum coincident system demand per km circuit length (for supply) (kW/km)*
Volume density	231	*Total energy delivered to ICPs per km circuit length (for supply) (MWh/km)*
Connection point density	16	*Average number of ICPs per km circuit length (for supply) (ICPs/km)*
Energy intensity	14,160	*Total energy delivered to ICPs per Average number of ICPs (kWh/ICP)*

1(iv): Composition of regulatory income

	($000)	% of revenue
Operational expenditure	18,419	19.51%
Pass-through and recoverable costs	25,704	27.23%
Total depreciation	15,874	16.82%
Total revaluation	3,611	3.82%
Regulatory tax allowance	8,229	8.72%
Regulatory profit/loss	29,780	31.55%
Total regulatory income	94,396	

1(v): Reliability

	Interruptions per 100 circuit km
Interruption rate	17.98

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 2: REPORT ON RETURN ON INVESTMENT

This schedule requires information on the Return on Investment (ROI) for the EDB relative to the Commerce Commission's estimates of post tax WACC and vanilla WACC. EDBs must calculate their ROI based on a monthly basis if required by clause 2.3.3 of the ID Determination or if they elect to. If an EDB makes this election, information supporting this calculation must be provided in 2(iii).

EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their ROI in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).

This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

		CY-2	CY-1	Current Year CY
7	**2(i): Return on Investment**			
8		31 Mar 11	31 Mar 12	31 Mar 13
9	**Post tax WACC**	%	%	%
10	**ROI—comparable to a post tax WACC**		6.27%	5.23%
11				
12	**Mid-point estimate of post tax WACC**		6.40%	5.85%
13	25th percentile estimate		5.68%	5.13%
14	75th percentile estimate		7.11%	6.56%
15				
16				
17	**Vanilla WACC**			
18	**ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC**		7.05%	6.01%
19				
20	**Mid-point estimate of vanilla WACC**		7.22%	6.62%
21	25th percentile estimate		6.51%	5.91%
22	75th percentile estimate		7.94%	7.34%
23				

24	**2(ii): Information Supporting the ROI**		($000)	
25				
26		Total opening RAB value	422,169	
27	*plus*	Opening deferred tax	(9,675)	
28		Opening RIV		412,494
29				
30		Operating surplus / (deficit)	50,273	
31	*less*	Regulatory tax allowance	8,229	
32	*less*	Assets commissioned	51,554	
33	*plus*	Asset disposals	1,490	
34		**Notional net cash flows**		(8,021)
35				
36		Total closing RAB value	459,970	
37	*less*	Adjustment resulting from asset allocation	0	
38	*less*	Lost and found assets adjustment	-	
39	*plus*	Closing deferred tax	(14,432)	
40		**Closing RIV**		445,538
41				
42		**ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC**		6.01%
43				
44		Leverage (%)		44%
45		Cost of debt assumption (%)		6.31%
46		Corporate tax rate (%)		28%
47				
48		**ROI—comparable to a post tax WACC**		5.23%

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 2: REPORT ON RETURN ON INVESTMENT

This schedule requires information on the Return on Investment (ROI) for the EDB relative to the Commerce Commission's estimates of post tax WACC and vanilla WACC. EDBs must calculate their ROI based on a monthly basis if required by clause 2.3.3 of the ID Determination or if they elect to. If an EDB makes this election, information supporting this calculation must be provided in 2(iii).

EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their ROI in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).

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sch ref

56 **2(iii): Information Supporting the Monthly ROI**

57

58 **Cash flows** ($000)

59	Total regulatory income	Expenses	Tax payments	Assets commissioned	Asset disposals	Notional net cash flows
60 April	6,708	3,474	529	2,241	65	528
61 May	8,930	3,692	858	4,930	143	(407)
62 June	9,078	3,935	842	2,310	67	2,058
63 July	9,166	3,754	886	3,424	99	1,201
64 August	9,839	3,791	990	2,955	85	2,189
65 September	8,438	3,699	776	14,169	410	(9,796)
66 October	7,388	3,453	644	3,799	110	(398)
67 November	6,963	3,840	511	5,133	148	(2,373)
68 December	6,797	3,434	551	3,288	95	(380)
69 January	6,417	3,721	441	2,537	73	(209)
70 February	6,359	3,349	493	2,567	74	25
71 March	8,312	3,982	709	4,202	121	(460)
72 **Total**	94,396	44,123	8,229	51,554	1,490	(8,021)

73

74	Opening / closing RAB	Adjustment resulting from asset allocation	Lost and found assets adjustment	Opening / closing deferred tax	Revenue related working capital	Total
75 Monthly ROI - opening RIV	422,169			(9,675)	8,971	421,465
76						
77 Monthly ROI -closing RIV	459,970	0	-	(14,432)	8,312	453,851
78 Monthly ROI -closing RIV less term credit spread differential allowance						453,851
79 **Monthly ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC**						5.75%
80						
81 **Monthly ROI—comparable to a post-tax WACC**						4.97%

82

83 **2(iv): Year-End ROI Rates for Comparison Purposes**

84

85 **Year-end ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC**	6.79%
86	
87 **Year-end ROI—comparable to a post-tax WACC**	6.02%

88

89 ** these year-end ROI values are comparable to the ROI reported in pre 2012 disclosures by EDBs and do not represent the Commission's current view on ROI.*

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 3: REPORT ON REGULATORY PROFIT

This schedule requires information on the calculation of regulatory profit for the EDB for the disclosure year. All EDBs must complete 3(i), 3(iv) and 3(v) and must provide explanatory comment on their regulatory profit in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).
Non-exempt EDBs must also complete sections 3(ii) and 3(iii).
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

sch ref			($000)
7	**3(i): Regulatory Profit**		**($000)**
8		**Income**	
9		Line charge revenue	90,622
10	*plus*	Gains / (losses) on asset disposals	(2,001)
11	*plus*	Other regulated income (other than gains / (losses) on asset disposals)	5,775
12			
13		**Total regulatory income**	94,396
14		**Expenses**	
15	*less*	Operational expenditure	18,419
17	*less*	Pass-through and recoverable costs	25,704
18			
19		**Operating surplus / (deficit)**	50,273
20			
21	*less*	Total depreciation	15,874
22			
23	*plus*	Total revaluation	3,611
24			
25		**Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax & term credit spread differential allowance**	38,010
26			
27	*less*	Term credit spread differential allowance	-
28			
29		**Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax**	38,010
30			
31	*less*	Regulatory tax allowance	8,229
32			
33		**Regulatory profit / (loss)**	29,780
34			

sch ref				
35	**3(ii): Pass-Through and Recoverable Costs**			**($000)**
36		**Pass-through costs**		
37		Rates	268	
38		Commerce Act levies	126	
		Electricity Authority levies	212	
40		Other specified pass-through costs	777	
41		**Recoverable costs**		
42		Net recoverable costs allowed under incremental rolling incentive scheme		
43		Non-exempt EDB electricity lines service charge payable to Transpower	18,140	
44		Transpower new investment contract charges	2,507	
45		System operator services	-	
46		Avoided transmission charge	3,675	
47		Input Methodology claw-back		
48		Recoverable customised price-quality path costs		
49		**Pass-through and recoverable costs**		25,704

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
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SCHEDULE 3: REPORT ON REGULATORY PROFIT

This schedule requires information on the calculation of regulatory profit for the EDB for the disclosure year. All EDBs must complete 3(i), 3(iv) and 3(v) and must provide explanatory comment on their regulatory profit in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).
Non-exempt EDBs must also complete sections 3(ii) and 3(iii).
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

57 **3(iii): Incremental Rolling Incentive Scheme**

			($000)	
58				
59			**CY-1 31 March 2012**	**CY 31 March 2013**
60	Allowed controllable opex		-	-
61	Actual controllable opex		-	-
62				
63	Incremental change in year			-
64				
65			**Previous years' incremental change**	**Previous years' incremental change adjusted for inflation**
66	CY-5	31 Mar 08		
67	CY-4	31 Mar 09		
68	CY-3	31 Mar 10		
69	CY-2	31 Mar 11		
70	CY-1	31 Mar 12		
71	**Net incremental rolling incentive scheme**			-
72				
73	**Net recoverable costs allowed under incremental rolling incentive scheme**			-

74 **3(iv): Merger and Acquisition Expenditure**

75	Merger and acquisition expenses	-
76		
77	Provide commentary on the benefits of merger and acquisition expenditure to the electricity distribution business, including required disclosures in accordance with section 2.7, in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes)	

78 **3(v): Other Disclosures**

79	Self-insurance allowance	-

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 4: REPORT ON VALUE OF THE REGULATORY ASSET BASE (ROLLED FORWARD)

This schedule requires information on the calculation of the Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) value to the end of this disclosure year. This informs the ROI calculation in Schedule 2.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the value of their RAB in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes). This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

4(i): Regulatory Asset Base Value (Rolled Forward)

		RAB CY-4 ($000)	RAB CY-3 ($000)	RAB CY-2 ($000)	RAB CY-1 ($000)	RAB CY ($000)
	Total opening RAB value	340,676	340,676	352,551	400,162	422,169
less	**Total depreciation**		12,056	12,527	14,603	15,874
plus	**Total revaluations**		6,935	8,511	6,279	3,611
plus	**Assets commissioned**		18,590	52,248	30,527	51,554
less	**Asset disposals**		1,593	622	195	1,490
plus	**Lost and found assets adjustment**		-	-	-	-
plus	**Adjustment resulting from asset allocation**		-	-	-	0
	Total closing RAB value	340,676	352,551	400,162	422,169	459,970

4(ii): Unallocated Regulatory Asset Base

		Unallocated RAB * ($000)	($000)	RAB ($000)	($000)
	Total opening RAB value		422,169		422,169
less					
	Total depreciation		15,874		15,874
plus					
	Total revaluations		3,611		3,611
plus					
	Assets commissioned (other than below)	51,554		51,554	
	Assets acquired from a regulated supplier	-		-	
	Assets acquired from a related party	-		-	
	Assets commissioned		51,554		51,554
less					
	Asset disposals (other than below)	1,057		1,057	
	Asset disposals to a regulated supplier	433		433	
	Asset disposals to a related party	-		-	
	Asset disposals		1,490		1,490
plus	**Lost and found assets adjustment**		-		-
plus	**Adjustment resulting from asset allocation**				0
	Total closing RAB value		459,970		459,970

** The 'unallocated RAB' is the total value of those assets used wholly or partially to provide electricity distribution services without any allowance being made for the allocation of costs to non-regulated services. The RAB value represents the value of these assets after applying this cost allocation. Neither value includes works under construction.*

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For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 4: REPORT ON VALUE OF THE REGULATORY ASSET BASE (ROLLED FORWARD)

This schedule requires information on the calculation of the Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) value to the end of this disclosure year. This informs the ROI calculation in Schedule 2.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the value of their RAB in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes). This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

4(iii): Calculation of Revaluation Rate and Revaluation of Assets

		CPI_4			1,174
		CPI_4^{-4}			1,164
		Revaluation rate (%)			0.86%
			Unallocated RAB *		**RAB**
			($000)	**($000)**	**($000)**	**($000)**
		Total opening RAB value	422,169		422,169	
	less	Opening RAB value of fully depreciated, disposed and lost assets	1,895		1,895	
		Total opening RAB value subject to revaluation	420,274		420,274	
		Total revaluations		3,611		3,611

4(iv): Roll Forward of Works Under Construction

			Unallocated works under construction		**Allocated works under construction**	
		Works under construction—preceding disclosure year		24,443		24,443
	plus	Capital expenditure	45,851		45,865	
	less	Assets commissioned	51,554		51,554	
	plus	Adjustment resulting from asset allocation			-	
		Works under construction - current disclosure year		18,739		18,753
		Highest rate of capitalised finance applied				4.05%

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 4: REPORT ON VALUE OF THE REGULATORY ASSET BASE (ROLLED FORWARD)

This schedule requires information on the calculation of the Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) value to the end of this disclosure year. This informs the ROI calculation in Schedule 2.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the value of their RAB in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes). This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

88 **4(v): Regulatory Depreciation**

	Unallocated RAB * ($000)	($000)	RAB ($000)	($000)
91 Depreciation - standard	12,633		12,633	
92 Depreciation - no standard life assets	3,241		3,241	
93 Depreciation - modified life assets	-		-	
94 Depreciation - alternative depreciation in accordance with CPP	-		-	
95 **Total depreciation**		15,874		15,874

97 **4(vi): Disclosure of Changes to Depreciation Profiles**

($000 unless otherwise specified)

98 Asset or assets with changes to depreciation*	Reason for non-standard depreciation (text entry)	Depreciation charge for the period (RAB)	Closing RAB value under 'non-standard' depreciation	Closing RAB value under 'standard' depreciation
99				
100				
101				
102				
103				
104				
105				
106				

** include additional rows if needed*

107 **4(vii): Disclosure by Asset Category**

108 ($000 unless otherwise specified)

109		Subtransmission lines	Subtransmission cables	Zone substations	Distribution and LV lines	Distribution and LV cables	Distribution substations and transformers	Distribution switchgear	Other network assets	Non-network assets	Total
110	**Total opening RAB value**										-
111	*less* Total depreciation										-
112	*plus* Total revaluations										-
113	*plus* Assets commissioned										-
114	*less* Asset disposals										-
115	*plus* Lost and found assets adjustment										-
116	*plus* Adjustment resulting from asset allocation										-
117	*plus* Asset category transfers										-
118	**Total closing RAB value**	12,329	52,026	103,418	49,933	131,048	47,478	22,960	14,406	26,372	459,970
119											
120	**Asset Life**										
121	Weighted average remaining asset life	35.9	45.0	23.5	27.8	16.3	27.2	14.9	6.9	17.7	(years)
122	Weighted average expected total asset life	60.0	55.3	40.9	59.1	45.2	45.0	35.7	15.0	19.1	(years)

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5a: REPORT ON REGULATORY TAX ALLOWANCE

This schedule requires information on the calculation of the regulatory tax allowance. This information is used to calculate regulatory profit/loss in Schedule 3 (regulatory profit). EDBs must provide explanatory commentary on the information disclosed in this schedule, in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

5a(i): Regulatory Tax Allowance

				($000)
8		**Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax**		38,010
9				
10	*plus*	Income not included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but taxable	1,406 *	
11		Expenditure or loss in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not deductible	60 *	
12		Amortisation of initial differences in asset values	6,942	
13		Amortisation of revaluations	791	
14				9,199
15				
16	*less*	Income included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not taxable	29 *	
17		Discretionary discounts and consumer rebates	6,336	
18		Expenditure or loss deductible but not in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax**	- *	
19		Notional deductible interest	11,452	
20				17,818
21				
22		**Regulatory taxable income**		29,391
23				
24	*less*	Utilised tax losses	-	
25		Regulatory net taxable income		29,391
26				
27		Corporate tax rate (%)	28%	
28		**Regulatory tax allowance**		8,229
29				

30 * Workings to be provided in Schedule 14
31 ** Excluding discretionary discounts and consumer rebates

5a(ii): Disclosure of Permanent Differences

33 In Schedule 14, Box 5, provide descriptions and workings of items recorded in the asterisked categories in Schedule 5a(i).

5a(iii): Amortisation of Initial Difference in Asset Values

			($000)
35			
36	Opening unamortised initial differences in asset values	146,271	
37	Amortisation of initial differences in asset values	6,942	
38	Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets acquired		
39	Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets disposed	(484)	
40	Closing unamortised initial differences in asset values		138,845
41			
42	Opening weighted average remaining asset life (years)		21

5a(iv): Amortisation of Revaluations

			($000)
44			
45	Opening Sum of RAB values without revaluations	396,834	
46			
47	Adjusted depreciation	15,082	
48	Total depreciation	15,874	
49	Amortisation of revaluations		791

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5a: REPORT ON REGULATORY TAX ALLOWANCE

This schedule requires information on the calculation of the regulatory tax allowance. This information is used to calculate regulatory profit/loss in Schedule 3 (regulatory profit). EDBs must provide explanatory commentary on the information disclosed in this schedule, in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

5a(v): Reconciliation of Tax Losses

sch ref				($000)
57				
58				
59		**Opening tax losses**	-	
60	*plus*	Current period tax losses	-	
61	*less*	Utilised tax losses	-	
62		**Closing tax losses**		-

5a(vi): Calculation of Deferred Tax Balance

sch ref				($000)
63				
64				
65		**Opening deferred tax**	(9,675)	
66				
67	*plus*	Tax effect of adjusted depreciation	4,223	
68				
69	*less*	Tax effect of total tax depreciation	7,124	
70				
71	*plus*	Tax effect of other temporary differences*	224	
72				
73	*less*	Tax effect of amortisation of initial differences in asset values	1,944	
74				
75	*plus*	Deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the disclosure year	-	
76				
77	*less*	Deferred tax balance relating to assets disposed in the disclosure year	135	
78				
79	*plus*	Deferred tax cost allocation adjustment	-	
80				
81		**Closing deferred tax**		(14,432)
82				

5a(vii): Disclosure of Temporary Differences

83 In Schedule 14, Box 6, provide descriptions and workings of items recorded in the asterisked category in Schedule 5a(vi) (Tax effect of other temporary
84 differences).
85

5a(viii): Regulatory Tax Asset Base Roll-Forward

sch ref				($000)
86				
87				
88		**Opening sum of regulatory tax asset values**	221,075	
89	*less*	Tax depreciation	25,444	
90	*plus*	Regulatory tax asset value of assets commissioned	51,264	
91	*less*	Regulatory tax asset value of asset disposals	768	
92	*plus*	Lost and found assets adjustment	-	
93	*plus*	Other adjustments to the RAB tax value	-	
94		**Closing sum of regulatory tax asset values**		246,129

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5b: REPORT ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

This schedule provides information on the valuation of related party transactions, in accordance with section 2.3.6 and 2.3.7 of the ID determination.
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

7 **5b(i): Summary—Related Party Transactions**

		($000)
8	Total regulatory income	
9	Operational expenditure	
10	Capital expenditure	(250)
11	Market value of asset disposals	
12	Other related party transactions	

13 **5b(ii): Entities Involved in Related Party Transactions**

	Name of related party	Related party relationship
14		
15	WEL Energy Trust	Shareholder
16		
17		
18		
19		

20 ** include additional rows if needed*

21 **5b(iii): Related Party Transactions**

	Name of related party	Related party transaction type	Description of transaction	Value of transaction ($000)	Basis for determining value
22					
23	WEL Energy Trust	Capex	Grant towards Undergrounding	(250)	Cash grant recieved
24		[Select one]			
25		[Select one]			
26		[Select one]			
27		[Select one]			
28		[Select one]			
29		[Select one]			
30		[Select one]			
31		[Select one]			
32		[Select one]			
33		[Select one]			
34		[Select one]			
35		[Select one]			
36		[Select one]			
37		[Select one]			

** include additional rows if needed*

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5c: REPORT ON TERM CREDIT SPREAD DIFFERENTIAL ALLOWANCE

This schedule is only to be completed if, as at the date of the most recently published financial statements, the weighted average original tenor of the debt portfolio (both qualifying debt and non-qualifying debt) is greater than five years.
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

5c(i): Qualifying Debt (may be Commission only)

Issuing party	Issue date	Pricing date	Original tenor (in years)	Coupon rate (%)	Book value at issue date (NZD)	Book value at date of financial statements (NZD)	Term Credit Spread Difference	Cost of executing an interest rate swap	Debt issue cost readjustment
						-	-	-	-

** include additional rows if needed*

5c(ii): Attribution of Term Credit Spread Differential

Gross term credit spread differential		-
Total book value of interest bearing debt		
Leverage	44%	
Average opening and closing RAB values		
Attribution Rate (%)		-
Term credit spread differential allowance		-

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5d: REPORT ON COST ALLOCATIONS

This schedule provides information on the allocation of operational costs. EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their cost allocation in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes), including on the impact of any reclassifications.
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

5d(i): Operating Cost Allocations

		Value allocated ($000s)				
		Arm's length deduction	Electricity distribution services	Non-electricity distribution services	Total	OVABAA allocation increase ($000s)
10	**Service interruptions and emergencies**					
11	Directly attributable		2,747			
12	Not directly attributable	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Total attributable to regulated service**		2,747			
14	**Vegetation management**					
15	Directly attributable		1,135			
16	Not directly attributable	-	-	-	-	-
17	**Total attributable to regulated service**		1,135			
18	**Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection**					
19	Directly attributable		1,513			
20	Not directly attributable	-	-	-	-	-
21	**Total attributable to regulated service**		1,513			
22	**Asset replacement and renewal**					
23	Directly attributable		1,372			
24	Not directly attributable	-	-	-	-	-
25	**Total attributable to regulated service**		1,372			
26	**System operations and network support**					
27	Directly attributable		4,101			
28	Not directly attributable	-	-	-	-	-
29	**Total attributable to regulated service**		4,101			
30	**Business support**					
31	Directly attributable		7,551			
32	Not directly attributable	-	-	-	-	-
33	**Total attributable to regulated service**		7,551			
34						
35	**Operating costs directly attributable**		18,419			
36	**Operating costs not directly attributable**	-	-	-	-	-
37	**Operating expenditure**		18,419			

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5d: REPORT ON COST ALLOCATIONS

This schedule provides information on the allocation of operational costs. EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their cost allocation in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes), including on the impact of any reclassifications.
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

45 **5d(ii): Other Cost Allocations**

46 **Pass through and recoverable costs**

47 **Pass through costs**

48	Directly attributable	1,382
49	Not directly attributable	-
50	**Total attributable to regulated service**	1,382

51 **Recoverable costs**

52	Directly attributable	24,321
53	Not directly attributable	-
54	**Total attributable to regulated service**	24,321

55

56 **5d(iii): Changes in Cost Allocations* †**

($000)

				CY-1 31 Mar 12	Current Year (CY) 31 Mar 13
57					
58	**Change in cost allocation 1**				
59	Cost category		Original allocation		
60	Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
61	New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
62					
63	Rationale for change				
64					
65					
66	**Change in cost allocation 2**				
67	Cost category		Original allocation		
68	Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
69	New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
70					
71	Rationale for change				
72					
73					
74	**Change in cost allocation 3**				
75	Cost category		Original allocation		
76	Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
77	New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
78					
79	Rationale for change				
80					
81					

82 ** a change in cost allocation must be completed for each cost allocator change that has occurred in the disclosure year. A movement in an allocator metric is not a change in allocator or component.*

† include additional rows if needed

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5e: REPORT ON ASSET ALLOCATIONS

This schedule requires information on the allocation of asset values. This information supports the calculation of the RAB value in Schedule 4.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their cost allocation in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes), including on the impact of any changes in asset allocations. This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

5e(i):Regulated Service Asset Values

		Value allocated ($000s) Electricity distribution services
10	**Subtransmission lines**	
11	Directly attributable	
12	Not directly attributable	
13	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
14	**Subtransmission cables**	
15	Directly attributable	
16	Not directly attributable	
17	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
18	**Zone substations**	
19	Directly attributable	
20	Not directly attributable	
21	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
22	**Distribution and LV lines**	
23	Directly attributable	
24	Not directly attributable	
25	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
26	**Distribution and LV cables**	
27	Directly attributable	
28	Not directly attributable	
29	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
30	**Distribution substations and transformers**	
31	Directly attributable	
32	Not directly attributable	
33	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
34	**Distribution switchgear**	
35	Directly attributable	
36	Not directly attributable	
37	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
38	**Other network assets**	
39	Directly attributable	
40	Not directly attributable	
41	**Total attributable to regulated service**	-
42	**Non-network assets**	
43	Directly attributable	459,970
44	Not directly attributable	-
45	**Total attributable to regulated service**	459,970
46		
47	**Regulated service asset value directly attributable**	459,970
48	**Regulated service asset value not directly attributable**	-
49	**Total closing RAB value**	459,970

5e(ii): Changes in Asset Allocations* †

($000)

				CY-1 31 Mar 12	Current Year (CY) 31 Mar 13
60	**Change in asset value allocation 1**				
61	Asset category		Original allocation		
62	Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
63	New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
64					
65	Rationale for change				
66					

				CY-1 31 Mar 12	Current Year (CY) 31 Mar 13
68	**Change in asset value allocation 2**				
69	Asset category		Original allocation		
70	Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
71	New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
72					
73	Rationale for change				
74					
75					

				CY-1 31 Mar 12	Current Year (CY) 31 Mar 13
77	**Change in asset value allocation 3**				
78	Asset category		Original allocation		
79	Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
80	New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
81					
82	Rationale for change				
83					
84					

85 ** a change in asset allocation must be completed for each allocator or component change that has occurred in the disclosure year. A movement in an allocator metric is not a change in allocator or component.*
† include additional rows if needed

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5h: REPORT ON TRANSITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This schedule requires information on:
- the calculation of the initial RAB value for the EDB, as of 31 March 2009;
- how the initial RAB value has been rolled forward to 31 March 2011;
- a summary of revaluations,
- the value of works under construction, and
- regulatory tax.

