



**Information Disclosure prepared in accordance with the  
Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012**

**For the Year Ended 31 March 2014**

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Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

**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****Operational expenditure**

Network

Non-network

**Expenditure on assets**

Network

Non-network

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)
20,269	279	95,546	3,458	35,659
7,240	100	34,128	1,235	12,737
13,029	179	61,418	2,223	22,922
32,208	443	151,823	5,495	56,663
30,150	415	142,119	5,143	53,041
2,059	28	9,705	351	3,622

**1(ii): Revenue metrics****Total consumer line charge revenue**

Standard consumer line charge revenue

Non-standard consumer line charge revenue

Revenue per GWh energy delivered to ICPs (\$/GWh)	Revenue per average no. of ICPs (\$/ICP)
82,568	1,135
91,958	1,092
23,112	413,446

**1(iii): Service intensity measures**

Demand density

Volume density

Connection point density

Energy intensity

36	Maximum coincident system demand per km circuit length (for supply) (kW/km)
171	Total energy delivered to ICPs per km circuit length (for supply) (MWh/km)
12	Average number of ICPs per km circuit length (for supply) (ICPs/km)
13,751	Total energy delivered to ICPs per Average number of ICPs (kWh/ICP)

**1(iv): Composition of regulatory income**

Operational expenditure

Pass-through and recoverable costs

Total depreciation

Total revaluation

Regulatory tax allowance

Regulatory profit/loss

**Total regulatory income**

(\$000)	% of revenue
10,633	24.42%
10,496	24.11%
6,608	15.18%
3,070	7.05%
2,217	5.09%
16,656	38.25%
43,540	

**1(v): Reliability**

Interruption rate

Interruptions per 100 circuit km
7.45

## 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

### 2(i): Return on Investment

#### Post tax WACC

ROI—comparable to a post tax WACC

Mid-point estimate of post tax WACC

25th percentile estimate

75th percentile estimate

#### Vanilla WACC

ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC

Mid-point estimate of vanilla WACC

25th percentile estimate

75th percentile estimate

CY-2	CY-1	Current Year CY
31 Mar 12	31 Mar 13	31 Mar 14
%	%	%

6.54%	5.86%	7.23%
-------	-------	-------

6.40%	5.85%	5.43%
-------	-------	-------

5.68%	5.13%	4.71%
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7.11%	6.56%	6.14%
-------	-------	-------

7.37%	6.64%	7.91%
-------	-------	-------

7.22%	6.62%	6.11%
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6.51%	5.91%	5.39%
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7.94%	7.34%	6.83%
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### 2(ii): Information Supporting the ROI

(\$000)

Total opening RAB value  
plus Opening deferred tax  
Opening RIV

200,786	
(6,071)	
	194,714

Operating surplus / (deficit)  
less Regulatory tax allowance  
less Assets commissioned  
plus Asset disposals

22,411	
2,217	
13,490	
433	
	7,137

Notional net cash flows

Total closing RAB value  
less Adjustment resulting from asset allocation  
less Lost and found assets adjustment  
plus Closing deferred tax

210,305	
0	
-	
(7,600)	
	202,705

Closing RIV

ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC

7.91%

Leverage (%)

44%

Cost of debt assumption (%)

5.56%

Corporate tax rate (%)

28%

ROI—comparable to a post tax WACC

7.23%

Company Name **Counties Power Ltd**  
For Year Ended **31 March 2014**

## 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

### 2(iii): Information Supporting the Monthly ROI

#### Cash flows

(\$000)

	Total regulatory income	Expenses	Tax payments	Assets commissioned	Asset disposals	Notional net cash flows
April						-
May						-
June						-
July						-
August						-
September						-
October						-
November						-
December						-
January						-
February						-
March						-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Opening / closing RAB	Adjustment resulting from asset allocation	Lost and found assets adjustment	Opening / closing deferred tax	Revenue related working capital	Total
Monthly ROI - opening RIV	200,786			(6,071)		194,714
Monthly ROI -closing RIV	210,305	0	-	(7,600)	-	202,705
Monthly ROI -closing RIV less term credit spread differential allowance						202,705
<b>Monthly ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC</b>						N/A
<b>Monthly ROI—comparable to a post-tax WACC</b>						N/A

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

<b>Year-end ROI—comparable to a vanilla WACC</b>	8.27%
<b>Year-end ROI—comparable to a post-tax WACC</b>	7.58%

\* 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

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

**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

7	<b>3(i): Regulatory Profit</b>		<b>(\$000)</b>
8	<b>Income</b>		
9	Line charge revenue	43,314	
10	plus Gains / (losses) on asset disposals	(314)	
11	plus Other regulated income (other than gains / (losses) on asset disposals)	540	
12			
13	<b>Total regulatory income</b>	43,540	
14	<b>Expenses</b>		
15	less Operational expenditure	10,633	
16			
17	less Pass-through and recoverable costs	10,496	
18			
19	<b>Operating surplus / (deficit)</b>	22,411	
20			
21	less Total depreciation	6,608	
22			
23	plus Total revaluation	3,070	
24			
25	<b>Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax &amp; term credit spread differential allowance</b>	18,873	
26			
27	less Term credit spread differential allowance	-	
28			
29	<b>Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax</b>	18,873	
30			
31	less Regulatory tax allowance	2,217	
32			
33	<b>Regulatory profit / (loss)</b>	16,656	
34			
35	<b>3(ii): Pass-Through and Recoverable Costs</b>		<b>(\$000)</b>
36	<b>Pass-through costs</b>		
37	Rates	307	
38	Commerce Act levies	21	
39	Electricity Authority levies	81	
40	Other specified pass-through costs		
41	<b>Recoverable costs</b>		
42	Net recoverable costs allowed under incremental rolling incentive scheme		
43	Non-exempt EDB electricity lines service charge payable to Transpower	9,921	
44	Transpower new investment contract charges	166	
45	System operator services		
46	Avoided transmission charge		
47	Input Methodology claw-back		
48	Recoverable customised price-quality path costs		
49	<b>Pass-through and recoverable costs</b>	10,496	

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

**SCHEDULE 3: REPORT ON REGULATORY PROFIT**

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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

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

(\$000)

CY-1

CY

31 March 2013

31 March 2014

Allowed controllable opex

Actual controllable opex

Incremental change in year

Previous years'  
incremental  
changePrevious years'  
incremental  
change adjusted  
for inflation

CY-5 31 Mar 09

CY-4 31 Mar 10

CY-3 31 Mar 11

CY-2 31 Mar 12

CY-1 31 Mar 13

Net incremental rolling incentive scheme

Net recoverable costs allowed under incremental rolling incentive scheme

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

Merger and acquisition expenses

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)

**3(v): Other Disclosures**

Self-insurance allowance



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)

		for year ended				
		RAB 31 Mar 10 (\$000)	RAB 31 Mar 11 (\$000)	RAB 31 Mar 12 (\$000)	RAB 31 Mar 13 (\$000)	RAB 31 Mar 14 (\$000)
	Total opening RAB value	168,892	176,438	187,056	195,777	200,786
	less Total depreciation	5,469	5,524	5,939	6,316	6,608
	plus Total revaluations	3,409	4,258	2,934	1,679	3,070
	plus Assets commissioned	10,348	12,158	11,924	10,097	13,490
	less Asset disposals	741	274	197	452	433
	plus Lost and found assets adjustment					-
	plus Adjustment resulting from asset allocation					0
	Total closing RAB value	176,438	187,056	195,777	200,786	210,305

4(ii): Unallocated Regulatory Asset Base

		Unallocated RAB *		RAB	
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
	Total opening RAB value		201,413		200,786
	less Total depreciation		6,664		6,608
	plus Total revaluations		3,079		3,070
	plus Assets commissioned (other than below)	7,879		7,788	
	Assets acquired from a regulated supplier				
	Assets acquired from a related party	5,703		5,703	
	Assets commissioned		13,582		13,490
	less Asset disposals (other than below)	434		433	
	Asset disposals to a regulated supplier				
	Asset disposals to a related party				
	Asset disposals		434		433
	plus Lost and found assets adjustment				
	plus Adjustment resulting from asset allocation				0
	Total closing RAB value		210,976		210,305

\* 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.

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

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4(iv): Roll Forward of Works Under Construction

		Unallocated works under construction		Allocated works under construction	
	Works under construction—preceding disclosure year		1,111		1,111
	plus Capital expenditure	15,100		15,008	
	less Assets commissioned	13,582		13,490	
	plus Adjustment resulting from asset allocation				
	Works under construction - current disclosure year		2,629		2,629
	Highest rate of capitalised finance applied				

4(v): Regulatory Depreciation

		Unallocated RAB *		RAB	
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
	Depreciation - standard	5,919		5,919	
	Depreciation - no standard life assets	746		689	
	Depreciation - modified life assets				
	Depreciation - alternative depreciation in accordance with CPP				
	Total depreciation		6,664		6,608

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

97

4(vi): Disclosure of Changes to Depreciation Profiles

(\$000 unless otherwise specified)

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

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

\* include additional rows if needed

107

4(vii): Disclosure by Asset Category

(\$000 unless otherwise specified)

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

Total opening RAB value

less Total depreciation

plus Total revaluations

plus Assets commissioned

less Asset disposals

plus Lost and found assets adjustment

plus Adjustment resulting from asset allocation

plus Asset category transfers

Total closing RAB value

11,593

327

178

218

-

11,661

251

8

4

-

-

247

12,707

415

195

230

-

12,717

65,812

1,736

1,009

7,544

-

72,630

41,189

1,228

631

-

-

40,592

34,543

1,185

524

2,952

369

36,466

10,046

640

154

644

-

10,204

4,095

296

63

822

-

4,684

20,549

772

312

1,080

64

21,104

200,786

6,608

3,070

13,490

433

-

-

-

210,305

Asset Life

Weighted average remaining asset life

Weighted average expected total asset life

42.8

32.3

33.6

43.6

37.1

33.4

23.8

13.7

12.7

58.2

45.0

49.3

59.8

48.5

45.1

36.0

16.9

19.4

(years)

(years)

Company Name  
For Year Ended

Counties Power Ltd  
31 March 2014

## 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)

Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax

18,873

plus Income not included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but taxable  
Expenditure or loss in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not deductible  
Amortisation of initial differences in asset values  
Amortisation of revaluations

-

288

2,699

388

3,375

less Income included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not taxable  
Discretionary discounts and consumer rebates  
Expenditure or loss deductible but not in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax\*\*  
Notional deductible interest

3,070

6,513

(17)

4,763

14,329

Regulatory taxable income

7,918

less Utilised tax losses  
Regulatory net taxable income

7,918

Corporate tax rate (%)

28%

Regulatory tax allowance

2,217

\* Workings to be provided in Schedule 14

\*\* Excluding discretionary discounts and consumer rebates

### 5a(ii): Disclosure of Permanent Differences

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)

Opening unamortised initial differences in asset values  
Amortisation of initial differences in asset values  
Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets acquired  
Adjustment for unamortised initial differences in assets disposed  
Closing unamortised initial differences in asset values

88,623

2,699

85,924

Opening weighted average remaining asset life (years)

33

### 5a(iv): Amortisation of Revaluations

(\$000)

Opening Sum of RAB values without revaluations

189,206

Adjusted depreciation

6,220

Total depreciation

6,608

Amortisation of revaluations

388

Counties Power Ltd
31 March 2014

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.

<b>57</b>	<b>5a(v): Reconciliation of Tax Losses</b>	<b>(S000)</b>
<b>58</b>		
<b>59</b>	<b>Opening tax losses</b>	
<b>60</b>	<i>plus</i> Current period tax losses	
<b>61</b>	<i>less</i> Utilised tax losses	
<b>62</b>	<b>Closing tax losses</b>	-
<b>63</b>	<b>5a(vi): Calculation of Deferred Tax Balance</b>	<b>(S000)</b>
<b>64</b>		
<b>65</b>	<b>Opening deferred tax</b>	(6,071)
<b>66</b>		
<b>67</b>	<i>plus</i> Tax effect of adjusted depreciation	1,742
<b>68</b>		
<b>69</b>	<i>less</i> Tax effect of total tax depreciation	2,527
<b>70</b>		
<b>71</b>	<i>plus</i> Tax effect of other temporary differences*	(4)
<b>72</b>		
<b>73</b>	<i>less</i> Tax effect of amortisation of initial differences in asset values	756
<b>74</b>		
<b>75</b>	<i>plus</i> Deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the disclosure year	
<b>76</b>		
<b>77</b>	<i>less</i> Deferred tax balance relating to assets disposed in the disclosure year	(16)
<b>78</b>		
<b>79</b>	<i>plus</i> Deferred tax cost allocation adjustment	
<b>80</b>		
<b>81</b>	<b>Closing deferred tax</b>	(7,600)
<b>82</b>		
<b>83</b>	<b>5a(vii): Disclosure of Temporary Differences</b>	
<b>84</b>	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 differences).	
<b>85</b>		
<b>86</b>	<b>5a(viii): Regulatory Tax Asset Base Roll-Forward</b>	<b>(S000)</b>
<b>87</b>		
<b>88</b>	<b>Opening sum of regulatory tax asset values</b>	80,447
<b>89</b>	<i>less</i> Tax depreciation	9,025
<b>90</b>	<i>plus</i> Regulatory tax asset value of assets commissioned	13,490
<b>91</b>	<i>less</i> Regulatory tax asset value of asset disposals	53
<b>92</b>	<i>plus</i> Lost and found assets adjustment	
<b>93</b>	<i>plus</i> Other adjustments to the RAB tax value	
<b>94</b>	<b>Closing sum of regulatory tax asset values</b>	84,859

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

**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

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

(\$000)

Total regulatory income  
Operational expenditure  
Capital expenditure  
Market value of asset disposals  
Other related party transactions

3,163
5,703

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

Name of related party

Related party relationship

Counties Power Limited - Construction Department

Part of Counties Power run as a separate department and accounted for separately.
Performs faults, proactive maintenance and construction services on the Network asset.

\* include additional rows if needed

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

Name of related party	Related party transaction type	Description of transaction	Value of transaction (\$000)	Basis for determining value
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	Faults and Reactive	1,452	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	Tree Maintenance	894	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	Transformer Maintenance	233	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	Distribution OH Maintenance	259	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	Substation Maintenance	171	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	Distribution UG Maintenance	143	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	Subtransmission Maintenance	11	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Opex	System Automation & Comms	-	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Capex	Subtransmission Capital	786	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Capex	Construction Lines & Cable	3,495	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Capex	Construction Low Voltage Reticulation	750	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Capex	Substations	63	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Capex	Transformers	549	Total Charged
Counties Power Limited - Construction Department	Capex	System Automation & Comms	60	Total Charged

\* include additional rows if needed

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
Counties Power does not have any qualifying debt									
* 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			-

## 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)
<b>Service interruptions and emergencies</b>					
Directly attributable		1,560			
Not directly attributable					
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>		1,560			
<b>Vegetation management</b>					
Directly attributable		905			
Not directly attributable					
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>		905			
<b>Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection</b>					
Directly attributable		151			
Not directly attributable					
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>		151			
<b>Asset replacement and renewal</b>					
Directly attributable		1,182			
Not directly attributable					
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>		1,182			
<b>System operations and network support</b>					
Directly attributable		1,911			
Not directly attributable					
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>		1,911			
<b>Business support</b>					
Directly attributable		1,472			
Not directly attributable		3,452	426	3,878	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>		4,924			
<b>Operating costs directly attributable</b>		7,181			
<b>Operating costs not directly attributable</b>		3,452	426	3,878	
<b>Operating expenditure</b>		10,633			

### 5d(ii): Other Cost Allocations

<b>Pass through and recoverable costs</b>	
<b>Pass through costs</b>	
Directly attributable	393
Not directly attributable	17
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	410
<b>Recoverable costs</b>	
Directly attributable	10,087
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	10,087

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

		(\$000)	
		CY-1 31 Mar 13	Current Year (CY) 31 Mar 14
<b>Change in cost allocation 1</b>			
Cost category		Original allocation	
Original allocator or line items		New allocation	
New allocator or line items		Difference	
Rationale for change			
<b>Change in cost allocation 2</b>			
Cost category		Original allocation	
Original allocator or line items		New allocation	
New allocator or line items		Difference	
Rationale for change			
<b>Change in cost allocation 3</b>			
Cost category		Original allocation	
Original allocator or line items		New allocation	
New allocator or line items		Difference	
Rationale for change			

\* 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

## 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
<b>Subtransmission lines</b>	
Directly attributable	11,661
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	11,661
<b>Subtransmission cables</b>	
Directly attributable	247
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	247
<b>Zone substations</b>	
Directly attributable	12,717
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	12,717
<b>Distribution and LV lines</b>	
Directly attributable	72,630
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	72,630
<b>Distribution and LV cables</b>	
Directly attributable	40,592
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	40,592
<b>Distribution substations and transformers</b>	
Directly attributable	36,466
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	36,466
<b>Distribution switchgear</b>	
Directly attributable	10,204
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	10,204
<b>Other network assets</b>	
Directly attributable	4,684
Not directly attributable	
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	4,684
<b>Non-network assets</b>	
Directly attributable	20,296
Not directly attributable	808
<b>Total attributable to regulated service</b>	21,104
<b>Regulated service asset value directly attributable</b>	209,497
<b>Regulated service asset value not directly attributable</b>	808
<b>Total closing RAB value</b>	210,305

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

			CY-1 31 Mar 13	Current Year (CY) 31 Mar 14
<b>Change in asset value allocation 1</b>				
Asset category		Original allocation		
Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
Rationale for change				
<b>Change in asset value allocation 2</b>				
Asset category		Original allocation		
Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
Rationale for change				
<b>Change in asset value allocation 3</b>				
Asset category		Original allocation		
Original allocator or line items		New allocation		
New allocator or line items		Difference	-	-
Rationale for change				

\* 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

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

**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**

(\$000)

(\$000)

Consumer connection

3,178

System growth

7,296

Asset replacement and renewal

4,040

Asset relocations

69

Reliability, safety and environment:

Quality of supply

468

Legislative and regulatory

98

Other reliability, safety and environment

667

**Total reliability, safety and environment**

1,233

**Expenditure on network assets**

15,816

Non-network assets

1,080

**Expenditure on assets**

16,896

plus Cost of financing

less Value of capital contributions

1,888

plus Value of vested assets

**Capital expenditure**

15,008

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

(\$000)

Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses

Overhead to underground conversion

879

Research and development

**6a(iii): Consumer Connection**

Consumer types defined by EDB\*

(\$000)

(\$000)

Urban residential

1,559

Urban commercial

520

Rural residential

215

Rural commercial

884

\* include additional rows if needed

**Consumer connection expenditure**

3,178

less Capital contributions funding consumer connection expenditure

1,888

**Consumer connection less capital contributions**

1,290

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

	System Growth	Asset Replacement and Renewal
	(\$000)	(\$000)
Subtransmission	1,877	
Zone substations	299	11
Distribution and LV lines	1,815	1,352
Distribution and LV cables	1,562	649
Distribution substations and transformers	1,541	1,408
Distribution switchgear	76	51
Other network assets	126	569
<b>System growth and asset replacement and renewal expenditure</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>4,040</b>
less Capital contributions funding system growth and asset replacement and renewal		
<b>System growth and asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>4,040</b>

Subtransmission

1,877

Zone substations

299

11

Distribution and LV lines

1,815

1,352

Distribution and LV cables

1,562

649

Distribution substations and transformers

1,541

1,408

Distribution switchgear

76

51

Other network assets

126

569

**System growth and asset replacement and renewal expenditure**

7,296

4,040

less Capital contributions funding system growth and asset replacement and renewal

**System growth and asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions**

7,296

4,040

**6a(v): Asset Relocations**

Project or programme\*

(\$000)

(\$000)

AT road widening

-

WDC road widening

42

NZTA road widening

3

\* include additional rows if needed

All other asset relocations projects or programmes

24

**Asset relocations expenditure**

69

less Capital contributions funding asset relocations

**Asset relocations less capital contributions**

69

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

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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(vi): Quality of Supply**

Project or programme\*

Voltage quality resolution

(\$000)

(\$000)

468

\* include additional rows if needed

All other quality of supply projects or programmes

-

**Quality of supply expenditure**

468

less Capital contributions funding quality of supply

**Quality of supply less capital contributions**

468

**6a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory**

Project or programme\*

Non compliant corrective work

(\$000)

(\$000)

98

\* include additional rows if needed

All other legislative and regulatory projects or programmes

-

**Legislative and regulatory expenditure**

98

less Capital contributions funding legislative and regulatory

**Legislative and regulatory less capital contributions**

98

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

Project or programme\*

Switch renewal programme

Automation programme

Safety

(\$000)