EDBs must complete this schedule in relation to the year ending 31 March 2012, and at that time must provide explanatory comment in Schedule 14b (Explanatory Notes on Transitional Financial Information) on the tax effect of temporary differences disclosed in part 5h(vii) of this schedule.

This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

Regulatory Asset Base Value

5h(i): Establishment of Initial Regulatory Asset Base Value

			Unallocated Initial RAB ($000)	($000)
		2009 disclosed assets - 'Total Regulatory Asset Base Value (Excluding FDC)' as of 31 March 2009		308,270
		2009 modified asset values (adjusted for results of asset adjustment process)		332,325
		Adjustment to reinstate 2009 modified asset values to unallocated amounts	19,899	
		Unallocated 2009 modified asset values		352,225
	less	*(to the extent included in row 13)*		
		Assets not used to supply electricity distribution services	-	
		Easement land	-	
		Non-qualifying intangible assets	-	
		Works under construction	19,517	
		Unallocated asset values excluded from unallocated 2009 modified asset values		19,517
	plus	FDC allowance of 2.45% (Network assets)		7,968
		Unallocated initial RAB values		340,676

5h(ii): Roll forward of Unallocated Regulatory Asset Base Value - 2010, 2011 and 2012

			2010 ($000)	($000)	2011 ($000)	($000)	2012 ($000)	($000)
		Total opening RAB value		340,676		352,551		400,162
	less							
		Total depreciation		12,056		12,527		14,603
	plus							
		Total revaluations		6,935		8,511		6,279
	plus							
		Assets commissioned (other than below)	18,590		52,248		30,527	
		Assets acquired from a regulated supplier	-		-		-	
		Assets acquired from a related party	-		-		-	
		Assets commissioned		18,590		52,248		30,527
	less							
		Asset disposals (other than below)	1,593		622		195	
		Assets disposed of to a regulated supplier	-		-		-	
		Assets disposed of to a related party	-		-		-	
		Asset disposals		1,593		622		195
	plus	Lost and found assets adjustment		-		-		-
		Total closing RAB value		352,551		400,162		422,169

5h(iii): Calculation of Revaluation Rate and Indexed Revaluation

($000 unless otherwise specified)

			2010	2011	2012
		CPI at CPI reference date—preceding disclosure year	1,075	1,119	1,146
		CPI at CPI reference date—current disclosure year	1,097	1,146	1,164
		Revaluation rate (%)	2.05%	2.42%	1.57%
		Total opening RAB value	340,676	352,551	400,162
	less	Opening RAB value of fully depreciated, disposed and lost assets	1,817	618	425
		Total opening RAB value subject to revaluation	338,859	351,932	399,737
		Total revaluations	6,935	8,511	6,279

5h(iv): Works Under Construction

			Unallocated works under construction	Allocated works under construction
		Works under construction—year ended 2009	19,517	19,517
	plus	Capital expenditure—year ended 2010	27,306	27,306
	less	Assets commissioned—year ended 2010	18,590	18,590
	plus	Adjustment resulting from asset allocation—year ended 2010		-
		Works under construction—year ended 2010	28,233	28,233
	plus	Capital expenditure—year ended 2011	45,280	45,280
	less	Assets commissioned—year ended 2011	52,248	52,248
	plus	Adjustment resulting from asset allocation—year ended 2011		-
		Works under construction—year ended 2011	21,265	21,265
	plus	Capital expenditure—year ended 2012	33,705	33,705
	less	Assets commissioned—year ended 2012	30,527	30,527
	plus	Adjustment resulting from asset allocation—year ended 2012		-
		Works under construction—year ended 2012	24,443	24,443

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
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SCHEDULE 5h: REPORT ON TRANSITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This schedule requires information on:
- the calculation of the initial RAB value for the EDB, as of 31 March 2009;
- how the initial RAB value has been rolled forward to 31 March 2011;
- a summary of revaluations,
- the value of works under construction, and
- regulatory tax.

EDBs must complete this schedule in relation to the year ending 31 March 2012, and at that time must provide explanatory comment in Schedule 14b (Explanatory Notes on Transitional Financial Information) on the tax effect of temporary differences disclosed in part 5h(vii) of this schedule.

This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

88 ($000)

89 5h(v): Initial Difference in Asset Values and Amortisation

		2010
90	Sum of initial RAB values	340,676
91	Sum of regulatory tax asset values	170,873
92	**Sum of initial differences in asset values**	169,802

93

			2010	2011	2012
94					
95		Opening unamortised initial differences in asset values	169,802	162,117	153,718
96	*less*	Amortisation of initial difference in asset values	7,046	7,895	7,270
97		Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets acquired			
98		Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets disposed	(639)	(505)	(177)
99		**Closing unamortised initial differences in asset values**	162,117	153,718	146,271
100					
101		Opening weighted average remaining asset life (years)	24	21	21

109 5h(vi): Reconciliation of Tax Losses (EDB Business)

			2010	2011	2012
110		Opening tax losses		-	-
111	*plus*	Current period tax losses	-	-	-
112	*less*	Utilised tax losses		-	-
113		**Closing tax losses**	-	-	-
114					

115 5h(vii): Calculation of Deferred Tax Balance

			2010	2011	2012
116		Opening deferred tax		(2,414)	(6,728)
117					
118	*plus*	Tax effect of adjusted depreciation	3,617	3,681	3,928
119					
120	*plus*	Tax effect of total tax depreciation	(3,999)	(5,519)	(4,828)
121					
122	*plus*	Tax effect of other temporary differences *	275	44	38
123					
124	*less*	Tax effect of amortisation of initial differences in asset values	2,114	2,368	2,036
125					
126	*plus*	Deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the disclosure year	(192)	(151)	(50)
127					
128	*plus*	Deferred tax cost allocation adjustment	-	-	-
129					
130		**Closing deferred tax**	(2,414)	(6,728)	(9,675)

131 5h(viii): Disclosure of Temporary Differences

In Schedule 14, provide descriptions and workings of items recorded in the asterisked category in Schedule 5h(vii) (Tax effect of other temporary differences).

132 ($000)

133 5h(ix): Regulatory Tax Asset Base Roll-Forward

			2010	2011	2012
134		Sum of unallocated initial RAB values	340,676		
135		Sum of adjusted tax values	170,873		
136		Sum of tax asset values	170,873		
137		Result of asset allocation ratio	1		
138		**Opening Sum of regulatory tax asset values**	170,873	175,673	208,508
139	*less*	Regulatory tax depreciation	13,332	18,398	17,242
140	*plus*	Regulatory tax asset value of assets commissioned	18,802	51,809	30,062
141	*less*	Regulatory tax asset value of asset disposals	671	575	252
142	*plus*	Lost and found assets adjustment	-	-	-
143	*plus*	Other adjustments to the RAB tax value	-	-	-
144		**Closing sum of regulatory tax asset values**	175,673	208,508	221,075

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 5i: REPORT ON INITIAL RAB ADJUSTMENT

Under clause 2.2.1 of the IM determination an EDB may undertake an asset adjustment process in setting their initial RAB.
If the EDB has adjusted its RAB in accordance with clause 2.2.1 of the IM determination, it must complete this schedule when disclosing information relating to the year ending 31 March 2013.

sch ref

7 **Summary of Engineer's Valuation Adjustments (at time asset enters regulatory asset register)**

		2004 *	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8							
9	**Asset adjustment process - adjustments**	**($000)**	**($000)**	**($000)**	**($000)**	**($000)**	**($000)**
10							
11	Include load control relays						4,980
12	**Correct asset register errors for 2004 ODV assets**						
13	Cable Date / Type Corrections	6,848					
14	Cable Length Corrections	2,973					
	Distributions Transformer Corrections	1,492					
	Lines Class / Type Corrections	595					
	Other Asset Register Error Corrections	1,953					
15							
16		13,862					
17	**Correct asset register errors for 2005 – 2009 assets**						
18	[Insert details of asset or similar asset type]						
19	[Insert details of asset or similar asset type]						
20	[Insert details of asset or similar asset type]						
21							
22	**Re-apply an existing multiplier to 2004 ODV assets**						
23	Re-apply Existing Multipliers	844					
24							
25							
26		844					
27	**Re-apply a modified multiplier to 2004 ODV assets**						
28	Re-apply Modified Multipliers	3,510					
29							
30							
31		3,510					
32	**Re-apply optimisation or EV tests to 2004 ODV assets**						
33							
34							
35							
36		-					
37							
38	**Total value of adjustments by disclosure year**	18,215	-	-	-	-	4,980

39 ** Includes assets which first entered the regulatory asset register in a disclosure year prior to 2004.*

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SCHEDULE 6a: REPORT ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DISCLOSURE YEAR

This schedule requires a breakdown of capital expenditure on assets incurred in the disclosure year, including any assets in respect of which capital contributions are received, but excluding assets that are vested assets. Information on expenditure on assets must be provided on an accounting accruals basis and must exclude finance costs.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their expenditure on assets in Schedule 14 (Explanatory Notes to Templates).
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

6a(i): Expenditure on Assets

sch ref			($000)	($000)
7		**6a(i): Expenditure on Assets**		
8		Consumer connection		9,375
9		System growth		10,984
10		Asset replacement and renewal		10,490
11		Asset relocations		2,385
12		Reliability, safety and environment:		
13		Quality of supply	402	
14		Legislative and regulatory	566	
15		Other reliability, safety and environment	2,028	
16		**Total reliability, safety and environment**		2,996
17		**Expenditure on network assets**		36,230
18		Non-network assets		14,164
19				
20		**Expenditure on assets**		50,394
21	*plus*	Cost of financing		290
22	*less*	Value of capital contributions		4,819
23	*plus*	Value of vested assets		-
24				
25		**Capital expenditure**		45,865

6a(ii): Subcomponents of Expenditure on Assets (where known)

sch ref			($000)
26		**6a(ii): Subcomponents of Expenditure on Assets (where known)**	
27		Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	6,473
28		Overhead to underground conversion	1,115
29		Research and development	-

6a(iii): Consumer Connection

sch ref		*Consumer types defined by EDB**	($000)	($000)
30		**6a(iii): Consumer Connection**		
32		Traditional network non - TOU (time of use)	5,360	
33		External embedded networks non-TOU	860	
34		Demand TOU	765	
35		400v TOU	781	
		11kV TOU	619	
		33kV TOU	-	
36		Asset Specific Customer	989	
37		** include additional rows if needed*		
38		**Consumer connection expenditure**		9,375
39				
40	*less*	Capital contributions funding consumer connection expenditure	2,806	
41		**Consumer connection less capital contributions**		6,569

6a(iv): System Growth and Asset Replacement and Renewal

sch ref			System Growth ($000)	Asset Replacement and Renewal ($000)
42		**6a(iv): System Growth and Asset Replacement and Renewal**		
45		Subtransmission	779	2
46		Zone substations	1,449	123
47		Distribution and LV lines	1,129	7,722
48		Distribution and LV cables	357	325
49		Distribution substations and transformers	755	620
50		Distribution switchgear	42	1,010
51		Other network assets	6,473	688
52		**System growth and asset replacement and renewal expenditure**	10,984	10,490
53	*less*	Capital contributions funding system growth and asset replacement and renewal	-	235
54		**System growth and asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions**	10,984	10,255
55				

6a(v): Asset Relocations

sch ref		*Project or programme**	($000)	($000)
56		**6a(v): Asset Relocations**		
58		Relocations	1,270	
59		HCC Ring Road Ruakura to Peachgrove	957	
60		Undergrounding	158	
61				
62				
63		** include additional rows if needed*		
64		All other asset relocations projects or programmes		
65		**Asset relocations expenditure**		2,385
66	*less*	Capital contributions funding asset relocations	1,779	
67		**Asset relocations less capital contributions**		607

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 6a: REPORT ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DISCLOSURE YEAR

This schedule requires a breakdown of capital expenditure on assets incurred in the disclosure year, including any assets in respect of which capital contributions are received, but excluding assets that are vested assets. Information on expenditure on assets must be provided on an accounting accruals basis and must exclude finance costs.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their expenditure on assets in Schedule 14 (Explanatory Notes to Templates).
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

6a(vi): Quality of Supply

		($000)	($000)
	*Project or programme**		
	Voltage upgrade projects due to monitoring	54	
	Power Quality - Works required to correct customer complaints	348	
	** include additional rows if needed*		
	All other quality of supply projects or programmes		
	Quality of supply expenditure		402
less	Capital contributions funding quality of supply		
	Quality of supply less capital contributions		402

6a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory

		($000)	($000)
	*Project or programme**		
	Seismic strengthening of Glasgow and Avalon (old) buildings	20	
	Seismic strengthening of Peacokes Substation	44	
	Seismic strengthening of Bryce Street and Sandwich Road Substation	502	
	** include additional rows if needed*		
	All other legislative and regulatory projects or programmes		
	Legislative and regulatory expenditure		566
less	Capital contributions funding legislative and regulatory		
	Legislative and regulatory less capital contributions		566

6a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment

		($000)	($000)
	*Project or programme**		
	Dannemora subdivision remedial works	368	
	Weavers Sub via resonant earthing (Ground fault neutralizer).	37	
	Network Communication upgrades	329	
	DR Site relocation	95	
	Network Automation	135	
	** include additional rows if needed*		
	All other reliability, safety and environment projects or programmes	1,063	
	Other reliability, safety and environment expenditure		2,028
less	Capital contributions funding other reliability, safety and environment		
	Other reliability, safety and environment less capital contributions		2,028

6a(ix): Non-Network Assets

Routine expenditure

		($000)	($000)
	*Project or programme**		
	Computer equipment	161	
	Comp software	1,034	
	Plant and equipment	300	
	Motor vehicles	1,353	
	** include additional rows if needed*		
	All other routine expenditure projects or programmes		
	Routine expenditure		2,849

Atypical expenditure

		($000)	($000)
	*Project or programme**		
	Office and depot purchase and renovations	11,316	
	** include additional rows if needed*		
	All other atypical expenditure projects or programmes		
	Atypical expenditure		11,316
	Non-network assets expenditure		14,164

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 6b: REPORT ON OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DISCLOSURE YEAR

This schedule requires a breakdown of operating expenditure incurred in the disclosure year.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their operational expenditure in Schedule 14 (Explanatory notes to templates). This includes explanatory comment on any atypical operating expenditure and assets replaced or renewed as part of asset replacement and renewal operational expenditure, and additional information on insurance.
This information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

		($000)	($000)
7	**6b(i): Operational Expenditure**		
8	Service interruptions and emergencies	2,747	
9	Vegetation management	1,135	
10	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	1,513	
11	Asset replacement and renewal	1,372	
12	**Network opex**		6,767
13	System operations and network support	4,101	
14	Business support	7,551	
15	**Non-network opex**		11,652
16			
17	**Operational expenditure**		18,419
18	**6b(ii): Subcomponents of Operational Expenditure (where known)**		
19	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses		650
20	Direct billing*		-
21	Research and development		174
22	Insurance		455
23	** Direct billing expenditure by suppliers that directly bill the majority of their consumers*		

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
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SCHEDULE 7: COMPARISON OF FORECASTS TO ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

This schedule compares actual revenue and expenditure to the previous forecasts that were made for the disclosure year. Accordingly, this schedule requires the forecast revenue and expenditure information from previous disclosures to be inserted.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the variance between actual and target revenue and forecast expenditure in Schedule 14 (Mandatory Explanatory Notes). This information is part of the audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8. For the purpose of this audit, target revenue and forecast expenditures only need to be verified back to previous disclosures.

sch ref

7	**7(i): Revenue**	**Target ($000) [1]**	**Actual ($000)**	**% variance**
8	Line charge revenue	90,972	90,622	(0%)
9	**7(ii): Expenditure on Assets**	**Forecast ($000) [2]**	**Actual ($000)**	**% variance**
10	Consumer connection	7,109	9,375	32%
11	System growth	16,617	10,984	(34%)
12	Asset replacement and renewal	8,990	10,490	17%
13	Asset relocations	4,075	2,385	(41%)
14	Reliability, safety and environment:			
15	Quality of supply	3,440	402	(88%)
16	Legislative and regulatory	-	566	-
17	Other reliability, safety and environment	-	2,028	-
18	**Total reliability, safety and environment**	3,440	2,996	(13%)
19	**Expenditure on network assets**	40,231	36,230	(10%)
20	Non-network capex		14,164	-
21	**Expenditure on assets**	40,231	50,394	25%
22	**7(iii): Operational Expenditure**			
23	Service interruptions and emergencies	2,425	2,747	13%
24	Vegetation management	-	1,135	-
25	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	3,068	1,513	(51%)
26	Asset replacement and renewal	1,720	1,372	(20%)
27	**Network opex**	7,213	6,767	(6%)
28	System operations and network support		4,101	-
29	Business support		7,551	-
30	**Non-network opex**	-	11,652	-
31	**Operational expenditure**	7,213	18,419	155%
32	**7(iv): Subcomponents of Expenditure on Assets (where known)**			
33	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	-	6,473	-
34	Overhead to underground conversion	1,000	1,115	12%
35	Research and development	-	-	-
36				
37	**7(v): Subcomponents of Operational Expenditure (where known)**			
38	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	-	650	-
39	Direct billing	-	-	-
40	Research and development	-	174	-
41	Insurance	-	455	-
42				

43 *1 From the nominal dollar target revenue for the disclosure year disclosed under clause 2.4.3(3) of the Determination*

44 *2 From the nominal dollar expenditure forecast and disclosed in the second to last AMP as the year CY+1 forecast*

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**
Network / Sub-Network Name	

SCHEDULE 8: REPORT ON BILLED QUANTITIES AND LINE CHARGE REVENUES

This schedule requires the billed quantities and associated line charge revenues for each price category code used by the EDB in its pricing schedules. Information is also required on the number of ICPs that are included in each consumer group or price category code, and the energy delivered to these ICPs.

sch ref

8(i): Billed Quantities by Price Component

Billed quantities by price component

Consumer group name or price category code	Consumer type or types (eg, residential, commercial etc.)	Standard or non-standard consumer group (specify)	Average no. of ICPs in disclosure year	Energy delivered to ICPs in disclosure year (MWh)	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed Metering charges	Variable Energy	Variable Demand	Variable Demand	Variable Reactive energy	Rebate	Variable Excess capacity	Posted Discount	Posted Discount	Posted Discount	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments
					Days	Month	Capacity backup	Other	MWh	kW - Summer	kW - Winter	kVArh	kW/month	kW/month	Days	Months	MWh	Days	Month	MWh	kW	kVArh
1153	Traditional network non - TOU (time of use)	Standard	81,714	699,284	29,971,619	-	-	-	699,284	-	-	-	-	-	29,293,071	-	690,636	120,853	-	3,773	-	-
1651	External embedded networks non-TOU	Standard	2,070	12,979	735,041	-	-	-	12,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1361	Demand TOU	Standard	223	39,030	-	2,778	-	-	39,030	81,662	68,867	4,699,736	-	-	-	2,707	-	-	149	1,212	4,781	177,314
1360	400v TOU	Standard	236	102,013	-	2,879	-	-	102,013	172,472	130,289	10,051,345	-	-	-	2,821	-	-	119	1,723	5,810	171,443
1354	11kV TOU	Standard	187	285,826	-	2,282	-	-	285,826	435,434	336,197	11,998,712	75,699	-	-	2,181	-	-	149	10,592	38,720	514,685
1357	33kV TOU	Standard	3	24,774	-	36	-	-	24,774	31,082	20,478	1,097,471	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1293	Unmetered street lighting	Standard	31	10,667	-	-	-	-	10,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	152	8	-
1450	Other unmetered load	Standard	244	287	-	-	-	-	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1496	Commercial (asset specific)	Non-standard	1	7,136	-	-	12	-	7,136	-	-	67,978	-	7,692	-	-	-	-	14	4,893	11,798	308,348
1557	Commercial (asset specific)	Non-standard	2	17,303	-	24	-	24	17,303	22,632	15,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1700	Commercial (asset specific)	Non-standard	1	240	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add extra rows for additional consumer groups or price category codes as necessary																						
		Standard consumer totals	84,707	1,174,861	30,706,659	7,975	-	-	1,174,861	720,650	555,831	27,847,264	75,699	-	29,293,071	7,745	690,636	120,853	420	17,452	49,319	863,442
		Non-standard consumer totals	4	24,678	-	29	12	24	24,439	22,632	15,276	67,978	-	7,692	-	-	-	-	14	4,893	11,798	308,348
		Total for all consumers	84,711	1,199,540	30,706,659	8,004	12	24	1,199,300	743,282	571,107	27,915,242	75,699	7,692	29,293,071	7,745	690,636	120,853	434	22,345	61,117	1,171,790