(\$000)

24

252

269

\* include additional rows if needed

All other reliability, safety and environment projects or programmes

122

**Other reliability, safety and environment expenditure**

667

less Capital contributions funding other reliability, safety and environment

**Other reliability, safety and environment less capital contributions**

667

**6a(ix): Non-Network Assets****Routine expenditure**

Project or programme\*

Replacement - Vehicles, Plant, Tools, Computing and Office

(\$000)

(\$000)

1,080

\* include additional rows if needed

All other routine expenditure projects or programmes

**Routine expenditure**

1,080

**Atypical expenditure**

Project or programme\*

Nil

(\$000)

(\$000)

\* include additional rows if needed

All other atypical expenditure projects or programmes

**Atypical expenditure**

-

**Non-network assets expenditure**

1,080

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

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**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	<b>6b(i): Operational Expenditure</b>		
8	Service interruptions and emergencies	1,560	
9	Vegetation management	905	
10	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	151	
11	Asset replacement and renewal	1,182	
12	<b>Network opex</b>		3,798
13	System operations and network support	1,911	
14	Business support	4,924	
15	<b>Non-network opex</b>		6,835
16			
17	<b>Operational expenditure</b>		10,633
18	<b>6b(ii): Subcomponents of Operational Expenditure (where known)</b>		
19	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses		N/A
20	Direct billing*		N/A
21	Research and development		N/A
22	Insurance		265
23	* Direct billing expenditure by suppliers that directly bill the majority of their consumers		

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

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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(i): Revenue**

Target (\$000) <sup>1</sup>	Actual (\$000)	% variance
42,834	43,314	1%

Line charge revenue

**7(ii): Expenditure on Assets**

Forecast (\$000) <sup>2</sup>	Actual (\$000)	% variance
2,600	3,178	22%
8,460	7,296	(14%)
3,628	4,040	11%
175	69	(61%)
Reliability, safety and environment:		
450	468	4%
90	98	9%
735	667	(9%)
1,275	1,233	(3%)
<b>Total reliability, safety and environment</b>		
16,138	15,816	(2%)
<b>Expenditure on network assets</b>		
222	1,080	386%
<b>Expenditure on assets</b>		
16,360	16,896	3%

Consumer connection

System growth

Asset replacement and renewal

Asset relocations

Reliability, safety and environment:

Quality of supply

Legislative and regulatory

Other reliability, safety and environment

**Total reliability, safety and environment****Expenditure on network assets**

Non-network capex

**Expenditure on assets****7(iii): Operational Expenditure**

1,393	1,560	12%
881	905	3%
112	151	35%
1,175	1,182	1%
3,561	3,798	7%
2,146	1,911	(11%)
4,336	4,924	14%
6,482	6,835	5%
10,043	10,633	6%

Service interruptions and emergencies

Vegetation management

Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection

Asset replacement and renewal

**Network opex**

System operations and network support

Business support

**Non-network opex****Operational expenditure****7(iv): Subcomponents of Expenditure on Assets (where known)**

Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses

Overhead to underground conversion

Research and development

-	-	-
855	879	3%
-	-	-

**7(v): Subcomponents of Operational Expenditure (where known)**

Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses

Direct billing

Research and development

Insurance

N/A	-	-
N/A	-	-
N/A	-	-
256	265	4%

<sup>1</sup> From the nominal dollar target revenue for the disclosure year disclosed under clause 2.4.3(3) of the Determination

<sup>2</sup> From the nominal dollar expenditure forecast and disclosed in the second to last AMP as the year CY+1 forecast

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

b-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

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)
Business	Commercial	Standard	7,378	91,972
3 Rate	Commercial	Standard	126	9,121
Standard Domestic	Residential	Standard	20,207	187,792
Low User Domestic	Residential	Standard	9,406	52,729
Prepaid Domestic	Commercial	Standard	864	4,666
Time Of Use	Commercial	Standard	156	104,709
Streetlights	Commercial	Standard	7	2,042
NZS	Industrial	Non-standard	3	55,642
Watercare	Industrial	Non-standard	1	15,911
		(Select one)		
Add extra rows for additional consumer groups or price category codes as necessary				
Standard consumer totals			38,144	453,031
Non-standard consumer totals			4	71,554
Total for all consumers			38,148	524,585

Billed quantities by price component																			
Price component	0700-1100	1700-2200	2400-0700	Anytime	Day	Econo	M/W Light	Night	Off Peak	Priority Econo	Peak Saver	Prepay	Summer Peak	Streetlights	Thrifty Night	Winter Peak	Annual Contract	Demand	Reactive
	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	MW	MVArh
				81,221	432	9,106		755		34					423				2,655
								2,425	4,061				1,461			1,174			80
				135,595		50,310					481				1,406				7,911
				36,125		16,186					133				285				5,833
				7								4,659							
	22,150	15,870	22,709	190				232	43,262				228			68		353	7,130
							201							1,842					
																	55,642		
																	15,911		
	22,150	15,870	22,709	253,138	432	75,601													
	22,150	15,870	22,709	253,138	432	75,601													

8(ii): Line Charge Revenues (\$000) 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)
Business	Commercial	Standard	\$9,876		\$9,876	
3 Rate	Commercial	Standard	\$700		\$700	
Standard Domestic	Residential	Standard	\$17,872		\$17,872	
Low User Domestic	Residential	Standard	\$5,744		\$5,744	
Prepaid Domestic	Commercial	Standard	\$423		\$423	
Time Of Use	Commercial	Standard	\$6,796		\$6,796	
Streetlights	Commercial	Standard	\$249		\$249	
NZS	Industrial	Non-standard	\$1,272		\$1,272	
Watercare	Industrial	Non-standard	\$382		\$382	
		(Select one)				
Add extra rows for additional consumer groups or price category codes as necessary						
Standard consumer totals			\$41,660	-	\$41,660	-
Non-standard consumer totals			\$1,654	-	\$1,654	-
Total for all consumers			\$43,314	-	\$43,314	-

Line charge revenues (\$000) by price component																			
Price component	0700-1100	1700-2200	2400-0700	Anytime	Day	Econo	M/W Light	Night	Off Peak	Priority Econo	Peak Saver	Prepay	Summer Peak	Streetlights	Thrifty Night	Winter Peak	Annual Contract	Demand	Reactive
Rate (eg, \$/day, \$/kWh, etc.)	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/Month/Standard	\$/kWh	\$/kWh	\$/Month	\$/kW	\$/kVArh
				\$7,427	\$10	\$421		\$73		\$2					\$10				\$1,933
								\$54	\$274				\$133			\$181			\$58
				\$11,667		\$2,170					\$12				\$30				\$3,993
				\$3,836		\$1,016					\$5				\$12				\$875
				\$10								\$413							
	\$826	\$900	\$244	\$17				\$5	\$750				\$18			\$10		\$3,105	\$340
							\$18							\$231					\$0
																		\$1,272	
																	\$382		
	\$826	\$900	\$244	\$22,957	\$10	\$3,607													
	\$826	\$900	\$244	\$22,957	\$10	\$3,607													

8(iii): Number of ICPs directly billed

Number of directly billed ICPs at year end

4

Check

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Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

Network / Sub-network Name

Counties Power Ltd

**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

						Items at start of year (quantity)	Items at end of year (quantity)	Net change	Data accuracy 1–4
8	Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units					
9	All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.		25,971	26,143	172	3
10	All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.		1,545	1,550	5	3
11	All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.		153	153	-	3
12	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km		107	107	-	3
13	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km		44	44	0	3
14	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km		2	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		-	-	-	N/A
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.		7	7	-	4
24	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.		2	2	-	4
25	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.		-	-	-	N/A
26	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.		4	4	-	4
27	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.		39	39	-	4
28	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.		2	2	-	4
29	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.		-	-	-	N/A
30	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.		-	-	-	N/A
31	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.		16	16	-	N/A
32	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.		72	72	-	4
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.		16	16	-	4
35	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km		1,472	1,481	9	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		128	137	9	3
39	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km		32	32	0	3
40	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km		1	1	-	3
41	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.		87	98	11	3
42	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.		-	-	-	N/A
43	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.		5,221	5,338	117	3
44	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switch (ground mounted) - except RMU	No.		-	-	-	N/A
45	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV RMU	No.		134	143	9	4
46	HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.		3,143	3,312	169	3
47	HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.		657	741	84	3
48	HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.		8	4	(4)	3
49	HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.		655	708	53	3
50	LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km		776	779	2	2
51	LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km		500	517	17	2
52	LV	LV Street lighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km		10	11	2	2
53	LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.		37,815	39,595	1,780	2
54	All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.		97	97	-	3
55	All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single system	Lot		1	1	-	4
56	All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No		33	33	-	3
57	All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot		4	4	-	4
58	All	Load Control	Relays	No		18,288	29,922	11,634	2
59	All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km		-	-	-	N/A

### 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 2014		Number of assets at disclosure year end by installation date																											No. with Age unknown	Total assets at year end	No. with default dates	Data accuracy (1-4)
	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	2014									
9	All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.	21	28	262	2,307	4,152	6,382	7,093	660	399	690	363	219	474	263	505	315	563	418	331	335	191	163	-	9	26,143	-	3				
11	All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.	2	2	26	190	345	150	653	39	8	13	14	6	9	18	8	9	30	8	7	4	4	2	-	3	1,550	-	3				
12	All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.	-	-	57	43	31	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	3				
13	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km	8	-	-	35	30	11	-	-	7	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	107	-	3				
14	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km	-	-	-	-	-	0	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	3				
15	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	4	-				
25	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-				
26	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-				
27	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-			
28	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.	-	-	13	5	14	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	4	-			
29	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-			
30	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-				
31	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-				
32	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	N/A	-			
33	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.	-	-	-	13	17	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	4	-			
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.	-	-	1	5	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	4	-			
46	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km	44	42	83	229	239	332	254	34	24	16	26	18	12	16	16	12	15	23	17	11	9	9	-	-	1,481	-	3	-			
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	-	-	0	-	0	4	20	7	6	3	4	4	5	10	15	7	3	12	12	8	7	9	-	-	137	-	3	-			
50	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km	-	-	0	6	6	7	10	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	32	-	3	-			
51	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-			
52	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.	-	-	-	2	-	16	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	5	3	8	6	8	16	5	6	11	-	-	98	-	3	-			
53	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-				
54	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.	161	65	144	353	545	737	1,382	289	300	132	89	78	111	163	57	69	171	96	113	100	66	117	-	-	5,338	-	3	-			
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.	-	-	-	7	10	12	11	6	7	4	4	-	1	13	11	9	9	6	7	10	7	9	-	-	143	-	4	-			
57	HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.	20	2	32	50	147	417	847	82	113	94	84	89	112	115	120	62	64	179	122	271	121	169	-	-	3,312	-	3	-			
58	HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.	-	-	-	6	15	29	169	32	30	28	18	35	20	32	38	36	34	39	28	43	25	84	-	-	741	-	3	-			
59	HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-			
60	HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.	8	1	12	39	68	48	181	27	38	18	15	14	11	37	11	14	29	23	16	24	21	53	-	-	708	-	3	-			
61	LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km	-	-	1	2	2	4	715	9	8	5	4	3	2	4	2	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	779	695	2	-		
62	LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km	0	-	0	1	8	3	210	24	23	14	27	12	14	40	35	23	11	11	16	9	19	16	-	-	517	208	2	-			
63	LV	LV Street lighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	1	-	0	1	7	2	-	-	11	-	2	-			
64	LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.	-	-	-	1	18	12,399	15,042	755	561	612	963	964	970	851	865	933	572	601	514	499	695	1,780	-	-	39,595	-	2	-			
65	All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.	-	-	1	17	22	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	97	-	3	-			
66	All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single system	Lot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-			
67	All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	33	-	3	-			
68	All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-			
69	All	Load Control	Relays	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	706	80	366	398	643	1,720	660	325	670	575	170	322	259	394	171	10,278	-	10,541	28,278	-	2	-			
70	All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-			