Add extra columns for additional billed quantities by price component as necessary

8(ii): Line Charge Revenues ($000) by Price Component

Line charge revenues by price component

Consumer group name or price category code	Consumer type or types (eg, residential, commercial etc.)	Standard or non-standard consumer group (specify)	Total line charge revenue in disclosure year	Notional revenue foregone (if applicable)	Total distribution line charge revenue	Total transmission line charge revenue (if available)	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed Metering charges	Variable Energy	Variable Demand	Variable Demand	Variable Reactive energy	Rebate	Variable Excess capacity	Posted Discount	Posted Discount	Posted Discount	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments	Prior period adjustments
						Rate (eg, $/day, $/kWh, etc.)	$/day	Month	Capacity backup	Other	MWh	kW - Summer	kW - Winter	kVArh	kW/month	kW/month	Days	Months	MWh	Days	Month	MWh	kW	kVArh
1153	Traditional network non - TOU (time of use)	Standard	$61,303	-	$61,303	-	$4,478		-	-	$68,634	-	-	-	-	-	($4,394)	-	($7,711)	$18	-	$278	-	-
1651	External embedded networks non-TOU	Standard	$1,303	-	$1,303	-	$85		-	-	$1,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1361	Demand TOU	Standard	$3,288	-	$3,288	-	-	$167	-	-	$1,464	$686	$906	$131	-	-	-	($163)	-	-	$8	$39	$45	$4
1360	400v TOU	Standard	$7,058	-	$7,058	-	-	$173	-	-	$3,183	$1,626	$1,846	$280	-	-	-	($170)	-	-	$7	$47	$60	$4
1354	11kV TOU	Standard	$14,743	-	$14,743	-	-	$138	-	-	$6,574	$3,557	$3,745	$335	($15)	-	-	($131)	-	-	$11	$210	$308	$13
1357	33kV TOU	Standard	$885	-	$885	-	-	$2	-	-	$399	$244	$222	$31	($10)	-	-	($2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1293	Unmetered street lighting	Standard	$1,062	-	$1,062	-	-		-	-	$1,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$13	-	-
1450	Other unmetered load	Standard	$32	-	$32	-	-		-	-	$32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1496	Commercial (asset specific)	Non-standard	$171	-	$171	-	-	-	$56	-	$14	-	-	$2	-	$24	-	-	-	-	$33	$9	$32	$1
1557	Commercial (asset specific)	Non-standard	$629	-	$629	-	-	$1	-	$6	$279	$178	$165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1700	Commercial (asset specific)	Non-standard	$148	-	$148	-	-	$148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add extra rows for additional consumer groups or price category codes as necessary																								
		Standard consumer totals	89,674	-	89,674	-	4,562	481		-	82,553	6,114	6,719	777	(25)		(4,394)	(467)	(7,711)	18	25	587	413	21
		Non-standard consumer totals	949	-	949	-		149	$6	6	293	178	165	2		24					33	9	32	1
		Total for all consumers	$90,622	-	$90,622	-	$4,562	$630	$56	$6	$82,846	$6,292	$6,885	$779	($25)	$24	($4,394)	($467)	($7,711)	$18	$58	$596	$445	$22

Add extra columns for additional line charge revenues by price component as necessary

Check OK

8(iii): Number of ICPs directly billed

Number of directly billed ICPs at year end 4

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**
Network / Sub-network Name	

SCHEDULE 9a: ASSET REGISTER

This schedule requires a summary of the quantity of assets that make up the network, by asset category and asset class. All units relating to cable and line assets, that are expressed in km, refer to circuit lengths.

sch ref

8	Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	Items at start of year (quantity)	Items at end of year (quantity)	Net change	Data accuracy 1–4
9	All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.	36,520	36,976	456	3
10	All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.	2,562	2,572	10	3
11	All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.	-	-	-	3
12	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km	198	198	1	3
13	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km	-	-	-	N/A
14	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km	217	219	2	3
15	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Oil pressurised)	km	-	-	-	N/A
16	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Gas pressurised)	km	-	-	-	N/A
17	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (PILC)	km	15	15	-	3
18	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (XLPE)	km	-	-	-	N/A
19	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Oil pressurised)	km	-	-	-	N/A
20	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Gas Pressurised)	km	-	-	-	N/A
21	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (PILC)	km	-	-	-	N/A
22	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission submarine cable	km	-	-	-	N/A
23	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations up to 66kV	No.	24	25	1	3
24	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.	-	-	-	N/A
25	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	N/A
26	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	-	N/A
27	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.	-	-	-	N/A
28	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.	7	7	-	4
29	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.	10	10	-	4
30	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.	83	83	-	4
31	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	26	27	1	4
32	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.	-	-	-	N/A
33	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted)	No.	-	-	-	N/A
34	HV	Zone Substation Transformer	Zone Substation Transformers	No.	48	49	1	3
35	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km	1,933	1,952	19	3
36	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Aerial Cable Conductor	km	-	-	-	N/A
37	HV	Distribution Line	SWER conductor	km	-	-	-	N/A
38	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG XLPE or PVC	km	472	495	23	3
39	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km	127	127	-	3
40	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km	-	-	-	N/A
41	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.	137	145	8	3
42	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.	364	364	-	3
43	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.	6,285	6,468	183	3
44	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switch (ground mounted) - except RMU	No.	-	-	-	3
45	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV RMU	No.	809	865	56	3
46	HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.	3,586	3,780	194	3
47	HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.	1,629	1,716	87	3
48	HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.	12	12	-	3
49	HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.	-	-	-	N/A
50	LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km	1,055	1,059	4	3
51	LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km	1,109	1,133	24	3
52	LV	LV Street lighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km	1,130	1,142	12	3
53	LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.	85,906	87,075	1,169	3
54	All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.	819	820	1	3
55	All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single system	Lot	795	841	46	3
56	All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No	1	1	-	4
57	All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot	8	8	-	4
58	All	Load Control	Relays	No	52,907	53,311	404	2
59	All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km	-	-	-	N/A

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**
Network / Sub-network Name	

SCHEDULE 9b: ASSET AGE PROFILE

This schedule requires a summary of the age profile (based on year of installation) of the assets that make up the network, by asset category and asset class. All units relating to cable and line assets, that are expressed in km, refer to circuit lengths.

sch ref

Disclosure Year (year ended) 31 March 2013

Number of assets at disclosure year end by installation date

9	Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	pre-1940	1940 –1949	1950 –1959	1960 –1969	1970 –1979	1980 –1989	1990 –1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	No. with Age unknown	Total assets at year end	No. with default dates	Data accuracy (1–4)
10	All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.	7	5	178	2,273	20,835	6,371	1,938	252	313	392	237	259	370	382	405	397	436	282	580	608	456	-	36,976	16	3
11	All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.	-	-	264	212	821	567	397	51	62	34	36	15	28	19	12	13	13	6	7	5	10	-	2,572	3	3
12	All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
13	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km	-	-	2	6	69	34	23	0	13	0	3	-	8	6	1	2	0	-	30	1	1	-	198	-	3
14	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
15	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km	-	-	-	2	11	7	10	7	8	1	0	3	29	29	11	12	7	3	55	23	2	-	219	-	3
16	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Oil pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
17	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Gas pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
18	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (PILC)	km	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3
19	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (XLPE)	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
20	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Oil pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
21	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Gas Pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
22	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (PILC)	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
23	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission submarine cable	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
24	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations up to 66kV	No.	-	-	-	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	1	1	1	-	25	-	3
25	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
26	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
27	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
28	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
29	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4
30	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	-	-	10	-	4
31	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	-	9	7	-	-	83	-	4
32	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	-	3	3	7	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	27	-	4
33	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
34	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
45	HV	Zone Substation Transformer	Zone Substation Transformers	No.	-	-	-	8	13	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	4	5	-	2	4	2	1	-	49	-	3
46	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km	-	0	6	84	1,140	396	111	13	28	23	9	25	20	15	9	9	13	11	6	14	19	-	1,952	1	3
47	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Aerial Cable Conductor	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	N/A
48	HV	Distribution Line	SWER conductor	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
49	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG XLPE or PVC	km	-	-	0	54	57	45	38	16	12	20	11	16	21	28	20	30	42	20	17	24	23	-	495	-	3
50	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km	-	-	0	17	52	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	3
51	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
52	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.	4	-	-	-	1	17	3	1	2	8	4	13	40	1	6	7	11	2	3	14	8	-	145	-	3
53	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	2	47	45	36	43	11	14	13	1	1	3	5	22	36	23	13	36	13	-	-	364	-	3
54	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.	10	9	6	123	1,719	1,458	574	90	176	213	166	180	148	214	164	198	207	149	212	265	183	4	6,468	-	3
55	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switch (ground mounted) - except RMU	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
56	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV RMU	No.	1	-	6	41	182	66	39	10	14	51	24	21	44	49	46	44	39	42	28	62	56	-	865	-	3
57	HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.	5	28	73	165	319	678	640	73	105	131	118	95	143	137	141	146	160	102	123	204	194	-	3,780	-	3
58	HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.	3	1	14	83	236	265	221	28	40	48	32	46	55	58	80	92	87	67	77	96	87	-	1,716	4	3
59	HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	-	3
60	HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
61	LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km	-	0	1	33	490	274	122	12	16	18	12	12	16	19	11	6	4	3	2	4	4	-	1,059	2	3
62	LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km	0	4	-	57	202	274	135	26	26	27	28	35	47	61	39	54	37	17	19	19	24	-	1,133	0	3
63	LV	LV Street lighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km	0	0	1	23	213	227	167	50	45	50	43	61	63	45	29	31	38	12	11	20	12	-	1,142	-	3
64	LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.	1	7	302	3,225	51,004	9,147	3,664	63	69	1,042	1,447	1,742	1,872	1,952	2,137	2,698	1,277	1,385	1,320	1,151	1,169	401	87,075	36,104	2
65	All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.	-	-	1	115	112	49	56	33	4	44	6	9	19	8	52	63	65	21	77	77	1	8	820	-	3
66	All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single system	Lot	22	-	-	-	2	20	18	27	60	44	24	48	64	14	78	24	105	66	53	120	46	6	841	-	3
67	All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
68	All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4
69	All	Load Control	Relays	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,311	53,311	-	1
70	All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**
Network / Sub-network Name	

SCHEDULE 9c: REPORT ON OVERHEAD LINES AND UNDERGROUND CABLES

This schedule requires a summary of the key characteristics of the overhead line and underground cable network. All units relating to cable and line assets, that are expressed in km, refer to circuit lengths.

sch ref

		Overhead (km)	Underground (km)	Total circuit length (km)
9				
10	**Circuit length by operating voltage (at year end)**			
11	> 66kV			-
12	50kV & 66kV			-
13	33kV	198	234	432
14	SWER (all SWER voltages)	-	-	-
15	22kV (other than SWER)	-	-	-
16	6.6kV to 11kV (inclusive—other than SWER)	1,952	623	2,575
17	Low voltage (< 1kV)	1,059	1,132	2,191
18	**Total circuit length (for supply)**	3,209	1,990	5,199
19				
20	Dedicated street lighting circuit length (km)	266	876	1,142
21	Circuit in sensitive areas (conservation areas, iwi territory etc) (km)			1,946
22				

		Circuit length (km)	(% of total overhead length)
23	**Overhead circuit length by terrain (at year end)**		
24	Urban	585	18%
25	Rural	2,292	71%
26	Remote only	-	-
27	Rugged only	332	10%
28	Remote and rugged	-	-
29	Unallocated overhead lines	-	-
30	**Total overhead length**	3,209	100%
31			

		Circuit length (km)	(% of total circuit length)
32			
33	Length of circuit within 10km of coastline or geothermal areas (where known)	294	6%

		Circuit length (km)	(% of total overhead length)
34			
35	Overhead circuit requiring vegetation management	3,209	100%

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**

SCHEDULE 9d: REPORT ON EMBEDDED NETWORKS

This schedule requires information concerning embedded networks owned by an EDB that are embedded in another EDB's network or in another embedded network.

sch ref

	Location *	Number of ICPs served	Line charge revenue ($000)
8			
9	Aotea	482	325
10	Belfast	37	30
11	Brick Street	9	5
12	Flagship	1	0
13	Half Moon Bay	52	49
14	Hulme Place	32	12
15	Jeff's Road Dannemora	784	439
16	Kirkdale	264	173
17	Oaklands	177	121
18	Parawera	9	10
19	Porchester Road	74	9
20	Ryan Place	48	22
21	Silverwood	38	14
22	Southgate	63	38
23	The Strand	50	21
24	Wharewaka - Sold in 2012	103	35
25			

26 ** Extend embedded distribution networks table as necessary to disclose each embedded network owned by the EDB which is embedded in another EDB's network or in another embedded network*

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**
Network / Sub-network Name	

SCHEDULE 9e: REPORT ON NETWORK DEMAND

This schedule requires a summary of the key measures of network utilisation for the disclosure year (number of new connections including distributed generation, peak demand and electricity volumes conveyed).

sch ref

8 **9e(i): Consumer Connections**

9 *Number of ICPs connected in year by consumer type*

10 *Consumer types defined by EDB**	Number of connections (ICPs)
11 Traditional network non - TOU (time of use)	867
12 External embedded networks non-TOU	70
13 Demand TOU	28
14 400v TOU	1
15 11kV TOU	(2)
33kV TOU	-
Unmetered street lighting	-
Other unmetered load	(1)
Commercial (asset specific)	-
Commercial (asset specific)	-
Commercial (asset specific)	-

16 ** include additional rows if needed*

17	**Connections total**	963
18		
19	**Distributed generation**	
20	Number of connections made in year	15 **connections**
21	Capacity of distributed generation installed in year	0.1 **MVA**

22 **9e(ii): System Demand**

23

			Demand at time of maximum coincident demand (MW)	
25		**Maximum coincident system demand**		
26		GXP demand	240	
27	*plus*	Distributed generation output at HV and above	0	
28		**Maximum coincident system demand**	240	
29	*less*	Net transfers to (from) other EDBs at HV and above	-	
30		**Demand on system for supply to consumers' connection points**	240	
			Energy (GWh)	**Energy (GWh)**
31		**Electricity volumes carried**		
32		Electricity supplied from GXPs	937	
33	*less*	Electricity exports to GXPs	121	
34	*plus*	Electricity supplied from distributed generation	425	
35	*less*	Net electricity supplied to (from) other EDBs	(13)	
36		**Electricity entering system for supply to consumers' connection points**	1,253	
37	*less*	Total energy delivered to ICPs	1,200	
38		**Electricity losses (loss ratio)**	54	4.3%
39				
40		**Load factor**	60%	

41 **9e(iii): Transformer Capacity**

42		(MVA)
43	Distribution transformer capacity (EDB owned)	790
44	Distribution transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned)	25
45	**Total distribution transformer capacity**	815
46		
47	**Zone substation transformer capacity**	740

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
For Year Ended	**31 March 2013**
Network / Sub-network Name	

SCHEDULE 10: REPORT ON NETWORK RELIABILITY

This schedule requires a summary of the key measures of network reliability (interruptions, SAIDI, SAIFI and fault rate) for the disclosure year. EDBs must provide explanatory comment on their network reliability for the disclosure year in Schedule 14 (Explanatory notes to templates). The SAIFI and SAIDI information is part of audited disclosure information (as defined in section 1.4 of the ID determination), and so is subject to the assurance report required by section 2.8.

sch ref

8 **10(i): Interruptions**

		Number of interruptions
9	**Interruptions by class**	
10	Class A (planned interruptions by Transpower)	-
11	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)	380
12	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)	555
13	Class D (unplanned interruptions by Transpower)	-
14	Class E (unplanned interruptions of EDB owned generation)	-
15	Class F (unplanned interruptions of generation owned by others)	-
16	Class G (unplanned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)	-
17	Class H (planned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)	-
18	Class I (interruptions caused by parties not included above)	-
19	**Total**	935
20		

		≤3Hrs	>3hrs
21	**Interruption restoration**		
22	Class C interruptions restored within	411	144
23			

		SAIFI	SAIDI
24	**SAIFI and SAIDI by class**		
25	Class A (planned interruptions by Transpower)	-	-
26	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)	0.15	14.72
27	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)	1.28	60.40
28	Class D (unplanned interruptions by Transpower)	-	-
29	Class E (unplanned interruptions of EDB owned generation)	-	-
30	Class F (unplanned interruptions of generation owned by others)	-	-
31	Class G (unplanned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)	-	-
32	Class H (planned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)	-	-
33	Class I (interruptions caused by parties not included above)	-	-
34	**Total**	1.44	75.1
35			

		Normalised SAIFI	Normalised SAIDI
36	**Normalised SAIFI and SAIDI**		
37	Classes B & C (interruptions on the network)	1.44	75.1
38			

		SAIFI reliability limit	SAIDI reliability limit
39	**Quality path normalised reliability limit**		
40	SAIFI and SAIDI limits applicable to disclosure year*		
41	** not applicable to exempt EDBs*		

42 **10(ii): Class C Interruptions and Duration by Cause**

43

		SAIFI	SAIDI
44	**Cause**		
45	Lightning	0.03	1.82
46	Vegetation	0.05	1.74
47	Adverse weather	0.14	3.80
48	Adverse environment	-	-
49	Third party interference	0.14	11.59
50	Wildlife	0.14	5.20
51	Human error	0.04	0.82
52	Defective equipment	0.74	35.39
53	Cause unknown	0.00	0.04

62 **10(iii): Class B Interruptions and Duration by Main Equipment Involved**

63

		SAIFI	SAIDI
64	**Main equipment involved**		
65	Subtransmission lines	-	-
66	Subtransmission cables	-	-
67	Subtransmission other	-	-
68	Distribution lines (excluding LV)	0.15	14.48
69	Distribution cables (excluding LV)	-	-
70	Distribution other (excluding LV)	0.00	0.23

71 **10(iv): Class C Interruptions and Duration by Main Equipment Involved**

72

		SAIFI	SAIDI
73	**Main equipment involved**		
74	Subtransmission lines	0.03	0.20
75	Subtransmission cables	0.13	2.79
76	Subtransmission other	0.07	1.59
77	Distribution lines (excluding LV)	0.69	32.75
78	Distribution cables (excluding LV)	0.11	8.76
79	Distribution other (excluding LV)	0.26	14.30

80 **10(v): Fault Rate**

		Number of Faults	Circuit length (km)	Fault rate (faults per 100km)
81	**Main equipment involved**			
82	Subtransmission lines	2	198	1.01
83	Subtransmission cables	2	234	0.85
84	Subtransmission other	1		
85	Distribution lines (excluding LV)	174	1,952	8.91
86	Distribution cables (excluding LV)	27	623	4.33
87	Distribution other (excluding LV)	349		
88	**Total**	555		

EDB Information Disclosure Requirements

Information Templates

for

Schedules 11–13

Company Name	WEL Networks Ltd
Disclosure Date	30 August 2013
AMP Planning Period Start Date (first day)	1 April 2013

Templates for Schedules 11a–13 (Asset Management Plan)
Template Version 2.0. Prepared 15 November 2012

Table of Contents

Schedule	Description
	Asset Management Plan Schedule Templates
11a	Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure
11b	Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure
12a	Report on Asset Condition
12b	Report on Forecast Capacity
12c	Report on Forecast Demand
12d	Report on Forecast Interruptions and Duration
13	Report on Asset Management Maturity

Disclosure Template Guidelines for Information Entry

These templates have been prepared for use by EDBs when making disclosures under subclauses 2.6.1(4), 2.6.1(5) and 2.6.5(5) of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012. Disclosures made under subclauses 2.6.1(4) and 2.6.1(5) must be made before the start of each disclosure year. Disclosures made under subclauses 2.6.5(5) must be made within 5 months after the start of the disclosure year. With the exception of Schedule 12b(ii) discussed below, the information disclosed under 2.6.5(5) should be identical to that disclosed under 2.6.1(4) and 2.6.1(5).

Company Name and Dates

To prepare the templates for disclosure, the supplier's company name should be entered in cell C8, the date of the first day of the 10 year planning period should be entered in cell C12, and the date on which the information is disclosed should be entered in cell C10 of the CoverSheet worksheet.
The cell C12 entry (planning period start date) is used to calculate disclosure years in the column headings that show above some of the tables. It is also used to calculate the AMP planning period dates in the template title blocks (the title blocks are the light green shaded areas at the top of each template).
The cell C8 entry (company name) is used in the template title blocks.
Dates should be entered in day/month/year order (Example -"1 April 2013").

Data Entry Cells and Calculated Cells

Data entered into this workbook may be entered only into the data entry cells. Data entry cells are the bordered, unshaded areas (white cells) in each template. Under no circumstances should data be entered into the workbook outside a data entry cell.
In some cases, where the information for disclosure is able to be ascertained from disclosures elsewhere in the workbook, such information is disclosed in a calculated cell. Under no circumstances should the formulas in a calculated cell be overwritten.

Validation Settings on Data Entry Cells

To maintain a consistency of format and to guard against errors in data entry, some data entry cells test entries for validity and accept only a limited range of values. For example, entries may be limited to a list of category names or to values between 0% and 100%. Where this occurs, a validation message will appear when data is being entered.

Conditional Formatting Settings on Data Entry Cells

Schedule 12a columns G to K contains conditional formatting. The cells will change colour if the row totals do not add to 100%.

Inserting Additional Rows

The templates for schedules 11a, 12b and 12c may require additional rows to be inserted in tables marked 'include additional rows if Additional rows must not be inserted directly above the first row or below the last row of a table. This is to ensure that entries made in the new row are included in the totals.
For schedule 12b the formula for column J will need to be copied into the inserted row(s).

Schedule 12b(ii)

The purpose of schedule 12b(ii) is to disclose transformer capacity as at the end of the current year. Because the information may not be available in time for disclosures made under subclause 2.6.1(4), but available for disclosures made under 2.6.5(5), the Commission intends to consider issuing an exemption from disclosing schedule 12b(ii) under subclause 2.6.1(4). Accordingly, the Excel template has been modified to allow the value "N/A" to be entered into these input cells.

Schedule 12d Report Forecast Interruptions and Duration sub-network disclosures

If the supplier has sub-networks, schedule 12d must be completed for the network and for each sub-network. A copy of the schedule 12d worksheet must be made for each sub-network.