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

Network / Sub-network Name

Counties Power Ltd

**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

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**Circuit length by operating voltage (at year end)**

&gt; 66kV

50kV &amp; 66kV

33kV

SWER (all SWER voltages)

22kV (other than SWER)

6.6kV to 11kV (inclusive—other than SWER)

Low voltage (&lt; 1kV)

**Total circuit length (for supply)**

Dedicated street lighting circuit length (km)

Circuit in sensitive areas (conservation areas, iwi territory etc) (km)

**Overhead circuit length by terrain (at year end)**

Urban

Rural

Remote only

Rugged only

Remote and rugged

Unallocated overhead lines

**Total overhead length**

Length of circuit within 10km of coastline or geothermal areas (where known)

Overhead circuit requiring vegetation management

Overhead (km)	Underground (km)	Total circuit length (km)
44	-	44
-	-	-
107	2	109
-	-	-
507	102	609
967	69	1,035
760	517	1,277
2,385	690	3,075

-	13	13
		8

Circuit length (km)	(% of total overhead length)
67	3%
2,239	94%
-	-
79	3%
-	-
-	-
2,385	100%

Circuit length (km)	(% of total circuit length)
1,424	46%

Circuit length (km)	(% of total overhead length)
2,360	99%



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

		Number of ICPs served	Line charge revenue (\$000)
8	Location *		
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
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 **Counties Power Ltd**For Year Ended **31 March 2014**Network / Sub-network Name **Counties Power Ltd****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

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

Number of ICPs connected in year by consumer type

Consumer types defined by EDB\*

Urban residential

Urban commercial

Rural residential

Rural commercial

Industrial (at least 0.5 GWh per annum)

\* include additional rows if needed

Connections total

Number of  
connections (ICPs)

266

213

235

176

-

890

**Distributed generation**

Number of connections made in year

34

connections

Capacity of distributed generation installed in year

0

MVA

**9e(ii): System Demand****Maximum coincident system demand**

GXP demand

107

plus Distributed generation output at HV and above

4

**Maximum coincident system demand**

111

less Net transfers to (from) other EDBs at HV and above

-

**Demand on system for supply to consumers' connection points**

111

Demand at time  
of maximum  
coincident  
demand (MW)**Electricity volumes carried**

Electricity supplied from GXPs

528

less Electricity exports to GXPs

-

plus Electricity supplied from distributed generation

27

less Net electricity supplied to (from) other EDBs

-

**Electricity entering system for supply to consumers' connection points**

555

less Total energy delivered to ICPs

525

**Electricity losses (loss ratio)**

31

5.5%

Energy (GWh) Energy (GWh)

Load factor

1

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

(MVA)

Distribution transformer capacity (EDB owned)

298

Distribution transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned)

44

**Total distribution transformer capacity**

343

**Zone substation transformer capacity**

178

Company Name

Counties Power Ltd

For Year Ended

31 March 2014

Network / Sub-network Name

Counties Power Ltd

**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

**10(i): Interruptions****Interruptions by class****Number of interruptions**

Class A (planned interruptions by Transpower)  
 Class B (planned interruptions on the network)  
 Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)  
 Class D (unplanned interruptions by Transpower)  
 Class E (unplanned interruptions of EDB owned generation)  
 Class F (unplanned interruptions of generation owned by others)  
 Class G (unplanned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)  
 Class H (planned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)  
 Class I (interruptions caused by parties not included above)

-
79
148
2
-
-
-
-
-
229

**Total****Interruption restoration****≤3Hrs >3hrs**

Class C interruptions restored within

108	40
-----	----

**SAIFI and SAIDI by class****SAIFI SAIDI**

Class A (planned interruptions by Transpower)  
 Class B (planned interruptions on the network)  
 Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)  
 Class D (unplanned interruptions by Transpower)  
 Class E (unplanned interruptions of EDB owned generation)  
 Class F (unplanned interruptions of generation owned by others)  
 Class G (unplanned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)  
 Class H (planned interruptions caused by another disclosing entity)  
 Class I (interruptions caused by parties not included above)

-	-
0.34	33.1
2.39	92.3
0.25	26.2
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
2.98	151.6

**Total****Normalised SAIFI and SAIDI****Normalised SAIFI Normalised SAIDI**

Classes B &amp; C (interruptions on the network)

2.73	125.4
------	-------

**Quality path normalised reliability limit****SAIFI reliability limit SAIDI reliability limit**

SAIFI and SAIDI limits applicable to disclosure year\*

N/A	N/A
-----	-----

\* not applicable to exempt EDBs

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

Lightning  
 Vegetation  
 Adverse weather  
 Adverse environment  
 Third party interference  
 Wildlife  
 Human error  
 Defective equipment  
 Cause unknown

0.01	2.0
0.27	9.6
0.45	16.7
-	-
0.27	12.7
0.66	16.0
-	-
0.59	33.2
0.14	2.2

**10(iii): Class B Interruptions and Duration by Main Equipment Involved****Main equipment involved****SAIFI SAIDI**

Subtransmission lines  
 Subtransmission cables  
 Subtransmission other  
 Distribution lines (excluding LV)  
 Distribution cables (excluding LV)  
 Distribution other (excluding LV)

-	-
-	-
-	-
0.23	25.1
0.10	7.3
0.01	0.6

**10(iv): Class C Interruptions and Duration by Main Equipment Involved****Main equipment involved****SAIFI SAIDI**

Subtransmission lines  
 Subtransmission cables  
 Subtransmission other  
 Distribution lines (excluding LV)  
 Distribution cables (excluding LV)  
 Distribution other (excluding LV)

0.37	2.7
-	-
-	-
1.96	87.6
0.05	1.7
0.02	0.3

**10(v): Fault Rate****Main equipment involved**

Number of Faults	Circuit length (km)	Fault rate (faults per 100km)
5	151	3.31
-	2	-
-	-	-
138	1,474	9.36
3	170	1.76
2	-	-
148	-	-

**Total**

# 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	
	for year ended	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	31 Mar 24
<b>11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast</b>		<b>\$000 (in nominal dollars)</b>										
Consumer connection		2,688	3,869	10,111	9,069	9,365	10,770	11,102	11,444	11,794	12,155	12,524
System growth		8,460	16,973	6,371	5,420	5,549	11,685	14,138	17,506	3,837	2,995	3,057
Asset replacement and renewal		3,641	5,048	5,835	4,299	4,670	3,882	5,017	6,241	4,686	4,618	4,714
Asset relocations		175	175	184	188	193	197	202	206	211	215	220
Reliability, safety and environment:												
Quality of supply		450	450	473	484	496	507	519	530	542	554	565
Legislative and regulatory		90	107	111	117	117	120	122	125	128	131	133
Other reliability, safety and environment		2,535	6,179	2,829	1,409	1,388	1,421	1,453	1,485	1,518	1,550	1,582
<b>Total reliability, safety and environment</b>		3,075	6,736	3,413	2,007	2,001	2,048	2,094	2,141	2,187	2,234	2,280
<b>Expenditure on network assets</b>		18,039	32,802	25,914	20,984	21,778	28,582	32,554	37,538	22,716	22,217	22,796
Non-network assets		800	978	1,010	1,043	1,077	1,111	1,145	1,180	1,215	1,251	1,287
<b>Expenditure on assets</b>		18,839	33,780	26,925	22,027	22,855	29,693	33,699	38,718	23,931	23,467	24,083
Cost of financing		188	338	269	220	229	297	337	387	239	235	241
less Value of capital contributions		1,530	2,248	4,629	3,842	3,982	4,676	4,838	5,005	5,178	5,356	5,541
plus Value of vested assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital expenditure forecast</b>		17,498	31,869	22,565	18,405	19,102	25,314	29,198	34,100	18,991	18,346	18,783
Value of commissioned assets		18,839	33,780	26,925	22,027	22,855	29,693	33,699	38,718	23,931	23,467	24,083

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10	
	for year ended	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	31 Mar 24
		5000 (in constant prices)										
Consumer connection		2,688	3,869	9,865	8,638	8,712	9,791	9,869	9,951	10,038	10,129	10,224
System growth		8,430	16,973	6,216	5,162	5,162	10,623	12,567	15,223	3,266	2,496	2,496
Asset replacement and renewal		3,628	4,385	5,334	4,091	4,341	3,526	4,460	5,427	3,988	3,848	3,848
Asset relocations		175	175	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
Reliability, safety and environment:												
Quality of supply		450	450	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461
Legislative and regulatory		90	107	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Other reliability, safety and environment		2,535	6,179	2,760	1,342	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292
Total reliability, safety and environment		3,075	6,736	3,330	1,912	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862	1,862
Expenditure on network assets		17,996	32,139	24,924	19,981	20,256	25,981	28,937	32,642	19,333	18,514	18,609
Non-network assets		800	978	986	994	1,002	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010
Expenditure on assets		18,796	33,117	25,910	20,975	21,257	26,990	29,946	33,652	20,342	19,523	19,619
Subcomponents of expenditure on assets (where known)												
Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overhead to underground conversion		1,305	1,757	1,102	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
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

		Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
	for year ended	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	31 Mar 24
Difference between nominal and constant price forecasts	\$000											
Consumer connection		-	-	247	432	653	979	1,234	1,493	1,757	2,026	2,300
System growth		30	-	155	258	387	1,062	1,571	2,283	572	499	562
Asset replacement and renewal		13	663	501	208	329	356	557	814	688	770	866
Asset relocations		-	-	4	9	13	18	22	27	31	36	40
Reliability, safety and environment:												
Quality of supply		-	-	12	23	35	46	58	69	81	92	104
Legislative and regulatory		-	-	3	5	8	11	14	16	19	22	24
Other reliability, safety and environment		-	-	69	67	97	129	161	194	226	258	291
Total reliability, safety and environment		-	-	83	96	140	186	233	279	326	372	419
Expenditure on network assets		43	663	990	1,002	1,522	2,601	3,617	4,896	3,383	3,703	4,187
Non-network assets		-	-	25	50	75	101	135	170	205	241	277
Expenditure on assets		43	663	1,015	1,052	1,598	2,702	3,752	5,066	3,589	3,944	4,464

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	
	for year ended	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 15	31 Mar 16	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19
<b>11a(ii): Consumer Connection</b>							
Consumer types defined by EDB*	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>						
Urban residential	1,296	1,621	7,737	7,410	7,484	7,563	
Urban commercial	648	607	620	620	620	620	
Rural residential	225	461	193	194	193	194	
Rural commercial	519	1,181	1,314	414	414	1,415	
<i>*Include additional rows if needed</i>							
Consumer connection expenditure	2,688	3,869	9,865	8,638	8,712	9,791	
less Capital contributions funding consumer connection	1,530	2,248	4,517	3,659	3,704	4,251	
Consumer connection less capital contributions	1,158	1,621	5,348	4,978	5,008	5,540	

<b>11a(iii): System Growth</b>						
Subtransmission	1,830	3,900	1,100	439	439	100
Zone substations	1,605	4,475	580	-	-	1,000
Distribution and LV lines	1,610	2,100	2,979	4,430	4,430	4,263
Distribution and LV cables	1,520	2,588	871	256	256	2,724
Distribution substations and transformers	350	1,710	-	-	-	2,000
Distribution switchgear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other network assets	1,515	2,200	686	96	96	930
<b>System growth expenditure</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>10,623</b>
less Capital contributions funding system growth	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>System growth less capital contributions</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>10,623</b>

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	
	for year ended	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 15	31 Mar 16	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19
<b>11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal</b>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>						
Subtransmission							
Zone substations							
Distribution and LV lines	1,425	1,745	3,186	1,635	1,635	1,635	
Distribution and LV cables	460	850	640	287	287	287	
Distribution substations and transformers	1,178	1,365	1,155	1,916	2,166	1,351	
Distribution switchgear							
Other network assets	565	425	354	254	254	254	
<b>Asset replacement and renewal expenditure</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>3,526</b>	
<i>less</i> Capital contributions funding asset replacement and renewal							
<b>Asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>3,526</b>	



# 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	8	for year ended	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
			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	31 Mar 24
9	Operational Expenditure Forecast		\$000 (in nominal dollars)										
10	Service interruptions and emergencies		1,393	1,570	1,606	1,642	1,678	1,713	1,749	1,784	1,819	1,854	1,889
11	Vegetation management		881	1,001	1,034	1,068	1,102	1,137	1,172	1,208	1,244	1,280	1,317
12	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection		112	136	140	145	149	154	159	164	168	173	178
13	Asset replacement and renewal		1,175	1,126	1,164	1,202	1,240	1,279	1,319	1,359	1,400	1,441	1,483
14	Network Opex		3,561	3,833	3,944	4,056	4,169	4,283	4,398	4,514	4,631	4,748	4,867
15	System operations and network support		1,795	1,743	1,801	1,860	1,919	1,979	2,041	2,103	2,166	2,229	2,294
16	Business support		4,336	4,362	4,507	4,654	4,803	4,954	5,107	5,262	5,419	5,579	5,741
17	Non-network opex		6,131	6,105	6,308	6,513	6,722	6,933	7,147	7,365	7,585	7,808	8,035
18	Operational expenditure		9,692	9,938	10,252	10,569	10,891	11,216	11,545	11,878	12,215	12,557	12,902
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 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	31 Mar 24
21			\$000 (in constant prices)										
22	Service interruptions and emergencies		1,393	1,570	1,567	1,564	1,561	1,557	1,554	1,551	1,548	1,545	1,542
23	Vegetation management		881	1,001	1,009	1,017	1,025	1,033	1,042	1,050	1,058	1,067	1,075
24	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection		112	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	146
25	Asset replacement and renewal		1,175	1,126	1,135	1,145	1,154	1,163	1,172	1,182	1,191	1,201	1,210
26	Network Opex		3,561	3,833	3,848	3,863	3,878	3,894	3,909	3,925	3,941	3,957	3,973
27	System operations and network support		1,795	1,743	1,757	1,771	1,785	1,799	1,814	1,828	1,843	1,858	1,873
28	Business support		4,336	4,362	4,397	4,432	4,468	4,503	4,539	4,576	4,612	4,649	4,686
29	Non-network opex		6,131	6,105	6,154	6,203	6,253	6,303	6,353	6,404	6,455	6,507	6,559
30	Operational expenditure		9,692	9,938	10,002	10,066	10,131	10,196	10,262	10,329	10,396	10,464	10,532
31	Subcomponents of operational expenditure (where known)												
32	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses		N/A	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		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
35	Insurance		256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
36	* Direct billing expenditure by suppliers that direct bill the majority of their consumers												
37													
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 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	31 Mar 24
41	Difference between nominal and real forecasts		\$000										
42	Service interruptions and emergencies		-	-	39	78	117	156	194	233	271	309	347
43	Vegetation management		-	-	25	51	77	103	130	158	185	213	242
44	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection		-	-	3	7	10	14	18	21	25	29	33
45	Asset replacement and renewal		-	-	28	57	87	116	147	177	208	240	272
46	Network Opex		-	-	96	193	291	389	489	589	690	791	894
47	System operations and network support		-	-	44	89	134	180	227	274	323	372	421
48	Business support		-	-	110	222	335	450	567	686	807	930	1,054
49	Non-network opex		-	-	154	310	469	630	794	961	1,130	1,301	1,476
50	Operational expenditure		-	-	250	503	760	1,020	1,283	1,549	1,819	2,093	2,370

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)											% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years
Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1-4)		
All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.	—	1.00%	80.00%	18.00%	1.00%	3	1.00%	
All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.	—	14.00%	76.00%	5.00%	5.00%	3	10.00%	
All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.	—	46.00%	34.00%	8.00%	12.00%	3	15.00%	
HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km	—	8.00%	60.00%	32.00%	—	3	7.00%	
HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km	—	—	42.00%	58.00%	—	3	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Oil pressurised)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Gas pressurised)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (PILC)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (XLPE)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Oil pressurised)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Gas Pressurised)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (PILC)	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission submarine cable	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations up to 66kV	No.	—	—	100.00%	—	—	3	—	
HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.	—	—	—	100.00%	—	4	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	—	37.00%	50.00%	13.00%	—	4	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.	—	69.00%	31.00%	—	—	4	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.	—	—	100.00%	—	—	4	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	—	—	50.00%	50.00%	—	4	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.	—	18.00%	67.00%	15.00%	N/A	—	—	
HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted)	No.	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)											% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years
Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1-4)		
HV	Zone Substation Transformer	Zone Substation Transformers	No.	—	37.50%	50.00%	12.50%	—	3	—	
HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km	—	12.43%	73.96%	13.61%	—	3	0.79%	
HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Aerial Cable Conductor	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Distribution Line	SWER conductor	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG XLPE or PVC	km	—	—	36.22%	63.78%	—	3	—	
HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km	—	—	92.90%	7.10%	—	3	—	
HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km	—	—	—	100.00%	—	3	—	
HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.	—	—	28.99%	71.01%	—	3	—	
HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.	0.07%	8.39%	73.17%	18.37%	—	3	4.52%	
HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switch (ground mounted) - except RMU	No.	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	
HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV RMU	No.	—	12.03%	38.35%	49.62%	—	3	1.28%	
HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.	—	8.54%	60.60%	30.73%	0.13%	3	1.85%	
HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.	—	4.95%	59.42%	35.62%	—	3	1.32%	
HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.	—	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	—	3	—	
HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.	—	4.95%	59.42%	35.62%	—	3	—	
LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km	—	—	91.87%	4.83%	3.30%	2	0.62%	
LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km	—	—	58.53%	32.91%	8.56%	2	0.57%	
LV	LV Streetlighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km	—	—	4.01%	95.99%	—	2	—	
LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.	—	21.74%	71.35%	6.91%	—	2	—	
All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.	—	34.02%	46.39%	19.59%	—	3	—	
All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single system	Lot	—	—	—	100.00%	—	3	—	
All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No.	—	—	74.19%	25.81%	—	3	—	
All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot	—	50.00%	50.00%	—	—	4	—	
All	Load Control	Relays	No.	—	4.09%	90.50%	5.41%	—	1	20.49%	
All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km	—	—	—	—	N/A	—	—	

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

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Extend forecast capacity table as necessary to disclose all capacity by each zone substation.