Schedule 13 Report on Asset Management Maturity

The name of the standard applied (eg, 'PAS55') must be entered in cell K4.

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This schedule requires a breakdown of forecast expenditure on assets for the current disclosure year and a 10 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP. The forecast is to be expressed in both constant price and nominal dollar terms. Also required is a forecast of the value of commissioned assets (i.e., the value of RAB additions)

EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the difference between constant price and nominal dollar forecasts of expenditure on assets in Schedule 14a (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).

This information is not part of audited disclosure information.

sch ref

			Current Year CY	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
7		for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**	**31 Mar 19**	**31 Mar 20**	**31 Mar 21**	**31 Mar 22**	**31 Mar 23**
8	**11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast**		**$000 (in nominal dollars)**										
9	Consumer connection		9,375	8,338	7,270	7,426	7,855	7,962	7,555	7,408	7,552	7,696	7,840
10	System growth		10,984	25,047	26,466	12,767	23,293	19,514	13,934	11,271	12,053	5,141	4,812
11	Asset replacement and renewal		10,490	12,683	11,945	12,207	12,590	12,054	14,460	11,945	12,862	11,776	10,572
12	Asset relocations		2,385	2,659	2,717	2,776	2,834	2,893	2,951	3,010	3,068	3,127	3,185
13	Reliability, safety and environment:												
14	Quality of supply		402	614	627	641	654	668	681	695	708	722	718
15	Legislative and regulatory		566	675	105	107	109	111	114	-	-	-	-
16	Other reliability, safety and environment		2,028	3,977	1,188	907	1,246	762	945	859	837	601	560
17	**Total reliability, safety and environment**		2,996	5,265	1,920	1,654	2,009	1,540	1,739	1,553	1,545	1,323	1,278
18	**Expenditure on network assets**		36,230	53,992	50,318	36,829	48,581	43,962	40,640	35,187	37,080	29,063	27,686
19	Non-network assets		14,164	7,601	3,619	4,734	4,522	4,990	2,484	3,105	2,908	3,946	3,791
20	**Expenditure on assets**		50,394	61,594	53,937	41,563	53,103	48,952	43,124	38,292	39,987	33,008	31,477
21													
22	*plus*	Cost of financing	290	349	1,022	1,068	1,332	1,287	1,267	118	-	-	-
23	*less*	Value of capital contributions	4,819	3,383	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317	4,317
24	*plus*	Value of vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25													
26	**Capital expenditure forecast**		45,865	58,559	50,642	38,314	50,117	45,922	40,074	34,093	35,670	28,691	27,159
27													
28	Value of commissioned assets		51,554	34,946	29,800	24,217	30,144	28,258	24,071	20,816	21,448	18,477	17,634

			Current Year CY	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
29		for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**	**31 Mar 19**	**31 Mar 20**	**31 Mar 21**	**31 Mar 22**	**31 Mar 23**
30			**$000 (in constant prices)**										
31	Consumer connection		9,375	8,155	6,957	6,957	7,207	7,157	6,657	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400
32	System growth		10,984	24,495	25,326	11,959	21,370	17,540	12,277	9,737	10,214	4,275	3,928
33	Asset replacement and renewal		10,490	12,404	11,431	11,435	11,550	10,835	12,740	10,320	10,900	9,793	8,630
34	Asset relocations		2,385	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
35	Reliability, safety and environment:												
36	Quality of supply		402	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	586
37	Legislative and regulatory		566	660	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
38	Other reliability, safety and environment		2,028	3,890	1,137	850	1,144	685	833	742	709	500	457
39	**Total reliability, safety and environment**		2,996	5,150	1,837	1,550	1,844	1,385	1,533	1,342	1,309	1,100	1,043
40	**Expenditure on network assets**		36,230	52,804	48,151	34,500	44,570	39,517	35,806	30,399	31,423	24,168	22,601
41	Non-network assets		14,164	7,377	3,496	4,483	4,198	4,542	2,217	2,716	2,494	3,318	3,125
42	**Expenditure on assets**		50,394	60,181	51,647	38,983	48,768	44,059	38,023	33,115	33,917	27,486	25,726
43													
44	**Subcomponents of expenditure on assets (where known)**												
45	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses		6,473	14,556	5,840	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451
46	Overhead to underground conversion		1,115	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
47	Research and development		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This schedule requires a breakdown of forecast expenditure on assets for the current disclosure year and a 10 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP. The forecast is to be expressed in both constant price and nominal dollar terms. Also required is a forecast of the value of commissioned assets (i.e., the value of RAB additions)

EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the difference between constant price and nominal dollar forecasts of expenditure on assets in Schedule 14a (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).

This information is not part of audited disclosure information.

sch ref

		Current Year CY	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
58	for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**	**31 Mar 19**	**31 Mar 20**	**31 Mar 21**	**31 Mar 22**	**31 Mar 23**
59	**Difference between nominal and constant price forecasts**	**$000**										
60	Consumer connection	-	183	313	470	649	805	899	1,008	1,152	1,296	1,440
61	System growth	-	551	1,140	807	1,923	1,973	1,657	1,534	1,839	866	884
62	Asset replacement and renewal	-	279	514	772	1,040	1,219	1,720	1,625	1,962	1,983	1,942
63	Asset relocations	-	59	117	176	234	293	351	410	468	527	585
64	Reliability, safety and environment:											
65	Quality of supply	-	14	27	40	54	68	81	95	108	122	132
66	Legislative and regulatory	-	15	5	7	9	11	14	-	-	-	-
67	Other reliability, safety and environment	-	88	51	57	103	77	112	117	128	101	103
68	**Total reliability, safety and environment**	-	116	83	105	166	156	207	211	236	223	235
69	**Expenditure on network assets**	-	1,188	2,167	2,329	4,011	4,446	4,834	4,788	5,656	4,894	5,085
70	Non-network assets	-	225	123	251	324	448	267	389	414	628	666
71	**Expenditure on assets**	-	1,413	2,290	2,580	4,335	4,894	5,101	5,176	6,070	5,522	5,751
72												

		Current Year CY	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
73	for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**
74	**11a(ii): Consumer Connection**						
75	*Consumer types defined by EDB**	**$000 (in constant prices)**					
76	Traditional network non - TOU (time of use)	5,360	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,600
77	External embedded networks non-TOU	860	357	257	257	257	257
78	Demand TOU	765	639	639	639	639	639
79	400v TOU	781	652	652	652	652	652
	11kV TOU	619	1,588	509	509	509	509
	33kV TOU	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asset Specific Customer	989	20	-	-	250	500
80		-	-	-	-	-	-
81	**include additional rows if needed*						
82	**Consumer connection expenditure**	9,375	8,155	6,957	6,957	7,207	7,157
83	*less* Capital contributions funding consumer connection	2,806	2,285	2,617	2,617	2,617	2,617
84	**Consumer connection less capital contributions**	6,569	5,870	4,340	4,340	4,590	4,540
85	**11a(iii): System Growth**						
86	Subtransmission	779	2,276	2,881	3,630	9,401	8,396
87	Zone substations	1,449	4,394	13,100	4,494	8,228	5,451
88	Distribution and LV lines	1,129	2,424	1,775	2,596	2,425	2,425
89	Distribution and LV cables	357	241	1,188	589	721	668
90	Distribution substations and transformers	755	502	201	91	91	91
91	Distribution switchgear	42	101	87	45	35	34
92	Other network assets	6,473	14,556	6,095	514	468	475
93	**System growth expenditure**	10,984	24,495	25,326	11,959	21,370	17,540
94	*less* Capital contributions funding system growth	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	**System growth less capital contributions**	10,984	24,495	25,326	11,959	21,370	17,540

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This schedule requires a breakdown of forecast expenditure on assets for the current disclosure year and a 10 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP. The forecast is to be expressed in both constant price and nominal dollar terms. Also required is a forecast of the value of commissioned assets (i.e., the value of RAB additions)
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the difference between constant price and nominal dollar forecasts of expenditure on assets in Schedule 14a (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).
This information is not part of audited disclosure information.

sch ref

			Current Year CY	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
103								
104		for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**
105	**11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal**		**$000 (in constant prices)**					
106		Subtransmission	2	32	-	-	-	-
107		Zone substations	123	2,640	831	805	930	325
108		Distribution and LV lines	7,722	6,676	6,968	6,918	6,818	6,818
109		Distribution and LV cables	325	110	109	109	109	109
110		Distribution substations and transformers	620	836	1,137	1,537	1,637	1,637
111		Distribution switchgear	1,010	1,125	1,425	1,325	1,340	1,340
112		Other network assets	688	985	961	741	716	606
113		**Asset replacement and renewal expenditure**	10,490	12,404	11,431	11,435	11,550	10,835
114	*less*	Capital contributions funding asset replacement and renewal	235	281	401	401	401	401
115		**Asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions**	10,255	12,124	11,030	11,035	11,150	10,435
116	**11a(v):Asset Relocations**							
117		*Project or programme**						
118		Relocations	1,270	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
119		HCC Ring Road Ruakura to Peachgrove	957	-	-	-	-	-
120		Undergrounding	158	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
121			-	-	-	-	-	-
122			-	-	-	-	-	-
123		**include additional rows if needed*						
124		All other asset relocations projects or programmes						
125		**Asset relocations expenditure**	2,385	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
126	*less*	Capital contributions funding asset relocations	1,779	818	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
127		**Asset relocations less capital contributions**	607	1,782	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
128								
129	**11a(vi):Quality of Supply**							
130		*Project or programme**						
131		Voltage upgrade projects due to monitoring	54	100	100	100	100	100
132		Power Quality - Works required to correct customer complaints	348	500	500	500	500	500
133			-	-	-	-	-	-
134			-	-	-	-	-	-
135			-	-	-	-	-	-
136		**include additional rows if needed*						
137		All other quality of supply projects or programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
138		**Quality of supply expenditure**	402	600	600	600	600	600
139	*less*	Capital contributions funding quality of supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
140		**Quality of supply less capital contributions**	402	600	600	600	600	600
141								
142	**11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory**							
143		*Project or programme**						
144		Seismic upgrades of substations	20	100	100	100	100	100
145		Seismic strengthening of Glasgow and Avalon (old) buildings	44	560	-	-	-	-
146		Seismic strengthening of Peacokes Substation	502	-	-	-	-	-
147			-	-	-	-	-	-
148			-	-	-	-	-	-
149		**include additional rows if needed*						
150		All other legislative and regulatory projects or programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
151		**Legislative and regulatory expenditure**	566	660	100	100	100	100
152	*less*	Capital contributions funding legislative and regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-
153		**Legislative and regulatory less capital contributions**	566	660	100	100	100	100

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This schedule requires a breakdown of forecast expenditure on assets for the current disclosure year and a 10 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP. The forecast is to be expressed in both constant price and nominal dollar terms. Also required is a forecast of the value of commissioned assets (i.e., the value of RAB additions)

EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the difference between constant price and nominal dollar forecasts of expenditure on assets in Schedule 14a (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).

This information is not part of audited disclosure information.

sch ref			*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
161								
162		for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**
163	**11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environme**							
164	*Project or programme**		**$000 (in constant prices)**					
165	Dannemora subdivision remedial works		368	773	-	-	-	-
166	Weavers Sub via resonant earthing (Ground fault neutralizer).		37	473	107	-	-	-
167	Network Communication upgrades		329	584	216	352	623	163
168	DR Site relocation		95	459	-	-	-	-
169	Network Automation		135	431	350	50	50	50
170	**include additional rows if needed*							
171	All other reliability, safety and environment projects or programmes		1,063	1,170	465	448	471	472
172	**Other reliability, safety and environment expenditure**		2,028	3,890	1,137	850	1,144	685
173	*less* Capital contributions funding other reliability, safety and environment		-	-	-	-	-	-
174	**Other reliability, safety and environment less capital contributions**		2,028	3,890	1,137	850	1,144	685
175								
176								
177								
178	**11a(ix): Non-Network Assets**							
179	**Routine expenditure**							
180	*Project or programme**							
181	Computer equipment		161	520	250	140	390	250
182	Comp software		1,034	3,194	2,272	2,053	2,025	3,528
183	Plant and equipment		300	215	252	252	262	292
184	Motor vehicles		1,353	1,872	722	2,038	1,521	472
185			-	-	-	-	-	-
186	**include additional rows if needed*							
187	All other routine expenditure projects or programmes		-	-	-	-	-	-
188	**Routine expenditure**		2,849	5,801	3,496	4,483	4,198	4,542
189	**Atypical expenditure**							
190	*Project or programme**							
191	Office and depot purchase and renovations		11,316	1,576	-	-	-	-
192			-	-	-	-	-	-
193			-	-	-	-	-	-
194			-	-	-	-	-	-
195			-	-	-	-	-	-
196	**include additional rows if needed*							
197	All other atypical projects or programmes		-	-	-	-	-	-
198	**Atypical expenditure**		11,316	1,576	-	-	-	-
199								
200	**Non-network assets expenditure**		14,164	7,377	3,496	4,483	4,198	4,542

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 11b: REPORT ON FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

This schedule requires a breakdown of forecast operational expenditure for the disclosure year and a 10 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP. The forecast is to be expressed in both constant price and nominal dollar terms.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the difference between constant price and nominal dollar operational expenditure forecasts in Schedule 14a (Mandatory Explanatory Notes).
This information is not part of audited disclosure information.

sch ref

7		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
8	for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**	**31 Mar 19**	**31 Mar 20**	**31 Mar 21**	**31 Mar 22**	**31 Mar 23**
9	**Operational Expenditure Forecast**	**$000 (in nominal dollars)**										
10	Service interruptions and emergencies	2,747	2,665	2,718	2,778	2,840	2,899	2,962	3,021	3,080	3,148	3,207
11	Vegetation management	1,135	1,464	1,327	1,356	1,384	1,413	1,305	1,331	1,357	1,383	1,409
12	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	1,513	1,981	2,065	2,119	2,203	2,248	2,367	2,414	2,461	2,594	2,643
13	Asset replacement and renewal	1,372	1,724	1,756	1,794	1,832	1,869	1,921	1,959	1,997	2,035	2,073
14	**Network Opex**	6,767	7,834	7,866	8,046	8,259	8,429	8,556	8,725	8,895	9,161	9,332
15	System operations and network support	4,101	6,014	7,078	7,288	7,426	7,576	7,714	7,853	7,992	8,131	8,271
16	Business support	7,551	7,447	7,390	7,578	7,798	7,955	8,248	8,479	8,703	8,953	9,196
17	**Non-network opex**	11,652	13,460	14,468	14,866	15,224	15,531	15,963	16,332	16,695	17,085	17,467
18	**Operational expenditure**	18,419	21,294	22,334	22,912	23,483	23,961	24,518	25,058	25,590	26,245	26,799

19		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
20	for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**	**31 Mar 19**	**31 Mar 20**	**31 Mar 21**	**31 Mar 22**	**31 Mar 23**
21		**$000 (in constant prices)**										
22	Service interruptions and emergencies	2,747	2,606	2,601	2,602	2,606	2,606	2,610	2,610	2,610	2,618	2,618
23	Vegetation management	1,135	1,431	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
24	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	1,513	1,938	1,976	1,985	2,021	2,021	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,157	2,157
25	Asset replacement and renewal	1,372	1,686	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,693
26	**Network Opex**	6,767	7,662	7,527	7,537	7,577	7,577	7,538	7,538	7,538	7,618	7,618
27	System operations and network support	4,101	5,923	6,807	6,878	6,878	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888
28	Business support	7,551	7,335	7,113	7,154	7,224	7,234	7,364	7,433	7,493	7,573	7,642
29	**Non-network opex**	11,652	13,258	13,920	14,032	14,102	14,122	14,251	14,321	14,381	14,460	14,530
30	**Operational expenditure**	18,419	20,920	21,447	21,569	21,679	21,699	21,789	21,859	21,919	22,078	22,148

31	**Subcomponents of operational expenditure (where known)**											
32	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	650	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	Direct billing*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	Research and Development	174	130	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
35	Insurance	455	485	518	538	558	578	598	618	637	657	677

37 ** Direct billing expenditure by suppliers that direct bill the majority of their consumers*

38

39		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
40	for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**	**31 Mar 19**	**31 Mar 20**	**31 Mar 21**	**31 Mar 22**	**31 Mar 23**
41	**Difference between nominal and real forecasts**	**$000**										
42	Service interruptions and emergencies	-	59	117	176	235	293	352	411	470	530	589
43	Vegetation management	-	32	57	86	114	143	155	181	207	233	259
44	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	-	44	89	134	182	227	282	328	375	437	485
45	Asset replacement and renewal	-	38	76	113	151	189	228	267	305	343	381
46	**Network Opex**	-	172	339	509	682	852	1,018	1,187	1,357	1,543	1,714
47	System operations and network support	-	90	271	411	549	688	827	966	1,105	1,244	1,383
48	Business support	-	112	278	423	574	721	885	1,046	1,210	1,380	1,554
49	**Non-network opex**	-	202	548	834	1,122	1,410	1,711	2,012	2,314	2,624	2,937
50	**Operational expenditure**	-	374	887	1,343	1,804	2,262	2,729	3,199	3,671	4,167	4,651

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 12a: REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION

This schedule requires a breakdown of asset condition by asset class as at the start of the forecast year. The data accuracy assessment relates to the percentage values disclosed in the asset condition columns. Also required is a forecast of the percentage of units to be replaced in the next 5 years. All information should be consistent with the information provided in the AMP and the expenditure on assets forecast in Schedule 11a. All units relating to cable and line assets, that are expressed in km, refer to circuit lengths.

sch ref

					Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)						
	Voltage	**Asset category**	**Asset class**	**Units**	**Grade 1**	**Grade 2**	**Grade 3**	**Grade 4**	**Grade unknown**	**Data accuracy (1–4)**	**% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years**
10	All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.	-	1.72%	-	88.28%	10.00%	2	2.40%
11	All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.	34.62%	-	41.76%	13.62%	10.00%	2	35.00%
12	All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
13	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km						N/A	-
14	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
15	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km						N/A	-
16	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Oil pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
17	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Gas pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
18	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (PILC)	km						N/A	-
19	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (XLPE)	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
20	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Oil pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
21	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Gas Pressurised)	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
22	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (PILC)	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
23	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission submarine cable	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
24	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations up to 66kV	No.	-	2.11%	58.73%	34.16%	5.00%	3	-
25	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
26	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	25.71%	41.50%	27.79%	5.00%	2	20.37%
27	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	25.71%	41.50%	27.79%	5.00%	2	20.37%
28	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.						N/A	-
29	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.	-	-	100.00%	-	-	3	-
30	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.	-	-	-	100.00%	-	3	-
31	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
32	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
33	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
34	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 12a: REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION

This schedule requires a breakdown of asset condition by asset class as at the start of the forecast year. The data accuracy assessment relates to the percentage values disclosed in the asset condition columns. Also required is a forecast of the percentage of units to be replaced in the next 5 years. All information should be consistent with the information provided in the AMP and the expenditure on assets forecast in Schedule 11a. All units relating to cable and line assets, that are expressed in km, refer to circuit lengths.

sch ref

	Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)						
					Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1–4)	% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years
45	HV	Zone Substation Transformer	Zone Substation Transformers	No.	4.91%	0.89%	49.15%	40.05%	5.00%	4	4.35%
46	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km						2	2.88%
47	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Aerial Cable Conductor	km						N/A	-
48	HV	Distribution Line	SWER conductor	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
49	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG XLPE or PVC	km						N/A	-
50	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km						N/A	-
51	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
52	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.	-	-	100.00%	-	-	2	14.66%
53	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.	0.34%	21.31%	38.31%	35.03%	5.00%	3	4.40%
54	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.	6.23%	1.11%	15.65%	62.01%	15.00%	4	6.34%
55	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switch (ground mounted) - except RMU	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
56	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV RMU	No.	3.21%	-	53.01%	23.78%	20.00%	4	4.43%
57	HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.	8.03%	-	7.80%	59.16%	25.00%	3	13.18%
58	HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.	11.43%	1.03%	31.48%	36.06%	20.00%	3	13.45%
59	HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.	3.06%	-	34.05%	57.89%	5.00%	3	4.00%
60	HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
61	LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km						N/A	-
62	LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km						N/A	-
63	LV	LV Streetlighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km						N/A	-
64	LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.						N/A	-
65	All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.	20.39%	38.64%	16.27%	14.70%	10.00%	3	37.80%
66	All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single system	Lot	20.27%	-	4.54%	65.19%	10.00%	3	16.41%
67	All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No.	-	-	-	100.00%	-	3	-
68	All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot	0.23%	3.24%	62.93%	23.60%	10.00%	3	-
69	All	Load Control	Relays	No.						N/A	
70	All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**

SCHEDULE 12b: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPACITY

This schedule requires a breakdown of current and forecast capacity and utilisation for each zone substation and current distribution transformer capacity. The data provided should be consistent with the information provided in the AMP. Information provided in this table should relate to the operation of the network in its normal steady state configuration.