	(MVA)
Distribution transformer capacity (EDB owned)	297
Distribution transformer capacity (Non-EDB owned)	44
<b>Total distribution transformer capacity</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Zone substation transformer capacity</b>	<b>178</b>



## 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

### 12c(i): Consumer Connections

Number of ICPs connected in year by consumer type

	Number of connections					
	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
for year ended	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 15	31 Mar 16	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19
<b>Consumer types defined by EDB*</b>						
Industrial (at least 0.5 GWh per annum)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rural-Commercial	97	122	125	128	131	134
Rural-Residential	353	359	383	393	395	405
Urban-Commercial	36	49	50	51	53	54
Urban-Residential	390	465	563	652	731	817
<b>Connections total</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,411</b>

\*Include additional rows if needed

### Distributed generation

Number of connections

Installed connection capacity of distributed generation (MVA)

Number of connections	32	33	34	37	40	43
Installed connection capacity of distributed generation (MVA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 12c(ii) System Demand

#### Maximum coincident system demand (MW)

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
for year ended	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 15	31 Mar 16	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19
GXP demand	107	114	122	129	139	143
plus Distributed generation output at HV and above	4	6	7	8	9	9
<b>Maximum coincident system demand</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>152</b>
less Net transfers to (from) other EDBs at HV and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Demand on system for supply to consumers' connection points</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>152</b>

#### Electricity volumes carried (GWh)

Electricity supplied from GXPs	548	569	608	642	688	711
less Electricity exports to GXPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
plus Electricity supplied from distributed generation	35	62	65	75	85	85
less Net electricity supplied to (from) other EDBs	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electricity entering system for supply to ICPs</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>796</b>
less Total energy delivered to ICPs	548	593	633	674	727	748
<b>Losses</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Load factor</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Loss ratio</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

							Company Name	Counties Power Ltd
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							Network / Sub-network Name	
<b>SCHEDULE 12d: REPORT FORECAST INTERRUPTIONS AND DURATION</b> 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								
8								
9								
10								
11	SAIDI		for year ended	Current Year CY 31 Mar 14	CY+1 31 Mar 15	CY+2 31 Mar 16	CY+3 31 Mar 17	CY+4 31 Mar 18
12								CY+5 31 Mar 19
11	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)			20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
12	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)			70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
13								
14	SAIFI							
15	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)			0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)			2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30

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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	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
3	Asset management policy	To what extent has an asset management policy been documented, authorised and communicated?	3	<p>AMP Section 1.4 sets out relationships between AM policy, strategy, plans, outputs and how stakeholder needs, including those for communication, are addressed.</p> <p>The AMP includes all relevant policy elements; is communicated to and involves all functional groups; and is publicly disclosed and available.</p> <p>AM Policy is highlighted in the company's business plans with business plan overviews displayed prominently in offices; available on the intranet; and discussed in company and departmental briefings.</p>	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?	2	<p>AMP Section 1.4 sets out relationships between AM policy, strategy, plans, outputs. Linkages to customer surveys, business plan regulatory requirements, and health and safety plans are particularly strong, with work proceeding in other areas.</p> <p>The CPL approach to safety, reliability, quality, security, efficiency, environment, risk management and legislation is captured in process documentation.</p>	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	Treatment of all parts of the asset life-cycle is set out in the AMP : planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and disposal. Asset life-cycles are well understood for major asset categories.	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	<p>AMP Section 5 details life-cycle asset management plans for all major asset classes and maintenance and life-extension activities both within and beyond the planning period.</p> <p>Development plans take into account the long term optimisation of asset investments and trade offs required. Information to further optimise renewal decision making is being collected; and the impact of new technologies is under consideration.</p>	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).

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Asset Management Standard Applied	

### 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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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)							
Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	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?	2	The AMP is made available to all staff. Major customers receive copies and are briefed on updates, some within formally minuted account management meetings.  Internal circulation is supplemented with briefings during monthly meetings; team meetings; and presentations of work programmes, key projects and other asset management initiatives.	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	The team structure set out in the AMP, job descriptions, business plan responsibilities and personal performance plans establish responsibilities for delivery of AM 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	The AMP establishes financial estimates and resourcing arrangements for implementation. Key risk areas are addressed and recognised in resource planning and result in modification of procurement and implementation arrangements, for example, the way in which projects are tendered; the deployment of internal vs external resources; or the method for equipment procurement.	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	AMP Section 6 sets out details of risk management assessments, emergency management and incident response. A comprehensive Business Continuity Plan was most recently updated in 2012 in conjunction with departmental and site specific plans.  CPL participates in annual scenario testing with the scope varying from specific hazard response testing to nationally coordinated CDEM exercises.	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.

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	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	<p>The structure of the organisation is established around delivery of core asset management responsibilities. Specifically, the GM Network and GM Construction deliver the majority of the operational asset related objectives; and together with the GM Commercial, GM Knowledge Services and GM Finance ensure the wide range of asset related objectives are delivered effectively.</p> <p>Delegated authorities from the CEO down are established for this purpose. Other evidence includes individual job descriptions, performance plans and other individual development plans.</p>	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	<p>The formulation of the AM workplans presented in ther AMP consider resourcing - including financial, materials, equipment, services and personnel.</p> <p>Completion of work plans and achievement of historical objectives provide evidence of sufficiency.</p> <p>A strategy of retention of internal contracting resources also aids accomplishment of this objective.</p>	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?	2	<p>The significance of core asset management activities and meeting stated AM requirements is emphasised in newsletters, management communication, team meetings, monthly company meetings, celebrations of particular programme successes, detailed reviews of issues and other asset related communications.</p> <p>Monthly performance and variance reports are prepared by each functional department, with</p>	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-about 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?	3	<p>Limited out-sourcing of activities is undertaken, with varying levels of external contractor deployment. Contracts and communication with external providers use consistent procedures, requirements and standards.</p> <p>Audits and contract reviews are used to ensure compliance and expected progress.</p>	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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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	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	<p>Resource requirements are evaluated during annual planning activities and in the course of asset management delivery. In-house resource competency planning and skills development is managed via formal training plans, personal development plans and specific business plan objectives.</p> <p>HR plans consolidate resource requirements and gaps.</p>	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	<p>A HR information system integrated with Health and Safety Compliance is used to manage competency for asset management, record training activities and programme future training.</p> <p>Formal competency processes are in place.</p>	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?	2	<p>Formal competency processes are in place for external providers and field service staff. Internal asset management staff competency and training is managed via formal training plans and professional development planning in conjunction with the relevant body (eg, IPENZ for professional engineering qualifications).</p>	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	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?	2	<p>The AMP is made available to all staff. Internal circulation is supplemented with briefings during monthly meetings; team meetings; and presentations of work programmes, key projects and other asset management initiatives. Such briefings extend to external providers and partners (for example, materials management providers are fully briefed on forecasts, external contractor briefing meetings are held regarding tender forecasts).</p> <p>Safety alerts and briefings and other information pertinent to asset management policy are sent to all contractors and potentially affected parties.</p>	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?	2	Main systems and functions are detailed in AMP Section 1.8. Annual audits are undertaken on the CPL information system. Detailed processes exist for information management.	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?	2	<p>Cross-functional discussions are undertaken to develop and define information systems. Robust development processes have resulted in effective development of the CPL ERP and other applications.</p> <p>AMP Sections 1.8 and 1.9 detail the AM Information Systems, their suitability and interactions.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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?	2	<p>AMP Section 1.9.4 includes details of data quality assessments and initiatives.</p> <p>Asset information is primarily maintained within the company ERP. This provides access controls and auditing.</p> <p>GIS is used to provide the geographic context of assets and also to a lesser degree record some asset information.</p> <p>A variety of other disparate databases and</p>	<p>The response to the questions is progressive. A higher scale cannot be awarded without achieving the requirements of the lower scale.</p> <p>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).</p>	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	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
64	Information management	How has the organisation's ensured its asset management information system is relevant to its needs?	2	<p>AMP Sections 1.8 and 1.9 detail the AM Information Systems, their suitability and interactions.</p> <p>The Executive and Network teams manage consultation and contributions by a wide cross-section of the company including the Finance and ICT group.</p>	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	<p>Section 6 of the AMP describes risk management practice in detail. Each area of the business has effective risk management identification and management processes.</p> <p>An overarching risk management policy and associated framework provides consistency and visibility to the management of these risks.</p>	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?	2	<p>Actions relating to training, competency development and resourcing are captured in action plans; incident reviews; safety climate updates, and other documentation, and embedded in the CPL Health and Safety Compliance Management Information System.</p>	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?	2	<p>Executive team members report on compliance issues monthly and quarterly. The AMP Section 3.4.2 summarises statutory and regulatory requirements.</p>	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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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.

Company Name

AMP Planning Period

Asset Management Standard Applied

Counties Power Ltd

1 April 2014 – 31 March 2024

SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	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?	2	Procedures for planning, design and construction exist and are under further development for the purposes of standardisation and improved cost effectiveness. Refer Section 1.9 of the AMP for descriptions of related processes.	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?	2	Procedures for maintenance and inspection of assets exist and are under further development for the purposes of standardisation and improved cost effectiveness. Refer Section 1.9 and Section 5 of the AMP.	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	The CPL inspection process defines detailed condition assessment criteria for asset types. Mobile technology has recently been deployed and the quality of information for decision making improved. Condition information on all above ground assets is analysed to inform and optimise future plans.	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?	2	Asset-related failure, incidents and emergency situations all initiate processes for investigation and mitigation. Audits and investigations are available within the Health & Safety Compliance system to all staff; including action plans and results. The Intranet is used as a common internal communication system, with further development underway. Non-conformances with processes and procedures are routinely reported, with an emphasis on health and safety impacts.	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 appropriate.	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.



Company Name	Counties Power Ltd
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2014 – 31 March 2024
Asset Management Standard Applied	

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.



SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)							
				Company Name	Counties Power Ltd		
				AMP Planning Period	1 April 2014 – 31 March 2024		
				Asset Management Standard Applied			
Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	Why	Who	Record/document Information
105	Audit	What has the organisation done to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system (process(es))?	2	Procedures for asset management system audit exist, including a rolling programme for processes in each business area. Audit coverage includes external review of regulatory information, financials, public safety information, disaster recovery and business continuity plans. Other areas are subject to both internal or external review.	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?	2	Results of inspections and investigations of failures are reviewed by subject experts and used as inputs into the AM programme. Follow-through is recorded in action plans, minutes and the contents of the Health & Safety Compliance Manager system and related documentation.  Monthly reports address significant actions in response to such reviews. Process QA records indicate improvements and adjustments to processes.	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?	2	Exploration of improvement is evident in action; in the execution of innovative projects and process improvements; and in recognition within the industry. Specific initiatives are recorded in the business plan for development; with opportunity registers regularly reviewed by senior management.	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 than 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?	2	Participation in industry forums ; conferences; joint initiatives; participation in relevant industry groups; international data gathering and research and inclusion of appropriate goals in personal development and business plans.	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.

Company Name  
AMP Planning Period  
Asset Management Standard Applied

Counties Power Ltd  
1 April 2014 – 31 March 2024

**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.

Company Name	Counties Power Limited
For Year Ended	31 March 2014

## 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**

Classification is consistent with previous treatment except that notional net cash flows include the tax effect of revaluation of regulatory assets this year.

Note that if notional net cash flows for the previous year had included the tax effect of revaluation of network assets, post tax ROI for 2013 would increase from 5.86% to 6.12% and vanilla ROI from 6.64% to 6.90%.