sch ref

7 **12b(i): System Growth - Zone Substations**

8

Existing Zone Substations	Current Peak Load (MVA)	Installed Firm Capacity (MVA)	Security of Supply Classification (type)	Transfer Capacity (MVA)	Utilisation of Installed Firm Capacity %	Installed Firm Capacity +5 years (MVA)	Utilisation of Installed Firm Capacity + 5yrs %	Installed Firm Capacity Constraint +5 years (cause)	Explanation
Avalon Dr	18.1	23	N-1	10.4	79%	23	88%	No constraint within +5 years	
Borman	9.1	23	N-1	7.7	40%	23	76%	No constraint within +5 years	
Bryce St	15.4	23	N-1	15.4	67%	23	76%	No constraint within +5 years	
Chartwell	19.9	23	N-1	15.7	86%	23	73%	No constraint within +5 years	
Claudelands	17.4	23	N-1	17.4	76%	23	79%	No constraint within +5 years	
Cobham	15.2	23	N-1	15.2	66%	23	78%	No constraint within +5 years	
Finlayson Rd	3.3	8	N	3.3	44%	8	49%	No constraint within +5 years	
Glasgow St	8.1	10	N	6.8	81%	10	91%	No constraint within +5 years	
Gordonton	6.7	10	N	4.8	67%	10	76%	No constraint within +5 years	2x5MVA transformer. Due to bus arrangement, practically an N-security site.
Hampton Downs	1.7	10	N	1.7	17%	10	25%	No constraint within +5 years	
Horotiu	11.6	18	N-1	11.6	64%	18	73%	No constraint within +5 years	
Kent St	17.1	23	N-1	17.1	74%	23	78%	No constraint within +5 years	
Kimihia	3.7	10	N	1.5	37%	10	37%	No constraint within +5 years	
Latham Court	17.8	23	N-1	13.5	77%	23	86%	No constraint within +5 years	
Hoeka Rd (planned)	-	-	N-1	-	-	23	43%	No constraint within +5 years	Subject to review given the Ruakura development
Ngaruawahia	5.5	8	N-1	5.5	73%	8	83%	No constraint within +5 years	
Peacockes Rd	15.0	10	N-1	10.7	150%	23	81%	No constraint within +5 years	Emergency rating 15MVA.
Pukete - Anchor (major customer)	18.3	30	N-1	-	61%	30	61%	No constraint within +5 years	generation.
Pukete - WEL's 11kV	7.8	15	N-1	7.8	52%	15	55%	No constraint within +5 years	3-winding tx - share with Contact Energy
Raglan	5.4	23	N	5.1	24%	23	27%	Subtransmission circuit	limited by the incoming 33kV OH conductor - suggested by Sriram
Ruakura (Replacing TP HAM 11 kV GXP.)	36.5	40	N-1	13.6	91%	46	65%	No constraint within +5 years	Phase shift issue at 11kV.
Sandwich Rd	21.5	23	N-1	14.7	93%	23	97%	No constraint within +5 years	
Tasman	18.4	23	N-1	17.7	80%	46	66%	No constraint within +5 years	
Te Kauwhata	4.4	5	N-1	4.4	88%	10	50%	No constraint within +5 years	
Te Uku	1.7	10	N	1.7	17%	10	19%	No constraint within +5 years	
Wallace Rd	15.4	10	N-1	15.4	154%	23	68%	No constraint within +5 years	Emergency rating 15MVA.
Weavers	9.3	8	N-1	9.3	125%	23	46%	No constraint within +5 years	Emergency rating 11.25MVA.
Whatawhata	2.9	23	N	2.9	12%	23	18%	No constraint within +5 years	

29 [1] *Extend forecast capacity table as necessary to disclose all capacity by each zone substation* N

30 **12b(ii): Transformer Capacity**

	(MVA)
31	
32 Distribution transformer capacity (EDB owned)	790
33 Distribution transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned)	25
34 **Total distribution transformer capacity**	815
35	
36 **Zone substation transformer capacity**	740

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
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SCHEDULE 12C: REPORT ON FORECAST NETWORK DEMAND

This schedule requires a forecast of new connections (by consumer type), peak demand and energy volumes for the disclosure year and a 5 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP as well as the assumptions used in developing the expenditure forecasts in Schedule 11a and Schedule 11b and the capacity and utilisation forecasts in Schedule 12b.

sch ref

7 **12c(i): Consumer Connections**

8 *Number of ICPs connected in year by consumer type*

		Number of connections					
9		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
10	for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**
11	*Consumer types defined by EDB**						
12	Traditional network non - TOU (time of use)	867	893	1,322	1,024	1,037	1,049
13	External embedded networks non-TOU	70	92	(190)	-	-	-
14	Demand TOU	28	14	(29)	1	1	1
15	400v TOU	1	13	(5)	1	1	1
16	11kV TOU	(2)	2	3	-	-	-
	33kV TOU	-	2	1	-	-	-
	Unmetered street lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other unmetered load	(1)	2	-	-	-	-
	Commercial (asset specific)	-	3	-	-	-	-
17	**Connections total**	963	1,020	1,102	1,026	1,039	1,051
18	**include additional rows if needed*						
19	**Distributed generation**						
20	Number of connections	15	31	47	65	85	106
21	Installed connection capacity of distributed generation (MVA)	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.41

22 **12c(ii) System Demand**

23			*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
24		**Maximum coincident system demand (MW)**	for year ended **31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**
25		GXP demand	240	252	255	262	270	275
26	*plus*	Distributed generation output at HV and above	0	0	0	0	0	0
27		**Maximum coincident system demand**	240	252	256	262	271	275
28	*less*	Net transfers to (from) other EDBs at HV and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
29		**Demand on system for supply to consumers' connection points**	240	252	256	262	271	275
30		**Electricity volumes carried (GWh)**						
31		Electricity supplied from GXPs	937	971	978	1,002	1,027	1,052
32	*less*	Electricity exports to GXPs	121	135	136	139	143	146
33	*plus*	Electricity supplied from distributed generation	425	485	488	500	513	526
34	*less*	Net electricity supplied to (from) other EDBs	(13)	(14)	(16)	(16)	(17)	(17)
35		**Electricity entering system for supply to ICPs**	1,253	1,336	1,347	1,380	1,414	1,449
36	*less*	Total energy delivered to ICPs	1,200	1,270	1,281	1,312	1,344	1,378
37		**Losses**	54	65	66	68	69	71
38								
39		**Load factor**	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
40		**Loss ratio**	4.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
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Network / Sub-network Name	

SCHEDULE 12d: REPORT FORECAST INTERRUPTIONS AND DURATION

This schedule requires a forecast of SAIFI and SAIDI for disclosure and a 5 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP as well as the assumed impact of planned and unplanned SAIFI and SAIDI on the expenditures forecast provided in Schedule 11a and Schedule 11b.

sch ref		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
8							
9	for year ended	**31 Mar 13**	**31 Mar 14**	**31 Mar 15**	**31 Mar 16**	**31 Mar 17**	**31 Mar 18**
10	**SAIDI**						
11	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)	14.7	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
12	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)	60.4	54.7	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
13	**SAIFI**						
14	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
15	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)	1.28	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**
Asset Management Standard Applied	**PAS 55**

SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

This schedule requires information on the EDB'S self-assessment of the maturity of its asset management practices .

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
3	Asset management policy	To what extent has an asset management policy been documented, authorised and communicated?	3	There are 12 relevant policies signed and published in WEL's internal intranet-Ingrid. A signed and authorised Asset Management policy covers components of safety, reliability, quality, security, efficiency, environment, risk management, legislation and appropriate financial return. It is aligned with other policies. WEL has separate polices: Health and Safety, risk management, environmental and sustainability, data and information integrity and delegated authority policy. Communicated through presentations to the the various teams. Stored in WEL's Content Manager system.	1. Do we have an Asset Management policies to cover: Safety, reliability, quality, security, effeciency, enrionment, risk management, legislation and align with other policies? 2. Have the AM policies documented and authorised and reviewed regularly? 3. How well the AM polices been communicated? 4. Where I can find it?	Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation to document, authorise and communicate its asset management policy (eg, as required in PAS 55 para 4.2 i). A key pre-requisite of any robust policy is that the organisation's top management must be seen to endorse and fully support it. Also vital to the effective implementation of the policy, is to tell the appropriate people of its content and their obligations under it. Where an organisation outsources some of its asset-related activities, then these people and their organisations must equally be made aware of the policy's content. Also, there may be other stakeholders, such as regulatory authorities and shareholders who should be made aware of it.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management.	The organisation's asset management policy, its organisational strategic plan, documents indicating how the asset management policy was based upon the needs of the organisation and evidence of communication.
10	Asset management strategy	What has the organisation done to ensure that its asset management strategy is consistent with other appropriate organisational policies and strategies, and the needs of stakeholders?	3	The AIS 01, Asset Strategy planning process, is in place and has been applied. It states that asset strategy planning is a core business activity within WEL, in conjunction with strategic business planning. This process guide provides the general instructions for each process step, what to do, why it's done and who is responsible for the outcome. This process will guide relevant staff to generate and evaluate high-level investment and maintenance strategies to achieve the strategic performance requirements. It also provides a review of the optimal decisions to balance performance, cost and risk.	Do we have a process for asset management strategy development to ensure that its asset management stratgey is consistent with asset management policy and other appropriate organizational policies and strategies, and the needs for stakeholders?	In setting an organisation's asset management strategy, it is important that it is consistent with any other policies and strategies that the organisation has and has taken into account the requirements of relevant stakeholders. This question examines to what extent the asset management strategy is consistent with other organisational policies and strategies (eg, as required by PAS 55 para 4.3.1 b) and has taken account of stakeholder requirements as required by PAS 55 para 4.3.1 c). Generally, this will take into account the same polices, strategies and stakeholder requirements as covered in drafting the asset management policy but at a greater level of detail.	Top management. The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management.	The organisation's asset management strategy document and other related organisational policies and strategies. Other than the organisation's strategic plan, these could include those relating to health and safety, environmental, etc. Results of stakeholder consultation.
11	Asset management strategy	In what way does the organisation's asset management strategy take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems over which the organisation has stewardship?	2.7	The asset management strategy takes into account the lifecycle of most of it's assets, asset types and asset systems and all of their phases. WEL is in the process of developing an Asset Condition Base Risk Management Model (CBRM). It still needs to be implemented.	This relates to the life cycle of the asset from Planning, Design, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, Disposal and Renewal. Each of these phases should incorporate Asset Management and other relevant policies and its strategies. In most cases these are spelt out within the AMP	Good asset stewardship is the hallmark of an organisation compliant with widely used AM standards. A key component of this is the need to take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems. (For example, this requirement is recognised in 4.3.1 d) of PAS 55). This question explores what an organisation has done to take lifecycle into account in its asset management strategy.	Top management. People in the organisation with expert knowledge of the assets, asset types, asset systems and their associated life-cycles. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Those responsible for developing and adopting methods and processes used in asset management	The organisation's documented asset management strategy and supporting working documents.
26	Asset management plan(s)	How does the organisation establish and document its asset management plan(s) across the life cycle activities of its assets and asset systems?	2	Asset management plan(s) are established, documented, implemented and maintained for asset systems and critical assets to achieve the asset management strategy and asset management objectives across all life cycle phases. However, as mentioned above, the asset strategy will further be enhanced as a result of the CBRM work.	Lifecycles are generally well covered in AMP but checks should be made by senior managers to satisfy themselves this is the case.	The asset management strategy need to be translated into practical plan(s) so that all parties know how the objectives will be achieved. The development of plan(s) will need to identify the specific tasks and activities required to optimize costs, risks and performance of the assets and/or asset system(s), when they are to be carried out and the resources required.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers.	The organisation's asset management plan(s).

Company Name	**WEL Networks Ltd**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**
Asset Management Standard Applied	**PAS 55**

SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
3	Asset management policy	To what extent has an asset management policy been documented, authorised and communicated?	The organisation does not have a documented asset management policy.	The organisation has an asset management policy, but it has not been authorised by top management, or it is not influencing the management of the assets.	The organisation has an asset management policy, which has been authorised by top management, but it has had limited circulation. It may be in use to influence development of strategy and planning but its effect is limited.	The asset management policy is authorised by top management, is widely and effectively communicated to all relevant employees and stakeholders, and used to make these persons aware of their asset related obligations.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
10	Asset management strategy	What has the organisation done to ensure that its asset management strategy is consistent with other appropriate organisational policies and strategies, and the needs of stakeholders?	The organisation has not considered the need to ensure that its asset management strategy is appropriately aligned with the organisation's other organisational policies and strategies or with stakeholder requirements. OR The organisation does not have an asset management strategy.	The need to align the asset management strategy with other organisational policies and strategies as well as stakeholder requirements is understood and work has started to identify the linkages or to incorporate them in the drafting of asset management strategy.	Some of the linkages between the long-term asset management strategy and other organisational policies, strategies and stakeholder requirements are defined but the work is fairly well advanced but still incomplete.	All linkages are in place and evidence is available to demonstrate that, where appropriate, the organisation's asset management strategy is consistent with its other organisational policies and strategies. The organisation has also identified and considered the requirements of relevant stakeholders.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
11	Asset management strategy	In what way does the organisation's asset management strategy take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems over which the organisation has stewardship?	The organisation has not considered the need to ensure that its asset management strategy is produced with due regard to the lifecycle of the assets, asset types or asset systems that it manages. OR The organisation does not have an asset management strategy.	The need is understood, and the organisation is drafting its asset management strategy to address the lifecycle of its assets, asset types and asset systems.	The long-term asset management strategy takes account of the lifecycle of some, but not all, of its assets, asset types and asset systems.	The asset management strategy takes account of the lifecycle of all of its assets, asset types and asset systems.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
26	Asset management plan(s)	How does the organisation establish and document its asset management plan(s) across the life cycle activities of its assets and asset systems?	The organisation does not have an identifiable asset management plan(s) covering asset systems and critical assets.	The organisation has asset management plan(s) but they are not aligned with the asset management strategy and objectives and do not take into consideration the full asset life cycle (including asset creation, acquisition, enhancement, utilisation, maintenance decommissioning and disposal).	The organisation is in the process of putting in place comprehensive, documented asset management plan(s) that cover all life cycle activities, clearly aligned to asset management objectives and the asset management strategy.	Asset management plan(s) are established, documented, implemented and maintained for asset systems and critical assets to achieve the asset management strategy and asset management objectives across all life cycle phases.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2013 – 31 March 2023**
Asset Management Standard Applied	**PAS 55**

SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
27	Asset management plan(s)	How has the organisation communicated its plan(s) to all relevant parties to a level of detail appropriate to the receiver's role in their delivery?	3	The communication occurs in two stages: the first during the development stage, the other during the implementation stage, after approval. Planners, Designers, Project Mangers, Field Service Managers, Schedulers, Supervisors and other relevant stakeholders are involved in both stages. The 10 year spend profile on asset renewal has been modified to reflect the internal resource capability level.	The AMP should be communicated to relevant stakeholders. As the AMP contains details of work, both long term and short term (with higher level of detail for nearer work), end users are the relevant stakeholders and should be consulted as to effects the work plans may have on their activities. This usually involves major users who may have their own plans to change their operations in the future. The consultation must be recorded and evidence provided the outcomes have been	Plans will be ineffective unless they are communicated to all those, including contracted suppliers and those who undertake enabling function(s). The plan(s) need to be communicated in a way that is relevant to those who need to use them.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Delivery functions and suppliers.	Distribution lists for plan(s). Documents derived from plan(s) which detail the receivers role in plan delivery. Evidence of communication.
29	Asset management plan(s)	How are designated responsibilities for delivery of asset plan actions documented?	3	This is clearly documented in section 2.5 of 2013 AMP.	The asset management team structure should clearly designate responsibilities and authorities for the delivery of the AMP actions.	The implementation of asset management plan(s) relies on (1) actions being clearly identified, (2) an owner allocated and (3) that owner having sufficient delegated responsibility and authority to carry out the work required. It also requires alignment of actions across the organisation. This question explores how well the plan(s) set out responsibility for delivery of asset plan actions.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers. If appropriate, the performance management team.	The organisation's asset management plan(s). Documentation defining roles and responsibilities of individuals and organisational departments.
31	Asset management plan(s)	What has the organisation done to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made available for the efficient and cost effective implementation of the plan(s)? (Note this is about resources and enabling support)	2.5	Our inhouse work force has been developed to undertake faults, routine maintenance, asset replacement works and some capital project works. The inhouse workforce is relatively effective and efficient while there is still room for improvement. A number of projects are outsourcing using our tendering process. A high level overall resource plan is developed after approval but has not been monitored and	Financial estimates are provided in AMPs for the expected work to be completed. Once established, detailed discussion should be included as to the forward planning developed to ensure areas of risk are identified to achieve the asset management strategies and objectives.	It is essential that the plan(s) are realistic and can be implemented, which requires appropriate resources to be available and enabling mechanisms in place. This question explores how well this is achieved. The plan(s) not only need to consider the resources directly required and timescales, but also the enabling activities, including for example, training requirements, supply chain capability and procurement timescales.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers. If appropriate, the performance management team. If appropriate, the performance management team. Where appropriate the procurement team and service providers working on the organisation's asset-related activities.	The organisation's asset management plan(s). Documented processes and procedures for the delivery of the asset management plan.
33	Contingency planning	What plan(s) and procedure(s) does the organisation have for identifying and responding to incidents and emergency situations and ensuring continuity of critical asset management activities?	3.1	Well defined and applied systems for faults, emergencies and planning for disasters is in place. Refer to section 7.4 of 2013 AMP	The AMMAT requirement is for a Plan to get Critical Assets back on line after a disaster. To provide evidence this will be achieved, regular written reviews of the Plan are required along with evidence of simulated events, training, communication and consultation.	Widely used AM practice standards require that an organisation has plan(s) to identify and respond to emergency situations. Emergency plan(s) should outline the actions to be taken to respond to specified emergency situations and ensure continuity of critical asset management activities including the communication to, and involvement of, external agencies. This question assesses if, and how well, these plan(s) triggered, implemented and resolved in the event of an incident. The plan(s) should be appropriate to the level of risk as determined by the organisation's risk assessment methodology. It is also a requirement that relevant personnel are competent and trained.	The manager with responsibility for developing emergency plan(s). The organisation's risk assessment team. People with designated duties within the plan(s) and procedure(s) for dealing with incidents and emergency situations.	The organisation's plan(s) and procedure(s) for dealing with emergencies. The organisation's risk assessments and risk registers.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
27	Asset management plan(s)	How has the organisation communicated its plan(s) to all relevant parties to a level of detail appropriate to the receiver's role in their delivery?	The organisation does not have plan(s) or their distribution is limited to the authors.	The plan(s) are communicated to some of those responsible for delivery of the plan(s). OR Communicated to those responsible for delivery is either irregular or ad-hoc.	The plan(s) are communicated to most of those responsible for delivery but there are weaknesses in identifying relevant parties resulting in incomplete or inappropriate communication. The organisation recognises improvement is needed as is working towards resolution.	The plan(s) are communicated to all relevant employees, stakeholders and contracted service providers to a level of detail appropriate to their participation or business interests in the delivery of the plan(s) and there is confirmation that they are being used effectively.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
29	Asset management plan(s)	How are designated responsibilities for delivery of asset plan actions documented?	The organisation has not documented responsibilities for delivery of asset plan actions.	Asset management plan(s) inconsistently document responsibilities for delivery of plan actions and activities and/or responsibilities and authorities for implementation inadequate and/or delegation level inadequate to ensure effective delivery and/or contain misalignments with organisational accountability.	Asset management plan(s) consistently document responsibilities for the delivery of actions but responsibility/authority levels are inappropriate/ inadequate, and/or there are misalignments within the organisation.	Asset management plan(s) consistently document responsibilities for the delivery actions and there is adequate detail to enable delivery of actions. Designated responsibility and authority for achievement of asset plan actions is appropriate.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
31	Asset management plan(s)	What has the organisation done to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made available for the efficient and cost effective implementation of the plan(s)? (Note this is about resources and enabling support)	The organisation has not considered the arrangements needed for the effective implementation of plan(s).	The organisation recognises the need to ensure appropriate arrangements are in place for implementation of asset management plan(s) and is in the process of determining an appropriate approach for achieving this.	The organisation has arrangements in place for the implementation of asset management plan(s) but the arrangements are not yet adequately efficient and/or effective. The organisation is working to resolve existing weaknesses.	The organisation's arrangements fully cover all the requirements for the efficient and cost effective implementation of asset management plan(s) and realistically address the resources and timescales required, and any changes needed to functional policies, standards, processes and the asset management information system.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
33	Contingency planning	What plan(s) and procedure(s) does the organisation have for identifying and responding to incidents and emergency situations and ensuring continuity of critical asset management activities?	The organisation has not considered the need to establish plan(s) and procedure(s) to identify and respond to incidents and emergency situations.	The organisation has some ad-hoc arrangements to deal with incidents and emergency situations, but these have been developed on a reactive basis in response to specific events that have occurred in the past.	Most credible incidents and emergency situations are identified. Either appropriate plan(s) and procedure(s) are incomplete for critical activities or they are inadequate. Training/ external alignment may be incomplete.	Appropriate emergency plan(s) and procedure(s) are in place to respond to credible incidents and manage continuity of critical asset management activities consistent with policies and asset management objectives. Training and external agency alignment is in place.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
37	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What has the organisation done to appoint member(s) of its management team to be responsible for ensuring that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s)?	3	This has been clearly documented in section 2.5 of 2013 AMP. The relevant appointment for such positions and the next level are documented and stored in WEL's Content Manager system.	This function has a specific requirement to appoint a manager within the organisation to have the authority to ensure the company delivers on its asset management policies, strategies and plans. This question is intended to apply to the delegation of responsibilities to a senior level	In order to ensure that the organisation's assets and asset systems deliver the requirements of the asset management policy, strategy and objectives responsibilities need to be allocated to appropriate people who have the necessary authority to fulfil their responsibilities. (This question, relates to the organisation's assets eg, para b), s 4.4.1 of PAS 55, making it therefore distinct from the requirement contained in para a), s 4.4.1 of PAS 55).	Top management. People with management responsibility for the delivery of asset management policy, strategy, objectives and plan(s). People working on asset-related activities.	Evidence that managers with responsibility for the delivery of asset management policy, strategy, objectives and plan(s) have been appointed and have assumed their responsibilities. Evidence may include the organisation's documents relating to its asset management system, organisational charts, job descriptions of post-holders, annual targets/objectives and personal development plan(s) of post-holders as appropriate.
40	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What evidence can the organisation's top management provide to demonstrate that sufficient resources are available for asset management?	2.5	Executive review and approval of the AMP before the Board presentation and final approval of AMP. The AMP forms the basis of the key Opex and Capex Budgets. The funding requirements in the AMP is factored into our Pricing and Funding calculations and used in the decision making process for both short and long term planning. The company's capex and opex budgets include funding for materials, equipment, services provided by third parties and personnel (internal and service providers) with appropriate skills, competencies and knowledge.	If resources are identified in the AMP, top managers demonstrate sufficient resources are available when approving the AMP. Functional responsibilities for critical duties should be described and need to be tied back to training and competency and defined in the individual position descriptions.	Optimal asset management requires top management to ensure sufficient resources are available. In this context the term 'resources' includes manpower, materials, funding and service provider support.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Risk management team. The organisation's managers involved in day-to-day supervision of asset-related activities, such as frontline managers, engineers, foremen and chargehands as appropriate.	Evidence demonstrating that asset management plan(s) and/or the process(es) for asset management plan implementation consider the provision of adequate resources in both the short and long term. Resources include funding, materials, equipment, services provided by third parties and personnel (internal and service providers) with appropriate skills competencies and knowledge.
42	Structure, authority and responsibilities	To what degree does the organisation's top management communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements?	3	The budgets and individual projects are approved by the board, executive and senior managers with appropriate financial authority. Performance reports (safety, quality of delivery, timeframes, cost against budgets and collecting data timely and accurately) are required on a monthly basis. Any differences, and hence perceived risks, to future asset management strategies and objectives are identified and action plans implemented. Typical actions are summarised below: incidence investigation and actions, rework completion, budget variation approval or decline, re-prioritisation on resources for critical project timeline, as built process management review and implementation including training, and continuous improvements processes	Operating budgets for EDBs are based on the requirements of their AMP. The budgets are approved by top management and senior managers provide performance reports against budget on a monthly basis. Any differences and hence perceived risks to future asset management strategies and objectives need to be identified and action plans put in place.	Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation to communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements such that personnel fully understand, take ownership of, and are fully engaged in the delivery of the asset management requirements (eg, PAS 55 s 4.4.1 g).	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. People involved in the delivery of the asset management requirements.	Evidence of such activities as road shows, written bulletins, workshops, team talks and management walk-abouts would assist an organisation to demonstrate it is meeting this requirement of PAS 55.