### *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**

Other income only includes standard recoveries relating to the regulated business e.g. Electricity Reserve Market and Other Customer Recoveries related to the Regulatory business that are not Capital Receipts.

Other Income values in FY2014 are as follows:

There were no reclassified items this year.

*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 mergers or acquisitions for the regulated business occurred during the disclosure year.

*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)**

RAB asset categories are as per accounting records, except for distribution switchgear which has been extracted from distribution and LV lines, (switches), and from distribution and LV cables, (RMUs). Replacement costs established in 2009 were used for assigning values to the switchgear in the FY2010 and FY2011. Replacement costs established in 2012 were used for assigning values to the switchgear in the FY2012, FY2013 and FY2014.

There were no reclassified items this year and the method for allocating RAB into the asset categories is the same method as used in FY2013.

Assets being disposed of comprise Non-system assets of minor plant and equipment and vehicles (\$64k), and transformers sold as scrap (\$369k).

*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**

Items included in permanent differences are the difference between gain/loss on sale of regulatory assets used for the regulatory P&L and the equivalent calculation for tax purposes and non-deductible entertainment expenses and associated GST as they relate to the regulated business. i.e loss on disposal disclosure P&L \$298.64; and entertainment expenditure & GST on entertainment expenditure not deductible disclosure P&L \$10.83.

*8.1 Income not included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but taxable*

There is no income not included in the regulatory profit before tax that is taxable.

*8.2 Expenditure or loss in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not deductible*

Included in this value is permanent differences - accounting loss on disposal \$287.81.

*8.3 Income included in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax but not taxable;*

Included in this value is regulatory asset revaluation FY2014 of \$3,069.47.

*8.4 Expenditure or loss deductible but not in regulatory profit / (loss) before tax*

Included in this value is permanent difference (gain on sale) of \$-143.72.

*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 relate to holiday pay provisions, gratuity and sick leave provisions and doubtful debt provisions as they related to the regulated business. The movement in these provisions has been multiplied by the tax rate to calculate the deferred tax figure.

Holiday Pay (2014) \$258.36 (2013) \$249.88, Gratuity & Sick leave Provision (2014) \$132.73 (2013) \$128.86, Doubtful Debts (2014) \$250.00 (2013) \$276.28.

2014 total \$641.09 less 2013 total \$655.02 = 13.93 \*28%

= 3.90

*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**

Counties Power Limited's related party is the Construction division which is wholly owned by Counties Power. The related party tenders for work to the Network division and also performs fault and emergency services on a contractual basis. Charges are made to the Network division for this work only after documentation is signed-off by Network project managers and the documentation is provided to the Finance department.

Analysis has been carried out for the 2012 to 2014 financial years to determine a revenue and expense split within the Construction department to confirm that the mark-up percentage for electrical contracting services does not exceed the 17.2% referenced in clause 2.3.6 (1) (b).

Profit elimination entries are recorded in the accounting records for charges from the related party that are capitalised as Network assets and the additions used in the RAB reflect the value after the profit elimination has been applied, as per IM Determination 2.2.11 paragraph 5(g).

The values recorded in schedule 5b are after profit elimination removal; and the value recorded for assets acquired from a related party in schedule 5h reflect the value after the profit elimination has been applied.

The related party component of major projects including upgrade of the network from 11kV to 22kV and the 110kV Bombay to Tuakau line is primarily normal labour, vehicle and plant costs. Materials on the major projects programs have been "principally supplied" by the Network division.

*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**

Cost allocations have been calculated using ACAM methodology per the IM Determination. All operating costs except business support, corporate overheads and reception / customer care costs are directly attributable to the regulated services. Business support, corporate overheads and reception / customer care costs have been allocated to regulated and unregulated services using proxy cost allocators such as; Management's estimate of percentage of staff time working on regulated and unregulated services and apportionment of office space utilised for staff conducting regulated and unregulated services.

No items have been reclassified during the disclosure year.

*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**

There is only limited shared usage of assets in the non-network assets category.

No items have been reclassified during the disclosure year.

*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**

13.1: Consumer types are based on historical AMP descriptions. Asset relocation is reported by the requesting agency. Treatment for all other categories was to sum the many small projects by significant core drivers.

13.2: Classification is consistent with previous treatment.

*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**

14.1: Assets replaced are typically on the distribution network i.e. pillar boxes, cross arms and poles.

14.2: Classification is consistent with previous treatment.

14.3: Thefts and third party damages (hit and run) have influenced increased expenditure on faults, inspections and early renewal of assets.

*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**

(i): The variance between actual and forecast line charge revenue is minimal.

(ii): Variances above 10% listed by category:

- Consumer connection expenditure was 22% above forecast. The unfavourable variance was due to higher than expected volume of new subdivisions. The forecast was based on previous years average and adjusted for known projects;
- System growth was 14% below forecast due to deferral of the Port Waikato and River Road Feeders Conversion (\$750K), and deferral of Switchboard installation at Pukekawa Substation (\$200K);
- Asset replacement and renewal expenditure was 11% above forecast due to additional corrective works identified and addressed as part of asset surveys;
- Asset relocations expenditure is 61% below forecast due to a reduction in projects. Forecast was based on previous years average and adjusted for known projects;
- Non-network capex was 386% above forecast and 35% above the previous year's actual costs due to increased spend on IT equipment and applications.

(iii): Variances above 10% listed by category:

- Service interruptions and emergencies expenditure was 12% above forecast due to the unplanned impacts from third party incidents, weather events in September and December, and Transpower Fault in September;
- Routine and corrective expenditure was 35% above forecast due to a significant increase in cable locations due to third party excavation contractors;
- System operations and Network support expenditure was 11% below forecast due to better than expected Reserve market payments and lower than expected general administration costs;
- Business support expenditure was 14% above forecast due to costs related to Auckland Unitary Plan submissions and increased staff and support costs arising from expansion of the company.

(iv): Energy efficiency and R&D are not yet measured.

(v): Insurance is the only expenditure that is identified and measured. The other items are either not applicable or not separately identified.

*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**

16.1:

Target revenue disclosed according to clauses 2.4.1 and 2.4.3(3) \$42,834K

Total billed line charge revenue for the disclosure year, as disclosed in Schedule 8 \$43,314K

16.2:

The difference between target and total billed line charge revenue is not material.

*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**

In respect of outages, the ability of the company to collect and record the network reliability information to be disclosed is limited. As a result, there is no independent evidence to support the completeness and accuracy of recorded faults and, control over the completeness and accuracy of ICP data, included in the SAIDI and SAIFI calculations, is limited throughout the year.

Counties Power does not own generation and there are no customer outages for generation owned by others (Class F) that affected customers. Note that the highest generation plant in the network is less than 5MW in FY2014.

### *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**

Essential equipment housed at zone substations and distribution transformer and switchgear are insured under a materials damage policy and this cover is reviewed annually. The material damage cover is for physical loss or damage including earthquake natural disaster cover.

The bulk of the Network system (apart from above) is not covered by insurance due to the inability to get sufficient cover from the insurance industry without incurring exorbitant cost.

Company Name	Counties Power Limited
For Year Ended	31 March 2014

## **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**  
 3. Based on inflation adjustment as published by Statistics New Zealand as set out in the Counties Power 2014 AMP .

*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**  
 4. Based on inflation adjustment as published by Statistics New Zealand as set out in the Counties Power 2014 AMP.

Company Name	<u>Counties Power Limited</u>
For Year Ended	<u>31 March 2014</u>

## 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**

Schedules 9(a) and 9(b) in the prior year did not correctly reflect the Company's Voltage Regulator and Auto-Transformer assets.

The number of Voltage Regulators was disclosed in the prior year as 8 (refer to Schedule 9a Line 48 and Schedule 9b Line 59). However this number counted tanks associated with the regulator rather than the regulator itself and has been corrected to 4 this year following clarification of this issue on 15 April 2014 – refer to Issues Register number 357.

The number of Auto-Transformer assets was not disclosed last year as this asset was not considered a Distribution Transformer. However 48 Auto-Transformers have been included in the count of Distribution Transformers this year as the closest category available, with 19 included as Pole Mounted (Schedule 9a Line 46 and Schedule 9b Line 57) and 29 as Ground Mounted (Schedule 9a Line 47 and Schedule 9b Line 58). Please note that the value of Auto-Transformers was included in the Regulatory Asset Base this year and in prior years.

## 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	<p>means:</p> $q = \frac{a - b}{b} \times 100$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>a</math> = actual expenditure</p> <p><math>b</math> = forecast expenditure</p>
> 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	<p>means</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) in all other instances, the value of <math>q</math> calculated using the following formula:</p> $q = a - (b - c + d + e - f + g)$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>a</math> = total closing RAB value</p> <p><math>b</math> = total opening RAB value</p> <p><math>c</math> = total depreciation</p> <p><math>d</math> = total CPI revaluations</p> <p><math>e</math> = assets commissioned</p> <p><math>f</math> = asset disposals</p> <p><math>g</math> = lost and found assets adjustment</p> <p>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;</p>
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	<p>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-</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) the asset(s) depreciation profile was changed or set in accordance with the CPP process</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(d) the EDB chooses to disclose details about the asset(s) depreciation profile</p> <p>(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</p>
Attribution rate	<p>means: <math>q = \frac{a \times b}{c}</math></p> <p>where:  <math>a</math> = average opening and closing RAB values  <math>b</math> = a leverage rate of 44%  <math>c</math> = total book value of interest bearing debt</p>
Average opening and closing RAB values	<p>means;</p> $q = \frac{a + b}{2}$ <p>where:  <math>a</math> = Total opening RAB values  <math>b</math> = Total closing RAB values</p>
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	<p>means-</p> <p>(a) in relation to assets or groups of assets where depreciation is included in depreciation - no standard life asset, 'not applicable'</p> <p>(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</p>

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	<p>means the EDB’s assessment of the accuracy of the data provided, using one of the following options-</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>4 – means that good quality data is available for all of the assets in the category</p>
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	<p>means-</p> <p>(a) in relation to the unallocated RAB, the sum of unallocated depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.6 of the IM determination;</p> <p>(b) in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.6 or 2.2.8(4) of the IM determination</p>