45	Outsourcing of asset management activities	Where the organisation has outsourced some of its asset management activities, how has it ensured that appropriate controls are in place to ensure the compliant delivery of its organisational strategic plan, and its asset management policy and strategy?	2	There is a contract strategy management process in place to manage different types of contracts such as preferred contractors, tendering process, alliance contractors etc. however, the balance between inhouse workforces and external contractors and its contract strategy is under review to enable short and long term efficiency and effectiveness of AMP delivery.	In most cases of outsourcing, contracts are in place setting out requirements and performance expectations. The contracts need reference the asset management policies and strategies outlines above. EDBs need to record evidence of regular reviews of the contract performance, operation progress, equipment calibration and other relevant issues.	Where an organisation chooses to outsource some of its asset management activities, the organisation must ensure that these outsourced process(es) are under appropriate control to ensure that all the requirements of widely used AM standards (eg, PAS 55) are in place, and the asset management policy, strategy objectives and plan(s) are delivered. This includes ensuring capabilities and resources across a time span aligned to life cycle management. The organisation must put arrangements in place to control the outsourced activities, whether it be to external providers or to other in-house departments. This question explores what the organisation does in this regard.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. The manager(s) responsible for the monitoring and management of the outsourced activities. People involved with the procurement of outsourced activities. The people within the organisations that are performing the outsourced activities. The people impacted by the outsourced activity.	The organisation's arrangements that detail the compliance required of the outsourced activities. For example, this this could form part of a contract or service level agreement between the organisation and the suppliers of its outsourced activities. Evidence that the organisation has demonstrated to itself that it has assurance of compliance of outsourced activities.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
37	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What has the organisation done to appoint member(s) of its management team to be responsible for ensuring that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s)?	Top management has not considered the need to appoint a person or persons to ensure that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).	Top management understands the need to appoint a person or persons to ensure that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).	Top management has appointed an appropriate people to ensure the assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s) but their areas of responsibility are not fully defined and/or they have insufficient delegated authority to fully execute their responsibilities.	The appointed person or persons have full responsibility for ensuring that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s). They have been given the necessary authority to achieve this.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
40	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What evidence can the organisation's top management provide to demonstrate that sufficient resources are available for asset management?	The organisation's top management has not considered the resources required to deliver asset management.	The organisations top management understands the need for sufficient resources but there are no effective mechanisms in place to ensure this is the case.	A process exists for determining what resources are required for its asset management activities and in most cases these are available but in some instances resources remain insufficient.	An effective process exists for determining the resources needed for asset management and sufficient resources are available. It can be demonstrated that resources are matched to asset management requirements.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
42	Structure, authority and responsibilities	To what degree does the organisation's top management communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements?	The organisation's top management has not considered the need to communicate the importance of meeting asset management requirements.	The organisations top management understands the need to communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements but does not do so.	Top management communicates the importance of meeting its asset management requirements but only to parts of the organisation.	Top management communicates the importance of meeting its asset management requirements to all relevant parts of the organisation.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

45	Outsourcing of asset management activities	Where the organisation has outsourced some of its asset management activities, how has it ensured that appropriate controls are in place to ensure the compliant delivery of its organisational strategic plan, and its asset management policy and strategy?	The organisation has not considered the need to put controls in place.	The organisation controls its outsourced activities on an ad-hoc basis, with little regard for ensuring for the compliant delivery of the organisational strategic plan and/or its asset management policy and strategy.	Controls systematically considered but currently only provide for the compliant delivery of some, but not all, aspects of the organisational strategic plan and/or its asset management policy and strategy. Gaps exist.	Evidence exists to demonstrate that outsourced activities are appropriately controlled to provide for the compliant delivery of the organisational strategic plan, asset management policy and strategy, and that these controls are integrated into the asset management system	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
48	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation develop plan(s) for the human resources required to undertake asset management activities - including the development and delivery of asset management strategy, process(es), objectives and plan(s)?	2.5	Position descriptions detail outputs, standards and qualification, experience and role specific competencies required. This is used as the basis for the recruitment of suitable staff and subsequent training and development. In terms of resource levels, a shortfall has been identified through an assessment done and will be addressed in the 2013/14 financial year.	Asset management activities should be broken down to the extent a defined amount of human resources can be allocated for each activity, including the competence levels required. This analysis should be included in the AMP. This appears to be an area of concern for the Commerce Commission with a national shortage of resources looming so it would be worthwhile ensuring conformance in some detail.	There is a need for an organisation to demonstrate that it has considered what resources are required to develop and implement its asset management system. There is also a need for the organisation to demonstrate that it has assessed what development plan(s) are required to provide its human resources with the skills and competencies to develop and implement its asset management systems. The timescales over which the plan(s) are relevant should be commensurate with the planning horizons within the asset management strategy considers e.g. if the asset management strategy considers 5, 10 and 15 year time scales then the human resources development plan(s) should align with these. Resources include both 'in house' and external resources who undertake asset management activities.	Senior management responsible for agreement of plan(s). Managers responsible for developing asset management strategy and plan(s). Managers with responsibility for development and recruitment of staff (including HR functions). Staff responsible for training. Procurement officers. Contracted service providers.	Evidence of analysis of future work load plan(s) in terms of human resources. Document(s) containing analysis of the organisation's own direct resources and contractors resource capability over suitable timescales. Evidence, such as minutes of meetings, that suitable management forums are monitoring human resource development plan(s). Training plan(s), personal development plan(s), contract and service level agreements.
49	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies?	3	Individual competence are compared to those specified in the JD. Individual development plans are drawn up by the incumbent and their manager, in consultation with HR, if required. Graduate Engineers have a competence workbook, aligned with the competence framework set by IPENZ, to track progress. Individual training records are filed electronically in personal files	Most EDBs rely on competency for asset management through experience and qualifications and provide regular training to remain competent. In a lot of cases, the records for this level of staff are not complete and staff are not formally authorised as competent by the company.	Widely used AM standards require that organisations to undertake a systematic identification of the asset management awareness and competencies required at each level and function within the organisation. Once identified the training required to provide the necessary competencies should be planned for delivery in a timely and systematic way. Any training provided must be recorded and maintained in a suitable format. Where an organisation has contracted service providers in place then it should have a means to demonstrate that this requirement is being met for their employees. (eg, PAS 55 refers to frameworks suitable for identifying competency requirements).	Senior management responsible for agreement of plan(s). Managers responsible for developing asset management strategy and plan(s). Managers with responsibility for development and recruitment of staff (including HR functions). Staff responsible for training. Procurement officers. Contracted service providers.	Evidence of an established and applied competency requirements assessment process and plan(s) in place to deliver the required training. Evidence that the training programme is part of a wider, co-ordinated asset management activities training and competency programme. Evidence that training activities are recorded and that records are readily available (for both direct and contracted service provider staff) e.g. via organisation wide information system or local records database.
50	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organization ensure that persons under its direct control undertaking asset management related activities have an appropriate level of competence in terms of education, training or experience?	3	See 48 and 49 above.	Staff competency should be reviewed regularly to ensure up to date asset management techniques are employed by staff who are fully trained in the new technologies. Records of this progression should be maintained and regular reviews undertaken and development plans put in place	A critical success factor for the effective development and implementation of an asset management system is the competence of persons undertaking these activities. organisations should have effective means in place for ensuring the competence of employees to carry out their designated asset management function(s). Where an organisation has contracted service providers undertaking elements of its asset management system then the organisation shall assure itself that the outsourced service provider also has suitable arrangements in place to manage the competencies of its employees. The organisation should ensure that the individual and corporate competencies it requires are in place and actively monitor, develop and maintain an appropriate balance of these competencies.	Managers, supervisors, persons responsible for developing training programmes. Staff responsible for procurement and service agreements. HR staff and those responsible for recruitment.	Evidence of a competency assessment framework that aligns with established frameworks such as the asset management Competencies Requirements Framework (Version 2.0); National Occupational Standards for Management and Leadership; UK Standard for Professional Engineering Competence, Engineering Council, 2005.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
48	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation develop plan(s) for the human resources required to undertake asset management activities - including the development and delivery of asset management strategy, process(es), objectives and plan(s)?	The organisation has not recognised the need for assessing human resources requirements to develop and implement its asset management system.	The organisation has recognised the need to assess its human resources requirements and to develop a plan(s). There is limited recognition of the need to align these with the development and implementation of its asset management system.	The organisation has developed a strategic approach to aligning competencies and human resources to the asset management system including the asset management plan but the work is incomplete or has not been consistently implemented.	The organisation can demonstrate that plan(s) are in place and effective in matching competencies and capabilities to the asset management system including the plan for both internal and contracted activities. Plans are reviewed integral to asset management system process(es).	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
49	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies?	The organisation does not have any means in place to identify competency requirements.	The organisation has recognised the need to identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies.	The organisation is the process of identifying competency requirements aligned to the asset management plan(s) and then plan, provide and record appropriate training. It is incomplete or inconsistently applied.	Competency requirements are in place and aligned with asset management plan(s). Plans are in place and effective in providing the training necessary to achieve the competencies. A structured means of recording the competencies achieved is in place.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
50	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organization ensure that persons under its direct control undertaking asset management related activities have an appropriate level of competence in terms of education, training or experience?	The organization has not recognised the need to assess the competence of person(s) undertaking asset management related activities.	Competency of staff undertaking asset management related activities is not managed or assessed in a structured way, other than formal requirements for legal compliance and safety management.	The organization is in the process of putting in place a means for assessing the competence of person(s) involved in asset management activities including contractors. There are gaps and inconsistencies.	Competency requirements are identified and assessed for all persons carrying out asset management related activities - internal and contracted. Requirements are reviewed and staff reassessed at appropriate intervals aligned to asset management requirements.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
53	Communication, participation and consultation	How does the organisation ensure that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders, including contracted service providers?	3	Two way communication is in place between all relevant parties, ensuring that information is effectively communicated to match the requirements of asset management strategy, plan(s) and process(es). Pertinent asset information requirements are regularly reviewed. Internal, various forums: Exec Meetings, Team Meetings, Team Leader Forum, Staff Forum, InfoShare. External: Project Meetings. A simplier version of the AMP is prepared and distributed to	Pertinent information in the AMP must be communicated to employees and contractors. In smaller EDBs the employees usually develop certain sections of the AMP but may not be aware of other pertinent information. Contractors may not be aware of the AMP and act solely on their contractual obligations. EDBs must make a conscience effort to ensure consultation and engagement is developed with all relevant stakeholders.	Widely used AM practice standards require that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders including contracted service providers. Pertinent information refers to information required in order to effectively and efficiently comply with and deliver asset management strategy, plan(s) and objectives. This will include for example the communication of the asset management policy, asset performance information, and planning information as appropriate to contractors.	Top management and senior management representative(s), employee's representative(s), employee's trade union representative(s); contracted service provider management and employee representative(s); representative(s) from the organisation's Health, Safety and Environmental team. Key stakeholder representative(s).	Asset management policy statement prominently displayed on notice boards, intranet and internet; use of organisation's website for displaying asset performance data; evidence of formal briefings to employees, stakeholders and contracted service providers; evidence of inclusion of asset management issues in team meetings and contracted service provider contract meetings; newsletters, etc.
59	Asset Management System documentation	What documentation has the organisation established to describe the main elements of its asset management system and interactions between them?	3	WEL has established a comprehensive business management system including policies, strategic business plans, master processes, sub-processes, procedures, standard operating procedures, WEL standards, manuals, and records. WEL has implemented a document management system for record management (content manager) and a process	This function requires documentation (in one form or another) for all the functions above and evidence the documentation is reviewed and up-to-date. EDBs now have document control systems thanks to the new safety management system requirements and asset management documentation should use these facilities to conform to AMMAT.	Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation maintain up to date documentation that ensures that its asset management systems (ie, the systems the organisation has in place to meet the standards) can be understood, communicated and operated. (eg, s 4.5 of PAS 55 requires the maintenance of up to date documentation of the asset management system requirements specified throughout s 4 of PAS 55).	The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Managers engaged in asset management activities.	The documented information describing the main elements of the asset management system (process(es)) and their interaction.
62	Information management	What has the organisation done to determine what its asset management information system(s) should contain in order to support its asset management system?	3	WEL has determined what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system. GIS including Fibre, SAP ERP System, Network Management System, PSS SINCAL Power Analysis Tool, Drawing Management System, Protection Database, Vegetation Management Database (VMD), ICP, Silver Spring Smart Box Head End and Asset Information System for asset valuations are in place. SAP Business Intelligence Reporting and Geomedia Geographic Reporting have been established. Data and information integrity policy and its associated data and information collection and validation processes are in	asset information includes asset registers, drawings, contracts, licences, legal, regulatory and statutory documents, policies standards notes and instructions, procedures, operating criteria, performance and condition data and asset records. Most EDBs cover the bulk of This requirement in their GIS. standards, standard drawings and procedures are common. the management of This information is critical and This includes availability of the information to those parties requiring it. Good backup systems are required for computer stored data.	Effective asset management requires appropriate information to be available. Widely used AM standards therefore require the organisation to identify the asset management information it requires in order to support its asset management system. Some of the information required may be held by suppliers. The maintenance and development of asset management information systems is a poorly understood specialist activity that is akin to IT management but different from IT management. This group of questions provides some indications as to whether the capability is available and applied. Note: To be effective, an asset information management system requires the mobilisation of technology, people and process(es) that create, secure, make available and destroy the information required to support the asset management system.	The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Information management team. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers	Details of the process the organisation has employed to determine what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system. Evidence that this has been effectively implemented.
63	Information management	How does the organisation maintain its asset management information system(s) and ensure that the data held within it (them) is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent?	3	WEL has a general data and information collection and validation process as well as specific data collection and validation processes and guidelines for the asset management systems. Competent staff are employed to undertake data management roles. Data profiler and integrator are in place to ensure data and information consistency is maintained across different	What controls are in place to insure the information is up-to-date? The AMP is up-to-date but what about the GIS, standards and drawings etc. This function is difficult to control in small EDBs with limited resources and reliance is placed on an experienced and stable work force. However, the comments in Q62 above still apply.	The response to the questions is progressive. A higher scale cannot be awarded without achieving the requirements of the lower scale. This question explores how the organisation ensures that information management meets widely used AM practice requirements (eg, s 4.4.6 (a), (c) and (d) of PAS 55).	The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Users of the organisational information systems.	The asset management information system, together with the policies, procedure(s), improvement initiatives and audits regarding information controls.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
53	Communication, participation and consultation	How does the organisation ensure that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders, including contracted service providers?	The organisation has not recognised the need to formally communicate any asset management information.	There is evidence that the pertinent asset management information to be shared along with those to share it with is being determined.	The organisation has determined pertinent information and relevant parties. Some effective two way communication is in place but as yet not all relevant parties are clear on their roles and responsibilities with respect to asset management information.	Two way communication is in place between all relevant parties, ensuring that information is effectively communicated to match the requirements of asset management strategy, plan(s) and process(es). Pertinent asset information requirements are regularly reviewed.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
59	Asset Management System documentation	What documentation has the organisation established to describe the main elements of its asset management system and interactions between them?	The organisation has not established documentation that describes the main elements of the asset management system.	The organisation is aware of the need to put documentation in place and is in the process of determining how to document the main elements of its asset management system.	The organisation in the process of documenting its asset management system and has documentation in place that describes some, but not all, of the main elements of its asset management system and their interaction.	The organisation has established documentation that comprehensively describes all the main elements of its asset management system and the interactions between them. The documentation is kept up to date.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
62	Information management	What has the organisation done to determine what its asset management information system(s) should contain in order to support its asset management system?	The organisation has not considered what asset management information is required.	The organisation is aware of the need to determine in a structured manner what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system and is in the process of deciding how to do this.	The organisation has developed a structured process to determine what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system and has commenced implementation of the process.	The organisation has determined what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system. The requirements relate to the whole life cycle and cover information originating from both internal and external sources.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
63	Information management	How does the organisation maintain its asset management information system(s) and ensure that the data held within it (them) is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent?	There are no formal controls in place or controls are extremely limited in scope and/or effectiveness.	The organisation is aware of the need for effective controls and is in the process of developing an appropriate control process(es).	The organisation has developed a controls that will ensure the data held is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent and is in the process of implementing them.	The organisation has effective controls in place that ensure the data held is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent. The controls are regularly reviewed and improved where necessary.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
64	Information management	How has the organisation's ensured its asset management information system is relevant to its needs?	3	WEL addresses this are in two parts. Firstly the system selected is managed by the IS Team using two processes, BSIT 04 Business Requirements Projects Process and BSIT01, Application and Systems Development. The second part is the information requirements. The Asset Information Manager is responsible for collecting information and data, analyzing the benefits, considering cost and risk over the whole life cycle, prioritising needs and obtaining approval for the required information and data capture. Then ensures the data collection and validation process is working effectively and efficiently.	There is no predetermined level of information management. Each EDB must settle on what is appropriate for the size of the organisation and describe what that level and associated process might be. It does, however, need to be demonstrated appropriate processes are systematically managed.	Widely used AM standards need not be prescriptive about the form of the asset management information system, but simply require that the asset management information system is appropriate to the organisations needs, can be effectively used and can supply information which is consistent and of the requisite quality and accuracy.	The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Information management team. Users of the organisational information systems.	The documented process the organisation employs to ensure its asset management information system aligns with its asset management requirements. Minutes of information systems review meetings involving users.
69	Risk management process(es)	How has the organisation documented process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the identification and assessment of asset and asset management related risks throughout the asset life cycle?	2	We have some good age profile information, some asset condition assessments, and have undertaken the PSMS risk analysis. We also have a good overall process of company risk assessment and all of these are considered during the preparation of the AMP, but we do not have a good solid understanding of all asset class risks over the full life cycle and integration of information.	Most EDBs have addressed the issues of risk management in their AMP. This function requires EDBs to demonstrate appropriate documentation exists across the life cycle of the asset.	Risk management is an important foundation for proactive asset management. Its overall purpose is to understand the cause, effect and likelihood of adverse events occurring, to optimally manage such risks to an acceptable level, and to provide an audit trail for the management of risks. Widely used standards require the organisation to have process(es) and/or procedure(s) in place that set out how the organisation identifies and assesses asset and asset management related risks. The risks have to be considered across the four phases of the asset lifecycle (eg, para 4.3.3 of PAS 55).	The top management team in conjunction with the organisation's senior risk management representatives. There may also be input from the organisation's Safety, Health and Environment team. Staff who carry out risk identification and assessment.	The organisation's risk management framework and/or evidence of specific process(es) and/ or procedure(s) that deal with risk control mechanisms. Evidence that the process(es) and/or procedure(s) are implemented across the business and maintained. Evidence of agendas and minutes from risk management meetings. Evidence of feedback in to process(es) and/or procedure(s) as a result of incident investigation(s). Risk registers and assessments.
79	Use and maintenance of asset risk information	How does the organisation ensure that the results of risk assessments provide input into the identification of adequate resources and training and competency needs?	3	WEL has a clearly defined a Risk Management Policy, which is published on the company intranet. This Policy and supporting procedure identifies risk management as a core management responsibility and outlines in broad terms the emphasis given to this in both the day-to-day and longer-term facets of managing the assets and overall business. A detailed description of how WEL manages risk is provided in Section 7 of 2013 AMP.	To manage risk effectively, consideration of risk should be embedded into all activities of asset management. EDBs should keep the results of risk identification, assessments and controls up-to date and document where lack of risk control could affect the delivery of asset management objectives and strategies.	Widely used AM standards require that the output from risk assessments are considered and that adequate resource (including staff) and training is identified to match the requirements. It is a further requirement that the effects of the control measures are considered, as there may be implications in resources and training required to achieve other objectives.	Staff responsible for risk assessment and those responsible for developing and approving resource and training plan(s). There may also be input from the organisation's Safety, Health and Environment team.	The organisations risk management framework. The organisation's resourcing plan(s) and training and competency plan(s). The organisation should be able to demonstrate appropriate linkages between the content of resource plan(s) and training and competency plan(s) to the risk assessments and risk control measures that have been developed.
82	Legal and other requirements	What procedure does the organisation have to identify and provide access to its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, and how is requirements incorporated into the asset management system?	3	Evidence exists to demonstrate that the organization's legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements are identified and kept up to date. Ron Jackson's (Asset Acceptance Assessor) audit checking list is aligned with updated WEL adopted standards, laws and good industry practices. Quarterly Compliance certification is provided to the board. We have also significant external processes (e.g. external audits and reviews) to ensure this occurs.	EDBs a subject to high levels of regulation so, in general, should have This function under control. Executives generally report regularly to the board on compliance issues so have controls in place to ensure direct accountability, competencies, reporting and review cycles.	In order for an organisation to comply with its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, the organisation first needs to ensure that it knows what they are (eg, PAS 55 specifies this in s 4.4.8). It is necessary to have systematic and auditable mechanisms in place to identify new and changing requirements. Widely used AM standards also require that requirements are incorporated into the asset management system (e.g. procedure(s) and process(es))	Top management. The organisations regulatory team. The organisation's legal team or advisors. The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. The organisation's health and safety team or advisors. The organisation's policy making team.	The organisational processes and procedures for ensuring information of this type is identified, made accessible to those requiring the information and is incorporated into asset management strategy and objectives

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
64	Information management	How has the organisation's ensured its asset management information system is relevant to its needs?	The organisation has not considered the need to determine the relevance of its management information system. At present there are major gaps between what the information system provides and the organisations needs.	The organisation understands the need to ensure its asset management information system is relevant to its needs and is determining an appropriate means by which it will achieve this. At present there are significant gaps between what the information system provides and the organisations needs.	The organisation has developed and is implementing a process to ensure its asset management information system is relevant to its needs. Gaps between what the information system provides and the organisations needs have been identified and action is being taken to close them.	The organisation's asset management information system aligns with its asset management requirements. Users can confirm that it is relevant to their needs.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
69	Risk management process(es)	How has the organisation documented process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the identification and assessment of asset and asset management related risks throughout the asset life cycle?	The organisation has not considered the need to document process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the identification and assessment of asset and asset management related risks throughout the asset life cycle.	The organisation is aware of the need to document the management of asset related risk across the asset lifecycle. The organisation has plan(s) to formally document all relevant process(es) and procedure(s) or has already commenced this activity.	The organisation is in the process of documenting the identification and assessment of asset related risk across the asset lifecycle but it is incomplete or there are inconsistencies between approaches and a lack of integration.	Identification and assessment of asset related risk across the asset lifecycle is fully documented. The organisation can demonstrate that appropriate documented mechanisms are integrated across life cycle phases and are being consistently applied.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
79	Use and maintenance of asset risk information	How does the organisation ensure that the results of risk assessments provide input into the identification of adequate resources and training and competency needs?	The organisation has not considered the need to conduct risk assessments.	The organisation is aware of the need to consider the results of risk assessments and effects of risk control measures to provide input into reviews of resources, training and competency needs. Current input is typically ad-hoc and reactive.	The organisation is in the process ensuring that outputs of risk assessment are included in developing requirements for resources and training. The implementation is incomplete and there are gaps and inconsistencies.	Outputs from risk assessments are consistently and systematically used as inputs to develop resources, training and competency requirements. Examples and evidence is available.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
82	Legal and other requirements	What procedure does the organisation have to identify and provide access to its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, and how is requirements incorporated into the asset management system?	The organisation has not considered the need to identify its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements.	The organisation identifies some its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, but this is done in an ad-hoc manner in the absence of a procedure.	The organisation has procedure(s) to identify its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, but the information is not kept up to date, inadequate or inconsistently managed.	Evidence exists to demonstrate that the organisation's legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements are identified and kept up to date. Systematic mechanisms for identifying relevant legal and statutory requirements.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
88	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation establish implement and maintain process(es) for the implementation of its asset management plan(s) and control of activities across the creation, acquisition or enhancement of assets. This includes design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning activities?	3	Effective process(es) and procedure(s) are in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning. Details are provided in section 2.6 of 2013 AMP	This function requires a documented process to ensure the life cycle activities in the AMP are carried out under specified conditions that are consistent with the asset management policies and strategies. It includes controls in place for cost and risk minimisation.	Life cycle activities are about the implementation of asset management plan(s) i.e. they are the "doing" phase. They need to be done effectively and well in order for asset management to have any practical meaning. As a consequence, widely used standards (eg, PAS 55 s 4.5.1) require organisations to have in place appropriate process(es) and procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of lifecycle activities. This question explores those aspects relevant to asset creation.	Asset managers, design staff, construction staff and project managers from other impacted areas of the business, e.g. Procurement	Documented process(es) and procedure(s) which are relevant to demonstrating the effective management and control of life cycle activities during asset creation, acquisition, enhancement including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning.
91	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation ensure that process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of activities during maintenance (and inspection) of assets are sufficient to ensure activities are carried out under specified conditions, are consistent with asset management strategy and control cost, risk and performance?	3	WEL has two audit positions to carry out internal audit process. One is Asset Acceptance Assessor who is mainly responsible for 1. Review, update and implement worksite inspections to ensure alignment between all relevant Health and Safety, Quality standards, regulations and work practise. 2. Carry out internal audits to further improve existing work methods, 3. Review, update and implement the worksite assessment process 4. Daily job assessments Secondly the Risk and Quality Auditor who is responsible for:- 1. Undertaking regular internal audits to ensure compliance with WEL's BMS and provide recommendations for continuing improvement 2. Undertaking regular internal	This function requires a process to ensure the documented process above is implemented. This can be achieved with a formal review process of the effectiveness and putting KPI in place to measure performance.	Having documented process(es) which ensure the asset management plan(s) are implemented in accordance with any specified conditions, in a manner consistent with the asset management policy, strategy and objectives and in such a way that cost, risk and asset system performance are appropriately controlled is critical. They are an essential part of turning intention into action (eg, as required by PAS 55 s 4.5.1).	Asset managers, operations managers, maintenance managers and project managers from other impacted areas of the business	Documented procedure for review. Documented procedure for audit of process delivery. Records of previous audits, improvement actions and documented confirmation that actions have been carried out.
95	Performance and condition monitoring	How does the organisation measure the performance and condition of its assets?	2	Consistent asset performance monitoring linked to the asset management objectives is in place and universally used including reactive and proactive measures. Data quality management and review process are also carried out. Evidence of leading indicators and analysis detail is provided in section 3.3 and 6 of the 2013 AMP. We still have gaps, mainly in the interpretation of "asset condition". Condition Based Risk Management (CBRM) models are being developed with a review of the condition	A new asset can perform as well as a 50 year old asset but the performance of the 50 year old asset will require closer monitoring due to its age. Asset condition therefore relates closely to performance. Performance indicators such as SAIDI and SAIFI are reactive measures whereas condition monitoring is proactive. The EDBs asset monitoring program should be well defined.	Widely used AM standards require that organisations establish implement and maintain procedure(s) to monitor and measure the performance and/or condition of assets and asset systems. They further set out requirements in some detail for reactive and proactive monitoring, and leading/lagging performance indicators together with the monitoring or results to provide input to corrective actions and continual improvement. There is an expectation that performance and condition monitoring will provide input to improving asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).	A broad cross-section of the people involved in the organisation's asset-related activities from data input to decision-makers, i.e. an end-to end assessment. This should include contactors and other relevant third parties as appropriate.	Functional policy and/or strategy documents for performance or condition monitoring and measurement. The organisation's performance monitoring frameworks, balanced scorecards etc. Evidence of the reviews of any appropriate performance indicators and the action lists resulting from these reviews. Reports and trend analysis using performance and condition information. Evidence of the use of performance and condition information shaping improvements and supporting asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).
99	Investigation of asset-related failures, incidents and nonconformities	How does the organisation ensure responsibility and the authority for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances is clear, unambiguous, understood and communicated?	3	WEL have defined the appropriate responsibilities and authorities for the Root Cause Analysis (RCA) process. Agreed actions are put into Action Request (AR) system for implementation and monitoring.	This requires a documented process for investigation of asset failures, incidents and nonconformities and, in particular, requires clearly defined responsibilities and authorities for these activities. A process for feedback of non-conformance is required	Widely used AM standards require that the organisation establishes implements and maintains process(es) for the handling and investigation of failures incidents and non-conformities for assets and sets down a number of expectations. Specifically this question examines the requirement to define clearly responsibilities and authorities for these activities, and communicate these unambiguously to relevant people including external stakeholders if appropriate.	The organisation's safety and environment management team. The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. People who have appointed roles within the asset-related investigation procedure, from those who carry out the investigations to senior management who review the recommendations. Operational controllers responsible for managing the asset base under fault conditions and maintaining services to consumers. Contractors and other third parties as	Process(es) and procedure(s) for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances. Documentation of assigned responsibilities and authority to employees. Job Descriptions, Audit reports. Common communication systems i.e. all Job Descriptions on Internet etc.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
88	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation establish implement and maintain process(es) for the implementation of its asset management plan(s) and control of activities across the creation, acquisition or enhancement of assets. This includes design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning activities?	The organisation does not have process(es) in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning.	The organisation is aware of the need to have process(es) and procedure(s) in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning but currently do not have these in place (note: procedure(s) may exist but they are inconsistent/incomplete).	The organisation is in the process of putting in place process(es) and procedure(s) to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning. Gaps and inconsistencies are being addressed.	Effective process(es) and procedure(s) are in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
91	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation ensure that process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of activities during maintenance (and inspection) of assets are sufficient to ensure activities are carried out under specified conditions, are consistent with asset management strategy and control cost, risk and performance?	The organisation does not have process(es)/procedure(s) in place to control or manage the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase.	The organisation is aware of the need to have process(es) and procedure(s) in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase but currently do not have these in place and/or there is no mechanism for confirming they are effective and where needed modifying them.	The organisation is in the process of putting in place process(es) and procedure(s) to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase. They include a process for confirming the process(es)/procedure(s) are effective and if necessary carrying out modifications.	The organisation has in place process(es) and procedure(s) to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase. They include a process, which is itself regularly reviewed to ensure it is effective, for confirming the process(es)/ procedure(s) are effective and if necessary carrying out modifications.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
95	Performance and condition monitoring	How does the organisation measure the performance and condition of its assets?	The organisation has not considered how to monitor the performance and condition of its assets.	The organisation recognises the need for monitoring asset performance but has not developed a coherent approach. Measures are incomplete, predominantly reactive and lagging. There is no linkage to asset management objectives.	The organisation is developing coherent asset performance monitoring linked to asset management objectives. Reactive and proactive measures are in place. Use is being made of leading indicators and analysis. Gaps and inconsistencies remain.	Consistent asset performance monitoring linked to asset management objectives is in place and universally used including reactive and proactive measures. Data quality management and review process are appropriate. Evidence of leading indicators and analysis.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
99	Investigation of asset-related failures, incidents and nonconformities	How does the organisation ensure responsibility and the authority for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances is clear, unambiguous, understood and communicated?	The organisation has not considered the need to define the appropriate responsibilities and the authorities.	The organisation understands the requirements and is in the process of determining how to define them.	The organisation are in the process of defining the responsibilities and authorities with evidence. Alternatively there are some gaps or inconsistencies in the identified responsibilities/authorities.	The organisation have defined the appropriate responsibilities and authorities and evidence is available to show that these are applied across the business and kept up to date.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
105	Audit	What has the organisation done to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system (process(es))?	3	WEL have a good range of internal and external audits in place. See comments on question 91.	A documented audit process of the asset management system (not just the AMP) should be planned, established, implemented and maintained. The audit should be conducted by personnel competent in the audit process and ideally be independent of those having direct responsibility for the asset management activities.	This question seeks to explore what the organisation has done to comply with the standard practice AM audit requirements (eg, the associated requirements of PAS 55 s 4.6.4 and its linkages to s 4.7).	The management team responsible for its asset management procedure(s). The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. Audit teams, together with key staff responsible for asset management. For example, Asset Management Director, Engineering Director. People with responsibility for carrying out risk assessments	The organisation's asset-related audit procedure(s). The organisation's methodology(s) by which it determined the scope and frequency of the audits and the criteria by which it identified the appropriate audit personnel. Audit schedules, reports etc. Evidence of the procedure(s) by which the audit results are presented, together with any subsequent communications. The risk assessment schedule or risk registers.
109	Corrective & Preventative action	How does the organisation instigate appropriate corrective and/or preventive actions to eliminate or prevent the causes of identified poor performance and non conformance?	3	WEL has defined the appropriate responsibilities and authorities for the Root Cause Analysis (RCA) process. Agreed actions are put into the Action Request (AR) system for implementation and monitoring. Agreed actions include preventative and corrective actions.	Investigation of asset failures, incidents and nonconformities should establish root causes. Preventative action is required to ensure similar failures do not occur in the future. A documented process is required, including responsibilities, competencies and authorities, to ensure processes and systems include feed-back loops to prevent future similar failings.	Having investigated asset related failures, incidents and non-conformances, and taken action to mitigate their consequences, an organisation is required to implement preventative and corrective actions to address root causes. Incident and failure investigations are only useful if appropriate actions are taken as a result to assess changes to a businesses risk profile and ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place should a recurrence of the incident happen. Widely used AM standards also require that necessary changes arising from preventive or corrective action are made to the asset management system.	The management team responsible for its asset management procedure(s). The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. Audit and incident investigation teams. Staff responsible for planning and managing corrective and preventive actions.	Analysis records, meeting notes and minutes, modification records. Asset management plan(s), investigation reports, audit reports, improvement programmes and projects. Recorded changes to asset management procedure(s) and process(es). Condition and performance reviews. Maintenance reviews
113	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation achieve continual improvement in the optimal combination of costs, asset related risks and the performance and condition of assets and asset systems across the whole life cycle?	3	The primary focus of WEL's Business Management System is to improve continually. In addition to audits and its associated process review for continual improvement, an Organisation Development Advisor position has been established to identify company wide improvement projects to be analysed, prioritised, approved, communicated and implementation. There is also a new technology committee who are responsible for identification of new technology, analysis of the potential impact and usefulness, considering life cycle costs. They have to prepare business cases for approval and implement adopted new technology and incorporated into WEL's standard for design and construction	This function looks beyond audit and review processes for continual improvement. A review process may say things are being done according to plan and an audit may confirm this but continual improvement requires definite actions to look for improving processes and systems. The introduction of new technologies, updating systems and monitoring of international advancements all support continual improvement.	Widely used AM standards have requirements to establish, implement and maintain process(es)/procedure(s) for identifying, assessing, prioritising and implementing actions to achieve continual improvement. Specifically there is a requirement to demonstrate continual improvement in optimisation of cost risk and performance/condition of assets across the life cycle. This question explores an organisation's capabilities in this area—looking for systematic improvement mechanisms rather that reviews and audit (which are separately examined).	The top management of the organisation. The manager/team responsible for managing the organisation's asset management system, including its continual improvement. Managers responsible for policy development and implementation.	Records showing systematic exploration of improvement. Evidence of new techniques being explored and implemented. Changes in procedure(s) and process(es) reflecting improved use of optimisation tools/techniques and available information. Evidence of working parties and research.

115	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation seek and acquire knowledge about new asset management related technology and practices, and evaluate their potential benefit to the organisation?	3	WEL encourages staff, and provides financial support, to attend appropriate conferences, workshops, site visits or specific study and training programmes for acquiring knowledge about new systems, processes, new technologies.	How does the organisation go about acquiring knowledge about new systems, processes, new technologies, opportunities, staff skills and environments?	One important aspect of continual improvement is where an organisation looks beyond its existing boundaries and knowledge base to look at what 'new things are on the market'. These new things can include equipment, process(es), tools, etc. An organisation which does this (eg, by the PAS 55 s 4.6 standards) will be able to demonstrate that it continually seeks to expand its knowledge of all things affecting its asset management approach and capabilities. The organisation will be able to demonstrate that it identifies any such opportunities to improve, evaluates them for suitability to its own organisation and implements them as appropriate. This question explores an organisation's approach to this activity.	The top management of the organisation. The manager/team responsible for managing the organisation's asset management system, including its continual improvement. People who monitor the various items that require monitoring for 'change'. People that implement changes to the organisation's policy, strategy, etc. People within an organisation with responsibility for investigating, evaluating, recommending and implementing new tools and techniques, etc.	Research and development projects and records, benchmarking and participation knowledge exchange professional forums. Evidence of correspondence relating to knowledge acquisition. Examples of change implementation and evaluation of new tools, and techniques linked to asset management strategy and objectives.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
105	Audit	What has the organisation done to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system (process(es))?	The organisation has not recognised the need to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system.	The organisation understands the need for audit procedure(s) and is determining the appropriate scope, frequency and methodology(s).	The organisation is establishing its audit procedure(s) but they do not yet cover all the appropriate asset-related activities.	The organisation can demonstrate that its audit procedure(s) cover all the appropriate asset-related activities and the associated reporting of audit results. Audits are to an appropriate level of detail and consistently managed.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
109	Corrective & Preventative action	How does the organisation instigate appropriate corrective and/or preventive actions to eliminate or prevent the causes of identified poor performance and non conformance?	The organisation does not recognise the need to have systematic approaches to instigating corrective or preventive actions.	The organisation recognises the need to have systematic approaches to instigating corrective or preventive actions. There is ad-hoc implementation for corrective actions to address failures of assets but not the asset management system.	The need is recognized for systematic instigation of preventive and corrective actions to address root causes of non compliance or incidents identified by investigations, compliance evaluation or audit. It is only partially or inconsistently in place.	Mechanisms are consistently in place and effective for the systematic instigation of preventive and corrective actions to address root causes of non compliance or incidents identified by investigations, compliance evaluation or audit.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
113	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation achieve continual improvement in the optimal combination of costs, asset related risks and the performance and condition of assets and asset systems across the whole life cycle?	The organisation does not consider continual improvement of these factors to be a requirement, or has not considered the issue.	A Continual Improvement ethos is recognised as beneficial, however it has just been started, and or covers partially the asset drivers.	Continuous improvement process(es) are set out and include consideration of cost risk, performance and condition for assets managed across the whole life cycle but it is not yet being systematically applied.	There is evidence to show that continuous improvement process(es) which include consideration of cost risk, performance and condition for assets managed across the whole life cycle are being systematically applied.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

115	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation seek and acquire knowledge about new asset management related technology and practices, and evaluate their potential benefit to the organisation?	The organisation makes no attempt to seek knowledge about new asset management related technology or practices.	The organisation is inward looking, however it recognises that asset management is not sector specific and other sectors have developed good practice and new ideas that could apply. Ad-hoc approach.	The organisation has initiated asset management communication within sector to share and, or identify 'new' to sector asset management practices and seeks to evaluate them.	The organisation actively engages internally and externally with other asset management practitioners, professional bodies and relevant conferences. Actively investigates and evaluates new practices and evolves its asset management activities using appropriate developments.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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Schedule 14 Mandatory Explanatory Notes

(In this Schedule, clause references are to the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012)

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 2.5.2.

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 12 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 clause 2.7.1(2).

Box 1: Explanatory comment on return on investment

2012 ROI was recalculated with the same methodology as 2013.

No items were reclassified between 2012 and 2013.

ROI (comparable to a post tax WACC) has fallen from 6.27% in 2012 to 5.23% in 2013.

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 regulatory line income' other than gains and losses on asset sales, as disclosed in 3(i) of Schedule 3

   5.2 information on reclassified items in accordance with clause 2.7.1(2).

Box 2: Explanatory comment on regulatory profit

No items were reclassified between 2012 and 2013.

Large items in 'other regulatory line income' are Te Uku windfarm lease revenue, and transmission rental rebates from Transpower.

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 clause 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

No merger and acquisition expenditure

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 clause 2.7.1(2).

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

No items have been reclassified.

The regulatory asset base has been rolled forward from 2009 to 2013. The value at 31 March 2013 $460 million, which includes adjustments to the original data of $24 million. These adjustments relate to correcting asset data and being allowed to include load control relays that were previously excluded.

Section 4(vii) closing RAB by asset category is not readily available. The value was apportioned based on the asset cateogries in the companies accounting asset register. We intend to create a RAB register which will easily allow for categorisation and the unique calculations that are required for the regulatory accounts.

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

8. In the box below, provide descriptions and workings of the following items, as recorded in the asterisked categories in 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

8.1 *Income not included in regulatory profit/(loss) before tax but taxable*: $1,406,000 – this is the current year portion of the Third Party Contribution costs which are being amortised over 10 years.

8.2 *expenditure or loss in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not deductible:* $60,000 – Non deductible portion of entertainment and legal costs

8.3 *income included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not taxable:* $29,000 – historical undergrounding costs funded via government grant being amortised over 45 years

8.4 *expenditure or loss deductible but not in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax :* $0

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

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

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

Temporary differences are $224,000 – this relates to :

- $147k – bonuses not paid within 63 days
- $87k – movement in annual leave balances not paid out with 63 days
- Less $10k – other small movements in impaired assets, retirement provision

Related party transactions: disclosure of related party transactions (Schedule 5b)

10. In the box below, provide descriptions of related party transactions beyond those disclosed on schedule 5b including identification and descriptions as to the nature of directly attributable costs disclosed under clause 2.3.6(1)(b).

Box 7: Related party transactions

WEL Networks incur costs on behalf of a subsidiary, Waikato Networks Limited. These are oncharged at cost via a management fee.

This is not disclosed as separate items of revenue and expenditure as the net impact is nil.

Cost allocation (Schedule 5d)

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

Box 8: Cost allocation

No items were reclassified between 2012 and 2013.

All costs are considered directly attributable, as under the IM determination we have applied ACAM. The unregulated revenue is approximately 2% of total revenue.

Asset allocation (Schedule 5e)

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

Box 9: Commentary on asset allocation

A transitional provision available for Schedule 5e allows us to disclose all assets under 'non network assets'. The classification into groups is not readily available and we intend to create a RAB register which will easily allow for categorisation and the unique calculations that are required for the regulatory accounts.

Capital Expenditure for the Disclosure Year (Schedule 6a)

13. In the box below, comment on capital expenditure for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 6a. This comment must include-

    13.1 a description of the materiality threshold applied to identify material projects and programmes described in Schedule 6a;

    13.2 information on reclassified items in accordance with clause 2.7.1(2),

Box 10: Explanation of capital expenditure for the disclosure year

WEL classifies a project with total cost over $0.5m as a major capital project. Major capital projects are approved by the WEL Board and progress is reported monthly to the Board.

No items were reclassified between 2012 and 2013.

Operational Expenditure for the Disclosure Year (Schedule 6b)

14. In the box below, comment on operational expenditure for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 6b. This comment must include-

    14.1 commentary on assets replaced or renewed with asset replacement and renewal operating expenditure, as reported in 6b(i) of Schedule 6b;

    14.2 information on reclassified items in accordance with clause 2.7.1(2);

    14.3 commentary on any material atypical expenditure included in operational expenditure disclosed in Schedule 6b, a including the value of the

expenditure the purpose of the expenditure, and the operational expenditure categories the expenditure relates to.

Box 11: Explanation of operational expenditure for the disclosure year

No items were reclassified between 2012 and 2013.

Asset replacement and renewal operating expenditure is mainly unplanned defects correction. It includes the following main assets:

- Switchgear including RMU & overhead line switches / sectionisers / voltage regulators
- Conductors, poles and crossarms including insulator, live line clamps, broken cut outs, possum guards and stay wire repairs
- Distribution transformers
- Pillars
- Feeders including stolen earth repairs
- Circuit breakers
- Zone substations including buildings, zone sub transformers, ripple plants and battery charges and banks
- SCADA and other communication devices

There were no atypical events that had a material impact on operational expenditure.

Demand management costs of $650k is the cost of implementing and developing our smart grid network.

Business Support costs increased 20% from 2012. This is due to increased costs in research & development, staff costs and assurance.

Variance between forecast and actual expenditure (Schedule 7)

15. 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 clause 2.7.1(2).

Box 12: Explanatory comment on variance in actual to forecast expenditure

Note that transitional provisions for 2013 mean that not all items that have an actual cost, have a comparable forecast. For example, Reliability Safety & Environment has been split into three separate components for the actual data, but reported as one category for the forecast data.

No items have been reclassified.