Depreciation - modified life assets	<p>means-</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(2) of the IM determination;</p> <p>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</p>
Depreciation - no standard life assets	<p>means-</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(2) of the IM determination;</p> <p>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</p>
Depreciation - standard	<p>means-</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) in relation to the RAB, depreciation calculated in accordance with clause 2.2.5(2) of the IM determination;</p> <p>excluding depreciation - alternative depreciation in accordance with CPP, depreciation - modified life assets, and depreciation - no standard life assets</p>
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. <i>(Note: the resulting loss ratio will comprise both technical and non-technical losses)</i>
Electricity supplied from distributed generation	means the net volume of electricity supplied into the EDB's network from all distributed generation connected to the network, measured in GWh
Electricity supplied from GXPs	means the total volume of electricity supplied into the EDB's network through every GXP to which the network is connected, measured in GWh
Electricity volumes carried	means the volume of electricity measured at the specified location within the power system in the specified year, in GWh
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- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving energy efficiency, including by increasing the amount of energy services consumed or able to be consumed per unit of energy input;</li> <li>• encouraging demand side management, including by managing consumers' rate or timing of electricity consumption; or</li> <li>• implementing initiatives that reduce electricity losses;</li> <li>• implementing initiatives that reduce reactive power flows in the network.</li> </ul>
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)	<p>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-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sub-transmission circuit</li> <li>• transformer</li> <li>• ancillary equipment</li> <li>• Transpower</li> <li>• other</li> <li>• no constraint forecast within 5 years</li> </ul>
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	<p>means</p> $\frac{a}{b \times c}$ <p>where</p> <p><i>a</i> = electricity entering system for supply to customers' connection points</p> <p><i>b</i> = demand on the system for supply to customers' connection points</p> <p><i>c</i> = number of hours in the disclosure year</p>
Location	Physical location of the embedded network
Lost and found assets adjustment	<p>means-</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p>
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	<p>means:</p> $q = (1 + \text{monthly IRR})^{12} - 1$ <p>where:</p> <p><i>monthly IRR</i> = IRR (13 monthly amounts)</p> <p>where the 13 monthly amounts are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the negative of alternative opening RIV</li> <li>• the 11 end-of-month notional net cash flows for October to August of the assessment period</li> <li>• notional net cash flows for September for the assessment period plus alternative closing RIV less term credit spread differential allowance.</li> </ul>
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	<p>means, where-</p> <p>(a) net incremental rolling incentive scheme is positive, net incremental rolling incentive scheme;</p> <p>(b) net incremental rolling incentive scheme is nil or negative, nil</p>
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 quantity of assets in the prescribed asset category and asset class installed in the network for which no installation information is known and no default date has been assigned
No. with default dates	means the total quantity of assets in the prescribed asset category and asset class installed in the network at the end of the disclosure year where the original installation year is unknown and that have accordingly been allocated to a default installation year, expressed in the prescribed unit
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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> </ul>
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- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(b) where the qualifying debt or non-qualifying debt is issued to a related party, the shorter of the- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the tenor of the qualifying debt; or</li> <li>(ii) the period from the qualifying debt's issue date to the earliest date on which its repayment is or may be required</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Other adjustments to the RAB tax value	means $q = a - (b + c - d - e)$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>a</math> = closing RAB (tax value)</p> <p><math>b</math> = opening RAB (tax value)</p> <p><math>c</math> = regulatory tax asset value of assets commissioned</p> <p><math>d</math> = regulatory tax asset value of asset disposals</p> <p><math>e</math> = tax depreciation</p>

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: <i>a</i> = operating surplus / (deficit) <i>b</i> = total depreciation <i>c</i> = 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	<p>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-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementing an original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge or understanding; or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Revaluation rate	has the meaning set out in the IM determination
Revenue related working capital	<p>means for-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the alternative opening RIV, the revenue for the last month of the previous disclosure year; and</li> <li>• the alternative closing RIV, the revenue for the last month of the disclosure year</li> </ul>
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	<p>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-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N, means that the current peak load may only be supplied without curtailment or interruption if all zone substation transformers are operating;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul>
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	<p>in relation to a system, means the total capacity (in kVA) of the following transformers within the system:</p> <p>(a) those transformers with secondary voltages of 230 volts or 400 volts (using the lower continuous rating if a dual rating is applied); and</p> <p>(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)</p>
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- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> </ul>
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	<p>means:</p> $q = (1 + \text{half-yearly IRR})^2 - 1$ <p>where:</p> <p><i>half-yearly IRR</i> = IRR (3 half-yearly amounts)</p> <p>where the 3 half-yearly amounts are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the negative of opening RIV (year-start)</li> <li>• notional net cash flows (mid-year)</li> </ul> <p>the closing RIV less term credit spread differential allowance (year-end).</p>
Zone substation transformer capacity	means the sum of the capacities of all zone substation transformers that are part of the network

## Schedule 18

## Certification for Year-end Disclosures

Clause 2.9.2 of section 2.9

We, Hamish William Stevens and Angus Malcolm Don, being directors of Counties Power Limited certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge-

- a) the information prepared for the purposes of clauses 2.3.1 and 2.3.2; and clauses 2.4.21 and 2.4.22; clauses 2.5.1 and 2.5.2; and clauses 2.7.1 and 2.7.2 of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in all material respects complies with that determination; and
- b) the historical information used in the preparation of Schedules 8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 10, 14a and 14b has been properly extracted from the Counties Power Limited's accounting and other records sourced from its financial and non-financial systems, and that sufficient appropriate records have been retained; and
- c) the forecasts in Schedules 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b and 12c are based on objective and reasonable assumptions which both align with Counties Power Limited's corporate vision and strategy and are documented in retained records.

In respect of related party costs and revenues recorded in accordance with clauses 2.3.6(1) (when valued in accordance with clause 2.2.11(5)(h)(ii) of the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2010), 2.3.6(2)(f) and 2.3.7(2)(b), we certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, including enquiries of our related parties, we are satisfied that to the best of our knowledge and belief the costs and revenues recorded for related party transactions reasonably reflect the price or prices that would have been paid or received had these transactions been at arm's-length.

In respect of outages, the company is reliant on third parties, in some situations, to notify it of outages. Control over ICP data is also limited. Consequently, there is an inherent limitation in the company's ability to maintain outage records sufficient to ensure complete and accurate disclosure of network reliability statistics. In addition, while historical records have been maintained, requirements under the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 specific to clauses 2.5.1(2)(a) and 2.5.1(2)(b) could not have been previously foreseen to have been required and therefore information obtained from the Geospatial Information Systems will not be wholly sufficient for the purposes of Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012.



H.W. Stevens



A.M. Don

20 August, 2014



## ***Independent Auditor's Report***

To the Directors of Counties Power Limited and to the Commerce Commission

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Counties Power Limited (the Company). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Pip Cameron, using the staff and resources of PricewaterhouseCoopers, to provide an opinion, on her behalf, on whether Schedules 1 to 4, 5a to 5g, 6a and 6b, 7, the SAIDI and SAIFI information disclosed in Schedule 10, and the explanatory notes in boxes 1 to 12 in Schedule 14 ('the Disclosure Information') for the disclosure year ended 31 March 2014, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 (the 'Determination').

### ***Directors' responsibility for the Disclosure Information***

The directors of the Company are responsible for preparation of the Disclosure Information in accordance with the Determination, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Disclosure Information that is free from material misstatement.

### ***Auditor's responsibility for the Disclosure Information***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the Disclosure Information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Determination.

### ***Basis of opinion***

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000: *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the External Reporting Board and the Standard on Assurance Engagements 3100: *Compliance Engagements* issued by the External Reporting Board.

These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform our audit to provide reasonable assurance (which is also referred to as 'audit' assurance) about whether the Disclosure Information has been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the Determination.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Disclosure Information. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Disclosure Information, whether due to fraud or error or non-compliance with the Determination. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Disclosure Information in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

An audit also involves evaluating:

- the appropriateness of assumptions used and whether they have been consistently applied; and
- the reasonableness of the significant judgements made by the directors of the Company.





## ***Independent Auditor's Report***

To the Directors of Counties Power Limited and to the Commerce Commission

### ***Use of this report***

This independent auditor's report has been prepared for the directors of the Company and for the Commerce Commission for the purpose of providing those parties with independent audit assurance about whether the Disclosure Information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Determination. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any person other than the directors of the Company or the Commerce Commission, or for any other purpose than that for which it was prepared.

### ***Scope and inherent limitations***

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit engagement, and the test basis of the procedures performed, it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected.

We did not examine every transaction, adjustment or event underlying the Disclosure Information nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the Disclosure Information. Also we did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the Disclosure Information.

The opinion expressed in this independent auditor's report has been formed on the above basis.

### ***Independence***

When carrying out the engagement we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the External Reporting Board. We also complied with the independent auditor requirements specified in the Determination.

The Auditor-General, and her employees, and PricewaterhouseCoopers and its partners and employees may deal with the company on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the Company. Other than any dealings on normal terms within the ordinary course of business, this engagement, regulatory compliance advice and other advisory services and the annual audit of the company's financial statements, we have no relationship with or interests in the company or any of its subsidiaries.

### ***Basis for Qualified Opinion on Schedules 10(i) to 10(iv)***

As described in Box 14 of Schedule 14, there are inherent limitations in the ability of the Company to collect and record the network reliability information required to be disclosed in Schedules 10(i) to 10(iv). Consequently there is no independent evidence available to support the completeness and accuracy of recorded faults and control over the completeness and accuracy of interconnection point ('ICP') data included in the SAIDI and SAIFI calculations is limited throughout the year.

There are no practical audit procedures that we could adopt to confirm independently that all the faults and ICP data was properly recorded for the purposes of inclusion in the amounts relating to quality measures set out in Schedules 10(i) to 10(iv). Because of the potential effect of the limitations described above, we are unable to form an opinion as to the completeness and accuracy of the data that forms the basis of the compilation of Schedules 10(i) to 10(iv).

In these respects alone we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we have required.





## ***Independent Auditor's Report***

To the Directors of Counties Power Limited and to the Commerce Commission

### ***Qualified Opinion***

In our opinion, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above:

- As far as appears from an examination of them, proper records to enable the complete and accurate compilation of the Disclosure Information have been kept by the Company;
- The information used in the preparation of the Disclosure Information has been properly extracted from the Company's accounting and other records and has been sourced, where appropriate, from the Company's financial and non-financial systems; and
- The Company has complied with the Determination, in all material respects, in preparing the Disclosure Information.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Pip Cameron'.

Pip Cameron  
On behalf of the Auditor-General  
Auckland, New Zealand  
26 August 2014

The PricewaterhouseCoopers logo, written in a stylized, cursive font.

PricewaterhouseCoopers