Information relating to revenue and quantities for the disclosure year

16. In the box below provide-

    16.1 a comparison of the target revenue disclosed before the start of the disclosure year, in accordance with clauses 2.4.1 and 2.4.3(3) to total billed line charge revenue for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 8; and

    16.2 explanatory comment on reasons for any material differences between target revenue and total billed line charge revenue.

Box 13: Explanatory comment relating to revenue for the disclosure year

The variance between target revenue and total billed revenue for the year is -0.38%.

16.1 Total billed revenue is lower than target revenue due to lower than expected kilowatt hour and demand volume despite receipting additional revenue from prior periods.

16.2 The difference between total billed revenue and target revenue is -0.38% and is considered immaterial. The primary contributing factors to this result are the lower kilowatt hour and demand volume experienced.

Network Reliability for the Disclosure Year (Schedule 10)

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

Box 14: Commentary on network reliability for the disclosure year

The result for SAIDI was 75.1.
The result for SAIFI was 1.44.
There were no major events that exceeded the extreme daily limit during the year.

Insurance cover

18. In the box below provide details of any insurance cover for the assets used to provide electricity distribution services, including-

    18.1 the EDB's approaches and practices in regard to the insurance of assets used to provide electricity distribution services, including the level of insurance;

    18.2 in respect of any self insurance, the level of reserves, details of how reserves are managed and invested, and details of any reinsurance.

Box 15: Explanation of insurance cover

WEL Networks Limited does not pay insurance premiums for the electricity distribution network (the overhead lines and underground cables) but does have insurance in place for the electricity substation buildings and associated plant and equipment.

18.1: WEL takes prudent insurance cover for the critical 'point' assets within the network (being the substations) but notes insurance for the actual network is either unavailable or prohibitively expensive. WEL also takes prudent insurance cover for the non-network assets and appropriate contracting and statutory liability insurances.

18.2: WEL does not have any formal self insurance policies. WEL has risk management practices and procedures. WEL does not have its own 'captive' insurance company or cash reserves invested.

Company Name	WEL Networks Ltd
For Year Ended	31 March 2013

Schedule 14a Mandatory Explanatory Notes on Forecast Information

(In this Schedule, clause references are to the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012)

1. This Schedule provides for EDBs to provide explanatory notes to reports prepared in accordance with clause 2.6.5.

2. 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)

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

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

The nominal price is calculated by taking the constant price and mulitpling by wage growth of 2% each year and 2.5% on materials each year. These percentages are estimated based on what WEL believes the growth is going to be.

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

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

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

The nominal price network opex is calculated by taking the constant price and mulitpling by wage growth of 2% each year and 2.5% on materials each year. These percentages are estimated based on what WEL believes the growth is going to be.

For non-network opex the nominal price is multipled by a variable inflation rate which is on average 2.2%.

Company Name WEL Networks Ltd

For Year Ended 31 March 2013

Schedule 14b Mandatory Explanatory Notes on Transitional Financial Information

(In this Schedule, clause references are to the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012)

1. This Schedule provides for EDBs to provide explanatory notes to the transitional financial information disclosed in accordance with clause 2.12.1.

2. This Schedule is mandatory—EDBs must provide the explanatory comment specified below, in accordance with clause 2.12.1. This information is part of the audited disclosure information, and so is subject to the assurance requirements specified in section 2.8.

3. In the box below provide explanatory comment on the tax effect of other temporary differences for the years ending 31 March 2010, 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2012 (as reported in Schedule 5h(vii)).

Box 1: Commentary on tax effect of other temporary differences (years ended 31 March 2010, 31 March 2011, and 31 March 2012)

Tax effect of other temporary differences - Summary

	Total	Bonus	Annual Leave	Foreign Exchange	Other
2010	**275**	13	88	142	31
2011	**44**	-64	91	0	18
2012	**38**	-48	64	0	22

'Other' category is made up of movements in retirement provision and impaired assets.

4. To the extent that any change in regulatory profit and ROI reported for 2013 (compared to that reported for 2012) is attributable to the change in treatment of related party transactions, provide an explanation of the change in the box below.

Box 2: Change in regulatory profit and ROI due to change in treatment of related party transactions

Previously our field division was classified as a related party.

The impact on ROI would be caused by depreciation of assets for this division, and an increase in the RAB for the value of these assets. This is immaterial to the ROI calculation.

5. In the box below, comment on asset allocation as disclosed in Schedule 5e. This comment must include information on reclassified items in accordance with clause 2.7.1(2) for disclosure years 2011 and 2012.

Box 3: Commentary on asset allocation

A transitional provision available for Schedule 5e allows us to disclose all assets under 'non network assets'. The classification into groups is not readily available and we intend to create a RAB register which will easily allow for categorisation and the unique calculations that are required for the regulatory accounts.

Company Name	WEL Networks Ltd
For Year Ended	31 March 2013

Schedule 15 Voluntary Explanatory Notes

(In this Schedule, clause references are to the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012)

1. This Schedule enable EDBs to provide, should they 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 2.6.5;

   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

S9b.Asset Age Profile:

- We intepreted the meaning of OH/UG consumer service connections as number of connections as defined by ICPs. The number of ICPs includes active and inactive ICPs, but not decommissioned ICPs. These connections are not recorded as separate assets in our asset register.

S9c.Overhead Lines:

- Circuits in sensitive areas (conservation areas, iwi territory etc) (km): WEL has defined this as :
  - overhead lines within 1 km of waterways
  - Iwi territory
- "Rugged area" has reduced from last year's disclosed information due to a recent revisit and review process as a result of Regulatory Asset Base adjustment process.
- Overhead circuit requiring vegetation management: Although there are only some parts of the network requiring tree trimming, we have an inspection programme to cover the entire network, since trees can grow up very quickly in the Waikato in areas where previously there were no trees or vegetation.

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 the Schedules are defined in section 1.4 of this determination but are not defined below, they have the meanings set out in section 1.4 of this determination. Terms used in the Schedules that are defined in the IM determination have the meanings set out in the IM determination. Otherwise, unless defined below, terms used in the Schedules have meanings consistent with industry practice.

Term	Definition
% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years	% of asset quantity forecast to be replaced in next 5 years consistent with the capital expenditure forecast
% 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
2009 disclosed asset	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
22 kV (other than SWER)	means a circuit operating at a nominal voltage of 22 kV that is not a SWER circuit
25th percentile estimate	means the 25th 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 2.4.7 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
75th percentile estimate	means the 75th 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 2.4.7 of the IM determination
Actual controllable opex	has the meaning set out in the IM determination

Actual expenditure	means, in relation to- (a) a disclosure year, expenditure for the that disclosure year (b) regulatory period, expenditure for the disclosure years from the start of the regulatory period to the current disclosure year
Adjusted depreciation	has the meaning set out 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 applying 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 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 CPI 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;
Adjustment to reinstate 2009 modified asset values to unallocated amounts	means the value of the adjustment required to the 2009 modified asset values so the resultant value represents the unallocated 2009 modified asset values

Adverse environment	To capture all unplanned interruptions where the primary cause is adverse environment, such as slips or seismic events.
Adverse weather	To capture all unplanned interruptions where the primary cause is adverse weather, other than those caused by directly by lightning, vegetation contact or adverse environment
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 set out in the IM determination
Allocator type	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Allowed controllable opex	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Amortisation of initial differences in asset values	has the meaning set out in paragraph (a) of the defined term in the IM determination
Amortisation of revaluations	has the meaning set out in paragraph (a) of the defined term in the IM determination
Arm's length deduction	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Assets acquired from a regulated supplier	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; (a) in relation to the RAB, means the sum of value of the assets (as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)) which is allocated to the gas transmission services in accordance with clause 2.1.1 of the IM determination
Asset category transfers	means the value of an asset transferred between asset categories
Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage by grade)	Proportion of the quantity of each asset class assessed against the asset condition categories (grade 1 to 4), 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 (other than below)	means asset disposals other than asset disposals to a regulated supplier and asset disposals to a related party
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
Assets commissioned (other than below)	means assets commissioned other than assets acquired from a regulated supplier and assets acquired from a related party
Assets not used to supply electricity distribution services	means the value of assets identified in sub-clause (a) of the definition of excluded asset in the IM determination
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) is a reduced life asset or dedicated asset(s) as those terms are used in clause 2.2.8(5) of the IM Determination (b) the asset(s) depreciation profile was changed or set in accordance with the CPP process (c) the asset(s) physical service life potential was determined by an engineer in accordance with clause 2.2.8(5) of the IM Determination (d) the EDB chooses to disclose details about the asset(s) depreciation profile (e) 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 (d) above applies to one of its component assets
Attribution rate	means: $q = \frac{a \times b}{c}$ where: a = average opening and closing RAB values b = a leverage rate of 44% c = total book value of interest bearing debt
Average opening and closing RAB values	means; $q = \frac{a+b}{2}$ where: a = Total opening RAB values b = Total closing RAB values
Avoided transmission charge	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(e) or (f) of the IM determination
Basis for determining value	means the basis for determining the value of the related party transaction in accordance with clause 2.3.6 and 2.3.7 of this determination

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
Capital contributions funding asset relocation	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
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"
Circuit length	includes 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)

Class A (planned interruptions by Transpower)	means a planned interruption initiated by Transpower
Class D (unplanned interruptions by Transpower)	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)	an interruption not referred to in any of classes A-H above
Closing deferred tax	has the meaning set out in clause 2.3.7(2) of the IM determination
Closing RAB (tax value)	means the sum of regulatory tax asset values for assets that have a value included in total closing RAB value
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(e)(iii) or (f) 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 cost allocation less lost and found assets adjustment plus closing deferred tax
Closing tax losses	has the meaning given to that term 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(5) 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.
Corporate tax rate	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Correct asset register errors for 2004 ODV assets	means the value of corrections to the 2004 ODV asset values determined in accordance with clause 2.2.1(1)(b) of the IM determination
Correct asset register errors for 2005 – 2009 assets	means the value of corrections to assets that were commissioned in 2005 – 2009 determined in accordance with clause 2.2.1(2)(b) of the IM determination
Cost of debt assumption	means the sum of the risk free rate and debt premium estimates as published by the Commission in accordance with clauses 5.3.22 to 5.3.32 of the IM determination for each disclosure year
Cost of executing an interest rate swap	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
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_4	has the meaning set out in clause 2.2.9(4) of the IM determination
CPI_4^{-4}	has the meaning set out in clause 2.2.9(4) of the IM determination
Current Peak Load	means the maximum total load measured as being supplied by the existing zone substation at any time in the disclosure year, expressed in units of MVA
Current period tax losses	has the meaning given to that term in clause 2.3.2(5) of the IM determination
Customer minutes lost	for each interruption, the customers impacted multiplied by the duration
Customers impacted	the number of customers affected by the interruption

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
Date end	the date on which supply was restored to all ICPs affected by the interruption
Date start	the date on which the interruption commenced
Debt issue cost readjustment	has the meaning set out in clause 2.4.11(4) of the IM determination
Dedicated street lighting circuit length	means the length in km of circuit that only provides electricity to street lighting
Defective equipment	To capture 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 set out 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 the assets disposed of by the EDB
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 or 2.2.8(4) 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)(d) and 2.2.8(1)(e)(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)(e)(iv)-(v) of the IM determination or where clauses 2.2.8(1)(d) and 2.2.8(1)(e)(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)(d) or 2.2.8(1)(e)(iv)-(v) or 2.2.8(1)(g) 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
Description of transaction	means a brief description of the transaction with a related party, including the goods or services provided to or by the EDB as part of that transaction
Directly billed	In relation to ICPs or a consumer, 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
Discretionary discounts and consumer rebates	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Distributed generation – Capacity of distributed generation installed in year	means the total capacity of all distributed generation added to the EDB's network in the disclosure year, measured in MVA
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 line charge revenue	means line charge revenue that is not transmission line charge revenue
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
Duration (Min)	the number of minutes between the start and end of the interruption
Easement land	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
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 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. *(Note: the resulting loss ratio will comprise both technical and non-technical losses)*
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
Embedded generation – Capacity installed (MVA)	Capacity installed means the total capacity of all distributed generation connections added to the EDB's network in the disclosure year
Embedded network	has the meaning set out in Part 1 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010
Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	in relation to expenditure, means expenditure on assets or operational expenditure where the primary driver is to improve the efficient provision of electricity line services by- • improving energy efficiency, including by increasing the amount of energy services consumed or able to be consumed per unit of energy input; • encouraging demand side management, including by managing consumers' rate or timing of electricity consumption; or • implementing initiatives that reduce electricity losses; • implementing initiatives that reduce reactive power flows in the network.
Existing zone substations	means the identifier of an existing zone substation

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
Explanation	means a description or information relevant to the information provided in respect of the existing zone substation that provides additional context or clarification
Fault	means a physical condition that causes a device, component or network element to fail to perform in the required manner
FDC allowance of 2.45%	means the increase in value in assets resulting from assets being multiplied by 1.0245 in accordance with clause 2.2.3 of the IM determination
Grade 1	End of serviceable life, immediate intervention required
Grade 2	Material deterioration but asset condition still within serviceable life parameters. Intervention likely to be required within 3 years.
Grade 3	Normal deterioration requiring regular monitoring
Grade 4	Good or as new condition
Grade unknown	Condition unknown or not yet assessed
Gross term credit spread differential	means the sum of term credit spread difference, cost of executing an interest rate swap 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.
High voltage (HV)	means, 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	To capture all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from contractors or staff, commissioning errors, incorrect protection settings, SCADA problems, switching errors, dig-in and overhead contact.
Include load control relays	means the value of load control relay asset of 'included' type as determined in accordance with clause 2.2.1(2)(a) of the IM determination

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
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
Input methodology claw-back	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(g) of the IM determination
Insurance	means a contract of insurance as defined in the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010
Installed Firm Capacity	means the total of the transformer capacities of the transformers installed in the existing zone substation as at the last day of the disclosure year, minus the transformer capacity of the largest transformer, expressed in units of MVA
Installed Firm Capacity + 5 years	means the installed firm capacity forecast by the EBD to be installed at the end of the year that is 5 years after the disclosure year, expressed in MVA
Installed firm capacity constraint +5 years (cause)	means the cause of any capacity constraint that is forecast by the EDB to impact the existing zone substation at the end of the year that is 5 years after the disclosure year. The cause must be selected from the following options- • sub-transmission circuit • transformer • ancillary equipment • Transpower • other • no constraint forecast within 5 years
IRR	means internal rate of return
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

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 set out in the IM determination
Levies	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.2(2)(b) of the IM determination
Lightning	To capture 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 set out 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	Physical location of the embedded network
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 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
Low voltage (< 1kV)	means a circuit operating at low voltage
Market value of asset disposals	means the market value of disposed assets sold or transferred to a related party
Maximum coincident system demand	means the aggregate peak demand for the EDB's network, being the coincident maximum sum of GXP demand and embedded 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 subpart 4 of part 2 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 subpart 4 of part 2 of the IM determination
Monthly ROI -closing RIV	means total closing RAB value less adjustment resulting from cost allocation less lost and found assets adjustment plus closing deferred tax plus revenue related working capital
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: $q = (1 + monthly\ IRR)^{12} - 1$ where: *monthly IRR* = IRR (13 monthly amounts) where the 13 monthly amounts are- • the negative of alternative opening RIV • the 11 end-of-month notional net cash flows for October to August of the assessment period • notional net cash flows for September for the assessment period plus alternative closing RIV less term credit spread differential allowance.
Monthly ROI-opening RIV	means the sum of total opening RAB value plus opening deferred tax plus revenue related working capital
Name of related party	means the legal 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 value 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 quality 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
Non-electricity distribution services	means services of the EDB that are not electricity distribution services
Non-exempt EDB electricity lines service charge payable to Transpower	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(b) of the IM determination
Non-network opex	means the sum of operational expenditure relating to system operations and network support, and business support
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
Normalised SAIDI	has the meaning specified in Attachment B
Normalised SAIFI	has the meaning specified in Attachment B
Notional net cash flows	means, in relation to the- (a) ROI, operating surplus / (deficit) less regulatory tax allowance less assets commissioned plus asset disposals (b) alternative ROI, revenue less expenses less tax payments less assets commissioned plus asset disposals
Notional revenue foregone	means, for the purposes of Schedule 8, the revenue anticipated from posted discounts had they not been applied
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 served	Number of ICPs served by the embedded network
OH	means overhead
Opening deferred tax	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Opening RAB (tax value)	means the sum of regulatory tax asset values for assets included in the total opening RAB value

Opening RIV	means the sum of total opening RAB values plus opening deferred tax
Opening tax losses	has the meaning given to that term in clause 2.3.2(3) of the IM determination
Opening unamortised initial differences in asset values	has the meaning given to that term 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
Operating surplus / (deficit)	means total regulatory income less operational expenditure less pass through and recoverable costs
Original allocation	means the operating 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 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 $q = a-(b+c-d-e)$ where: a = closing RAB (tax value) b = opening RAB (tax value) c = regulatory tax asset value of assets commissioned d = regulatory tax asset value of asset disposals e = tax depreciation

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 specified pass-through costs	means costs identified in clause 3.1.2(1)(b) of the IM determination
OVABAA allocation increase	has the meaning set out 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 requiring vegetation management	means a circuit, or a section of a circuit, installed in an area that has been identified as requiring ongoing vegetation management due to its proximity with adjacent vegetation that may interfere with the safe and/or secure operation of the circuit
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.
Posted discounts	has the meaning set out in the IM Determination
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
Pricing schedule	means the list of prices by price category code for the provision of electricity lines services that is publicly disclosed
Qualifying debt	has the meaning set out in paragraph (a) of the defined term in clause 1.1.4(2) of 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
Re-apply a modified multiplier to 2004 ODV assets	means the change in value of assets after applying clause 2.2.1(2)(d) of the IM determination

Re-apply an existing multiplier to 2004 ODV assets	means the change in value of assets after applying clause 2.2.1(2)(c) of the IM determination
Re-apply optimisation or EV tests to 2004 ODV assets	means the change in value of assets after applying clause 2.2.1(2)(e) of the IM determination
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'; (c) in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - alternative depreciation determined in accordance with CPP, 'CPP amendment'
Recoverable costs	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Recoverable customised price-quality path costs	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(h),(i),(j),(k) or (l) of the IM determination
Regulated supplier	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Regulatory net taxable income	has the meaning specified in clause 2.3.1(2) of the IM determination
Regulatory profit / (loss)	means the regulatory profit / (loss) before tax less the regulatory tax allowance
Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax	means the value of calculated using the following formula: $q = a - b + c$ where: a = operating surplus / (deficit) b = total depreciation c = total CPI revaluations
Regulatory tax allowance	has the meaning set out in clause 2.3.1 of the IM determination
Regulatory tax asset value	has the meaning set out 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 set out 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

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- • implementing an original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge or understanding; or • 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 set out in the IM determination
Revenue related working capital	means for- • the alternative opening RIV, the revenue for the last month of the previous disclosure year; and • the alternative closing RIV, the revenue for the last month of the disclosure year
RMU	means ring main unit
ROI	means return on investment
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
Secondary assets	means system fixed assets, including ripple injection systems, SCADA, protection and telecommunications systems, that do not carry the energy that is distributed to consumers

Security of supply classification	means the classification of the existing zone substation on the basis of the ability to supply the current peak load without curtailment or interruption if 1 or more zone substation transformers installed at the existing zone substation are not operating. Valid classification types are- • N, means that the current peak load may only be supplied without curtailment or interruption if all zone substation transformers are operating; • N minus 1 (or N-1), means that the current peak load may be supplied without curtailment or interruption including if the largest zone substation transformer is not operating; • N minus 2 (or N-2), means that the current peak load may be supplied without curtailment or interruption including if the largest 2 zone substation transformers are not operating; • N minus 1 switched (or N-1 switched), means that the current peak load 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;
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
Sub transmission cables	means all power cables operated at a subtransmission voltage
Sub transmission lines	means all power lines operated at a subtransmission voltage
System operator services	means a cost specified in clause 3.1.3(1)(d) of the IM determination
Tax depreciation	has the meaning set out in clause 2.3.8(3) of the IM determination
Tax effect	has the meaning set out 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. 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 total 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 recognised proportionally to how the EDB has paid (or would have paid tax) over the tax year preceding the end of the disclosure year
Term credit spread difference	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Term credit spread differential allowance	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Third party interference	to capture all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from external contractors or members of the public, 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 values	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 customers on network	the total number of customers supplied by the EDB on the network
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	the volume of electricity supplied through the EDB's network to connection points, as measured at connection points, in GWh
Total opening RAB values subject to revaluations	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 revaluation	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 revenue	Total line charge revenue collected from the embedded network

Transfer capacity	means the additional capacity that is available to augment the capacity of the existing zone substation by switching circuits that may supply the existing zone substation from other zone substations, expressed in units of MVA
Transformer capacity	in relation to a system, means the total capacity (in kVA) of the following transformers within the system: (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)
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 3.1.3(1)(c) of the IM determination
Unallocated initial RAB value	means the values of assets as determined in accordance with clause 2.2.3(1) 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	To capture all unplanned interruptions where the cause is not known
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
Utilisation of Installed Firm Capacity %	means the current peak load expressed as a percentage of the installed firm capacity
Utilisation of Installed Firm Capacity + 5yrs %	means the utilisation of installed firm capacity forecast by the EBD at the end of the year that is 5 years after the disclosure year, expressed in MVA
Utilised tax losses	has the meaning set out in paragraph (a) of the defined term in the IM determination
Value of commissioned assets	means the value of 'assets commissioned'
Value of transaction	means the value of the related party transaction as determined in accordance with clauses 2.3.6 and 2.3.7 of this determination
Vegetation	To capture all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from vegetation contact, includes debris, grass and tree contact.

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 set out 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 values has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets (years)	means the weighted average remaining useful life of assets included in opening unamortised initial differences in asset values calculated by using the opening unamortised initial difference in asset values as weights
Wildlife	To capture all unplanned customer interruptions resulting from wildlife contact - includes birds, possums, vermin, cats etc.
Year change made	means- (a) in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - no standard life asset, the year the asset was acquired; (b) in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - modified life assets, the year the asset life was modified; (c) in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - alternative depreciation determined in accordance with CPP, the start of the CPP period
Year-end ROI – comparable to a post-tax WACC	means the 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: $q = (1 + \text{half-yearly IRR})^2 - 1$ where: *half-yearly IRR* = IRR (3 half-yearly amounts) where the 3 half-yearly amounts are- • the negative of opening RIV (year-start) • notional net cash flows (mid-year) the closing RIV less term credit spread differential allowance (year-end).
Zone substation transformer capacity	means the sum of the capacities of all zone substation transformers that are part of the network